

UNITED STATES

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

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MEETING ON THE TEN-YEAR PLAN TO ADDRESS IMPACTS OF
URANIUM CONTAMINATION ON THE NAVAJO NATION AND LESSONS
LEARNED FROM FORMER URANIUM MILL SITES

NRC NEEZN! N! ! HAI NAANISH A[KSS' SINIL { [EETSOH BIDEEZLA'
DIN\$ BIK\$YAH BEE D! ! CHX_ ' G)) D)) [AHG)) NAHAZ! { [EETSOH
BIDEEZLA K\$YAH BEE D! ! CHX_ ' G)) B&D! HOO'##'&GI BAA'! [AH
ALEEH.

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FRIDAY,

APRIL 22, 2022

NIDA'IINISH

T'##CHIL NAADIIN NAAKI, NAAKI DI M&L D)) BI'AAN NAADIIN

NAAKI YIHA AH

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The Commission met at the Hilton Garden Inn, located at
1530 W. Maloney Avenue, Gallup, New Mexico, at 6:47 p.m. MDT,
Christopher T. Hanson, Chairman, presiding.

Hilton Inn Garden Tsak'eh B1 hoghan, 1530' \$'e'ah j8' go Atiin
Maloney Avenue B22h, Na'nZhoozh7di, Yoot0 Ha Hoodzoh di NRCc bi commission
a[ah sil99', H1st32 di' oolki[d00 bi'aan d9zdiin d00 bi'aan tsosts'7d bee bil1' oskid go
MST, Christopher T. Hanson, N11t'1anii a[ah aleeh yo[wo].

COMMISSION MEMBERS: COMMISSION DAANIL&N&G&&

CHRISTOPHER T. HANSON, Chairman ! l32j9' Sid1

JEFF BARAN, Commissioner [Atah sid1](#)

DAVID A. WRIGHT, Commissioner [Atah Sid1](#)

ALSO PRESENT: [Atah Alah Aleeh di Niy1h7g77](#)

JONATHAN NEZ, President of the Navajo Nation

[Din4 Bi W11shindoon j7 Al32j8 Sid1h7g77](#)

VALINDA SHIRLEY, Executive Director, Navajo Nation EPA

[Din4 Bi W11shindoon K4yah Bik'i' adeest'99 Al32j7 Sid1h7g77](#)

EDITH HOOD, Red Water Pond Road

Community Association

Red Water Pond Road [j7 K44hda ha t'9n7g77 Da'ah0t3'7g77](#)

BRIAN CROSSLEY, Water and Fish Program Manager,

Department of Natural Resources, Spokane Tribe of Indians

[T0 d00 \[oo' Bi da'&n7sh j7 Al32j8 Sid1](#)

[Department of natural Resources, Spokane Din4 Dahi n44\[d00](#)

WILLIAM FRAZIER, Site Manager, Office of Legacy

Management, U.S. Department of Energy

[Al32j8' Sid1, Office of Legacy Management Da'7n7sh d00, Department of Energy](#)

MICHAEL MONTGOMERY, Division 9 Superfund Division

Director, Environmental Protection Agency

[Division N1h1st'47gi Superfund \) oniish gi, Al32j8' Sid1, Environmental Protection Agency](#)

STEVIE NORCROSS, Assistant Director, Division of Waste Management and Radiation Control, Utah Department of Environmental Quality

[Ak44' G0ne' Sid1, Division of Waste Management d00 Radiation Control, Utah Department of Environmental Quality d00 Da'7n7sh d66'](#)

MARK KAUTSKY, UMTRCA Program Manager, Office of

Legacy Management, U.S. Department of Energy

[Al32j8 Sid1, UMTRCA, Office of Legacy Management, Department of Energy D00](#)

[Da'7h7sh d66'](#)

CATHERINE HANEY, Deputy Executive Director for

Materials, Waste, Research, State, Tribal,

Compliance, Administration, and Human Capital

Programs, Office of the Executive Director for

Operations

[Ak4ed Gone' Sid1, Materials, Waste, Research, State, Tribal, Compliance,](#)

[Administration, and Human Capital Da'7h7sh d00, Office of the Executive Director](#)

[for Operations d66'](#)

JOHN LUBINSKI, Director, Office of Nuclear Materials

Safety and Safeguards

[Al32j8 Sid1, Office of Nuclear Materials Safety and Safeguards d66'](#)

BILL VON TILL, Branch Chief, Uranium Recovery and

Materials Decommissioning Branch, Office of Nuclear

Material Safety and Safeguards

[Al32j8 Sid1, Uranium Recovery d00 Materials Decommissioning D00'da'7h7sh gi,](#)

[Office of Nuclear Safety and Safeguards d66'](#)

JESSIE QUINTERO, Branch Chief,

Environmental Review Materials Branch

[Al32j8 Sid1, Environmental Review Materials Da'7h7sh d00](#)

P R O C E E D I N G S

A{ AH AZL((‘ GI SAAD A{ KSS’ YI DZOH GI

6:47 p.m.

Hat33h d00 d7dziin d00 Bi’aan tsots’id go’oo’lki[pm

CHAIRMAN HANSON: Good evening, everyone. With the arrival of all of our panelists this evening, I think we can get started. I want to thank you all for being here.

Y1’t’44h go’ I’7’3 t’11’1no[tsoh. D77 I’7’ 3 bii’ nihi ch’8 hada hi doo dzih7g77 t’11’t’4 nehesh kai k’ad sh9h kod00 ha ho dool zhish. Ah4hee’ t’11’ 1no[tsoh kwe’4 ni haa noy1h7g77.

I'm Chris Hanson. I'm Chair of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission. And we are -- the purpose of the meeting tonight is for the NRC Commission to engage in a discussion about the Navajo Ten-Year Plan and to address the impacts of uranium contamination on the Navajo Nation and receive updates on and lessons learned from remediation activities at other former uranium mill sites throughout the West.

Sh7 47 Chris Hanson yinishy4. Sh7 United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission al32j8 b1 da s4d1. Ayis77 baa’ 1[ah aleeh7g77 47 NRC atah Din4 Bi W11shindoon Neezn1 N11 hai g00 [44tsoh hadas geed n7’4’66h g00 [eetsoh bi deezla. bee da h00 chxo’ g00 k4yah ni da dool zho[gi naa nish a[k44’ nii’ nil 7g77 baa n1 h0 doo t’i[d00 1k0t’10 koj7 4’4’aah na h0sa’ k4yah silnil7g77 bik11’ g00 [ah g00 k4yah ni d1al zh00d 47b0 hoo’3’7g00 baa da ho doo nih kwe’e.

The format for this meeting will be somewhat unlike other NRC public meetings you may have attended in the past. At this meeting, the Commission, myself, Commissioner Baran and Commissioner Wright will hear from a panel consisting of NRC experts, interagency partners, our hosts from

the Navajo Nation as well as we have someone here from the Spokane Tribe. And the purpose, really, of the meeting is for the Commission to engage with these folks directly in an open and public format.

A[ah yii dleeh7gi' t'00y0 [ah go' 1t4ego a[k44' sinil doo kwe'4. D77 'I'7'3 n7g77 47, nih7 Commission j7 da sik4h7g77 Baran d00 Wright d00 sh7, kod00 nih77 ts7 niil ts'33' doo aad66' koj7 bi[ni deil nish7g77 binaa nish y4ego yii' da hoo'7n7g77, 11j7 yi[ni n11 daal nish7g77 da, d00 Din4 Bi W11shin doon d66' bi[ni deil nish7g77, d00 ni ghei Spokane di Bik1g7 Yisht['izhii Din4'4 [a ni haa n7y1' 11d66' da ho[ne' go. Koj7 [eetsoh bi deezla d00 ba'1t'4 bee k4yah d00 koj8 bee d11 chx- '7g77 bina'anish go k0t'4el1 k0t'8h l1 d00 d77 ni da nit['ah go' 1t'4ela ha'n7n7 g7sh9h nihi[7shj11n adool n77 477 bik1'77'9

And while the NRC hosts a variety of public meetings where we do take comments from the public and answer questions, tonight's meeting will really be focusing on a discussion I think among the panelists here.

NRC bi[1[ah n1 dleeh go' 47 aad66' ha da ho dziih [eh, d77 477 koo a[hi[neil nish7g77 ni hi n1[a[hi[da halne' doo, d00 na'7d7kid sh9h t'11 b1 haz32 doo.

So, this meeting is also being broadcast on the web. And we want to have that opportunity to engage and the panelists have a dialogue and learn further.

D77 a[ah nii dl7n7g77 d0' b44sh nits4 kes alyaa h7g77 bii' j8' naal kid. Ko t'00sh9h al hi[da hwiilne' doo n7478 ha ho di dool zhish, [3'7sh9h b0hwii doo' 1[7g77.

Earlier today we had an opportunity to hear directly from the community in a separate meeting at the Red Water Pond Road Shade House.

Ab7n7 d33' d00 d77 j98 d33' 477 Red Water Pond Road di k44ho

t'7n7g77 nihi ch'8 ha da hisooh dzii' aadi Chaha'oh bii' 1[ah siidl99' d33'.

For those members in attendance tonight and listening in remotely, I want to thank you again for sharing your time and your hospitality, opening your home to us.

Aad66' ni haa n11 hisos kai'7g77d0' d00 b44sh nits4kes 1l yaa h7g77 bii' j8' nihi n1[a[ah alee h7g77 'ah4hee', nihi[1[ah soo l98'7g77j89d33' d00 nihi k4yah d00 nihi ghan di w0sh d66' nihi ch'8 22n 0[aah go k'4 bee' 1[ah sidl99'.

I found it very valuable and quite moving to hear from members of the community directly. You all live here. You know the land and what you have to say is very important to us at the NRC.

T'11'1yis77 798 goo n7 diil1, d00 na'7n1 bee nihi ch'8 ni noo y1h7g77t'11' ayis77'a[hi n7l 98go nihi ch'8 haa dz77. K00h da nihi ghan d00 nihi naa g00' 1hoo t'4h7g77y4ego nihi[b44 hozin 477b22h y4ego shi[y1'1t'44h disi dii ts'32' gi.

The NRC has not done a meeting outside of Washington in a number of decades. At the meeting this afternoon, there were a couple people who maybe mentioned that. I think that's really unfortunate. And I'm glad that we can have this meeting now even if past efforts, I think, to get out of Washington fell short.

NRC doo d77gi' 1t'10 B7a'asdl'a'ii yi[a[ah n1 dleeh da d7kw7diin sh99h n11 hai. ! k0 hodoo' niid aadi' a[ah nii dl98go. Ako doo be[t'4e da. Akon di d77 k'ad a[ah nii dl7n7g77 47baa shi[h0zh0, 'azh2h sh99h 1k0 daa t'4e ndi, W11shindoon d66' kodi nei kai go.

So, again, I want to thank the Navajo Nation for having us here, for being so open to having this meeting, to engaging with us so thoughtfully and having this meeting here in Gallup. So before we begin, I'll recognize President Jonathan Nez of the Navajo Nation for any opening

remarks he'd like to make.

D77 binaj8, ah4hee' n11 d7sh n7 d00 Din4 Bi W11shindoon d00 bik4yah bik11'gi' a[ah nii dl7, ts'7d1' adaa t'4egi bee nihi[da ho[ne' d00 [ah d00 bi ni sho[nish, k'ad kodi Na'n7zhoozh7 di a[ah n11 nii dl9 Kod00 t'ah doo ha hal zhiish d33' kwe'4 Din4 Bi Naat'1anii Jonatan Nez saad bee b1 hosh 11h.

PRESIDENT NEZ: Thank you. Chairman Hanson, Commissioners, (Translation of Native language spoken: Greetings). And we welcome you to Indian Country, you know, Navajo Nation. And as was mentioned, we were at Red Water Road community. So some of us are still taking the sand out of our ears and our hair. And that's just what, you know, we live with here in the Southwest, a lot of wind.

PRESIDENT NEZ: Ah4hee'. Naat'1anii Hanson, Commissioners, (Din4 bizaad k'eh j8' ata' hane'. Y1'1t'44h). Nihi[y1'1t'44h kodi nihi k4yah di nihaa noh kai, Din4 bik4ya di. Red Water Pond Road gi K44hat'7n7g77bi[siiz9 diin7. { a' ni siiz9t'ah dii nihi jaa yi' d00 nihi tsii' bii' d00 [eezh ha deil ch'iid. T'11' 1k0 t''10 niyol bi[k44hwiit'9koj7Shadi'11h d00 E'e'ahh j8' go n1h0sa'7g77.

And if there are over 500 uranium mines, just imagine what we're breathing in, what the local community people are breathing in and that affects our health. And I'll mention a little bit more in my testimony this evening.

Adsdl'a' di neezn1 diin d00 n8woshj8' [eetsoh hadas geed go k'ad bi deezla' d00 b1'1t'4' bi[adahii dziih., k00h k44h da ha t'7n7g77yi[ada ha dziih 11d00 nihi tah di y22h da has 32 go' 1t'4. Saad bee ha des dzih7g77t'11'a[ts'7s7go baa n11 ho desh nih nee ni j8'..

(Translation of Native language spoken: My relatives, my people, we are extending out greetings to you here again. We've spoke to

the people (NRC Commissioners) who are here with us. We've been in discussions on many issues, plans, and educational information that we've received which will be a part of further dialogue to arrive at a solution. I'm thankful for the meeting, for sharing your concerns, your comments, and educating us. I'll close here.) Thank you so much, Chairman, Commission.

(Din4 bizaad k'h j8' ata' hane'. Shi k'47 d00 shi Din4'4 y1'1t'44h n11 ni hi dii' n7kwe'4 d00 kod00. (NRC Commissioners) bich'8 ha da hisii dz77 j98 d33' d00 k00h nihi[n11 h0dl0. Ts'7d1 l3'7g00 baa n7das77t'iid go' 1t'4, naanish 1doo n7 gi, l3'9da b0hwiil 33' d00 [eetsoh bi deezla' haa doo[n7 gi da. K0 n7 tsoh doo). Ah4hee' shi nanit'1'7Commission.

CHAIRMAN HANSON: Thank you, President Nez, for those remarks and, again, be willing to join us.

CHAIRMAN HANSON: Ah4hee' Shi Naa t'1anii Nez, kwe'4 saad bee h47n7dzii' d00 t'11 saad bee h11 n7dzih doo n11s hool zhish go.

So tonight we'll hear from two panels. The first panel will be specific to the impacts of uranium contamination on the Navajo Nation.

D77 7771n7g77 naaki go a[ts'3' nil go nihi ch'8 ha da doo dzih, Al32 j8' 47[44tsoh bi deezla' d00 b1'1t'4' y4ego Din4 Bik4yah gi [eetsoh bi deezla' bee bich'8 1n1 hwiit'4h7g77.

The second panel will discuss ongoing remediation activities at former uranium mill sites and the lessons learned from remediation of uranium mill sites, interagency cooperation and Tribal engagement.

Ak0ne'47[eetsoh hadas geed g00 d00 [eetsoh daa k'11 n74' goo da k4yah ni daal zhoh d00 [eetsoh bi deezla' d00 b1'1t'4' daak'11 n7'4 g00 bi da'7n7sh g00 naanish 1lyaa h7g77 d00 bits'33' d00 b0h0o' 3'7g77 da baa hane' doo k00' a[hi[ni daal nish d00 Bik1g7Yish t['izhii [ah doo' yi[deil yil niish gi.

We'll take a short break between panels. With each panel, we'll listen to the presentations, and then the Commission will engage the panel members with questions once everyone is finished.

Bitá' gi nih1 hwii doo' a[d00 ha n11 ho dool zhish, kod00' 47da'77 s7n niil ts'33' go nihi[da ho dool nih, 11di 'inda 'a[tsoh go' 47na'7d7 kid7g77 da hool ne'7g77bi ch'8 ni hii' n7[doo.

Before we start, I will ask my fellow Commissioners if they've got any remarks they'd like to make.

T'ah doo ha hal zhish d33' bi[da nah7s7s t'1n7g77 daats'7 [a' haadziih.

COMMISSIONER BARAN: Thank you, Chairman. My name is Jeff Baran. I'm one of the Commissioners on the NRC.

COMMISSIONER BARAN: Ah4hee', shi naat'1anii. Sh7 47Jeff Baran yinishy4. Kod00' NRC Commission atah s4d1.

The widespread uranium contamination in and around the Navajo Nation is a shameful tragedy. What happened was wrong. And the federal government bears most of the blame.

Din4 Bik3yah bik11' g00 [eetsoh bi deezla' d00 b1'1't4' bee' 1n1 hwii t'4h7g77ts'7d1 t'0 baa y1 h1sin d00 doo bee' a jooba' da. Ts'7d1 doo' B7a'asdlaii 1ko dool n7[go sh9h baa hasti'. &nda Kin1 h1l gai d66 W11shin doon agh1 go b7 1t'9 b7 1n7 go.

In spite of its trust responsibility, the federal government allowed millions of tons of uranium ore to be mined and milled in the Navajo Nation to supply the yellowcake used to build the nuclear weapon stockpile during the cold war. Workers and communities were not protected or even warned of the dangers.

Azh3 sh9h Kin1 h1lgai d66' Hw44ldi di bi[a[gha da'sii dii t'1an ndi t'0 yil1h g00, [eetsoh ha daa geed doo n00h yee l3'as [9' 11d00 Din4 bik4yah bik11' g00 hadasgeed d00 daa k'11go '1daal yaa j0' 47t0 y0 n1a n7d66' anaa' bee bich'8' bee'el dooh tsoh di dool d- -[hwii nidzin go bee'el dooh tsoh bi dil k'a' noo' 1daalyaa kodi asdla diin k4yah a[hii'sinil7j7. ! aj7yaa ni daal nish7g7d00 yi n1a g00 k44h da ha t'7n7g7doo 47b11 h1 dzid bi doo'niid da.

Regulations in place at the time were scant. And the resulting contamination was largely just left behind to threaten the health and safety of the Navajo people. The federal government failed the Navajo for decades. It is a disgraceful record.

Bee Nahaz1 n7g7 ndi doo da bidziil da d00 doo da ni neez da. Leetsoh [eezh bi[ha das geed7g7bi deezla d00 ba'1t'4 d0' t'11'ak00h Din4 bik4yah bik11' g00 naazh jaa' go t'0 bits'33' 1n7da'iis n1. Kin1 h1lgai d66' W11shin doon nihi' d0'bi'oh sool9' 22h1 hasin n44h 1ch'33h baa'1tih doh gh11[yeeh gi. T'11'1yis7baa y1hasin go naaltsos bik11' gi.

I started working on these issues 15 years ago in 2007 when the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Oversight and Government Reform held a hearing to understand the scope of the problem and what needed to be done to clean it up.

Sh7d7Naadiin d00 bi'aan tsosts'id yihah d33' bi d4sh nish, asdla' ts'1a dah n11 hai k'ad., 7d33' Kin1 h1lgai d66' House of Representative Committee on Oversight d00 Government Reform j7 dikw7sh9h bi[1[ah da'azl9' haal1 n8' tsoh go bee' 1n1 hwiit'44h d00 hei t'4ego ni dool zho[ha'n7 go baa'ooldah.

Since then, some progress has been made. But there is a huge amount of work left to do. The challenge is daunting. NRC's role is

primarily to provide oversight of the former mill sites. As a result of this responsibility, NRC is reviewing a license amendment application to dispose of mine waste from the Northeast Church Rock mine at the UNC mill site.

! ad00, t'11' 1[ts'ʒ go bi ni n1 da'anish go bi[hool zhish aad66'. Akondi ts'ʒd1 nd tsaa go t'ah dii naanish nihi d11h s83. Ts'ʒd1 t'11' awo [ʒbee t'0 bi yah0 y44' go s83. NRC 1yis77b7d44t'i' 7g77'47[eetsoh daa k'1a n7t'4'7gi t'477b7d44t'i' go yik'ih d44z99. D77 biniinaa go Naaltsos saad [a' biih n7 doo dzoh—License Amendment yi[n7, 47yi n4[9 ako n7w0 d66' Northeast Churchrock j7[eetsoh [eezh bi[haa geed y66h nigh477UNC gi [eetsoh yik'1a n7'4'78' n11s doo jiih ha'ni n7g77n1 niil9

Even though NRC's role in the Ten-Year Plan is limited, I proposed this Commission meeting to my colleagues because the cleanup work is absolutely critical, and I wanted the Commission to hear directly from the Navajo communities affected by the uranium contamination.

Nih7NRC d77Neezn1 N11 hai gi Naanish A[k44' Sinil 7g77 t'11' 1[ts'7s7go nih7d44t'i', 477biniinaa ' aad66' nihi[ni deil nish7g77ni h77n7ʒh keed doo, d77ts'ʒd1 ndtsaago k4yah d00 k4yah yik11' hin1anii b1 k4yah ni dool zho[7g77biniinaa Din4 bik4yah bik11' g00 k44hat'7n7g77 hazh0'0 bi[n1 hwii doo't'a[7g77b1 baa n7 dei t'98doo nisin h111 t'11' ayis77baa hast'i' t'0 bi[ho diil zhish go Din4 leetsoh bi deezla' yii' k44hat'98go.

As the Chairman mentioned, this kind of field meeting is almost unprecedented for the Commission, and I hope that it shows how seriously we take your concerns.

T'11'7d33' nihi N11t'1anii nihi l32 j8' sid1 h7g77doo d77gi' 1t'4ego a[ah nida'ii dle' da n7, 47biniinaa t'11' 1yis77[a' doo n77[nisin kwe'4 Din4 bi' dii[1ah nii nihi ch'8 saad yeeh nii n7 1n7gi.

I appreciate the willingness of the Red Water Pond Road

community residents to share their stories, experiences, and views with us earlier today. We're honored that President Nez, Ms. Shirley and Ms. Hood hosted us this afternoon and are here with us this evening.

Red Water Pond Road gi k44hat' 7n7g77y4ego baa' ah4 nisin kwe'4 j9d33' nihi[1[ah sil9' d00 nihi[da hool ne', k0daa t'4 daa n7 go, d00 nee'nij8 [ah d00 naanish yaa ni ts7 daa kes7g7. Din4 bi n11t'1anii d00 naa nish yil32 j8' naa z7n7g77d00 Ms. Hood da kwe' t'ah dii nih7nah4s t3 d77yaa' deez 1n7gi.

I look forward to their presentations and discussions.

Thank you.

N11 da ho doo nih7g77d00 saad bee han11 da' doo dzih7g77d0' bik1 d7n7sh 9, Ah4hee'.

COMMISSIONER HANSON: Thank you, Commissioner Baran. Commissioner Wright?

COMMISSIONER HANSON: Aheh44', Commissioner Baran. Commissioner Wright?

COMMISSIONER WRIGHT: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Good evening, everyone. My name is David Wright. And I'm honored to be here tonight and to have a dialogue on the Ten-Year Plan.

COMMISSIONER WRIGHT: Aheh44', shi n11t'1anii nihi l32 j8 s7n7d1h7g77. Y1't'44h go ni hee' 7773 t'11'1n0[tsoh. Sh7 477 David Wright yinishy4. Kwe'4 nihi tah s4d1 h7g77 ndtsaa go baa' ah4 nisin d00 da ho' niil ne'7g77y7d4sts'99, D77Neezn1 N11hai Naanish A[k44' Sinil7g77baa'1y1 nii ti' go.

I really look forward to hearing from our partners from DOE, from EPA, the Navajo Nation, from Ms. Hood and from Ms. Shirley as well. And I really appreciated listening and learning from the Red Water Pond Road community earlier today. So thank you very much for your hospitality. I feel

like I made a few new friends today.

Bi[ni deil nish7g77 yaa da' ho' niil ne'7g77 DOE, EPA, Din4 Bi W11shindoon da, Ms. Hood, Ms Shirley da y7 d4s ts'88 nisin. &nda j9d33' nihi[ni da ho so[ne'7g77 d00 l3'7b0 ho[33'gi baa'1h4 nisin Red Water Pond Road k44h da ha t'98 di baa nii kai d00 w0sh d66' ni hi' doo' niid. Shi k'is [a' n11 has dl99' kwe'4.

I came here to listen and to learn. And I hope that what I will hear and what I have heard today will help me make a better-informed decision on things going forward. So with that, Mr. Chairman, I'll turn it back over to you.

Sh7 47 77 d4es ts'ii[d00 '7ho desh 1a[1yis77 biniy4 kwe'4 nihaa n7y1. D77bee shich'8 ha da sooh dz77g77sh99h biniaj8 na hat'1 b0 h0 nee dz1n7g77bee baa ni ts4s kees doo kod00 d00 nee'ni j8 d77k4yah [eetsoh bi deezla' bee b22h da na haz1 n8g00. K0 n7 tsoh go saad bee has dz77 doo' 1k00h shi nani t'1'7.

COMMISSIONER HANSON: Thank you, Commissioner Wright. President Nez, the floor is yours.

Ah4hee' Commissioner Wright. Din4 Bi Naat'1anii Nez, kod00 saad bee n1 n11 has t'1.

PRESIDENT NEZ: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission and our own Navajo Nation, EPA, and our federal partners, our friends here today and, of course, our community members.

PRESIDENT NEZ: Ah4hee' shi n11 t'1anii, d00 bi[da n1 h757n t'1n7g77, d00 t'ah nih7W11shindoon, EPA, d00 Kin1 h1lgai d66' 'a[hi[ni daa[nish7g77 d00 ni haa noh y1h7g77d00 Red Water Pond Road gi k44ho t'7n7g77'1[ah nii dl7n7gi.

(Translation of Native language spoken: My maternal clan is the Salt clan, and my paternal clan is the Ta'neszahnii. My maternal grandfathers' are Bitterwater clan and T1chiininii are my paternal

grandfathers'). So we thank you for gathering here tonight.

(Din4 bizaad k'eh j8' ata' hane'. Ash8h7 nish[9 Ta'neszahnii b1sh7sh ch7n. Shi ch477 477 T0d7ch'7nii '1daat'4. D00 T1 chiinii 47 da shi n117). Ah4hee', kwe'4' 1[jah soo l99 d77 1'771n7g77.

Since World War II some 80 years ago, the Navajo people have lived with the burden of uranium mining activities and their hazardous aftereffects.

Ts4e b7 diin n11hai d33' naaki g0ne'4 da' a hi joo gh1a di, Din4 b7a'asdlai'ii [eetsoh bi deezla' d00 b1't'e' bee b22h da na haz32 go t'11' lko t'4ego [eetsoh bee 2h dahaz3 Bi n77 gi k44h da ha t'98go kodi bi[hool zhish.

U.S. EPA reports that between 1944 and 1986, 30 million tons, or about 66 billion pounds, of uranium ore were extracted from the sacred lands of the Navajo people. They have also stated that our Reservation sits on a wealth of uranium still.

Kin1 h1lgai d66' EPA b22h d00 disii ts'33' nigh47N1h1t'4 ts'1adah d00 bi'aan d7zdiin d00 bi'aan d99' d00 N1h1st'47 ts'1adah d00 bi'aan tseeb7diin d00 bi'aan h1st44h yihah d33' ts'7d1 t1diin di di m77 tsoh ndaaz go dahid4 dlo' 1n7 das go [eetsoh hadas geed Din4 bik4yah bii' d00, dooda go' h1st3 diin d00 bi'aan hast3h di dim77 ts'7d1 ndtsx11h (billion) w0lta'go a[ts'787 go dahi d4 dlo' (pounds) 1ni[das go [eetsoh Din4 bik4yah bii' d00 haa geed l1, Din4 bi k4yah diyin go bi yi' di [eetsoh ts'7d1 l3'7go'at'4. D7798di t'ah dii t'00'ahay077 [eetsoh bik11' gi k44 hwiit'9

Many Navajo people, like the community members of Red Water Pond Road, were raised and lived most of their lives amid mining activity or near abandoned uranium mines. Men worked in the mines without protection. Their mothers and wives washed their clothes, which were covered with radioactive dust. And their children played in ponds, which were

filled with radioactive effluent.

T'00' ahay077 nihi Din4'4 k00h Red Water Pond Road gi k44 hat'7h7g7, t'11' [eetsoh ha daa g4ed bi tah g00 k44h da ha t'7go biy11 da hazl99' dooda go [eetsoh hadas geed da bi naa shii g00 da bighan go da. Hast074713'7 [eetsoh ha daa g4ed di ni daal nish doo b22 h3h asin g00. Am1 d00 e'es dzlan 47 b1 hast077 bi'44' [eetsoh haa daa geed di yee ni daal nish7g7t'11 b7la' yee n7 da yii gis, t'00 sh99' 1h1 y077 [eetsoh bi deezla' daa b22h go. D00 b1'1[ch7h7 477 [eetsoh ha das geed g00 bi leezh naazh jaa' g00 na ha[tx99h go t0 n7dei geeh go yii ni daa'na' [eh, 477 sh99' a[d0' [eetsoh bi deez la' d00 b1'1t'4' bi ts'32 d00 bi[ni da has'ee[go doo yaa' 1 da hal ch88h da n7'44'.

Today you heard firsthand of accounts of how their lives have been adversely impacted by the uranium mining that was vital to the security of the United States of America.

D779 k00h [eetsoh [eezh bi[ha das geed 7g7 B7a'asdlaii [eetsoh bideezla' d00 b1'1t'4 b22h da na has1 n7g7yee nihi[da hoolne' d77] eetsoh Kin1 h1lgai d66' t'11 b7d77bee' el dooh bi dil k3' she' anaa' koj7ash dladiin k4yah a[hii' sinil7g7 bee bich'22h da yish [44[n7 go b1 ha das geed go.

Firsthand accounts, some of our Navajo people will tell you of the ill health effects that they suffer from. Others will recount having worked in mines like the abandoned ones surrounding us, Quivira and Kerr-McGee Mines, and more Navajo, young and old, will tell of having been present at one of the worst one of the radioactive spills in U.S. history, which occurred not far from here, but that failed to receive national attention like the Three Mile Island did.

Din4, d77 al32 j8 [eetsoh bi deez la' d00 b1'1t'4' y4 n1s kai h7g7 t'ah b7yee' 1daa da hal ne', d7 gi' 1t'10 sh22h da haz3 daa nooh, kot'10 bi k'ee ka

nash1 daa n00h. ! ad00 [a' naaz9 477 k00h ni shish nish daa n00h, k00h nihitah g00 [eetsoh ha das geed y66h t'0 bik'ih da hizh neez ch3'7g00, Quivira, Kerr-Mc Gee d00 koj8 b1 ha da'as geed n7'4'66 g00. D00 hast07 n11s daazl77g77 d00 t'ah 1niid ni daa kai h7g77ts'7d1 ndtsaa go d77 [eetsoh bi deezla' t0 bi[dahi d4 y98go na'n7 1 desh chxosh di sh77na[da n7 go yaa da hal ne', ts'7d1 doo kot'10 baa hane' da n7'44' koj7 ashdla diin k4yah a[hii' sinilij7, 1ko ndi t'ah doo bee ni daz deesh gh1a da, d77 Three Mile Island di '1h00 t'8d7g77na ha lin go doo baa da h00ne' dah. .

Know that these accounts are hard for some of our Navajo people to express because they must relive and feel all of those emotions that come with it.

Nihi[b44 h0zin d77 [a' nihi Din4'4 y4ego b1 nani t[ah bi[1hoo t'4h7g77y11 hal ne' go j0 bitah di nah yi[na' ak0 bii ni ji y1a go sh9h ha tah di na hwiis n1' 33h 1n7d7n11 dlee[.

We have been loyal citizens of our country, the United States of America. And multitudes of Navajos have served in the Armed Forces in many conflicts across the globe in service to her ideals, which call for fair and equal treatment for all citizens, Native and non-Native alike.

Koj7 ashdla diin k4yah a[hii' sinil7g77 t'11' nigh47 d66' d77 k4yah bik44' nisii z9go hool zhish, Ts'id1 t'00' ahay077 nihi Din4 Sil10 [itsoi j7'a[tah 1t'4ego nihi k4yah yid ch'33h atah ni daaz baa', d77 binaj8 B71' asdla'ii a[he[t'4ego d00 doo [a' t'11' bi'oh bee n4l 98 go d77 Bik1g7 Yisht['izhii d00 1[tah Din4'4 t'11' 1[ah B71a' asdla'ii' 1t'4.

I want to talk to you about the Northeast Church Rock mine site, which is just down the road from our meeting tonight, as you witnessed earlier today. It is one of the largest mines on the Navajo Nation, and it is the highest priority mine for cleanup due to its size and also the location of a

community nearby.

D77Northeast Churchrock j7[eesoh ha das geed n7'4' 66h t'11 nah g00 bi[haz3, ts'7d1' 1l1ad di' 1n7 tsoh go [eesoh haa geed go b44 h0zin, j9d33' 11di 1[ah siidl99. Din4 bik4yah bik11' gi bee n4l99 go ts'7d1' al1a di' 1n7 tsxoh biniinaa ts'7d1 t'11' b1 tsx77 hwii nidzin go k4yah bik11' d00 koj8 bee b22h da nahaz1a g00 ni dool zho[go baa nits77kees, h1al1 B7a'ashdla'ii akwii k44h1t'7n7g7d0' baa nits77kes.

It was operated by the United Nuclear Corporation, a company owned by General Electric, from 1967 to 1982. The plan is for approximately 1 million cubic yards of contaminated mine waste to be removed from the Northeast Church Rock mine site and consolidated primarily at the nearby United Nuclear Corporation mill site just off the Reservation.

Nah1t'47ts'1adah d00 bi'aan h1st3 diin d00 bi'aan tsosts'id yihaah d33 d00 n7477N1h1st'47ts'1adah d00 bi'aan tseeb7 diin d00' bi'aan naaki j8 United Nuclear Corporation, General Electric b7 go '1aj7b1 [eesoh ha das geed, d77[eesoh [eezh bi[ha das geed y66h bideezla bi[go ts'7d1 t'11[1h1 di dim77 1[ts'7s7 go az3=w0lta' go—cubc yards yi[n7, '47Northeast Churchrock [eesoh haa geed d66' ts4' naa j8 go UNC *bik4yah* [eesoh daa k'1a n7'4' y66h j8 [a' t'11' 77d33' noo' y66h j8 bi[a[h77 doo jiih go t'11' 1t'4 [eesoh daa k'1 n7'44' gi noo' 1dool n77 go k0t'10 bi hoo t'11[k'ad, j0' 477doo Din4 bik4yah da' 11j7

Here in summary is how the decision came about. Over 20 years ago in the early 2000's, the Navajo Nation requested that EPA take the lead for the Northeast Church Rock mine cleanup.

K0t'10' d77 a[han ni b7 7kal go baa hashne' 77d33' naa nish 1l yaa Naadiin n11 hai d33, Naaki di dim77 y1zh7yi hah d33' Din4 BiW11shin doon Kin1 h1l gai d66' EPA bini' al32 j8 hoo' 11[go Northeast Churchrock j7[eesoh [eezh bi[ha das geed 8g77k4yah bik11' d00 tsxii[go Din4 bi k4yah b1 ni dool zhooh[bi' doo' niid.

The federal agency oversaw the company's investigations of the mine site and initial time critical cleanup actions to remove approximately 200,000 tons of contamination found in the residential area.

Kin1 h1l gai d66' 11j7 yik'ih d4ez99 go b1 ni da'aaz nish7g77t'11' akwe'4 nida' ask11'go t'11' tsx77 go Din4 bik4yah bik11' gi Naaki neezn1 diin di dim77 y1zh7 dahi d4 dlo' go ndtsaa go bee wolta'h7g77 nah j8k0 dool n7 go b44 hozin d00 nihi k4yah bik11' nihi Din4'4 k44ha t'7n7gi n1 ho dol zho[go b44 hozin.

After receiving public comment on the engineering evaluation and cost analysis, EPA decided to consolidate and move the radioactive waste to the nearby UNC mill site.

! ad00' Kin1 h1lgai d66' EPA b4eso b22h ha doolee[gi 1[h7yi yii zoh go—engineering evaluation d00 cost analysis yi[n7 1lyaa, 7d33' d77[eesoh [eezh bi[ha das geed y66h t'0' nah g00 UNC bik4yah j7noo' 1dool n7 n00h yee haa dz77 7d33'.

In 2014, EPA negotiated an enforcement agreement with General Electric to complete the design for this work. The next year, EPA and the company signed the agreement, called an Administrative Order on Consent, and began the design process.

Naaki di dim77 y1zh7 d00 bi'aan d99 ts'1adah yihah d33, Kin1 h1lgai EPA d00 GE Bee Haz1anii bik'eh go' nida' doo nish7g77 yee' a[gha' dee t'3, 1t'4ego ni da' doo nish7g77 naal tsos yik11' saad yee nii n7jaa'. N7n1n11 hai go, EPA go GE naaltsos bik11'j8' bizhi' 1yiilaa go bee' 1[gha' dee t'3, d77 naaltsos 47 Administrative Order on Consent yi[n7, \$77sh99h GE l33 nii z77 '7d33' d77 bik4ed d00 sh99h naa nish naal tsos yik11'7yiilaa h7g77 bee'adeezh nish.

A few years later, the United Nuclear Corporation and General Electric finalized the design and submitted a license amendment

request to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. We anticipate that the Federal Nuclear Licensing Agency will make a decision on a license amendment for the NRC mill site this year.

T'11' d7kw7 sh9h n11 hai go United Nuclear Corporation d00 General Electric altsoh naal tsos saad yik'ih nii n7nil d77 gi' 1t'10 kwe'4 nih7w00 keed n7 go GE, 1ad00 d77naaltsos nah d66' bik'eh go { eetsoh h11 geed binida'azhnish y66h saad biih n7 doo dzoh d00 n7 dook'3s go bee [eetsoh daak1 bi nooj8 bik11' da doo jiij gi yee yah 1y77 ah NRC bich'8, ! ko d7W11shindoon d66' Federal Nuclear Licensing Agency d00' 47d77yi hah 7g77UNC bik4yah bik11' j8 [eetsoh [eezh bi[ha das geed yee' a[h77 doo jiih go UNC [eetsoh b1 yik1 h66 j8noo' 1dool n77 ha'n7n00 si[kid.

The license amendment would allow disposal of the mine waste from the Navajo Nation on top of the sizable tailings impoundment already in place. But simply driving the waste across the road, right, is not the answer. It's not the answer at all.

Naaltsos n7doo k'2s 8g77bee l3 go' 47[eetsoh [eezh bi[ha das geed n1hj7Northeast Churchrock j7haa geed8g8t'0 nigh47j8 UNC bik4yah j8 ts4' naa ni doo g44[d00 1kwe'4 [a' noo'77gi bik11'j8 ni doo jiih, D77yee' doo nahat'1' 1t4e da. Doo hash t'44l yaa da.

Clearly, the radioactive mine waste left abandoned at the Northeast Church Rock Mine site must be removed. According to the Draft Environmental Statement, which was prepared as part of the application for the license amendment, leaving this mine waste in place would have "large health and environmental impacts." Even removal of the waste will have disproportionately high and adverse environmental impacts on nearby Navajo communities due to transportation-related effects, impact to air quality,

increased noise level and visual disturbances.

Nigh477Northeast Churchrock j7[eesoh bi deezla' [eezh bi[ha das geed7g77t'11'a k00h naazh jaa'7g77 47k4yah bik11' d00 nah g00 k0 dool n7]. K4yah bik11'g00 a[ts4 na'ask1'7g77 '1n7, "{ eetsoh [eezh bi[hadas geed t'aa' k00h bideezla' d00 b1't'4 bi[naazh jaa' go B71'1shdla'ii bitah ndtsaa go 22h da haz3 b47d7n00h t'88] d00 k4yah bik11'gi y4ego y22h da hwii do[a[" n7 go bik11' d77na'as k1'7g77, 477 kwe'4 naal tsos saad bii'j8n7 dook'2s ha'n7n7g77 binaj8 saad n1k'2s d00. D77[eesoh bi[[eezh ha das geed7g77bi na'anish di t'11'1yis7d7neeh k32 go B71'1asdla'ii b1 baa' a yo hool nin d00 t'11' k4yah yik11' gi hinlanii chi' o[7n7g77 da b1 baa' a yo hool nin, j0 hidi geeh gi, n7nch'7h bii' g0ne' i'ii jo[gi, y4ego bi ts'32 d00 ha ho diil dl1ad doo, d00 doo hoot'98] da'7y0 sin doo.

The document justifies these impacts by saying that they will last a few years only in contrast to the decades of harm surely to come to Navajo families from leaving the waste in place. But as the Draft Environmental Impact Statement also recognizes, these nearby Navajo communities are environmental justice communities, which historically had little or no say in the exploitation of the natural resources around them and certainly did not benefit from the vast profit made by the company's governance and shareholders and which disappeared from the Navajo Nation.

D77saad naaltsos bik1'7g77t'0 naaki nil9j0 t'11 d7kw77n7di doo zi[n7nih7 47kodi dikw77sh99h ni n1 h1 h1ah go bii' na'al deeh go'1da jin7, t'11' a k00h [eesoh [eezh bi[ha das geed y66h t'0 bil n1n1 hah go bi[n11 hoozhizh doo. &nda d77 a[ts4' na'ask1'7g77—EIS, bii di saad [a' 1n11 d7 n7, Kwe'4 k44h da ha t'7n7g77 d0' a[hee[t'4ego Din4 B7a'asdla'ii B1'1da Hazt'i'ii danil9n7naaltsos bik11'gi, nah d66' 477 doo kwe'4 doo [eesoh bi[hon7i' gi yaa haadz77 da Din4 bik4yah bik11' g00 [eesoh ha dei nit1ah d33' t'0 b4eso bee'4lyaah d00 hizh deez j44' Din4 bik4yah bik11' d00

h11 j8' g00sh9h da jizh l99' .

We owe these Navajo families, many of them are seated here today, the best solution, which in their minds and my own is to remove the radioactive mine waste to an appropriate repository far, far away from the Navajo Nation and not just across the street to the location that is being proposed in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

D77 Din4 kwe'4 k44hat'7n7g77 b1'1dii' n7, [a' k00h na h11z t3, Ts'7d1 b0h0 n44 dz1a go bi k4yah b1 n7dool zhoo[b7 7n7zi n7g77d00 sh7 77nisiin7g77 47d77[eesoh bideezla' Din4 bik4yah bik11' d00 h11 di da b11 da ha dzidii noo' 1daal ne' g00 bi[1dool n77[nii dzin, t'0 atxiin ts4' naa j8' noo' 1dool n77[ha'n7n7 g77 47d77 naaltsos bii di saad bik1'7g77 477dooda.

This will not be the first time radioactive waste will be moved long distances to preserve the long-term health of a community and its natural environment.

D77 doo k'ad t'47y1 kot'10 [eesoh bi deezla' n1h g00 n7zaad g00 k0 dool n77[da, B71'asdlaii bits'7s b22h h33 hasin d00 nihi k4yah d0' y4ego t'11' 1t'4h66h gi' 1t'10 nii dzin j0'1kwe'4 1t'4.

In 2009, the Moab Utah Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action Project began relocating mill tailings out of the former mill site and slurry adjacent to the Colorado River to a newly created disposal site about 30 miles north. Over 10 million tons of residential radioactive material were safely relocated.

Naadiin d00 bi'aan n1h1t'47yihah d33' Moab Utah Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action Project woly40 haalwod, [eesoh daak'1a n7'44' d00 [eesoh bi deezla' nah g00' k0 dool n77[gi t0 bi[n7l99go Colorado tooh n77n7g77 b77 ghah j7 d77[eesog [eezh bi[ha das geed7g77t0 bi[77n9t1diin tsin sit32 n1hook' -s j8' noo' 1 dool

n7l j8 kwe'4 t'11' 1niid7 go' b1daha dziddii b1 noo' 1lyaa j8 k0yaa. D7 neezn1 di dim7l tsoh ndtsaa go da h7d4 dlo' 1n7 d11s go [eetsoh bi deezla' b1't'e bi| doo ts'7d1 baa'ayo hool nin g00 [ah j8 n7n11 n1 g8h go noo' 1lyaa.

The cleanup also included extracting contaminants from the groundwater underlying the site. Nearly 1 million pounds of ammonia and 5,000 pounds of uranium were removed.

T0 ni' t[1adi da h7 d4 y7h7g77 [eetsoh bi deezla' biih da deezh chx'aal y44h b22h nah g00' ha has t'00d, n71477 [eetsoh daa k'1 n7'4' y66h di. ! aj7bi na'anish go ts'7d1 t'11 [1h7dim7l tsoh 1[ts'7s7go da hi d4 dlo' –pounds yi| n7h7g77bee wolta' go ammonia—leetsoh bee n1ltsaah d00 yit's1 yi| ee[, 47 nah j8 k0yaa, d00 asdla' di dim7l y1zh7 a[ts'7s7go dahi d4 dlo—pounds yi|n7bee w0l ta go, [eetsoh bi deezla' bi| da n7'I'7g77nah g00' k0lyaa.

And that's not all. EM is also tackling debris left over from the former uranium mill that once stood on the Moab site. Debris requires special attention because of its large size, jagged shape and degree of contamination. More than 30,000 tons have been safely excavated and shipped to the disposal cell this fiscal year.

Doo t'11'1k0 d7 da. EM d0' t'ah nei| kaah d77 [eetsoh bits'iil z47 a[tah 1daat'4ego koj7Moab di [eetsoh daa k'1 bi| haz1a n7'4 y66h gi naazh jaa'y66h yi ni daalnish. D77ts'iilz477 1[tah 1daat'477 [ah dani tsxaah, d00 bi b22h g00 da dool ghas go, da da desh zhah go da dee n7, d00 1[tah 1n44l t'e' go [eetsoh bideezla' b1't'4 biih da hi deezh chx' aal biniinaa ts'7d1 hazh0'0 '1h1n7go n4l 9h go t'47y1 bina'anish. T1diin di di m7l y1zh7 ndaaz go dah7 d4 dlo' bee wolta'7g77—tons go doo baa' a yo hool nin g00 ha das geed d00 '11d00 nah j8 n7477noo' g00' a hes g9h d77yi hah b4eso ch'7deet'1anig77bee bini'da'azhnish.

I ask why can't something similar be done here on the

Navajo Nation? Why shouldn't it? Although it would be very costly to transport the radioactive mine waste long distance from the Northeast Church Rock mine site, those dollars and cents cannot compare to the injuries borne by the local communities. And indeed, the Navajo Nation as a whole over the past 70 some years, as is now recognized, the Navajo Nation and its people have suffered disproportionately from the legacy of uranium mining and processing on Navajo lands.

Haash yidt'10 doo k00h Din4 bik4yah bik11' gi kot'10 bini da' a nish da? Haash yid t'4? T'11'sh an7h Northeast CHurckrock gi ha'a g44d d00 [eetsoh bi deezla' n7aad g00 hidi yeeh go t'00'aha y07 b4eso b33h adoo l4e[ndi d77 b4eso ts'7d1 doo B7a'asdla'ii bee b22h dahoo'1'7g77 bi[a[h22h gi b4eso b33h898 da. Aoo', Din4 bik4yah bi[ha hoo dzoh gi ts'7d1 tsosts'id diin n11 hai d33', t'11 nih7t'47y1 nihi k'ih j8' go d7nee' k3= [eetsoh bi deezla' b1't'4 bi[bee nihi ch'8 ni da hwii' n1 kwe'4.

Many Navajo uranium workers and their families became ill and many died from diseases associated both with the uranium work itself and with living near uranium mines, mills and waste dumps as you heard today.

T'00' ahay077 nihi Din4'4 [eetsoh haag44d g00 ni dash nish d00 b1'1[ch7h7t'11' b7 da b22h da da hoo'a' a[tah 1t'4ego [eetsoh bideezla' b1't'4 yii' ni dash nish7g77 da dooda go [eetsoh haa g44d, d00 [eetsoh daa k'11h da n7'44' g00 d00 [ah g00 t'0 [eetsoh bi[[eezh ha das geed t'0 naaz jaa' gi da bi ghahgo k44h da ha t'98 bits'32 d00 '22h da haz3 bi k'eeh kah ni daa kai d00 [a' yits'32 d00' 1 daa din sil98, d77 j98d33' baa da h00ne'.

The Navajo birth cohort study has revealed that uranium and toxic metals remain in the Navajo environment and continues to be a significant concern to the Tribe. Generational trauma expresses not just in the body, but in the heart and mind as well.

Din4 'aw44' yichii[gi —birth cohort naalkahgi 'aw44' yichii[naalkahgi baa na'anish ha dei des 99 [eetsoh bi ts'32 d00 b44sh ndaaz 1 daa t'47aw44' bee b22h da nahaz1a go nehe ch7h, t'11' sh9h k00h bi[ni' bik11' gi ni da'ajo[8g77'1t'4 d77y4ego nihi' di[1h. Bik'eh ka na'al deeh kodi 1[ch7n7bits'7s bitah di bee b22h da nahaz3. Hani' haj47da nayi[n1 bik'eeh k1 da dii k11h.

The solution to the Northeast Church Rock mine site must be commensurate, appropriate and proportionate to the historic injury to the health and well-being of our Navajo people, young and old, and to our sacred Navajo lands from which we draw physical sustenance and spiritual strength.

Northeast Churchrock j7k4yah bii'd00 [eetsoh haa geed 77d44t'33' d00 t'11' 1ni[tsohj7 d00 t'11' 1yis77t'11 bi[1[hee n7 tsoh go k4yah ni dool zhoo[gi bini' doo nish. D77 nihi ts'33' da ji[ch-'7g g00' 7nda B71'ashdla'ii chi yo[7n7g77 bi[a[h44[t'4ego y7n7keed, Bee Na h1z1 bi[da n7i' bik'eh go' 1da' al yaa go, Nihi Din4'4 bee b22h da na haz1n7g77, yik'eh ka naa kai h7g77, d00 bee' 1n7da hwiit'4h7g77 bits'7s d00 k4yah chi yo[7n7gi a[tsoh b1 ni da dool zhoo[, t'11'at'4 Din4, 1niid d00 n11s sil99 j8 nihi k4yah b1 ni dool zho[, nihi k4yah bee' h0[dzil go sii hwii ni dzin go bik11' gi nei d1h d00 nihi k4yah bik11' gi d00 bii'di y4ego ho diyin go' bi[ha d4 t'4.

To be sure, the so-called 2020 to 2029 Ten-Year Plan of Federal Action to Address Uranium Contamination on the Navajo Nation continues the efforts of the previous Five-Year Plans and identifies the next steps in addressing the human health and environmental risk associated with the legacy of uranium mining.

T'11 doo naaki nil9n7, d77 Naadiin d00 bi'aan naadiin yihah d00 naadiin d00 bi'aan naadiin n1h1s t'47j8' yihah Neezn1 N11hai Naanish B0hoot'1[7g77 Kin1 h1lgai d66' { eetsoh bi deezla' Din4 bik4yah bik11' d00 nahj8 kw77 dool77 d00 k4yah daa chxo' g00 ni da hoo dool zho[gi naanish a[k44'sinil da bi dooh n7n7 g77,

t'1h nah d66' Ashdla' n11 hai d66' Naanish A[k44' nii' ni] y44h t'11' 47n11s yi di[7g77
1t'4, koj7B7a'asdla'ii bits'7s bi[ho n7ti' gi d00 ni'asdz11n [eetsoh bi deez la' bee d11
chxo' g00 bi ni' da' doo nish dohn7.

It was developed in cooperation with multiple federal partner agencies, including the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Department of Energy, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Navajo Area Indian Health Services and the Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry.

Dii nahat'1 dikw77 d66' sh9h W11shindoon j7 bi[da'7n7sh j7 bi[
Nahat'1' A[k44' nii' nil, Department of Energy d66' Bik1g7Yisht['izhii Yik'ih D44z99'
Oonish d66' d00, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Din4 Bi[Ha hoo dzoh d66'
Ats'7s Baa' ! h1 y32 d66' d00 Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry da.

However, as with the previous plans, the Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency was not an active participant in the underlying development of this plan and suspects that it, too, will fail in implementation.

! kondi, t'11 nah d66' bi'oonish7g77 0[9 Din4 BiW11shindoon
K4yah Yik'ih Deez9'7 j7 Da'7n7sh d66' doo' atah nahat'1' bits'32 d00 yiil ts32 da
kwe'4, d7da biniinaa naanish doo hazh0'0 k'7dool wo[da.

Specifically, among other priorities, the Navajo Nation calls for comprehensive groundwater studies for all uranium impact areas on the Reservation and comprehensive studies regarding all potential risk exposure pathways, including the plants we traditionally eat and use for ceremonial purposes, our sheep and livestock, which are our primary source of sustenance and the water sources many of our Navajo people still use for drinking water and ceremonial purposes.

D7naa nish 'al32 j8' naa'ni[go [a' doo n7[doh n7, Din4 Bik4yah

d00' a[d0' t0 ni' t['1adi da naaz y7n7g77ni dool kaah d00 [eetsoh bi deezla' biih da deez chx'aa l7g77bee b22h da na haz1 n7g77b44 h0zin go' 1lyaa doo '1h1n7go naal kah doo ho doo'n7d, 7nda nanise' ch'7y11 n7g77d0' &nda b44 ni da ha gh1a h7g77d0', nihi l99 dib4, 477nihi ch'iy2' 1 daat'4 d00 t0 dei dl1n7g77d00 t0 bee ni da ha gh1a j7t'11' b00l t2' go d77t'11' a[tsoh.

Similarly, we call for factoring traditional and cultural knowledge -- Chairman, we mentioned that earlier today -- into the Superfund cleanup process and the establishment of cancer treatment centers throughout the Navajo Nation.

Ak0ne' a[d0' nihi nahagha' d00 nihe' 4'4l9d77koj7Superfund bee k4yah bik11' g00 naho dil zhoooh gi [ah d00 bitah n7i' go' 1dool n77 dii' niid ne, t'11' 1k00 n11 dii' niid kwe'4 j7d 33', 7nda d77 {ood doo n1dzihii be'azee' 22h 1da'al9 nihitah g00 bi[hon732 doo dii nidd ne'.

Let us not forget that capacity building is a huge need for our Tribe. We call for accountability and communication to the Navajo Nation from the various federal agencies regarding their outlying objectives.

Baa yoh n44h l1 go akwe'4 haz1a gi 8hoo'ah ts'7d1 ndtsaa go niidzin, kwe'4 nihi[haz1n7gi, t'11 dool4'4 naanish da Din4 b7d44 t'i' go bi naho '1a go nihi[holne' 1ko naanish nizh0n7go ha de di ne' b0h0 n44h dz1a go.

I thank you, Jeff. And I thank you, David and Chairman as well. I think it's a lasting friendship that we can have. In partnership, we can do much together.

Ah4hee' Jeff, d00 ah4hee' David d00 shi naat'1anii kwe'4 al32j8 sin7d1. K0d00 sh99h 1h1n7go a[hi[neil nish doo' a[d0. A[hi[neil nish l3'1 g00 hash t'ehoo n77 a[d0.

The Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency has

flexibility and discretion to operate efficiently. We also ask to see how the federal government intends to fund the investigation and cleanup of the additional 305 sites not currently being addressed. The United States may no longer delay in recognizing and remediating the wrongs done to the Navajo in the name of national security.

Din4 Biw11shindoon Keyah Yik'ih Deezt'9j8' oonish7g77EPA bi naanish t'11' 11l88] go't'4 hazh0'0 bi[na'anish. ! ad00' nih7 W11shindoon l1' heit'4ego kwe'4 ni' dool kah7gi d00 t1adi neezn1 diin d00 bi'aan ashdlā' k4yah d11chx- ' 8g8k'ad doo baa n1h1 t'9da. 477n7dool zhoo[gi b4eso y1 nii di doo'11[l1 nii dzin. D77Anaa' n47y7n0[7 go t'0 bik'ihj8 so[32 go kwe'4 nihi k4yah [eetsoh bi deezla' b1't'e' nihi k4yah bee' d11chx- ' d00 bits'32 d00 '22h da haz3 nihi tah di bee b22h da nahaz1a go bik'eh kaneikai ts'7d1 l3'7n11hai t'ah doo nihi k4yah n7daal zhoooh da.

One of our most important objectives as Dine' is to protect the land, water and air within our sacred mountains so that all living beings can live in balance and harmony. And (Translation of Native language spoken: I walk in beauty once again), walk in beauty.

Ts'7d1 al32j8 1d7d77niilti'7g77 47nihi k4yah, nihi m1 Ni' 1sda11n; bik11 gi da hi n1anii bi[k44 hwii t'7n7g77y1't'44h go bi[hini' n1anii doo nii dzin, d77 t0 d00 n7ch'i d0 chi yo[9kwe'4 Dzil d99' sinilig77 bii' gi, b7d0' h1zh0o go bi[haz32 doo, 7nda nih7d0' t'11'1k0t'4ed doo. D00 (Dine bizaad k'eh j7 ata' hane'. H0 zh00 go naa sh1a doo), h0zh00 go naa sh1a doo.

Thank you for the time. And we again welcome you to the great Navajo Nation. Thank you so much, Chairman, members of the Commission.

Ah4hee' saad bee has dz77'7g77. Kwe'4 nihi k4yah gi ni haa noh kai

baa'1h4 niidzin. Ah4hee' shin a nit'1'7d00 bi| da na hʔʔn7t1n7g7.

COMMISSIONER HANSON: Thank you, President Nez, very much for those remarks. Next we'll hear from Valinda Shirley, the Director of the Navajo Nation EPA. Ms. Shirley?

COMMISSIONER HANSON: Ah4hee' Naat'1anii Nez, kwe'4 saad bee h47n7dz77. K0d00 Nat'1anii Shirley, saad bee b1 n11 hoo'1h, Din4 Bik4yah K4yah Bik'i' ad4st'ʋ gi Al1ajʃ Sid1 EPA. Naat'1anii Shirley?

DIRECTOR SHIRLEY: Good evening, everybody. (Translation of Native language spoken: Greetings.) Honorable President, thank you for your statement. And thank you, President, for being a pillar of support to me, to community members and to families and for your help in remediating the 520 plus abandoned uranium mines. Thank you, sir.

DIRECTOR SJIRLEY: Y1'1t'44h go' &773h t'11'1no| tsoh. (Din4 bizaad k'ehj7 1ta' hane'. Y1'1t'44h). Shinaat'1anii, ah4hee' saad bee h47n7dz77. D00 n11' 1h4hee' shi naa t'1a nii h0| dzil go shi k44' s7n7z9 Din4 k44 da ha t'98g00 k4yah ni da haazh chx-'go bi| n1 haz1 d00 asdla'di neezn1 diin d00 bi'aan naadiin [eetsoh ha das geed go k4yah y4ego bee d11 chx-'7g7hash t'4e da ho dool n77gi bee shi k44' s7n7z9n7gi. Ah4hee'.

And I do want to say thank you to (Translation of Native language spoken: [clan mother] Edith, thank you); for your strength and for your patience and really for your strength, (Translation of Native language spoken: Thank you).

D00 ni d0' ah4hee' ni di desh nii| (Din4 bizaad k'eh j7 ata' hane'. [Shim1],Edith ah4hee'); ne' e dziil. t'11'1yis77ni dziil. (Din4 bizaad k'eh j7 ata' hane'. Ah4hee').

And then (Translation of Native language spoken: Greetings

to) the Honorable members and staff of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and then to our other panelists with us today. And then (Translation of Native language spoken: Greetings, to my relatives, and) good afternoon to everybody here with us today.

! 1d00, (Din4 bizaad k'eh j7 ata' hane. Y1't'44h koj7), naat'1anii
 d00 Nuclear Regulatory Commission bi[ni da[nish7g77kod00 nihi[da ho' niil ne'7g77
 kwe'4 ni haa y7 kai d779 ! ad00 (Din4 bi zaad k'ehj7 ata' hane'. Y1't'44h shi k'47
 d00) d00 nihee y1't'44h go' 7773 t'11'1n0[tsoh kwe'4 nooh y1h7g77.

On behalf of the Navajo Nation, as the Navajo EPA Executive Director, I offer to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission my statement on the Northeast Church Rock site.

Kod00 Din4 Bi W11shindoon EPA alaj8 s4d1 binaj8 ko d00
 Nuclear Regulatory Commission Northeast Churchrock j7 [eetsoh hadas geed7g77bi[
 1n1 hwii t'4h7gi bee bich'8 haas dzih doo.

As President has stated and as the community has shared with you today, the Navajo Nation has always been steadfast in our position that the waste should go somewhere else, not across the street. And you've seen today that it literally is across the street.

