

New Mexico is NOT a Nuclear Wasteland



Leona Morgan, Nuclear Issues Study Group
leona.morgan.nm@gmail.com 505-879-8547
RHMC Meeting, Santa Fe
November 4, 2019

Nuclear Colonialism

...is the systematic dispossession of indigenous lands, exploitation of cultural resources, and the subjugation and oppression of indigenous peoples to further nuclear production of energy and proliferation of weapons from uranium mining, uranium processing, weapons testing, and waste storage, resulting in the destruction of indigenous peoples and cultures and creation of National Sacrifice Zones.

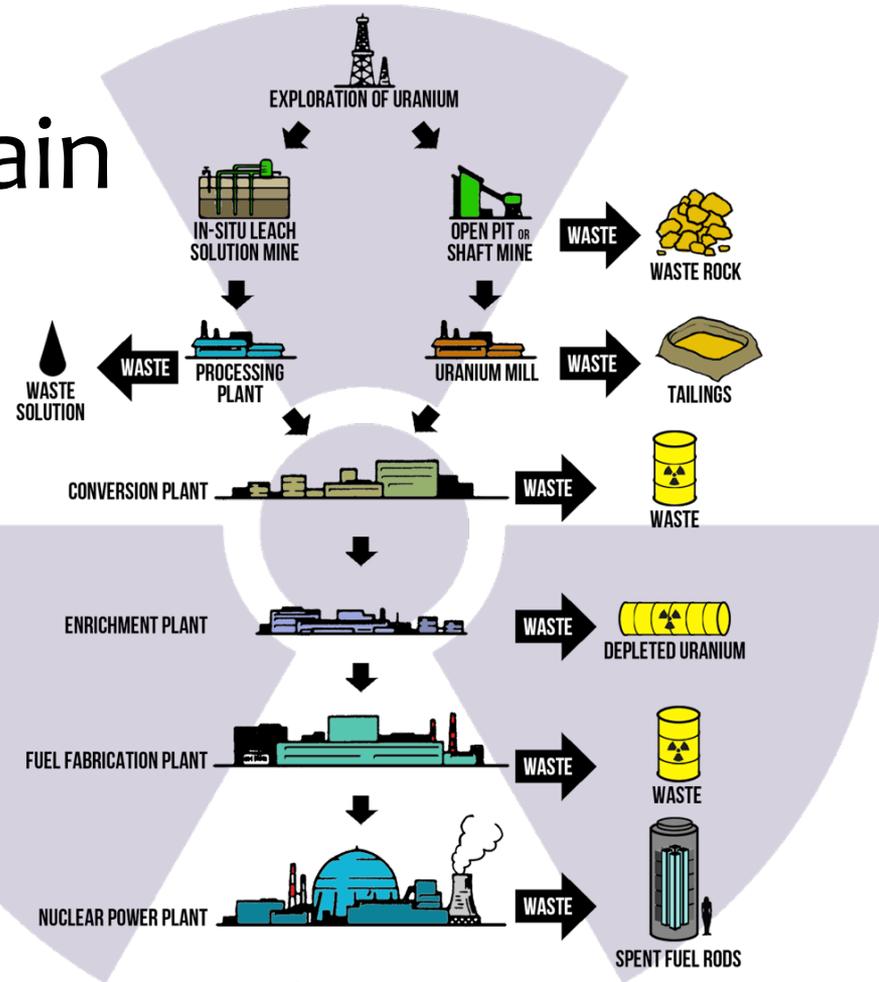
Sources:

¹Nader & Gusterson, *Half Lives and Half Truths*

²Compilation of Definitions of Nuclear Colonialism from LaDuke, Churchill, and Benally

Contamination in NM from Nuclear Fuel Chain

- Legacy of Uranium Mining & Milling
- Uranium Enrichment (Urenco)
- Testing of First Atomic Bomb (Trinity)
- DU Experimentation (NM Tech)
- 2 National Weapons Labs (LANL, SNL)
- Deep Geological Repository for Transuranic Wastes (WIPP)
- Low-Level Waste nearby (WCS)
- Other Sites (UNM, Buggy Explosion, et al)
- Proposed CIS and Possible Reprocessing?
- **NO COMMERCIAL NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS**