Kod00 nihi naat'1anii 1n7, d00 nihi Din4 '1aj7k44h da ha t'7h7g77
 d0' yee nihi[da hoolne', nih7 Din4 bi[ha hoo dzoh7g77 t'11' 1t'4 [eetsoh bi deezla'
 b1't'4 nihi k4yah bik11' d00 ni woshj8 k0 yaa go t'477y1 da nii dzin, d7bee nis ii z9
 t'1adoo t'11' akwii t'0 a[n1 h11 daa g4h7. Baa' 1k0 noo z99 sh99h d779 t'0 atxiin ts4'
 naa j8 nii j11h go.

The mill site, although it is not on the Navajo trust land, it is engulfed and surrounded by Navajo trust land. It is surrounded by Navajo communities, Navajo families.

{ eetsoh daak'1h7g77 azh3 doo Din4 bik4yah 1t'4eda ndi k4yah bi[a[hi da dii'1h7g77 '47 t'11' 1t'4 Din4 bik4yah bi naago' 1t'4. D77 t'11' 1t'4 Din4 da bighan d00 Din4 k44hda ha t'71kwe'4 haz32 n7gi.

We understand. We are not ignorant. I know what the Navajo CERCLA laws. I know what the Nuclear Regulatory Commission does. We've had counselors and attorneys tell us these things until we're blue in the face. And many of our community members can probably tell you exactly what the CERCLA process is here today.

Aoo' bik'i' dii t'8h doo da di nii sha' da. D77Din4 Bi Bee Haz1anii CERCLA yi[n7 477 shi[b44 h0zin. Shi[b44 h0zin Nuclear Regulatory Commission naa nish7g77. D77ts'7d1 hazh0'0 bee nihi[n1h1 nih agha' dii t'1ahii d00 d00 K4yah Bi Bee haz1anii yii' da hoo'7n7g77bits'32 d00. ! ad00 k00h k44h da ha t'7n7g77sh99 a[d0' d77Bee haz1anii CERCLA yi[n7g7g77bee' oonish gi bi[b44 da h0zin go yee nihi[ho dool nih go' 1t'4 d779

In September 2011, the Navajo -- excuse me, the U.S. EPA issued an action memorandum to locate or to dispose of the 1 million cubic yards of waste to the mill site. And in this action memorandum, the U.S. EPA acknowledged that the UNC mill site is listed on the National Priorities List, a Superfund National Priorities List site. It is beyond me still today why we would take the waste to a site that is listed on the National Priorities List.

Bine' ant'32 ts0z7 Naaki di dim77 d00 bi'aan [1'ts'1adah yi hah d33' Kin1 h1lgai d66' EPA naaltsos ha y77 ah Action Memorandum yi[n7--naanish bee' 1 doo n7[ii d77t'11[1h7di dim77 tsoh a[ts'7s7go dik'32 go' az3--cubic yard yi[n7 bee w0lta'7gi' 1n44l t'4' go [eetsoh daak'1h78' noo' 1dool n77 gi b0h0 n44 dz3 d77niid. D77 k4yah n7diit'1n7g77 47 UNC bi k4yah, 7nda d77 k4yah 47 ts'7d1 y4ego [eetsoh bi deezla' b1't'e' bee y7chx-' d00 y4ego biih da deez chx'1al go yidzoh, t'11' k4yah

7g77 bik11' gi [eetsoh bi deezla' b1't'e' noo' 1 dool n77] n7 go yee haadz77 t'11 b7. D77 k4yah kwe'4 kot'10 ts'7d1 y4ego yichx-' go t'11' 11j8' [eetsoh bideezla' t'11 bi] noo' 1n11 n11 n44h doo. T'0 ts4' adin [eetsoh bi deezla' [a' bik11' gi nin11n1 j11h doo.

U.S. EPA defines the National Priority List sites as areas where there is no release or threat of release and a site that is designated by U.S. EPA to warrant further investigation. And, again, I don't understand why you would take additional waste to a site that already has a lot of problems.

K4yah ashdl'a diin a[hii' sinil7g77 bik11' gi k4yah y4ego b1't'e' h0l0o nii bi] ni daal w0l n7go 'a[k44' das dzoh go bi ni da' doo nish biniy4, t'11'doo l4'4 sh9h ba'at'e' bee ni da haazh chx-' 7g77baa'ayol ninii nah j8' tsx88] go ni dool kah biniy4 das dzoh d77Kin1 h1lgai d66' EPA kot'10 bi Bee Haz1anii bii' yis dzoh. K4yah kot'10 bi] haz3= sh2' ha't'7h biniy4 t'11 doo l4'4 bi deezla b1't'e' b11 da ha dzidii [a' naazh jaa' go n11 bik11' gi [a' n11 n1 noo' 1 n11 n1 n44h doo. T'11' 7d33 t'ah doo hash t'eel n44hii bi] yah n11'1 1kwii.

And some of these issues, UNC, United Nuclear Corporation, is also addressing groundwater contamination at the mill site. The UNC is also addressing source contamination, source control, and onsite surface reclamation. For these reasons alone, shouldn't we consider a different site, another alternative?

UNC bik4yah [eetsoh daa k'11 n7'4'66h d0' bi hoo dii t'i' ni' t['1adi t0' da da hi d4 y9h n7g77 daa chx-' go b22h n7 dool zh00] bi doo' niid. B44 h0z7n7 go [eetsoh bi deezla' b1't'e' n79nii bee h00chx-', [eetsoh bi deezla' nil9nii neenij8' bee' n11 ho doo chx-[7g77bee baa'lyo hool nin, k4yah bik11'gi d0' n7 dool zh-[go bi ni da' doo nish go haz3. D77 biniinaa '47 t'11 h11j8' go da d77 [eetsoh bi deezla' nah g00 k0 dool n77].

In the midst of the pandemic, the Nuclear Regulatory

Commission requested comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the disposal of the mine waste and the amendment of the UNC license.

K4yah 1kwii nask11' d00 bik'ih j8 NRC a[d0' na'aska'7g77 naaltsos a[hiih yiy7nil go baa ha da ho dziih n7 go Naa[nih nihitah ni da' ajo] d33' bee na ni t[ah go, kwe'4 [eetsoh UNC bi k4yah bik11' j8' noo' 1dool n7[ha' n00h naaltsos binaj8 [eetsoh ha das geed y66h saad bii'j8' n7doo k'2s n00h UNC, ! ko NRC k'ad naaltsos y7k'ih deez99.

From Navajo EPA, we serve our communities as best we can by providing technical, scientifically ground comments to Draft Environment Impact Statements into providing some of that Dine' fundamental knowledge as we provide our comments as well, too.

Din4 Biw11shindoon EPA d00' oo nish7g77nihi k4yah bik11' g00 b7niil 3h n7gi' 1t'10 ni hi Din4'4 bi[neil nish d00 bik'ih d00 b1yeil ti'. Nihi k4yah bik11'gi na'ask1'7gi naaltsos n1 n4l98d00 baa hei dzii' t'11 nihi e'e'ool88[[a' biih yii dzoh Bee Hazlanii da nil98go.

So within the Draft Environmental Impact Statements, we found that it was incomplete and it lacked a lot of studies, studies that are important to the Navajo people and to Navajo EPA.

UNC bik11'gi na'ask1'7g77 doo ts'7d1 t'11' yin77 1t'4eg00 na'ask11' da l1, d00 l3'7g00 b22h 1din go yiil ts1 koj8' Dn4 bik4yah gi nih7da d44 ti'7gi.

There was current relevant geological and hydrological studies that were lacking, studies of maximum probable flooding, full understanding of the damage to the riprap done in a single flash flood is lacking. Seismic studies in conjunction with the numerous proposed engineering changes to the Arroyo and to the current impoundment structure

are lacking as well.

Kwe'4 nah1z1a n7g77 '1daa din, k4yah ni't['1h d66' ts4'1[k'ih n7 kaad7g77 d00 t0 da naaz y9h d00 bits'00z ni da nes dizi g00 '1din, t0' ni daa l22h g00 da t0[nin1 da[tx7h go ch'44 daa na' g00 da [a' g00 ts4' ni daazjaa' go' 1n7 daal 88h g00 hei t'4ego t0 ts4 ch'44h dei zi' go naas k11'7g77b22h 1din. K4yah n7dahi di' n1agi 1n7'44l d00 1n7zah yaa go gi neil kid7g77d0' doo bik11' da.

And lastly the full, accurate toxicology study is lacking from the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. And still, upon further review, we found whole sections of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement missing. We found incorrect math, miscalculations. And there were issues stated in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement that were not addressed within the Draft Environmental Impact Statement or within any other document.

Ak4edi, Baa da ha dzidii naal kaahj7 d77 na' ask1'7g77 doo b4s t['0- da. Naal tsos na' ask1'7g77bii' das d7n7 t'9go [ah g00 t'11' 1t'4 na' ask1'7g77 doo bi t1 t'ah sinil da. &nda' 1[h7 da hii dzoh7g77 doo' 1k0 daat'4e da go a[h7 da yiil ta' da.&nda [ah g00 '7da'dii[1h7g77b44 da h0zin inda doo' naal tsos na' 1sk1'7g77bii' di a[hii' sinil dad00 doo n11n1 [ah g00 naal tsos bii' di naaz nil da.

The uranium mining happened underground in the Eastern Region of the Navajo Nation. Background levels of contamination such as uranium, vanadium, arsenic and even radon are very low in that area naturally.

S'e'aahj7 Din4 bik4yah bi[ha hoo dzoh7g77t'11' 1yis77 [eetsoh ni' bi t['1ad66' ha das geed. D77 [eetsoh-uranium, vanadium, arenic, d00 radon da wol y4h7g77 477 doo 'ay00 w0d ah di ni da' a[kid da go b44 h0zin.

One of the comments to the NRC from Navajo EPA is regarding the radon released from this decision. And then in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement the concerns were dismissed with the

argument that the radon is already being released at levels well above background so there is no need to correct impoundment structures but rather strive to keep it at the already elevated levels and that's unacceptable with how many families we have living near that site already.

{ a' ha'oodz77 Din4 Bik4yah Biki' edas t'9' da'7n7sh d00 EPA koj8 NRC yi ch'8 haa dz77 7g77 d77 radon woly4 h7g77 b22h na'7d44 kid, ndi t'0 nahj8 eel ne' d77 k4yah bik11'gi na'ask1h7g77 naal tsos doo biih yidzoh da. J0 d77 radon woly4h7g77 477 t'11 w0dah go na'a[kid go nihi tah na'ajo[t'11'7d33' nihi do' niid 1kwe'4 47 biniinaa noo' 1dool n77gi t'11' doo [ah go 1 dool n7 da n7. D77 doo' 1k0t'4edah, Din4 B7a'asdla'ii t'11' 7d33' ha'ageed b77ghaah g00 k44h da ha t'7.

There are no accurate, consistent, and long-term air monitoring applications described in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Mitigation plans are unrealistic and wholly deficient in their conception. As we mentioned, climate change is a real thing. And flooding is going to be a real possibility and that needs to be factored in as well, too. That whole area is within a flood plain.

D77 k4yah naas k1'7g77 naal tsos a[hii' sinil7g77 doo n7 ch'7 boh0 n4e dzaa go, t'11'1h33h nee ni j8' bee' oo nish doo gi' 1[d0' doo yaa halne' da. &nda t'1a doo l4'4 baa da h1 dzidii t'33' ko dool n7 gi d00 hazh0'0 baa n1 ho doo t'88 7g77 d0' doo baa y1ti' da. D77t[00 di a[tah 1n1 hoo'n7[ji t'11' 1t'4, t'0 '1t'4 nahalin go [ah g00 doo baa n1h1t'98da. D77t0 l3'7n7daa dleeh7g77 d0' biih doo dzoh k0' 477t'11'an7h go' 1t'4' a[d0. 7nda akwe'4 haz1n7g77 t0 ni daa l33h bi[hon7ti' gi t0 n7dei geeh.

And then finally, Navajo EPA fully rejected the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. We felt it was insufficient.

D77 naaltsos na'ask1'7g77 biih das dzoh7g77 doo t'11'1t'4 yaa hal ne' da, t'11 bi'oh biniinaa doo n7di diit'11[da.

And then to move forward to the Ten-Year Plan, I think this is certainly an opportunity for all of us with the federal partners, with Navajo EPA, with the federal partners identified in the Ten-Year Plan such as BLM, BIA, even the State of New Mexico, to come together and find other alternatives for this site. Where there is a will, there is a way.

! 1d00 Neezn1 N11hai j8 Naanish A[k44' nii ni[7g7 n11n1 t'11'ayis77b0h0 n4e dz1a go bo ho desh t'1 'a[ch'ish d66' W11shindoonii bi[a[ch'8 da d7n7bii[go d7naanish 7g7hash t'eh dadiil ni[, Din4 biw11shindoon d00 BLM—{ 9' Nei l0z7, d00 Yoot0 Ndtasa go Ha hoo dzoh7g7, [eetsoh bi deezla' h11 g00 da k0 dooln7 h7g7baa ni da diil nish. J0 t'11'7d33' bee ha'oo dz77, 1doo n77 sh9h.

And today you've heard all of the historic trauma that exists there. Please do not add to it by amending the UNC license. And that would be my statement this evening. Thank you so much.

D77g' 47nah d66' [eetsoh bi deezla' b44'4l dah7g7bee nihi[da h00 ne' bik'eh k1 na'al deeh go kodi hool zhish. D77naaltsos UNC saad bii'j8 n7doo k'2s n00h yah a y77 ah7g7bee l3' gi '47 dooda. D77 saad k0n7 tsoh go bee has dz77 doo kwe'4. Ah4hee' t'11'1yis77.

CHAIRMAN HANSON: Thank you very much, Director Shirley. Now I'd like to recognize Ms. Edith Hood from the Red Water Pond Road Community Association. We enjoyed our discussion and appreciated our discussion very much this afternoon, Ms. Hood. So I'll hand it over to you.

CHAIRMAN HANSON: Ah4hee' t'11'1yis77, Naat'1anii Shirley. K'ad 47Ms. Edith Hood Red Water Pond Road d66' Da'1h0t'3'7g7y1 siz9 B7mii dl7h go a[hi[ni da hosiil ne' d99d00 d77 7771n7g7, Ms. Hood. Kod00 n1 n11 hosh ah.

MS. HOOD: My name is Edith Hood. I am from the Red Water Pond Road. In my community we sit -- our homes are between the mill

site down in the southeast direction. United Nuclear or General Electric is situated on the south side of the home sites. And on the north side, we have Quivira and of course Kerr-McGee.

MS. HOOD: Shi' 477 Edith Hood yinishy4. Red Water pond road di k44hasht'7. K44hasht'98 di' 477 nihi ghan [eetsh bi deezla' b1't'e' kooh naazh jaa' go bitah g00 da nihi ghan 7nda [eetsoh daa k'1 n7'6'66h Sh1di'11hj8' go sinil. UNC d00 General Electric 47 sh1di' 1aj8' go da nihi ghan d00 bi[haz1. N11n1 nihi N1hook'-s j8' go' 477 Quivira D00 Kerr -McGee bi[n11h1st'3.

And today you saw what happened with the wind. So we live there. But when these things came -- when the mining came in, never was such a thing discussed with us what was going to happen. But then again, we were all children when all of this took place.

D779 nihi[b44 hozin k00h niyol7g77 bee t[44'. Ts'7d1' 1kwe'4 k44hwiit'9 Naanish bi[ni da'iiz n1 n44 d33' ts'7d1 t'1adoo ndi nihi[da hol ne' da, kwe'4 k0t'4e doo doo ho doo' niid da. ! kondi' 7d33' 1[ch7n7 da nii dl8 1[d0'..

And for the longest time, even after the mining was done, my aunt, she started bringing up "What are we going to do with this pile of dirt?", never knowing that there was danger there. Nobody said it was dangerous, not until we contacted an outside company. They were going to start sampling dirt, the Holich (phonetic) Highway. They were going to start sampling dirt along the highway.

Aad66' bi[ho deesh zhiizh, a[tsoh ni da'as geed d00 n11 hosh d66' shi m1 y1zh7/ shi b7zh7zh7yaa haa dz77 "d7sh [eezh haa da diil n7[n7', b11 h1 dzid go doo nihi[b44 da h0zin da. H17da doo d77b1h1 dzid nihi[n7 da a[d0', [a' bi[b44 da h0zin7g77 bee bi[da hwiil ne' go' 7nda kot'10 nihi[b44 da h00 zin. ! 1d00 d7[eezh ni dool kah daan7 go atxiin bi b22h g00' 1k0 dool n7[ho doo' niid.

So my cousin and I, we decided to jump on that bandwagon. We said, "Let's go help. Let's see what happens." And we did. We had to take samples. I think it was every so many feet, all the way back into the home site. And there they found out that the readings were jumping off the charts in there.

! 1d00 sh7 d00 shi z4ed7, " ! k1' a hi d7n7l che[diiniid". Haa doo n7 dii n00h. ! k0 dzaa. Nih7 d0' [eezh nisiil k11' 7d33'. D7kw77 sh9h k4 sil1 bita' nahaz32 go n7477haghan naaz nil j8. T'0 b1 h1 dzid go [eezh ni deil k1h7g77w0dah di ni da'a[kid go' nihi[n1 h00 ne'.

So then I think we finally got somebody's notice there. And, of course, you people know about the 1979 spill from the UNC where 94 million gallons of contamination went down the Puerco wash, which goes through Gallup and on down into Arizona. And at that time, it was also brought up that "Who is going to clean this?"

Ak0 [a' 11j8' nih7k1'eel wod 7d33'. Aad66' n11 hool zhish 47nihi[b44 h0zin dii na'ni'1 t0 da si y9h go desh chxosh n1h1t'47 ts'1adah d00 bi'aan tsostds'id diin d00 bi'aan n1h1t'47 yihah d33' nigh47 UNC bi[haz1an7 d00 n7 l477 Puerco bikooh g0 yaa N1h1t'47 neezn1 di dim7l tsoh t0 [eetsoh bi deezla' bi[ch'7n7 go', Na'n7 zhoo zh7 d00 n747 Hooz doh Ndtasa go Ha hoo dzoh g0y11' 77na'. 8d33' d0', " hei k4yah nei doo shoo[ho doo' niid."

So right now, we have asked them to take the waste off of Indian land, off the Navajo Reservation. But the first thing they keep telling you is no, we can't. And I got used to having the government tell me no, no, but we still keep pushing it.

K'ad 47d77[eetsoh bideezla' b1't'e' Din4 bik4yah bik11' d00 nah g00' k0 doo[7l da dii' n7, 47dei y7n77keed. T'0 dooda'ni da nihi di' nih 11d00 bi[hool

zhish. W11shindoonii t'11'1ko dooda, dooda da ni hi[n7 go' aad66' hool zhish go t'11' bikee' nis ii z9n11s j8 k0 deel 7 go.

So right now, we want it off Indian Country. And when you keep fighting for this, you start getting into, you know, the topic of environmental injustice, racism. And then right at the time this spill happened, there was an incident at Three Mile Island. That happened. And immediately it was cleaned up. And here we are 43 years later. We're still asking for that.

Nihi k4yah bik11' d00 nah j8 ko doo[77] dii n7. Kot'10 bi[n11s dei y7nii' neeh g0 nihi[b44 hozin d7yee' t'0 bee nihi k'e' di nihi l1, doo a[hee[t'4ego ni hi' di n4l98' 00ch'99d 1t'4ela ho doo' niid. Ts'7d1 '1kwii nah al zhish go Three Mile Island [eetsoh bi deezla' dil y8h go bi[haz3' 477n11 desh chxosh go t'1adoo ho di n1'7 hash t'44h daal yaa, nih7 477kodi d7z diin d00 bi'aan t11' n11 hai doo n11s k0 n44h da, t'ah dii k00h si'3.

So we're still there. And I myself worked at the mine. I worked there. And I live right there. So it's sort of like a double jeopardy for me. I was diagnosed with cancer, which still, you know, bothers me. But at the time I remember they asked, my community asked, if I could, you know, start leading the community to get in on this. And I didn't want to deal with it at the time because I was sick. I didn't want to do anything.

T'ah dii bin1ag00 k44 hwiit'9h. Sh7 1aj7 [eetsoh haa g44d j7 nish shish nish a[d0' d00 t'11' akwe'4 shi ghan a[d0'. Ako naaki d66' bee shi' dil jiizh nahalin. ! 1d00 d77 [00d doo n1dzihii sh22h da ho[a' d00 bik'eeh k1 d4y1. 87d33' bi[k44hash t'9nii nih1 yidiizii[da shi[n7 go ha hool zhizh d77naanish nih1 baa n1 n7t'98 go' daa n7 go, ako doo' 77 nisin da 7d33' shitah di b22h da haz32 go biniinaa. T'11' doole'4 doo b7nesh dl98da.

But today, sometimes I think, well, today, I said, “How did I get into this?” And now you know, I'm right in there, trying to get them to clean it up, maybe just not because of me but for my grandkids, my family and other people, other impacted communities across the Navajo Nation. They live in this.

D7j98di, baa ni ts4s kees go' 7nisiin [eh “haash yidt'44e go d7shi naanish 7sh [aah nisiin” [eh. K'ad 477k00h nihi k4yah n7 dool zhoo] nisiin go bik44' s4z9kodi, sh7tsook4 d00 sha'1[ch7n7b1' asht'9h. d00 a[tah di Din4'4 kot'10 [eetsoh bi deezla' y4 n1 kah7g7b1' asht'9k00h Din4' Bik4yah bik11' g00' 1k0t'4. Kot'10 yii' da bighan.

And I know that a lot of people have come and gone, maybe never knowing what took them. Because somehow I feel that my people, they don't understand it when you can't see something that -- I mean, you can't see uranium. You can't see radiation. So they don't know. And, of course, you know that it can't be tasted but somehow you can get it in your mouth. It will get into your skin. So it's like a slow genocide over there. And we've lived with this. We ask ourselves “Why is it taking so long?”

Ts'7d1 l3'7B7a'asdlaii nihi[h0l0o n7'44' d00 l3'7nihi ts'33' 1n1 has kai a[d0', [a' sh9h doo bi[b44 da h0zin da yid ts'33h d00' 1 daa din7g7. J0 shi Din4'4 t'11 dool4'4 doo yit'9g00 doo b44 h0zin da nahalin [eh, 1ko [eetsoh bi deezla' doo yid t'9da, Bideezla' b1't'e bits'1 daazh chiih7g7 doo yidt'9da. Doo b44 h0zin da 'a[d0'. D00 sh9h halniih da' a[do' 1kondi hayi' g00 yaah aji[nah goo hayi' di yileeh Hak1g7d0' b22h yileeh go' 1t'4. Haazh00' 1go 22h da haz3 h22h ni kii dii' 1h. D77gi' 1t'10 bi[k44hwii t'7. “Hash n7z11d g00' t'0 kot'4ed doo” da dii' n7.

I said maybe it's because you can't see it from I-40, we're way back in the hills here. So it's taken us this long and probably going 70

years when the first exploratory drillers came in. We didn't know what they were there for.

Doo sh9h yid t'9da n7477 1yis77 atxiin7 d66'—I-40, nih7 477 kodi n1'1ne' di k44 hwiit'9 dish n7. K0n7 zah di nihi[hoolzhish, n747 tsosts'id diin g00 daats'7bi[1n11 ho dool zhish, j0 7d33' 47 kwe'4 ts'7d1' 1[ts4 nihi tah j8 ada' di[t'as go ni da'a[kaah go yaa n7dii kai. T'0 h0olaa niidzin 7d33'.

You know, as children, we were herding sheep. But when they started drilling those places, they would take out a pit in the ground. And they had running water. And they would drill. And there would be almost like blue mush in the ground. And we were not told it could be dangerous. Our sheep was going. We had sheep herding right done in there. And even when my grandmother, while she was chasing her sheep, she fell into one of those muck. Even then, we were never told it was dangerous.

7d33' 1[ch7n7da nii dl9go ni da'nii kaad. Ada'di[tas go ndtsaa go k4yah bik11'gi adah as dz1a go nahaz1a [eh. Adahas dz11 g0yaa, t'11' ako t0 h0l0o [eh ne', ndi t'11' ada di[tas [eh. T0sh ch7n nahalin go k4yah bik11' g00' ada' des taaz y66h g00 naaz k33h [eh. Doo ndi b11 h1 dzid nihi' di' n7d da. Ts'7d1' akw77ni da'niil kaad go nahash zhiizh. Shim1 s1n7/ shi n1l7dibe baa na jeeh go d77 ahoo dz1n7g0yaa' 77t['izh. 7d33' ndi doo b11h1 dzid nihi' di' n7d da.

And then, of course, the mining started around the 1970s. And along came with it was the physical side of it, the physical traffic, the noise. And like we said earlier today, our children were going to school. They had to catch the bus almost a mile down by the highway and that was their trail to the bus stop. And that is how they got to the bus stop.

! 1d00, N1h1s t'47ts'1ada d00 bi'aan tsosts'id diin yihah d33' 47 [eetsoh haa g44d baa n7 da dii nish; kod00' 47 chid7 a[n1' 1t'9sil9' d00 '1y00 ha

h00'1h / ho diits'a' . ! [ch7y1zh7 d0' da'0[ta' nighei [a' tsin si t3 daats'7 1ni zah
g00' chid7 [its07yih n1 jaah go' 1k00h a[n1n1 jaah da bi ghan d00. D7bee nihi[da
hwiilne'.

And then when it came time to take the readings off that road that they used to take, they had to take out at least 30 feet of dirt just to clean up that road. So you can imagine the contamination. And that road that led into our community, they had to just keep digging until they took it out. And at the same time, they were asking people to move out so they could start cleaning up some of the things they found.

\$7 atxiin 1[ch7yik11' a[n1n1 jaah7g7[eetsoh bi deezla' b1't'e'
na'a[kid7g7 biniy4 naas k11' n7'44' y4ego w0dah di na'a[kid go b7n1 k11' 11d00
ts'7d1 t1diin ades eez 7 d44 t'32 go'iin bik11' d00 haa geed. \$7 sh9h t'11 nihi[b44
da h0zin. D7 47k44hwii t'7n78 yah e'e'txiin, t'0 atxiin ha da yiikaah go a[tsoh haa
k3h, n11 bil11h j8 [a' nah j8 ha da ho n44h bi doo' niid akwe'4 da bighan7g7
ha't'7sh9h bi[da' a[tah go haa n11 deez geed.

There are three residents on the east side of where I live. They said they could leave. And I just live right over here. They said, no, you're okay right there. I said, how come I'm okay over here? Is there a curtain right there that's circulating the air, you know? It seemed like he just turned around and started educating them. Did you know that the air circulates here? I said, oh, there must be a shower curtain there.

Shi ghan7d00 t11' go sinil, hogan ha'a'aah j8 go, 47t'11' 1ko nah
g00' yii' n44[go da d7niid. Sh7 47dooda d7niid t'11' 1kwe'4 shighan ndi da' sh7sh
47 t'11 y1't'44h koj7 dishn? Kwe'4 daats'7 t'11 dool4'4 nihi ta'gi n7 baal go koj7
bich'33h n7baal go't'4. ! ad00 n1z baal go t'0 akwe'4 nei ni tin. Kwe'4 n7ch'ih n11
d=s jin7, t'11 sh9' an7bita' gi a n7baal dish n7.

I mean, we had these kinds of conversations with those people at the time. Eventually, they said, okay. We'll move you all out. So when they started cleaning up, all that wind that you guys saw today, that's how it was. And I said "Why are we doing things backwards here because they were only going to clean the sites where the residential areas are." I said, you are going to re-contaminate when you come up, when and whenever you come up, with a bigger plan to clean up. You're going to re-contaminate and that's where we're at.

D77 gi' 1t'10 '7d33' Din4 bi| a[ch'8 ha das sii dz77 ne'. ! kondi t'11sh99 1ko da dii' niid. T'11'1niil tsoh nahj8 ha dooh n44[ho doo' niid. Nahj8 Din4 ha da ha n44h go d77j9n7yol7gi' 1't4ego [eezh h11'1h. Haash yidt'4ego baa na'al deeh dishn7 "t'11' kwe'4 Din4 k44 hat'7n7gi t'47 k4yah n1l zhoooh, doo' 1k0t'4ed da". N1t'32 j8 go baa nei kai, ndtsaa go k4yah n1l zhoooh ho doo' niid go t'0 [eetsoh bi deezla' b1't'e' bee k4yah b22h n11 doo dlee[, ts'7d1 '1kwe'4 k'ad nihi| haz3.

So if they're going to take it a mile down the road to where maybe the earth, Mother Earth, can hold it with more tons of that waste. Will it hold it? Or are we just going to make another spillway down the road, another accident. That is one of the reasons why we need it off Indian Country. We don't want it. But it's taken this long.

! ko t'0 [a' tsin sit32 j8 n11 doo jiih go da' t'11' ash an7h nihi m1 Ni'asdz11n ts'7d1 y4ego ndaazgo [eetsoh bi deezla' noo' 1dool n77gi b1 b0h0 n44 dz3? T'0 daats'7ko d00 [eetsoh bi deezla' n7l477 atxiin g0 yaa bi n11 da di dii chi[? D77 ndaaz7g77 biniinaa Din4 bik4yah bik11' d00 nah j8 k0[44h dii' n7, doo nii dzin da kwe'4, t'11' 1yis77ni zaad bi| ni hool zhish

And then, you know, when doing this work, I start to find out things, like even back before that, a year after the spill, mining companies were

saying that the Federal Water Pollution Control Act did not apply to mining and maintained that Native American lands are not subject to environmental protection. And the courts did not force them to comply with the U.S. Clean Water regulations until after the spill, until the 1980s.

D7 [eetsoh bi deezla' b1't'e' baa naash nish go l3'7 g00 shil ni b4e ho yoo z8h. na'n71 desh chxosh d33' d00 t'11 nah d66' d7 [eetsoh haa geed j7 ni daal nish d00 da. T0 Bi Bee Haz1anii—Kin1h1]gai d66' had4t'4h7g7—Federal Water Pollution Control Act woly4h7g7 doo Bik1g7Yisht['izhii bik4yah bik11' g00 doo' 798 dah daan7 go baa'1ko nii z77, doo bee na'anish da ha' n00h. &nda Aadahwiin7'98 d66' d0' [eetsoh d00 hada'ag44d go da'7n7sh j7 doo yeeh yi k'ih h0[7 g00 1y0sin da, baa'1n11 ho nis dz99' doo bik'eh g00' 1l98 da l1. Nigh47Nah1t'47ts'1adah d00 bi'aan tseeb7diin yi hah di' 7nda azh0'0 bee da' deezh nish.

So we're living there with uranium. And I remember, you know, culturally growing up we had three medicine men in the community. My grandfather was one of them. And I remember, along with my grandmother, she was an herbalist, we would go out into the hills and collect this plant. But take your pollen bag, take it with you, bless the plant, talk to it before you take it out. And with that they would tell you just take what you need. That's all.

Kot'10 [eetsoh bi| da nihi ghan. D00 b4 n1sh niih t'11' nih7 ni he'4'4l8h j7'47t11 go hataa[ii bi| k44 hwiit'9 shi cheii / shin1l7 7d33' hataa[ii '1t'4. Shim1 s1n7/ shin1l7 d0' azee' nei geed, nigh47g00 bi| ch'il 7l n44h go t'11'ako nihi t1d7 d7n yiil tsos [eh, 47 azee' biyeel 1t'4 d00 ts'7d1 t'11 chii doo'87go t'477 1l9 t'11'1k0d7.

And I refer back to that because these people that came in for the uranium, I said, they didn't say a damn prayer. They didn't do

anything. They messed it up and left it there. So we're having to deal with that right now.

{ eetsoh ha doo go[biniy4 nihi[yah aj77 n1' ndi ts'7d1 t'11[1'7 sodizin ndi t'1adoo' 1 da jiilaa da. Hwe'4'00l 88[doo chi jos 88d da, 1din. T'0 bi[ni da ho jis geed d00 bits'1 jin7j44'. JO nih7da kodi baa naa nish nihii[h4 k'ad.

And, of course, a lot of people will make promises to you, especially during election time. "I'll do this for you. I'll do this for you." I don't know how many administrations we have sent in but still it sits there.

Ada'ii'n7[go Din4 h11 g00sh9h ko desh n7[daan7d go [ikan go yeeh ha da ha dziih [eh, "Nih1 kodesh n7[" "Nih1 ko desh n7[" daan7 go, t'0 bi[a hwiil zhish t'ah dii k00h naazjaa' go, ko di k0 hoot'4.

So we would like that waste pile to be removed from Indian Country. And, like I said, I don't speak for just my community. I speak for the other people across Navajo Nation. And one of the things I wanted to talk about today was, you know, in New Mexico between Albuquerque and probably Gallup, they have the uranium, the mineral belt. I think most people when you bring this word up they sort of don't want to deal with it.

D77 Din4 bik4yah bik11' d00 n7 woshj8 k0 dool n7[. Doo t'11sh7 t'471d1' 1dishn7 da shi Din4'4 Din4 bik4yah bik11' g00 bi[k0 da hoot'4h7g77 d0' b1 y1shti'. { ah go n11 h1st'3 d0' baa y1 n11 desh tih. D77Yoot0 Ndotsaa go ha hoo dzoh7g77 Be'4l d7[sinil d00 Na'n7zhoozh7bita' gi [eetsoh bee' 4 da' a ziin—Mineral Belt yi[n7, leeyi'di [eetsoh d77 bee ha dzi dzih go' t'0 doo yaa n7 daa t'98 da [eh, yid ts'32 j8 go deez99 [eh.

That area is called the sacrifice zone. So you can imagine anybody could go in there and mine and not even be bothered of the thoughts of the health hazards. They don't take into consideration Mother Earth and

then the health of the people themselves. They don't take that in there. That's probably why they called it the sacrifice zone.

D7 kwe'4 Nina'azh di' t'11h haz3 bi[hon7'i' woly4—sacrifice zone, t'0 baa ni ts7z d7kos go t'0 b0h0ln7n7h7g77sh9h 11d00' [eetsoh hei doo go[d00 doo ndi y11 ni ts7doo kos dah, Ni'asdz11n d00 B7a'asdl'a'ii bits'7s l1' b22h da hwii doo' a[doo d7 n00 z9[da. Ts'7d1 doo' 1adi da yaa nits4 kes da, 47sh9h biniinaa Nina'azh di' t'11h haz3 bi[hon7'i' woly4—sacrifice zone.

And sometimes, you know, you get so frustrated talking about these things. And for me, I take it to where -- I said, we, Indian Country, we are like the people that live in the Third World in the United States. Nobody listens to us. We're living in the Third World in the United States.

Ts'7d1 b22h ch'44h adi d11h go' 1t'4 d7baa y1 ji[t'i' go. Sh47 477 --- K00h Din4 bik4yah gi t'ah dii nigh47'1yis77baa da ho joo b1'7g77bi[nahaz1a goo bi[a[h22h sii' ni[t'11' d7ashdla diin k4yah a[hii' sinil7g77bii' gi 'at'4' 1kondi. Nih11 ha joo b1'7yee' t'ah dii ashdla diin k4yah a[hii' sinil7g77bii' gi.

And then lately with President Biden, now he's cranking out money left and right. Why can't you take care of your American people first instead of shelling out money? Give it to U.S. EPA, Navajo Nation EPA. We need it here.

Kin1 h1lgai di Biden 1132 j8' sid1h7g77 b4eso t'00' ahay077 ha yi[jeeh go baa' 1ho nii dzin. Doo hani k00h da nihi ghan7g77 nih7k1'1 jil yeed da' 1[ts4 t'0 b4eso bee ni ji n4. Kin1 h1lgai d66' EPA d00 Din4 Bi w11shindoon EPA woly47 b4eso baazh doo n7[go k4yah nei doo shoo[kwe'4.

Yes, and that's what I want to say about environmental justice. We don't have any. We're still trying to get that, especially for the younger kids, the elderly. Thank you for listening to me.

Aoo' d77saad be ha des dziih kooh nihi k4yah bik11' gi bee ni hi' oo nish7g77doo' a[hee[t'4ed da. ! din doo 'anii dl9da. T'ah dii ch'44h baa y47 ti' doo nihi' d7s ts'32 da, niha'1[ch7n7d00 nihi z1z7b1. Ah4hee' sh77 sino[ts'32 koj8.

CHAIRMAN HANSON: Thank you, Ms. Hood, very, very much for your statement and your comments and your hospitality earlier today. It was very much appreciated, and we recognize the suffering and the deep tragedy that has occurred in the Navajo Nation.

CHAIRMAN HANSON: Ah4hee' Ms Hood, ts'7d1 ah4hee' ndtsaa go, saad bee h47n7dz77, d00 nihaa ni kai gi nih1 hwii ni[a'j9d133'. Y4ego baa'1h4 hasin kod00 ba nih7ni' kot'10 bee nihi na'anish7g77 baa'1ko niidz77 kwe'4 Din4 bik4yah bik11' gi ko t'4h7g77d0'.

I'd like to turn next to Cathy Haney. She's the Deputy Executive Director for Operations at the NRC. Cathy?

K'ad 47Cathy Haney saad bee b1 n11 hosh aah doo. \$7koj7ak44' g0ne' sid1 NRC das'7n7sh d00. Cathy?

MS. HANEY: Good evening, Chairman Hanson, President Nez, Director Shirley, Ms. Hood, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Crossley, Mr. Frazier and Ms. Norcross.

MS. HANEY: Y1'1't'44h go' 7773, shi Naat'1anii Hanson, Shi naat'1anii Nez, Naat'1anii Shirley, Ms. Hood, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Crossley, Mr. Frazier, d00 Mr. Norcross.

My name is Cathy Haney. I am the Deputy Executive Director for Materials, Waste, Research, State, Tribal, Compliance, Administration and Human Capital Programs at the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission. I'm very pleased to be here with you tonight.

Sh7 477Cathy Haney yinishy4. Ak44' g0ne'4 sid1 koj7Materials,

Waste, Research, State, Tribal, Compliance, Administration d00 Human Capital
 Da'7n7sh j7 nigh47 asdla'diin k4yah a[hii sinil7g77 Nuclear Regulatory Commission
 d00, Baa shi[h0zh0 kwe'4 nihi[honish [0n7g77.

First, I would like to acknowledge the 1979 dam failure at the United Nuclear Corporation Church Rock site, which happened on July 16, 1979. The Church Rock tailings dam failed, which resulted in the release of approximately 94 million gallons of tailings liquid into the Pipeline Arroyo. I can only begin to understand how the Navajo people felt and still feel about this event.

Al1aj8 bee has dzih7g77 47 Ya'iishj11sh tsoh hast3' ts'1adah yio[k1[go, N1h1t'47ts'1ada d00 bi'aan tsosts'id diin d00 ni'aan n1h1t'47yi hah d33' na'n71 [eetsoh bi deezla' b1't'4' bi[desh chxosh y66h nigh47 United Nuclear Corporation b1' oonish d33' Northeast Churchrock ha'ag4ed d66' ch'7n7go'. N1h1t'4e di dim7l tsoh d00 bi'aan d99 ndtsaa al00n haagiz go Pipeline bikooh g0yaa ch'7n7 go'. T'0 baa ni ts4s kees go Din4 bi[1hoo t'4'7g77 7d33' d00 kodi bi[hool zhish go t'ah bi da'di[1h sh99h nisin.

Next slide, please. The NRC is committed to our mission of protecting the people and the environment. The NRC continues to oversee the cleanup of the Church Rock mill to address the historic releases of contaminants.

N11s n11n1, NRC 47ts'7d1' al11h di yeil nish7g77 47B7la'asdla'ii d00 Ni'asdz11n b22h h33h asin gi yeilnish. NRC t'ah dii k4yah N1l zhoo7gi yik'ih d44z99 Churchrock gi [eetsoh daak'1h n7'e' y66h gi na'n7 1 desh chxosh y66h d00 l3'7ba't'e h0l= n7g77ni' bik11' j8 ko dzaa.

As a result of the cleanup, the Church Rock mill site no longer receives uranium or stores any liquids or saturated mill tailings. In

addition, the NRC has requirements and takes advantage of engineering advances to reduce the likelihood that something like this would happen again at an NRC regulated mill site. Those changes will be discussed during the second panel of this meeting.

Church Rock gi k4yah n1l zhoooh go doo' [eetsoh bi deezla' t'11'dool4'4 ni daa go'7g77doo' 11j8' ahegeeh da k'ad. J0 h11di da k0 n11n10 n44h l1 go hwii ni dzin go biniinaa [eetsoh daak'11 n7'44' gi na'anish bik'eh g00' 1t'4, d00 bee haz1anii y1zh7'1lyaa. D7sh9h baa y1ti' doo kwe'4 n11s oolki] go.

Next slide, please. This slide illustrates a visual overview of the Church Rock mill site. The site has completed surface decommissioning and reclamation of former mill facilities, three tailing cells and two borrow pits. There are two evaporation ponds that are still part of an ongoing NRC-approved groundwater corrective action program and compliance monitoring program.

N11n1 n11s, D77 44l kid7g77 47w0dah d66' yaago n4199 go kwe'4 Church Rock [eetsoh daak'11 n7'4' 7gi 1t'4. Kwe'4 haz1n7gi k'ad bee nida'azhnish7g7 t11 dao' n77 d00 k4yah bik11'gi n1l zhoooh go k'44' d7l y4e go baa na'anish, t11' go naaki go [eetsoh [eezh bi] ha das geed y8h b1 haz3 d00 naaki go [eezh / ts4 d00 ts4 z477 da hi di geeh d00 b1 haz3—borrow pit yi] n7. Naaki go' 477ni' t[1ah di t0' daa chx0'7g77 y11l99go n1l ts11h NRC yeeh l3'as[99' go Bee Haz1anii bik'eh go alyaa h7g77 at'4.

The NRC will continue to maintain regulatory oversight of the mill site even when it transitions to the Department of Energy's legacy management program after UNC has completed all required cleanup actions.

NRC Bee N1haz1anii binaj8' t'11' kwe'4 [eetsoh daa k'11 n7'4' hazaz 1n7gi 1h1n7 go yik'ih d44z99' doo azh3 sh9h Department of Energy hool 11g00 yik'ih deez99' doo go bil1 k'eeh n11 dee t'1a ndi, d00 UNC d0' ts'7d1 t'11'1t'4 k4yah

n47yish ood ndi.

Next slide, please. The Navajo Nation Ten-Year Plan is part of a process that began with a hearing on the health and environmental impacts of uranium contamination in the Navajo Nation, which was held on October 23, 2007, by the House Committee on Oversight and Reform led by Chairman Henry Waxman.

N11n1 n11s, Din4 Bi[hahoo dzoh d00' Neezn1 Naahai Naanish alk44' nii nil7g77d0' [ah go haz3= Hin1anii bits' ʒ bee d7n00h t['ah7g77d00 Ni' asdz11n b1 baa'ayohool nin7g77 kwe'4 [eetsoh bi deezla' baa' ayo hool nin7gi' 477 henry Waxman woly40 binaj8' a[ah ni da' azle' Gh33j8' naadiin t11' g0 yo[k1[d33 Naadin d00 bi'aan tsosts'id yihah d33 baa na'as dee'—House Committee on Oversight and Reform Kin1h1lgai d66' sinili7g77bi yaad00.

The purpose of the hearing was to examine the adverse health and environmental impacts experienced by the Navajo people following decades of uranium mining and milling conducted in and around the Navajo Reservation initiated to meet the federal government's need for nuclear weapons material.

! yis77 biniy4' 1[ah nida' azl9'7g77 47 Din4 bik4yah bik11' di B7a' asdla'ii [eetsoh ha das geed7g77d00 [eetsoh daa k'1h7g77bi deezla' b1't'4' ts'7d1 hai t'4ego Din4 yik'eeh k1 naa kai d00 Ni'as dz11n yik11' g00 hin1anii da b00l t'2' go, h1111 W11shindoon 477 d77 [eetsoh yik'11 go b7yi y77keed bee'el dooh toh be' e naa; yiniy4 noo' ayiilaa 7d33'

The hearing also examined the extent to which the surface and groundwater contamination from the uranium mines and mills have been cleaned up.

! 1d00 haa n4el t'e' ni't['ah di t0 d00 ni bik11' g00 t0 d11 chx0' 7g77

l1 h11 n44l 33h go daachx- ' l1 d00 haa n4el 33' 47d77t0' n7d11l zh00d go b44 ho doo z9 bini y4' a[ah nida'azl9go n44l99'.

The NRC is an active participant in the Ten-Year Plan along with the Environmental Protection Agency, or the EPA, Department of Energy, or the DOE, Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Indian Health Services and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.

NRC 47Neezn1 N11hai Naanis A[k44' nii'nil7g77t'11'1yis77bik'ih hoo dii nii' go 'atah naalnish, 7nda Kin1h1lgai d66' EPA, Department of Energy, BIA, Indian Health Services d00 Agency for Toxic Substances d00 Disease Registry d66' t'11' a[tsoh bi| ni deil nish.

With respect to the Navajo Ten-Year Plan, the NRC's role is limited to oversight activities for the four DOE former mill sites on the Navajo Nation and the NRC-licensed Church Rock former mill site. This mill is on private land near the Navajo Nation.

NRC doo ts'7d1 ndtsaa go 0h0ln7h b22h sil1a da ndi [ah go Din4 bik4yah bik11' gi [eetsoh daak'11 n7'e' 66h gi 1yis77yik'ih d44z99doo go b22h niily1 kwe'4 Neezn1 N11hai Naanis A[k44' nii'nil7g77 DOE 47 1aj7 d99 [eetsoh daa k'1a n7'4' 66h gi' 1h1n7go yik'ih d44z99', UNC-Church Rock gi [eetsoh daak'11 n7'6'4 gi yi| naal nish. D77 [eetsoh daak'1a nb7'4' y66h bi| haz1n7g77 47 UNC bik4yah Din4 Bik4yah bi n7; gi s83.

The DOE sites are the Tuba City, Monument Valley Processing, Mexican Hat and Shiprock sites. The DOE is responsible for conducting long-term surveillance and maintenance, annual inspections and monitoring and aerial surveys at these four former mill sites, including active groundwater remediation at Tuba City and Shiprock.

DOE Din4 bik4yah bik11' g00 [eetsoh daak'11 n7te'66h yik'ih

d44z99'7g77 47 T0naneesdiz7 j7, Ts4 Bii'ni dzis gai j7, Naakai Bich'ah di d00 Naat'1anii N44z di. DOE sh99h dii hool 1a g00 yik'ih d44z99' yaa ni n1 n7taah go, t'11 doole'4 hash t'44h da dool n77g77 hasht44h dei dle' go, n7n1 hah go t'11't'4h n7n47 nel88h go, 1h1n7go yaa'1h1ly32 go d00 chid7naat'1'7y44h k4yah d00 [eetsoh daak'1 bi| haz3n7gi ni n47| kah go naanish b22h sil17nd. T0 nit['11h di [eetsoh bi deezla' biih da deez ch'aal go bee d11 chx- ' y66h nighei T0naneesdiz7j7d00 Naat'1anii N44z di' a[d0' 1h1n7go yaa ni n1 n7taah go bi naanish.

The NRC reviews and provides oversight for the cleanup and monitoring activities. These oversight activities include periodic joint NRC and DOE inspections.

NRC 47naaltsos n1 n4l9d00 k4yah bik11'gi ni daal zhoooh g00 7nda naanish 1da dooln7| gi' b7 1yis77 b7 da d44ti' gi yik'ih d44z99' d00 DOE d0' [ah g00 NRC b7 da d44ti' gi t'11 hool zhish go yik'ih n7d4 t'88h.

The NRC is responsible for the licensing and oversight of the cleanup work being done at the Church Rock site. This mill site will transition to DOE for long-term care only after all required cleanup and decommissioning obligations are completed at the site.

NRC 1yis77yeeh b0h0ln7h7gi' 47Naaltsos Bik'eh go ni da' doo nish7gi d00 Church Rock gi k4yah bik11' gi n1l zhoooh doo gi bik'i ad4st'99gi t'47 y4ego' 0h0l n7h bee b22h sil1. D7[eetsoh daak'11 n7'4'7g77 4 1[tsoh k4yah bik11' gi naalzhooh' go d00 t'11doole'4 k4yah bik11' g00 bee ha da dilyaa y66h t'11das nil go' 11d00 DOE hool 11 g00 b71'k'e' doot'aa| go yaa'1h1l y32 doo

As part of the Ten-Year Plan, the NRC also works with the Navajo Nation, the EPA and the DOE on the NRC-licensed Church Rock uranium mill tailing site. Later on this first panel, Jessie Quintero will share information on the NRC's review of the Church Rock license amendment

request, which is currently under review by the NRC staff.

! 1d00 [ah go' d0'd7Neezn1 N11hai Naanish Alk44' nii' nil7g77
 NRC naanish b22h niy1, 11j7 477Din4 Biw11shindoon, Kin1 h1lgai d66' EPA, DOE
 t'11' ajj8 Church Rock j7UNC bik4yah bik11' gi [eetsoh daak1a n7'e' y66h gi [eetsoh
 bi[[eezh hadas geed y66h yaa ni a doolnish. \$7sh9h Jessie Quintero 11j7Church Rock
 ha'ageed bi[haz1anigi hazh0'0 Naaltsos Saad biih n7doo dzoh7gi y11 ho dool ni baa
 hool zhish go, j0 d77naaltsos saad biih n7doo dzoh7g77 47NRC k'ad n7dei ne[9

Next slide, please. I'd like to address the differences between uranium mining and milling. Uranium mining involves the process of extraction of uranium ore from the ground, which is then transported to a uranium mill site for processing. The NRC has no role in permitting or the remediation of uranium mine sites.

N11n1 n11s, d77 kwe'4 a[22' 1t'4, [eetsoh h11 g44d d00 [eetsoh
 daak'1a gi. [eetsoh h1a ged gi 47[eeyii' d66 [eetsoh haa go' 11d00' 47nigh47j8 [eetsoh
 daa k'1aj8 nehe geeh d00 daak'1a go bits'1n1l d44h. NRC 47doo'0h0ln7h b22h sil1ada
 kwe'4 l3 di doo ni[gi kwe'4 k4yah bii' d00 [eetsoh haageed n7'e' y66h gi k4yah
 hasht'44h ho dool n77 doo 0h0ln7h b22h sil1a da.

Uranium milling is the first step in converting natural uranium ore into fuel for nuclear reactors. Uranium mills use chemicals to extract uranium and make yellowcake, a powder that can be processed into fuel. The milling process produces mill tailings, a wet, sandy, slurry waste product containing heavy metals and radium, which is radioactive.

{ eetsoh yik'1a gi ts'7d1' 1[ts4 ni deelt111 d77 [eetsoh nidik'2' d7
 kon go' 1lyaa doo 47 sh9h koj8 dilid go chi n11n10'8h. { eetsoh daak'1a di sh99 47
 t'11doole'4 b1'1t'4 da h0l-0nii atah 1daalyaa go bi[a[tah nild44h go a[ts'1ha'el go d77
 [eetsoh, [it077 7g7t'47bits'1ltsi' go yellowcake yi[n7.&nda d77 litsoi go bits'1 ni'4l7g77

477k'ad dil kon go dook'33[chi n11 n10' 8h. [eetsoh yik'1a go [eezh d00 ts4 sh9h da bitah go yik'1d7bits'32 d00 sh9'47dit['44' go [eezh s47ts4 nidaazii bi[da'a[tah bits'1n7 dah, 477raduim sh9h woly4 d77 47[eetsoh b1't'e bi[dah oojo[go –radioactive yi[n7.

As a regulator for the mill sites, the NRC licenses and provides oversight of the construction, operation, decommissioning and reclamation of the sites prior to and after the mill transitions to the DOE for long-term care.

{ eetsoh daak'11g00 bi sil10 niid19Bee Na Haz1anii bee' neilnish 1kwe'4, NRC 47 Naaltsos Bik'eh go Ni'doo nish7g77 yeeh l3' ado[ee[go b22h sil1, h11'7sh9h k4yah bik11' ni doolt'1[gi bina[halb8 doo, d00 bi naanish ha dool wol, a[tsoh da'ak'1h7g77 chooz8d go t1 n10 n7[gi n11 bin1[go tan7n11' doo'ni[, d00 bina[k4yah bik11' gi k'44' di dool y44[j8' yik'ih deez9' B44 haz1anii bik'eh go' a[tsoh 1lyaa go 7nda DOE da'ak'11 n7'44' bi[haz32 gi k4yah baa di t'11h d00 hool 11 g00 y11'1h1y32 doo.

NRC's main role is to evaluate proposed changes to operation and ensure that these changes are implemented to maintain safety.

NRC ts'7d1' 1yis77 bee'0h0ln77 bee b22h sil1h7g77 47 naaltsos bik'eh ni'doonish gi d00 d77naltsos [ahgo' 1dool n7[gi n47n4[9d00 bee l31 doo lee[gi d0 b22h sil1 y4ego h22h h3 hsin bi[da nit'i' go n47n4l9

When a uranium mill site is operated by a private company like United Nuclear Corporation, the company's operations must be carried out in compliance with the NRC's regulatory requirements, including the responsibility to remediate contamination and prepare the site for long-term care.

Naanish [eetsoh daak'1h7g77Din4 bik4yah n1h1s dzoh bitis bi[yah 77m1a go' d77UNC 1t'4 h7gi' 1t'4ego { eetsoh daak1h7g77 d77na'anish7g77yilwo[go'

47NRC Bi Bee Hazlanii bik'eh 1'dool77. &nda a[tsoh b1 ni da'anish sil99' go' a[d0 k4yah bik11' gi [eetsoh bi deezla' k4yah bee daa chx-'7g77 n7 dool zho[d00 Bee Hazlanii bik'eh go DOE kwe'4 k4yah bik11' haz1n7g77b71 k'eeh n11 di doot'1].

The UNC mill site is also an EPA Superfund site. The DOE and EPA will further discuss their roles at the Church Rock mill site as part of this meeting. This concludes my remarks. And I look forward to the dialogue at the conclusion of the panel.

UNC 47t'11'1n77Superfund Site woly4h7g77bee naaltsos bik11' go b44 h0zin Kin1 h1lgai EPA da'7n7sh d66' kwe'4 haz1n7g77 y4ego [eetsoh bi deezla' bee ho[chx0', 47sh99' a[d0' kwe' hazh0'0 baa n11 ho doonih j0 Kin1 h1lgai d66' EPA doo DOE 11j7yi[ni daal nish kwe'4 Church Rock haz1n7gi. K0n7 tsoh go nihi[hashne doo. Kod00 sh99h atah a[hi[n11 da hwiil ne' doo.

CHAIRMAN HANSON: Thank you, Cathy, very much. Next we will hear from Mr. Michael Montgomery. He is the Division Director for the Superfund Division in the Environmental Protection Agency's Region 9 office in San Francisco. Mr. Montgomery?

CHAIRMAN HANSON: Aheh44', Cathy, ndtsaa go. Ak0ne' 47 Micheal Montgomery nihi[n11 halne' doo. Kin1 h1lgai EPA '1aj7Superfund Da'7n7sh d00' al1aj8 sid1 Nah1st'47bi[ha hoo dzoh d66', San Francisco Ah44 hash99bi[ha hoo dzoh j7. Mr. Montgomery?

MR. MONTGOMERY: Thank you. Good evening, Chairman Hanson, Commissioners, President Nez, Director Shirley, Ms. Hood, fellow panelists, and our guests here today.

MR. MONTGOMERY: Ah4hee', Y1't1'44h go' 7773 Naat'1anii Hanson, Bi[danahi s7n t'32 n7g77, Shi n11t'1anii Nez, naat'1anii Shirley, Ms hood, d00 11d66' hane' bi[nah70o t1n7g77—panel, d00 kwe'4 nihaa nooh y1 h7g77.

I want to start by acknowledging that we gather here on Earth Day. And it seems fitting that, you know, we take a minute to acknowledge the damage, the legacy of uranium mining, and its disproportionate impact on the Navajo.

D779Ni'asdz11n b1 ho diyin go' oo'1[7gi' a[ah si dl911. J0 be[t'4, Ni'asdz11n bik11' g00 nida hwiizh chx- ' g00 baa y47ti', [eetsoh ha das geed7g77 ni hi[b44 da h0zin n71 d66', bee d7n44'32 go bik'eeh k1 n1'al deeh kwe'4, Din4 bik4yah bik11' gi.

And I'm going to focus my comments on the Ten-Year Plan which is a multi-agency effort to address the uranium mines, our partnerships with the Navajo, and the current design permit application in front of the Commission for the Northeast Church Rock site.

Sh7 47kwe'e Neezn1 N11hai Naanish A[k44' sinil7 gi 1yis77 baa y1shti' doo, d7kw77 d66' sh9h W11shindoon da' a[hiil tsood go Din4 Biw11shindoon d0' bi[a[hi[da' 7n7sh gi d7[eetsoh bi deezla' [eezh bi[ha das geed7g77hasht'44' dooln7 haz1a gi. D00 d77 naaltsos bii' gi saad n7 dook'2s7g77 nihi d11h d66' si[tsooz kwe'4 Northeast Churchrock [eetsoh da das geed bi[haz1 n7gi

Region 9 covers the southwest, 148 fully recognized Tribes, four states and the outer Pacific Islands. And I have a few staff with me that work on an ongoing basis, permanent basis, and a number that aren't here today. I want to acknowledge Assistant Director Will Duncan, our Project Manager Tennille Begay and Priscilla Tom, our Community Involvement Coordinator, here with us tonight.

Koj7EPA N1h1t'477 bi[ha hoo dzoh7g77 sh1di'11h d00 e'e'aah j8 go t'11[1h7 di neezn1 diin d00 bi'aaan dZ diin d00 bi'aaan tsee b77 Bik1g7 Yisht['izhii Kin1 h1lgai d66' b44 ho' d7zin7g77 bi[ni deil nish d00 T1[k11' Din4'4 –Pacific Islands

d0' b7a'30. T'11 dkw7h sh1 nidaal nish7g77 k00h bi| nish kai koj7 nee' nij8 yi ni daalnish go; [a' naaz9 d0' doo k00h ni daa kai da. Will Duncan 47ak44' g0ne' sid1, naanish yillaj8 siz9 Tennille Begay d00 Priscilla Tom, 47Hoo tah di Bi naanish, d77'47k00h h0l=.

Next slide, please. So the Ten-Year Plan is a multi-agency effort. The EPA is playing a central role in it. Our main responsibility is to work with our partners to assess the nature and extent of contamination at the 500 abandoned uranium mines that have been identified on the Navajo Nation.

N11n1 n11s, Neezn1 N11hai Naanish A[k44' sinil7gi dkw77 d66' sh9h W11shindoon da'a[hiil tsod go a[hi| da desh nish. Nih7 47ts'7d1 bi n77 gi nihi Kin1 h1lgai d66'—EPA naa nish 1lyaa. ! yis77 nihi naanish7g77 477 d77 ashda' di neezn1 diin go [eetsoh bi deezla' b1't'e' bee Din4 bik4yah bik11' g00' 1nZah d00 1n7 t44l go bee da h00 chx0' h7g77 d7niil88 d00 hasht'44h dooln77 gi baa ni diil nish go haz1.

We characterize them. We work closely with the Navajo to characterize them. We develop options for cleanup. We seek public input and select remedies that we can implement in accordance with our Superfund law. We do this work in coordination with Navajo Nation and local Navajo communities as well as other federal agencies.

Ts'7d1' 1daat'4e g00 bik11' n7 da h77 dzoh d00 '1daat'4egi a[kee' ni dei' ni|, 1n7 tsoh, haa nool nin, hei y4ego bee' 1t'4 j0 d77 1t'4ego n11h1 dzoh Din4 Biw11shindoon bi| neil nish. D00 k4yah ni dool zho| gi bee ni' doo nish7g77 a[k44' n11n1s nil go' 1l8h. Bin11' g00 k44h da ha t'7n7g77bi| a[ah n11 nei dleeh d00 hai d7sh99 bee k4yah n7 dool zho[7g77 ni diil y44h Superfund Bi Bee Haz1anii bik'eh go bee 'ad di nish 11d00. Din4 Bi w11shindoon d00 Din4 [eetsoh hadas geed binaa g00 k44hh1t'7n7g77d00 [ah d66' W11shindoonii da ni l7n7g77d0' bi| ni deil nish.

The Northeast Church Rock mine site, which I will focus on some more, is the first and most important Navajo Nation site that we've been working on.

Northeast Churchrock gi [eetsoh haa geed y66h 47ts'7d1' al11h di tsx9] go Din4 bik4yah bik11' gi hasht'44h ho dooln7] go nihi d11h s8'3. D77 477 bi ni deil nish go k00h hool zhish.

We selected a remedy in 2011. Region 6, which has jurisdiction over the Northeast Church Rock NPL portion of the mill site, selected a remedy in 2013. And we've now completed the design.

Bee' ni' doo nish7g77 Naadiin d00 bi'aan [a' ts'1a dah yi h1h d33' n7diil y1. EPA H1st33h bi[ha hoo dzoh7g77 a[d0' [ah d00 yi naal nish j0' 47 0h0ln7h bee b22h sil1 h7g77 b22h Northeast Churchrock NPL—k4yah y4ego y7 chx0' j7 bi[yis dzoh j7 go bi yaa sil1, 47 naadiin d00 bi'aan t1ts'1adah yihah d33' bee ni' doo nish7g77 nei diil1. K'ad 47 bee' ni' doo nish7g77 a[tsoh naaltsos bik11' nii' nil.

I'll cover both the CERCLA process and the basis for why we continue to support the remedy as designed as the protective and best available option.

Bee bini' doo nish7g77 'agh1adi bee b0h0 n44h dz1n7g77 ni diil y1 h7g77 kwe'4 hazh0'0 baa n11 hashne' doo, ts'7d1' al1adi bee b0h0 n44 dz1n7g77 'ahasti' bi[n7i' go '47 CERCLA bee' oonish gi Bee Haz1anii bik'eh go '1dool n7]g77 yis dzoh. Ako d77 a[hii' sinil go 'a[h22h n7i'.

Next slide, please. So under the Ten-Year Plan, our goal is to expedite cleanup. We're going to begin cleanups at 110 sites during the upcoming Ten-Year Plan period. We're also working to build the capacity of the Navajo Nation EPA and the Navajo Abandoned Mine Lands Program to perform assessments and do their own cleanups.

N1n1 n1s, ! ko, d7Neezna n1hai Naanish A[k44' sinil7g7biyaa gi yis dzoh7g7 '1n00' 47tsx9[go k4yah hash t'ee dool n7[d00 k4yah ni dool zho[, d7 b7k11. T'11[1h7di neezn1 diin d00 bi'aan neezn1 [eetsoh hadas geed g00 bi[haz32 go bi n7da diil nish d7Neezn1 N1hai Naanish A[k44' nii' nil bi[n11 yo[k1[7g7bii' gi. &nda Din4 Bi w11shindoon j7EPA d00 Din4 Abandoned Mine lands D00 da' 7n7sh7g7 Olta' b1' 22' 1t'4 1ko t'11' b7k00h k4yah hasht'eh n1ln44h gi d00 k4yah nal zhoooh gi t'11' b7y7neel 22d doo go' 7[n44h.

Since 2008, we've awarded over \$16 million in cooperative agreements to the Navajo Nation agencies, and we continue to involve Navajo communities and chapter officials in all phases of our work.

Naaki di dim7y1zh7d00 bi'aan tseeb7yihah d33' h1st33h ts;1adah di dim7[tsoh b4eso Din4 Biw11shindoon bi ch'8h k0yaa bi[bee ni diil nish nii dzin go. T'11' ah33h a[d0 T11' Sinil Bi[Hon732 g00 d00 Din4 [eetsoh hadas geed bi n1a g00 k44h da ha t'7n7g7neil nish7gi bee bi[da hwiil ne' go n1s yii kah.

It's important that we do that so we understand the community's concerns and consider these goals. This work is facilitated by staff that live in the region and work very close to these communities.

D7t'11' ayis7[ah d00 nihi naanish biih y7d t'i' go nih1 y1't'44h, j0 ko t'44go '47Din4 bi dfa' di[1h7g7b44 h0zin d00 laa naa da n7zin7g7b1 baa ni ts7 h1 kees. D7nih1 ni daal nish7g7 kot'10 Din4 Biw11shindoon [eetsoh hadas geed yin aa g00 k44hda ha t'7n7g7yi[naal nish

We also work closely with the Navajo Nation to ensure that traditional life ways and Navajo fundamental law are appropriately incorporated into our process.

&nda Din4 Biw11shindoon t'11' bi[neilnish 1ko Din4 t'11' b7bi Bee Haz1anii d0' d00 be'4' ool 8[ji t'11' nihi naanish t'11 bitah n7i' go 00lzin.

In order to better accomplish these engagements and cleanups, we are opening field offices near the Navajo Nation currently in -- we're looking at Flagstaff and hopefully in Window Rock.

T'11'ayis77 1h1n7 go Din4 Biw11shindoon bik4yah bik11' g00 [eetsoh bi ni' doo nish7g7 d0' biniinaa t'11' 1h1n7 go nih1 ni daalnish7g7 bi| hon732 doo nii dzin, biniinaa Kin[1n7d00 Ts4 gh1 hoodz1n7gi da [a' bi| haz32 doo nii dzin.

Next slide, please. So this slide provides a picture of the Northeast Church Rock mine. Many of you were out there today. This was in 2007. You can see the proximity of the residences in the foreground, which are downstream and downwind of the mine waste pile, which is the white area in the background. I'll speak a little bit later about the cleanup efforts that we did in the community.

N11n1 n11s, D77 47Northeast Churchrock j7 [eetsoh haa geed 7g7 eelkid go 1t'4. L3'7sh9h 1adi d00'99 j98d33'. Naaki di m77 y1zh7d00 bi'aan tsosts'id yihah d33' eelkid. T'11' b44 h0zinn7go' 1h1n7go hoghan naaz nil, t0 [eetsoh [eezh bi| yaa go dan798doo d00 n7ch'ih7g7 [eetsoh [eezh bi| bik'ih j8' go n7yol go 1t'4, Akwe'4 [igai h7g7 bee b44 hozin. ! ad00' 47Din4 k44hat'7n7gi k4yah n11l zhood, 47 hod7na' go baa ho desh nih..

For the moment, the remedy as designed would take the mine waste to the mill site and contain it in a state-of-the-art containment facility. Restoring this site to unrestricted use would safely contain the waste and provide for long-term federal stewardship close to, but off the Navajo's trust land.

K'ad k4yah bik11' gi hasht'44h dooln77g77 47 Northeast Churchrock j7 [eetsoh [eezh bi| ha das geed7g7 nigh47 [eetsoh daak'1a n7'4' y66h j8' [a' noo'7g7bi| noo' 1dool n77 go d7798di b44 da' dest'32 bii d00 bee da'7n7sh7g77 chii

diil8 go baa n7dei t'9 K0yaa go k4yah t'11 chi n1n1 [9d doo, d00 W11shindoon ii nee'ni j8' yaa'1h1l y32 doo a[tsoh noo' 1lyaa di, doo Din4 bik4yah bik11' gi noo' da doo.

Distinct areas with the highest levels of contamination, about 3 percent of the volume, will go farther away to a licensed disposal facility.

{ ah g00 na haz1 n7g77 [eetsoh bi deezla' w0dah di ni da'a[kid7g77, ts'7d1 t11' [ich77 [a' b4eso bik'ihj8' w0lta' go—3% yi[n7. D77 w0dah di ni da'a[kid. D77 47n71h g00 h11 di da noo' 1da'alne' bi naal tsos da h0l0 n7g00 bi[1n11 dool n7.

Next slide, please. Some has been shared with you about this picture here, which the prior picture from 2007 was prior to several large-scale cleanups we did in residential areas.

N1n1 n1s, D77 eelkid7g77' 477nihi[b44 h0zin, dii' eelkid 47Naaki di m7l y1zh7d00 bi'aan tsos ts'id yih1h d33' b7ts44d di' n11hai h7g77 aadi k44hot'7n7 di [ah go k4yah t'11' ndtsaa go bik11' gi n11 zhood ne' t'11' hoghan bitah gi.

These interim actions included removing waste away from the homes to the main waste pile, consolidating it onto the mine site and reducing the community's exposure to contamination.

Bi na'azhnish7g77 47 [eetsoh [eezh bi[ha das geed hoghan binaa g00 naazh jaa'7g77 a[h7da jaa' go [a' ni n11 dash jaa' j8' ni hes g9h hoghan bits'32 di' 1ko doo ts'8d1 [eetsoh bi deezla' b44' 4l dah da.

The mine waste pile was then covered with clean fill, stabilized and re-vegetated to prevent future exposures during the next phase of the project, which we're in.

{ eetsoh [eezh bi[ha das geed7g77 n1s di nii jaa' go [eezh bik'4s ti' go' 1lyaa, d00 hazh0'0 doo di doo' o[g00' d0' 1lyaa '1ko n1s di hool zhish di doo haa deit'4ego bi[n7di doo' o[da bi k'ih doo yo[da, k'ad 47[a' d00 bi n11 da deel nish.

We worked after this to provide voluntary alternative housing for families who decided to move away from the mine site in order to avoid the disruption that's expected to occur during the cleanup.

Ni dashil nish bi k4e d66' Din4 [a' nahg00 ha da hi dii' n44[n7n7 g77 hoghan [a' b1 sh77 diil t'e] 1ko doo k4yah n7 daal zhoooh gi d00 k4yah bik11' gi ni n11 da'anish go d00 [eetsoh bi deez la' doo y4 n1 kah da.

Today, approximately two-thirds of the original residents eligible for alternative housing have already moved to locations they selected both on and off the Navajo Nation.

D7j99di, ts'7d1 k'1s d33' a[n77 b77 gha di Din4 kwe'4 k44hat'7neeh [a' h1aj8 goosh99ada haaz n1, Din4 k4yah bik11 g00 da [a' 477 kin tah j8' ad ah 11z n4, hoghan b1 ni ch0 hoo t'eeh go

Next slide, please. So this diagram shows our process. And at this point, the design is finished, and it's ready for construction. And it's contingent upon the NRC staff approval of the proposed license amendment.

N11n1 n11s, d77 47 nihi naa nish a[k44' sinil7g77 bi[hool zhish. Kwe'4 hool zhish gi, naaish a[tsoh 1 daal yaa, k0d00' sh99h da ha b8' b11 n11 hool zhish. NRC Naaltsos bik'eh go kwe'4 ni n11' doo nish7g77 saad biih n11 dzoh7g77 bee l3 goosh99t'47 nihi naanish nee'ni j8' n11 n11 wo[doo.

Let's walk back a little bit though on this and talk about the prior efforts.

D77 baa has dz7 7g77; 1[ts4 baa n11 hashne', kod66' bi[hool zhish go h47'4ego naa nish 1daa dzaah.

So we initially proposed this remedy back in 2009. That was after a number of years of meetings and consultations with the Navajo in

the community. And when we proposed it, we received some significant objections at that time in 2009. We took two years until we made a decision. During that two years, we held 10 additional community workshops and meetings.

Naaki dim7l y1zh7 d00 bi'aan n1h1t'47 yihah d33 d77 gi' 1t'10 k4yah n7dool zho[gi n7diil y1. T'11' 1yis77 l3'7 di kwe'4 Din4 k44hat'7n7g77 bi[a[ah n7sii dl99' d00 bik4e d00 d77 doo ho doo' n7d. Naaki dim7l y1zh7 d00 bi'aan n1h1t'47 yihah d33 k0 t'44go kwe'4 nihi k4yah [eetsoh bi deezla' b22h n7dool zhoo[, dii' niid go t'0 bee nihi k'id j8' ni'7 dee' 7d33'. Ts'7d1 naaki n11 hai go' 7nda [eetsoh bi deezla' bee bini' doo nish7g77 n7diil y1. D77 naaki n11 hai bii' gi ts'7d1 neezn1 di a[ah aleeh b7 n11 nei nil kodi d00' 0hoo'ah d0' bi[nihi tah nisii kai.

In response to these concerns, the EPA performed another evaluation of 10 alternative disposal sites. We also did additional groundwater studies and modeling of the proposed facility to verify that it would be protective of groundwater, and it would not impact the underlying tailings.

Dooda nihi' doo' niid go, nih7Kin1 h1l gai d66 EPA, kod00 bil1ah di neez n1h haz1a go noo' 1 dool n77[g00 ni n11 siil k11'. N11 n7woshj8' ni' t['1adi t0 da naaz y7n7g77 d0' y4ego nisiil k11' kwe'4 doo h11 d66' da d00 h11j8' go da [eetsoh bi deezla' b1'1t'e' biih di doo chxa[da gi nii'99' ts'7d1 hazh0'0 go.

After careful consideration of all these concerns, we selected the alternative in 2011 based on our findings that the remedy would continue to be protective of the community and the environment and using the statute available to us.

Ts'7d1 hazh0'0 niil99' d00 ni' siil k11' go '7nda naaki di dim7l y1zh7 d00 bi'aan [a' ts'1a dah yihah go t'11 d77bee [eetsoh bi deezla' k4yah bik11' d00

Nah g00 k0dool n7[da dii' niid. Bee Haz1anii binaj8 d00 y4ego kwe'4 k44hat'7n7g7 doo t'11 doole'4 bee baa' ayohool nin da 7nda ni'asdz11n yik11' gi chi' o[7n7g7 d0' doo haa dei yidt'10 b1 baa' ayo hool nin da d7biniinaa d7bee' 1doo nishii n7diil y1.

The 125 acres of trust land will be cleaned up to unrestricted use. And that would be the outcome at the conclusion of the cleanup.

T'11[1h1 di neezn1 diin d00 bi'aan naadiin ashda' k4yah s81=w0lta'7g7'1n7tsoh go Din4 bik4yah doo baa h0 ch8g00 t'11 chi n11 n10' 7d doo go' 1n7dool n7[. K0t'10' kodi a[tsoh nihi k4yah bik11' d00 d00 bii' di n11l zhoo' go nihi k4yah t'11 chi n11 n10[9d doo.

Let me talk -- next slide, please -- about the mill site design. This cross-section of the mill site, which you saw earlier today, helps to visualize the design and how it will contain and prevent migration from the mine waste while also improving and helping to prevent release from the mine tailing disposal area.

N11n1 n11s, kwe'4 [ah go baa y1 n11 n1sh ti' a[ts4, d77 [eetsoh daak'1a n7'4' 7gi [eetsoh noo' 1dool n7[gi k0t'10 naash ch'22'. { eetsoh [eezh bi[hadas geed daak'1h7g7baa y1 diel ti' go kwe'4 naashc'22' a[ts'11 gizh go n0[9

The new cover, the evapotranspiration cover, which will limit infiltration of water, will be placed on top of the mine waste shown in the hatched area. The existing cover, shown as a thin green line above the mill tailings, will serve as a bottom liner for the mine waste and prevent commingling with the more radioactive mill waste.

Aniid bik11'gi bik'7h n11n1s ti' g77 bik11' t0'zhooll b22h n11 ts11h7g7—evapotranspiration yi[n7, 477 t0 doo bini k1hi di ch'a[da go' 1 y0sin, j0 Na[txiin bit0' do' [eetsoh noo' gi binaak0t'10 [eetsoh noo' 1lyaa gi k0t'10 noo'7gi bik11' gi ni dool ka[gi yaa halne' kwe'4. K'ad bik11' gi bik'4sti'7g7'47 1[t'11n7go

ch'il go doot['izh go n7'i' 7g77 47 noo' 1ln4h 7g77 [eetsoh bi [eezh bi t['lah di ni dool ka[1ko doo [eetsoh bidezla' bi gh1 hi di chx'a[da

The remedy will also include improvements to stormwater diversion structures and keep water away from the mine waste. The mill tailings, shown here in brown are below the mine waste. And the groundwater is separated from the bottom of the tailings impoundment by over 40 feet.

Naha[txin bit0' d0' [eetsoh bi deezla' noo' gi binaa g00 bit's33' j8 go b1 ni da'as geed doo' 1ko doo noo' gi bi[da hi di'eel da. D77 dib4 [ich77 go naash chaa' 7g77 47 [eetsoh [eezh bi[haa geed 7g77 1t'4, 477 ts'7d1 ayaa di shijaa' doo. Ni't[1ah di t0 h7g77 47 d7z diin adees 'eez di bik11' di [eetsoh noo' doo.

Next slide, please. So some of the benefits, in addition to removing the contamination from the trust land, consolidating it onto the existing mill site on private land, would be significant improvements to the mill site.

N11n1 n11s, d77 [eetsoh bi deezla' hazh0'0 Din4 bik4yah bik11' d00 UNC bik4yah bik11' ji' nah j8 k0l n44h gi t'11'y4ego baa n7 dii nish go b0h0 n44 hash t'44h ho dool n7 go' 7nda [eetsoh noo' go bi[ha ho d4 t'4e doo. dz1a go bi[ha ho d4t'4ed doo,

The new cover I mentioned and the north and central tailing cell improving the stormwater controls for those and controls in the Pipeline Arroyo, are a key concern for the local community and Navajo Nation.

Ayis77 kwe'4 k44h1t'7n7g77 d00 Din4 Biw11shindoon 47n1hook'-s j7 go d00 a[n77 gi [eetsoh [eezh bi[ha das geed go naazhjaa' 7g77, d00 naha[txin go t0 n7 da di nah7g00 baa'ayo da hool nin, d00 Pipeline bikooh hazh0'0 [eetsoh bi deezla' noo' 1dool n77gii y44go b7 da' di[1h daan7.

The highest concentration rates, as I mentioned, will go further away in a disposal facility. And by consolidating the waste at a federally regulated mill site, the cleanup action would provide long-term oversight to ensure protectiveness.

{ eetsoh [eezh bi] ha das geed y4ego w0 dah di ni da'a[kid7g77 47
Din4 bik4yah bik11' d00 nZ1ad g00' bi[1dooln77 t'11 b1 n1haz1a g00. { eetsoh bi
deezla' t'11' a[tsoh 1[h7 h77jaa' go t'11[1h7gi noo' 1dooln77 d00 bik'ih hoo geed go
nee nij8 baa'1h1y32 doo.

Next slide, please. During the design, EPA had extensive resources for community involvement. We devoted extensive resources to community involvement and worked with the most impacted residents at the site.

N11n1 n11s, Din4 binaa g00 da bighan7j7bi[ho n7'i' j7t'47b4eso
ndtsaa go b1 ch'7deet'3 EPA kin1 h1lgia d66' da'7n7sh7g77Nida'a ch'22h gone'4 bi[a
hool zhish go. D7binaj8 y4ego [eetsoh hadas geed7g77bee bich'8 1n7da hwii t'4h7g77
bi[ni deil nish go hool zhizh

We had over 100 monthly calls and prior to the pandemic over 100 in-person meetings attended by U.S. EPA and our technical assistance contractor, which we provided to the community for technical assistance.

T'11[1h1 di neezn1 diin d00 n7woshj8 [a' n7n1 d7zii' go b44sh bee
a[ch'8 n7da hwiil nih go nihi naanish bi[hool zhish, t'ah doo na[niih bee ho niit[ah
d33' a[d0' ts'7d1 t'11[1h1 di neezn1 diin di Din4 bi[a[ch'8 n1h7s77t'1a go bi[1[ah sii
dl99 kod00 nih1 ni daal nish7g77d00 nih7ka' an1jaah7g77da bi[go.

Teracita Keyanna, a Red Water Pond Road community member, was a member of the design review team. In this role,

she had support from EPA's advisor, Technical Assistance Services for Communities. Over the years, we held many large and small workshops, open houses and high school visits.

Tericita Keyanna, Red Water pond Road d00 naagh1a go nihi tah da sid1a go naanish a[k44' go dah7g77 n1nel99 go bi[ni dashiil nish—design review team yi[n711j7. Atah da jiz d1ago Kin1 h1lgai d66' EPA ni daal nish7g77 ha k44' naa z9 d00 nida ho ni t[ah g00 h1k1'a n1 jaah go koj7k44h da ha t'7n7g77 b1 ni ji gh1ah go. Ad66' ni n1 h1 h11h go naanish bi[hool zhish, l3'7 da ndtsaago' 1[ah da'azl99, d00 binaj8 7hwii doo'1[7g77 da bi[n7 dahwiil aah, d00 naanish baa da hane' go da, 7nda 1[ch7n7w0dah da y0[ta'7g77 da bi[a[ah nei dleeh go na hash zhiizh.

During the implementation of our voluntary alternative housing, we attempted to employ Navajo-owned businesses when possible, including planning, design and construction of homes on the Navajo Nation.

Adei n7dzin7g77 hoghan b1 ni ch7hiil t'eh d33' 47t'11 Din4 da ni l7n7g77 bi[ni deil nish go hoghan b1' 1daal ne' t'11' k00h Din4 bik4yah bik11' gi ni h7 k1'7j44'.

This is our last slide. I want to close by saying that, you know, we, at EPA, take our trust responsibility very seriously. And we recognize that despite our best efforts, there's still significant concerns about the design. But we believe it still demonstrates that it's the most protective and effective remedy that we can implement using our statutory tools. Thank you.

Dii' 1k4edi binaj8 hashne' doo, Nih7EPA d00 deil nish7g77 ts'7d1 nihi naanish nih22h niil y1h7g77k44h da ha t'7nii bi[dei y7niil n7sh7g77 nihi nil9 Akondi ts'7d1 b0h0 nee dz1n7g77 bee k4yah n7dool zhoo[go bee'adoo nish a[hii hi ni[7g77 t'11' baa'ayo hool nin. Kod00' 47ts'7d1 b0ho n44 dz1 nii dzin 47 Bee Haz1anii binaj8 d00

bi[n7t'i' gi chii niil9h go't'47. Ah4hee'.

CHAIRMAN HANSON: Thank you, Mr. Montgomery. I appreciate your presentation.

CHAIRMAN HANSON: Ah4hee', Mr. Montgomery. Nihi ch'8 h47n7dz7 7g77baa' ah4ha sin.

Next we'll hear from Jessie Quintero. She is the Branch Chief for the Environmental Review Materials Branch at the NRC.

Jessie.

Kod00' 47 Jessie Quintero, NRC, Environmental Review Materials d00 da'7n7sh j7 1l1aj8' sid1. Jessie.

MS. QUINTERO: Good evening, Chairman Hanson, President Nez, Director Shirley, Mrs. Hood, the other panelists, and our guests. My name is Jessie Muir Quintero, the Branch Chief of the Environmental Review Materials Branch. Our group has been working on the environmental review for the Church Rock license amendment action.

MS. QUINTERO: Y1't'44h go' 7773, Shinaat'1anii Hanson, Naat'1anii Nez, Naat'1anii Shirley, Ms. Hood, kod00 da ho' no[ne'7g7, d00 kwe' e a[ah aleeh gi ooh y1h7g7. Sh7 47 Jessie Muir Quintero yi nishy4, al1j8' s4d1, Environmental Review Materials d00' oonish7g7. Nihi[haz1an7d00 '1yisii Churchrock j7Naaltsos Bik'eh go n11' doo nishgi, saad biih n7doo dzoh ha'n7n7gi bi ni deil nish go naaltsos n7da niil9' kodi hool zhish.

So I will talk briefly tonight about our work under the National Environmental Policy Act, as well as our efforts to fulfill our obligations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Next slide, please.

Sh7 47 t'11' 1[ts'7s7 go nihi naanish National Environmental Policy Bi Bee Haz1ani bee' oonish j7bee nihi[hashne' doo d00 National Historic

Preservation bi Bee Hazlanii [ah go haa dzoh t'11[1h1di neezn1 diin d00 bi'aan h1st33h gi d0' bi[n7i'i go bee yiil nish. N11n1 n11s,

We have been reviewing UNC's license amendment request, which we received in late 2018. UNC submitted this request to the NRC because it needs NRC approval before it can proceed with the U.S. EPA-selected remedy of moving the mine waste to the mill site -- to the NRC-licensed mill site.

UNC bi naaltsos bik'eh go n11' doo nish7gi saad biih n7doo dzoh ni7go y0 keed 7g77n7da n779naaki dim77l y1zh7d00 bi'aan tseeb77ts'1adah yihah d33' nihi[y1h 7na' go. UNC saad n7doo k'2s n7n7g77 1[ts4 NRC bi[haz1n78' yah iy77 ah 47 11j71[ts4 bee l3' aleeh go biniinaa bee l3' aleeh go 7nda kod0 US EPA [eetsoh [eezh bi[haa geed yeeh noo' 1dooln7 gi naanish a[k44' nii n7 nil go n11s adinish. J0' 47 [eetsoh [eezh bi[haa geed ni gh47 Churchrock j7 nighei j8' UNC bik4yah j8' [eetsoh daak'1a n7'4' j8' noo' 1 dool n77].

U.S. EPA is responsible for selection of the cleanup action at the mine site. And as Mr. Montgomery acknowledged, when U.S. EPA selected moving the mine waste to the mill site, they recognized that the decision was contingent upon NRC approval.

Kin1 h1lgai d66' EPA 47 1yis77b22h sil1 d77kot'10 naanish k4yah bee n7dool zhoo[n7 go n47dii l44h h11'7sh sh9h k4yah y7ch'=' go bik11' gi hash t'44h ho dool n7 ha'n7n7 di. Mr. Montgomery 1n7n7 gi' 1t'10 Kin1 h1lgai d66' 47 NRC naaltsos bik'eh go n11 doo nish7g77a[tsoh bee l3'1 l44h go' 7nda [eetsoh [eezh bi[haa geed y66h nigh47 [eetsoh daak'1a n7'4'4 j8' noo' 1 dooln77], kot'10' a[k44' hon7 1= bee' oo nish.

If the proposed action is approved by the NRC, then the U.S. EPA will require that UNC implement the approved cleanup action for the mine

waste in compliance with the Superfund law. The NRC is evaluating the impacts and acceptability of adding the mine waste to the tailing disposal area of the mill site.

NRC t'11' aan7UNC Naaltsos Saad biih n7doo dzoh n7n7g77 bee' l3' azl99 go' 47Kin1 h1lgai'd66' EPA UNC saad biih n11 dzoh7g77bee l3' azl99 go' 7nda [eetsoh [eezh bi[haa geed t'0 naazh jaa'7g77UNC bik4yah bik11' gi noo' 1 dool n77 ha'n7n7g77bee naanish n11s k0 dool n77 Superfund bi Bee Haz1anii bik'eh h0l 98go. UNC d7kwe'4 bik4yah bik11' gi [eetsoh [eezh bi[ha das geed7g77koj8 k'ad [a' noo'7g77 bi[a[h77 doo jih go t'11' [a'j8' noo' 1dooln77 gi yi n4[9 b0h0 n44 dz1a daats'7.

Our review of UNC's amendment request includes both the safety and an environmental review. Our role in the safety evaluation is to review their proposal and to approve the request only if it meets the NRC requirements in 10 CFR Part 40 Appendix A.

Nih7k0d00 UNC yiho deez 1an7g77 47 22h3 hasin 7g77bi[n7i' d00 ni'asdz11n bik11' gi hin1n7g77 doo b1 baa' ayo hool nin da bin7 naaltsos saad biih n1 dz00h nii dzin. Nih7 1d7d7niil ti'7g77 4722h3 h1sin bi[n7i'7g77 n7d7niil88 d00 b0h0 needz1a go' 47 bee l3 dool ee[. Kin1 h1lgai d66' Bee haz1anii 10 CFR Part 40 Appendix A gi bik'eh go' 1 doon77 go t'47bee l3' 1 dool ee[.

Also, we work closely with the DOE to ensure that any changes to the site does not negatively affect DOE's ability to take ownership and provide long-term care of the sites. We expect to complete our licensing decision by the end of this June. Next slide, please.

&nda DOE d0' 1h1n7go bi[neilmish j0' 47 [eetsoh a[tsoh noo' 1lyaa go DOE hool 11 g00 yaa'1haly32 doo nee'nij8' y11'1h1ly32 doo, bee' a[gha da' dee t'1an7g77. Naaltsos saad biih n1dz0h7gi 47 a[tso d7n00l 88 d77 Ya'iishj11sh chil7a[tsoh 1y77 k33go. N11n1 N11s.

Our environmental review, which is documented in an Environmental Impact Statement, or EIS, is being completed under NEPA as implemented through our regulations in 10 CFR Part 51. The purpose of the NRC's NEPA review is to evaluate and document the potential environmental impacts of the proposed action, the movement of that mine waste to the mill site.

D77Ni' asdz11n bik11'gi na'ask1'7g77d0'n1 niil88, d77k4yah bik11' g00 na'ask1'7g77 47Environmental Impact Statement, d00 EIS yi[n7, d77k'ad66h a[tsoh da niil9j0 nihi Bee Haz1anii NEPA bik'eh g00 1dooln77 7nda Kin1h1lgai d66 bi Bee H1az1nii Neezn1a gi 10 CFR Part 51 yi[n7akwe'4 bik'eh g00' 1 dool n77. NEPA 47 NRC k4yah bik11' gi na'aska'7g77 doo daats;7 hin1anii b1 baa'ayohool nin da d00 B7a'ashdla' d0 b1 b0h0 n44dz1 doo kwe'4 [eetsoh n11s doo jiih d00 noo' 1ln44h gi.

We started the NEPA process with scoping, which is an opportunity to hear from the local community on what the staff should consider in its environmental review. We then prepared a draft EIS, which provides a preliminary recommendation, which is that the environmental impacts do not preclude approval of the amendment.

NEPA a[k44' honi'32 go sinil, a[ts4' 47hane' n71 g00' k44h da ha t'7n7g77 bitah g00 hanih. K4yah bik11'g00 ni' doolkah ha'n7n7 g77 baa ha niih, A[ah da'aleeh7g77 47k44hda ha t'7n7g77 b0hot'1a[7g77yaa nits4 kes gi yaa ha da hi doo dzih biniy4. ! 1d00 kwe'4 1[ts4 k4yah bik11'gi na'alkah, d77 na'ask1'7g77 kot'4eg00sh baa ni ts77 kes bi'di'niih d00 bi d11h d33' nii t'1ah. Na'ask1'7g77 na'7d77kid h11'7daash k4yah bik11'gi baa' ayhoolnin da kwe'4 ts'7d1 al32 j8 bee ha'adziih, T'11 doole'4 k4yah bik11' gi bee' baa'ayohoolnin, bida'di[1h7g77da, baa hasti'7gi da' 1yis77bini y4 na'alkaah d00 baa y1ti'.

The NRC issued a draft EIS for public review and comment.

In response, we received 100 pieces of correspondence, along with comments we received at three transcribed public meetings. The staff is currently completing work on the final EIS, which will include responses to those comments.

NRC 477 alts4 na'ask1'7g77k44 ha t'7g77bitah g00 be' el niih, baa da hasti' da, bi da'dii[1h7gi da, baa'ayo da hoolnin gi da yaa haa dzih. T'11[1h1 di neezn1 diin go naaltsos nihi[yah a n77 dee' kwe'4 ha da'isdzi'7g77. D77 a[ts4 k4yah bik11'gi na'ask1'7g77t'ah di n7da niil9 yaa ha da has dz77 7g77hazh0'0 n1 niil7.

We have heard and understand that the community has experienced profound impacts over several decades from the operation of the Northeast Church Rock mine site and the neighboring mill site. The NRC recognizes this in the EIS and describes the impacts from historic mining and milling, as well as other future actions that might compound the effects of this proposal.

Northeast Churchrock di [eetsoh h11 geed d00 haa geed gi akwe'4 bi naa g00 k44 ho t'7n7g77 t'11'yis77 y4ego [eetsoh bi deezla' ba'1t'e' d00 [eetsoh daak'1 n7t'44' akwii [eetsoh bi deezla' y4ego b44 tsoo kai d00 bee nih22h dah na haz 3go baa da hodii ts'a' d77j98 NRC bi[b44 h0zin akwe'4 k4yah bik11' gi na'ask11' 7g77 bits'32 d00' bi[hool zhish t'0 [eetsoh bi deezla' n11 j8' k0 doo n77 t'0 tse' naa j8' noo' 1lyaa go.

The staff also recognizes the 1979 dam failure in the EIS. A description of that event is included in the discussion of the baseline environment and within the assessment of cumulative impacts.

Nahast'47 ts'dah dimi77 d00 bi'aan tsos ts'id diin d00 bi'aan n1h1t'477yihah d33 na'ni'1 d44 giz7g77 d0 nih1 ni daal nish7g77 bi[b44 da h0zin a[d0' {eetsoh haa g4ed bi[haz1n7gi k4yah naas k1'7g77naaltsos bii di yaa halne' go nihi[b44

da h0zin. D7bit[‘1h1 di sil1a go binaj8’ a[k’7h7nii’ d44h go naaltsos bii di das dzoh.

Throughout the development of the EIS, the staff have heard from the local community members about their experiences and concerns, as well as their family members' experiences during and after the spill.

K4yah bik11’ gi nas kaa’ gi naaltsos a[hiih yi’n7] d33’ nih1 ni daal nish7g7kwe’4 k44h da ha t’7n7g7[etsoh bits’32 d00 bi[1 da hoot’4h7g7yaa da halne’ gi d0’ d00 bi da’ di[1h7g7d00 bi[b44 da h0zin, t’11’ n7477na’ni’1 desh chxosh g00 n1t’32’ bi[na haz1 n7g7yaa da hoolne’.

They have described the physical effects on themselves, their families, their livestock, as well as impacts on their emotional and spiritual wellbeing. And is clearly evident that concerns around that 1979 spill remain to this day. Next slide, please.

T’11’1yis77 bitah di 1daat’4h7g7 yaa da hoolne’, d00 b1’1[ch7n7 bits’7s tah di bee b22h da na haz1n 7g7, bil88 dib4, l99d00 be’e’ ool88] d00 be’oo dl2’ da bits’33’ baa da deez chxaal7g7da y11 da hoolbe’, ! ko ‘ts’7d1 y7dt’i’ n1h1st’47ts’1a dah doo’ bi’aan tsosts’7d diin d00 bi’aan n1h1t’47yihah d33’ na’n7 1 desh chxosh y66h bee b22h da na haz1an 7g7y4ego t’ah dii bi’ dii[1h ko di hool zhish go.

The NRC staff evaluated the potential environmental impacts of the proposed action, as well as the no-action alternative, meaning evaluating impact of not granting the license amendment. If the NRC does not grant the license amendment, the U.S. EPA would need to reassess options for disposition of the mine waste.

NRC d00 ni daal nish7g7 k4yah bik11’gi nas k1’7gi t’11’akwe’4 [etsoh noo’ 1 dool n7] h7g77hazh0’0 n11 die ne[99’ k44h dahat’7n7g7t’ah di bi da’ dii[1ago biniinaa, t’0 bini’ 1k0 t’4 ha’n00h sh99’ 47naaltsos saad biih n7doo dzoh ha’n7n7 g7doo bee l3’ 1 dool ee[da. NRC doo naaltsos saad biih n1 dz0h7g7doo yee l3’ a[eeh

go, '47Kin1 h1lgai d66' EPA d7 [eetsoh [eezh bi] haa geed y66h h11 j8' go da noo' 1 dool nii[gi yi ni n11 dool nish.

The NRC staff's description in the EIS of the no-action alternative includes a discussion of the process that U.S. EPA used in 2009-2011 to evaluate alternatives for cleaning up the mine site before selecting transfer of the waste to the mill site.

NRC y1 ni daal nish7g77k4yah bi k11' gi na'ask1'7g77naaltsos bee ha dil yaa go dei n4[9d33', yaa da halne, bini' [eetsoh bi deezla' doo noo' 1 dool n7 da j7n7diil y1a go' t'0' bini' t'11' 1t'4h7gi' 1t'10 [eetsoh bi deezla' t'11' 1k00h naazh jaa' doo nighei naaki di dim77 y1zh7d00 bi'aan n1h1t'47d00 naaki di dim77 y1zh7d00 bi'aan [a'ts'1a dah yi hah di naanish [a'alkee' nii'niil y66h n7n11' doo k'2s go [eetsoh daak1'n7'4' y66h gi noo' 1 dool n7 naanish [a' biih n7n11 das dzoh go daats'7binaj8 [eetsoh bi deezla' noo' 1 dool n7].

In addition, we evaluated two variations of the proposed project. One was the use of the conveyor belt instead of trucks to move the material, and an alternative location or source for the clean fill material for the mill site decommissioning.

! 1d00' naaki a[22' 1t'44 go bee ni' doo nishii niil9'. [a' d7[eetsoh bi deezla'7g77jeeh d7gh1zii n11 d=s go bee noo' 1 dool n7[j8' bi[779go nehe geeh doo, 1ko doo chid7ndtsaa h7g77 a[n1 n11 jaah da doo, 7nda [ah go n11 has t'32 j8go noo' 1 dool n7[d00 leezh h11 d66' go da ha n11 n1 geed go noo' 1lyaa h7g77bik11' gi ni doo k11[d00 [eetsoh daak'1 n7t'66h t'11' doo' nii].

The EIS also lays out measures to reduce impacts, which we refer to as mitigation measures. These mitigation measures were commitments made by UNC, such as stormwater runoff and erosion prevention measures; NRC-identified mitigation measures, such as additional

dust suppression; and Navajo recommendations for mitigation, such as properly disposing of all mine-related buildings that still -- are still on the mine site.

K4yah bik11'gi na'aska'7g77 naaltsos biih yi dzoh7g77 d0' [eetsoh b1't'e' doo ts'7d1 bits'1n7tsaaz da doo gi n7n11 niil9, h1111 yidt'10 bits'1n7tsaaz7g77 yaa go ko dool n77 gi UNC yee' 1deeh haa dzii', k00h na[txin ni da di nah7g77 d00 chash k'eh ni da hwiileehii hazh0'0 b1 ni da' doo go[d00 baa ni' da' doo nish n7, NRC d0' [a' 7sh j1n7 1yiilaa, [eezh t'11' doo h11'1h7, d00 Din4 Biw11shindoon d0' d77kin d00 t'11 doole'4 ndtsaa go bee ni da' azhizh nish y66h a[tsoh t11 dei doo' ni[d00 hazh0'0 bee haz1anii bik'eh go nah g00' k0 da dool n77, 1[tsoh k00h d00 k4yah bik11' d00 nah j8' k0l yaa doo.

The measures recommended by the NRC and the Navajo could be incorporated into the U.S. EPA's process.

D77 Kin1 h1lgai d66' EPA d00 Din4 Biw11shindoon yeeh haa dz77 g77sh99 a[d0' naaltsos biih doo dzoh d00 EPA yee naal nish gi bi[n7'i go 1dool n77.

In the final EIS, there will be several changes from the draft in response to the public comments. Importantly, the staff will highlight Navajo perspectives on the action by, for example, in Chapter One, expanding the discussion of the Navajo communities and the concerns and issues raised by the Navajo Government and people.

D77k4yah bik11'gi na'ask1'7g77 a[tsoh saad7g77 n1s k'33z di –final EIS yi[n7t'11'a[tsoh nah d33' bee ha da hiso dz77g77 biih hes dzoh d00 n1t'33' na'7d1 kid7g77 baa n1 hoo ne' go sh99 [ah go' 1t'44 doo dii naaltsos bee nii ts'id di. ! yis77 yid t'98 doo h7g77 47 t'11[1'7 g0ne'4 –chapter one gi t'11' 1yis77 Din4 bik4yah bik11' gi [eetsoh bi deezla' t'0 bik'i'da hiz neezh ch3'7g00 1kwe'4 k44h da ha t'7h7g77 [a' doo sid1a go baa n1 h1 t'98 doo 7nda Din4 Biw11shindoon d0' 1tah da si d1a doo n7 doo.

We will also include several new mitigation and monitoring suggestions offered by Navajo organizations and individuals. Next slide, please.

Dikw7sh9 [a' yee hada has dz7 7g7 d0 biih da sii dzoh, bee t'11 doole'4 da ni tsaaz7g7yaa kwel zin doo gi d00 1h1n7go bi k'i' 1 des t'99 gi da. N11n1 n11s.

In addition to the EIS, we are also working with multiple parties to finish consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Now, that law requires the consideration of historic preservation on -- in federal decision-making. It requires us to take into effect the effects of the undertaking on historic and cultural properties.

K4yah bik11'gi nask1'7g7—EIS yi[n7, d7kw7sh9h a[tah d66' da'7n7sh d00 bi[ni deilnish Bee Haz1anii [a' haa dzoh —Section 106 National Historic Preservation Act yi[n7, B71'asdla'ii be'4'ool88] yik'ih deez99 d00 yi silao nil9'47 bi[1[h77nei kah go B71'asdla'ii Be'4' ool 88] d00 be'oodl2' bi[n7t'i' gi hazh0'0 hasht'eh dool n77] biniy4. T'11' d77gi' 1t'10 Bee haz1anii bee baa'1h1y3 Kinh1lgai d66' bi bee haz1anii bi[n7'i' kot'10 oo nish gi, B71'ashdla'ii bi ts'iil bi[haz3= Bi Bee haz1anii bik'eh 1'dool n77].

The Section 106 process involves consulting with appropriate state, tribal, and federal agencies to ensure all agree on how to protect historic and cultural properties. The NRC must complete the Section 106 process prior to its licensing decision.

Kwe'4 Section 106 haa dzoh7gi' Bee Haz1anii' 1n7haash99 kwe'4 y4ego bi da d44t'i'yigi, H0tsaago ha hoo dzoh, Bik1g7 Yisht['izhii, d00 Kin1 h1lgia d66' bi[a[ah doo[ee] d00 na bik'7 y1 doo tih d00 1'dooln77] gi naaltsos bik11' gi' 1dooln77] d00 bee' a[gha' di' doo t'11[nee'ni'j8 baa'1h1 y32 doo gi. Kwe'4 Section

106 bi[n7'i' gi tsxii] go NRC hash t'e doo n7[t'ah doo Naaltsos saad biih n1 dzoh7g7
bee [a'aleed d33'

The NRC will be a signatory to the programmatic agreement, along with the Navajo Nation, the Navajo Tribal Historic Preservation Office, U.S. EPA's Regions 6 and 9, the New Mexico State Historic Preservation Office, and UNC.

NRC sh9h yeeh l3'a[eeh d00 bizh7 bik11' 7dool7[B71' ashdla'ii
Bi ts'iil Baa'1h1y32 d00 yi sil10 nil98 doo gi, 7nda Din4 Biw11shindoon d00 Historic
Preservation d00 da'7n7sh7g7, Kin1h1lgai d66 EPA h1st33h d00 N1h1st'47bi[ha hoo
dzoh d00 Yoot0 Ndtsaa go bi[ha hoo dzoh d00 Historic Preservation da'7n7sh j7d00
UNC t'11't'4 t'11 [ahj8' a[gha' dee t'3 kwe'4 haz1an7gi.

If the NRC approves the license amendment request, then the license would be amended to require compliance with the programmatic agreement. And once the programmatic agreement is signed, the U.S. EPA would be the lead for its implementation. Next slide, please.

NRC daats'7 naaltsos saad biih n11 dzoh7g7 yinee[9 go yeeh
l3'a[eeh doo, naaltsos saad biih n11 dzoh bik'eh go adoo nish ha'n7n7g7'47kwe'4 Bill
ashdla'ii bits'iil bee l3'azl9'7g7 nizh0n7 go' t'11' a[ch'ish d66' Bee Haz1anii bik'eh
g00' 1 ho doo n7[. ! kwe'4 haz3 n7gi bee l3' azl9' go Kin1 h1lgai EPA ko d00 naanish
22'7dool7[b7b0h0l n7h go. N11n1 n11s.

Throughout the NRC review, the staff have engaged with the Navajo Nation and local Navajo communities, as well as other local, state, tribal, and federal agencies. The NRC division and office management have met regularly with senior leaders at the EPA and DOE.

NRC naanish d00 naaltsos nei n4l 9d33' 47b1 ni daal nish7g7Din4
Biw11shindoon, d00 k44da ha t'7n7g7 7nda 1h1n7 go [eetsoh hadas geed binaa gi da

bighan7g77, H0 Tsaa go Hada has dzoh7g77da, Bik1g7Yisht[‘izhii atah Din4’4 d00 Kin1 h1lgai d00 bi[na haz1n 7g77yitah g00 ni das aki d00 yi[a[hi[da hool ne’. NRC d00 da’7n7sh7g77 ‘1yis77 al32 j8’ da na h11z t’1n7g77 d0 ts’7d1’ al32 j8’ da n1h11z t’1n7g77 DOE d00 Kin1 h1lgai EPA d66 yi[1[ah n1 dleeh go nahash zhizh.

For the safety review, the NRC provided Revision 1 of its Safety Evaluation Report, or SER, for review and comment to both the DOE and the U.S. EPA. The final SER will address those comments as appropriate.

@h 33h hasin bi[n7’i’ j7 d0’ N1 n44l99NRC Safety Evaluation Report—SER d0 yi[n7[a’ y4ego bini na’azh nish go Revision I haalts’id d00 DOE d00 EPA bich’i’ k0lyaa go’ 11j7d0’ n11 nei nee[99. N1sk’1z7g77ak4e di haal ts’id7g77sh99h 47baa ha da’iish dz77 g00 n1 k’22s doo.

The NRC participated in regular calls hosted by the U.S. EPA with the Red Water Pond Road community, and we continue to participate in those calls.

Kin1 h1lgai d66’ EPA d00 NRC Red Water Pond Road gi k44h da ha t’7n7g77 t’11’ ah33h b44sh bee hane’4 bee’ a[ch’i’ n7 da halniih, t’11’ k0t’10 kodi nihi[hool zhish go’ 1t’4.

During scoping, staff held an open house and public meetings here in Gallup to gather comments. The Red Water Pond community members opened their homes and hosted NRC staff at their community meetings and potlucks.

T’0 baa hoz dee ne’d33’ Na’n7 zhoozh7 di a[ah da’azl99’ d00 ha da’is dzii’ kwe’4 [eetsoh bi deezla’ baa ni’ doo nish bi hoot’11[d33. Red Water Pond Road di da’ a[ah nei dleeh go hool zhish NRC y1 ni daal nish7g77 1adi k44h da ha t’7n7g77 yi[a[ah n1 dleeh d00 yi[n7da’a d88h go na hash zhizh.

The draft EIS comment period unfortunately occurred during the pandemic. And in response to comments about people's ability to engage, we extended the public period three times, resulting in the nearly year-long comment period from November 2020 to November 2021.

K4yah bik11' gi na'ask1a'7g7baa ha da'ii dziih7g7 Naalnih nihi tah di n7 nii' d33' b1 hoo' a', ei baa ni h7ni'. Naa[nih biniinaa doo y1'1sh00 g00 k4yah bik11'gi na'as k1'7g7bi| 1[ah adoolee| doo b7ghah g00 t'0 ha da'ii dzih7g7t'0 n11s n7 d7 t'11h go t11' di 1 k0 dzaah nil47 Ni| ch'ih ts'0s7 Naaki di m7l y1zh7 d00 bi'aan naadiin d00 Ni| ch'ih ts'0s7 Naaki di m7l y1zh7 d00 bi'aan naadiin [a' j8 ha da'ii dzih b1 haz3= bi| na hash zhizh.

Because of the pandemic, we also adjusted to conduct outreach activities remotely and increase the number of engagement opportunities to offset not having in-person meetings. Based on feedback from the Navajo EPA staff, the NRC tried to engage in a much more focused dialogue with the community on the draft EIS.

Na[nih biniinaa d0' t'0 naal kid go a[ah nei dleeh go n11 hool zhish doo' t'11' a[hi n7l98 go a[ah nei dleeh da, akondi t'11' boh0 nee dz1a go '1deil yaa. ! ad00 Din4 Biw11shindoon EPA d00 da'7h7sh7g7, NRC t'11' hazh0'0 k4yah nask1'7g7baa ha' doo dzih gi t'11 y4ego bini n11ndash siil nish.

Some of the Navajo EPA suggestions, like the radio broadcast or newspaper articles and ads, distributing hard copy materials, we were able to implement. Unfortunately, others, like going door to door or hosting face-to-face meetings, we weren't able to implement because of the pandemic.

Din4 Biw11shindoon d66' ni[ch'7hane' bii' d66' baa da ho[ne' n7 go 1k0yaa, Naal tsos Adtsee z9 da bii' baa da hol ne' daan7 go da d00 naaltsos da

bik11' go Din4 y4ego b7d44t'i'ii bitaa dah nih daan7 go da, 1ko' 477 1k0 diel yaa. { a' 477 1adoo' alyaa da 11j7 d11 d7 ka[n1z n7 ts'in go Din4 bi[na ho jilne' go d00 t'11 Din4 bi d11h d66' jiz9h go bi[a[hi[na ho jil ne' go' 11j7 doo' 1d zaa da naa[nih biniinaa.

We did conduct one-on calls with community members that live closest to the mill site, in addition to the three virtual public meetings that we held. In these calls and meetings, the staff answered questions and noted any potential comments folks might share on the draft EIS.

B44sh bee hane'4 d0' chooz8d, Din4 [eetsoh daak'1' t'11 1h1n7 g00 k44 da ha t'7n7g77 na'7d7kid bik'ih sinil go t'0 n1t'33' baa n1h1ne' go' 1deil yaa. &nda t11' di naalkid go' 1[ah sii dl9'. B44sh bee hane' d00 naal kid go' a[ah sii dl8'7g7 '47k4yah bik11' gi nask1'7g7baa ha' doo dzih gi 1yis77bik1' 77sin7 ts'33' go baa nisii kai.

A Navajo interpreter was available at meetings and exchanges, and I just wanted to give a shout-out to Ms. Joanna Manygoats for her excellent translation service. You heard from her today.

Din4 bizaad yee' ata' halne'4 d0' a[ah aleeh di nih7k1' 1n1l wo' go '1[ah nei dleeh , Ah4hee' di desh ni[Ms. Joanna Manygoats t'11' 1yis77 nizh0n7 go nih1' ata' n1 h1l nih gi. K00h d9d33' nih7k1' 1 n1l n1l wod.

Also with the assistance of the Navajo EPA staff, in particular, Ms. LeeAnna Martinez and Dariel Yazzie, we were able to conduct virtual listening sessions with individual Navajo communities, such as the Pinedale and the Standing Rock and the Pipeline Road community.

Din4 Biw11shindoon EPA d00' oonish7g7 d0' T0 b44 hwisgan7, Ts4'771h7 d00 Pipeline Road di k44h da ha t'7n7j7 &s ts'33' y1 da yiii[a' , Lee Anna Martinez d00 Daniel Yazzie 1aj7nihi k1' al wo'.

We are truly grateful for the Navajo EPA's staff's efforts to distribute hard copies to those who lived closest to the site and to post fliers to help notify communities of our upcoming meetings.

T'11'1yis77 Din4 Biw11shindoon EPA d00' ni daal nish7g77 nihi k1'1 n1 jaah go [eetsoh ha das geed gi k44h da ha t'7n7g77 naaltsos nih1 yi ch'i' ni dei nih d00 a[ah aleeh da nih1 yaa da halne' go

So the NRC staff are wrapping up the final SER and the final EIS right now. As I mentioned earlier, we expect to publish the final EIS and SER in May, late May of this year, and make the overall licensing decision in June.

NRC k'ad 22h3 hasin j7 -SER yi[n7 d00 K4yah bik11'gi na'ask1'7g77baa na'anish gi t'47haz32 go k'ad66' a[tso baa ni deil nish. EIS D00 SER bi dii'n7n7g77sh9h T'33 tsoh biidi a[tso' 1diiln77 n1n1, Naaltsos saad biih n1 dzoh7g77) sh99 Ya'iishj11shchil7bii' di b44 h0zin doo.

And with that, that concludes my remarks. Thank you for the opportunity.

Ak0 n7[tso go kwe'4 hwesh ne' doo. Ah4hee' saad bee sh1 hoo[a'.

CHAIRMAN HANSON: Thank you very much, Jessie. And thanks to all the presenters.

CHAIRMAN HANSON: Ah4hee' ndtsaago, Jessie. D00 da holne'7g77d0' 1h4hee'.

As I think a little bit about our conversation this afternoon at the Shade House at the Red Water Pond Road community and the discussion this evening, I feel -- I think it's important for everyone I think at NRC to remember that, you know, our mission is to protect people and the environment. And I think we accomplish that mission on a day-to-day basis

with a lot of integrity.

[ah go' baa nits4s kes a[n7n732 d33' baa y11ti' nighei Red Water Pond Road di Chaha'oh bii '1[ah nii dl8' go, d00 kwe'4 k'ad, Sh7 77sisin go, NRC gi ni deel nish7g77b4 n1[niih, ts'7d1 biniy4 nihi naanish bee neilnish7g7'47B7a'asdla'ii d00 Ni'asdz11n bi ch'33h d00 baa'ti'i' 77t'98 go ni h22h sil1. T'11' 1yis77t'11[1'7j9 k0t'10 nihi naanish 77n77 zin t'11'1 yis77nihi[77 go.

And yet I also think that we heard a lot of really important feedback this afternoon too. I think it's important that we take into consideration people's understanding and tolerance for risk. And reflect -- find a way, I think, to reflect that in our decision-making.

Ts'7d1 l3'9hane' agh1a di b7da h0ln7 hii' a[d0' bee nihi[da h00[ne' a[n7n7 32 d33'. D77B7a'asdla'ii b1 n7di diil44[d00' 1h1n7go nah bi k'7h y1 da diil t'ih., h1al1 doo joo ba' da [eetsoh bi deez la' b44' 4l daah7g77. Baa ni ts7kes go haa da yidt'4ego b1 hash t'eh dool n77, baa y47 ti' go.

If I could, I'd like to kind of along those lines I have a number of questions for you, President Nez, and Director Shirley, and Ms. Hood. And I guess I'll start maybe with a broad, kind of high-level question. And this was brought up in the discussion this afternoon about -- and I think Ms. Hood made reference to it as well about the Dine fundamental law the wellness model and traditional life ways.

T'11 dikw7sh99kwe'4 na'7d44[kid7g77bi[da n7'i'go ni n11'7d7sh kid doo; Naat1anii Nez, Naat'1anii Shirley d00 Ms. Hood. D77na'7d7kid a[n7n7 23 d33' Ms. Hood yaa haa dz77 halne' go t'0' 1[ts'7s7go, D77Din4 Fundamental law da bi dooh n7n7g77 l1 hait'4ego nihi nahat'a' bii' sil1 d00 bi[n7i'?

And I guess I was wondering if you could speak a little bit about that as it -- when it comes to how the Navajo Nation views environmental

issues, and particularly cleanup of both the Northeast Church Rock, but maybe also other mine sites more generally, and how that provides maybe a lens or a framework for evaluating the adequacy of maybe proposed actions that are on the table.

Kwe'4 baa ha d7dzih d00 Din4 Biw11shindoon d00 li hai t'4ego Ni'asdz11n bik11'gi n1 hodil zhooch d00 koj8 k4yah ni da hazh ch- '7g77 naa yik'7h y1[ti' li h11 l47yid t'4ego d7Din4 Fundamental law bin7k11' j8Northeast Churchrock gi k3yah n11 zhooch go bi[n7'i'go bee bini' doo nish, ts'7d1 1t'4ed doo gi bee naa dlo' go.

PRESIDENT NEZ: Thank you, Chair, and members of the Commission and partners here, our family -- family members that are here as well.

PRESIDENT NEZ: Ah4hee', al32j8 sin7d1h 7g77d00' bi[da nah7 s7h7t'1 n7g77, a[hi[ni deil nish7g77d00 nihi k'47, d00 nihi k'47k00h h010 n8g77.

Let me first say that appreciate the presentations and the dialogue that has taken place with our Navajo Nation programs. Much has been put on paper.

! [ts4' 1h4hee' nihi dishn7 kod00 dahwo[ne'7g77 d00 t'11'7d33' Din4 Biw11shinidoon bee' a[hi[ni da hosiil ne'7g77 d0', 7nda t'11'7d33' naaltsos bik11'gi 1daal yaah7g77 da.

But let me just have you step back and what you experienced today was a part of our way of life teaching. They call it (Native language spoken: Nab7k'7y1ti), meaning talking things out. And I, well, I truly believe this is what happened today with the concerns of our citizens, our relatives of what they go through, and sharing our world view with each and every one of you.

! [ts4 n1t'33' k0d00 dao s8h d7j98 d33' nihi[7sh j11n 1l yah7g77

d0' [ah d00 nihi he'7na' bee na'nitxin go bi[n7'i'. (Din4 bizaad k'eh j7 ata' hane'. Nabik'7y1 ti') deil n7, t'11dol4'4 nabik'7h y1 daa ti' go' 00ly4. D779' 1k0t'10 a[ch'8 ha da sii dz77 k00h nhi k'47bi da' dii[1h7g77y4 n1 kah7g77d00 bee bich'8 ni da hwii[n1n7g77.

You know, there was no choice that we had when the federal government came in to mine uranium from our lands. As Edith and many of the community members said, there was nobody telling them of the dangers that was there with the mining and the milling. And we didn't know in our way of life teaching what that was.

Doo nih7h0ln77g00' W11shindoon nihi[yah 7n1 nihi k4yah bik11' j8' 11d00 [eetsoh hadei d44d go yaa n7dii kai. Edith d00 koj8' d7kw77sh9h 1daa n7, t'11 doo ndi nihi[da h00ne' da k00h [eetsoh ha da'ag44d7g77 d—[eetsoh daa k'1h7g77b11 h1 dzid doo nihi' doo' niid da. D77t'11 nih7nihe' iina doo k0 t'10 bee n ani hi' din txin da, doo bitah n7i' da kwe'4 ha'ag4d7gi.

I always knew that we don't disturb Mother Earth. And if we do take from Mother Earth, we place an offering to show respect and to honor those in the past, our people, our leaders.

Ni' asdz11n doo bi[ni' ji gizh da, 477shi[b44 h-zin, 47bee na' nihi' dinitxin. Hait'4e go da' t'11 dool4'4 Ni'asdz11n b22h ha ji l44h go' 47Ni'asdz11n bi yeel lji[iih. Nah d66' nihi z1z7d00 ni da ha[1a n7t'4'7g77ho[ni l98go' 1k0t'4.

And so with that miscommunication, lack of information, you know, you have many of our Navajos peoples to this day who have cancers. And I would even go as far to say that some lost their lives over the pandemic because of those individuals being in that most vulnerable population category. And never saw just compensation or even (Translation of Native language spoken: balance) or balance.

Doo hazh0'0 bee 'a[hi[hane' g00, doo b7na'7d77 kid g00 d00 doo nihe'oodl3' bi' iil 9g00 sh99biniinaa nihi Din4' t'00'1h1 yo77[ood doo n1 dzihii b22h da nahas3. &nda l3'7 da' 477 na[nih nihi tah n7[nii' d33' 1daa din daazl99. T'11 doo hoy1n7, b4eso ndi t'11 doo dei yi[ts'32 da d00 H0zh00g0. (Din4 bzaad k'eh j7 1ta' hane. H0zh0) h0zh00go.

And I mentioned that at the meeting today, (Translation of Native language spoken: Balance). There was some imbalance. And you heard that today from our Navajo people. But that's a part of healing. I know it might been some pretty tough -- tough love today. But I look at you all and I think you all probably had some tough love at home, right. And that showed too, also, the resilience of our people.

Aadi' 1[ah nii dl98 d33' bee has dz77 (Din4 bi zaad k'eh j7 atas' hane'. H0zh0). Doo h0zh0o da nihi tah g00. D77nihi Din4 1k0 daa n7j98d33' nihi ch'8 nehe k11h go. J0' 47saad bee n47dziih. T'11' 1 yis77sh99h t'11' y4ego bee ha da'7s dz77 ndi, T'0 bee nihi n4sh 99 g00 nihi ghan di sh99 a[d0' t'11' ako ni da ni hi' di' niih. D77 bee da nihi dziil d00 bee ha'77n77 n7.

We're all five-fingered beings, and our way of life (Translation of Native language spoken. We're all five-fingered human beings, right? The White people, Mexican ethnicity, indigenous people). You know, and to restore balance is what we're all talking about here today. And to keep that uranium in the ground is -- should have not -- you know, it should have been kept in the ground, I should say. Because now we have to deal with the aftereffects, you know.

Bil1' asdla'ii nii dl9 k0t'10 nihe' iin1 nih1 niil y1 (Din4 bi zaad k'eh j7 ata' hane. T'11' 1n71 tsoh b71'asdl'aii nii dl9 y1? Bil1g1anaa, Naakai, d00 Bik1g7Yisht[('izhii da). Kwe'4 H0zh0 na ho doo dlee[da dii'n7k'ad d77j9 D77[eesosh

bin7 t'11' [eeyi'di sil1a doo n7t'44' doo ha doo go] da doo n7t'44'. K0di ch'44h baa y1 deil ti' haa l1 dool n7[dii'n7 go.