Courtesy Radiation Monitoring Project

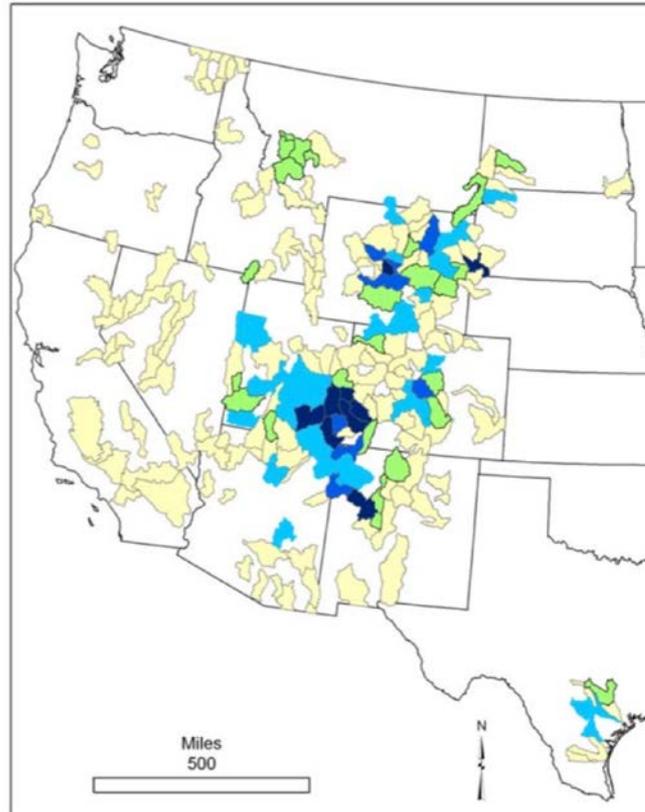
Abandoned Uranium Mines (AUMs)

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimates¹:

- ☢ 15,000 U mine locations in 15 western states (most in CO)
- ☢ 75% of those on federal and tribal lands

U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) estimates²:

- ☢ 4,225 defense-related U mines
- ☢ Approximately 11% of the 4,225 mines are on tribal lands and other areas where poverty, linguistic isolation, limited educational opportunities, and other factors contribute to increased vulnerability to pollution.



Western Uranium Mine Density By Hydrologic Unit Code

Legend

- ☑ HUCs >100 U mines
- ☑ HUCs 51-100 U mines
- ☑ HUCs 11-50 U mines
- ☑ HUCs 6-10 U mines
- ☑ HUCs 1-5 U mines

In the MAS/MILS Database the Upper Dolores (CO), San Miguel (CO), and Lower Dolores (CO) Hydrologic Unit Codes (HUCs) Each Have > 300 Uranium Mines

Sources

¹ https://www.abandonedmines.gov/wbd_um.html

² <https://www.energy.gov/lm/articles/working-group-addresses-abandoned-uranium-mines>

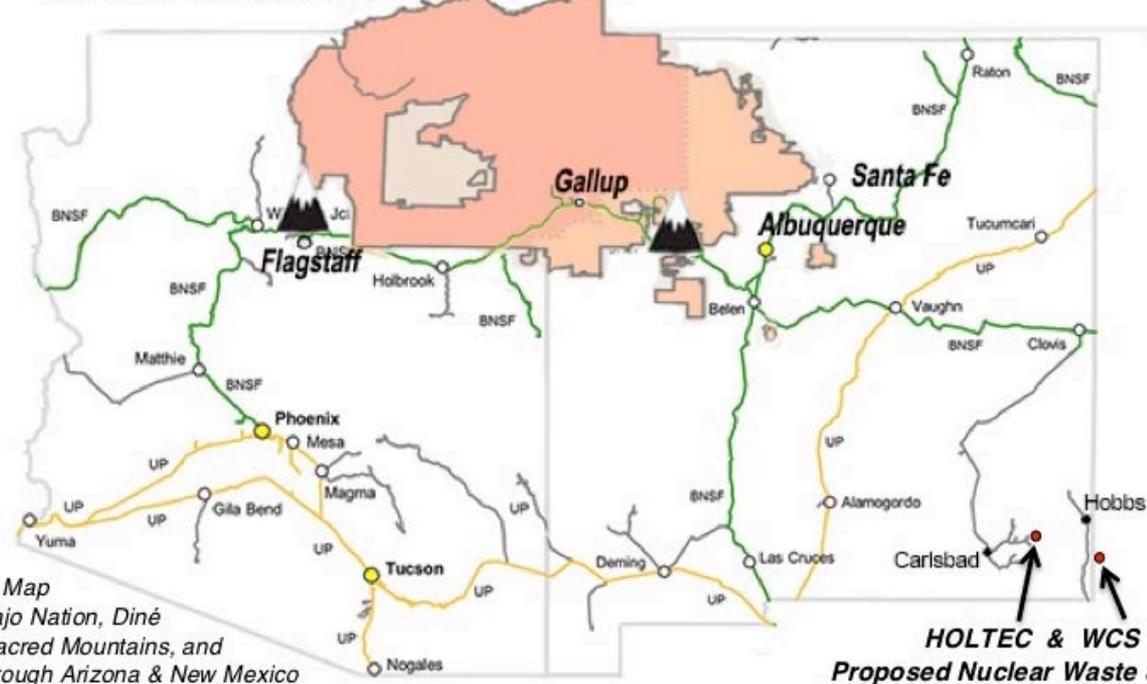
Map: <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-05/documents/402-r-05-009.pdf>