And many of them shared our world view with you all today with the medicines, the plants that we use, the ceremonies that are done in the area. Now you can't do that because of what happened with the spill.

L3'7 da nanise' azee' da d00 koj8 nhi nahagh1' yee nihi[da hoolne' j9d33'. D7biniinaa sh9h na'n71 d44 gizh j0 daa n7.

And so I thought I'd share that with you, and just also remind the Commission here that in order for (Translation of Native language spoken: balance), balance, to be restored, we need to move this waste far from our people. And that's what the discussion was all about today from the testimonies that was provided.

D7bee nihi[ho desh nih, d00 Comission nihi[b44 h0zin doo (Din4 bizaad k'eh j7 ata' hane. H0zh0) kwe'4 H0zh0 n1 ho doo' dlee[go' 47d7[etsoh bi deela' nihi k4yah bik11' d00 n7zad g00' adoo g44]. D7a[tsoh b11 y1 d1 ti' d0 bee nihi[h00ne'.

So thank you, Chairman, and members of the Commission.

Ah4hee', nihi nanit'1'7d00 bi[da nahis7tsoo t1n7g77.

DIRECTOR SHIRLEY: That is a very hard question to answer. Me, from my point of view, I live in two worlds. There's the world of western society with the CERCLA law and everything else that applies, the science, and I love it. I consider myself a Navajo scientist along with the other Navajo EPA staff members.

DIRECTOR SHIRLEY: T'11' 1yis77 nani t[ah kwe'4 na'7d44kid7g77. Sh7 47 naaki go a[hii' sinil go she'4' ool 88 s4]1. K0j7 Bil1 g1anaa be'4'ool 88 j7, 11j8Bee Haz1anii CERCLA bi dii'n7bi[n7'i', ni b4e da' dis t1n7g77, ako

nizh0n7. Scientist woly4h7g7 nish[8 nosooh 1daa nits4's kes koj8 bi| ni dash nish7g7 bi|.

But there's also a part of us that's very Navajo. And it's, Navajo, again, is just another word that we use to help you understand us. But for us, it's (Translation of Native language spoken: We are all Navajo / Din4). That's who we are, Dine. (Translation of Native language spoken: I am a Navajo / Din4 woman).

T'11d00 lah d00' 47Din4 nii dl9 Din4, n11n1, d77t'0 ninaj8 bee hashne'. Nih7sh99 47(Din4 bizaad k'ehj7 1ta' hane. T'11' 1niil tsoh Din4) niidl9 J0' Din4 niidl9 (Din4 bizaad k'ehj7 1ta' hane. Sh7Din4' asdz1n7 nish[9)

And it's -- it comes to -- it's a culture and it's a language and there's practices. And all of these -- the language itself, the practices, the ceremonies, the puberty ceremonies, our (Translation of Native language spoken: puberty ceremony), all of that is connected to the land. Without the land there is no -- no ceremonies, there is no language.

Koj8 nihe'4' ool 8, d00 nihi zaad d00 nihi naha gha'. D77t'11' 1t'4, nihi zaad, nihi nahagha' bee' 1da'11n7g7, kinaal da da, (Din4 bizaad k'ehj7 1ta' hane. Kinaalda) d77t'11'1t'4 Ni'asdz11n bi da dii t'i', doo' 1k0t'4e g00' 47nihi zaad d00 nihe'4'ool 88 1din.

And this is a place for us, meaning the Navajo Nation, is a place for us to exist and keep our language alive as much as we can. And we use this land to exist. And when -- when there's 520 mine sites and all of those mine sites take away from us acres of land that we are not able to use and there is that huge imbalance in not being able to just walk wherever you want.

Kwe'4 nih1 haz3, nihi k4yah, Din4 bik4yah bik11'gi h0niidl0, nihi

zaad bee hin1. D7Ni'asdz11n bi[chi' a[hiil 9h go binaj8 hinii'3. D7ashdla' di n44zn1 diin d00 bi'aan naadiin [eetsoh ha das geed7g77 ts'7d1 l3'7 k4yah s8'10 nihi ts'33' bik11'gi [eetsoh bileezh naazh jaa' go Ni'asdzaan doo h0zh0o jo s8'32 da.

One of the things that Edith mentioned, and it brought to my mind all of the exploratory drilling that is still out there in Northeast Church Rock. You couldn't just herd sheep without, you know, without being careful where you -- where you walk. And then lambs, I can imagine, can get themselves hurt in that. Riding horses is just going to be a real danger out there.

{ ah go Edith yaa haa dz77 Northeast Churchrock j7hada'as geed gi bee' na' anish7bi[ni da' 7zn1 neeh t'ah dii [eetsoh ha das geed g00 naa nil n7. D00 t'1adoo dzid d44z99 g00 joo gh1[da k00h dib4 nazh ni[kaad g0. Dib4 y1zh7da [ah da 1t7h daa t'00h, [99 da doo t'0 b0h0ln7h g00 ho[n7di doolwo[da, baa hasti'.

And then having, again, going back to the puberty ceremony, (Translation of Native language spoken: puberty ceremony), how do you have your daughter run out there knowing that there's all those hazards out there? And it does create this -- this frightened feeling inside of you that I cannot explain.

N1't'33' n1 hashne' kwe'4 kinaalda dishn7, (Din4 bizaad k'ehj7 ata' hane'. Kinaalda), haa yish t'4ed go ha ch'4'4 n11 diil wo' doo, b11 da ha dzidii bitah g0ne'4. T'0 b1 h1 dzid go baa nits4s kees.

And then the other thing that I wanted to mention is I had a hard time dealing with this position, meaning being the Navajo EPA Executive Director and then having all these mine sites and not understanding why it's hurting people. And because I was told growing up that everything from the ground, everything that Mother Earth has to offer you will heal you. It will

make you better. And that it is a part of who you are.

D7kwe'4 naat'1anii s4l99' go t'11' 1yis7bee shich'8 nah wis n1a,
[eetsoh ha das geed7g7l1 hait'4ego B7l1 'ashdla'ii yi k'eeh ka naa kai l1 nisin go. Noo
ts4[7nish [98d33' ni' d00 dei go t'11' a[tsoh bee ha da[t'4' 1 n1 yoo dlii[shi' di' nooh
bee nashi' di ni txin go doo bik'i' dish txih da d7B7l1'ashdla'ii yi k'eeh k1 naa kai go.

So why is it that Mother Earth has something that's hurting other people or that's hurting people? And the best way that my father could explain it to me was back in the days somewhere, I don't know who witnessed it or it's -- it was a story that he shared. And he just said that it was -- there was a time when even the holy people and our Mother Earth and our Father Sky were at war.

H1l1l1 yid t'4ego nihi m1 Ni'asdz11n bik11'gi B7la'ashdla'ii b22h
da nahaz3 d00 yik'eeh ka na kai nisin. Shi zhe'4 h1 d33' sh99' 47shi[hool ne' h17 da
daats'7bi[b44 h0zin d00 yi yi[ts3, h11 dishn99h Ni'asdzaan d00 Y1 di[hi[d00 diyin
Din4 a[ch'8 b1 da h00 chood go shi[n7.

And when they were in balance and there was that disharmony among the holy people, Mother Earth had to arm herself with these -- with these weapons. And that's where this uranium came from. And that was the only way I could wrap my mind around how this could happen.

H0zh00 go haz3 n44h 11d00 sh99h da hoo ch88l sil99' go Ni'asdzaan
sh99h d7bi deezla' 1daah nii n7l1, go sh99h biniinaa [eetsoh bi deezla h0l0. \$7daats'7
kwe'4 '11h yi[n7 n7t'44'.

And as President said, everybody is -- we are all a part of her, whether we've lost it or not, we are all a part of her. But for us, from Navajo, everything is connected to the land.

Nihi n ani t'1'7 '1n7, Ni'asdzaan t'11' 1niil tsoh ba'1[ch7n7 nii dl9

n7 'azh3 sh9h doo yin ii dl32 da ndi bik'eh go yii d11]. T'11' a[tsoh Ni'asdz11n bi|
n7'i'

And I do understand your CERCLA laws and I do understand your Nuclear Regulatory Commission processes and all of the protective actions and protective measures that you're telling me. I understand all of that.

CERCLA bi Bee Haz1anii bee' oonish gi' shi| b44 h0zin, d00 'inda Nuclear Regulatory Comission nihi naanish kwe'4 bi| da n7'I'7g77 d0' shi| b44 h0zin d771yis722h1 h1sin d00 bi ts'22h 1 t'7h1 t'89do da '477nihi| b44 h0zin.

But what you don't understand is that that is one area that I will never be able to pray at. That is one area that I will never be able to access in that (Translation of Native language spoken: balance) state. And that is the best I can do to help with that question.

{ ah go haz1n7g77 47doo nihi| b44 h0zin da, d00 doo bee so di des zin da. Doo sh1 baa ho n7'I' da' a[d0'. (Din4 bizaad k'ehj7 1ta' hane'. H0zh0) go haz32 gi. Ak0 n7[tsoh go nihi| hwesh ne' doo.

And if my grandpa were here, he'd tell you that need at least four years of some of (Translation of Native language spoken: ceremony and balance) to kind of get your head around all of that, but that's -- but yes, that would be my response to you, honorable members of the Commission, yes.

Shi cheii / shin117t'ah k00h naagh1a go sh9h' d77 yee d99 n11hai d00 n7 wosh j8' baa hane' di doo ni| (Din4 bizaad k'ehj7 1ta' hane'. Nahagh1j7 1' ool8jii bee H0zh0 n11 dlee|ii) go inda h0| b44 h0zin doo. Ao' d77bee has dz77 doo, shin11 t'1anii commissioners.

CHAIRMAN HANSON: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HANSON: Ah4hee'.

MS. HOOD: For me, the word fundamental law or fundamental rights, when I really think about it, for me it's a daily ritual as Navajo people. Maybe not so much as the right and wrong, but how to live in the (Translation of Native language spoken: balance) way. How to live with balance and harmony.

MS. HOOD: Sh7 go' 47y1, d77 saad Fundamental law d00da go fundamental rights bi dii'n7n7g77, t'11 dikw77j9choo'7nisiin, nihi Din4'4 chi yo[9 Doo d77 ts'7d1 h00zh00j7iin1 n7g77(Din4 bizaad k'ehj7 1ta' hane. H0zh00 go iin1). H0zh0 k'eh go jiin1a go t'11 d7kw77j9

And a lot of it will go back with our mother, you know, Mother Earth, that's who our mother is. It's our home. I usually just go back to that because I'm not too sure about that word, fundamental. So for me, that's what I take away from it, the (Translation of Native language spoken: balance), the balance, the harmony. And of course the inner connection with Mother Earth herself.

T'11'1t'4 nihi ma bit's33 d66' 1t'4, j0 nihima Ni'asdz11n, j0' 47 nihim1. B7 nihi ghan 1t'4. Sh7 47kot'10 baa'ako nisiin, d77 saad fundamental n7n7g77 47t'0' 1 k0t'4. D77 saad7g77 sh7baa'ako nisin7g77 y22h y0 b4, (Din4 bizaad k'ehj7 1ta' hane. H0zh0) H0zh0 n7n7gi. D00 Ni'asdzaan t'11b7 adi[bi[h0zh0o gi da' a[hii' haati'.

And of course, Mother Earth, we say is a lady. So in Navajo we follow the matrilineal side of the family. And that is the way we are raised. So we had that cultural connection, especially as a baby. They take the umbilical cord and bury it in the hopes that you will always come home to that place you call home.

Nihim1 Ni'asdz11n 47 asdzaan nil9 Ak0 t'11' koj7 s1anii a[32j8 d00ne'e nil7n7g77ba'1[ch7n7da nil98 [eeh. D77 na'nitin bee da nee dz3. T'11' azee' nii

dl9 d33' nihe'4'ooli[bee nihi da dii ti'. Azee' bits'66' [eeh yid t7h kwe'4 bighan ha'n00h. ! aj8 ni n1 h1 d11h doo.

So for me, it's just the daily rituals that we go through as Navajos. That, I believe is the (Translation of Native language spoken: balance), fundamental rights, the law. For me, that's what it says to me. Just living that Navajo way of life and always thinking of Mother Earth, and maybe even keeping the language in there.

Sh7 d7t'11' d7kw7j9bee' iin1anii 1daat'4, Din4 nii dl9n7g7. D77 11h da dii n7nisiin, (Din4 bizaad k'ehj7 1ta' hane. H0zh0) t'11' d77fundamental rights, the law 4711h dii' n7H0zh0' at'4. T'0 Din4 k'eh go jii n1a go ham1 Ni'asdz11n b44 j7niih go d00 ji disin go, ha zaad bi[b7j0 t'3' go.

I think I was very lucky that, you know, that I speak my language, the Navajo language. Because way back when we were children, parents I believe were threatened if you don't get your child to school. You'll go to jail. And I think, you know, I was verbally very good, I'll say.

Dool1 d0' sh9h bee shik'ih jis dl9 da l1 nisiin, t'ah dii t'11 sh7 shizaad bee y1shti', Din4 bizaad. T'ah nah d66' nihim1 d00 nihi zh4'4 niha'1[ch7n7 0lta'j8 ni da ho n7[bi di' n7 go aw1alyah bee na bi'dini giish go, ndi t'11 y4ego y1't'44h go t'11 sh7shi zaad bee y1shti' nisiin.

But then again, when I went to a boarding school where I had to learn English. Sometimes I wonder back how did I get to learn English, how did I -- how did I start to communicate with my, especially my first grade teacher. You talk about culture. My first-grade teacher, you know what she did one day? She was, you know, she a blonde, White woman, skinny, you know, like a model today.

! ad00 [ah da 7sinin [eeh, W11shindoon be'0lta' j7 7[ta' h1111

yidt'10' 47Bilag1anaa bizaad b0ho[33'. Haal1 yidt'10 b1'7n7shta'7g7bich'8 has dz77 [1a'ii yi n7shta' go. Nihe' 0'ool88 da do n7. { 1a'ii y7n7shta' d33' [ah da, d77B7lag1anaa asdz1n7, bitsii' [itso go a[ts'00z7yee' go b1'7n7shta'.

But talk about culture shock, you know what she did? She took out her false teeth. I mean, that was a shock for me right there. I thought, oh my God, what happened.

H17dzaa da noh sin? Bi woo' sh99h t'0 be'1l yaa go ha y7nil, t'0 bik'eeh d4s dziz. H111l h00 t'99d nii z99 77d33'.

And so for me, it's just being engaged in your Navajo culture and hanging on to it, through language, culture, you know, the ceremonies you do, for me, that's what it means to me.

D77kot'10 t'11 sh7shi be' 4'ool 88ii choosh 98go, saad, naah1 gh1 da t'11' 1t'4' ooly4 nisin.

Thank you. Did I answer your question?

Ah4hee', da' na'7d7n7[kid7g77n1t'33' bee ni[n1 hweshne'?

CHAIRMAN HANSON: I think so. Thank you very, very much for that.

CHAIRMAN HANSON: Sh2' shin. T'11' s77ndtsaa go baa' 1h4 nisin.

President Nez, I would say that, you know, tough love is still love. I think we heard that this afternoon, and we were really grateful for it. I think it meant a lot to us that people were willing to come out and share their experiences with us. I think we felt that acutely.

Naat'1anii Nez, T'11' ni[dzil go hwe'1y007 oo' ni' bi[n7i' go ho n ani txin da dii ts'a', t'11' 47'ay00'00'ni' t'11' 47at'4. S77 gi'1t'10 bee nihi ch'8 ha dasooh dz7g77baa' ah4 nii dzin, t'11' 1yis77bee' nihi d11h d00 bee ni noo y1 j98d33'.

Nih1 ni diil y1.

And Ms. Shirley and Ms. Hood, I think your comments, both this afternoon and now, I think speak to, you know, we talk about the uranium mining and the 1979 spill as an environmental and a human health tragedy. But there's also an aspect in which it's a spiritual tragedy as well. And I appreciated your comments very much.

Naat'1anii Shirley d00 Ms. Hood, nih7 d0' haa dz77 7g77 d77 j9 d77 [eetsoh ha das geed7g77 d00 N1h1t'47 ts'1adah d00 bi'aan tsosts'id diin d00 bi'aan n1h1t'47 yihah d33' na'n71 desh chosh y66h nihi Din4'4 y4ego y4n1s kai gi baa haa dz77. Nihe'4' oo dl3' t'0 baa diil zh00d nahalin go, biniinaa t'11'1yis77 hoolne' gi baa' 1h4 nisin.

With that, I'll turn it over to Commissioner Baran.

K'ad 47 Comissioner Baran, baa dinish aah.

COMMISSIONER BARAN: Thank you. Well, what to do with the Northeast Church Rock mine waste is a tough issue, and it has been for over a decade.

Ah4hee' Northeast Churchrock di [eetsoh [eezh bi[haa das geed7g77 l1 haa dooln77], nanit['ah, kot' 10 neezn1 n11hai d00 n7 woshj8'.

I know that Mr. Montgomery and his colleagues at EPA want to implement a solution that protects public health and the environment. I am firmly convinced of that, and I know that the Navajo Nation and Navajo communities have major concerns with disposal across the street at the mill site.

Mr. Montgomery d00 yi[ni daalnish7g77 kinah1lgai d66' EPA '47 h22 h2 hasin d00 ach'33h ati' 1 t'98j7bi ni da nish7g77 biniinaa t'1h heit'4ego da [eetsoh bi deezla hash t'eh doon77] da n7 zin. Sh7 47 k0t'10 n7 diil1, 1ko ndi Din4

Biw11shindoon d00 kwe'4 Din4 k44ha t'7n7g77 47t'0 [eetsoh bi deezla' atxiin bi ts4' naa j8' noo' 1 dooln77[7g77doo die n7zin da.

My sense is that a couple of big issues are driving the proposed remedy of a cell at the mill site: cost and the potential hazards of transportation.

Ts'7d1 naaki go yi ch'33h sil1, [eetsoh daa k'1a n7t4' gi noo' adooln77[ha'n7n7g77; j0 b33h798gi d00 chid7tsoh bee n11s hi di doo gee[gi.

Mr. Montgomery, is that right? Are those the main reasons to dispose of the mine waste at the UNC Church Rock mill site, rather than at a disposal facility farther away from the Navajo Nation?

Mr. Montgomery, da' d7sh t'11' 1k0t'4? D7sh biniinaa [eetsoh bi deezla' t'11' 1kwii UNC Churchrock gi [eetsoh da'ak1a n7'4'7gi noo' 1dooln77[ha'n7, t'11 b1 nahaz1n7di' 477nda Din4 bik4yah nah di bits'32 di?

MR. MONTGOMERY: Yeah, those are two of the principal ones. But I think there are follow-on considerations about the availability of those facilities and about capacity for the available facilities. And of course, you know, as you mentioned, transportation concerns from communities that would, you know, have to bear the burden of the transportation impact.

MR. MONTGOMERY: Aoo', 47 naaki' 1yis77 1't'4. Bi[a[h77 wolt2' go t'11 b1 nahaz1n7g00 d0' [ah g00 [eetsoh bi deezla noo' 1 dool n7[7g77 da bil11h go d0' niniinaa. D00' bee hei n7dz7'7g77 chid7tsoh bee hidi geed go d0' kwe'4 k44ha t'7n7g77 [eetsoh hidi geed gi bee bi' di[1h1h7g77n11 h0l0.

COMMISSIONER BARAN: Are there any disposal options that are reasonably close but outside of Indian country?

T'11 [eetsoh bi deezla' noo' 1 dooln77[7g00sh 47doo [a' 11 d7h1n7 da kwe'e Bik1' g7Yisht['izhii bik4yah bi[nah0sa' g00?

MR. MONTGOMERY: No, not when we looked initially. When we considered alternatives in 2009, and not when we did it again in design and we looked at alternatives.

MR. MONTGOMERY: Ndaga', t'11' ch'44h [a' h1 da d7n7 t'99 t'0' 1[ts44d. Naaki di dim77 y1zh7d00' bi'aan n1h1t'47yihah d33', ko'daat'4h7g77d00 naanish ni daa ch'22h d33' n1n1 [a' h1n11 da d7n7t'99.

We very recently looked at options for another mine nearby, the Quivira mine. And that -- that look did not reveal any -- any -- you know, any sort of easier solutions for taking it out of Indian country.

T'11' Iniid go Quivira j7[eetsoh haa das geed7g77b1 [a' ch'44h ha n11 da d44t'99, nigh47Bik1'g7Yisht['izhii bik4yah bil11h di [eetsoh bi deezla' nooh 1 daal ne' bi[nahaz32 g00.

And we don't have the authority to site facilities. We don't have the authority to create a facility for this purpose. So, and we don't have the authority to ask a private party to do that either.

&nda 'akwe'4 0h0ln7h doo nih22h sil1a ko't10 b11 da ha dzidii bi[haz1an g00 kot'4 di nii' ni[gi. Inda [a' t'11 nih7[a' 1diil n77 gi d0' doo' 0h0ln7nih22h sil1a da. { a' 1aj8 1 bidi dii'n77 gin di doo nih1'1 h00t'i' da.

So we are working in collaboration with the federal partners for -- in other instances to try and find solutions on federal land, but there isn't anything in the immediate vicinity.

W11shindoon d66' bi[ni dielnish7g77 da bi[a[hi[nida hwiil nih, t'11' Kin1h1lgaid66' da bik4yah7g77 daats'7 h11'7da [a' k4yah chii diil ii[ha'nooh, 1kondi doo [a' h0l0 k'ad.

COMMISSIONER BARAN: So there's -- there's no legal authority then to say, you know, use the funding the from the settlement

agreement to establish a new disposal facility outside of Indian country. If it were -- if it were a brand new facility that's outside your legal authority to do that?

COMMISSIONER BARAN: Ak0 d7b4eso ha da'aziz geed bits'32 d66' noh dah7g7[a' b1daha dzidii b1' 1dooln7] di doh ni[gi doo 0h0ln7h nih22h sill1a da l1 ya'? An7d7go' B7k1g7Yisht['izhii bik4yah bi t['00d j7go' 1ln44h go t'0 bee ha doo dzih ndi doo bee nih1' ah00ti' da l1?

MR. MONTGOMERY: No, we can't hold property in that kind of a way. We can't -- like we don't -- you know, if you think of the Superfund law as being a law that was effectively created to come in and get parties to take responsibility and take care of that long-term management, we weren't given the authority to do that.

MR. MONTGOMERY: Ndaga' k4yah h11'7da nih7go 47doo nih1 bee haz1a da. Nda. J0 d7Bee haz1anii Superfund hazh0'0 bee' oonish doo go, 47 1n00h 47 B7da da' az geed7g7bin7 11j7k4yah hasht'44 doo dl9[d00' 11j7b71 k'ee sill1a doo nee' nij8 biniinaa doo nih7nih22h nii y1a da.

COMMISSIONER BARAN: And, you know, we're kind of talking about it a little bit in isolation, that was this one very significant mine site.

COMMISSIONER BARAN: Ni[b44 h0zin doo t'11' n1n1 ne'j7baa ni y1 deil ti' n7'44' t'11' d7[eetsoh haa geed bi deezla bi[haz1n7g7.

MR. MONTGOMERY: Right, right.

MR. MONTGOMERY: Aoo', Aoo'.

COMMISSIONER BARAN: Of course we've got over 500. And you know, if you look at the ten-year plan, you're talking about at least starting cleanup at 110 of them. So that's a lot of mine waste at a lot of sites,

hundreds of sites potentially.

J0, asdla'di n44zn1 diin d00 n7woshj8 [eetsoh bi deezla' bi[ho n7
3. D7 neezn1 Naa hai naanish haa dzoh7g7, 47 t'11[1h1 di neezn1 diin d00 bi'aan
neezn1 haz10 k4yah n7dool zho[n7. Ak0 t'00' 1 h1 yo7[eetsoh ha das geed bi[nahaz3,
t'00' aha y07dool ee[, bi[hon7 10 w0lta' go.

Do we have a sense of where all that mine waste is going to go? Because it seems like how could we do this 500 times trying to figure out the one-off solution for every mine.

Ako h11 g00sh 47 d7 [eetsoh bi deezla' t'11't'4 h11j8' noo'
1dooln7[n7n7 zin? T'0 daats'7d1 kot'10 asdla di neezn1 diin di a[ch'8 n1h7s7n'32 go
d77 47h11j8' go' 1n11 dool n7[da'a hi dii' n7 doo baa hwiil zhish di.

MR. MONTGOMERY: Yeah, well, in some cases we're going to look at them, you know, together and look for solutions where there's -- where there's proximity. There may be opportunities to do a consolidation. We have to consider for every area that we identify, we have to take it through our analysis and consider all the options, including a no-action option.

MR. MONTGOMERY: Aoo'da d7niil88[, t'11'an7l tsoh, h1a'7
sh9h t'11 d7h1n7go baa ho n7'i'. Nih1 b0h0 nee dz1n7g7sh99binaj8 n4l98go' a[d0'.
T'11' at'4 nihi ch'8 22' 1t'4h7g7sh9h d7n0ol 88[, 1h1n7nab7k'7y1 dootih, bee'ni' doo
nishii a[tsoh j8 da d7n00l88[, T'0 da bini' t'11' 1k0t'4e doo a[d0'.

And so we're going to have to do that, you know, maybe not 100 times, but we're going to have to do a lot of them. And we have a lot of them in the works. And we're working very closely with Navajo EPA on those efforts.

J0' 1kot'4ego' 1da diin7[, t'00 sh99' 1 ha yoi kot'4ego h11 di l1
[eetsoh bi deezla' noo' 1 dooln7[dii' n00h sh9h t'11[1h1di neezn1 diin di da; k'ad l3'7

da b11 n47t'8h Din4 Bi w1shindoon EPA bi[neilnish.

COMMISSIONER BARAN: I know over the years EPA working with the U.S. Department of Justice has made a lot of progress in terms of settlement agreements, funding for a lot of these mine sites.

COMMISSIONER BARAN: Shi[b44 h0zin Kin1h1lgai d66' EPA d00 Kin1h1lgai d66' Agha' diit'a1 hii Ndtsaah7g7—DOJ yi[naalnish go l3'7da [eetsoh b1 ha das geed go t'0 [eetsoh bi deezla' b1't'e' t'11' 1k00h naazh jaa' go' an1 has kai y66h n1ly4 da bi' doo'n7d go d7kw7sh9h b4eso n7n1 d47s dlah d7 [eetsoh bi deezla' bee k4yah ni da dool zho[biniy4.

Are the Superfund settlement agreements, other than the one with GE, is there any opportunity to use funds from those to facilitate something further away from Indian country or outside Indian country here? Or are those limited in a way that –

Koj7 d7 Superfund Bi B44 hazlanii k4yah d11 chx0' g00 k4yah b11 da ha dzidii bi deezla' k4yah bik11' d00 hash t'44 da ho dooln7[gi, j0 GE 1 k0 dzaa, 47b4eso h7g7sh [a' d7B11 da ha dzidii B1 noo' aniid7h7g7bee' 1ln44h go boh0 n44 dz1 Bik1g7Ysh t['izhii bik4yah bi t['00' j7go 1lyaa go? Doo daats'7boho nee dz1a da—

MR. MONTGOMERY: To facilitate the creation of a disposal area?

MR. MONTGOMERY: Da' t'11dool4'4 Ba'1t'4 d00 B11 da ha dz7dii b1 noo' 1niid7h7g7 1dooln7[gi?

COMMISSIONER BARAN: Or even just an option, an existing facility somewhere, transport to a facility further away?

COMMISSIONER BARAN: T'0 b0ho ni t'aah go n44l99 go da, [a' daats'7t'11' 1h1n7go bi[haz3 go chii doo' 8[7g7?

MR. MONTGOMERY: No, but I'm not -- I'm not sure I'm entirely understanding your question.

MR. MONTGOMERY: Nda ga', ndi doo ts'ɔd1 na'ɔdɪ kidʒ77 hazh0'0 bik'i' dish t9h da

COMMISSIONER BARAN: Well, I guess if one of the issues is cost, right, that one of the less expensive options is to move it a short distance to the mill site.

COMMISSIONER BARAN: J0 [ah go haz1n7g7747 b33h719n7g77 baa tsʒ t[ah yii kah, biniinaa' 47t'11' 1h1n7j8 [eetsoh daak'1a nɪ'4'44' j8 noo' 1 dooln7ɪ han7'1ko doo t'00'aha y07b33h7198da doo.

If that funding's there, you know, for the GE settlement, is there something that could go on top of that funding to allow it to move further away at an existing facility somewhere? Or is there simply no facility that has the capacity and no ability to use the other settlement funds in that way?

K'ad kwe'4 b4eso sinil, b44 h0zin7, GE bi[a[gha' dinoh t'3n7g77, d77 bik11'gi [a' b4eso dah n11nas nil goo'ʒsh [eetsoh bi deezla' t'11 h11 g00 da daa noo' da h0l0n7 di noo' 1 dooln7ɪ? B1daha dzidii b1 daa noo'7g7sh t'11' 1din, [eetsoh bi deezla'7g77 daats'7 bil11h 1n4el t'e', d00 [a' bi[a[gha' da si doot'1n7 g7sh 11d66' bi b4eso bi[atah go doo chii doo'ʒ da?

MR. MONTGOMERY: No. I mean, with GE we didn't -- we didn't settle, they're a -- they're an implementing party.

Ndaga', J0 GE 47 doo b4eso n1l y4h7g77 bee bi[a[gha' dee t'32 da—T'11 b7 b1 ha'a g4ed d33' [eetsoh bi deezla' bee h00 chx- ' d00 t'11 b7aoo' k4yah hash t'44d desh dlɪ d7niid go yaa ni dool nish.

COMMISSIONER BARAN: Okay.

COMMISSIONER BARAN: H1 g00sh9h.

MR. MONTGOMERY: And so it's not like GE has given us a big settlement amount and we're doing that work. GE is doing that work under our enforcement authorities.

GE '47doo t'00' aha y077b4eso ni hei n7nil da, doobi b4eso bee ni deil nish da. GE t'11 b7h00[chx- ' y66h gi yi ni n1lnish, bi sil10 nii dl9h go.

COMMISSIONER BARAN: I see.

COMMISSIONER BARAN: J0' 1k0t'4e l1.

MR. MONTGOMERY: There are other instances where we've settled with parties and they have in a sense sort of given us money to do the work. That's not the case at this site.

MR. MONTGOMERY: { a' nahaz3 t'11' an77 bi[a[gha' dasi dii t'3, d00 n1y44h b4eso ni deiiz nil go k4yah da h0[chx- ' gi bi b4eso n1y4 '1kw77bee k4yah n1l zhoooh doo. Kwe'4 haz1n7gi' 477 doo b4eso n1y4h7g77bee' adoo nish da.

COMMISSIONER BARAN: Okay. And if the plan to dispose of the mine waste at the mill site isn't implemented, I assume the process would need to be restarted then and there would be a delay in disposal as the process kind of recommences. How long would that delay be and what would the human health risks associated with that delay be?

COMMISSIONER BARAN: H1 g00sh9h. ! ko, [eetsoh bi deezla' doo' t'11' [eetsoh daa k'1h7gi noo' 1ln44h g00sh2', 47sh 47t'11 n747d66' ha n7n11 h1l zhish doo biniinaa t'0 bi[n11 h00lzhish go n11 h1st'32 doo h1n7n11 ho dool zhish j8. ! kwe'4' 477ts'7d1 h11 n7z11dj8' n11 biba' doo d00 B71'ashdla'ii bits'7s bee b22h da naha'a7g77bi[a[h22h sil1a go n4l98go sh2' h11 n7z11d doo?

MR. MONTGOMERY: That's very difficult to say. I mean, I think that it puts us at a significant impasse, and we'd have to go back to the drawing board. And it would take -- it would take quite a few years to get a

design, you know, stage that we're at now.

MR. MONTGOMERY: T'11' 1yis77 nanit['ah k0t'4e doo ho di doo'ni[gi. J0 t'11'1yis77t'0 a[ch'ish d66' bee ni niil t'ee' go, sh99 477t'0 ha n7n11 h11 zhish doo. Nin1 h1 h11h go '7nda 1kwe'4 haz1n7gi ni n7n11 n1 ch'22h go bi[n11n1 yool k11[doo, k'ad naa nish 1deil yaa j8' baa n1 h0n7t'i' j8'.

And you know, it really, you know, it's -- we're working very hard to be part of the solution on abandoned uranium mines, but our statute can only get us so far. And you know, if -- if the solution for all the mines is to take it, take all of the mine waste off of tribal land, it's -- it's going to require a dialogue that's possibly outside of our authority.

Ni[b44 h0zin doo, t'11'1yis77 na ni t['ah d77 [eetsoh ha das geed go t'0 b1 ha da'asgeed y66h yik'ih hineezh ch22' gi bi na'anish go nihi B44 Haz1anii doo t'11' a[tsihj8' bik'4s ti' da l47, ch'44h kod00 hasht'eh doo n77[nii dzin. D77t'11' 1t'4 [eetsoh bi deezla' b1't'e Din4 bik4yah bik11' d00 n71 g00 ko dooln77[j7go sh99 4770holn7h t'11' at'4 b22h naazl1h7g77bee bich'8 ha da sii dz77 go t'471k0t'4e doo.

COMMISSIONER BARAN: Well, I know EPA's trying to do the right thing here, I know that's true. And I know it's a hard, complex problem. Let me ask you kind of the tough question, though.

COMMISSIONER BARAN: Shi[b44 h0zin kinahalgai d66' EPA t'11 bee nahaz1n7g77bik'eh g00 yee yilnish7g77, 47t'11' an7'1k0t'4. Shi[b44 h0zin d77 ni[dzil, nanit['ah go s83. T'11' 1k0t'4e ndi [a' go nin11n77['ah go ni n11 n7d7sh kid.

MR. MONTGOMERY: Okay, the easy -- the first ones were easier.

MR. MONTGOMERY: H1 g00sh99h, al32 j8' n1sh7 d7 n7[kid7g77 477 doo hazh0'0 ni da ni t['ah da.

COMMISSIONER BARAN: I'm building in toughness as I

go. Would EPA proceed with the mill site option if the community it is meant to benefit opposes it?

COMMISSION BARAN: T'11' y4ego ni da nit[ah go' 1 dash [e' d77na'7d7sh kid7g77. Da' Kin1h1lgai d66' EPA 7sh t'11' [eetsoh daak'11 n7'e' y66h j8 d77[eetsoh bi deezla' 7g77noo' 1dooln77], azh3 sh99h 1kwe'4 k44h da ha t'7n7g77 dooda daan7 ndi?

MR. MONTGOMERY: Well, I think there are -- there are a lot of perspectives within the community. And as I've mentioned before, we don't -- we're -- you know, we are, you know, we -- it's difficult to implement remedies where we don't get full community acceptance and full stakeholder acceptance. But we have to do it in some instances.

MR. MONTGOMERY: T'00' a ha y007 a[22' 1t'4ego kwe'4 k44hda ha t'7n7g77dei ne[9h nisin. T'11' 7d33' bee has dz77 ni[b44 h0zin, t'11 dool4'4 h47da b1' 1j744h go doo h1 yin7zin g00 doo y1'1sh00 da yil44h. { ah da t'11' 1k0t'4e ndi b1' 1jiilaah7g77baa jil44h/ b1 bi' jii[88h..

And it's, this may not come as a shock, but sometimes cleaning up hazardous waste problems you can't get everyone to agree. There's significant opposition.

D7sh99h d0' baa n7s7s tsoo k44z, [ah da k4yah daa chx- ' g00 k4yah n1lzhoooh gi baa y1ti' go doo t'11' 1t'4 Din4 ha k44' nii k11h da' a[d0', [3'7yee ha ts'33 j7niikaah go baa'ak0 nisin.

You know, there -- if we -- so we had the authority to site a facility and if EPA had the authority to site and operate a facility in perpetuity, because this waste is sort of an in-perpetuity waste, we would run into significant difficulties getting that permitted on state land and fixing community opposition in doing that work.

Nihi[b44 h0zin doo, kwe'4 hazln7g77 t'11 hool1a g00 nih7 doo nihi' doo' niid go t'11 hool1a g00 [eetsoh da b11 da ha dzzid ii baa'1 hwiil y32 doo, Ndtsoa go ha hoo dzoh7g77 bik4yah bi yi' g0ne'4 d77 k4yah nih7 ho doo'niid7g77 sh99 nih1 nani t[ah doo d00 '1kwe'4 k44h da ha t'7n7g77 d0' nihi yik;ij8' ni l98doo.

You know, I recently returned to EPA from a position in state government where I permitted facilities, and it's extremely difficult to get facilities, new facilities permitted.

Nihi[b44 h0zin doo, sh7t'11' 1niid go Kinah1lgai EPA j8' naanish baa n1 n7s dz1, H0tsaa ha hoo dzoh di naanish n7t44', kwe'4 naanish go t'11[1'7B1 da ha dzidii noo' 1daal ne' 1niid7g77[a' naaltsos bik'eh go 1doonish7g77baa n7 tssoz, t'11' 1yis77nani t[ah go naaltsos b11 y7 tsooz.

COMMISSIONER BARAN: Okay. Well, I have a little bit of time left. I don't know if President Nez or Ms. Shirley or Ms. Hood, do you have any kind of reaction to any of that dialogue?

COMMISSIONER BARAN: H1 g00sh9h, t'11' dikw77dah al zhin kwe'4. Da' ad66' naat'1anii Nez, naat'1anii Shirley d00 Ms. Hood daats'7kwe'4 bee a[hi[na hazne'7g77[a' bina'7d0[kid / baa hadziih?

DIRECTOR SHIRLEY: And again, I completely understand all of that. I mean, we get it. And again, I really did like your question there, how does it work out when the remedy selected goes against everything that the community -- the community opposes.

DIRECTOR SHIRLEY: N11n1, 477 t'11't'4 bik'i' dish t'9h, bik'i' dii t'3. Kwe'4 na'7d7n7[kid7g77, B71'ashdla'ii dani l98go b1' 1j7t'98go ndi y44h hak'ih j8' da ni l98go' h47t'4 ha'n7n7gi.

And the other thing to mention is that I know that the laws, for instance, are there to protect and so forth. But, and this is kind of going

above all of our heads here, is that the way in which these laws were structured I don't think took into account this situation, on Indian land, on federal trust lands, and so forth.

N11n7bik11' gi Bee Nahaz1anii 47 bee' @2h 1 hasin d00' ach'33h gi naay4. Da' bee Nahaz32 nii h7sh t'aa'1 n77 kot'4e go 1 daal yaa, j0 kodi Din4 bi haz1a di t'11' doo bee haz1anii bee b44 h00 nii' da d7 W11shindoon t'11 h0 k4yah j0t'3' gi.

And I think that's a big piece missing within the CERCLA laws and other laws within the United States here, but yeah. Thank you.

CERCLA B7 B44 Haz1anii bee dei y7 n7l nish 7g7 kwe'4 [ah go b22h 1din k00h ashdlā diin k4yah a[hii' sinil7gi. Ah4hee'.

MR. MONTGOMERY: There was a -- go ahead. There was a second part to your question about the risks. So we -- we, the temporary cover that we put on the consolidate, on the mine waste and the consolidated waste is a temporary cover. We would monitor it. It's probably good for a little while.

MR. MONTGOMERY: Naaki' a[k44d kwe'4 na'8 d44 kid, bee '22h da hwii doo'a[gi d00 b1' 1t'4' bi[n7ti' gi da. D77[eesoh bi deezla' noo' 1lyaa go '477a[tsoh leeh yid t'32 go ts'7d1 bik11' gi t'0 h0 n7z1h1 j8 [a' bik11' gi bik'4s ti' go' 1 dooln77, t'11' 1h1n7go n1 nel 8h doo. 11d00 t'11' bik'4s ti' dooh7g7bik'8h dool t'ih.

But we had originally projected at the time we selected the remedy that it would be seven years to complete the cleanup and we're in year ten of that. So that just contextualizes how long that temporary cover, you know, hard to say how long it will last.

T'0' 1[ts4edi naanish b44 h0zin d33' d00 ko dooln77 da dii' niid d33' k4yah n7 dool zhoo[gi tsosts'id n7 doo hah da dii' n7d ndi k'1d 47 7d33' koj8

neezn1 n11 hai. D7t'0 h0n7z1h7j8 [eetsoh noo' 1lyaa go t'0 h0n7z1h7j8 bik'4l txih
7g77daats'7t'ah dii b7gh11h doo, j0 naazh zh1ash.

You all were out there today and you saw there's some pretty high wind erosion. And we're seeing more extreme storm events. And some states like Nevada are increasing their design for mines for flood risk to 500-year storms. So the impact of climate change on the stability of the current situation is likely significant.

T'11' 1adi d7j9y4ego da n7yol go bii' nisokai n7yol y4ego leezh yi
yoo chash go [eezh bi| n7yol. A1d00 y4ego na[txin7g77 da bidziil go ni n1 da[tx99h. A|
hi da ho dii dzoh go nihi| sinil7g77 d0', Nevada nahlooh B11 da ha dzidii b1 noo' 1
daalne'7g77 ni dei ch'22h go y4ego bi dziil go n747asdla di n44zn1 diin di n11 hai d7
na[tin biniy4 d00 b7ghah go b7n7dooch hah go ni die ch'22h—design yi| n7. T['00 di
a[tah 1n1 hoo' n7ii binaj8 n4l98 go haash99h yidt'4ego bee da'7n7shii y7n7 dzil doo
h7g77 1 daal9

COMMISSIONER BARAN: I want to get to President Nez, but is the cover -- is the cover routinely monitored now?

COMMISSIONER BARAN: Naat'1anii Nez, buch'8 ha n11 des dzih. Da' bik11' gi [eetsoh bideezla' noo;' gi y7sh t'11' ah33h n1 nel8h?

MR. MONTGOMERY: Well, we go out there and check it out occasionally. Or do we have GE do that? GE, yeah, we do.

MR. MONTGOMERY: T'11' bita' hool zhish go' 1k00h baa ni n1 da nii t11h. Dooda go GE dash7sh baa ni da noh t1h n7da bi dooh niih? GE aoo' 1k0 n7da bi dii' niih.

COMMISSIONER BARAN: GE does it.

COMMISSIONER BARAN: GE 7n7da yiil8h.

MR. MONTGOMERY: Yeah, we require cover inspections.

MR. MONTGOMERY: Aoo' bi k11' gi bik'4sti'7g77 t'11' baa ni
n1 da ni t11h.

COMMISSIONER BARAN: But it is done. We would
know if there's a degradation –

COMMISSIONER BARAN: Baa ni n1' daszh ni t11h ya'. D00 ni[
b44 h0zin doo bik11' gi bik'4s ti'7g77 yizh a1sh go—

MR. MONTGOMERY: Yes.

MR. MONTGOMERY: Aoo'

COMMISSIONER BARAN: Such that it would be returning
to the prior situation –

COMMISSIONER BARAN: T'00 y0 daats'7n7d7zh11sh j8' hool
zhish---

MR. MONTGOMERY: Yes, we would.

MR. MONTGOMERY: Aoo', nihi[b44 h0zin doo.

COMMISSIONER BARAN: Okay, sorry, President Nez,
please.

COMMISSIONER BARAN: H1g00sh9h, 11di Naat'1anii Nez,
t'11 shoo d7.

PRESIDENT NEZ: Chair, Commissioners, and our
panelists, everyone that's here listening. Of course those also on the World
Wide Web.

PRESIDENT NEZ: A[32 j8' Sin7 d1h7g77, d00 nihi[da ho[ne'7g77,
d00' 11d66' da;' 7s s7n0[ts'33' 7g77. A00' d77 t'11'1t'4 b44sh nits4kees 1lyaah8g77—
World Web Site gi da bik11'.

So the -- what I heard was that the comment was we can't

get everyone to agree. So I've heard 100% of my Navajo relatives there say they don't want the waste. So I'm just wondering when you say who are these individuals that can't agree. Is it GE? Is it the federal government? U.S. EPA? NRC?

H111 yidt'4ego si d4ts'33', Doo t'11'1 niit'4 t'11' a[ahj8' 1[k44' ninii k1ah da han7. Kwe'4 Din4 nii dl7n7g77 47t'11' 1 nii t'4 doo da dii n7d77[eesoh bi deezla; doo nii dzinda. H1711' 11h doh n7, doo' 1 dei n7zinda bi doh n7n7g77? Da' GE? Kin1 h1lgai Biw11shindoon daats'7? Kin1 h1lgai d66' EPA daats'7? NRC daats'7? H47?

I understand and recognize that the cost is going to be high. I mean, we just were showered with relief funds, three times. CARES Act, ARPA, and now infrastructure by IJJA. And so there's no place in these funding opportunities that we could put additional funding onto what we're discussing to get the waste to a different facility?

Bik'i' dii t'3 d00 baa'1ko nisin d77 b33h79n7g77 y4ego w0dah di si[kid. ! nii h11 g00sh9h t1di b4eso tsoh b44 ni hi' dis nil. CARES Bi Bee Haz1anii, ARPA da d00 ndtsaa go t'11 dool4'4 bee ni da doo n7[ii d00 bee ni da ho dool b8h7g77 -IJJA yi[n7g77 da. Da' 1ko d77b4eso nihi ch'8 ch'7ni n7deeh7g77 doo t'11' heit'4ego da [ah d00' bik11' dah doo'ni] go d77[eesoh bi deezla' nahg00' h11 j8 da k0 dooln7] da?

The other thing that caught my ear is that you were saying it's very difficult to get a new repository, is that what's called? I'm not schooled in this. All I'm saying is another landfill where you can take the waste. And what's the timeline in something like that?

D00' [ah go d0' 1n11 da doh n7, 477 d77 B11 da ha dzidii b1 noo' 1niid7go' 1ln44h go naa n7[ah doh n7, da' repository 7sh woly4 doo shi[b44 h0zinda d77kwe'4. J0 sh7 1d7sh n7 go' 57t'11' h11j8' da k0 dooln7] [a' sh9h h010. Haa n7zah bi[hool zhish doo?

I appreciate the comment from the Commissioners here about we're talking 500, over 500 uranium mines here on Navajo. Where is it going to go?

Kwe'4 nihi naat'1anii yee haa dz77 d77yee' ashdla'di neezn1 diin d00 n7woshj8 [eetsoh bi deezla' bi] hon7 3 n7kwe'4 Din4 bik4yah bik11' gi. A[tsoh sh2' h11 g00 k0 dool n77] nihi k4yah bits'33'j8 go?

Are we going to have bits and pieces going, you know, here and there and we're going to have this same discussion for another site five years down the road, saying that, oh, some mine was getting, you know, remediated, you know. Again, I don't know the terminology. Cleaning these up.

T'0 daats'7k0 n7sh sh4 h7go' [a'a]y007g00 n7n11 daazh jaa' go bil n11s hool doh go' baa nei kai doo d77 koj8 go ha'n00h, 11di ashdla' d00 n8woshj8 nin11 doo hah, [ah g00 k4yah n7daal zhoooh go. Da' kot'44' 7sh, saad t'ah dii sh1 nani t[ah.

And then the federal government says, oh, we got some private land over here, we're going to go put it over here. So it's going to all be around the Navajo Nation? That's my concern. I'm thinking 10, 20, 30, 50 years down the road.

! 1d00 W11shindoon, n711a hi k4yah doo Din4 bik4yah da 'akwe'4 [a' noo' 1 dool n77], n11 di doo'ni]. H0 n11s gi t'0 Din4 bik4yah bi naa g00 [eetsoh bi deezla. Nihi n7n11 n1zti' doo. ! ko doo n77g77baa sis ti', n7477 neezn1, naadiin, t1diin d00 ashdla'diin n11 ahi g00' 11 dishn7.

So what is that, what is the answer to that, you know? Do we apply for a new place where we can get all this waste to go somewhere far away from the Nation who's willing to have it in their backyard, right? That's

always the question. Not in my backyard is what I hear a lot of when it comes to this.

Ako heit'4, '1kwe'4 heit'4e go' 11h dohn?? ! niid7g77 daats'7bini da hwii t'1a doo B11 da ha dzidii Bi noo' [a' sh77 diil t'e] go 11j8' a[tsoh noo' 1 dool n7 Din4 bik4yah bits'32 d00 n7zaadi, Sh7kwe'4 shighan n11 h1' n7d doo' a[d0' ya' ? T'11'1ko' 1k0t'4e]eh. D77 [eetsoh bi deezla' baa y1 ti' go 1kw77 ts'a' [eeh, j0 b11 h1 dzid.

And that's what we're saying. I mean, it would have been better left in the ground. Then we wouldn't have been having this issue. But national security, right. It was used for the battles and to win the wars so that we can continue to do what we want to do in this country at a cost to our health of our people.

Nih7 kwe'4 nihi k4yah bik11' gi' 47 dooda da dii'n7. B7ni' t'11 [eeyi' di naazh jaa' l4'7gi' 1t'10. ! kot'10' 477d77 doo baa y47ti' da n7'44'. K4yah nihi] da s8'1n7g77be' ii n1a' bich'8 choo'98doo ha'nooh, ya' ? Bee'eld-h bik'a' choo'87go nihe'e naa' baa da ho d7n77 n1[hwiini dzin go, ndi B71' ashdl'a'ii [a' yikaah bee bits'7s b22h da nahaz3= baa nei kai, [ah j8' 47k00h t'11 b7n7zin go naa gh1 kodi.

So I thought I'd share that, thank you.

D77bee nihi[ho desh nih niiz99, Ah4hee'.

COMMISSIONER BARAN: Thank you, thank you, Mr. Montgomery, I appreciate it. It's -- these aren't easy issues. If they were easy issues, this would have been done a long time ago. But here we are trying to grapple with them. So I appreciate everyone trying to work together to find a solution on it. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER BARAN: Ah4hee', Ah4hee', Mr. Montgomery, Baa'ah4 nisin. D77t'11 y4ego nani t[ah go baa y1 deil ti'. Doo nani t[ah

g00sh99 47 'a[tsoh hash t'e deil yaa n7'44'. K0di t'1h nidii ch'44h bi[ni da' ahii g4h ko di. Sh7baa' ah4 nisin a[ch'8 n1 h7s77 t'1a go na bik'7y1 deil ti' d77 gi' 1t'10. Ah4hee'.

CHAIRMAN HANSON: Thank you, Commissioner Baran. Commissioner Wright?

COMMISSIONER HANSON: Ah4hee', Commissioner Baran. Commissioner Wright?

COMMISSIONER WRIGHT: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It's been really interesting dialogue here. And I'm going to see if I can continue a little bit, Mr. Montgomery too. But if you'll indulge me one second, I want to talk to Ms. Shirley a second.

COMMISSIONER WRIGHT: Ahehee', shi naat'1anmii. T'11' 1yis77 nits7 ii[kees go baa n1h1t'7kwe'4 haz1n7gi. Sh7d0' Mr. Montgomery [a' ni n11 b7d7sh kid doo. A[ts4, kwe'4 Naat'1anii Shirley [ah go nab7d7d4sh ki].

Help me, refresh my memory just a minute, what you said something earlier in your opening remarks where you made -- you shared that you could not believe or understand why it would be located right across the street in what is a Superfund area, right? Is that, can you tell me is that -- am I capturing that right? Or if you -- you said it much more eloquent than I did.

Kwe'4 sh7k1' anil yeed, hazh0'0 bee shi[n1 h0lne' kwe'4 h47 n7dz77 7g7t'0' a[ah aleeh 22'1n44h d33'. Doo wosh dl32 da d77 [eetsoh noo' 1 dooln77 ha'n7h7gi Y4ego k4yah y7chx- ' go haz1—Superfund yi[n7 go bi[haz3 d77 n7n7d, t'0 t'11' akw77 [a' d77 [eetsoh bi deezla' t'0 atxiin ts4' naa j8' noo' 1dool n77 han7, t'11sh 1kot'4? T'11sh 1k0t'10 bik'i' dii t'1? Ni N7zh0n7go bee h47n7dz77 ne'.

And I wanted to ask you, Mr. Montgomery, if you could respond to that and give us your comments to what -- what she said earlier.

How, I mean, in a way it kind of, it sounds counterintuitive.

Mr. Montgomery, ni d0' kwe'4 nan7 d4sh ki[, kwe'4 bee ha'00 dz7'g77 n1 t'33' bee shi[n1 ho d77 nih, t'0 la' nits4h1 kes naanish 1doo n77 gi' a[h0 ka[shi[nahalin.

MR. MONTGOMERY: Yeah, so there's some history here involving the mill site that I think maybe NRC staff would be better able to answer. But you know, there was -- we come in when there's been releases from facilities, right. When there's been -- when things don't go as planned, right.

MR. MONTGOMERY: Aoo', [eetsoh daak'1n7t'44' gi nah d66' bi[hool zhish gi n1t'33' b1n1h1ne' h0l=, ndi NRC y1 ni daal n7sh'g77 1yis77 bi[b44 da h0zin sh2' shin. ! kondi, nih7 ts'7d1 nan71 desh chosh d33' k0d00 nihi naanish 1d47 yaa, ya'. Doo bi n1 h1s t'1a n7'44' g00 1 hoo t'99 go, ya'.

Either we're dealing with legacy contamination that pre-exists regulatory authorities, or we're coming in because something went wrong at a facility that's regulated.

{ ahda' y4ego h00 chx- ' go haz3= 1kwe'4 bi Bee haz1anii b1' 1din go da bi n7da diil nish d00da go '47 naanish bi[haz1a gi t'11 dool4'4 doo' 1doo n77gi' 1t'8h j0 bi Bee Haz1anii nihi naanish bi[n7'i' gi biniinaa bi ch'8 nihi' dil 11h go bi da diil nish.

My understanding is that the site was listed because there were releases from it that required it to be put on the Superfund National Priorities List. And that's why our colleagues in Region 6 are involved with a portion of that facility.

Shi[b44 h0zin go' 47 nan71 desh chosh d33' t'11' aan77 y4ego k4yah y7 chx- ' go Superfund National Priorities List yi[n7n'g77 bik11'gi' 1lyaa. \$77

biniinaa H1st33h Hahoodzoh7g77 –Region VI Kin1 h1lgai d66’ EPA 1kwe’4 [ah d00 bini daa nish.

My understanding is that there's an agreement on the jurisdiction of the EPA with regards to the mill site.

Shi[b44 h0zin go' [eetsoh daak'1a n7'4' gi haz1n7g77 Kina h1lgai d66' EPA naaltsos bee' a[gha' deet'3 d00 yi ni dool nish7g77 b44 h0zin7 go' 1daal yaa han7.

COMMISSIONER WRIGHT: Thank you. Earlier you had, in the questioning that was going on, and I think it might have been in response to Commissioner Baran, but you mentioned that you all didn't have authority, right, to do, maybe to create a place or to site a facility or something like that. Is that DOE? Who's responsible for that?

COMMISSIONER WRIGHT: Ah4hee'. Kwe'4 a[hi[da hwiil ne' d33' 1d7n7niid, Commissioner Baran bich'8y1n7ti' go nih7doo' 0h0l n7h nih22h sil1a da t'11 dool4'4 B1dah1 dzidii [a' b1' 1 ho diil n7 da d00 doo b1 n1 ho di diit'1a[da din7. Da'47sh 477DOE? H471 b22h sil1 '1kwe'4?

MR. MONTGOMERY: I -- that's probably -- I don't know the extent of DOE's Legacy Management authorities and whether or not they would be able to do that within their authority.

MR. MONTGOMERY: S7—daats'7—H0laa DOE Legacy Management yi[n7g77sh9h haan7 tsoh go 11j70h0ln7h gi b7d44t'i', b1 daats'7 1 h00ti' nda daats'7 doshi[b44 h0zin da.

COMMISSIONER WRIGHT: Okay. Because in this afternoon when we were over at Red Water, we heard and saw that this is in a very low area, it's a flood plain, correct? And which raises concerns, because they had photos of the flooding and you know, the things that were getting washed out, which is concerning.

COMMISSIONER WRIGHT: H1 g00sh9h. A[n7n7 32 d33' nigh477Red Water di, '1da jin7, d7kwe'4 haz1n7gi' t0 ndtsaa go n7dei kah d00 w0yah di go t0' n7daa l33h, t'11sh 1k0t'4? D77bee kwe'4 t'11' y4ego baa n11 h1 ti', sh22' adahas kid go dan7799 d00 t'11 doole'4 bi[da hi di' ee[go ada has kid, d77bee t'11 baa hasti' nisin.

And President Nez, that, you know, on top of all the showering of money that you were talking about, there's still COVID relief money that's out there that has not been spent too. So there's -- there's lots of money that's out there I would think that could possibly be used in these efforts.

D00 Naat'1anii Nez, kwe'4 b4eso t'00'1h1y007go nihi ch'8 ch'7h dee t'3 din7n7g77 d0' COVID—Na[nih bi b4eso t'ah dii [a' t'11 do chi daaz 88l da, 477 sh99h daats'7 a[d0' kwe'4 bee' 1n1 hwiit'4h7g77bi[n44l88' go b0h0 n44 dz1.

How do we get to, I guess, Mr. Montgomery, I'm going to come back to you again. How do you get -- how do we get to a yes, you know, to no, we can't do this, to a yes, we can do this? Where because we heard all afternoon about the -- how the Navajo, they want to get to consensus, they want to get to agreement, right. Where everybody -- everybody can kind of get along and go along.

Mr. Montgomery h1111 yidt'4ego' Aoo'j8 ni n11 dii kaah, dooda j7go' 47d7doo'1doon7[da, Aoo'j7go' 477t'11 b0h0 n44 dz1? J9b77gha Din4 hei t'4ego' l1 a[k44' nidii kah daan7go' bi[hool zhish, bee' a[k44' sii dz88h doo ha'n7y1' ? T'11' [1'7bee niidl98go' t'47 1doo n7[d77heit'4ego' 1dool n7[--

Is there -- is there something that would have to -- is that a congressional action that has to get us to that potential? Because there's some things I recognize in your conversation with Mr. Baran, Commissioner

Baran, that you say that might be outside of your ability to do. Is that -- would that require congressional action?

Heit'4ego' 1dool n7[-- 47daats'7W11shindoon bi d11h d66' nii t'32 go' t'47baa hon7i'? J0 kwe'4 a[hi| ho[ne' go, nighei Commissioner Baran bi| a[hi| h0lne' go' 1d7n7d7doo bee nih7h0ln7h da din7 ! ko daats'7W11shindoon di yah 1n1 kaih7g7sh 0h0l n7h b22h sil1?

MR. MONTGOMERY: You know, I, again, I don't know what exists in the realm of possibility with our other federal partners.

MR. MONTGOMERY: Shoh, doo shi| b44 h0zinda, 11j7 W11shindoonii da nil9gi binahat'a' d00 0h0ln7h gi.

I -- my gut would tell me that if you were to -- if the objective were to site a facilities or facilities and raise the money, you know, find the money to permit, design, and manage those in the long term, that would require something that I know certainly we don't have any authority to do.

T'11 sh7baa'ak0 nisin7g77 nih7 47 doo' 0h0ln7h ni h22h sil1a da B11 da ha dzi dii [a' 1niid7 go' b1' 1dool n7[gi; b4eso da b1 choo diil t'e[gi, 7nda k4yah b1 sho0 diil t'e[gi, ha didoon7gi ni dii ch'2h gi d00 nee'nij8 bik'ih d7n7t'99 doo gi ts'7d1 doo '0h0ln7h ni h22h sil1a da

COMMISSIONER WRIGHT: Right. And I'm asking these questions not to be difficult, but we heard Jessie Quintero mention, you know, that one of the options here is that the decision doesn't, you know, approve it, right. And then we're back to square one.

COMMISSIONER WRIGHT: Aoo'. D7na'7d7sh kid 7g7 doo bee nihi ch'8 n1 hwiish n1a da, j0 Jessie Quintero, d0' 1n7b11 h1 dzidii [a' noo' 1nii d7 go' b1' 1 dooln7 gi') h0ln7h doo nih22h sil1a da n7 ! ko t'11 n7477 kodi t'0 baa na1 h1 t'98di ni n1 ni hi n7 nil.

And I'm trying to figure how do we -- how do we not delay. How do we -- you know, how do we move forward, you know, and trying to get something that's very necessary, get it done. Right, and move it to quote the President, far, far away from Indian land.

J0 h11l47 yid t'4ego' noo' [a' 1dool n7] doo go '1ko doo t'0 bi[n1s n1 yo[k11[da doo, bi[n1s j8 go bi[hool zhish go nii dzin, d00 [a' chii doo t'e]. Naat'1anii Nez 1n7n7gi' 1t'10 [eetsoh bi deezla' Din4 bik4yah bik11' d00 h11 j8 go da k0 dool n7], j0 n7.

So I'm trying to understand I guess the process for me. You know, I know our role is limited and my decision-making ability in those things is limited. But because we care, you know, we want to -- we have to be externally aware of what is out there. And if -- if we have a role, we need to know kind of when that's going to happen and how that's going to happen, right.

J0 haal47 yidt'4e go' akwe'4 naanish7g77 a[k44' sinil1 nsin go yee' t'11 sh7sh1. T'11 sh9h a[ch;'ish d66' ni he' 0h0ln7h t'11 da bi'oh ndi. Akondi naanish a[k44' h0n7 1n7gi ts'7d1 hazh0'0 baa' 1ko nii dzin go t'47ya'at'44h. D00' 0h0[n7h da nih22h niy1a go d0' baa'1n11 ko nii dzin doo, h1h go hahal zhish d00 ts'7d1 h11'7bee' 0h0ln7h nih22h nii y1.

So I mean, I appreciate your dialogue here. And with the balance of time I got, Mr. Chair, I'd like to see if the President and the other panelists here would want to respond to anything that's been said here.

! kot'4, d00 baa'ah4 nish a[hi[ni da hwiil ne'7g77 d00 kwe'4 t'ah da hal zhin yi dziih7g77 [a' daats'7shi naat'1anii d00 Naat'1anii Nez da halne'7g77y11 y1 di[t'44h kwe'4 baa n7dei t'7h7g77.

PRESIDENT NEZ: Well, thank you, again, Chair, members

of the Commission, everyone. I guess I had a couple of questions. Some have been answered to the Commissioner.

PRESIDENT NEZ: Aoo' n11' 1h4hee', shin1nit'1'7, d00 bi[da nah7 sin7 t'1n7g7 d00 11d66' honoh [0n7g7. Naaki go na'7d7sh kid doo. [a' 47 kwe';4 baa n1 h00ne' t'11' 7d33' a[hi[da ha ne'gi.

But your comment about not everybody agreeing. Who is not agreeing? Is it the NRC staff that's not agreeing? I understand these gentlemen here are going to have to make a decision. Like I said, everyone over there has said not my backyard, right.

Kwe'4 hei n7dz77 doo t'11' 1t'4 d77 naanish bee'1[k44' sii z98 da din7n7gi? Da' NRC j7 ni daal nish7g77 daa ts'7 doo' 1k44' siz98 da? J0' 1ko' 477 t'11 kwe'4 tsx88 go nee' 1deeh ha daz doo dzih. J0' t'11' 7d33' nigheij7 477 shi ghan binaa gi' 477 dooda da d77 niid, ya' ?

Then the other is another place to put the waste, uranium. Well, what does -- I guess I'm in the same boat too. What's the resolve here? Does the Navajo Nation need to buy land somewhere in New Mexico and say okay, federal government, Navajo Nation bought that land over there. You can -- you can use that land for a place to put all this uranium mine waste. Is that an option?

N11n1 [a' 47 h11di' 47 [eetsoh bi deezla' ni da doo' jiih? Heit'4ego, sh7d0' t'11 nig7 00h dzaah7gi' 1n7sh t'4. Heit'4ego hasht'eh dool n7[? Da' Din4 Biw11shindoon 7sh h11'7da Yoot0 bi[Hahoodzohj7 k4yah ni dei di yo[nih, j0' 1k0t'4ego d0' t'11 n11s B11 da ha dzidii B1 Noo' 1niid7g7[a' 1dool n7[a[d0'. \$7sh2'?

How long is the process? I don't know if I was able to ask questions, but I'm starting to act like a commissioner here, but you know. I'm asking these questions on behalf of my people, you know, that's it, that's all,

you know, Chairman, members of the Commission. Thanks.

H11 n'zah b7ghah nohsin? Na'7d7kid daats'7bee sh1' ah00t'i' ndi nihitah s4d1 nahalin go' na'7d7sh kid. D77 na'7d7sh kid7g77shi Din4'4 binaj8 na'7d7sh kid. T'11'1k0d7. A[32j8 das7n7d1h7g77shi nanit'1'7d00 bi[danah7s7n7'1n7g77. Ah4hee'.

Do you have anything to add?

[a'7sh b7n11nei'1h?

DIRECTOR SHIRLEY: In the office we usually kind of make fun and laugh about things every now and then, especially when we're told it's Navajo waste, you guys figure out a way to find other alternatives. And to be frank, it's DOE's. I mean, it's the federal government. And if there's a way that DOE can take some of this waste, it would be awesome.

DIRECTOR SHIRLEY: N711adi ni deil nish7di, [ah da t'11 doole'4 t'0 baa dei dloh [eeh, { ahda d77Din4 bi [eetsoh naazjaa' ha'n7eeh, haa da yidt'4ego n1hg00 k0[44h daan7go'. D77yee' DOE b7. &nda Kin1 h1lgai d66' W11shindoon daa b7. ! ko DOE d00 n47dii l1a go ts'7d1 n7zh0n7doo.

But I know that when we've asked or when that discussion came up, DOE said they only have enough -- they only have enough space in Utah for their waste. So it's. And congressional. I think it might have to be there, or we might have to bring this to their attention.

! kondi b11 y1 deil yi' d33' b7nada'7d77 kid go, DOE B11 da ha dzidii b1 haz1n7di Utah di doo ndtsaa go bii' haz1a da n7. ! k0t'4. D7sh99h Kin1 h1lgai Naat'1anii yaah 11n7 daa kah7g77 b71 k'eh sil1. ! adi sh99h bee b0h0ln7h, 11di sh99h biyaa nidool y44[.

And but right now, I can knock on the doors of Congress and the Senate and every other place in Washington, DC, but I don't think I would -- I would be able to get in. And the RECA bill is a really good example of

that. It's dead on the floor, so.

Akondi, k'ad Kin1 h1lgai di Naat'1anii danil7n7g77 b7 d11 d7ka[
n1n7sts'in ndi '1d47d00 '1y477doosh1' 22' 1dei doo l7 da sha' shin, D77B44 Haz1anii
RECA bidii'n7n7g77t'0 da yis9h. ! k0t'4.

But thank you, my comments.

Ahehee' ha n11n1s dz77.

CHAIRMAN HANSON: Thank you. Thank you,
Commissioner Wright for that.

CHAIRMAN HANSON: Ah4hee'. Ah4hee' Commissioner
Wright baa n7s0s t'88l 7g77.

This is going to -- we're going to wrap up the first half. I think I really appreciate my colleagues as always. I tend to start with the philosophical and they get a little more concrete. And hopefully between the three of us we kind of cover the range of issues that need to be addressed.

Koj8 sh9h a[ts0h ni' 1diiln77. T11' 1yis77bi[da nah7s7s t'1n7g77baa
hash niih. Sh7 47t'11' 1yis77n71adi' bee' 1hoot'4h7g77baa y1shti' go b1 nish 11h, b7
47 y4ego' 1 daat'4e doo g00 na yik'7h y1 n11 da[ti' d00 y7k1 ni da' ageed go ni
da'7d7kid [eh. ! ko kwe'4 nii t11' go daats'7[eetsoh bi deezla' bee' 1n1 h00t'i'7g77t'11'
y4ego b11 niy1 dasii[ti'.

But we are going to, I think, touch on some of these same things about authorities, about disposal options, etc. We're going to put Mr. Frazier on the hot seat I think probably in the second panel. And I think Mr. Von Till and probably Jessie, she's going to get a second go-round as well.

Kod00 sh9h k'asd33' t'11' 47b11 y1 n11n1 ti' doo' 0h0ln7h, B11
dah1 dzidii b1 nahaz32 g00 da d00 koj8. Kwe'4 sh9h Mr. Frazier baa n11 h00l zhish
doo han11 hool zhiizh di. ! ad00 Mr. Von Till 7nd1 Jessie n11n1 doo b7 477naakidi

[nihi ch'8 haa ziih doo.](#)

Because I think there's a lot of topics for discussion that address not only the issues directly relevant to the Navajo Nation, but also in Indian country. We're lucky to have Brian Crossley from the Spokane Tribe with us as well. And we're going to hear from Stevie Norcross with the state of Utah in our second panel as well.

[Baa y1 doo t'7h7g7l3'7a\[hii h11 daazt'i' go kwe'4 Din4 bik4yah bik11'gi bi\[1hoot'4 h7g7b7da d44t'i d00 B7k1g7Yisht\['izhii bik4yah bik11' d00 binaa g00' 1hoot'4h7g7bi\[da n7'i' go baa n11 h1 ne' doo. Brian Crossley, nigh47Spokane d66' B7k1g7Yisht\['izhii bik4yzah d66' nihaa n7y1, 47d0' kwe'4 haa dzih doo. ! 1d00 Stevie Norcross, Udah d66' a\[d0' nihi ch'8 ha doo dzih han11 hool zhish di.](#)

I appreciate everyone's contribution. And I want to recognize of course Mr. Montgomery got a lot of the direct questioning, but I think it's perfectly reasonable and expected for ordinary people to look at the federal government as the federal government, right. Even in an agency like the NRC where we value our independence in a lot of ways from the rest of the executive branch. We're still part of that federal family.

[T'11' 1yis77 nih11' 1h4h nisin kwe'4 nihi\[da ho\[ne'7g77. Mr. Montgomery 47l3'7g00 ni da b7d7 kid, j0' 47 t'11' 1ko j0 kwe'4 47biniy4 jin7y1 d00 Kin1 h1lgai b1 ni jilnish go h22h sil1 W11shindoonii b1 y1 ji\[ti' gi. J0 nih7d0' NRC 1k0 nii t'4, Azh3 sh9h t'11 nah di na' 1d77dzil ndi t'11 W11shindoonii nii dl9](#)

And when the federal government takes an action, it takes an action. And I don't -- I don't think we should always expect people to say, well, there's this agency or that agency or this acronym or that acronym. It's the federal government, and we've got an important responsibility and a sacred trust to all of the -- all of the people of the United States.

W1shindoonii t'11 dool4'4 '7744h go, 7h yii[88h. ! ko baa ni ts4s
 kees go B7a'ashdla'ii doo j0' 47 d00' 47 d77 bee'b7 dii dlid nihi[n7 da doo. Nih7
 W1shinidoonii nii dl9 &nda kwe'4 [ah g00 B7asdla'ii t'11'a[tsoh b22h 1h1sin gi nih7
 l1 k'eh silla go nihi naanish, kwe'4 asdla diin k4yah a[hii' sinil7gi.

With that, we'll take a five, seven minute break, as long as it
 takes for people to get coffee and tea and whatever else they need for the
 second go-around. Thank you.

S77 bee nih1 hoosh aah doo asdla' da tsostds'id dahal zhin j8 da
 goo hw44h da d44h da h17sh9h da noh sin7g77b1 hoo'aah doo. Naaki g0ne'4 nihi[1da
 ho'niilne'7g77b1 n11 hast'32 doo. Ah4hee'

(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record
 at 8:50 p.m. and resumed at 9:10 p.m.)

(Kod00, a[tsoh ha'oodz77 d00 bik44 d00' kwe'4 ni' 1lyaa tseeb77
 di d00 asdla' diin ool ki[go d00 N1h1t'47 di d00 bi'aan neezn1 bil1' os kid go han11
 n1lwod)

CHAIRMAN HANSON: All right. I hope everybody has
 had their snacks and a little bit of caffeine and we can get ready here. A
 couple of thoughts as we begin this next panel; I'm really looking forward to it.
 It is really perspectives and lessons learned from remediation activities at
 former mill sites.

CHAIRMAN HANSON: G00sh9h. k'ad sh9h t'11' 1n0[tsoh
 yist'477 [a' daa y32' d00 ghw44h da daah dl33', kwe'4 k'ad han11 h1l zhish doo. Baa
 nits4 h1 kees 7g77 sh99 47y1 kwe'4 baa da ha ne'7g77 t'11'y7s77 bik1 d7 n7sh99 b11 y1
 deil ti'7g77d00 b22h d00 b0hwii doo' 1[7gi d77k4yah n11l zhoo[d00 hash t'44h daal ne'
 k00h [eetsoh daa k'11 da n74' g00.

And we're looking -- in addition to looking at the Navajo

Nation and the lessons we've learned there, I think looking also at sites across the West is important, potentially for lessons learned and other things. I had somebody pull me aside in the break and I talked about putting Bill Von Till on the hot seat. But I wanted Bill to know up front, and Jessie for that matter, we've got some other NRC folks, I think, in the audience. They have, of course, permission to phone a friend if the questioning gets too hard.

K'1d y4ego bii' da d7n7n'99, Din4 bik4yah t[0oj7go e'e'aahj8 go k4yah a[hii] sinil7g7bik11' g00 B11 dah1 dziddii da binoo' g00 b0da hoo'33'7g7d00 t'11' 7d33' nizh0n7go bee ni da'azhnish7g7 da. { a' kwe'4 shi ch'8 nin7y1a go Bill Von Till nin11'bi d7di[kij shi' doo' niid. Bill d00 Jessie nih7t'11' 1n0h [ah nin11 nih7 d7kid doo kwe'4, d00 koj8 NRC b1 ni deil nish7g7d0' k00h h0]=. Bi[ni daa[nish7g7 sh9h nih7k1'1n1 jaah go a[hi[ni da hwiil ne' doo, 1[h7 k1'1nei jah go.

As I said at the end of the last panel, I really appreciated the pragmatism and the problem-solving approach that my colleagues took. I'd like to just put it out there as kind of one government executive to another that I would really appreciate the opportunity -- and Mr. Montgomery, I'll follow up with you about this -- to talk to Administrator Regan directly and to hear more about the EPA's perspective on this and their interest in continuing this. I think an executive level discussion might help clarify a few things.

T'11' 7d33' bee nihi[hweshne' baa' 1h4 nisin go nihe'oodl3' bi[da n7i'7g7d00 [eetsoh bi deezla' baa y1 da[ti' gi t'11' 1yis7hash t'eh doo n7[g0ne'4 yilwo[. Kwe'4 [ah go haz1 aaj8 ninish aah, W11shindoonii a[32j8 n1h7s7t'1n7g7, Mr. Montgomery d7hazh0'0 bee'a[hi[ho diil niih d00 Nihi Naat'1anii Regan d0' bi[a[hi[na ho diilnih, USEPA ha'1t'4ego yaa nits4kes d7t'11 n11s baa y1 deil ti' go, binaj8 kwe'4 ni da'7d7l kid7g7da hzh0'0 nihi[ni b44 da ho di yooz88.

I know we have an independent regulatory decision to make,

and I want to respect that and that independence and that separation. But I think also hearing directly from the Administrator on this would be potentially helpful as well. So I'd like to kind of put that out there and follow up and reflect with him on some of the things that we've all heard and seen today.

Nih7 t'11 tsah dii nihi[haz1a ndi d00 kwe'4 naanish nihi ch'8 s8 1n7g7 bee' 0h0l n7h nih22h sil1 ndi t'11' Naat'1anii Regan bi[a[hi[ho diil nih gi nih1 ya'1t'44h doo nisin. D77kwe'4 bee has dz7 7g7747t'0 sh1 baa'1k0 noh sin doo t'11' 1yis77kwe'4 ha z1n7gi bee nihi[da h00ne' d00 deil ts3 h7g77binaj8.

So with that, I'd like to get started. I'm really happy that Brian Crossley from the Spokane Tribe has come down from Eastern Washington to join us. And I look forward to your presentation. Mr. Crossley?

! k0n7[tsoh, k'ad sh9h n11s n11n1 doo. T'11' 1yis77baa shi[h0zh0 Mr. Crossley, nighei Spokane di Bik1g7 Yisht['izhii Din4'4 bik4yah d66' ha'a'aah Washington d66' nihaa n7y1. Kwe'4 nihi[n11 h1lne' doo. Mr. Crossley?

MR. CROSSLEY: Thank you. Thanks, Commission, for inviting the Spokane Tribe to present. And thank you, the Navajo Nation, for having us here as well. I would have liked to have been out for the tour, but I was in a whirlwind rush to get here, and so I didn't make it. So I could have learned some lessons, I'm sure as well. Next slide, please.

MR. CROSSLEY: Ah4hee'. Aoo' ah4hee' Commissioners kwe'4 Spokane Din4'4 hane' biniy4 hago da bi doo niid. D00 'ah4hee' Din4 Biw11shindoon kwe'4 nih1 hosol[1n7g7. D779nihi[t['00' g00 t1di desh kah n7'44' ndi t'1adoo da, h11 g00sh9h tsx9[go' 11d66' shi[n7yo[a[d0', ndi l3'7 sh9h b0hoo'33', kwe'4 bohwiil 33'7g7[a' d7niil88]. N11s n11n1.

And so, Spokane Indian Reservation is in northeast

Washington at the southern tip of Stevens County. Next slide. And here's just a highlighted area of the Spokane Indian Reservation. And something unique to the Spokane Indian Reservation is that it included the bodies of water on three of its sides.

! ko, Spokane Din4'4 Bik4yah 47 Nahook'0s d00 ha'a'aahj8 go W11shington k4yah ndtsaa go bi| hahoodzoh7g77 ts'7d1 Stevens County sh1di'11h j8 nin7'i' gi s93. N11s n11n1. D77 47 Spokane Din4'4 bik4yah haa dzoooh7g77 1t'4. Spokane Din4'4 bik4yah t11' d66' t0 biih773.

So it was the west side of the Columbia River, the south side of the Spokane River, and the eastern bank of Chamokane Creek which is important related to the Dawn Mill site. And then they just picked the 48th parallel to the north. As you can see over right near Ford is the Dawn Mill site that I'll be talking about.

! ko' e'e'aahj8 go Columbia River bii's83, Sh1di'11hj8 go Spokane River bii' s83, d00 ha'a'aahj8 go' 47 Chamokane Creek bit1 b22h j8 yah s83, j0' 11j7 47 Dawn Mill site—{ eetsoh ha'ag44d b1 da'ak'11 n7'66'. ! ad00 dzdiin d00 bi'aan tseeb77 dei go' 7dzoh7g77—parallel N1hook'-s j8 deigo k4yah bik11' da' 7dzoh7g77, &nda nosh1a j7 go' 47 Ford hooly4 ei b7ghah gi' 47 Dawn [eetsoh daak'11 n7t'4'7g77bi| haz3, '477kwe'4 baa y1shti' goo.

But in the central part of the reservation, Wellpinit is our community, one of the communities in our tribal administration. But then further west just above the Spokane Indian Reservation, you'll see the Midnite Mine star. That was where the ore was processed, was removed from the Midnite Mine and taken to the Dawn Mill site.

Ts'7d1 nihi k4yah a[n77 gi' Wellpint, 1kwe'4 k44hwiit'9 d00 nihi Din4'4 Biw11shindoon s83. ! ad00 e'e'aahj8 go Spokane Din4'4 bik4yah t'0 bik11'

di' 47Midnite Mine Star woly4, { eetsoh haa das geed n7'66', 1kwe'4 d0' [eetsoh haa g44d d00 [eetsoh daak'1 bi[haz1an7'66' d00 [a' nighei Dawn [eetsoh daak'1a j8' 1n11 h1 geeh d00' 11j7d0' hasht'eh n11 daalne' n7t'66'.

South of the Spokane Reservation is the Sherwood Mine or Western Nuclear we called it. And it's been reclaimed, and DOE is doing some long-term monitoring at that site. So next slide, please. Just to give you a little bit of context, the Chamokane watershed is in the orange on the right.

Sh1di'11hj8' go' Spokane Din4'4 bik4yah d00' 47 Sherwood gi [eetsoh haa g44d t'11' 47 Western Nuclear da bi dii'n7. D77 kwe'4 k4yah n111 zhoooh, k'ad DOE hool 11d g00 b71 k'eeh sil1 d00 1h1n7 go yik''ih d44z99'. N11s n11n1. T'0 bee' 44 da h0zini nihi[7sh j11n 1sh [eeh. Chamokane t0]' 1[h7ni dei goh7g77 [eets'aa' nahalin7g77 47 [itsxoi go naash ch'22' nosh 11n j7go.

And so it's not all entirely on the reservation. There's more than half of it off the reservation. But that creek forms the eastern boundary of the Spokane Indian Reservation. And the Dawn Mill site is up about five to six miles up from the point of the bottom of the watershed. Next slide, please.

Doo t'11't'4 Spokane Din4'4 bik4yah bik11' gi da. Ts'7d1 daats'7 a[n77 go nihi k4yah bits'33'j8' go s83. ! kondi ha'a'aahj8' go' 47 Chamokane t0 n77n7g77 1kwe'4 ch'7n79 Spokane Din4'4 bik4yah. Dawn gi [eetsoh daak'11 n7'4' 7gi' 47 asdla' d00 hast33h daats'7 tsin sit3 nighei t0' a[h44h da dii goh bi neho neel1n7gi. N11s n11n1.

Here's just a picture of Chamokane Creek. It's spring fed once it gets on the reservation, nice, cold water, fish species, brook trout, brown trout, rainbow trout, a lot of other native species, sculpin, and things like

that. Like I said, ordinary high-water mark is the eastern boundary of the reservation. We've kind of argued that point sometimes with the mining company, with the Dawn Mill. But we've agreed to not disagree and move on. Next slide, please.

D77 477 Chamokane T0 n7n7g77 eelkid go' 1t'4. T0 w0dah d66' biih daazl9d00 [00' a[tah 1daat'47t'00'ahay007biih h0l= d00 koj8' t1[t[11h din4'4 da biih h0l=. J0' ha'a'aahj8' go' 47 t0 l3'7 nidaadleeh d77 nihi k4yah s83n7gi. Dii kw4'47g77 t0' baa saad nihi gh32[eeh n7'44' kwe'4 naanish b1 [eetsoh ha dez geed y66h bi|. ! 1d00 doo' saad bee n11 da' ahii gh32 da doo da dii' niid d00 t'0 n11s j8' go yiikah. N11s n11n1.

Here's an overview slide of the Dawn Mill site as was in 1995. It began in 1956 and operated to the 1980s, similar to sounds like many around here. It processed 58 million cubic yards or cubic feet of uranium. It mostly came from the Midnite Mine.

D77 47Dawn [eetsoh daak'1h7gi t'11' 1t'4' eel kid go bik11' nighei n1h1t'47ts'1adah d00 bi'aan n1h1st'477 d00' bi'aan ashdla' yih11h d33' 1t'4. N1h1s t'47ts'1adah d00 bi'aan ashdla' diin d00 bi'aan hast33h yihaah d33' haal wod d00 t'11' da' 7n7sh go nighei N1h1st'47 ts'1a dah d00 bi'aan tsee b7 diin yihaah j8' a[tsoh nida'azhnish, t'11' k00h baa da holne'7gi' 1t'10. Ashdla' diin d00 bi'aan tseeb77 di dim77 tsoh dik'33go az10 bee wolta'7g77—cubic yards yi[n7n7g771da n7[tsoh go daa k1a go' 1daal ne' go hi di geeh. D77 nighei Midnite ha'ag44d d66' 1yis77.

And this sits just off the reservation. They had to come across the reservation with the trucks and then they would mill it here. And as you see just in the upper right of the site, there's the buildings.

[eetsoh haag4d7g77 477doo nih7k4yah bik11' gi bi| haz1a da. Chid7 tsoh nihi k4yah bik11' g00 [eetsoh daak'11j8' nin1 dei g44h go' 11j7b1 daak'1a go' 1l9

Ako kwe'4 w0dah go noosh1a j8 go 47kin bee da'ak'1h7g77ndtsaa go s8'3

And just to the right of that is where they actually stockpiled the ore. So as it came in off the truck, it would just be dropped there until they could just have the ore ready to go as they processed it. And then all the waste was just output into the brown area, the cleared area that you can see.

! 1d00' bi nosh 1a j8 go' 47 1kwe'4 [eetsoh da dook'1[7g77 yahii geeh, d00 b11 da hwiil zhish go n11 daa k'1 t'11' akwe'4. [eezh bi[nehesh g9n44h 47 t'11' ak00h t'0 y1 n11 hii geeh go naazjaa'. B1 haz3.

But initially, it was put out there without any lining. It's a very sandy, gravelly -- if anybody knows of the Missoula flood deposits, it's washed gravel. So it's very porous and very transmissive for water.

T'0' 1[ts4' 47doo biyaa di' na'az kaad g00 t'0 t'11 [esh t1j8 yahii geeh n7t'44', t'00 y0 s47, ts4' 1w0z7bi[a[tah go t'00 yo Missoula hool y4 h7gi' 1t'4 t0 bi[n7dei geeh, ts4'1w0z7aghah, d00 t'00y0 t0 bii sii y9h.

And as you can see, like I said, 1995, they had this. There's the pond down here, and they call that the TDA-4 which it was a pond. And it was the only lined pond at the time. Next slide, please.

J0 akwe'4 da n0[9 nighei n1h1st'47ts'1adah d00 bi'aan n1h1st'47 d00 bi'aan ashdla' d33' haalwod dishn7. 1kwe'4 t'0 sik3, d77 t0' 47TDA-4 dei[n7, 47 t0. T'11 d77t'47t0' biyaa di' azkaad n7'44' 77d33'. N11s n11n1.

Just some dates about when milling ceased in '82. '87, there was a closure reclamation plan. And then in 1989 is when they first found the contamination that was detected down along Chamokane Creek called western seep area.

Tseeb7diin d00 bi'aan naaki d00 bi'aan tsosts'id yihaah d33' 47 ha'ag44d ni' ko dzaa d00 k'44' d7y4 doo gi naal tsos bik11' gi naa nish nii'nil da'di

dool k1[biniy4. N1h1st'47ts'1adah d00 bi'aan tseeb7diin d00 bi'aan n1h1st'47yihah d33' Chamokane t0 n79n7g77b22h g00 t0' b11 da ha dzidii biih d77chx'aal 1 go ha da des 88' 47e'e'aah j8biih dii chx'1[gi bi dii' n7.—western seep area.

And then in '92, the Dawn Mining asked to place offsite uranium mill tailings in TDA-4. Washington Department of Health who has been delegated authority by NRC to handle the sites agrees with the stipulation that groundwater remediation began. So next slide, please. So there you can see quite a bit of change at the site.

! 1d00 n1h1s t'4 diin d00 bi'aan naaki yihah d33' Dawn b1 ha da' ag44d TDA-4 t0 sik1n7gi [eetsoh bi[[eezh ha has geed7g77biih ya hi doo' g44[nihi d77 niid. Washington j7Ats'7s Bik'i' ad4s t'99' d66' Na' a nish 7g77NRC koj8' yei n711 kwe'4 a[gha' di doo t'11[gi t'11' daats'7 saad bee' a[gha' dee t'1n7g77 t'11'iko t'4 doo da go t0' h7g771h1n7go biih da deezh ch'aal7g77b22h ni dool zho[. N11s n11n1. Kwe'4 47 t'11 y4ego [ah go' 1h00t'44 go haz1.

They started pumping water out of TDA-4 and made some pond liners in the north of there. And then they also started pumping water from the contaminated wells down along the creek at that contamination plume and putting it up on site and trying to deal with water which was a tough act for Dawn Mining as it is dealing with water in the northwest where meteoric water sometimes outpaced the amount that you could evaporate out of the ponds. The buildings started being removed, and that was all going to go to TDA-4.

! 1d00 TDA-4 t0 si k1n7g77ha da yii[t'ood go yaa n7dii kai, d00 t'0 biy11 di ni da' a[kaad go 1dei l44h go yini daal nish n1hook'os j7go. ! ad00 t1 b22h g00 [eetsoh bi deezla' biih da deezh chx'aal y66h doo chx'a[7g00 t0 ha da yi[t'ood go yaanaa kai, d00 ni dei ch'22h naaltsos bikaa'gi ndi t0 doo' b1 y1'1sh sh0o da Dawn

1kwi7b1 ni da'anish7g7, t0 t'11' ni'asdz11n bik11' d00 danaa na' g00 doo y1'1shood da bina' anish gi t'00 n11 dl33[go doo n11 tsaah da, Kin naaz nil7g7t'11 dao n7[d00 TDA-4 j8' biih doo' n7[go.

And they were going to put additional waste into TDA-4. And then so they started taking also waste or filter cake from Midnite Mine from their water treatment process and putting it into TDA-4 as they got that approval. They did not continue to put any offsite waste onsite. Okay. Next slide.

T'11 bil11hj8' t'11 dool4'4 tsx'iil z47[ah n11n1 '11j8' biih hi doo' n7[ha'n00h '11j7baa na'aldeeh. B1 bee l3'1zl99' go Midnite j7ha'ag44d d66' d0' [eetsoh [a' da b77 oh y66h da akwe'4 t0 TDA-4 Siy9n7gj8' tsx'iil z47' d00' ak'ah be nida'azh nish7g7 doo n7 da di'ee[ii kwe'4 t0 si y99h n78' biih g0yaa yah da hii g99h. { a' [eetsoh [eezh bi[hada has geed y66' 47t'1adoo 1k0 yaa daaz l99' da. H1 g00sh99h. n11s n11n1n.

And here you can see TDA-4 is capped over. And now they've got a couple of the other ponds. They're evaporating water, and they've created another pond down to the south of there. EP-6 we call it, which is four cells, about 30 acre feet of water each.

Kwe'4 TDA_4 k'ad bi[yaa'az3. &nda t0 naakigo n11n1s g99h y11 n7n11 dii kai.T0 ha da yi[t'ood go y11 l99 go n47[tsaah, d00 sh1di'11hj7 go t0 [a' dah n11n1s g99go' 1n11 da yiidlaah. D77 47EP-6 da bidii'n7. Ako k'ad d99' go t0 da hi d4 y99h, t1diin k4yah az3= [a' a d44seez 77 d44 t'32 go sik3h bee wolta' go—30 acre feet of water.

You can start to see. They're starting to grab just topsoil from around the site to do reclamation over the other ponds. So now we have contaminated mill tailings. We have a liner on top that had ponded water.

K'ad kod00 da n0[9 T'0 t'11 na'n7e'dii 1k11' di [eezh7g7t'0 n11

da y7z7d go k00h t0 naaz k1n7g00 yik11'gi bii'j8k4yah bik11' gi k'44' di dool y44[go' a deil l44h. D77 47[eesoh [eezh bi[ha has geed y66' b7s'1 das 4l bi deezla' biih da deez ch'aal, T0 naaz k1n7g77bik11'gi bik'7da'asti' ndi t'11' t0 da naazk3.

And now we filled that. And now we have a liner on top. And so we have a number of situations happening. You can kind of see up in the upper right side the -- in 2009 is when they found another plume flowing straight north.

K'ad 477 bii' h11 d1'deel bin. &nda bik11' d66' d0' bik'4'4sti'. D7kw7sh99 a[22'1t'4ego kwe'4 1hoon77[k'ad. Nosh 1aj7go w0dah di, daats'7daah9— Naaki di di77 y1zh7d00 bi'aan n1h1st'47yihah d33' [eesoh bi deezla' [ahgo t0 biih n11 d77chx'aal go n1hook'0s j8 go bi[n11 n7l98go ha n11 deel99.

And so that site there, we call it the lower north area. And it came from the ore stockpile area. Like I said, in '09 they found it and come to find out it was higher contamination into the creek than even the western seep.

Kwe'4 d77 477 N1hook-s w0yahj7 go da bi dii'n7. D77 [eesoh hasht'eh daalyaa go' 1kwe'4 yist['in7g77bits'33' d66' doo ch'a]. Naaki di di77 y1zh7 d00 bi'aan n1h1st'47yihah d33' [eesoh bi deezla' t'11 y4ego bi dziil go t0 biih d77 ch'aal nighei e'e'aahj8 go h7g77bil11h di bi dziil go doo ch'a].

But they found it. The contamination came in. It was fractured ore body. And they could -- it would mobilize, set in the soil. And because when they did the cleanup, they went down so far and found out that there wasn't actually continued to be contaminated.

Hadeel99 aoo'. Biih d77 ch'aal l1. [eesoh ts4 bi[haadas geed&g8 1t'4el1. ! kondi t'11' 1k00h t1[t['11h j8 [eezh yii yi kai da ni daaz go. D00 1kwe'4 hash t44h1l yaah7g77biniinaa d00 ts'8d1 n7z11d g00 t1[t['ahj8 biih d77ch'1al da l1.

But the groundwater was. So it had actually mobilized, went straight to groundwater, and is slowly moving towards Chamokane Creek as opposed to everything north of on the reservation flowing to the south. It's a very, very transmissive aquifer and very productive.

Ndi t0 ni' t['11h di da naazy7n7g77 47 biih d77 ch'1al l1. Ndi t'11' 1kwe'4 t'0 t0 bi[dasy7sil99 d00 ni't['11h di t0 j8' biih d77 n11d l1, ako hazh00' 1go Chamokane t0 n7n7g77 bich'8 go noh s44[, 48n1hoo k-s j8go bi[n79nihi k4yah d00, [a' 47sh1di'11h j8 go t0 da n79nihi k4yah d00. T'11'1yis7l3'7t0 d00 y4ego bitse' go haal t'ood.

You see a hatchery just to the north of this mill site. And that's a state hatchery. And there's a tribal hatchery just to the west, the other building that you see there. Both are spring fed and raise salmon species. So next slide, please.

N1hook-s j8 go' 477 [00' haalee[kwe'4 [eetsoh daak'11 n7'4' gi bi[haz1. { 00' haalee[7g77 47ndtsaa go ha hoo dzoh7g77b7. B7k1g7Yish t['iizhii d0' [a' [00' hei[ee[477koj7go e'e'ahh j7kin s832 n7g77. ! 1j7 477dzi[d66' t0 ch'7h daaz l9n7g77 biih y719 Trout yi[n7n7g77t'47agh1 nil t'3h. N11s n11n1.

A couple of things that were happening in 2001. Like I said, they put the filter cake on site, and they also explored some bioremediation at the wells and did that for a number of years and found that that did not work as well. So in '08, they ceased doing any bioremediation at the site.

Naaki di m7l y1zh7 d00 bi'aan [1a'ii yihaah d33 naaki go 1hoodzaa. Bee nihi[hweshne' d77 ak'ah [izhin7 da nes k'eeh go koj8' ni da yiizhjaa' dishn7, t'11' dool4'4 ni'asdz11n bik11' g00 da hin1anii bee bi' oonish go n1lzhooch go, chooz8d kwe'4, doo hazh0'0 naalnish da l1. ! 1 d00 Naaki di m7l y1zh7 d00 bi'aan tseeb77yihah d33' t'0 nahj8 k0yaa.

2010, like I said, they covered the TDA and that was the end of waste accumulation at the site. They created the EP-6 in 2013. Next slide. And there's, more or less, what it looks like today.

Naaki dim7l y1zh7d00 bi'aan neezn1 yihah d33' TDA t0 dah naaz y9h n44h do' bik11' gi bik'I' da'asti' go tsxiil z4711j8' bi[yan11' 1h7g7d0' ni' k0 dzah. EP-6 47Naaki di m7l y1zh7t1ts'1adah d33' 1lyaa, N11s n11n1. T'0 k0 nool nin k'ad.

You can see EP-6 where there's the last remaining water body. And they're getting -- they've been mandated by Department of Health that they've got to get that water out of there because the pond isn't high enough and Department of Health doesn't want to be managing that. So they have a deadline here.

EP-6 yi[n7n7g77 t0 da si y7n7g77 47t'11' 47d4y1 k'ad. Department of Health d66'—Ats'7s Bik'i' Ad4st'99' da'7n7sh7g77yee ni deel eez, d77t0' da dahi d4 y98go' 1da[e'7g77n1hg00' tsx'ii] go k0[44h d77niid, n71 d66' t0 siy7n7g77k'ad kwe'4 t0 danaaz y7n7g77nihi ts'33' bitsis doo goh, nih7 477doo nih1 n7l99' da doo bi' doo' niid. K'ad 47bich'8oolki].

And so they've done a few things of putting liners on top of the water -- of the ponds to collect meteoric water. So that could just be shed off early in the spring as they begin their evaporation process the next season. So as you kind of look at a lot of the sample sites, you can see all the yellow dots there.

T'0 t0 da dahi d4y7n7g77 bik11' d66' go bik'7 da'asti' go ahal txin7g77bik11'j8n1hdleeh go d22n go t'0 ahj8' ko n1liih t0 yah daal 98go n7n1n1 tsaah 144h bi[n11 hoolzhish doo. D7kw7sh99h bi[nahaz1 kwe'4 d77daal tsoii' h7g77.

Some of the wells that are on the site, it is very well monitored with a series of wells around the site. We feel like they have a

good characterization of the site and what's going on with the contamination. Go ahead. Next slide. And here's a slide of just showing the different plumes.

D77 47t0 b1'ada' as go'7g77naaznil kwe'4, d77bi n1a g00' 47[a' t0 b1'an11 da'as go' go bee naal kah k00h. T'11' y1't'44h go' 1da'jiilaah niidzin kwe'4 [eetsoh bideezla' b1't'4 t0 bihi di chx'a] go '1h1n7 go naalkah. N11s n11n1. D77kwe'4 '47t0 [eetsoh bi deezla' b1't'4' biih da deezh ch'aal7g77da neeh s44h j8' go naal kah.

When I say the western seep area, it's off to the west towards our tribal -- below our tribal hatchery, it dumps in. There's some wetlands that the seeps flow into. And then on the lower north area is where it's flowing in up there.

E'e'aahj7 t0 biih das ts'3' bi dish n7n7 g77 47 nihi Din4'4 bi[00' haalee[gi e'e'ahj7 go yaa go, 11di biih n1 goh. T'11' akwe'4 d0' t'11' y4ego hodi t['44' go bi[haz1 1kwe'4 d0' biih das ts'2'. &nda w0yah gi n1hook-s j8' go d0' biih dasts'2'.

So because the -- you look at this site and before you drop from the mill site down to the creek, there's a bluff, a steep bank. And the point of compliance is up above on that bluff. And them not being able to meet that, they asked and Washington Department of Health agreed, to let them go ahead and start an ACL, an alternative concentration limit process.

Biiniinaa—kwe'4 n0[9 '1ad00 yaa go n0[9 n11n1 d77 [eetsoh daak'1a n7t'4 y66' d00 t0 n79n7g77, 1kwe'4 ndtsaah go ts4 bi[n7zaad g00 bi[ha das k'id t'00y0 bi[bikooh. Ts'7d1 '11d00' 47 Bi B44 Haz1anii bee' oonish, 477 ts4 ha daaz1h7 doo w0sh d66'. Ch'44h 1deil98 go t'0 Ats'7s Bik'i'Adest'99' d00 '1dei y7 d77 niid, t'0 [eetsoh bi deezla' bee naalkah7g77 ACL yi[n7n7g77bee' da diil nish ya' daa n7, b1 daats'7bee l3h.

And that's been a number of years, and we're still in that process now. And so the next few slides, I'm just going to talk about kind of where we're at with the tribes, our take, and our analysis of the ACL process and what that means for us. So next slide, please. So this is the western seep area.

D77 t'11 d7kw7sh9h bin11 hai a[d0' t'ah dii bi ni deil nish a[d0'. K0d00' naal kid7a[k44' n1n1s nil7g77 47baa ni deil nish7g77bee nihi[n11 hashne' doo, nihi Din4'4, naanish 1da doo n7 g00, n7 da niil9' gi d00 baa niy1 deil ti' g00 da d77 ACL yi[n7n7g77, j0' 47t'11 dool4'4 bi deezla b1'1t'4 '1da neelt'4 go t'11 dool4'4 biih didoo chx'a[gi naskid go bee b11 h0 ch8 h7g77choo'9gi' 11h yi[n7, 471 heit'4ego nihi b0h0 n44 dz1 d77kwe'4 nihi Din4'4 bi[haz1agi. N11s N11n1. D77 47e'e'aahj8 go t0 biih y7 ts'3'7g7at'4.

And as you can see whether that was removal of groundwater caused some reductions. But look at the center graph there for, like, GW-1B. There was a spike that dropped. And now you can look at the numbers.

Ako kwe'4 nit['11hdi t0 dasi y7n7g77leetsoh bi deezla' b1'1t'e baa di n7chx'aal go t0 yi chx'2'7g77haal t'ood go t'11' 1t'4 t0 h7g77 yaa k0 dzaa. Kwe'4 n0[9h, GW-1B gi, bik'ih sinil bee b44 h0zin7g77t'11[1'77dzoh bee yaa k0 dzaa l1. D00 t'11 w0lta'7g77d0' n0[9h kwe'4.

And it really isn't continuing to drop. They're still increasing over time. You definitely look at groundwater 21A. That's an increasing trend. That's a little bit lower down on the site. So we're still seeing some wells here that are increasing concentrations on the western seep area. Next slide, please.

Doo' 47t'11h yaa go yilkid da ndi '1t'4, t'11' t0 n7n1 h1 dleeh ndi'

1t'4 bi| hool zhish go. Kwe'4 '4721A da n0[9h. D77 47deigo' t'11 na'nool 22[go bi| hool zhish. Koj7 go' 47 t'00y0 t0 yaa go' anool 22[go yit'9h. 1ko [a' t0 b1'1 da'as go'7g77diego' da'neel 22[go b44 h0zin kwe'4 t0 bihi h7ts'3'7g77. N11s n11n1.

This is the lower north area. This is kind of the hottest -- it's just a graph showing the highest concentrations in the groundwater right around the site where they stockpiled the ore. And in this process, you can also look at the three wells that were picked that we choose.

D77 477woyahj7go Nahook-s j7 1t'4. Kwe'4' 477ts'7d1' agh1a go [eetsoh bi deezla' b1'1t'e' t0 nit['11h dih7g77biih d77chx'aal y4egho w0 dah di na'a[kid j0' kwe'4 haz1n7g77 47[eetsoh daak'1n7g77yist['in. Naanish bee' oon7sh7g77 dah n0[9h kwe'4 t11'go t0 b1'a' ool go'7g77bini' doonish biniy4 bik'i' diil nii'.

And definitely, you can see there's increasing concentrations of that uranium plume heading towards the creek. And subsequently when the ACL was chosen, they picked sites that were off to the north and had very low concentrations. And so we definitely pointed that out.

Kwe'4 n11 n0[9h, d77[eetsoh bi deezla' b1'1t'e' t'11 b44 h0zini go t0 n77n7g77bich'8 go [eetsoh bi deezla' noots44]. ACL t0' bee ni doolkah ho doo'niid d33' j0 N1hook-s j8 go da n7da hwii dii'3, 11j7go doo ts'7d1 [eetsoh bi deezla' biih d77 ch'aal7j8 go da nin1l kah doo ha'n00h. 1kwe'4 bee ho[da hwiilne'.

The Department of Health's contractor consultant pointed that out as well. Next slide. And also part of that ACL process was a model that was conducted. And the red dots here are actual data, and the blue line is what they modeled and said, well, this is where it was at.

Ats'7s Bik'i' Ad4st'99 d00 da'7n7sh d00 d0' yeeh ho| hoolne'. N11s n11n1. ACL bee na'al kah 7g77 binaj8 kwe'4 naanish n4198 go j0 bee' oonishgi. Kwe'4 [ichxii' go dah daal zh7n7g77 b4 n1l k11'7g77'adaat'4 d00 y1 go doot['izh7g77 47

bee na'azh nish7g77naaltsos bik11' nii' nilig71t'4, kwe'4 [eetsoh bi deezla' b7 neel 22d
ACL choo'8go '47kwe'4 naskid ha'nooh.

And it's decreasing. And they would like to say that the plume is decreasing and therefore it's becoming -- it's stable and those numbers are good to be transferred over to the Department of Energy. But we look at that and say, well, if you took the actual data and then you moved it over on your model, if you kind of basically looked like you're just climbing right up to the top, there's not a decreasing trend here at all.

Yaago n11ki| daan7 1ko. J0 yaa go n11ki| go biniinaa' 47t'11'
[1h7gi si|kid k'ad 47DOE bich'8 k0n44h doo ho doo'niid. T'11 nih7 da neel99 d77
ACL bee'00nish7g77, d77bee'oo nish7g77koj8 go naaltsos bik11'gi nii' nil go' 471dan4el
t'e'7g77t'0 deigo yilki| n7l477bik11'j8 deigo yilki|, doo yaa go n11ki| da da bi dii'niid
1kwe'4.

And so we may be at the first part of their model. But we're definitely not decreasing at this site. Next slide. And here's this. We call this oxbow area. This is where -- this is some ponded area. That blue checkered area is actually ponded. We call it an oxbow. Whether it was an oxbow of the creek at one time, we don't know. It's up for debate.

Bee ni da'azh nish 7g77t0 biih da hi deez ch'aal gi bee b7 da' neel
22'7gi daats'7 nih7 a[ts4 da neel99. Kwe'4' 477 d77 [eetsoh bi deezla' t0 biih da deezh
ch'aal7g77 doo yaa go n1'nool 22[da kwe'4 haz1n7gi. N11s N11n1. Kwe'4, kwe'4' 477
N11 n1zl9—oxbow da bi dii'n7. Kwe'4' 47 t0 da naaz y9h. \$77 1k00h y1 go da
doot['izh7g77 477t0' da naazy9h. N11 n1zl9—oxbow da bi dii'n7. T'11'1kwe'4 daats'7
naan1zl98n7'66', h0laa. Baa'y1 da diil t'ih sh99 a[d0.

But in the springtime, water flows through this and actually comes out right there at STI-01. It can flow right into the creek. And they

wanted to sample fish and they wanted to sample bugs, the consultant company for the mining company.

Daan go kwe'4 t0 ch'44h da nah d00 nighei STI-01 J8 Ch'44h daa goh.. K0d00' n7477t0 n77n78' biih n1 goh. Kwe'4 [00' d00 ch'osh da na da dool kah daan7d77b1 hada' as geed7g77b1 ni daal nish 7g77—consultant yi[n7.

And we said, okay, we'll let you sample fish in the creek and bugs. We want to go inside of this site sample. And so we did. They got paired samples.

T'11'1k0 da dii'niid, l3'7 [00' d00 ch'osh ni da[kah diiniid d77 t0 n77n7g77 bii' d00. Kwe'4 haz1n7gi [00' d00 ch'osh n1k1'7g77 da d7niil88] biniy4. ! ko dzaa. A[h22h n7n71a go nask11'.

And what you see here in this table are the samples that we took. They were right there next to us. Highest concentration we took, like I said, was 7,400 micrograms per liter.

D77kwe'4 naaltsos bik11'7g77 47nih7ni da'siil k1'7g77bik11'. Koj7 47 b7ni da'a[kaah. Ts'7d1 y4ego w0dah di ni da'a[kid nih7ni' siil k1'7g77, tsos ts'idi dim77 y1zh7 d00' bi'aan d9di neezn1 diin di 1[ts'7s bee 7neel22h w0lta'7g77—micrograms per liter bii l1.

Up at the Midnite Mine in Pit 3, it's about 9,500 micrograms per liter. So this is a pretty hot spot. And what they chose to use in their model was the number, as it says up here in the caption, is they used 15 micrograms per liter from Sites SH-1 and SH-5 which is a gross misrepresentation of the actual data and the risk that actually exists at the site. Next slide, please.

Nighei Midnite j7 ha'ageed 7g77 PIT 3 j7, d0' N1 hast'47di dim77 y1zh7 d00 bi'aan ashdla' di neezn1 diin b7ghah go d77 1[ts'7s bee 7neel22h

w0lta'7g7—micrograms per liter bii l1. T'11' ayis7baa hasti' gi si[kid. T'11' b7nombo w0yah di ni da'a[kid y66h t'11' 47 naaltsos bik11'gi' 1da diil n7[daa n7go yaa naa kaij0 kwe'4 bik11' a[d0' ashdla' ts'1adah 1[ts'7s7go bee'7 neel 22h7g7bee wolta'7g7—micrograms per liter yi[n7, 47SH-1 d00 SH_5 d00 nei[kid ha'n7go biih yid dzoh, d77 ts'7d1 doo'1k0t'4e da, j0' kwe'4 bi[haz1n7gi' 47 [eetsoh bi deezla' bee h00 chx'- 'y4ego d00 d00' 1ad00 d77bideezla' nida'a[kid7g7 doo' 11d00 n7 diil y1a da'. N11s N11n1.

So anyway, and the other thing that they picked on is -- that they picked up -- that we picked up on for sure is they want to put their point of exposure as far away from the contamination as they can. So they're at SW-9. You can see from the northern groundwater plume, lower north area, it's quite a ways downstream.

[ah go' y00 ch'7d 1n11 n1l yaa' 47y4ego [eetsoh bi deezla' w0dah go nida'a[kid7g7 bits'33' d00 nizaad di naaltsos bik11' gi kwe'4 '1t'4 daan7 go', d77 [eetsoh b deezla' doo ch'a[7g7 doo; 1adi da' 1lyaa. Nih7 47SW_9 di. J0 no[9h kwe'4 N1hook-s j8 go ni't[11 di t0 dahi d4y7n7g7 '477 t'11 n7zaad bita' gi d77 N1hook-s w0y1h bidii'n7n7gi bi[a[h22h sinil go, yaa go t0 n7n7g7bee.

We have issues with that, but we've also done some analysis using their same numbers. And it doesn't -- there's a problem with that. And then also in the western seep area, you can see that SW-4. Actually, it's downstream of the site.

D77yoo ch'7d 1da jii laah7g7doo nihi[y1'1 shood da, 1kondi t'11' 47 nombo w0yah di na'a[kid7g7 chi da j0s 88d y66h hazh0'0 1[h7n7 n11 dei dzoh go binaj8 n11 n44l99, doo' nizh0n7 go' a[h77 dzoh da hazh0'0 yaa halne' da. 11d00 e'e'aahj8 go d0' t0 biih das ts'3'7gi, '47 SW-4 1t'4. T0 h7g7 yaa go n79h [eetsoh bi deezla't0 y7y7[chx'- ' d00' 11j8.

That was a little closer. But still, it's the eastern bank. And the exposure is coming into the creek, and you can see it right at the bank. So next slide.

Bitá' doo nZ11d da' 11d00. Ndi ha'a'aah j8' go' t'1 b22h gi' 1t'4, 11d66' [eetsoh bi deezla' t1 b22h d00 wosh d66' go t11h y7 dii chx'aa], t1' b22h g00 n0[9h. n11s n11n1.

So essentially, Department of Health, we submitted our comments to them on the ACL. Neptune was their consultant. And we agreed with all of Neptune's comments and reiterated some of our -- I mean, and emphasized more of our own as well.

Ats'7s Bik'i' ! d4st'9' d00 da'7n7sh7g77bich'8hada'iis dz77 7g77baa da sii'nil kwe'4 ACL yi[n7n7g77bee' oonish gi doo' 1k0 daat'4eda diin7 go. Neptune w0ly4e go' 47 b1 ni daalnish kwe'4. Kwe'4 Neptune yee' 1daa da hool ne'7g77 d00 bik11' di nihi zaad n11 d7s ts'33', t'11 y4ego saad honii dl==h.

But we'd also like to point out in our comments that really under NRC guidance, the licensee cannot -- quote, it says, the licensee cannot rely on natural flushing beyond the point of exposure to either attenuate contamination or delay the implementation of corrective action programs. And essentially by picking a point of exposure site much downstream of the contaminated plume, they're doing exactly that. And so we definitely disagree with that and hope they realize that is not a possibility.

Nih7 d0' kwe'4 saad shi jaa' 7g77 1n7, NRC biyaa naanish bik'ehgo' 1doo n77 bii' di 1n7, naaltsos dah yo[tsos go bik'eh go'0o nish7g77 doo t'11 dool4'4 bini jilnish7g77t'0 biih dii chx'aal go bee y7ch'o'7g77t'0 t'11' 1y1h7go' 1j744h da, ts'7d1 t'11' nZh diil1h7gi d00' 1da neelt'4'7g77 t'11' 1k0t'10 baa ho jilnih. J0 d77 binaj8' bee d11 chx'o'7g77 bee hasht'44h doolp n77. T'0 b0h0ln7h gi kwe'4 biih d77

ch'aal jin7 go t'11 bil11h di da bi'oh gi da '477 doo; 1k0t'4e da, j0 d7t0 n7n7g77b22h gi naalkah, d00 h11 j8' g0osh9h biih d77 ch'aal 7g77 nooh ts44[doo. Ts'7d1 doo nihi[bide[t'44d da. H0 d0' doo' 1k0t'4e da daats'7 da ji d7n00h z99].

Their point of exposure, as soon as it comes onto the reservation, is when that water comes through that south bank and comes onto the reservation. So anyway, and then one last slide right here. This is another human health, working on the risk analysis and the benefits analysis they did as part of the ACL requirement.

Ts'7d1 haa'7sh9h t0' b11 daha dzidii biih d77 ch'aal7gi b44h0zin doo, Sh1di'11h gi' t0 ch'7doo goh d00 koj8' nihi k4yah bii'j8' ch'7doo goh d00 nihi tah g00 n79d doo. ! ko kwe'4 d77 naalkid7 ak44' di h7g77, d77 b71' ashdla'ii bits'7s naalkah go t'11 dool4'4 b1't'e' 1daat'4h7g771h1n7go naalkah d77 ACL yi[n7n7g77bee' oonish go, b7a'shdla'ii b1 y1't'44h gi d00 doo b1 y1't'44h da doo gi n4l9h.

If you look at in the left-hand column, their analysis showed there was only 94 people. And 2004 dollars, that was worth 2,000 dollars. And the concentrations they used down at SW-9, a low number, not the high concentration.

Nosht[ahj7 go n0[9h, n44l99 go t'11 n1h1 t'4 diin d00 bi'aaan d99 b71'ashdla'ii yilt'4 n7 go naaltsos bik11'. Naaki di dim7l y1zh7d00 bi'aaan d99 yihah d33' b4eso h7g77naaki di dim7l y1zh7chooz8d. Biih da deez ch'aal 1da neel t'e'7gi nas kid7g77 SW-9 d00 b7 neel 22d7g77w0yah di si[kid, t0 doo w0dahdi ni da'a[kid7g77b44 h0zin&go y66h chooz8d da. T'11' a[tsohj8' 1y1h7go' 1daat'4h7g77 t'47 chooz8d go' 1da'jiilaa. Doo' 1k0t'44d da.

And you work down through their table and they come up to me and said, well, really for -- it would be, like, 1,400 dollars to 5,500 dollars would be the only benefits. And their analysis says, well, there are things we

could do. But that'd cost about 4.1 million.

Kwe'4 naaltsos bik11' shijaa' 7g77' 1h1n7go ni n1 jizh dzohgo doo' hazh0'0 a[h77 dzoh da d77b4eso binaj8' n4l99' go ndi da bi'oh, b71' ashdla' ii doo' yee' ak'ih jidl98 da doo d77 b4eso bee n4l99' gi t'11 [1h7di di m77 y1zh7 d00 bi'aan d99 di neezn1 diin d00 n747 ashdla' di dim77 y1zh7 t'11' 1kod7 go b7ashdla' ii b1 b0h0 n44h dz1an doo. B7 1daa n00h t'11 heit'4ego da 1n11 diil n7. B7j7go' 477ts'7d1 d99 di dim77 tsoh b77ghah go 1da b4eso a[h7 da yiizoh.

So what we did is we showed that really there's -- Chamokane Creek, just like any part of the reservation, is open to all Tribal members to use. Those that live there, also decedents and spouses also can use that water body. We calculated based on 2018 dollars.

Kod00' t'11'y777' akwe'4 haz1a gi choo'7n7g77 binaj8' n4l98 go n7n11 dasii dzoh, j0 d77Chamokane t0 n77n7g77, nihi k4yah bii' g0ne'4 ch'8n77, t'11'1t'4 nihi Din4'4 chiyo[7. ! kwe'4 k44h at'7n7g77, d00 da bik'47 d00 yi[da'a y4h7g77 da t0 ch'iyo[9h. ! ad00 naaki di dim77 y1zh7 d00 bi'aan tseeb77ts'1a dah yihah7g77b4eso bee w0lta' go ni dasii dzoh kwe'4 h00 ch0'7gi binaj8' t'11 bi'oh.

And then we also used a maximum uranium concentration at that SW-9 site. And just by changing those numbers, you can easily see that if they were to do some remediation, that it would definitely -- if you did the cost benefit analysis just under that scenario, it would pay. But if we look at actually the exposure at the bank which is in the right column with everything else staying the same.

SW-9 j8' [eetsoh bi deezla' 1 da n44lt'e' go biih da deez ch'aal7g77 ts'7d1 t'11'1n77 1da neel t'4h7g77bee w0lta' go ni das dzoh, w0dah di na'a[kid7g77. D77 w0dah di 1n44l33' di si[kid7g77bee w0lta' go t'11' b44 h0z7n7[ah go' 1dzaa d77 ni n1 da sii dzohgi, k4yah bik11' gi d00 t0' daa chx-' 7g77 hasht'44h dooln77 go nii n7[kid.

D00 b4eso bee w0lta' go kwe'4 bee bi ni' doo nishii nidash ch'22' go b4eso b7da has t['00h bee' w0lta' go da n44l99', 477 11j7go' 477 l3'7b4eso n1ly44h doo, 1kondi ts'7d1 t1 b22hgi [eetsoh bi deezla' t0 biih da deezch'aal7 d00 bee n4l98 go d0' nosh1aj7 go n0[9h [ah j8' t'11 doo [ah go'1 n1ln4h4.

But the concentration at the bank is 193 picocuries per liter coming out into the creek. It's upward over – anywhere from 20 million to 80 million dollars. So doing remediation is something that still we are looking at from the Tribal standpoint.

T1 b22hdi' 47 193 picocuries per liter yi[n7 bee i'neel 22h 1[ts'7s7 go yee y0[ta' d7[eetsoh bi deezla' 1 da n4el t'4' t0 biih da deez ch'aal gi d00 t'ah biihi di' ch'aa[go. D7 yee' bil11h di d00 bitsis 1 da n44lt'e' k'ad b4eso binaj8 n4l98 go naadiin d00 tseeb77 di dim77 tsoh b77 ghah di b4eso naal kid t0 y7ch-'7gi. Nih7 47t'11 t0h7g77 nih1 ni dool zhoo[dii'n7 nihi Din4'4 bi[siiz9

We hope Department of Health is considering that there's things that could be done. That really it's not -- this site is not ready to be turned over to Department of Energy. I would say that both of these sites are actually contamination that existed from prior practices.

! ad00 Ats'7s Bik'i'ad44st'99 da'7n7sh d00 d0' kwe'4 1n1 h00t'i' gi bi nin1' doon7sh n7zin a[d0'. D7 kwe'4 haz1n7g77 t'ah doo Department of Energy bich'8 ko dool n77 da t'ah dii doo b77 ghah da. Kwe'4 haz1n7g77 t'ah nah d66' ni da'azh nish7g77 11d66' k4yah d00 t0 daa ch-' y66h t'ah dii d0 bihinii d44h go bi[hool zhish.

I mean, anything they've done from TDA-4, we have picked up in any sampling. But it was when they put mill waste right on top of the ground and the ore stockpile came and was just put right on top of the ground. And so anyway, I appreciate the time that was given to me and to share this with you. Thank you.

T'ah dii ni da'ilkah kwe'4 TDA-4 d00 nidool kahii n1 hi diil y4.
 J0 t'aa' 1kwe'4 [eetsoh bee daak'1h7g77k4yah bik11' gi' 1lyaa, d00' 11d00 t'aah [esh
 ta gi [eetsoh daa k'1= t'11' 1kwe'4 [esh tah d00 naan1s t['in t'11' 1k0t'4h7go. Akondi
 kwe'4 sha' deet'1n7g77baa'ah4 nisin d00 kwe'4 hane' bee nihi| hwesh ne'. Ah4hee'.

CHAIRMAN HANSON: Thank you, Mr. Crossley. That was fascinating. Next, we'll hear from John Lubinski. He's the director of NRC's Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards. John?