Navajo Nation Sovereignty

- Diné Natural Resources Protection Act, 2005
- Radioactive Materials Transportation Act, 2012
- Declarations on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
 - United Nations, 2007
 - Organization of American States, 2016
 - Article XXII. Indigenous law and jurisdiction
- Protection of health of people, elements, Sacred Places, future generations

RISKS TO DINE BIKEYAH FROM PROPOSED TRANSPORT

Map by Diné No Nukes & Resist Designz



Organization of American States Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Adopted June 15, 2016)

AMERICAN DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

(Adopted at the third plenary session, held on June 15, 2016)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING the contents of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

RECALLING also the "Declaration of the Americas," document AG/DEC. 79 (XL) adopted in 1992, which effectively protecting the rights of the Organization of American States;

RECOGNIZING the valuable contributions of the organs, agencies, and entities of the Organization of American States and the Working Group to Prepare the Draft American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;

RECOGNIZING as well the importance of the process of preparing this Declaration;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the contributions that the Americas have made to humanity,

RESOLVES:

To adopt the following Draft American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples:

Article XXII. Indigenous law and jurisdiction

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to promote, develop and maintain their institutional structures and their distinctive customs, spirituality, traditions, procedures, practices and, in the cases where they exist, juridical systems or customs, in accordance with international human rights standards.

2. The indigenous law and legal systems shall be recognized and respected by the national, regional and international-legal systems.

3. The matters referring to indigenous persons or to their rights or interests in the jurisdiction of each state shall be conducted so as to provide for the right of the indigenous people to full representation with dignity and equality before the law. Consequently, they are entitled, without discrimination, to equal protection and benefit of the law, including the use of linguistic and cultural interpreters.

4. The States shall take effective measures in conjunction with indigenous peoples to ensure the implementation of this article.

Radiation Affects Women & Children the Most

HEALTH EFFECTS OF URANIUM ON PREGNANT WOMAN

IONIZING RADIATION
(radiation delivered to human cells from beta rays, x-rays, gamma rays or alpha particles)

THYROID
Iodine-131 beta (gamma), 8 days

SKIN
Sulfur-35 beta, 87 days

LIVER
Cobalt-60 beta (gamma), 5 yrs.

OVARIES
Iodine-131 gamma, 8 days
Cobalt-60 gamma, 5 yrs.
Krypton-85 gamma, 10 yrs.
Potassium-42 gamma, 12 hours
Cesium-137 gamma, 30 yrs.
Plutonium-239 alpha, 24,000 yrs.

LUNGS
Radon-222 (and whole body) alpha, 3.8 days
Uranium-233 (and bone) alpha, 162,000 yrs.
Plutonium-239 (and bone) alpha, 24,000 yrs.

BONES
Krypton-85 gamma, 10 yrs.
Uranium (α) (1000s of years)
Thorium-230 (α&γ) (77,000 years)
Radium-226 (α) (1600 years)
Lead-210 (β) (22 years)
Polonium-210 (α) (138 days)

SPLEEN
Polonium-210 alpha, 138 days
Ruthenium-106 gamma (beta) 1 yr.

KIDNEYS
Radium-226 alpha, 1620 yrs.
Strontium-90 beta, 28 yrs. and more.

BONE
Radium-226 alpha, 1620 yrs.
Strontium-90 beta, 28 yrs. and more.

The reproductive organs are attacked by all radioactive isotopes emitting gamma radiation. In addition, the deadly Plutonium-239 is known to concentrate in the gonads. The radiation it emits can cause birth defects, mutations and miscarriages in the first generation after exposure and/or successive generations.

The times listed next to the type of ray emitted are the half-lives; how long it takes for half of the radioactive material to break down.

If you ingest alpha and beta emitters, they set up permanently next to the marrow of your bones, in your reproductive organs or elsewhere.

The effects of ionizing radiation are not immediate. Exposure to radiation can cause cancers many years later. Exposure to very low levels of radiation can be equally dangerous over time.

MUSCLE
Potassium-42 beta (gamma), 12 hours
Cesium-137 (and gonads) beta (gamma), 30 yrs.

Authenticity Series
Revised 1998
Copyright © 1998 by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPA-600/3-98-010
This document is available in English, Spanish, and Chinese.
For more information, contact the Office of Radiation and Environmental Sciences, EPA-600/3-98-010, Washington, DC 20460.