CHAIRMAN HANSON: Ah4hee', Mr. Crossley. T'11' 1yis77shi|
 y1't'44h go nihi| hw7nil ne'. ! kone'4' 477 John Lubinski nihi| n11 ho doolnih.
 Naat'1anii ni|9NRC Office of Nuclear Materials Safety d00 Safeguards gi bi naa nish.
 John?

MR. LUBINSKI: Great. Good evening, Chairman, President Nez, Commissioners, and all of our guests this evening. Glad to be here with an opportunity to speak to you. My remarks this evening will focus on lessons learned from the remediation of conventional uranium mill sites. Next slide, please.

MR. LUBINSKI: Nizh0n7. Y1't'44h go' 7773, Al32 j8 da s7n7
 d1h7g77, Naat'1anii Nez, d00 bi| da na h7s7n7t'1n7g77, '7nda' aad66' ni haa hiso kai h7g77
 da. Shi| y1't'44h kwe'4 n7y1, nihi ch'8 ha des dzih bin iy4. { eetsoh ha das geed bi|
 nahaz1a g00 k4yah ni daal zhoo h7g0 bi ni da'anish gi l3'7b7da hwiil 33'7g77 bee nihi|
 hashne' doo. N11n1 n1s.

The NRC has a well-established program for regulatory oversight of uranium mill sites through decades of rulemaking, licensing, and oversight experience since the passage of the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978, or UMTRCA. We have built a program of robust requirements for decommissioning, reclamation, groundwater protection, and

oversight to ensure safety and protection of public health and the environment. The regulations in 10 CFR Part 40, Appendix A establish technical, financial, ownership, and long-term site surveillance criteria for tailings or waste systems.

T'11 nah d66' hool zhish go h0[dzil go nihi naanish [eetsoh haag44d j7b7sil10 niidl99go neil nish B44 Haz1anii '1l7n7gi, Naaltsos Bik'eh go' ni'doo nish gi bee l3' ni' ii leeh gi, d00' [eetsoh haag44d gi [eetsoh bits'1n7 daazh ch'ih7g7 bik'i' 1d4st'99 B44 Haz1anii n1h1t'47ts'1adah d00 bi'aan tsosts'idiin d00 bi'aan tseeb7 yihah d33 '1lyaa choo'7 go—UMTRCA yi[n7. Nihi naanish Bi Bee Haz1anii bi y1zh7 bidziil go' 1 deil yaa, a[tsoh ha'ageed gi nida'azh nish go t'11'dool4'4 t11 dao n7l gi baa hal zhish go bik'eh go' 1'dool n7l gi, k4yah bik11; gi k'44' d7 y4 gi da, ni't[1ah di t0' doo ch-[98 gi b11 j4'7l n1a gi, d00 baa'at'9 hat'7gi, d00 B7a'ashdla'ii d00 ni'asdzaan bich'at'7hat'9gi. B44 Haz1anii 10CFR Part 40 yi[n7 1kwe'4 B4st[= A gi nidani t[ah go bee bi'doo nish, b4eso d00 nee'nij8 bik'i' adest'99 doo gi y1 yis[1 d77 [eetsoh bi[[eezh ha das geed hasht'eh n1l n44h gi.

Methods for uranium recovery include heap leach, conventional uranium milling, and in situ recovery. I will note that today the in situ recovery method is the most commonly used by operating facilities in the United States. The conventional uranium milling process generates mill tailings that require proper and safe disposal.

A[22'1da t4ego [eetsoh ha daa g44d, [a' t0 bee [eetso h7g7 bigh1 h1lee], [a' 47 [eetsoh [eezh bi[haa geed d00 da nitsaah7g7 n11 daa k'1h d00 [eetsoh dil kon7g7 hash t'eh daalne', [a' 47t'11 [eeyi'di ts4 baa' ada'a' nil go t'11' 11di n1 hi di lee[go ba ho n7'i' --in situ yi[n7. Kwe'4 ashdla' diin k4yah a[hii' sinilig77 d77 in situ bi dii'n7n7gii y4ego [eetsoh ha da'a geed d7g7 chi yo[9h. T'11 nah d66' [eetsoh [eezh bi[ha da g4d7g7 47 [eetsoh n11 daak'1a gi d00 [eezh bi[haa das gee d7g7 B44

Nahazlanii bik'eh go nih go00 k0 daal ne'.

This slide shows the typical steps encountered during the life span of a conventional mill. My discussion focuses on the last three steps shown on the right side of the figure: decommissioning, license termination, and long-term care. In discussing the remediation and clean-up of conventional mills, it should be noted that UMTRCA established two separate but related programs.

Kwe'4 t'11 nahd66' [eetsoh [eezh bi| ha da g4d7g77 47 [eetsoh n11 daak'1a gi d00 [eezh bi| haa das g4d7g77 h0l= . Kwe'4 baa hashne' dooh7g77 47 kwe'4 a[k44' hon7 1n7g77 1k4edi t11' go sinil7g77 baa yashti' doo nosh1anj7 go sinil, a[tsoh ni da'azhnish go t'11 doole'4 t11 dao n7 gi haz1, naaltsos bik'eh go ni da'azhnish7g77 d00'798 g00 1n7daal ne' gi, d00 neenij8' baa'1h1 y3 d00 bik'i' 1d44s99 gi. Kwe'4 baahashne' go Bee Hazlanii UMTRCA 47 naaki go a[22' 1t'44go [eetsoh k4yah bee d11 ch- ' g00 bee' oonish hasht'e dooln7 gi.

Title 1 of UMTRCA is focused on remediation and clean-up of sites that had been abandoned as of 1978. Under Title 1, DOE is responsible for the remediation actions at the abandoned sites and NRC provides oversight. Title 2 of UMTRCA is focused on sites that were still active in 1978 or new sites that were licensed thereafter.

{ a' Title 1 yi[n7 t'11' UMTRCA Bee Hazlanii bi| n7'i' 477 hash t'44ho dool n7 gi d00 k4yah ni dool zho| gi bee' oonish d7 [eetsoh ha das geed7g00 n1h1t'47 ts'1a dah d00 bi'aan tsosts'id diin d00 bi'aan tsee bii d33' bik'ihoo noo dzood7g77 t'47 b1. D77 Title 1, 47 DOE b71 k'eel y1' 11j7 k4yah da ch- h7g77 neidish shooh, NRC 47 bi sil10 ni l98 go bik'ih d44z99 k4yah yid ch- ' gi yi naal nish. Title 2 t'11' UMTRCA Bee Hazlanii bi| n11 n7i' 47 n1h1s t'47 ts'1adh d00 bi'aan tsosts'id d00 bi'aan tseeb7 d00 w0sh d66' yihah7g77 t'11 dii [eetsoh b1 ha daa g44 d7g77 1yis77

yik'ih deez99.

The licensee is responsible for decommissioning and reclamation of these sites as Title 2 sites with the NRC or an agreement state providing oversight. I'll note that an agreement state is a state that is entered into an agreement with an NRC and has assumed responsibility for the oversight of uranium recovery licensees within that state. Once a disposal site has met all applicable standards, the NRC or the agreement state will terminate the license and the disposal site will be transferred to DOE for long-term care.

Naaltsos Bik'eh go ni da' doo nish7g77 1yis77 da yo[tsos7g77 b71 k'eeh sil1' kwe'4 b1 h1'a g4d7g77 a[tsoh b1 ni da'azh nish go naaish bi[ha z1n7g77 t'11 dool4'4 bee ni da'azh nish7g77 t'11 yoo'n77] doo gi, d00 k4yah bik11' gi n1l zhoooh doo gi d77 Title 2 B44 Haz1anii bik'eh go NRC da d00 da H0tsaa go Hahoo dzoh j7 da bi sil10 ni l98 go. { a' H0 Tsaa Ha da has dzo h7g77 t'11 sh7 ha da' az geed 7g77 bi sil10 deesh [ee[n7go' a[gha' di t'11h 47NRC t'11 bi yi[a[gha' di t'1ah. K4yah bik11' gi ha da'as geed7b1 ha da'as geed7g77 n47 shooh. K4yah bi[haz1a' gi [eetsoh bi deezla' n1h g00 k0 dooln77] gi a[tsoh b44 da ho z88h go d77 naaltsos bik'eh go ni da'azh nish7g77 doo 798 da' 1188h d00 k4yah bik11' gi n11l zhoooh y66h 47 DOE bil1 k'eh di t'11h d00 nee' nij8' yik'ih d44z99 [eeh.

The NRC continues oversight of DOE during the long-term care of these sites. Next slide, please. This slide shows the various stages of a conventional uranium milling site. The top left image is a historical photo of the Rio Algom Ambrosia Lake Title 2 site in New Mexico when it was operating.

NRC 47DOE yik'ih n11 des t'99 go' 1 h1lzhish, kod00. N11n1 n1s. Kwe'4'4' an11 n1l kid7g77 47 t'ah nah d66' [eetsoh ha daa g4d7g77 bee'onish 1t'4.

Nosht[‘ahj7 go w0 dah di’ 47 Rio Algom Ambrosia lake woly4e go [eetsoh haa geed n7te’7g77bi[haz1 Yoot0 ha hodzoh bii’ di’ 477Title 2 bik’4sti’ go ni da’azh nish.

The photo in the middle of the slide was taken while decommissioning and reclamation activities were in progress at the site. The photo on the lower right shows the mill tailings impoundment which is the main feature remaining at the site today. These photos have been included to provide an example of what occurs during decommissioning and reclamation and to show what the end state of a conventional uranium mill site looks like. Next slide, please.

D77 a[n77 gi’ eelkid7g77 47naa nishgi a[tsoh ni da’azh nish go t’11 dool4’4 t11d yoo’n7 d00 naa nish k4yah bi[haz1n7gi da hoo ch- ‘g00 hash t’44h dalne’ d00 k4yah n7daal zhooch d33’ 1t’4. Kwe’4 w0yah gi noosh1aj7go’ eelkid 7g77 t0 da hi d4 y7h7g77 t’47 t’ah dii ni da’azh nish gi sik3 d7798 di. D77 eel kid7g77 47 t’0 a[k44’ hon71n7g77 nihi[7shj11n 1ln44h biniy4. T’11 d’ oon7 gi d00 k4yah n1l zhooch go k0 t’44[eeh.

I would like to highlight three lessons learned related to decommissioning and long-term care. The first pertains to groundwater contamination. Most uranium mill tailing sites have brown water contamination as a result of mill activities that occurred prior to the more stringent requirements of our regulations today.

T11’ go’ 1yis77 kot’4ego’ oonish gi b7da hwiil33’ d00 koj8’ nee ni j8’ baa’1h1y32 doo gi d0’. A[32j8 47ni’t[11h di t0 da naaz y7h7g77yi chooh gi. { eetsoh yik’1a go bi[haz3=, d77’1kwe’4 t0 choo’7h7g77t’0 [ichxii’ yileeh go yi choh bii’ da’ di ch’a[, doo Bee Haz1anii d779’ hazh0’0 binaj8’ bee’oonish g00.

These sites utilized groundwater treatment and monitoring systems to ensure protection of public health and safety and the environment.

New sites must have a liner to prevent seepage and groundwater monitoring to detect seepage before it becomes a safety issue. The photo on the right shows a liner system under construction, and the photo on the left illustrates a liner for the tailings ponds to contain liquid.

Da'7n7sh g00 ni' t[11h di t0 da naaz y7n7g77 chi yo[9h d77 b71'ashdla'ii d00 ni'asdz11n baa h33h hasin biniinaa. T'11'1ko t'11 dool4'4 t0 doo bid44[n7n7g77 biyaa di sikaad go' 118h 1ko doo ni' bii' g0yaa t0' h1 biihi ni ts44s da d00 t'11' 1h1n7go n1 nel8h, t1h doo b11 da ha dzidii biih da di ch'aa[d33. Nosh1a j7 go' 47t0 b1 hash t'e hal n44h gi t0 biyaa di ni'7 kaad, nosh t[ah j7go' 47t0 biyaa di' az kaad go' b1' 1lyaa go t0' dah7d4y7h.

The site in the photo to the left also has a groundwater detection monitoring system to detect potential leakage. All current sites under remediation have groundwater monitoring systems to track the containment plume, ensure protection of the public health and resources, and in some cases to track the progress of active groundwater remediation. Next slide, please. The second lesson learned is innovation in cover designs.

Kwe'4 nosh t[ahj7go ha z1ago' eelkid7g77 d0' ni' t[1ah di t0 nei[kah7g77 binaa g00' adaaz1 t'11' h11'7da [eetsoh bi deezla' biih di doo chx'al7g77 nei[kaah. T'11' 1t'4 kwe'4 k4yah n1l zhoooh bee bi ni da'anish7g77 ni' t[1ah di t0 nei[kah7g77 bi na1 g00' adaaz1a go ni'di t0 [eetsoh bi deezla' b1'1t'4 biih d77 ch'aal go h11j8 go yil doh7g77, 7nda t0 al zhoooh bi da'7n7sh gi d0' nei[kaah, 1ko b7a'ashdla' d00 t'11 bi[b44 h0zin. N11s N11n1. Naaki g0ne' b0da hwiil 33'7g77 47 t'11 dool4'4 bi[yaa ni daalka1 d7g77 d00 bi[yaa naaznil7g77 1daal ne' gi b7da hwiil 33'.

Covers are used on mill tailings impoundments to limit radon flux and to minimize erosion. Many existing covers are resistive barriers that rely on a combination of low permeability soil layer which is to minimize

infiltration of water and limit emanation of radon and a rock layer to reduce the erosion from wind and water. The graphic on the left of this slide is a cross section of a resistant cover system.

T'11 dool4'4 bik'ih ni daal tih7 47 [a' [eetsoh daak'11 gi [eetsoh [eezh bi] ha da has g4d7g77ba'1t'e' –radon flux yi[n7bik11'gi n1hi di' ee[go t'11' akwii t0 bi] da naaz y9g00 choo'9 t0 bi yaa di naaz kaad go d00 chash k'eh da hi di' ee[da t'0 baa' ayo da hool nin g00 d0' choo'9 ! k'7h n7daalti'h7l3'7da' 47t0 doo bi d44[n7n7 1daat'4 t0 bi t['a1di ni daal kaad go doo bigh1 ni] ts'3' da d00 [eetsoh bitse'—radon yi[n7g77d0' bich'22h naaz kaad go doo h11 j8' go da biih n11 d7 ch'aa[da 7nda chash k'eh da bi ch'33h bee' baa'1t7h1 t'7h. Nosh t['ahj8' go naash ch'22'7g77'47t0 doo bid44[n7n7naa nii go jin4[9go' 1t'4.

In recent years, there's been an advancement and interest in evapotranspiration, or ET covers. ET covers contain a low permeability layer to limit radon emanation and a soil layer to store water and provide rooting material for vegetation. Water from rainfall or snowfall is stored within the soil until warmer or dryer weather evaporates the water or it is removed the soil through plant roots.

T'11' 1niid d33' d77 t0 doo bi d47[n7n7 choo'7 gi t'11 y4ego bi ni da'azh nish, siil d00 nanise' bik4 t['00l a[hi] naal nish go na'a[ts11h go bee' oonish – evaportranspiration yi[n7. ET d0 woly4. D77ET woly4h7g77t0' doo bi d44[n7d da d00 [eetsoh bi tse' –radon nei di] ee[7g77bi ch'22h si kaad go doo h11 g00 da hi di ch'a[da. T0 do bi d44[n7n7 47 [eezh bik11' j8' bi] nehe'ee[7g77 haleeh d00 bik11'j8' na[tin d00 zas da biih dih t[44' go hazla go ho nii doh go nanise' haleeh d00' nanise' j8' g0 t0 yiikaah y66h chi yo[9go a[tsoh nei] tsiih. K0t'10 naalnish.

The graphic on the right shows a cross section of an ET cover system. Either type of cover is permissible under the NRC regulations.

And selection of the cover depends on the specific parameters of the site. Both DOE and licensees are interested in utilizing ET covers at mill tailings impoundments.

Nosh 1aj7 go' ei' ET yi[n7n7g77 naanii go naash ch'22h go 1t'4. D77 t'11' a[ah choo doo'88] go NRC bi Bee Hazlanii bee l3. T0 doo bid44[n7n7 choo'ih gi sh99 47 chii doo'i[di' 1ho n7 tsoh gi bee b7 neel22h. DOE d00 B1 ni da'anish 7g77'47ET yi[n7n7g77y4ego chi yo[9h [eetsoh daak'1a g00 bi[honi' 32 gi t0 da naaz y99h g0.

Lastly, we are collaborating with our federal and state partners in making the license termination process more effective and efficient. Many conventional uranium mill tailing sites contain land owned by the Bureau of Land Management that must be withdrawn from the public use as part of the termination process. Recently, DOE has worked with the Bureau of Land Management to make this process more timely.

Ak4edi, W11shindoonii nii dl98nii d00 H0tsaa hada has dzoh j7bi[ni deilnish go d77b1 ni da'anish7g77—licensees bi naaltsos bik'eh go nida'azh nish7g77 t'11 tsx88] go b1 doo'888 da'—terminate '11l n77] go doo gi bi neil nish. BLM k4yah yik'ih d44z9'7g77bik11' g00 t'11 nah d66' [eetsoh hadas geed d00 daak'1an7t'44' d00 t'11' 1k00h [eetsoh [eezh bi[ha das geed7g77naazh jaa' a[d0' biniinaa d77k4yah bii' ni da'as geed7g77nahj8 ha da ha dz00h go naaltsos bik'eh go ni da'azh nish7g77 doo'798 da' adaal ne'. T'11' 1niid7go DOE BLM yi[naalnish go d77 11j7naal tsos bi'oonish gi yaa naash nish go bi[da hw44l zhish7g77hash t'e yiilaa.

In working with the agreement states, we have stressed the need to work on complex and challenging technical and regulatory issues early in the process. For example, we have been working with the State of Washington on their Dawn Site and the State of Wyoming on sites that are

nearing license termination. Turning to the future, any new licenses for conventional mill tailing sites must include the modern safety features required by the regulations.

H0tsaa hada has dzoh t'11 nih7kwe'4 b1 ni da'azh nish7g77 bik'ih d7n7i'99 go a[tsoh k4yah bik11'gi n7 da dool zhoo[n7n7g77 t'11 nida ni t['ah7g77 d00 bee haz1anii l3'7bik'ih da des diz7g77t'ah doo' a[tsoh ni da' anish d33' bineil nish go y1't'44h da bi diin7. Kwe'4 Waahington ndtsaa go ha hoo dzoh Dawn Ha'ag4d7gi d00 Wyoming k'ad d66' a[tsoh b1 ha da'ag44d bi ch'8 hool zhish go bi[ni deil nish go naaltsos b1 doo' 798 da' 1ln44h gi. Kod00 nee'nij8 [eetsoh haa g44d7g77 sh99 47h22h h3hasin bi[n7i'go naal tsos b4s t['00h 7nda naaltsos bik'eh go ni da'doo nish7g77 h11 hi ni d44h doo ko d00 n11s j8

The regulations address items such as siting, engineering controls to prevent spills or dam failures, liner systems, and groundwater monitoring systems. The NRC staff has developed publicly available guidance for review of new conventional uranium milling licenses and it's contained in a NUREG numbered 2126, and it's entitled Standard Review Plan for Conventional Uranium Mill and Heap Leach Facilities. This concludes my remarks this evening, and I look forward to our dialogue later in this presentation. Thank you.

Bee Haz1anii' 47 d77 '1yis77 yik'ih d4z99 kwe'4 naanish bi[haz1a gi, da'7n7sh bik'i' ad4st'99 gi t'11 dool4'4 t'11 doo bigh1 daaz l7n7, t'0 nah g00 y1 da hii kaah go da, t0 da da hi d4 y77 gi da b7gh1 daaz l98go, da dil chosh go da, t0 bi yaadi na'az kaad go, d00 ni t['11h di t0 binaa g00' t0 bee naal kah7 adaa z11h go nei[kah go. NRC j7 ni daal nish7g77 t'11 nah d66' [eetsoh ha daa g4d [eetsoh daak'1a gi bi naaltsos baa hes nil7g77 47NUREG 2126 woly44 go b44sh ni ts4s 1lyaah7g77 bii' di yis dzoh bee b44 h0zin7g77 47Standard Review Plan for Conventional Uranium Mill and

Heap Leach Facilities yiln7'1kwe'4 di[t'2sh and t'11ni 11d66' d7ni[99]. Sh7t'11 k0 n7
tsoh go kwe'4 nihi[hwesh ne' doo, 'aad66' sh99h na'7d7kid binaj8' a[hi[ni n11 da hwiil
ne' doo. Ah4hee'

CHAIRMAN HANSON: Thank you, John. Now we'll hear from Mr. Bill Frazier. He's the site manager for the Office of Site Operations out of the Office of Environmental Management at the Department of Energy. He comes down to us -- we gave him an opportunity to come home down from Golden, Colorado this evening. So Bill, the floor is yours.

CHAIRMAN HANSON: Ah4hee', John. K'ad 47Bill Frazier nihi[n11 h1lne' doo. A[32j8' da sid1 Office of Site Operations, Office of Environmental Management Department of Energy t'11' 47da'7n7sh7g77bii' bi[da haz1. Kodi nighan di n1n7d11h da bidii'n7 go, nigh47Golden, Colorado d66' kwe'4 nihaa n1 dz1. Bill ko di ni n11n1.

MR. FRAZIER: Hello, everyone. Good evening. (Translation of Native language spoken: Greetings), President Nez, (Translation of Native language spoken: [clan relation] grandson). Honorable Commissioners, Mr. Hanson, Mr. Wright, Mr. Baran, Director Shirley, Ms. Hood, my fellow panelists, ladies and gentlemen, (Translation of Native language spoken: my relatives, my people, greetings).

MR. FRAZIER: Y1'1t'44h t'11'an0[tsoh. Y1'1t'44h go' 7773. (Din4 bizaad k'ehj7' ata' hane'. Y'1't'44h). Naat'1anii Nez, (Din4 bizaad k'ehj7'ata' hane'. D00ne'4 bee, Shi cheii). Shi nanit'1'7Commissioners, Mr. Hanson, Mr. Wright, Mr. Baran, Naat'1anii Shirley, Ms.Hood, d00 nihi[ni dash nish7g77 kod00 da holne'7g7, d00 11d66' s1anii d00 hastxoi, (Din4 bizaad k'ehj7' ata' hane'. Shik'477d00 shi Din4'4, Y1'1t'44h).

My name is William Frazier. (Translation of Native

language spoken: My name is William Frazier. They call me Bill and Billy, too. My maternal clan is Bitterwater, my paternal clan is T1chiinii, and my maternal grandfather clan is H1n1gh1anii, and my paternal grandfather is Bitterwater clan.) I live in Grand Junction. I know some of you don't know where that's at. (Translation of Native language spoken: It is north of Hesperus Mountain. That's where I'm from. I work for the Department of Energy, and my mother is Anna Frazier. She is from Dilkon, AZ.) Some of you may know her. She's with Dine C.A.R.E. She's been with that and working with you folks.

Sh7 47 William Frazier yinishy4. (Din4 bizaad k'ehj7 ata' hane'.
 Sh7 47 William Frazier yinishy4, d00 Bill d00 Billy dashi[n7, T0d7ch'7mii nish[9
 T1chi7nii b1sh7sh chiin, d00 Han1gh1anii 47da shi cheii d00 T0d7ch'7mii 48dashi n117).
 Grand Junction di shi ghan. { a' sh9h doo da hooh 9da. (Din4 bizaad k'ehj7 ata'
 hane'. 47Dib4 Ndsaa d00 n1hook-sj8 go bi[haz1) 11d66' naash1. Department of
 Energy b1 naash nish. Shim1' 47Anna Frazier. Ts4zhin tah d66' naagh1. { a' shj9h b44
 da ho noh sin. Din4 C.A.R.E yi[ni daal nish. Bi[sh9h ni da[nish..

(Translation of Native language spoken: My father is Wilford Frazier). He's from Gallup. He lives here. He was a civil engineer here at BIA. And I'm a civil engineer too, so I didn't fall far from the tree.

(Din4' bizaadj7 ata' hane'. Shi zh4'4 47 Wilford Frazier woly4)
 Na'n7zh00zh7d66' naagh1. Kodi' 47bighan. Civil Engineer woly4h7g77 47bi naanish
 n7'44' BIA j7. Sh7 a[d0' Civil Engineer nishl9h, t'11' 1 k44'.

I just wanted to say that I was in Rehoboth in 1979. I was a sophomore. I graduated from high school there and saw all that. And also, I worked on the Pinedale Road way back in construction when I was a laborer back when they put that asphalt road together. And the community there

treated us very well. So I just wanted to say thank you, Ms. Hood, and all the people from that community (Translation of Native language spoken: Thank you).

Naht'47ts'1adah d00 bi'aan tsosts'id d00 bi'aan n1h1st'47d33' ni ghei Rehoboth di '7n7sh t1', neezn1 n7g7y7n7shta'. ! 1j7 wodah Olta' ni'ni[ta' d00 [eetsoh t0 bi[a[tah go desh chosh y66' shi[b44 h0zin. ! 1d00 T0 b44 hwish ghan7j7 atiin daa dleesh go bini da'anish d33' 11j7 atah nis hish nish atiin 1sh [44h go. Kwe'4 k44h da ha t'7n7g7t'11' 1yis7y1't'44h go bi[ni dashiil nish. Biniinaa' ! h4hee' di desh nii[, Ms Hood d00 t'11' 1n0h t'4h 11d66' ni daakai h7g7, (Din4 bizaadk'ehj7 ata' hane'. Ah4hee')

Like I said, I'm a site manager for the Department of Energy of Office of Legacy Management at the Grand Junction, Colorado office. I manage all the sites in the Grants Mining District and other sites in Colorado and Wyoming. I have a good relationship with the tribes on three of the sites that I manage, the L-Bar site, the Laguna Pueblo, the Blue Water site, Yakima Pueblo, and the Riverton site, the Northern Arapaho and Eastern Shoshone. I am also DOE's representative for the Northeast Church Rock site.

Department of Energy Office of Legacy Management b1 naanish al32 j8 da s4d1 Grand Junction, Colorado gi shi[haz1. D7 Grants Mining District yi[n7n7 g77 d00 Dib4 Ndtsaa Bi[ha hoo dzoh d00 Wyoming d0' bik'ih d7n7sh99. Nizh0n7go a[tah Din4'4 1k00h k44h daha t'7n7g7k'4 bee bi[ni dashnish, t11'go bi[haz1, L-Bar, Laguna Pueblo, Blue Water, Yakima Pueblo, d00 Riverton da hooly4g00 bi[honi'3. Northern Arapaho d00 Eastern Shoshone Din4'4 d0' bi[naanish. ! ad00 Northeast Churchrock bi[haz1n7gi d0' DOE b1 bi naash1.

On behalf of our director, Carmello Melendez and Deputy Director Peter O'Konski, who is joining this meeting virtually and the U.S.

Department of Energy, it's great to be here in person after two long years of limited travel due to the pandemic. Slide, please. Today I'm going to talk a little bit about legacy management, the LM sites on Navajo Nation, and a little bit about Northeast Church Rock. Next slide, please.

Shi nanit'1'7 Carmello Melendez d00 bi k44' g0ne'4 sid1h7g7
 Peter O'Konski kwe'4 sh9h naalkid7bii'j8 [ah d00 sik4e doo d00 Kin1 h1lgai DOE
 d66' d0' [a'atah si d1a doo, Nizh0n7kwe'4 t'11' 1yis7t'11' da'a[hi n7l99 go a[hi[da
 hwiil ne' naaki n11hai g00 t'11doo n7zaad g00 ni dah kaih7nihil' di'n7go d7 na[niil
 binii naa. N11s n11n1. D7j9 47Legacy Management j7—LM oo nish7g7t'11'1[ts'7s7
 go baa y1shti' doo, Din4 bik4yah bik11' g00 LM bee yiilnish7gi d00 t'11'1[ts'7s7 go
 Northeast Churcrok gi d0' baa hashne' doo. N11s n11n1.

LM was established in 2003 to manage the Department's long-term stewardship responsibilities for defense-related radioactively contaminated sites after environmental cleanup is completed by the Department of Energy, Office of Environmental Management, or in some cases, by private parties. We perform long-term surveillance and maintenance activities at more than 100 sites nationwide. We perform -- I'm sorry.

LM 47Naaki di dim7l y1zh7d00' bi'aan t11' yihah d33' naanish
 haal wod kwe'4 DOE b1 neenij8 k4yah bik'ih jid44z99 go d7 [eetsoh bi k'3' bee'el
 doh tsoh anaa' bi ni dooly4[go 1daalyaa h7g7 bideezla' b1't'e' nii l98nii bee k4yah
 bik11' d00 bii' di ni da ha chxoooh gi k4yah nida hal zhoooh g00 h111 k'eh hi di t'1ah gi
 b1 baa'1hojil y32 doo bi niy4 naanish haal wod, Department of Energy, Office of
 Environmental Management ndi [a' da' 47t'11 b1 ni da'azh nish7g7[eeh. Ts'7d1 daats'7
 t'11[1h7di neezna diin [eetsoh bi deezla' bee k4yah d11ch0'7g7 hasht'44 daalyaa go
 bik'ih d7n7t'99 d00 baa'1hwiily3 kwe'4 k4yah ashdla'diin a[hii' sinil bik11' gi. Baa

neil nish 7g77---1ts4'

From Alaska to Puerto Rico, our sites are as diverse as they are geographically vast, being located on Tribal lands, rural areas, and within urban towns and cities. DOE works closely with the Navajo Nation and other partners in our commitment to the long-term stewardship of these legacy sites. Next slide, please. There are four sites on Navajo Nation that LM is currently responsible for, as Ms. Haney mentioned earlier, Mexican Hat, Utah, Monument Valley, Arizona, Ship Rock, New Mexico, and Tuba City, Arizona.

Nighei Alaska d00 Puerto Rico hooly44j8, ts'7d1 t'11' a[22' 1daat'44h go bi[da h00 ch- ' go bi[hon71 d00 k4yah bik11' gi' 1ho nool nin gi d0' bi[hon71 1[22' 1 da n7z11d go n7nil, B7k1g7 Yisht['izhii bik4yah bik11' g00, k4yah doo ts'7d1 b71' ashdla'ii da h0l-0 g00 d00 kin a[k'ih da di t'32 g00 da d00 t'11' 1[ts'7s7 go kin naazh jaa' g00 da nihi naanish bik'ih d7n77t'99. Din4 Biw11shindoon d00 l3'7 go bi[ni deil nish kwii nizaad g00 k4yah da hoo ch0' da n7'44' go bik11' gi hasht'44h da hool yaa h7g77 Legacy Management bee' oo nish7g77 biyaa gi DOE 1h1n7 go' a[hish naal nish. N11s n11n1. D99 go haz11go Din4 Bik4yah bik11' gi 47LM 11j7yaa' 1h1ly3 d00 yik'ih deez99 k'ad Ms Hanley 1n7n7 gi' 1t'10, Mexican hat, Utah, Monument Valley, Arizona, d00 Shiprock, NM d00 Tuba City, Arizona di bi[h0n71.

I will provide information on these four sites along with the Northeast Church Rock, New Mexico site. I will also discuss work accomplished to date on our planned further work, Mexican Hat, Utah disposal site. In 2021, a collaborative working group or team was formed with representation from Navajo Abandoned Mine Lands, UMTRCA, Desert Research Institute, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and LM and its contractor.

D7 d99 go k4yah bitaa'7zh7 7g77 bi[nahaz1a g00 baa hashne' doo kwe'4 d00 Northeast Churcrook, NM gi d0 doo. &nda nihi naa nish [a' deil yaa h7g77

d0' nigh47Naakai Bich'ah—Mexican Hat, UT di leetsoh noo' 1l yaa h7g77hasht'e da hoo dz1a gi baa hashne'. Naaki di dim77l y1zh7d00 bi'aan naadiin [a' yihaah d33' kwe'4 dikw77 sh99h niit'44 go a[hi] da deelnish, Din4 Biw11shindoon d00 Abandoned Mine Lands, UMTRCA, Desert Research Institute, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, d00 LM d00 Naaltsos bee' a[gha' dee t'1a go yi] ni daal nish7g77da desh nish.

At the Mexican Hat site, this team along with the Navajo Nation are working to evaluate the causes of the surface degradation and provide recommendations for future efforts that will help determine the causes and inform design of a long-term solution. In February 2021, the erosional piping characterization and data report was completed. The report presents results of geotechnical data collection and materials testing results from field work conducted in 2019.

Naakai Bich'ah j7—Mexican Hat di' Din4 Biw11shindoon bi[a[hi] ni deil nish7g77 1adi k4yah bik11' haz1n7gi t'0 ha hwii zh11sh go haz1 h111l yidt'4ego' 1kot'4el1 ha'n00h da niil7h d00 bik'i'7 k11 go '1dool n77gi baa n1 ho doo nih, d00 1kwe'4 neeni j8 [a' b1 ni n1 doo ch'3h doo h11 di dooln77] gi bi' doo nish. Ats1 Biy11zh naaki di dim77l y1zh7d00 bi'aan naadiin [1' yihah d33' t0 dah siy7n7gi bigh1 hi dil ch'a[d00 bigh1 das ts'9go hadeel 99 [eezh 1 da n7] das daats'i' 1t'4 '47naaltsos bik11'j8 nii'nil. J0' 1kwe'4 ha z1n7g77sh99h leezh d00 ts4' a[k'ih n7kaadi' t'11 bi[1n1 h00t'i', d00 b44' 44 da h0zin7g77[a' ch7n11 nei doo t'e[go bini n11' doo nish, Naaki di dim77l y1zh7d00 bi'aan n1h1st'47ts'1ah di ni da'as k1'7g77n7d7n00199].

In October 2021, a tour of Mexican Hat was conducted to investigate the surface degradation firsthand. This was done as part of a larger field tour to various Navajo AML sites, including the Skyline repository, and the Ts4tah sites. Therefore, in the coming years, DOE is planning to develop recommendations based on input from the team, conduct additional

geotechnical sampling, prepare alternative evaluation report to convey design concepts, develop long-term solution cover designs, and complete construction of a long-term cover solution.

Gh22j8 naaki di dim7l y1zh7 doo bi'aan naadiin [a' yihah d33' Naakai Bich'ah—Mexican Hat di t1 diikai d00 hada'siil zid k4yah bik11' gi d77 ni' bik11' gi l1 heit'4ego t'0 doo joo k1ada l1 ha'n7n7gi baa ni da neet'33'. T'11' 1t'4 Din4 bik4yah bik11' gi bi naash nish d00 bik'ih d7n7sh99 7g77bitah t1dii kai, AML bi[hon732 g00, Skyline Repository, d00 Ts4tah g00 da bitah t1dii kai. Kod00 n11s j8 sh99h DOE kot'10' 1 da' diiln7l n7 doo kwe'4 haz1n7gi, d00 [eezh d00 ts4' a[k'ih naaz kaad7g77 hazh0'0 n7n11 da d7n00l99 d00 ni n11 dool kah. Kod00 sh99h naaltsos bik11' baa n11 hane' doo, d00 [ah g00 ni da doo ch'2h d00 bik'4sti'7g77nee'nij8 b1 nin1 da' doo nish.

At the Monument Valley processing site, annual groundwater monitoring was postponed in 2020 due to the pandemic but resumed in 2021. Well maintenance and redevelopment activities were also completed in 2021. LM worked closely with the Navajo Nation to understand the pandemic requirements.

Ts4 bii'ni dzis gai—Monument Vally di [eetsoh daak'1a n7'4' gi' a[d0' ni' t[1ah di t0 ni n11 kah 7g77naaki di dim7l y1zh7d00 bi'aan naadiin yihah d33' ni' 1[yaa n7t44' d77 na[nih biniinaa, 11d00 naaki di dim7l y1zh7d00 bi'aan [a' yihah d33' h1 n7n11 n11 wod t0 naalkah gi. T0 b1'1da'as go'7g77 baa ni n1' da' azhinish nigh47naaki di dim7l y1zh7d00 bi'aan [a' yihah d33'. Din4 Biw11shindoon 1h1n7go bi[ni deil nish na[nih bi B44 H1z1anii bi[da n7t'i'7g77b22h

LM's collaboration with Executive Director Shebala, Navajo Nation Division of Natural Resources greatly facilitated our work by establishing work protocols for mission essential work. The DOE National Lab Network collaboration for the Monument Valley site was conducted over

a four-month period from October 2020 through January 2021. Members of the Navajo Nation Abandoned Mine Lands, UMTRCA, Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency, the Navajo Department of Water Resources, U.S. EPA, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission participated in working group meetings.

LM d00 Naat'1anii Shebala, Din4 Biw11shindoon Ni'asdz11n bik'i' 1d44st'99 j7—Division of Natural Resources j7b1 da'7n7sh bi[da deelnish go t'11'1yis77y4ego 1[32j8 bi ni da' doo nish7g77nih1 yik11' di dasdzoh go'7yiilaa. DOE d00 National Lab Network d00 Ts4bii'ni dzis gai—Monument Valley j7[eesoh hadas geed bi[hon7 1n7gi nih7k1'7j44' go t'11 d99 n7deezid j8 Gh22j8 Naaki di dim77l y1zh7 d00 bi'aan naadiin d00 Yas Ni[t'ees naaki di dim77l y1zh7 d00 bi'aan naadiin [a' yihah j8 naanish 1dzaa, Kwe'4 d0' [a' bi[a[hi] ni n11 deil nish Din4 Biw11shindoon d00 da'7n7sh7g77 Abandoned Mine Lands, UMTRCA, Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Water Resources, d00 Kin1 h1lgai d66' EPA, d00 Nuclear Regulatory Commission d0' bi[1lah nei dleeh go bi[naanish 1deil yaa.

Government leaders including the Oljato and Dennehotso chapter leaders and the Navajo Nation delegates were also invited to participate. A groundwater compliance action plan, the GCAP, is what we call it, work plan addendum was prepared in 2021 to include recommendations developed during the National Lab Network collaboration. So, over the next few years, DOE is planning to complete site characterization in support of the GCAP and develop and implement the GCAP.

W11shindoon y1 ni daal nish7g77d0' d00 t'11 Din4 Biw11shindoon y1 ni daal nish7g77 da') olj44t0 d00 Deini hootso d66' T11' Sinil7 d00 B44sh b22h Das81n7d0 nihi[1[ah n7daa dleeh go bi[ni dashiil nish ni' t[11h di t0 naalkah gi Bi Bee Haz1anii d0' bi' dooln77l gi naanish h0l=, groundwater compliance action plan--

GCAP woly4 '477d0 bee bini'doo nish7g7naaltsos [a' nidoo nishgi b4st['00' bik11'j8
 1ln44h d77naaki di dim77l y1zh7d00 bi'aan naadiin [a' yihah7g7bii' di bini' doonish
 koj7National Lab Network bi]. ! ko kod00 d7kw77sh99h n11haij8 DOE d00' oo nish7g7
 N7 diilk1'7gi' 1h00t'4h7g77 naaltsos bikaa'j8 1ln44h 1ko d77 ni't['11hdi t0 ni diil
 k11'7g77hazh0'0 b0h0 needz32 go ni dool kah.

Also, in 2023, we are planning to reconfigure the fence line to open up more land for local use. (Translation of Native language spoken: Shiprock) For the Ship Rock disposal site, a GCAP work plan was prepared for review by NRC and Tribal agencies in March 2020. The GCAP work plan identified the need for additional data collection activities.

N11n1 Naaki di dim77l Y1zh7d00 bi'aan naadiin d00 bi'aan t11
 yihah go '1n7i'7g77[ah go ni n1 dool di[1ko k4yah t'11' ndtsaa go Din4 chiyo[98doo.
 (Din4 bizaad k' ehj7 ata' hane'. Naat'1anii Nez). Naat'1anii Nezh7[eetsoh noo'7g77, d0'
 t0 naalkah gi—GCAP, naanish [a' b1 hash t'eel n44h naaltsos bik11' 1lyaa go NRC
 d00 Din4 Biw11shindoon yid7n0[99 d77W00zh ch'99d naaki di dim77l y1zh7d00 bi'aan
 naadiin yihah 7g77biidi. GCAP yi[n7h7g77 sh99h t'11 hazh0'0 binaa g00 ni n11'1s k11h
 go t'47t'11' a[tsohj8 b44 da h0zin doo.

Collaborative meetings for the Ship Rock site occurred in April and May 2020 among DOE's National Lab Network, Navajo Nation agencies, NRC, and LM to evaluate our implementation of the GCAP work plan activities and propose actionable recommendations to reduce risk at the Ship Rock site. The working groups concurred in the activities proposed in the GCAP work plan and proposed additional site investigation, collaboration, and outreach activities to develop an end-state vision for the site. A design was prepared in 2020 and 2021, respectively, for a decommissioning and removal of the Many Devils Wash interceptor drain infrastructure.

T'33chil d00 T'33tsoh yizii[d33' a[ah ni da'azl9' N11t'1anii Nez gi [eetsoh noo'7g77 baa y1ti' go, ' DOE National Lab Network—na'alkaah d00' oonish7g7 d00 Din4 Biw11shindoon d00' d7kw77sh9h da'7h7sh d66' bi[, NRC d0' d00 nih LM koj7GCAP bee' adoo nish gi baa y1'ti' go t0 naal kah gi nigh47Naat'1anii Nez [eetsoh noo'7gi daats'7b0h0 nee dz3 h11'7da daats'7t'11 baahast'i go da niil9'.D77 t0 bi'doonish GCAP yi[n7n7g77a[ch'ish d66' bee'a[gha' da' des t'2 bini' bee' adoonish ha'nooh, t'11' n11s na'alkaah7g77yidt'ih doo, t'11' a[hi[ni deilnish doo, d00 n71ah di k44hat'7n7g77d0' bi[b44 h0zin doo ho doo'n7d kwe'4 bohoot'1a[gi naaltsos bik11'j8 nii'nil. Naaki di dim77 y1zh7 d00' bi'aan naadiin naadiin [a' yihah d33' a[k44' hon7 3=, Ch'98dii [1n7 d66' ch'7h bikooh7g77 t0 bee naal k1h7g77 nahj8 h11 doo' ni[ho doo'niid.

A biological assessment and evaluation report was developed and approved for the planned decommissioning and removal activities. Thus over time, DOE is planning to decommission and remove the Many Devils Wash interceptor drain infrastructure, complete planning, and implement an interim treatment strategy to replace the current evaporation pond, complete site characterization in support of the GCAP, evaluate compliance remedy of alternatives, and prepare and implement a revised GCAP.

Kwe'4 ni'asdz11n bik11'gi nin11'1sk11' d00 '1h1n7 go n1neel9' d00'7nda na'ask1'7gi naaltsos bee haalts'id d00 bee l3'azl9' kwe'4 t0 naalkah bee'oo nish7g77 47nahj8 k0 dool n77 ha'n7n7gi. ! ad66' bi[ho deesh zhiizh, DOE 47kwe'4 t0 bee naalkah7Ch'98dii [1n7 di nahj8 ha nei'n77 gi bi'deezh nish, a[tsoh naanish a[k44' nii kai, d00 t0 bee naalk1h7[ah go'1t'4h7g77bee bi n11 deezh nish d00 '1kwe'4 ni n11'as kaa' d77GCAP bee'adoo nish gi yeeh haz1n7gi' 1t'4ego' 1n11n11 yaah go 'inda t0 bee naalk1h7nahj8 haa'n77g77bi' doonish.

(Translation of Native language spoken: Tuba City, AZ.)

For the Tuba City disposal site, collaborative meetings occurred from April through July 2020 among DOE's National Lab Network, Tribal agencies, NRC, and LM to evaluate implementation of the Tuba City site GCAP work plan activities and propose actionable recommendations to reduce risk at the site.

(Din4 bizaad k'ehj7 ata' hane'. T0naneesdiz77) T0nanesdiz77—
Tuba City [eetsoh noo'7g77 bi| haz1g77 47 1kwe'4 haz1n7gi baa' 1|ah ni da'azl9'
T'33chil d00 n747Ya'ishj1ash tsoh naaki di dim77 y1zh7d00 bi'aan naadiin yihah d33'
DOE National Lab Network d00 Din4 Biw11shindoon d00 da'7n7sh d66', NRC d00
nih7LM, [eetsoh noo'7gi b11 da ha dzidii t'11 yaa go kw11l zin doo' 1yis77 biniy4, t0
bee' na'alkah7g7d0' GCAP yi[n7n7g77 bee'adoo nish biniy4 baa n1h1st'88l.

As a result of these meetings, we identified data gaps and data quality objectives and incorporated the actionable recommendations to address the gaps and to revise the GCAP. The groundwater remedy performance report was published in 2020, providing detailed evaluation of contaminate removal throughout the operational period of the groundwater treatment plan and the interim treatment system. In 2021, LM constructed quality control monuments needed as control points for the upcoming baseline aerial survey of the disposal cell cover.

! |ah da siidl9' di' 47 bee' 44da h0zinii |ah g00' adaadin l1 d00
bee'44 da hozinii doo ts'7d1 bi da h00 n44 dz1a da l1 go bee hoozin. Ako d77bee'44 da
h0zin a|h2' 1n11 dooln77 d00 t0 bee'naalkah—GCAP, bee' adoo nish7g77n7n1s k'33z.
Ni' t['11di t0 ni dool zhoo| naaltsos bik11' gi nii'nil7g77naaki di dim77 y1zh7d00 bi'aan
naadiin yihah d33' ha dilyaah, t'11'1yis77y4ego t0 [eetsoh bee d11 chx0'7g77d77k'ad
bee bi na'anish7g77d00 naas di bee' bi ni n11' doo nish t0 biih da daazh ch'aal y66h ni
doo zhoo| go yaa halne'. Naaki di dim77 y1zh7 d00 bi'aan naadiin d00 bi'aan [1a'ii

d33' LM kwe'4 k4yah [eetsoh b1 noo' 1n44hgi bik'eh go chid7 naat'1'7 hoo dzoh7g7 bik'eh go' a[hi dool ki7g7bee na'nesh zhiin 1 daal yaah go bee bi n1'1s dzoh.

DOE is planning to perform the baseline aerial survey, complete site characterization in support of the GCAP revision, evaluate compliance remedy alternatives, and prepare and implement a revised GCAP. Additionally, at each of the LM sites on the Navajo Nation, we will continue to perform annual inspections, conduct semiannual groundwater and surface water sampling and analysis where warranted, and perform required maintenance. These routine actions ensure existing remedies remain effective in protecting human health and the environment.

DOE sh9h t'11 b7 chid7 naat'1'7 k4yah ih yii[keed go k4yah bik11'gi h0l=n7g7 nei[kah doo. D7 k4yah bik11' gi h0l=n7g7 sh9h naaltsos bikaa'j8 baa n11 h1ne' go bee ha n11 d7 n44h doo, 1ad00 t0'—GCAP n1sk'33z7g7 d0' bee' a doo nish biniy4 hasht'eh n11 n1l n44h doo, &nda Din4 bik4yah bik11'gi LM bi[hon732 g00 d0' t'11[1'7ni'1= n7n1h11h go n7da n4l9h, d00 n7t[1adi t0 d00 ni' bik11'di t0h7g7 d0' hast33h ni n1 d7zi' go [a' haa daa k11h go ni n1 daal kah, d00 t'11 dool4'4 d11 chx-g00 da hasht'eh n7n1 daal8h. D7 k0t'10 baa' 1hwiily1n7g7 47 Bil1 ashdla'ii d00 Ni'asdz11n b22h h3hwiini dzin7g7biniinaa b11'1h1 y1.

Also, we will continue to cultivate our valued relationship with our Navajo Nation agency partners and the Navajo Nation community, including performing educational outreach. Next slide, please. For the Northeast Church Rock site, LM collaborates with NRC and U.S. EPA about the Northeast Church Rock inactive uranium milling site as that site will eventually transfer to LM for long-term stewardship.

&nda t'11' 1yis77 1h1n7 go Din4 Biw11shindoon d00 Din4 K4yah bik11' gi chi' o[7n7g7bi[neil nish go' 7niilzin, d00 bi[1[ah nei dleeh go t'11 dool4'4

bee ni da niitin d00 bi[da hwiilne'. N11s n11n1. Northeast Churchrock bi[haz1n7gi' 47LM-nih7NRC d00 Kin1 h1lgai d66' EPA bi[a[hi[n47 nish, kwe'4 [eetsoh bi deezla' [eetsoh daa k'1an7'4' y66h gi t'ah dii naazjaa', d99h99h kwe'4 haz1n7g77 a[tsoh bi na'azh nish go nih7 nihaa deet'aah go nee'nij8 bik'ih d7 n7a'99' d00 baa'ahwiil y32 doo.

The U.S. EPA-approved plan record of decision for United Nuclear Corporation's remediation of the Northeast Church Rock Mine under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act includes the proposed placement of mining-derived waste rock on top of the existing uranium mill tailings disposal cell subject to NRC approval.

Kin1 h1lgai d66' EPA d00 United Nuclear Corporation kwe'4 Northeast Churchrock gi k4yah n7 dool zho[d7 Bee Hazlanii Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act w0ly4h7g77 bik'eh go n7 go naaltsos Record of Decision yi[n7yee' a[gha' deet'1, d7 [eetsoh daa k'11 n7'e' 66h gi [eetsoh bi ts4'd77 ba'1'te' / deezla' 1kwe'4 [a' noo'7g77 bik11' gi y1hii doo g44[go t'11' [ahj8' noo' 1 dooln77[ha'n7 go t'0 NRC yeeh l3'a doo[ee[gi si[kid k'ad.

After United Nuclear Corporation completes this work, LM will accept the transfer of the uranium mill tailings disposal cell for long-term stewardship. In closing, LM is committed to our continuing collaboration with the Navajo Nation and others. We have worked with our Navajo Nation agency partners for the past 20 years, and we look forward to using that experience in relationship to promote our shared values of protection of public health and the environment.

United Nuclear Corporation kwe'4' [eetsoh daak'11 n7'e' y66h gi' noo' a[tsoh baa ni da'azh nish go d00 k4yah n11l zhoo' go LM yaa yid di doo'11[d00' 11d00 nee'nij8 LM yik'ih d44z99' d00 yaa'1h1l y32 doo. K0n7[tsoh go nihi[hweshne'

doo LM kod00 nihi naanish d00 koj8 Diin4 Biw11shindoon d00 h47 sh9h bi[yiil nish7g7y1't'44h go bi[ni diilnish niidzin, Din4 Biw11shindoon d00 l3'4 bi[ni deil nish go naadiin n11hai kod00' t'11' 1k0t'4ego a[hi[ni n11 da diil nish niidzin d77 b71'ashdla'ii d00 ni'asdz11n bik'ih d7n7t'99' d00 baa'ahwiil y32 go nee'nij8.

Thank you for allowing DOE the opportunity to provide an update at today's meeting. And I'm happy to answer questions at the end.
(Translation of Native language spoken: Thank you)

Ah4hee' kwe'4 DOE b1 da hoo[a' go nihi naa nish hasht'e daa dzaah7g7bee nihi[da hwiil ne'. A[tsoh go sh9h na'7d0[kid ig77bee' a[hi[hwiil ne' doo. (Din4 bizaad k'ehj7 ata' hane'. Ah4hee')

CHAIRMAN HANSON: Thank you, Mr. Frazier, and I apologize. I think I said you were with the Office of Environmental Management. Of course, you're with the Office of Legacy Management.

Ah4hee' Mr. Frazier, kwe'4 t'00y0' as4siih go baa sh7ni'. Office of Environmental Management di na nil nish d77niid. Office of Legacy Management di' 47na nil nish.

They did used to be connected I think at some point. So thank you for that. Next, we've got joining us remotely Ms. Stevie Norcross who's the Assistant Director in the Division of Waste Management and Radiation Control for the Utah Department of Environmental Quality. Ms. Norcross, the virtual floor is yours.

§7t'11[1h1 d00' oonish ne' nah d66'. Ako' ah4hee'. ! kone' 47naal kid7bii'j8 Ms. Stevie Norcross, nihi[n11 h1lne' doo, '47Ak44' g0n4 sid1 Division of Waste Management d00 Radiation Control nigh47 Udah d66' Department of Environmental Quality d66' oonish d00. Ms. Norcross k'ad 11di.

MS. NORCROSS: Great. Thank you, Mr. Chairman,

members of the Commission, President Nez, and the Navajo Nation, Director Shirley, Ms. Hood as well. Thank you for providing insight into your world, your culture, traditions, and ways of the Navajo people. That has been very impactful for me to hear as I'm sure it is for everyone else. Sorry. I had some background noise, so I think I fixed that.

H1g00sh9h. Ah4hee', shinaat'1anii, bi[da nah7 s7n7 t1n7g77, Naat'1anii Nez, d00 Din4 Bi[Ha Hoo dzoh, Naat'1anii Shirley, Ms. Hood ni d0'. Ah4hee' nihe'4' ool88[d00 nihe'iina' bee nihi[da hoo[ne'. T'11' 1yis77 shi[dis n1a' d00 sh9h [a' a[d0' 1k0 da biilaa '11di. Shi ne'j7 da hoo diits'a' kodi, hash t'eesh [44h a[ts4.

But thank you also to the fellow panelists that we have here as well. And so as Chairman mentioned, I'm Stevie Norcross, Assistant Director for the Division of Waste Management and Radiation Control here in Utah. I'm here to talk about Lisbon Valley Uranium Mill here in Utah and some lessons that we have learned in working with this facility and site. Next slide, please.

D00' ah4hee' kwe'4 nihi[da halne'7g77. Kwe'4 shinaat'1anii sh7zhi' yee nihi[hool ne', Stevie Norcross yinishy4, Ak44' g0ne' s4d1 Division of Waste Management d00 Radiation Control nigh47 Udah d66' Sh4' 47 kwe'4 Lisbon Valley [eetsoh daak'1an7t'44' bi[haz1a gi baa hashne' doo kwe'4 Udah bii'di '11d00' oonish7g77 binaj8' b7da hwiil 33'7g77 baa hashne' doo. N11s n11n1.

Okay. So just before I get into discussing the mill itself, I did want to give some background on the work that Utah does and how we became the regulatory authority, in regards to uranium recovery program in Utah. So in 1984, Utah became an agreement state. And we did assume the regulatory responsibility for the control of radioactive materials.

H1g00sh8h. ! [ts4 t'1h doo nih[ha hash n7h d33' 1[ts4 d77kwe'4 ni' doonish gi '0h0ln7h nih22h sil1a gi bee nihi[hashne' doo Udah bii' di 11d00' 7nda 1kwe'4 [eetsoh daa k1a n7'4' gi bee nihi[n11 h1sh ne' doo, kodi Udah di [eetsoh hadaa geed bee' da'7n7sh gi. N1h1st'47ts'1adah d00' bi'aan tseeb7diin d00 bi'aan d99 yihah d33' agreement state yi[n7n7 gi 0h0ln7h b22h niil y1. ! ad00' Bee Hazlanii bee' adoo nish7g77 nih22h niily1 d77 [eetsoh bi deezla' da nil99nii bi[n7i' gi bik'i' ad4st'99 d00 Bee Hazlanii bik'eh go bi'oo nish gi.

But it wasn't until 2004 that we were authorized by the NRC to administer the uranium recovery program. And just briefly, I did want to acknowledge we have an excellent team out here in Utah. You can see here with some hydrogeologists, health physicists, and engineers, they're the boots on the ground in this program and they keep it running smoothly. I particularly wanted to point out Phil Goble, the program manager. Next slide, please.

Nighei naaki di dim77 y1zh7 d00 bi'aan d99 yihah d33' 7nda NRC nih1 yeeh l3'asl99 [eetsoh ha daa g4ed j7bik'i' 1d44st'99 d00 bi[oonish gi. Kodi Udah di t'11' 1yis77yii' naanish da hoo'7n7g77 bi[ni deil nish. Kwe'4 t0 bi[hon7'i gi yii' da hoo'7n7g77—hydrogeologists, Ats'7s [eetsoh bi deezla' bi[n7i' j7yii' hoo'7n7g77—health physicists, d00' t'11 dool4'4 y4ego nida nit['ah7g77 '1ln7gi, naadzoh gi yaani daal nish7g77—engineers yi[n7 d77 n7477 11di naanish yi ni daa kai, b7 naanish b0h0n44 dz11 go da y7jeeh go' 1da y0sin. Phil Goble, 11j7 1l32 j7nmanish y1 si z9 N11s N11n1.

So there historically has been eight uranium mills in Utah. Three of those mills are actually regulated by Utah. The first -- and this is the one that I'm going to be discussing in more detail today -- that's the former Lisbon Valley Mill.

T'11 nahd66' hool zhish go koj7Udah di [eetsoh daak'1h7g77tseeb77 bi[haz1. T11' go' 47t'11 Udah Ha hoo dzoh7g77yik'ih d44z99 B44 Hazlanii binaj8. ! [

ts4h7g77 47kwe'4 baa y1sh ti' doo h7g77. \$7Lisbon Valley [eetsoh daak1a n7'e'7g77.

It is owned and was operated by Rio Algom. It's currently in standby status. It was decommissioned with an embankment cover. However, we have -- and NRC also, came across some groundwater issues that we are still continuing to characterize with this mill.

Rio Algom b7go yeil yilnish. K'ad 47t'0 bi| haz3, doo bee na'anish da. A[tsoh bee ni da'azh nish go t'11 das nilgo ts4' 1[tah 1da n7 tsoh7g77t'0 t'11 h11 g00 da bee ni n11 da' doo nish go' bee l3'azl99. ! kondi, t'11' ba'it'e' h0lo0 go h1da deel99 t0 ni't['1adi h7g77biih d7chx'aal l1 d00' t0' t'ahdii b22h n47gis, n1l zh00h d77 [eetsoh bi deezla' bi ts'32 d00.

The second is Shootaring Canyon Mill. It's owned by Anfield Resources Holding Company. This mill is also on standby status, and it's not currently -- there's no current activity at this mill.

Naaki g0ne'4 '47 Shootaring Canyon [eetsoh daa k'11 n7'4' bi| haz1. Anfield Resources Holding Company B7. D77d0' t'0 bi| haz1, doo bee nsa'anish da. T'11' 1kwe'4 d0' doo naanish yil wo| da.

And then the third is White Mesa Mill. It is owned by Energy Fuels Resources Inc. This mill is active. This mill is actually the only conventional and active uranium mill in the entire United States.

T11' g0ne'4' 47 White Mesa j7 [eetsoh daak'11 n7'e' gi. Energy Fuels Resources Inc., B7. D77 47t'ahdii [eetsoh bee' daak'1. D77t'47t'ahdii t'11' nah d66' [eetsoh bee' yik'1h7g77t'ah dii [eetsoh yik'11 go bee' oonish kwe'4 Ashdla diin k4yah a[hii' sinil7gi.

And then the other five mills that are former mills that are located in Utah. So we have the former Salt Lake Processing Site owned by Petrochemical. This we also call it the Vitro Mill. It is currently in Utah

cooperator status.

! 1d00 [a' ashdla' go' 47 doo chi daa'9d da' t'0 t'ah bi| nahaz1
 Udah bii' di. { a' Salt Lake Processing j7 Bi| Haz1' 47 Petrochemical b7. D77 t'11' 47
 Vitro gi [eetsoh daak'1 da bidii'n7. Kwe'4 Udah gi bi| ni deil nish7g77 t'ah bee w0t2'
 k'ad.

This means that we participate in annual inspections and some oversight, but DOE is the lead agency in regard to this facility. And this mill, tailings from it have actually been relocated to Clive, Utah.

J0' 477 47 t'ah dii 'atah nin1hah go bi| haz1n7gi nin1n418h d00
 bik'i' 1d44st'99, DOE al32 j8' 0h0ln7h b22h sil1 kwe'4 h1n7g77. Kod00 [eetsoh [eezh
 bi| haa das geed y66h 7nda da'ak'11 n7'e' d00 d0' nigh47Clive, Udah bi| Hahoodzohj8'
 nihes g9h.

The second one is Green River. It is also in Utah operator status. We have Monticello. That mill is currently decommissioned. We have Mexican Hat, also decommissioned. And then there's the former Atlas mill site which we heard about a little bit today. It is currently undergoing some remediation and we're seeing some movement of those tailings -- relocation of those tailings. Okay. Next slide.

Green River 47 naaki g0n4'. D77 d0' Udah d00 naanish yil wo| .
 Monticello d0'. D77 kwe'4 bi| haz1n7g77 47 doo nida' anish da, t'1 naos nil. Naakai
 Bich'ah—Mexican Hat d0', 1kwe'4 d0' doo nida' anish da t'1h naos nil. &nda Atlas gi
 [eetsoh daak'1 n7'e'7gi d0' doo da'7n7sh da, 1[ts'7s7 go baa da h00ne' j9d33'. Kwe'4
 haz1n7g77 47 k4yah bik11'gi n1l zhoooh, d00 [eetsoh [eezh bi| hadas geed y66h 11d00
 nahj8 1heh geeh go baa ni da'anish. H1g00sh9h. N11s N11n1.

Okay. So here is a map of those mills or former mills that I've described. The pink pins indicate sites that are regulated by Utah. And

then I have the green pins showing these DOE regulated or maintained sites.

H1g00sh9h. Kwe'4' 477 [eetsoh daak'11 n7te' y66h baa hweshne'7g77k4yah naaltsos bik11'j8 ni dash ch'22h7g77bik11' gi n11n1s nil. \$7dadinil ch77 7g77 47 Udash Bi| ha hoodzoh d66' yik'ih d44z99' d00 y11'1haly3. T1t['id go da doot['izh7g77'47DOE k'ad yik'ih d44z99' d00 yaa'1h1l y1n7g77bee b44 h0zin.

If you look in the bottom right-hand corner, it's the uppermost pink pin, that's the location of the Lisbon Valley Mill. And that's one I'm going to discuss in more detail. Next slide, please. So the former Lisbon Valley uranium mill, it's located three and a half miles southwest of La Sal, Utah.

Kwe'4 nosh1aj7w0yah di ts'7d1' 1k11' di dinilch77 go yidt'7n7g77 47Lisbon Valley [eetsoh daak'1h7g77bi| haz3. \$77t'11 b11 n11 hodesh nih. N11s n11n1. ! ko d77Lisbon Vally, [eetsoh yik'11 n7t'4'7g77'47t11' d00 n1'a[n77 tsin sit3 sh1di'11hj8 go La Sal d00 Udad bi| ha hoo dzoh7g77bii'.

You can see that on the left map here. It's the pink pin. You can see the tailings impoundment. And it's located just off of State Route 46 and U.S. Highway 191.

Kwe'4 k4yah bi k'ih sinil7g77 nosht['ahj7go bik11'. D77 dinil ch77 go yidt'7n7gi. ! kwe'4 [eetsoh bi| leezh hadas geed y66h t0 bi| da si y99h go yit'7h. State Route 46 d00 U.S. highway 191 yi[n7n7gi b22hj7 go bi| haz3.

It actually consists of two tailings impoundments. We have the lower tailings and the upper tailings shown here in the image on the right. They're differentiated by a difference in elevation, and then there is a bit of an unsaturated zone between those two tailings impoundments. Next slide, please.

Naaki go [eetsoh [eezh bi| hadas geed y66h t0 bi| dasiy99h. {a' w0yah di d00 [a' wodah di t0 bi| dasiy99h kwe'4 nosh1a j7go yidt'7h. {a' t'0 y0 wodah

j7[a' 47k4yah w0yah di bi[haz3. &nda bita' gi t'00y0 k4yah y7 tsei go haz3 kwe'4 t0 naaki go bi[dahi d4 y7h7gi. N11s N11n1.

So Lisbon Valley mining and milling, it was really active from 1972 to 1989. The ore was mined from the Chinle Formation on the northeast side of the Lisbon Valley Fault. Milling actually used an alkaline leach process in contrast to some of these acid leach processes that other mills use. And this mill produced over 13 million pounds of yellow cake between these years when it was active. Next slide, please.

N1h1st'47ts'1adah d00 bi'aan tsosts'7d diin d00 bi'aan naaki d00 n1h1st'47 ts'1adah d00 bi'aan tseb7diin d00 bi'aan n1h1st'47 yihaah d33' y4ego da'7h7sh Lisbon Valley gi, [eetsoh haa g44d d00 [eetsoh daak'1a go. {eetsoh 47 Ch'7h79w0ly4e go ts4' a[k'ih n7 kaad7g77 bii' d00 h0l=- go haa g44d n1hook-s d00 ha'a'aah j8' go Lisbon Valley dzil bi[ts4 da n71h7g00. {eetsoh daak'1h7g77 47 t0 d7k'00zh7g77bee haalee[go' a[ts'1 yi[ee[, doo' 47t0 dii ch'iih7g77da [a' [eetsoh daak'11 g00' 47chi da yo[9h. &nda [eetsoh hash t'eel yaah7g77t11' ts'1adah di dim77 tsoh dah7 d4 dlo' 1n44l33' go hash t'eel yaa go '1n1liih kwe'4 y4ego ni da'anish d33'. N11s N11n1.

So as I mentioned, we did not have the regulatory authority over uranium mills in Utah until 2004. So prior to that, the NRC maintained the license for Lisbon Valley and this uranium mill. The NRC did discover that there was groundwater contamination.

Udah ha hoo dzoh doo' 00holn7h b22h nii y4eh da' 77d33' nigh47 naaki di dim77 y1zh7d00 bi'aan d9' yihah d33' 7nda '0h0ln7h b22h niil y1. 87d33' 47 NRC t'11 b7Lisbon Vally naaltsos bik'eh go da'7h7sh gi y0t2' d00 [eetsoh daak'1h7g77 d0' binaaltsos t'11 b7yik'ih deez9' n7'44'. ! 1d00 NRC t'11 b7ni' t[11di t0' [eetsoh bi deezla' biih d7chx'aal l1 go hei deel77.

There was a plume. It was found sometime in the 1980s. In response to that, there was a corrective action plan that was put in place operated from 1990 to 2004. Evaluation of the results did show that unfortunately there wasn't really a decrease in the concentrations of the plume.

{ eetsoh bi deezla' ni' t['11h di t0 dah siy7n7g77 biih d77 chx' aal7g77 n11s deezh chx' aal go ha deel9' n1h1st'47ts'1ah d00' bi' aan n1h1st'47 diin d00 n747 naaki di dim77 y1zh7d00 bi' aan d99 j8 baa ni da' a nish go. ! kondi d77 ni' t['1adi t0 y7 chx- '7g77 t'1ad00 y1'1t'44h n1s dl99 da. H1111 t'11 l3'7 [eetsoh bi deezla' biih j8 sil99 go biniinaa.

So in response to that, Rio Algom submitted an application for an alternate concentration limit. And they requested that it be based on the groundwater modeling. Modeling did show that there was no predicted ACL exceedances for 200 years.

! ko t'10 hadeel99 go Rio Algom naaltsos nii n7 tsooz d77 alternative concentration limit yi[n7n7g77 [a' shaa dooltsos n7go. Ni' t['1adi t0 naal kah7g77 binaj8 a[h77 doo dzoh n7go. Ni' t['1adi t0 nei[ka h7g77 t'11' 11n77 d77 ACL j0' haa n4el t'e' go b11 daha dzidii si[kid go doo baa'ayo hoolnin da go bini' t0 bitah doo n7n7gi doo [a' a[h77 dzoh da l1 naaki di neezn1 diin n11hai g00 b1.

So the NRC made these ACLs effective in a license amendment on July 6, 2004. This was just prior to the regulatory transfer to the state of Utah. And I did also want to mention that the upper and lower tailings impoundment covers were approved by the NRC prior to our regulation.

! 1d00' NRC d77 ACL yi[n7n7g77 Ya' iishj11shtsoh hast33h g00 yo[k1[d00' naaki di dim77 y1zh7d00 bi' aan d99 yihah d33' naaltsos bee ni' t['1adi t0 naal kah go' bee'adoo nish 7g77 b1 bee l3' azl99 Naaltsos bee l3' azl7 7g77 47 Udah Bi[

Hahoodzoh t'1h doo' Bee Hazlanii bee' Oh0ln7b22h niy11 d33'. Kwe'4 d0' nihi[b44 h0zin doo d77wodah d00 woyah di [eetsoh [eezh bi[haa das geed t0 bi[da si y9n7g77 a[d0' t'ah doo '0h0l n7h ni h22h nii y44 d33' NRC yeeh l3'as[9' kwe'4 t0 naaki go da si y7n7g77.

And by the time we took over regulation, they were almost completed. The lower impoundment cover was near completion and then the upper was completed at that point. Next slide, please. So Utah's regulatory oversight for the Lisbon Valley Mill, it began on August 16th, 2004.

) h0ln7h nih1 bee l3'azl99di '47ni' t[1adi t0 naal kah gi k'ad66' a[tsoh binida'anish. W0yaa di [eetsoh bi[[eezh ha das geed t0 bi[da si y7n7g77 k'ad66' a[tsoh baa nida'anish d00 wodah di [eetsoh bi[[eezh hadas geed bi[t0 dasiy7n7g77 47 a[tsoh ha di dzaa' 7d33'. N11s N11n1. ! ko Udah) h0ln7h b22h niily1h7g77 Lisbon Valley gi [eetsoh daak'1h n7'e' y66' 47Bini'1nit'32 ts'0s7hast1' ts'1adah yo[k1[d00 naaki di dim77l y1zh7d00 bi'aan d99 yihah d33' kwe'4 t'11b7[eetsoh daak'11 n7'44 gi Bee Hazlanii bik'eh go yik'ih deez99 doo gi.

We issued a license to the mill on March 18th, 2005. And then in 2006, there was a license amendment where we required the ACLs the alternate concentration limits to be revised to better reflect the groundwater modeling that we had reviewed. 2010 to 2011, a number of wells began to exceed the ACL limits which is what we observed through groundwater modeling at these wells.

W00zhch'9d tseeb77ts'1adah yo[k1[d00 naaki di dim77l y1zh7d00 bi'aan ashdl'a' yihah d33' naaltsos bik'eh go ni' t[1adi t0 bi nida' doo nish7g77 b11 niiltsooz. D00 naaki di dim77l y1zh7d00 bi'aan hast33h yihah d33' naaltsos ni' t[1adi bee ni dool kah7g77 n7 dook'3s da bi dii' niid d77 ACL yi[n7n7g77 doo hazh0'0 t0 na kah7gi '1[h7da hes dzoh7g77doo ts'7d1 1kwe'4 da nih7k0d00 daniil98go, naakidi di m77l

y1zh7 d00 bi'aan neezn1 d00 bi'aan [a'ts'1adah yihah d33' t0 b1'ada'as go'7g77 b11 daha dzidii bitah daazl7 7g77 bil11h di naskid go ha dadeel88 j0 t'11' d77bee' oonih7g77 binaj8 n7798go da bil11h.

In 2015, we requested a hydrogeological supplemental site assessment, an HSSA, to characterize the extent of the groundwater plume to get a better handle on it and be able to track it and see how far it's moved. In addition, there were a number of wells that were installed to assist with this characterization. There unfortunately were some wells that were present prior to decommissioning that were abandoned, so we didn't have the advantage of using those wells. But they were able to install some additional wells for us to look at and sample from. Next slide, please.

Naakidi dim77 y1zh7 d00 bi'aan ashdl'a ts'1adah yihah d33' ni' t['1adi t0' a[k'ih n7k1adii n7d7n00l88] da dii'niid, B7a'ashdla' d00 ni'asdz11n b1 baa h3 hasin d77ni' t['1adi t0 h7g77 haa n4el 33' b1 d1h1dzidii biih d77 chx'aal gi h11'j8 go nooh ts44[h11 n7z11d g00 bi[yi goh. &nda d7kw77 sh99h t0 b1'ada'as go' go binaj8 44 hodoo z88 biniy4. { a' d7kw77 sh99h t'11 t0' b1'ada' as go' n7'44' ndi doo ni daal nish da biniinaa t'1adoo chi dei siil 88d da. ! kondi [a' t0 b1'an11 da'as go' go bii' d00 biih da deez ch'aal7g77b44 da ho doo zii[. N11s N11n1.

So this image here shows the uranium plumes at the Lisbon Valley Mill. And you can actually see that there's two plumes that have been identified. There's one kind of down, a smaller plume in the bottom left-hand corner and then this larger plume.

Kwe'4 'eelkid7g77 47 Lisbon Valley di [eetsoh daak'11n7'44 bi[haz1n7 d00 [eetsoh bi deezla' b1't'e t0 biih d77 chx'aal go yil dooh j8' go. Naaki go a[22h t0 biih d77 chx'aal l1 go ha deel99 d00 b44 hozin. { a' w0yah di nosht['ah j8' go nooh ts44[n11n1 [a' 47t'11 ndtsaa go n11s yil dooh.

They both flow west to northwest. You can also see this kind of dotted line that creates kind of a rectangular square boundary around the outside of where these plumes are sitting. So that's the long-term surveillance and maintenance boundary that was established by the NRC. Unfortunately, we have found that these plumes, or at least the northernmost plume, has exceeded this boundary. You can see at the very edge that it's just exceeding that boundary. Next slide, please.

T'11' 1[ah e'e'aah d00 n1hook-s j8 go nooh ts44]. T0 biih da deezh ch'aal gi deezneez go dik'3= bi na'1s dzoh 47 badaha dzidii biih d77 ch'aal7g77 '1t'4. NRC 1kwe'4 yin1'azoh go kod00 neeni'j8 bik'i' ad4st'99 d00 baa'1h1y32 doo. Nigh47n1ho k-s j8go d77bin1'as dzoh y66h bil11h g00' doo na[. D77b11 da ha dzidii doo na[7g77n1'asdzh bil11h goo yileeh gi yit'9h. N11s N11n1.

So to continue the history with this mill, so we've continued to characterize and try to investigate these plumes. In 2019, a stipulation and consent agreement required that they provide us an updated Hydrogeological Supplemental Site Assessment report, it's the Phase 4 version, a background evaluation report, and an update defining the source of the plume which is obviously very important. We have been in conversations with the facility.

Bi[hoolzish go t'0 biih d77 ch'aal7g77 nootse[gi d0' nin1h ch'22h d00 bee' 44da h0zin7g77n7n1 n4l 88h kwe'4 [eetsoh daak'11 n7'e' gi. Naaki di dim77 y1zh7 d00 bi'aan n1h1st'47 ts'1a dah yihah d33' [ahgo' y7n7keed a[gha' di t'aah bi[kwe'4 t0' a[kih n7kaad t'11 naaltsos bik11' go ni haa n1t'1a doo bita' hool zhish go, ka'd d99 g0ne'4 n71adi' binaag00' bi[1 hoot'4h7g77, d77 ni't[1adi t0 biih da deezh ch'aal7g77 b44 hozin go' oolzin gi d77 t'11'1yis77 bik1' 7sinil ts'33'. T'11 b1 ni da'a nish7g77 d0' bi[a[hi[n7da hwiilnih.

We've received this Phase 4 report, and we just received it

this last fall. We've been reviewing it with them, and we have determined that the impoundment covers are actually the source of the continued growth of the plume. They're not preventing discharge of the tailings into the groundwater.

D99' g0ne' naaltsos haal ts'id7g77kwe'4 yaa halne' go' aak'eh d33' nihaa dei z3. Kod00 n7da niil99' go bee' ho[da' hwiilne' d7b11 daha dzidii t'0 n11s 1a ni[7g77 47kwe'4 w0dah di bik'4sti'7g77 bits'32 d00' ni478' bi[biihi di ch'a[t'0 n11s 11ni]. Kwe'4 [eetsoh bi[[eezh ha das geed7g77bits'32 d00 biihi di ch'a[gi doo yaa'1da hal y32 da.

The cover from what we can tell, it doesn't appear that it was actually constructed according to the approved design. We can actually see some pooling of water that's occurring on top of the cover. And the pooling water creates infiltration, and then that goes down to the tailings and pushes it out and increases the growth of your plume.

Bik11' d66' bik'4sti'7g77doo Bee Hazlanii bik'eh go' 1lyaa da. D77 bik'4sti'7g77bik11'di t0 da n7dei geeh d00 bigh1 ni[ts'3' go biyaa di [eetsoh bi[[eezh ha das geed7g77bi tahj8 dit[44' go yaa go bi gh1 hi di t[eeh d00 t0 biihi di ch'aa].

So what's important and what's necessary is there needs to be cover repair performed. There needs to be continued mitigation and continuing groundwater modeling and sampling to assess this plume or the two plumes really. Go ahead. Next slide. So lessons learned, we broke these out into kind of two categories.

D77 bik11' di bik'4sti'7g77 Bee Hazlanii bik'eh go' 1n11 yaa go' t'47. T'11 y4ego baa'1h1 y32 doo' t0 h7g77bich'33h at'7h1 t'98go, d00 t'11h naalkah go d77biih hi di ch'aa[7g77t'11' a[ah bi'oo nish go. N11s N11n1. Kwe'4 b0 hwiil 33' h7g77 47naaki go a[ts'1 nii'nil.

One revolves around the ACLs that were set and the groundwater modeling, and the other is in regards to the cover design. So groundwater modeling in the actual measurements that you get from the wells when you go out there and do sampling, those go hand in hand. The models are informed by that empirical data that you're receiving, and they should be revised as you have more data and information. Revise them accordingly. It's an iterative process.

{ a' 47d7ACL yi[n7n7g77bi n7'i' n1n1 [a' 47d7noo' bik11' d66' bik'4sti' 7g7. T0 b1'ada' as go' d00 t0 naal kah gi a[h7hii dzoh d00 t'11'ayis7t0 ha hel ch'22[go baa ni jilnish [eh. Bee' 44da h0zinii '47kwe'4 ni'ji[kah gi' a[h7hii dzoh7g7 b0h0ln7h, d00' a[22' 1 n1n7[doo gi baa'1ho jil y32 go.

ACLs, these alternate concentration limits, they must be established based on site-specific information. One example is the velocity of the water in the area may move faster or slower, right, depending on the site. The established limits must be conservative in order to protect the groundwater and in order to catch the plume and track it and see if it actually is continuing to grow.

ACL bidii'n7n7g77 d0' ts'7d1 haz1n7 d00 ni diil y1h7g77 bi[a[h4s t[00h oolzin doo. Bee hashne' t0' 1jilaa h7g77 nadool kah biny4 j0' [ah g00 t0 tsx9[go yinah [eh d00 [ah g00 t0 hazh00' 1go yinah [eh 1ko kwe'4 jin7 go t'11 bi[haz1n7gi 1j0sin doo. B11 daha dzid ii '1neelt'e'gi'b44 h0zin7go' 1jil44h go ts'7d1 y4ego baa'1h1 y32 go', t0h7g77 baajis ti' go biih da hi di ch'a[7g77 b44 ho doo zii[biniy4 d00' 11d00 d7t0 biih d77ch'aal7g77 naal kah go b44 h0zin, nooh ts44[daats'7.

Wells are necessary to continue monitoring and ensure groundwater protection. They should be maintained and don't abandon wells until you are certain that they are no longer useful for future work. Or don't

approve the abandonment of wells.

T0 b1'1da' as go'7g7t'11' 1yis7t'11' ah33h n7n1 nel9h go lko doo t'11 dool4'4 baa da ha dzidii bii' j8' yileeh da. T0' b1'ada'as go'7g7t'11' baa'1h1y32 go, lko nee'nij8' h11 di da t'11 chi n1n47doo'88 go'1t'4. T0' b1'1da'as go'7g7t' 47t'11 doo t'0 bik'ihizni dzood7go bee haz1ago sh9h d0'.

And then on the cover design end of things, they must be built to prevent contamination. You have to turn off the source. So you have to have a slope on your cover design. And we highly recommend regulators are present during the cover construction so that they can ensure that it's built according to the actual approved design.

Dii noo' g00 bik11'gi bik'ih das ti'7g7t'11'1yis7t B44 Haz1anii bik'eh go' 1 daal yaa go 'lko doo bik11' d00 yaa go t0 bee bigh1h daazl99go [eetsoh noo' y66h bi[bigh1 da hi di ch'aa[da. T0h7g7t, na[tin d00 zas da bik11' doo nahj8 k0 t'00h y1'1t'44h. {eetsoh daak'1a gi bi[haz1n7g00 noo' bi[yaa ni'7'aah gi h47sh9h 1kwe'4 oonish Bee Haz1anii yeesh yik'ih deez997g7t bine[noo' bik11'gi bik'idi t'aah7g7t dool n7 7shj11n nizh0n7go biighah doo, Bee Haz1anii bik'eh go.

That's what I have on Lisbon Valley. Thank you, everyone, for having me here. I'm virtual, but this has been an excellent meeting and I'm learning a lot. So thank you.

T'11' 1k0d7Lisbon Valley j7baa hane'. Ah4hee' t'11' 1no[tsoh kwe'4 nihi[hwesh ne'. Naalkid7bee' nihi[hwesh ne' ndi t'11' y1'1t'44h go a[ah no[9h d00 l3'7b0hoo[33'. N11' ah4hee'

CHAIRMAN HANSON: Thank you, Dr. Norcross. We will finish up here with Bill Von Till who's the Branch Chief for the Uranium Recovery and Materials Decommissioning branch at the NRC. Bill?

CHAIRMAN HANSON: Ah4hee', Dr. Norcross. Kwe'4 k'ad66'

a[tsoh Bill Von Till bee, a[32 j8 sid1 Uranium Recovery d00 Materials Decommissioning j7 NRC bi[da' 7n7sh d00. Bill?

MR. VON TILL: Thank you, Chairman. Good evening, Chairman Hanson, President Nez, Commissioners, Director Shirley, Ms. Hood, Mr. Frazier, Ms. Norcross, Ms. Crossley, and to the Navajo people in the room and online. My name is Bill Von Till. I'm the branch chief for the Uranium Recovery and Materials Decommissioning branch at the NRC.

MR. VON TILL: Ah4hee', shinanit'1'7. Y1't'44h go' 7773 Shinaat'1anii Hnason, Naat'1anii Nez, Commissioners, Naat'1anii Shirley, Ms Hood, Mr. Frazier, Ms, Norcross, Ms. Crossley, d00 Din4 k00h h0l0n7g77d00 b44sh nits4kes 1lyaah7g77yii' d00' 7ts'3'7g77d0'. Sh7 47Bill Von Till yinishy4. Al32j8' s4d1 Uranium Recovery d00 Materials Decommissioning j7NRC bi[da' 7n7sh d00

There are many uranium mill tailing sites undergoing decommissioning in the United States. First, I will go through the status of remediation for the four sites on the Navajo Nation, then I will describe the status of the five NRC-licensed Title 2 sites that are currently undergoing decommissioning around the country. Next slide, please. This slide shows the location of the four UMTRCA Title 1 sites with respect to the Navajo Nation. As was mentioned before, these four sites are Ship Rock, Tuba City, Mexican Hat, and Monument Valley.

Ts'7d1 l3'7[etsoh daak'11 bi[honi'32 g00' a[tsoh hada'as geed go t'0 t11 da0' n77 kwe'4 ashdla diin k4yah a[hii'siniligi. ! [ts4 Din4 bik4yah bik11' gi k4yah n1l zhoooh bi da' 7n7sh gi, d99' go [etsoh hadas geed n7'4' 66h g00 baa ho deshnih. ! 1d00 ashdla' go NRC naaltsos bik'eh go' adoo nish7g77Title 2 biyaa gi [ah go a[tsoh nida'azh nish go t'0 t'11dool4'4 t'11 dao n77 k'ad kwe'4 ashdla' diin k4yah a[hii' sinil7g00. N11s N11n1. D77 47Din4 bik4yah bik11' gi d99' go UMTRCA yi[n7

go bi| nahaz32 go' eelkid. Kwe'4 baa h00ne' Naat' Ianii Nez, T0 naneesdz7, Naaki Bi ch'ah d00 Ts4 bii'ni dzis gai.

These four sites are one of the key focus areas in the Navajo Ten-Year plan for the NRC. This map also shows the location of several conventional uranium mill sites in decommissioning, and these sites are Church Rock, Ambrosia Lake, and Homestake. Next slide, please.

D77d99' go Din4 Bik4yah bik11' g00 [eetsoh ha das geed y66' 1yis77 bi'doonish go das dzoh NRC Neezn1 N11hai Naanish A[k44' Sinil7g77bii' di. Kwe'4 K4yah naaltsos bik11'7g77[a' [eetsoh hadas geed nigh47 d66' a[d0' t'11 dei doo'ni| j8 bi| da hw44l zhish, Churchrock, Ambrosia Lake, d00 Homestake. N11s n11n1.

This slide illustrates the location of the five NRC-licensed conventional uranium mill sites and decommissioning the 14 conventional uranium mill sites in decommissioning in agreement states as well at the 19 Title 1 and six 6 Title 2 disposal sites that are transferred to the DOE for long-term care. As you can see most of these are in the western U.S. Next slide, please.

Kwe'4 'eelkid7g77 47ashdla' go haz1n7g77t'ah nah d66' [eetsoh ha da geed gi [eetsoh daak'1h7g77bi| hon73 NRC naaltsos bik'eh go' adoo nish gi d99 ts'1adah haz10 a| tsoh nida'azh nish go binaj8' bee' a[gha' deet'1, n1h1st'47ts'1adah 47B44 Haz1anii bik'eh go B7a'ashdla'ii d00 ni'asdz11n baa has ti' go k4yah ni da dool zhoo| d00 hast33h go 47[eetsoh bi deezla'7g77noo' 1 dooln7| Bee Haz1anii bik'eh go d00 nee'nij8 DOE yiki' adest'99 d00 yaa'1h1l y32 doo. Kot'4e go 'e'e'aahj7 go k4yah sinil7g77 1yis77bee' oonish. N11s n11n1.

The four UMTRCA Title 1 sites on the Navajo Nation for those sites, our role is to ensure that DOE is complying with the standards in 10 CFR Part 40.27 which is consistent with 40 CFR Part 192. We routinely

meet with the DOE on progress of actions and oversee DOE's long-term care of disposal cells. This slide shows the Ship Rock site which is currently undergoing groundwater remediation, and Bill gave a lot of detail on what's going on at that site.

D9 go Haz1a go Title 1 bii' yidzoh, UMTRCA Bee Haz1anii bik'eh go bee baa ni' doonish Din4 bik4yah bik11' gi, nih7ko d00' nihi naa nish7g77 47DOE Bee Haz1anii ndtsaa h7g77t'11'a[ah a[k'ih ha haaz kaad 10 CFR Part 42.27 gi d00 10 CFR Part 192 gi noo' 1l yaa gi yik'eh h0[00h d00 yik'eh g00' 4'4[9h biniy4 hail z7d. Kwe'4 Naat1anii Nez gi' 47ni' t[1adi t0 daa ch- '7g77bi na'anish, 7nda Bill l3'7g00 yaa nahas ne' t'11' 7d33'.

The Tuba City site is also undergoing groundwater remediation. At the Mexican Hat site, we've been working with the DOE on issues related to repairs to the cover from erosion for the Monument Valley processing site. We've been in communication with the DOE related to their developing a groundwater compliance action plan.

T0nanesd7z7di d0' ni' t[1adi t0 d11 ch- '7g77bini n1'1nish. Naakai Bich'ah di' 477DOE bi[ni deil nish noo'7g77bik11' d00 bik'4sti'7g77yizh zhash d00 chashk'eh ni da hwiileeh gi d0' bini da'anish 47 Ts4 bii'ni dzis gai d66' [eetsoh daak'11h n7t44'. DOE t'11 bi[a[hi[n7da hwiil nih ni't[1adi t0 d11 ch- 'gi hazh0'0bee Nahaz1anii bik'eh go bee bini' doo nish7g77[a' naaltsos bee ha diln44h.

The tailings at Monument Valley were relocated to Mexican Hat. So there's no disposal cell at Monument Valley. When major actions such as revised groundwater compliance action plans are submitted to the NRC for approval for any of these sites, we will consult with the Navajo Nation prior to making a decision. Next slide, please.

Ts4 bii'ni dzis gai di [eetsoh [eezh bi[haa das geed y66h 47Naakai

Bi ch'ah j8 nehesh g9h. Ts4 bii'ni dzis gai di' 477noo' 1din. T'11 ndtsaa go bi doo nishii d00 t'11' dool4'4 ndtsaago Bee Haz1anii bi[da n7'i' go da baa y1 doo ti hii h0l=' sh9h Din4 Biw11shindoon bi[a[hi[n7da hwiilnih doo t'ah doo k0t'4ego' 1dool n7[ha'n77. N11s N11n1.

The staff have been actively participating in the Navajo Ten-Year plan since its inception. We will continue to consult with interested tribes on our actions, including any potential new license applications. The NRC staff continues to participate in Navajo Nation/Hopi, DOE quarterly meetings as well as the DOE-led Tribal intergovernmental relations group that develops written information for local communities on the DOE's legacy management activities.

Din4 Biw11shindoon Neezn1 N11hai Naanish A[k44' Sinil7g77 bi[baa nideel nish go hoolzhosh. A[tah Din4 sh9h neenij8 bi[nideil nish go hool zhish doo koj7da naaltsos 1niid7go bik'eh go ni da' doo nish 7g77w0keed gi da. NRC d00 ni deil nish7g77t'1h dii Din4 d00 Kis1anii Biw11shindoon, d00 DOE da yi[a[ah n1dleeh d00 DOE Bik1g7 Yish t['izhii yi[nidaal nish7g77 naaltsos b22h d00' 7h0 doo'11[gi nahdi k33h da ha t'7n7g77y1 ha deil dile' d77Legacy Management yideil nish7g77 d00 11j7bi naanish gi.

As an example, in 2003, we participated in a technical working group face to face in Durango, Colorado with a Navajo and the Hopi to discuss groundwater actions at Ship Rock, Monument Valley, and Tuba City. Another example of outreach was during the 2014-2015 time frame when we participated in knowledge transfer seminars at the Salish Kootenai College, Wind River Tribal College, Navajo Nations Dine College, United Tribes Technical College, and the Navajo Technical University at Crownpoint.

T'0 bee hashne' naaki di dim77 y1zh7 d00 bi'aan t11' yihah d33'

Din4 d00 K7s 1anii bi[a[ah siidl99 nigh47Dibe Ndtsaa j7, Durango di ni' t['11d t0 daa choh go bina' anish gi b11 y1 deelti' Naat'1anii Nez, Ts4bii'ni dzis gai di d00 T0nanesdiz7di 1yis77baa y1 deil ti'. Naaki di dim77 y1zh7d00 bi'aan d99 ts'1adah d00 bi'aan ashdla'ts'1a dah yihah d33' d0 t'0 a[h7 da hwiil aah go a[ah siidl99 Salish Kootenai Bidziil go) Ita' di, Wind River tribal Bidziil go) Ita' di, Din4 Bi' Adziil go') Ita' di United Tribe Technical Bi dziil go') Ita' di d0' d00 Din4 Technical University di Bi' dziil go ') Ita', Ts'is ts'0z7j7.

The purpose of these outreach efforts was to share information on uranium recovery, radiation, radiation safety, National Environmental Policy Act, and the National Historic Preservation Act.

! yis77 biniiy4' t'0 ah7 da hwiil aah7g77 '47 [eetsoh Hada g44d, [eetsoh b1'1t'e, [eetsoh b1'1t'e' baa'ako hwiini dzin d00 '33h3 hasin bi[n7'i'gi, d00 National Environmental Policy Bee Haz1anii d00 Bee Haz1anii National Historic Preservation da b0h00' aah biniiy4.

It also included demonstration of radiation protection equipment brought in by our Technical Training Center instructor. Tribal students and other Tribal members were all engaged in these sessions. Next slide, please. We also continue to engage in knowledge sharing and educational activities with other federal and Navajo agency representatives through the Community Outreach Network or Network.

N11n1, d77'44' d00 t'11 dol4'4 '11j7bee 22h h3 hasin choo'89gi dah nihaa hes akih7g77 bi[7shj11n7 1deil yaa bi[nideil nish 7g77 yeeh nida'ni txin. Bik1g7 Yish t['izhii) [ta'7t'11'1t'4e n7'44' atah yi ni dash nish d00 y7hool 33' 7d33'. N11s n11n1. A[h7da hwiil aah7g77 sh99h t'11 Din4 Biw11shindoon d00 Kin1 h1lgaid66' bi[ni deil nish7g77 d00 k4yah yik11' g00 k44h da ha t'7n7g77 bi[naas yid t'ih doo

The Network was formed in 2015 and coordinates outreach

events to enhance community understanding on the work being done to address uranium contamination on the Navajo Nation. The NRC is an active member of the network and participates in collaborative projects as well as individual efforts to build knowledge on radiation safety within the Navajo Nation such as sharing NRC online class material with the Navajo Technical University in Crownpoint. For example, we work with the Technical University faculty to develop and share educational materials in support of expanded science, technology, engineering, and math course offerings at the university.

Network 47naaki di dim7l y1zh7d00 bi'aan ashdl'a ts'1adah yihah d33' bi| da deelnish kwe'4 Din4 bik4yah bik11' [eetsoh bee da h00 ch- ' g00 bee nida'nii txin go. NRC d0' [ah d00' na' nitin yinidaal nish7g77d00 [eetsoh ba'1t'4' ats'7s b22h h33h hasin go bits'22h j8' bee'oo nishgi b44sh nits4kes 1l yaah7g77 da bii'di da bik11' go'1n188h Navajo Technical University j7, nigh47 Ts'7ts'0z7 di. Navajo Technical University j7Science yi| n7n7g77 [ah d00 kwe'4 bee neil nish7g77bi| da n7'i' go b1' adeil ne', d77technology, engineering, d00 math daal y4h7g77.

Even though it was hampered by the COVID pandemic, a lesson learned from the UNC Church Rock Amendment is the importance of early engagement with President Nez and especially the importance of in-person outreach and consultation with community members. Next slide, please. Two of our highest priority sites are the Homestake and UNC Church Rock sites in New Mexico. The Homestake site pictured on this slide is undergoing active groundwater remediation.

COVID na[nih t'11' y4ego t'33' an1ni hi' niil ndi UNC Churchrock gi nida'doo nish biniinaa naaltsos bik'eh go nin11'da' doo nishii n1k'33s ha'n7n7g77haa sh99h n7tsoh go b22h d00 b7da'hwil33' d00 Naat'1anii Nez bi| a[hi| ni da hwiilnih d00 t'11' 1adi k44h da ha t'7n7g77bi| a[ah nei dleeh go hool zhizh. N11s

n11n1. Ts'7d1' agh11 di t'11' tsx88] go bini' doo nish7g77 47 Homestake d00 UNC Churchrock, koj7Yoot0 Hahoodzoh7j7. Homestake gi' a[d0' ni' t['1adi t0 daa ch- '7g77 k'ad baa ni da'anish.

The slide shows the large and small tailings piles, three evaporation ponds, and a reverse osmosis treatment facility. To keep local stakeholders informed, we have monthly virtual meetings to discuss the status of the site and to hear community concerns. Homestake is also an EPA Superfund site like the UNC Church Rock site, and we're in frequent communication with EPA Region 6 and the State of New Mexico about the activities of the site. And also DOE participates because they will ultimately take the site as well. Next slide, please.

Kwe'4 'eel kid7g77 47[eesoh [eezh bi] hadas eed7g77[a' ndtsaa go shijaa' [a' 47t'11'a[ts'7s7go shi jaa', T0 bee n1l ts1h7t11' go dahi d4y99h d00 t0 bee' haale7[a' kwe'4 kin b1 s83. N7n1 d'zii' go bin11 g00 k44hdaha t'7n7g77 bi] a[ah n47 dleeh na'7d7kid d00 k44h daha t'7n7g77 bida'dii[1h7g77 baani n1 dei t'i ih. Homestake d0' Superfund bii di yisdzoh y4ego sh99h 1kwe'4 [eesoh bi deezla' bee h00ch=' k4yah bik11' gi t'11 UNC Churchrock bi] haz1n7gi' 1t4ego, t'11' ah33h Y00t0 bi] ha hoodzoh d00 Kin1 h1lgai EPA Hast33h bi] hahoo dzoh7g77 bi] a[hi] nida hwiilnih kwe'4 bini da'a nish7gi. ! ad00 DOE d0' t'11' 1h33h bi] a[hi] da hwiilne' h1111 b7 47 nee'nij8 kwe'4 ha z1n7g77b71 k'eeh t'22h doo. N11s N11n1.

Let me turn to the UNC Church Rock mill tailing site located near Gallup that was close to the community. And this afternoon, it's been discussed this a lot this evening. This slide illustrates the mill tailing site to the left or east and the Northeast Church Rock mine site to the west or right.

K'ad 47 UNC Chrchrock [eesoh daaka1h n7t44' y66h baa n11 hash ne' doo nighri Na'nZh00zh7bigh1a di bi] haz3 d00 kwe'4 da'deel k111 binaa g00

k44h da ha t' 7n7g77bich'8. Ts' 7d1 l3'7g00 baa ni dahazne' kwe'4 77'32 d33'. Kwe'4' eelkid7g77 47 [eetsoh daak'1a n7'4'7gi bi| haz3 nosh t['ah j8' go dooda go ha'a'aah j8' go doo Northeast Churchrock [eetsoh haa g4ed n7'4' 66h 47nosh 1aj7bi| haz3 dooda go e'e'aah j7go.

The evaporation pond in the middle of the tailings impoundment supports ongoing groundwater corrective action. And there is a groundwater compliance monitoring program. In its amendment request to relocate mine waste, UNC also included upgrades to stormwater control features around the mill tailings and improvements to the pipeline Arroyo.

Kwe'4' 47ni' t['11h d66' t0 nei| tsah7bi| haz3 j0' 11d00 d0' kwe'4 ni' t['11h di t0 [eetsoh bi deezla' t0 biih da deezh ch'aal7g77 bee' bi'oonish. B44 Haz1znii bik'eh go ni' t['11h d66' t0 daacho'7g77 yee' 1h1n7 go n47 nel 8h. Kwe'4' a[d0' naaltsos bik'ehgo nida'azh nish7g77 saad n7dook'3s go y0keed, j0 [eetsoh bi| leezh ha das geed7g77 [ah go ni n11 doo jiih ha'n00h, UNC kwe'4 naaltsos n7dook'3s n7n7 g77 d0' Pipeline bikooh7g77 hazh0'0 [eetsoh noo'7gi chash k'eh7g77 t0 n7 da di nah7g77 [ah g00 bits'33j8' go ni da doo gish.

The pipeline Arroyo is a drainage feature that flows near the tailings impoundment and can be seen in the middle of this photo and on your site tour as you were driving. Through the wind and dust, you may have been able to see it. Next slide, please. Next is the Sequoyah Fuel Site located in Gore, Oklahoma.

Pipeline bikooh7g77kwe'4 ch'7b7kooh t0 da h7d4 y7m7g77b7ghah g00 kwe'4 'a[n77 gi' eelkid7gi yidt'9h d00 sh88' 1k00h t1 doh kai. N7yol ndi sh88daa| ts'3. N11s N11n1. D77 1n11nal kid7g77 47 Sequoyah Fuel bi| haz3 nigh47 Gore, Oklahoma di.

This slide shows waste being placed into an engineered

disposal cell which is expected to be completed within the next 12 months. This site also has groundwater contamination as a result of site operations. And the licensee has been performing groundwater corrective actions.

D77 eelkid7g77 47 [eetsoh bi| [eezh ha das geed7g77 noo' b1'1l yaah7g77bii' j8 yahii geeh d7sh9h nin11 n1 hai go a[tsoh noo'7g77 adool n77]. Kwe'4' a[d0 ni't['11d di t0 [eetsoh bi deezla' biih da deezh ch'aal kwe'4 ha'ag44d go biniinaa. B1 ha da'a g44d7g77ni't['11d di t0 n1l zhoooh go yaa ni daal nish.

We expect to receive an alternate concentration limit application this summer from the licensee. On this site for any major actions, we will consult with the Cherokee Nation which their lands are nearby and coordinate with the State of Oklahoma. As Stevie mentioned this evening with the Lisbon Valley site in Utah, a lesson learned is the groundwater contamination of these sites must be better characterized and groundwater flow, fate, and transport models must be improved, especially for applications for alternate concentration limits which are a risk-based standard.

D77zh7n7sh9h ni' t['11di t0' bee naal kah alternative concentration limit yi[n7n7g77w0keed go naaltsos yah 77 n77]. Kwe'4 haz3n7g77 t'11 doole'4 ndtsaa go baa n7da'dii nish g0' 47 Cherolee Din4'4 bi| a[hi| n7da hwiil nih doo d00 Oklahoma Ndsaa go ha hoo dzoh7g77d0'. Stevie 1n7n7gi' 1t4ego Lisbon Valley di ni' t['11di t0 ni da ha ch-h 7g77t'11' 1yis77y1'1t'44h go naal kah go' nas kid7g77 hazh0'0 a[h77 dei dzoh, h11j8' go nooh ts4[7g77, h11n 44l t'e biih7 di chx'aa[d00 da' t'33'7sh biih7 di chx'a[7g77 t'33' n11l ki[, d77 t'0 sh2'shin go k0 n4el t'e biih7 di ch'a[doo baa'ayo hoolnin da ha'n7n7g77t'0 baahasti'.

Groundwater is a precious resource and a thorough assessment is needed for this. The ANC Gas Hills site is located in Wyoming, is in a stable configuration with an interim cover and other engineering features

to reduce erosion impacts. As discussed with the Commission, the ANC site does not currently have adequate funding to complete decommissioning activities.

Ni' t['11di t0h7g7t'11' 1yis77 nizh0n7 go baa'ati' 1h1 t'00h t'47y1, h1111 t0' t'11' 1yis77 doo baa ha dl44' da. ANC Gas Hills [eetsoh dak'1h7g77 47 Wyoming di bi[haz3, t'11' y1'1t'44h go bi[haz3, noo' gi bi k11' d66' bik'4st'7g77 d00 noo'7g77 binaa' g00 doo chash k'eh nihwii leeh da. T'11 bee nihi[da hwiilne' Commissioner noh 19h7g77 ANC Gas Hills di' b4eso bi'oh naanish 1[tsoh 1daa dzaa ndi t'11 dool4'4 t'11 dei doo'ni[ndi b4eso b22h 1din.

We inspect the site to verify that this site remains safe. Additionally, we have routine calls with the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality to discuss next steps for the site as we are working on funding options to complete site remediation and turn the site over to DOE for long-term care. The Rio Algom site located down the road near Milan, New Mexico is also in the final phases of decommissioning.

Kwe'4 haz1n7gi t'11 n7da n7l 8h go t'11 y4ego '22 h33ha sin7g77 bee' baa'1hwiily3. T'1h n11 y0wodi, Wyoming j7 da'7n7sh Department of Environmental Quality j8 nda hwiilnih h1'1t'7sh bi ni n11 da[nish da dii n7 go, d00 b4eso t'ah dii b1 h1 d7n77'9bee' k4yah nida dool zho] d00 DOE b71k'eh di doot'11[nee'nij8 y11'1h11 y32 doo j8 a[tsoh doo. Rio Algom 47Milan, Yoot0 Ha Hoo dzoh7g77 bii' bi[haz3, d7d0' a[tsoh nida'azh nish go t'11' dool4'4 t11 dei doo' ni[di hool zhish.

The licensee is working on a cleanup of windblown tailings and addressing the groundwater contamination. Once decommissioning is complete and remaining groundwater contamination has been addressed, license termination process will begin. We are currently working with EPA and the licensee on comingled mine and mill waste in the vicinity of this site.

B1 nida'anishg77 [eetsoh bil [eezh hadas geed y66h h11sh9h n7
tsoh go bi[n7yol go t1yoozh jaa'7g7 baa ni da'anish 1kwe'4 d00 ni't[11di di t0 daa
chx- '7g7 d0' baa nida'anish. A[tsoh nida'azh nish bik44' di ni da' azh nish7gi t'11
dool4'4 t'11 daos nil go, d00 ni't[11di t0 a[tsoh baa ni da'azh nish go' 47 naaltsos
bik'eh go nida'azh nish7g7doo'79da' 1lyaa doo. Kin1h1lgai d66' EPA bi[ni deil nish
kwe'4 b1 ni da'azh nish7g7[eetsoh hadas geed7g7d00 [eetsoh daak'1n7g7 a[tsoh a[t11
n47zh jaa' 1471kwe'4 haz1n7g7d77baanida'anish.

In closing, these sites have robust engineering controls, groundwater monitoring, inspections program. And the DOE in its role as long-term care custodian will be responsible for ensuring protection of human health and the environment in perpetuity. In this role, DOE's activities will be overseen by the NRC. This concludes my remarks this evening and concludes the panel, and I look forward to any questions you have. Thank you.

K0n7 tsoh go nihi[hwesh ne' doo, k00h bee nihi[hweshne'7g7
bidziil go nidani t[ah ndi y4ego bi'oonish, ni't[11di t0 daa ch- '7g7da baani da'anish,
d00 bi[nahaz1a g00 t'11' ah33h baa ni n1' da' ni t11h. DOE d0' B71'ashdla'ii d00
ni'asdz11n yich'33h 1t7t'7h go bi[haz1a g00 nee'nij8 yik'ih deez9' doo d00 yaa'1h11
y32 doo gi b71 k'eh ha'n77. Nih7 NRC 47 DOE bisil10 niid19 go bik'ih d7n7 t'99.
K0n7 tsoh go hweshne', na'7d7kid sh9h 22'1t'4e doo. Ah4hee'.

CHAIRMAN HANSON: Thanks, Bill, for that presentation. So many questions, so little time. I'm going to set a timer here so I don't completely get carried away.

CHAIRMAN HANSON: Ah4hee' Bill, kwe'4 nihi[hw77 nilne'. Na'7d7kid t'00'1h1y077, ndi' oolki[. T'11 d7kw77 dahal zhin j8' n1'oolki[7 ninish keed 1ko oolki[baa'1 honiidzin.

I want to follow up a little bit on the conversation from the previous panel. And I'm not exactly sure who to direct this question to. So it's going to be kind of a combination of you, Bill Frazier, and maybe you, Stevie Norcross.

Kwe'4 [ah go a[hi] ni da hosiilne' 7g7n1t'33' binan1' 7d7sh kid doo. H17sh9h 1yis77 bich'8 na' 7d7sh kid ndi '11d66 shi[da ho doo[nih, Bill Frazier, d00 ni Stevie Norcross d0'.

I'm interested in the potential availability of private disposal sites like Envirocare, Energy Solutions in Utah, WCS in Texas, U.S. Ecology in Washington State, et cetera, as potential destinations for uranium mill tailing waste. I think it was Dr. Norcross. You had said something about one of the sites and you had a thing on your slide.

B7na' 7d7sh kid7g77 47t'11 t['00' j8go b11 daha dzidii b1 daa noo' g00 Envirocare, Energy Solutions nighei Udah di, WSC nighei Texas j7, U.S. Ecology, Washington Ha hoo dzoh di, d00 n7 woshj8 11j8 7sh nih1' ah00t'i' k0d00' 1k00h [eetsoh bi[leezh hadas geed7g77 bich'8 doo g44[go. Dr. Norcross ni daash9kwe'4 [a' nis7n7 kid ne' gi'1t'4.

One of the sites said the structures and the waste had been removed to the Envirocare facility in Clive. Did I have that right? And I guess -- I don't know which one of you wants to kind of start off on that. But I'm in interested in that as a potential path forward for some of these sites where either the environmental situation warrants that or other factors.

K00h bi[na haz1n7g77 [a' tsx'477 da nitsaah7g77 d00 [eetsoh bi deezla' [a' Clive d66' Envirocare j8 y7g77 d00 noo' 1lyaa din7sh niiz77. H47 sh9h 1kwe'4 shi[n1 h0[ne' 11di. J0' kod00 neenij8 daats'7 kod00 [eetsoh bi deezla'7g77 [a' 11j8 go noo' daats'7b7ghah nisin go yee'.

MS. NORCROSS: I'm happy to start with that question. So yeah, that is correct. So the Vitro Mill tailings had been moved from the original mill site out to Clive, Utah. They're now maintained and contained at the Energy Solutions facility.

MS. NORCROSS: Sh7sh9h ni hash ne' kwe'4 na' 7d7ni[kid7g77. Aoo' 47 t'11'1k0t'4. Nigh47 Vitro gi [eetsoh daak'11 n7'4' d00 [eetsoh bi deezla' haag9h d00 [eetsoh daak'11n7'4' j8 Clive, Udah j8 noo' 1lyaa. K'ad 47bik'i' ad4st'99 d00 baa'1h1y3 nigh47Energy Solutions di.

That is actually -- I can't say the specific year when that occurred. But that was actually the beginning of Energy Solutions. I can't speak to say 100 percent that that would be the proper site. And I also don't want to necessarily advocate for that as an option.

D00 hazh0'0 b4 n1sh niih da yihah bii' 1 k0 dzaa h7g77. 87d33' Energy Solutions t'0 haal wod 33' 1k0dzaa. Ndi doo ts'7d1 '11di haz1n7gi nih1 noo' 1dooln7 didesh ni[da. D00 1k0h [44h di desh ni[gi d0' baa sisti'.

But if there was communication between probably the Tribe and you, the NRC folks, and Energy Solutions, if that became a license amendment request and they had the ability and the capacity to receive that waste, that would be something that we would review and determine whether or not that was acceptable. So it's a possibility. But I'm not necessarily advocating for it because that's not our role, right?

Din4 Biw11shindoon d00 ni, NRC j7ni daal nish7g77 d00 Energy Solutions bee' a[hi[da hoo[ne' go sh9h naaltsos bikeh go da'7n7sh7g77 n1s k'33z go daats'7 1doo n77, n44l99 d00 nabik'ih y1ti' go sh9h daats'7biighah. Doo' 47'1k0[44h dishn7d da h1a1l 0h0l n7h doo sh22h sil1a da '1kwe'4

CHAIRMAN HANSON: No, I was curious more about kind

of this, the general availability as a potential pathway and not specific to Envirocare, per se, but disposal -- private disposal.

CHAIRMAN HANSON: Ndah, t'0 yee' baa nits4s kees, t['00dj7 go daats'7b11 daha dzidii noo' b1 n1haz32 g00 [a' t'11 na haz3 nisin go, Envirocare '47doo' 1yis77 11h dishn7 da.

MS. NORCROSS: Okay. I mean -- yeah.

MS. NORCROSS: H1g00sh9h. Aoo'

CHAIRMAN HANSON: Yeah. Go ahead, Bill.

CHAIRMAN HANSON: Aoo'. Bill, nish2'.

MR. FRAZIER: Okay. I just didn't know if there was more to add to that. But I can answer that in maybe a couple ways. When we have our Title 1 sites, we have the Grand Junction disposal site up in Grand Junction.

MR. FRAZIER: H1 g00sh9h. T'0 t'11' a[ts'7s7 go biish aah kwe'4. Naaki go' a[22' 1t'4e go baa hashne', D77k0j7Title 1 j7biyaa das dzoh 7g77, 47 Grand Junction b11daha dzid ii b1 noo' Grand Junction j7bi[haz3.

It's a Title 1 site. And as you know, we have that for abandoned mill sites before 1978. So we can accept materials from there. And by legislation we are directed to bring Title 1 materials to that location.

It's still open. It's the only open disposal facility that LM has and it's in Grand Junction. It has about 250,000 cubic yards of available space.

D77 Title 1 biyaa yis dzoh7g77 1t'4. D77 hada'ag44d t'0 bik'ih nahj8 1dahiz neezh ch2'7g77 1daat'4 t'0 h1 k4yah n7 daalzhooh. J0 ni[b44 h0zin, d77 bee l3h [eetsoh daak'11 n7'4'4 d00 [eetsoh bi[leezh hadas geed7g77b1'1 h00t'i' 1kwe'4

noo' ad00ln7 go j0' 47bee haz1anii t'ah doo n1h1st'47ts'1adah d00 bi'aan tsosts'idiin d00 bi'aan tseeb77 yih11h d33' bee'l3h. ! ko 11d00 [eetsoh [eezh bi[hadas geed7g77 b1'22' 1t'4' 11di, Bee Haz1anii yeeh ni hi[jiih 1kwe'4 Title 1 [eetsoh bi deezla' noo' 1dool n77 go b1'1h00t'i' n7. T'ah dii' 22'1t'4. T'11' 47t'47LM bee h0l=, nigh47Grand Junction di bi[haz3. Naaki di dim77 d00 bi'aan ashdla diin di di77 y1zh71[ts'7s7go az3 bee wolta' go – cubic yards noo' g0 yaa haz3.

But there's other things associated with that. It's just that it just can take Title 1 material by legislation. And if Congress -- congressional legislation can be altered with that, we can accept other materials, whatever that is -- how that's stated.

Kwe'4 d0' d7[a' bi[da n7i' g0' 1t'4. D7798di' Title 1 biyaa gi das dzoh7g77 t'47 n7 Bee Haz1anii. Kin1 h1lgai d66' naat'1anii—Congress Title 1 Bee Haz1anii saad n47k33z go sh99h t'47t'11' a[tsoh b11 da ha dzidii b1'1 h00t'i' go' 7yiilaa doo kwe'4 haz1a gi, saad n1k'33z7g77sh99h bik'eh go.

For our Title 2 sites, if there's other materials coming from our Title 2 sites, we cannot take it to the Grand Junction disposal site. So we have to take it up to Clive, Utah, which is very expensive. And to kind of relate that in a way, when we had our legislation coming to a head here this past couple years ago, the Grand Junction disposal site was dated to close in -- pretty close.

Title II 47 b1 hada'as g4ed7g77 b22h sil1 k4yah ni dool zho[gi. Grand Junction di t'11 dool4'4 b11daha dzidii Title II d66' yig44[go nkwe'4 noo' 1dooln77 n7 go' 47dooda doo. \$77sh99' 47Clive, Utah di b1 haz3, ndi ay00' 79h. N711h Kin1 h1lgai di Bee Haz1anii baahwii n7'98d33' t'00 y0 n7diilkid go, Grand Junction di h7g77 da'di doolk1[ha'n7 ne' t'11'1h1n7d66' hool zhish.

And we had to alter the deadline for the Grand Junction

disposal site another length of time so that we can continue to serve the Grand Valley community. The Grand Valley community up there, the Climax Mill was operating. And a lot of folks didn't know back then, but they utilize a lot of the material tailings for roads, for concrete material. Even women used them for their flower beds because I guess the roses were supposedly growing better.

Grand Junction di d1'di dool k1[ha'n7n7 gi n11s des deel go t1h 22' 1t'4 t'ah dii Grand Valley gi k44ha t'7n7g77 bi[ni deil nish. Climax gi [eetsoh daak'1a go bi[haz1n7g77 t'ah bee' oonish go Grand Valley d00 k44 hat'7n7g77 bi[neil nish. 7d33' doo ts'7d1 Dine bi[b44 da h0zin da go [eetsoh bitse' d00 [eezh bi[ha da has g44d7g77 t'11 dool4'4 yeeh da ha[b8 go baa'1da h0 nii dz99, atxin da, d00 ts4 n11 dl44[7da yi[1[tah 1deile' go. S1anii da' ch'il b71 tah h0zh00n yi yi' k'44 dei di dl44h go '1y00' ch'il b71 tah h0zh00n bii' ni da nise' go bi[b44 da h0zin 7d33'.

So that was one area where we did a lot of cleanup. There's over 4,000 vicinity properties that were cleaned. And there's still a lot of material there.

T'11' 1yis7k4yah n1l zhoooh bee bi ni da' shiil nish 1kwe'4. D9ti di m7l y1zh7hoghan haz1a go k4yah n1l zhoooh gi bi ni dashiil nish. T'ah diil3'7[eetsoh bideezla' da b22h bi[n7'i'gi y11 daa'1h

And we do have a memorandum of understanding with Mesa County, the Grand Valley, that they really have a first choice of the material there. And if anything else comes to the Grand Junction disposal site that they have to be notified about that. So when we were getting close to the deadline of having to get ready to close the site and put an engineered cover on it, we were looking at alternatives which was Clive, Utah.

Naaltsos bee' a[gha' deet'1ahii h0l= Mesa A[ts'77 go ha hoo

dzoh7g7 d00 Grand valley 47 a[ts4 bee b0h0l n7h kwe'4 t'11 dool4'4 b11 daha dzidii
 noo' 1ln44h goaadi' t'11 dool4'4 b11 daha dzidii' noo' 1dool n7[ha'nih go b71[ts4 bi[
 b44 h0zin doo. D1'di dool k1[bich'8 hoolzish, b1 hasht'e' dii'n44h d00 noo' 1daal
 yaah7g7 bik11' gi B44 Haz1anii bik'ehgo bi[yaani' doot'11[go haz3, d00 [1h g00
 b11daha dzidii b1 daa noo' g00 n11 da d7n7l'9 d7sh9 47nighei Clive, Udah di h7g7
 doo.

And we have a clarifier at the City of Grand Junction that contains any vicinity property material that collects. And it's only collected during times of development. And sometimes some years there's no development, and it's a slow process.

Grand Junction gi t0 hei[e[7das83 t'11' 1kwe'4 t'47t'11' dool4'4 doo t0 biih d7n00h dah7g7 y22h ei[ee[. T'11 da'7n7sh go t'47t0 hei[ee[. { ah da' doo nida'anish g00 doo l3'7hei[ee[da'a[d0'.

And usually, we obtain about 3,000 cubic yards every three years. And those 3,000 cubic yards fill the clarifier. It's like an old sewer tank. And we calculated a delivery of 3,000 cubic yards to Clive, Utah and posed it to the community there. And it came up to, like, plus 18 million dollars just for 3,000 cubic yards.

Ts'7d1 daats'7t1di dim7l y1zh71[ts'7go dik'3=' az3—cubic yards bee w0lta' 1n4el t'e' go t11' n7n1hah go t0 ha nei[oo[. T1di dim7l y1zh71[ts'7go dik'3=' az3—cubic yards 1 n4el t'e' go t0 hei [ee[7 bii' h11 d7 b8h. Ch22' hei[ee[7 nahalin. ! ko t1di dim7l y1zh71[ts'7go dik'3=' az3—cubic yards bee w0lta' go nighei Clive, Udah di n1g44h go bits'33 d33' yig4[7g7 bi k'ih diit'aah go 11j8 chi da'iil7h. T1di dim7l y1zh71[ts'7go dik'3=' az3—cubic yards bee w0lta' 1n4el t'e' 1n4el t'4 go tseeb7ts'1adah di dim7l tsoh b4eso d00 bi'aan b33h na'1 dleeh

And so that was enough to sway our senators in the state of

Colorado to get legislation passed to extend the lifetime of the Grand Junction disposal site. So we now can serve the community for further vicinity property cleanup there. But any other alternatives, we'd have to go to a private facility that is very expensive.

D7 binaj8 nihi nanit'1'7 Kin 1h1lgai di yaah 1n1d1h7g7 koj8Dib4 Ndttaa Hahoo diozh7g7b1 Grand Junction di d1'd7 k1[gi Bee Haz1anii bee b1 n1s n11 doo t'11[da bi dii'niid d7b1dah1 dzidii b1 noo'7g7. D7 binaj8 1kwe'4 k44ha t'98 nii t'ah dii binaa g00 k4yah ni daal zhoooh go hash t'44h1l n44h. T'11 y4ego b1daha dzidii doo koj7b1'1h00ti' g00' 47'ay00' da'79h7g00 k0l7.

CHAIRMAN HANSON: Yeah, thank you for that. That's an important context on both fronts.

CHAIRMAN HANSON: Y11h, ah4hee'. T'11' 1yis7 b7d6h 00y44' 1k0 t'4h7g7.

MR. FRAZIER: And if I could, Commissioner.

MR. FRAZIER: Kwe'4 n1n1, shinanit'1'7.

CHAIRMAN HANSON: Please.

CHAIRMAN HANSON: Aoo' sh00d7.

MR. FRAZIER: I'd like to extend the lifeline to my colleagues if I got any of that mistaken.

MR. FRAZIER: Nihi[nish dash nish7g7kwe'4 sh7k1'adooh jaah t'00 y0 doo 1kone'4 7y1a go.

CHAIRMAN HANSON: You can phone a friend back there.

CHAIRMAN HANSON: Aoo', nik'is [a' bich'9 hoo diilnih aad66'

MR. FRAZIER: Yeah, phone a friend if I could, please. You could just verify that I was correct.

MR. FRAZIER: T'00sh9h t'11' 1k0t'4 shi di d77ni[kwe'4.

CHAIRMAN HANSON: For those of you maybe couldn't hear on the internet, he got the high sign there that Bill got it right. So appreciate that very much. So okay, good. Thank you. Again, so many questions.

CHAIRMAN HANSON: T'11 dooshi doo ts'3'7g77b44sh nits4kes 1lyaah7g77 bii'j8' n7477 d66' Bill bich'8' yah diil nii' go t'11'1kot'4 bi' dooniid. Ahehee'. H1g00sh9h, nizh0n7. Ah4hee'. L3'7da na'7do[kid.

Bill Von Till, you mentioned right at the end we have oversight responsibility for a number of these former uranium mill sites. And of course, licensing actions like what we're looking at, at the Northeast Church Rock are really important. But you mentioned right at the end the inspection and the oversight. And I was just wondering if you could talk for a few minutes about the frequency and the substance of our inspection activities at these former sites.

Bill Von Till, ni' kwe'4 baa hw7h7 ne' nih7 470h0ln7h nih22h sil1 d00 bik'ih da d7 n7a'9' d7 [a' [eetsoh daa k'1a n7'44' g00 d7h7 niid. D00 aoo' naaltsos bik'eh go' da' doo nish7g77d0' d7kwe'4 Northeast Churchrock 1t'4h7gi' 1t'10 t'11' 1yis77 b7k1 nihi jaa' dadeez1h. {eetsoh daak'1a n7'44' g00 bi[na haz1n7g77 bik'ih da d7n0h 9' d00 n7da n0[8h7g77baa n11 h0lne' h11 n7zah bita' n1 ho di'n1ago 11di ni n1 da n0[8h d00 h1'1t'7sh 1yis77ha da' d7n0h 9' [eh.

MR. VON TILL: Certainly. Thank you for the question, Chairman. So first, the NRC has a well-established inspection program for the Title 2 sites like Homestake and UNC Church Rock mill site which are carried out by our Region IV inspectors. And we also include headquarters experts like hydrogeologists, geotechnical engineers if necessary for these

inspections in accordance with our Inspection Manual Chapter 2801 which is for uranium recovery.

MR. VON TILL: Aoo'. Ah4hee' kwe'4 na'7d7n7 kid 7g77, shinaat'1anii. NRC t'11' 1yis77bidziil go bi[nahz1a g00 n1n4l 9h bo' oo nish gi hazh0'0 1y0sin, koj7 Title II bi[nahaz1a g00 Homestake d00 Northeast Church Rock [eetsoh daak'1 bi[na haz1a g00 Kina halgai d66' Hast33h bi[haa hoo dzoh d00 ni daal nish7g77 '11j7ni n1 da'a[kah. Naanish yii' da hoo'7n7g77t0' a[k'ih n7kaad7gi, ni da ni' t['ah g00 k4yah a[k'ih n7kaad gi t'11'dool4'4 bi[ha da deil di[7n7 da '11j7 '1k1' an1jaah Bee Haz1anii y1zh7Inspection Manual Chapter 2801 gi haa dzoh7g77bik'eh go koj7[eetsoh ha daa ged7g77.

The frequency is a risk informed frequency and really depends upon site activities. It depends upon the risk of the sites. Homestake, for example, is twice a year. UNC Church Rock is once a year as an example.

Ni N7 da'alkah7g77 47 bee' 1n7 da hwiit'44h gi b0h0ln7h d00 ha'1t'7sh9h bini da' anish gi da. An7 dahwiit'4h7g77 1yis77 b0h0ln7h. Homestake 47 naaki di n7n1h n4l8h go n1hah, UNC Churchrock 47t'11[1h1di n7n1 n4l8h go n7n1hah.

For the sites like Bill was talking about, the Title 1 sites that have -- or Title 2 sites that have transitioned to the Department of Energy for long-term care, the NRC staff developed a risk informed or graded approach to verify that the sites remain safe and protective of public health. So once the specific license is terminated, we approve a long-term care surveillance -- a long-term surveillance plan. It's kind of like DOE's license with us, how they carry out their surveillance activities.

Kwe'4 Bill yaa hoolne' Title 1 biyaa das dzoh7g77, nda Title II biyaa das dzoh7g77 b1 h1 da' g44d t'11 b7k4yah yi y7l chx'o'7g77 yaa ni n1 dool n47

doosh00[, 1k0 daa t'4h7g77 nigh47 j8 DOE b71 k'eh hi di t'aah go nee'nij8 yik'ih
 deez9 d00 yaa' 1h11 y32 doo nih7NRC d00 yiil nish 7g7747k4yah d11 ch- ' g00 baa'ayo
 da hoolnin g00 bee bi[n7 dahwiilne' go hazh0'0 yaa' 1ko n7dzin doo go' ak0 B71'
 ashdla'ii d00 ni'asdz11n t'11 bich'33h 1ti' 1h1 t'98doo biniy4. Naaltsos bik'eh go nida'
 1zh nish7g77 doo' 798g00' 1 daal88h go, kwe'4 nee'nij8 baa' 1h1 y32 doo gi bik'eh go
 bik'i' ad4s t'99 go gi bee l3'aleeh, n1nel88h g00 da. DOE bi[a[gha' di t'11h hei t'4ego
 sh99h bik'ih d7n7sh 99 d00 baa' 1h1sh y32 doo n7n7gi.

And so we developed a process called observational site visits where we go along with the DOE when they do their inspections and make sure that they're carrying out the activities in accordance with that long-term surveillance plan and to make sure that the site is safe, if there are any erosion problems, things like that, that would pique our interest.

! 1j7naaltsos bik'eh go bi[nahz1a g00 baa nin1' da'nitaah7gi DOE
 hei diilaah 1ko h1i dish99h bi[nahz1a g00 yaa nin1 ni t11h g00 bi[a[n1 nei kai go bi[
 h11 da'iilzi' d77naaltsos bee desh nish n7n7g77 daats'7 t'11' aan7bik'eh hoji[9h [ah go
 doo bik'eh g00' 47'1kwii n1 niil98doo.

And that's a graded approach as well and can vary based upon the activities of the site and so forth, just as an example. The Blue Water site and the Mexican Hat site have some maintenance issues, and we want to do these visits more frequently.

D77 bik'eh go '1da' iil8h d00 [a' g00 doo hazh0'0 B44 Haz1anii
 y1zh7 be'el98 g00 '1k00h n7da n4l9h nee'ni j8' hool zhish go. Nighei Bluewater bi[
 haz1n7di d00 Naakai Bi ch'ah di t'11 dool4'4 hasht'44h da dool n77[7g77h0l= biniinaa
 '1k00h ni n11 dee kai d00 t'11' 'ah33h doo.

Where sites maybe are in remote areas that don't have anything going on, it could be up to ten years at a time. So anytime between

a few years and ten years for those sites. I hope that helped.

D7bi[honi'1n7g7 da sh9h nig47 doo naa gh1 h7di bi[nahaz1a ndi neezna naahai di da n7n1 n4l8h ndi dooda go t'11 d7kw7 n11hai di da baa ni n1'n7 taah go' 00lzin doo. T'ah daats'7bik'i' doo t3.

CHAIRMAN HANSON: Yea, that's very helpful. Thank you. I'm just about at the end of my time. I just want to make kind of one final note. Bill, I appreciate in your presentation I think you had some slides about some outreach to Navajo Technical University and other kinds of things.

CHAIRMAN HANSON: Aoo' nizh0n7. Ah4hee'. K'ad66h 11j8 e'elkeed. Bill nizh0n7go nihi[hw7n7ne' d00 kwe'4 Navajo Technical University bi[na nil nish7g7baa'ah4 nisin d00 t'11 dool4'4 [ah g00 baa na'7 44sh7g7 d0'.

For people who know me, I'm pretty passionate about capacity building with state and Tribal and international partners, particularly when it comes to things like health physics and materials inspections, and as you noted, uranium recovery.

{ a' sh44 da hosin7g7bi[b44 da h0zin a[h7 k1'1n7j7jaah go '1[h7 da ho jool 1h go y4ego shi[nil9 H0tsaago hada hasdzoh7g7B7k1g7Yish T['izhii 'A[tah Din4'4 d00 t'11 t0 y0 n1a n7g00 da bi[a[h7da hoo jool aah go, d71ts'7s b11 h1dzidii bi[n7'i gi b0hoo'aah go d00 t'11 dool4'4 bee k4yah yik11'gi hin1anii bee ni da ha chooh gi d00 [eetsoh had1a g44d bi[hon732 g00 da.

So I'd just like to reiterate our availability and our commitment to help Navajo Nation and other Tribal partners build their capacity to have those radiation protection and groundwater monitoring programs themselves and that they should feel free to reach out to any of us as they identify needs going forward. So with that, I'll hand it over to Commissioner Baran.

D00 nihi[b44 h0zin doo kwe'4 nihi[neil nish go d00 d77 nihi naa nish7g77 t'11'1yis77 b7 niidl98 go bi neil nish Din4 Biw11shindoon d00 Bik1g7 Yish T['izhii nih22h d00' ha'1t'7sh9h b0 ho doo' 1[7g77 nih7y0keed gi

COMMISSIONER BARAN: Great. Well, I'd like to get a better sense of the groundwater contamination issues and remediation efforts at the five former mill sites in and around Navajo. Bill Frazier and Bill Von Till maybe collectively you can answer this. Can you give us -- can you walk us through the extent of the groundwater contamination for the UNC mill site?

COMMISSIONER BARAN: Nizh0n7. Sh4' 47y1 d77Din4 bik4yah bik11' g00 ni' t['11h di t0 d11 chooh7g77 d00 k4yah ashdlá' bi[haz1n7gi k4yah n7d11l zhood7g77 d00 bi ni' da'anish7gi b7na'7d7shkid. Bill Frazier d00 Bil Von Till kwe'4 shich'8 n1t'33' haa dooh dzih. UNC gi [eetsoh daak'11 n7'4' y66h gi ni' t['11di t0 [eetsoh bi deezla' biih da deezh ch'aal7gi h11n7 t44l go 1dzaa d00 yaa go da h11 n7z11d g00 biih d77ch'aal kwe'e UNC [eetsoh daak'11 gi bi[haz1n7gi.

MR. VON TILL: So I think I can do that for that one.

MR. VON TILL: S7sh9h b1'1desh [7 t'11' 1ko.

COMMISSIONER BARAN: Okay.

COMMISSIONER BARAN: H1g00sh9h.

MR. VON TILL: So the groundwater at the mill site was kind of created by the milling. And as time goes on, the groundwater continues to kind of decrease. But we have three plumes.

MR. VON TILL: Kwe'4 haz1n7g7 [eetsoh daak'11 go [eetsoh bi deezla' ni' t['11h j8 bii d77ch'11l. T'11 n11s bi[hool zhish go ni' t['11d t0 da si y7n7g77 t'00 y0 yaa go' anool 22[sil99. Ni' t['11h di t11' a[22' 1t'44go [eetsoh bi deezla' biih d77ch'11l go b44 h0zin.

They were shown on one of the sides that Cathy had.

There's one that goes to the north that we're watching especially because it's going towards Navajo Nation very slowly, very slowly. And then there's a plume to the south, and there's a plume to the west.

Cathy halne' y66h d33' [a' eelkid go bee h00ne'. { a' n1hook-s j8 go hoo'n11[. D7t'11' 1yis77 '1h1n7go ts'7d1 hazh0o' 1go Din4 bik4yah bich'8j8 go yil doh. { a' 47sh1di'11h j8 go yil doh d00 [a'47e'e'aahj8 go yil doh.

They're all pretty much contained to the site, maybe a little bit off the site. We have extensive monitoring to make sure that it's not a safety issue. And we're overseeing UNC on the corrective action. Now when it comes time for any major actions on that, we do want to engage with the Navajo, EPA, and the State of New Mexico with that. But that's the UNC Church Rock mill site.

T'11 [eetsoh daak'11 n7'4'7gi bi[haz3 ndi t'00y0 ts'77 d7go hoo dzoh bil11 g00 [a' yil doh. T'11' 1yis77 1h1n7go' da n779h t'ah doo baa'ayo hool nin yileeh da. UNC d0' bik'ih da d7n77 t'99 1kwe'4' yini daal nish go. T'11'y4ego baa'ayohool nin daazl99 go' 47 Din4 Biw11shindoon, Kin1 h1lgai d66' EPA, d00 Yoot0 bi[Hahoodzoh bi[da ho dooh nih d00 bi[1[h77 dii kah. J0' 477 477 UNC Churchrock gi [eetsoh daak'11 n7'4'7g77.

COMMISSIONER BARAN: And what remediation activities are happening right now there?

COMMISSIONER BARAN: H47'4ego' 47 11j7 k4yah ni da ho doshooh go baa nida' anish k'ad?

MR. VON TILL: So what they're doing, that one slide that showed, I pointed out evaporation ponds, pump and treat. And as they do pump and treat over the years, some of the wells are drying up because the groundwater is kind of decreasing in depth. But they continue to do pump

and treat to keep -- to abate the plume from going forward towards Navajo Nation boundary to the north.

MR. VON TILL: Kwe'4 bi ni deel nishgi '44lkid7g77[a' 7shj11n 1sh [aa ne', T0 dahi d4y98go n1lts11h, t0 ha ha dleeh go, d00 t0 b22h 4'4l98go dish n7 go baa hweshne'. T0 ni't['11h d66' ha da yi[t'ood go t0 b1'1da' asgo' g00 [a' t0 h7g77 t'11 y4ego yaa k0 dzaah. ! kondi t'11 ni't['11d 66' t0 ha da yi[t'ood d00 y22h 1da' a[9h d77biih d77 ch'aal7g77 doo biih di doo ch'a[da d00 Din4 bik4yah n1hook-sj8 go nooh ts44[.

COMMISSIONER BARAN: Is there a time period after which that would eliminate the plume? Or it just slows the plume? What's the outcome we're looking for from that activity?

COMMISSIONER BARAN: Haan7zahj8 47 d77 b11h1 dzidii t0 biih da deezh ch'aal7g77'a[tsoh b22h 1doo d88]? T'0 daats'7ni' k0 yool77 go? H11'71' 1yis77 n779h d77kwe'4 baa h0lne'7g77?

MR. VON TILL: So our regulations in our Criterion 5 and Appendix A requires corrective action down to standards. And the standard for that site is background. Now we've heard a lot about alternate concentration limits.

MR. VON TILL: Nihi Bee Hazlanii Criterion ashdla'gi d00 Appendix A gi t'11' 1yis77 B44 Hazlanii bik'eh go' 1'dooln77 n7. Kwe'4 haz1n7g77 binaj8 1kwe'4' 1h00t'4h7g77bee B44 Haz3. D00 alternative concentration limits yi[n7n7 g77d0' bee nihi[hoone'.

And sometimes when the licensee pumps and pumps and pumps and gets to asymptotic levels, they may say, we can't get it any further than that. And we want to apply for a risk-based standard that we feel is safe with a point of exposure or the property boundary. And sometimes that

happens, but we're not there at this site. So they have to keep going for the standard of background at this site.

{ ah da b1 da' 7n7sh7g77t0 t'00'aha y007ha dei[t'o' go ch'44h 1dei[
 9go doo hasht'4h n1'n44h go t'0 ch'44h 11l 7d go naanish doo' 1[tso' 1n44h yileeh.
 T'0 kwe'4 naaltsos binaj8 kwe'4 hooch-'7g77 [ah y7d7ki[go bee' ts'7d1 t0h7g77 t'11
 dool4'4 b1't'e' biih d77ch'aal ndi kwe'4 si[kid go doo baa' 1yo hoolnin da di dii' ni[
 go d77 naaltsos binaj8 t'11' kod7j8 d00 kod00 doo baa' ayo hoolnin bee siiz98 doo
 d00da go k4yah a[hi da dii dzoh7g77 bil11h go ad77 ch'aal go doo nih7 d44ti' da doo.
 { ah 1k0t'7h k4yah y7ch' - ' gi d00 h11j8 go sh99h doo ch'a[gi bee b44 h0zin go' 1ln44h
 d00 k4yah da'7 dzoh gi da bee h0zin doo. D77 kwe'4 haz3 n7g77 k4yah bik11' gi'
 1hoo't4h7g77sh99h binaj8 1 da n4elt'e' go ha'1t'98da b1't'e b7 neel 22h doo.

COMMISSIONER BARAN: And how long is remediation expected to take?

COMMISSIONER BARA: H1an7za'j8 47K4yah n7d7l zhooch doo
 '1kwe'4?

MR. VON TILL: It's really unknown. Sometimes people say, oh, it's ten years, and then it's ten years. Groundwater remediation is a very inexact science. And so we continue to track it. But most of all, we continue to track the safety of a situation, the groundwater monitoring network to make sure it's not a safety issue. And the pumping abates the movement

MR. VON TILL: Haash sh99h n7zah sha' shin. T'0 sha' shin g00
 bi[yid t'1a[[eh. Ni' t['1adi t0 n1l zhooch gi ts'1d1 doo b44 h0zin g00 bi na'
 anish hool zhish gi. ! kondi t'11 neil kah bi[hool zhish gi. Neil kah go 'e7hei
 t'4ego baa' ayo hool nin gi' 1yis77niil9h d00 heit'4ego bini n11' doonish gi d0'
 n4lih. ! h1n7 go n4l9h7g77 baahasti' j8 yilki[go bits'22' 1h1t'7h, d00 t0 h7g77

haal t'ood go t'00 y0 biih da deezh ch'aal7g7doo nah g00 noots4el da.

COMMISSIONER BARAN: And is there other practical ways to accelerate that remediation?

COMMISSIONER BARAN: T'11sh haada yid t'4ego kwe'4 k4yah nalzhooh go bi da'7h7h7g7t'11 tsx97go n11s k0dooln77?

MR. VON TILL: Sometimes more pumping. Sometimes other practicable technologies. People have looked at bioremediation. Stevie mentioned -- or somebody bioremediation. Sometimes that's been looked at, at some of these sites.

{ ah da t'11 t0h7g7 hahal t'ood go t'47y1, [ah da t'11 nani t[ah g0ne'' iil doh. { ah da t'11 doole'4 da hin1anii da choo'8h ch'osh da. Stevie yaa hool ne' 47chooz8d gi. { ah g00 sh9h t0 bina' anishgi da n44l 9' go' 1t'4.

But pretty much sometimes more pumping. Homestake, for example, they added an evaporation pond number 3 to try to speed up the cleanup. They added a reverse osmosis unit, so more treatment and more pumping sometimes.

! kondi t0h7g7 t'11' ha hal t'00d go t'4777 1yis77 choo'7h. Homestake j7 1k0t'4, t0 n1l tsaahgi [ah go y1'1n11 da hoo dlaa, t11' g0ne'4 1ko t'11 tsxii[go t0 y7ch- 'igi b22h n7dool zho[biny4. T0 b22h haal ee[j7da -reverse osmosis yi[n7h7g77 7nda t'11 ha hal t'ood j71gh1h.

COMMISSIONER BARAN: And is the groundwater situation similar at Tuba City, Ship Rock, Monument Valley, and Mexican Hat?

COMMISSIONER BARAN: Da' ni't['1adi t0 h7g7sh k'1d33' t'11' a[hi da[t'4 T0nanesd7z7, Naat'1anii Nez, Ts4 bii'ni dzis gai di d00 Naakai BiCh'ah di?

MR. VON TILL: I'll start off --

MR. VON TILL: Baa hodeshnih—

COMMISSIONER BARAN: That's a lot in one question.

COMMISSIONER BARAN: D7kw7sh99 a[hii' sinil go na'7d44kid.

MR. VON TILL: So first one thing, we collaborate with Department of Energy on what are the highest risk sites. And for example, Ship Rock is one of those because the extensive groundwater contamination there. So we want to watch that more carefully.

MR. VON TILL: Al32j8 47DOE ts'7da' al11di b11 daha dzidii bee dah00chx- ' go bi| n1haz1a g00 bi| ni deilnish. Naat'1anii Nez j7 ni't['11h di t0 [eetsoh bi deezla' y4ego biih da deezh ch'aal7g77 biniinaa 1h1n7 go bi| neil nish. Hazh0'0 bik'ih d7h7i'99 go.

And DOE has been working on a groundwater compliance action plan that we approved with consultation with the Navajo Nation. But they're taking a hard look at that, Tuba City doing the same. And I'll let Bill take it from there on that.

DOE d7 ni' t['11di t0 [eetsoh bi deezla' y4ego biih da deezh ch'all7gi bee' bi'doo nish gi Din4 Biw11shindoon bi| 1[ah nei dleeh go naaltsos bik11'j8 saad bee' a[gha' deet'3. T0nanesd7z7j7h7g77d0' 1h1n7go dei ne[9h. Bill sh99h kod00 1kwe'4 yaa halne' doo.

MR. FRAZIER: Yes, Mr. Chairman. I'd like to kind of defer to my lifeline if I could on the groundwater at Ship Rock if I could.

MR. FRAZIER: Aoo' shi naat'1anii, D77 n71 d66' bi| nash nish7g77sh7k1'1dool wo| kwe'4 Naat'11nii Nez b22h na'7d7| kidig77, t'11shood7.

MR. KAUTSKY: Do you want me to come here and speak in the mic?

MR. KAUTSKY: Ko d7sh haa sh11h go bii' y1ti'7 bii'j8 has

dziih?

CHAIRMAN HANSON: Yeah, that'd be great. I think that would make sense so that people can hear and we can make sure we capture it on the transcript.

CHAIRMAN HANSON: Aoo' 1kot'44go nizh9h7. ! ko Din4 dani dii ts'a' d00 naaltsos bik'ih yi'ni].

MR. FRAZIER: Thank you, Mark.

MR. FRAZIER: Ah4hee' Mark.

MR. KAUTSKY: Thank you, Bill. Thanks for calling me up. We've been treating groundwater at the Ship Rock site since about the year 2000. And we're using pump and evaporate in that particular case.

MR. KAUTSKY: Ah4hee' Bill. Baa'ah4 nisin kwe'4 nik1'ish y44 d7gi. Naaki di dim7l y1zh7 yihah d33' Naat'11nii Nez di ni't['1adi t0 baa ni deil nish go t'0 t0 ha hal t'ood go dei go y11l9go da t'0 si k32 go da n1l tsaah go bee nideil nish.

So we're using a large evaporation pond. And originally when we designed that system, we thought that we'd be probably pumping for a period of about 20 years. Well, here it is, 2022.

Ndtsaago t0 sh33'j8 dah7d4y9h go t0 n1ltsaah. T'0' 1deil yaa d33' sh33h haniih naadiin n11h1i g00 t0 ha dahiil t'ood do niidzin kodi naaki di dim7l y1zh7 d00 bi'aan naadiin naaki yihah.

And the way the pond was designed, we have an evaporation pond, it had a liner on it. And it was designed with about a 20-year life on it. And so we still have more pumping to do.

T0 dah7 d4 y9 doo gi t'0 ni daa ch'22h d33' t0h7g7 biyaadi' az kaad. Ts'7d1 naadiin n11hai g00 b7ghah g00' 1lyaa. T'ah dii t0 ni' t['11d66' ha dahiil

t'ood kodi.

But we're finding that our evaporation pond needs another liner on it if we're going to continue using it. So we're looking for more innovative ways to treat the groundwater contamination out there where we would not be necessarily using the evaporation pond anymore. We're using an ex situ, in other words, above ground treatment and then allowing that water to infiltrate down in the ground to accelerate using clean water, the flushing process so it accelerates.

Ndi t0 dah7d4 y9n7gi biyaa di' 1z kaad7g77niid7g77[a' biyaadi ni n1 dool ka[j8' hool zhish neenij8' choo'9doo go. D77biniinaa [ah go' 1t'4ego ni' t[11di t0 d11 ch- '7g77b22h n7doo' gis gi h1da d7n77'99 1ko doo t0 neil ts11h da doo. { a' ex-situ yi[n7 47 daats'7 chii dii[88] niidzin 47 t'11 nik11'd00 t0h7g77 b22h e'4l98 go d00 t0h7g77[eeh n1n7s44s go y22h neil ee[go t0 y1't'44h n11 dlee[d00 t'0 b22h t'1n1 gis nahalin go.

We've made tremendous strides in the cleanup there. We had a nitrate plume, for example, and it shrunk maybe by a factor of ten. Just it's really, really gotten a lot more compressed.

T'11' 1yis77 y4ego y1't'44h go bi dashiil nish kwe'4 haz3n7gi. ! kwe'4 haz1n7gi d77 Nitrate woly4h7g77 b1't'e (diichxiih) y4ego biih d77 ch'aal l1 w0da di naalkid go. Y4ego' a[k'ih hii nees nii' go / d7'32 go.

So we're down to a point now we got some cleanup to do, some targeted areas that we're looking at. And same things goes true for remnant uranium plumes. We have some additional cleanup to do, and we're looking at accelerating that with using this ex situ or above ground treatment and then allowing that water to infiltrate to accelerate that process.

T'11' 1yis77yaa go' 1n11 lkid kwe'4 bini deil nish go, y4ego 1n11

daat'4h7g00 bini n11 deil nish t'ah dii. D7 [eetsoh bi deezla' b1't'e' [a' t'11doole'4 b7dei[jah go t'11' 47bits'33d d00 d77b1't'e'7g77n1t'33' j8' ni't[11d di t0h7g77biih n11 hi dich'aal go t0 dah neez y7n7 j8' d00 da deezl9j8' bi[n11s n11 da n7h. T'11' naamish [a' yidziih t0 baa nideil nish7g77ni' k11j8ha hal t'ood go 11di b22h 1'el98go ni' t[11h j8' biih n1 hi nis7h go t'11' tsi[7go a[tsoh bini' doonish.

And it gets us out of the business of having to rely on relining every 20 years. That's an expensive process. We're fortunate under Title 1 that we have a disposal cell we can take the sludge and so forth that accumulates in that pond.

! kot'4ego' 47 doo t'11 naadiin n7n1 hai go t0 da dahid4 y7n7 g00 bi yaadi nin1 da'iil kaad da doo. ! y00'79kot'4ego. D77 Title 1 bi yaa gi dasdzoh7g77 bee neilnish d00 nih1'a h00t'i' d77t'11 dool4'4 b1't'e' da h0l0 n7g77t'11' 1kwe'4 noo' 1daalne'.

And we can dispose of it up at the Grand Junction disposal site. If we did not have that and if the life of the disposal site was no longer with us here, we'd have to take that material to Clive, Utah or some other place. And that's an expensive proposition.

Grand Junction di noo' b1 haz1n7 di n1h g00 k0 dooln7. B1daha dzidii doo kwe'4 b1 noo'g00 sh9' a[d0' nih1 nanit[ah doo ne', kod00 sh9h Clive, Udah g00 dooda go h11 j8' go da, y4ego da'798g00 da.

So just kind of answer the question, it's similar to what Bill is describing with Homestake. They're going to continue using pump and evaporate. We've -- ours is not the same kind of prolific aquifer, the situation that they've got over there. It's a lot smaller in scale.

T'00y0 sh9h kwe'4 na'7d7n7 kid7g77n1t'33' baa n1 hweshne' t'11 Bill Homestake yaa hal ne'7g77bee[t'4. Ni' t[11 d66' t0 ha da yi[t'ood d00 nei[ts11h.

Nih7t0 bi ni deil nish7g77 doo ndtsaa go a[ts'1 da haaz y8h da d00 doo dah, Nih7h7g77 t'11' a[ts'7g7 go da si y9h.

So we've made a lot quicker progress perhaps than what they are using and getting at there. But we're in the middle of an environmental assessment process to -- that we need to go through the NEPA process to do that. And all that stuff takes time.

D77 sh9h bi niinaa nih7 t'11 tsx88 go bini da shiil nish koj7. K'ad 477 ni'asdz11n bik11' gi ni da'iil kah B44 Haz1anii NEPA yi[n7n7 g77 binaj8' bee haz1 go bi' dool n77. T'11' 1yis77 niz11d g00 bi[ho dil zhish 47d7.

Need to make sure that we -- like in this particular case, truckloads of material that get hauled off from Ship Rock have to go through the community of Ship Rock on their way up to Grand Junction. We're estimating a couple thousand truckloads of material that's going to head up that way.

T'11' 1yis77 baa'1h1 y32 go nighei Naat'1anii Neez d00 chid7tsoh bee [eetsoh [eezh bi[ha das geed7g77 hidi geeh go nigh47 Grand Junction j8' 47 chid7tsoh 7g77 1kwe'4 k44h daha t'7n7g77 bitah g0ne' baa hasti' go chid7bee' 1[n1'1h1 t'99 doo. Ts'7d1 t'11' l3'7go chid7tsoh 1[n1 n7doo j11h, [a' di m77 y1zh7daats'7.

That puts us into a situation we're hauling it through a community. We want to make sure we're aware of what those risks are and so forth of taking and doing it in a way where it's safe and that the public is protected.

T'11 baa hasti' gone' kwe'4 1k00h k44daha t'7n7g77 bitah g0ne'4 [eetsoh bi deezla' ch'4h4 geed doo. T'11' 1yis77 d77 b11 daha dzidii b1't'e yi g44[gi 22h h1hasin 7g77 bee' bi'oonish go t'47nih1 y1't'44h.

COMMISSIONER BARAN: Great. Well, thank you for

joining our panel. Thank you for the update. And I'm encouraged to hear that there's some innovation in this area because I think kind of when I was looking at this maybe a decade ago it just seemed like some of these sites were struggling to get out of a multi-decadal kind of remediation situation. If we can accelerate it at some of these locations, that would be a really important bit of progress. So thank you. I'll stop there, Chairman.

COMMISSIONER BARAN: Nizh0n7. Ah4hee' kwe'4 atah nihi| hwiinil ne'. D00' ah4hee' hool zhish d00 nin11 da' azh nish7g77da bee nihi| hw7n7ne'. ! daa niid7go' b44 da' dist1n7g77da [a' bee ni da[nish, t'11' 1yis77t'0 bi| hool zhish d33' t'11 tsx9f go [ah g00 k4yah nida dool zho| d00 hasht'4eda hodool n7 jin7zin [eh. T'11 tsx9f go n11s bi| da hw44l zh7sh j7go b1 y1't'44h go bini da'anish doo. ! ko' ah4hee'. Kwe'4 ni' 1sh|eeh, shinanit'1'7.

CHAIRMAN HANSON: Thanks, Commissioner Baran. Commissioner Wright?

CHAIRMAN HANSON: Ah4hee' Commissioner Baran d00 Commissioner Wright?

COMMISSIONER WRIGHT: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The disadvantage of going last is that a lot of your questions get asked and answered, at least addressed. And so I don't have a lot that I'm going to ask.

COMMISSIONER WRIGHT: Ah4hee' shi naani t'1'7, t'11' ak44d66' h1 hoo'aah go bina'zh d7 do| kid7g77 t'11'7d33' n1t'33' ban7 da ha nih d00 [ah g00 baa n1h1t'i ih. D7biniinaa doo ts'8d1 l3'7g00 na'7d7sh kid da doo.

But John Lubinski, I want to come to you real quick. In your presentation, you had the two different kind of designs for cover designs. And my understanding I think it was the -- if approved that the Church Rock site would have the one with the evapotranspiration

vegetative cover. Is that what

! kondi John Lubinski, t'11' tsx88 go kwe'4 nan7 d7 desh ki[. Kwe'4 h0lne' d33'. Naaki go' a[22't'4ego [eetsoh bideezla' b1 noo'gi bik11' d66' bik'4l tih din7. Bik'i' d4sh t'iih go, d00 bee l3'azl99 go nigh47 Churchrock di' 477t0 n1l ts11h j7d00 nanise' bi[bik11' gi choo doo'88. S7sh 1k0

MR. LUBINSKI: We stick with ET. It's easier to say.

MR. LUBINSKI: ET da bidiin7, 47doo nani t[ah da.

COMMISSIONER WRIGHT: ET, yeah, yeah. So I'll do that too. Is the staff getting a sense of whether and how many old resistive covers used at UMTRCA sites may someday have to be replaced by the new ET covers?

COMMISSIONER WRIGHT: ET, aoo', aoo'. 1kot'4. Ni daal nish7g7sh bi[b44 da h0zin d7[ah g00 danoo'7g7 bik11' d66' bi[yaah naas tsooz7g7 dahi di zh11sh go d7kw7sh 471daa n7d7g7[a' bik11' d66' bik'ih n7n11 da dool ka[?

MR. LUBINSKI: Yeah, thank you for the question, Commissioner. We are looking at the ET covers because we believe that is an innovation going forward. And working with DOE and Bill, if you want to add to this, we are noticing over time some degradation of covers, both at Title 1 and Title 2 sites that DOE has.

MR. LUBINSKI: Aoo', ah4hee' kwii nash7d7n7[kid shinanit'1'7. D7ET t'11' 1niid71daal yaah7g7h1da d7n7'99kod00 n11s j8. DOE d00 Bill bi[neil nishgo, [a' daats'7b7n11 nei dii' 1[kwe'4, t'0 baa'1ko da niidzin d7 noo'g00 bik11' d66' bi[yaa go n7n1 daat'1h7g7t'0 tsx99 go n7da hi di zh11sh k00h Titl1 d00 Title li bik'7n das ti'7g7n7477DOE b71 k'44h da hi des t'1n7g7.

As part of the mill site at Church Rock, that was one of the

reasons for engaging with DOE so early on this was to make sure that the lessons learned they had and that they were seeing at existing sites and covers that we could address that in making our decision about whether to approve the license amendment to bring the waste on site because again it would be used as part of the cover system.

Churchrock di [eetsoh daak'1a n7'4'7gi, nihi naanish t'11 tsx97go DOE t'11' 1h1n7go bi[deel nish y7da'ho[3'7g7bits'33' d00 b0hwii diil 11[h1111 koooh [a' b1 h1 da'1g4d7g7naaltsos b1 doo'798da' 1daal ne' d00 noo' b1' nahaz 1n7g7t'11' 1kwii leetsoh noo'1n44h ha'n7n7g7biniinaa naaltso saad biih n1 dzoh gi bee' daats'7 l3h doo. 7nda noo'7g7bik11' d66' bik'ih n7dal tih7[a' bik'7n1n1l tih doo.

And there was a lot of good technical exchange between DOE and the NRC on what they had learned that helped us engage with UNC to ask questions through RAIs to help improve that application.

&nda t'00' ahay077 DOE bits'33' nih7 NRC, b7 da hwiil 33' bee' oonish ni da ni t[ah7g77 binaj8 UNC bee bich'8 nida'7d7l kid, binaj8 naaltsos saad biih ni doo dzoh n7n7g7hazh0'0 n1n44l99'.

So we do think over time some of the older covers will need to be replaced, and we think ET covers will be the most likely way to go. NRC is also doing research in that area. And we know DOE is doing research on the ET covers as well. But Bill, did I characterize that correctly?

! ko d77 t'ah nah d66' [eetsoh da noo'g00 bik11' d66' bik'7h das t'i'7g7sh99h t'11 y4ego da deezhaazh7g76 1niid7ET bik'ih n7n11 daaltih doo. NRC d77 ET k'ad nei[kah. DOE d0' ET nei[kah go nihi[b44 da h0zin. Bill da' t'11sh 1k0t'4ego baa hweshne' ?

MR. FRAZIER: Yes, John. Thank you very much. That was really good. And that's a good point. We do have our sites that we

oversee and we maintenance them. But as you know now, there's a few sites like Mexican Hat and like Blue Water that we're having to do some further repairs.

MR. FRAZIER: Aoo' John. Ah4hee' ndtsaah go. Nizh0n7 go' baa hwii nil ne'. Baa hwiin7 ne' 7g77b7k1' 7s7n7 ts'33' n7'44'. L3'7da noo' 1daal y7g77 bik'ih d7n7n'9' d00 baa'1hwiily3. T'11' d7kw77h7, d77Naakai Bic'ah d00 T0 Doot['izh da t'11' 1yis77baa ni na' da doonish go nahz3.

Our main assignment is just to maintenance these places. But we're finding some of these covers are supposedly supposed to last 1,000 years and at least 200. But now we're only, like, 25 years into this clock and we're finding issues with some of our covers.

! yis77 nihi naanish7g77 47 noo' bi[nahaz32 g00 hash t'44 da dool n77g77t'47 '1gh1. D77noo'g00 bik11' d66' bik'ih das ti'7g77[a' n7747t'11[1h1di dim77 y1zh7n11h1i g00' yii gha go' 1daal yaa ha'n7. [a' 47naaki di neezn1 diin g00 b7ghah ha'n7. ! ko ka'd t'11 naadiin ashda' b44 d11 hai go t11'7d33' doo da joo k1a da d77noo' b7k11' d66' bik'ih das ti'7g77.

So now it's great. Like you said, like on the Church Rock site, we're being involved early. We're collaborating, and it's really good. We're at the table to kind of talk about these designs, and the ET cover is kind of a great innovation.

K'ad 477nizh0n7. Churchrock bi[haz3 din7n7gi' 1t'4e go t'11' nah d66' bi[ni diel nish. K0t'4ego y1'1t'44h go bi[ni deil nish. T'11 [ah d00 ni h7s77t32 [eh t'11dool4'4 bini deil nish7gi ni doo ch'22h go d00 ET woly47noo'gi bi[yaa go ni doo t'11[go bee a[hi[da hwiilne'.

A lot of our sites are naturally progressing through the nature of how things evolve with more plants and weeds and things like that naturally

taking over a lot of these rock covers so that we're finding that our costs go to maintenance of these weeds and things like that, trees that we have to spray to kill.

T'0 baa'1ko da nii dzin go bi[nahaz32 g00 t'0 bik11' gi nanise' h11n7'9h, ch'il da' t'11 sh9h kot'4ego nanise' h11'7da haleeh ts4 da yik'ih ni da'at['o' go d77biniinaa b4eso b1 sinilig77k4yah bik11' gi ch'il n7deil zh44h d00 tsin da bik'ih ni da'al zhol go sily44h.

So to cut back on our costs for things like that, we're looking at -- some of our research groups are looking at how we can find out if the natural processes of these sites with windblown materials. Like, today, we get dust storms and things like that.

Doo' 1y00 b4eso t'0 b0h0ln7h g00' 1t'9doo gi, bi[nahaz1a g00' 1h1n7go da n779h, nida'al kaah7g7ni deil kah, da' n7yol g00sh kwe'4 1[asii' bi[nehe yo[d00 nida d7n7s44h, j9d33' 1hoot'4h7gi' 1t4ego.

And eventually, this dust and these sand particles get into the rocks -- these rock covers. So they change over time. They're not the same. We all know that. As Navajo people, everything adjusts over time, and you have to adapt and work with that as we know.

Bi[hool zhish go [eezh7g7ts4 bit1h t'ah ani d44h d00 [eezh7g7bi[nehe yo[go nanise' b1 hash t'e' dahane' go [ah go' 1yool77]. { ah go' 1t'8h. D77nihi[b44 h0zin. Din4 niidl7n7g7nihi[b44 h0zin k4yah bik11' g00 kot'4e go bi[hool zhish t'11' 47bi[nijil nish.

So we're finding ways to see these covers kind of evolve. So these ET covers are really kind of an innovation. And John and our staff are working together in coming up with these new ways to watch and caretake our sites and keep it safe for public health and the environment.

D7 binaji8' bee baa'1ko niidz77 noo'7g77 bik11' d66' bik'ih dool
 tih7g771[22' 11n77]. T'11' a[22' 1daa t'4e g0ne'4 bi[hool zhish ET h7g77. John d00 yi[ni
 daal nish7g77 noo' bik11' d66' bik'ih daasti'7g77 [ah go' 1ddat'4ego nin11 deil ch'22h
 h1111 B7a'ashdla'77d00 ni'asdz11n baa siiti'7gi 1yis77bi neil nish.

COMMISSIONER WRIGHT: Thank you. Thank you for
 that response. And Mr. Chairman, before I turn it back over to you, I just want
 to take a second and thank everybody for the last couple of days. I have been
 exposed to a lot, and I've had a lot of information that's been sent my way.

COMMISSIONER WRIGHT: Ah4hee'. Ah4hee' 11d66' shi[
 n1 hw7milne'. Shi nani t'1'7t'ah doo nich'8 1n1sh ne' d33' kwe'4 t'11' 1[ts'7s7 go
 ah4hee' dish n7d doo t'11' 1n0[tsoh ts'7d1 l3'7b0ho[33' kwe'4 naaki j9nihi[1[ah nish
 [9go. L3'7n7diil1.

I've done my best to listen and to hear and to try to digest
 and understand. I do recognize that this is one of these topics where we've
 heard the word innovation twice. I think we've got to think outside of the box
 on some of the solutions here.

Ts'7d1 y4ego '7s7mis ts'33', bik'i' dish t9h go, d00 baa nits4s kes
 d00 n1h1sh ni[go n4sh9go '1ad66' baa da ho[ne'ii. Kwe'4 t'47'1n7d7'1daat'47bi[hool
 zhish da ho doo'niid. T'11' 1yis77baa nits7h1 kees go sh9h t'47[a' doo n7[d77kwe'4
 baa y1 ti'7g77.

I think probably the solution that's going to come to pass
 here may not even be talked about yet. So I think an event like this, coming
 here and having the people at the table who are at the table and the people
 we've met with today is a good start.

Baa ho dool zhish sh9h, kwe'4 baa y1 deil ti' y66h daats'7bil11h
 j7go t'ah doo baa ha' adzii h7g77bee'ni da diil nishii n7di dool y44[. Din4' aad66' bi[

a[ch'8 di nee bin go nihi' di[1h7g77bee' a[ch'8 ha da sii dz77 1k0 nizh9n7.

And with that, I'm going to yield my time so that if President Nez or anybody else would like to address anything or use it in their closing comments, they may, if that's okay with my fellow Commissioners.

D00' t'11' 1ko n7 tsoh go has dzih doo t'11 hei da daats'7 Naat1anii Nez da 'oolki[7g7chi yo[8h haa dzih go, t'11 daats'7nihi[1ko nihi[da nah7s7 t'1n7g77.

CHAIRMAN HANSON: Sure. Thank you, Commissioner Wright. If it's okay, I'll -- Commissioner Baran, if you've got any closing remarks you'd like to make?

CHAIRMAN HANSON: Aoo'. Ah4hee' Shinanit'1'7 Wright. T'11' 1ko, Shinanit'1'7 Baran kwe'4 daats'71k44di ha ni dzih?

COMMISSIONER BARAN: Sure. Well, I have a similar takeaway. I appreciate the productive dialogue we had this evening and earlier today and, you know, it's clear we need to take Navajo's concerns seriously. Their -- Navajo is best positioned to know what their own interests are, and we have to respect that, and we need to take those concerns seriously, and we need to think creatively about solutions. We need the federal agencies and Navajo to think through all the options together, I think. There's a lot of work to do, and I think we need to work together to get it done. Thanks.

COMMISSIONER BARAN: Aoo'. Sh7d0' t'11' 1kot'4. Baa'1h4 nisin a[hi[ni da hosii[ne' j9d33' d00 kwe'4 k'ad, b44 h0z7n7 yee' kwe'4 Din4 nihi d11h d66' nii y1h7g77t'11' 1yis77b1 n7di diil y44[go haz3. H1al1 Din4 t'11 b7hei t'4ego sh9h yi n7zin7g77binaj8 oonish go t'47[a' doon7 nihi[nil9go, t'11doo t'0 bik'ih naniil ne'4 '7nda bee bini diil nishii b1 n7di diil y44[. Kin1 h1lgai d00 d00 Din4

Biw11shindoon t'11' a[ah ts'7d1 baa nits77kes g0ne' biiyi[go. Ts'7d1 naanish l3'7nihi d11h sil1, a[hi[neil nish go t'47 1 doon7]. Ah4hee.

CHAIRMAN HANSON: Thank you, Commissioner Baran.

Mr. Crossley, I didn't want you to feel left out -- you didn't get a -- you came all this way from Eastern Washington and you didn't get any questions, and I didn't want you to feel like we weren't interested in what you had to say.

CHAIRMAN HANSON: Ah4hee', Shinanit'1'7 Baran, Mr. Crossley, doo t'0 nitis da d7n77t'99 da n7l477w11shington ha'a'aah d66' nih47n7y1a go t'11 doo [a' nan7d7l kid da, bee nihi[hw77nilne'7g77baa' ah4 niidzin ndi' 1t'4.

I thought your discussion of alternative concentration limits was really enlightening and helpful. I debated fiercely internally whether to kind of pursue a line of questioning around ACLs, but I think your presentation was particularly helpful when you have a strong technical capability in a tribe and how that tribe can engage with the regulator proactively and constructively on issues regarding the performance of a licensee.

D77 alternative concentration limits bee'oonish gi baa hw7ne'7g77 t'11' 1yis77baa'akoniiz99 bee'oo nish gi. '47ACL bee'oo nishgi l3'7g00 na'7d7kid [a' baay1 da diil tih nisin n7t'44' ndi baa hw7n7 ne'7g77b7ghah sil99, h1111 nidi Din4'4 t'11' 1yis77bi naanish yii' da hoo'98go b1 nida'anish7g77yi[a[ch'8 ni n1 n7dah go nih7 k4yah d00 nihi Din4'4 bich'33h 1t'7daat'9h.

And I thought the technical data that you provided was really interesting about some of the independent analysis that the tribe has done and how that's contributing to the regulatory process. So really appreciate your coming down here and just appreciate the dialogue across the board.

Kwe'4 bee'44 da h0zin7g77 nihi ch'8 n77 n7 nil7g77 d0' t'11 nihi

Din'4 bee'44 dah0zinii [ah d00 hahast'44 da yii dlaah go B44 Hazlanii yi[a[h22h ni deiz nil go b1' 1k11' ni'n7k33z. naa'1h4 ha sin kwe'4 nih47n7y1a d00 nihi[hw7milne' d00 kwe'4 da hool ne'7g77bi[ahi[ni da hosiilne'7g77shi[y1't'44h.

I'll reiterate the -- our -- the commitment that I hope folks have seen here today among my colleagues and myself to the NRC's mission, which is ensuring the protection of people and the environment and that we are committed to ensuring that any proposed solution, whether with DOE mill sites or those on or adjacent to Navajo lands are protective of public health and the environment.

Bee ha n11n1s dziih 1yis77 NRC bi naanish bi[n7'i'7g77 '47 B71'ashdla'ii d00 ni'asdz11n bich'22h at7h1 t'9h j7bee'oo nish go bee' neil nish, kwe'4 haz1n7g77 hei t'4ego da b0h0 n44 dz11n go bi' doonish d00 baa ni' doo nishgi sh9h h1'77s7miil ts'33' d00 binaj8' a[hi[neil nish doo. DOE [eetsoh daak'1a n7't'4' g00 b11 da ha dzidii b1 noo' bi[na haz1n7 g00 daats'7d1 Din4 bi hoodzoh bil11h g00 daats'7 noo' chii doo'8, bila'ashdla'ii d00 ni'asdz11n choo'9di t'11 bits'32 di

And we're committed to an open and transparent communication and process about our decision making going forward, and I think -- I hope folks understand that. I think by our willingness and our openness and, in fact, our enthusiasm for coming out here to New Mexico.

K0d00 nih7 47t'11doo nahoni t'in7'a[hi[da hwiilne' d00 a[hi[ni da diil nish kod00 nee'nij8. D77sh1 bik'i' di dooh t'99. B7da d7n7 t1h, b0h0 nee dl98 go da'a[hii diil tso[, d00 ka'd kwe'4 Yoot0 bii' gin ii kai.

We strongly value the government-to-government relationship we have with the Navajo Nation and the other tribes throughout the West and we understand how difficult and fraught this issue is of uranium mining and milling. We recognize the tremendous sacrifice that the Navajo

Nation has made for the security and prosperity of the United States. And I think that long history has to be recognized and honored and taken into account as we all move forward together; right? I want to echo Commissioner Baran's remarks about working together as we go forward.

Nihi[nil9h d7gi' at'4ego naaki d66' W11shindoonii a[hi] naal nish go kwe'4 Din4 Biw11shindoon d00 n71h g00 Bik1g7 Yisht['izhii d0' bi[hon73 koj8 e'e'aah j8' go d77 [eetsoh bi deezla' d00 ba'1t'4' bee nidahwii choh d00 bee'22h da nahas 32 go yii' neel deeh kooh bik4yah bik11' g00 [eetsoh hadas geed d00 [eetsoh daak'1a go bi[honi'3an7g77 bits'32 d00 kot'4. Nihi[b44 h0zin Din4 t'11' 1yis77 kwe'4 ashdla diin k4yah a[hii' sinil7g77 y7k1' aal wod bisil10 [tsoi bee d77j98 di bik'iho jid11 go haz3. Kwe'4 y4ego Din4 nihi k1'77j44'7gi, nihi[nil98 go d00 k'ad bi[1hoot'4h7g77 b1 n7di diil y44[go kod00 bik1'1dii jaah, t'11sh 1kot'4? Shi nanit'1'7Baran bik44' s4z9 nee'nij8 a[hi] ni diil nisj n7h7gi.

I also want to recognize I think we heard a lot today about timing and about the urgency and about, you know, the burdens that local and native people face through ongoing and chronic exposures. And so there is literally no time to waste on some of these things. We want to recognize that all.

D7798 d33' l3'7 di hool zhish7g77, t7h7 go haz1an7 gi, d00 kwe'4' 1h00 t'4h7g77d0' nih1 nidiil1 t'0 bi[n11s hool zhish7gi d00 [eetsoh bi deezla' bee 22h dahz3 t'0 n11s 11ni[gi. T'0 bi[e'77k44dig77sh9h k'ad bi'doonish. D77bik'i' diit'3 d00 nidiil1.

So again, thank you all very much. I do want to make just one quick housekeeping note. We will have a transcript available after the meeting in both English and in Dine. It'll be posted, I think, on the NRC website at some point in the coming days. And with that, I'll offer it to

President Nez to make any closing remarks.

! ko n11n1, ts'7d1' ah4hee'. Ak44di, d77 kwe'4 saad bik'ih nii'nil7g77 Bilag1anaa bizaad k'ehj7 d00 Din4 bizaad k'ehj7 nih1 h0l0- doo b44sh nits4kes 1l yaah7g77 sh99h NRC b7h7gi bik11' doo. K'ad sh99h kod00 Naat'1anii Nez baa n11 dinish aah kwe'4 sh99h nihi ch'8 ha n11n1 dzih.

PRESIDENT NEZ: Thank you, Chairman, Members of the Commission, and the panelists and everyone that's still here at 10:46. And I appreciate everyone taking the community seriously, the Red Water Pond Community.

PRESIDENT NEZ: Ah4hee' shi naat'1anii, d00 bi[da nah7s7n7 t1n7g77, d00 kwe'4 nihi[da ho[ne'7g77 d00 kwe'4 h0noh [0n7g77 t'ah dii neezn1a di d00 d7zdiin d00 bi'aan hast33h g00' oolki[. T'11' 1yis77 baa' ah4 hasin Red Water Pond Road gi k44hat'7n7g77 nihi[nil98go kwe'4 nihi d11h d66' da hoolne'7g77.

You know, as we move forward, you know, and with the second panel -- well, first and second panels, we learned a lot, right. I think Bill alluded to this, you know, a little while ago is I don't think every place where you cover up, clean up the uranium is 100 percent safe.

K0d00 neeni'j8' kwe'4 t'11'a[ah da hoolne'7g77 bits'32 d00 l3'7 b7da hwii l11', aoo'. Bill yaa hoolne' k00h nidasho[nish ndi doo ts'7d1 t'11' 1t'4 b0h0 needz1a go [eetsoh bi deezla' k4yah bik11' gi n7d11l zhood da. T'11' baada hasti'.

You know, I understand just from my briefings as the President of the Navajo Nation, you know, I've got some issues with Ship Rock. You got issues with Tuba City. And these are places where the land is shifting down into the waterways and to San -- for Shiprock, it's to San Juan River basin; for Tuba City, it's the Moenkopi Wash.

D77 kwe'4 bee shi[h00ne', Din4 Biw11shindoon 1132 j8' b1 da se

d1a go, N11t'1anii Nez hooly4e gi t'00y0 doo shi[bik'eh da. T0naneesd7z7 di d0' bi[1n1hwiit'44h. Kwe'4 d77 biih da hi di ch'a[ji nihi t0' bi ch'8bee baa'ayo da hool nin, Naat'1anii Nez j7 tooh n7n7g77 bich'8 d00 T0naneesd7z7 j7 Moenkopi bikoooh j8 go nooh ts44[.

And, you know, even though we say that maybe we leave it there and cover it back up, you know, there still may be some issues in the future. And you heard from the community here. They just want it out and we agree with that.

B44 hozin, azh3 sh9h [eetsoh bideezla' b7ni' t'11 kooh noo' 1dooln7[ha'n7 ndi, t'0 bik'ih n7n11' 1sti'' go ni ghei nee'nidi bi[1n7n11 hwiit'44h doo. Kwe'4 k44daha t'9nii b22h d00 disoots'33'. Nahj8 k0[44h daan7d77 bik44' siiz9h.

I appreciate, Chairman, you honoring the government-to-government relationship through our treaties, Treaty of 1868. We mentioned that today at the meeting and our people still honor that sacred agreement to this day, you know. We utilized their language to help win battles. We helped win the war. You heard from many veterans today as well. They honor that agreement. That agreement said we would help each other out, and I think Navajo Nation has honored that agreement to this date. And we just need the United States Government to fulfill those promises as well to help our Navajo people.

Naa' ah4 nisin kwe'4 W11shindoon nii dl9nii a[hi[na'anish gi ni[nil9 nigh47 di naaltsos bee' a[gha da'deet'32 n7g77 bik'eh go Tseeb77 ts'1adah d00 bi'aan hast3 diin d00 bi'aan tseet77 yihah d33'.Nih[b44 Ozin doo, shiDin4'4 t'ah dii naaltsos bee' a[gha' deet'32 n44h bi[da ni l9 d7798 di. Nihi Din4'4 bizaad bee 'anaa' baa ho neezn1' a[d0', j0 a[gha' deet'32 go 1[h7 k1'1nei jaah doo hoodoo'niid, Din4 kod00' 47 t'11' 1yis77 k0t'10 yik'eh siz9h t'ah dii. Nih7 1ad66' t'11' 1k0t'44 go

bee'a[gha' deet'1n7g7bik'eh soo z9go nizh0n7.

I do see this as a positive step, NRC, Director Shirley of the Navajo Nation EPA asking the NRC to come to Indian Country, and we even said come and visit the community. And I was surprised that the NRC agreed to that. They -- you don't do that but you did it today, and I appreciate it. And I know that this Administration, the Biden-Harris Administration is a whole new team with a different outlook in Indian Country.

J0 [a' y1'1t'44h go ni da di niil t11l kwe'4 NRC, Naat'1anii Shirley Din4 Biw11shindoon EPA j7 bik'ih d7n799'7g7, NRC w0shd66' kodi nihaa noh k11h da ni hi doo niid, d00 t'11 Din4 k44hdaha t'98di da noohk11h dooniid. T'00y0 bee nihi yah da ho do[hiz, l3h da dooniid gi. Doo'1 kw44 n44h da n7'44' k'ad &nda, aoo' baa'ah4 niidzon. T'11' an7h Biden—Harris 1l32j8' da sik4 [ahgo' 1t'4e go Bik1g7Yish t['izhii yi n4[9h.

So you got to have hope in this position, especially being the President of one of the largest -- the largest nation in the country, right, 404,000 enrolled members. Checks are in the mail, by the way.

T'11'1yis7sihwii nidzin b1 bee jiz9h go t'47b0h0 n44 dz1, Ts'7d1' 11ladi bill'1shdla'ii a[k'ih dit'32 go b1' al32 j8' hojoo'11[go ndaaz go' 1t'4, shiDin4'4 DZdiin di neezn1 diin d00 bi'aan d99' di dim7l y1zh7 1n44lt'e' go nihi Din4'4 w00lta', ts'7d1 l3'7. D00 naaltsos b4eso bi[1da'alyaa' 7shj11n.

(Laughter.) (da joo dloh)

PRESIDENT NEZ: Don't ask me. That's an inside joke for my Navajo relatives here -- and 27,000 square miles of land. And the commitment -- I just want to let the Navajo people know that the commitment by this Administration, the U.S. EPA, Michael Regan, was also here on the Navajo Nation, was a part of the Navajo Nation.

PRESIDENT NEZ: B7na dash7 doo[kid l1 go. D7shi Din4'4 b1 baahashne' nih7 k4yah naadiin tsosts'7d di dim7l y1zh7 az3. N11sj8' bida diil kaal dooh7g77—Shi Dine'4 yee' kwe'4 t'11'1yis77nih1 baa n7deil t'98doo kwe'4 haz1n7g77, Kin1h1lgai d66' EPA, Michael Regan, d00 kwe'4 Din4 Biw11shindoon bi| haz1n7d00 d0' t'11 kwe'4 nihil haz3.

The Secretary of Energy, Secretary Granholm was here twice on the Navajo Nation just recently, last week, to see the solar project in Kayenta, and now the NRC. And I think a dialogue needs to continue with the U.S. EPA, the NRC, the Department of Energy including our Navajo Nation EPA. And we do have some very competent and highly educated folks that work for our Navajo Nation EPA, and I support them and I see some great things happening out of this meeting today. So thank you, Chairman.

Energy y1 dasid1h7g77, Granholm k00h naaki di Din4 Bik4yah bik11' g00 t1d77 y1' a[d0', 1[ts4 dam00 d33', 47 T0d7neesh zhee' j7 Sh3n7 d7m bee' oonish7g77 yin44[9' d00 k'ad 47 nih7 NRC. T'11 n11s g00' a[hi| ni deilnish go U>S EPA, NRC, Department of Energy d00 Din4 Biw11shindoon d00 EPA d0'. T'11' 1yis77 baa da dz0ln7n7g77 d00 y4ego' da'77[ta'7g77 Din4 EPA j8 y1 nidaalnish, bik44' s4z9h, kwe'4 d779baa' n7das7n'98d7g77sh9h y4ego bi da diil nish. ! ko' ah4hee' shi nanit'1'7.

We welcome you back, not just in the capacity of NRC, but even vacation. You know, we have one of the most beautiful lands in this country, in the world. And I thank you. (Translation of Native language spoken: And to you my relatives and my people, you've heard a lot of new information. However, we discussed this information in the English language this evening.

Nihaa n7 n11 doh kai kwe'4, naanish d00 t'0 ch'aah na'ad1 da biniy4. Nihik4yah ts'7d1 da h0zh0n7yee' k00h, k4yah t'11' s832 n7t'44' daats'7. N11'

ah4hee' (Din4 bizaadk' ehj7 atas' hane'. D00shi Din4' d00 shik'ei, ts'7d1 l3'7 go bee nihi[nida hazne' kwe'4, 1kondi Bilag1anaa bizaad k' ehj7 aghah a[hi[ni da hosiil ne'.

The Chairman sitting beside me has gathered our Navajo comments. During this meeting, the Chairman has expressed his interest to take this material and information he'd need to begin the examination. The White House Federal Government, President Mr. Biden, on behalf of his administration, we received the top Agency leaders and staff.

D77 Shinaat'1anii sh77 gha d00 sid1h1g77 bee ha da hisoodz98' ii a[tsoh da yi dii j11h. A[ah nii dl9d33' d77bee ha das hisoo dzi'7g77 1h1n7go d7neesh 88 n7 d00 y4ego bi da diilnish n7. Kin1h1lgai d66', Al32 j8 dasid1h7g77 Biden, y4ego w0dah di b1 deil y7 nish7g77kwe'4 naanish tsoh nih1 yihi ch'8' nii n7nil.

NRC Commissioners have come here to see first-hand the issues we are concerned about. You have been heard my relatives and I'm very thankful to you. God be with you.) Thank you and God Bless you all. Have a safe trip back home. Thank you.

NRCj7bits'3' nil go dah nah11zt1n7g77kwe'4 y7kai d00 nih22h d00 saad bee hada hisoodz77g77k00h sid1a go nei diil1 nihi' da dii[1h7g77. Shi Din4'4 sh1 bits'32 d00 dasi dooh ts'33', ts'7d1 baa' ah4 nisin'. Diyin nih[da h0l=- doo) Ah4hee' d00 Diyin nihi[da h0l=- doo t'11'1n0[tsoh. Hazh0'0 hoghan g00 n7dei y7n0h kaah. Ah4hee'.

CHAIRMAN HANSON: Thank you. With that, we're adjourned. Thank you all.

CHAIRMAN HANSON: Ah4hee'. K'ad sh9h k0n7 tsoh doo, Ah4hee' t'11' 1no[tsoh.

(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at 10:53 p.m.)

(D77bik44d66', a[ah azl7 7g77 a[tsoh neezn1 di d00 ashdla diin d00

bi'aan t11' ool ki[go).