BRAIN
Radon (α) (3.8 days)
Radium-226 (α) (1600 years)
Lead-210 (β) (22 years)

BONES
Uranium (α) (1000s of years)
Thorium-230 (α&γ) (77,000 years)
Radium-226 (α) (1600 years)
Lead-210 (β) (22 years)
Polonium-210 (α) (138 days)

LUNGS
Radon (α) (3.8 days)
Thorium-230 (α&γ) (77,000 years)
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Polonium-210 (α) (138 days)
Radium-226 (α) (1600 years)

SPLEEN
Thorium-230 (α&γ) (77,000 years)

LIVER
Uranium (α) (1000s of years)
Radium-226 (α) (1600 years)
Thorium-230 (α&γ) (77,000 years)

KIDNEYS
Uranium (α) (1000s of years)
Lead-210 (β) (22 years)

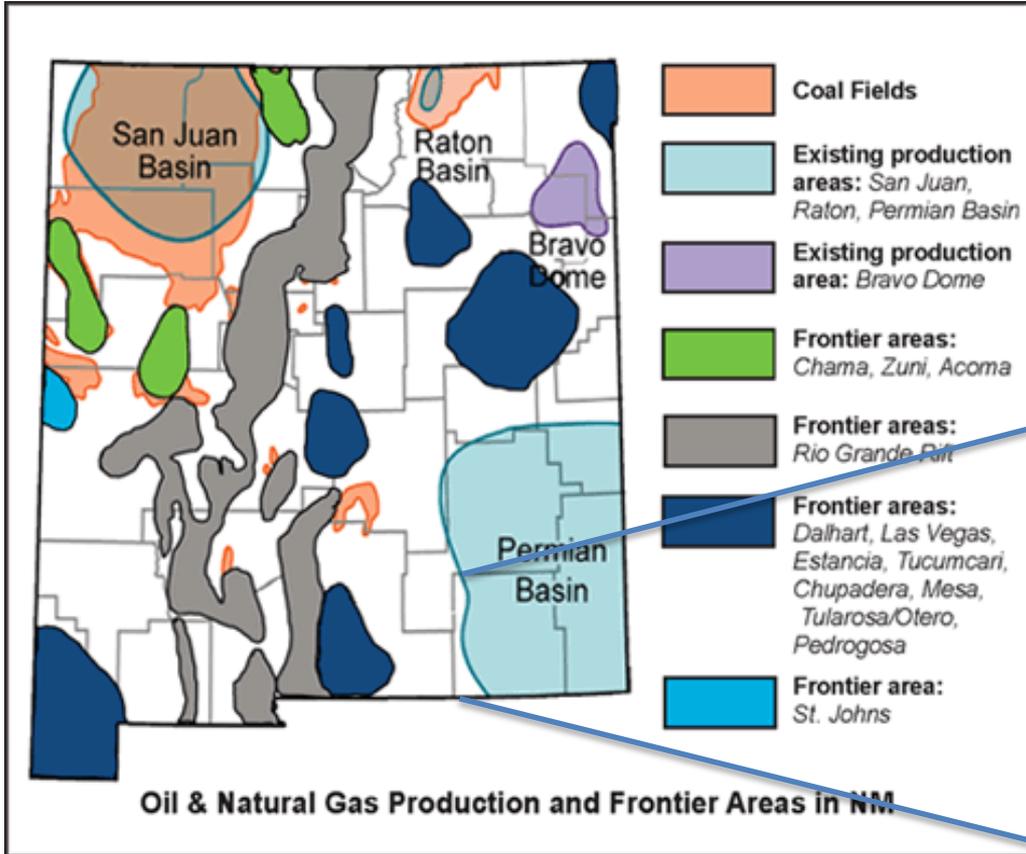
PANCREAS
Thorium-230 (α&γ) (77,000 years)

DIGESTIVE TRACT
Radium-226 (α) (1600 years)
Thorium-230 (α&γ) (77,000 years)

REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM
Uranium (α) (1000s of years)
Polonium-210 (α) (138 days)
Radium-226 (α) (1600 years)
Thorium-230 (α&γ) (77,000 years)
Lead-210 (β) (22 years)

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Southeast NM is not suitable for CIS



- Already Overburdened Area
- Permian Basin
- Sinkhole in Carlsbad
- Recent Tornado
- Lack Emergency Preparedness



Community Opposition to CIS

New Mexico

- 1. Lake Arthur 09/07/17
- 2. Albuquerque 05/21/18
- 3. Jal 05/29/18
- 4. Bernalillo County 06/12/18
- 5. Las Cruces 07/23/18
- 6. Santa Fe County 09/25/18
- 7. Gallup 09/25/18
- 8. McKinley County 10/02/18
- 9. Belen 11/10/18
- 10. Churchrock Chapter the Navajo Nation 08/15/18
- 11. Navajo Nation Diné Uranium Remediation Advisory Commission (DURAC) 11/29/18
- 12. All Pueblo Council of Governors 10/17/19



Board of County Commissioners (BCC)
Meeting: 06/12/18 05:00 PM



City of Las Cruces
MOUNTAINS OF OPPORTUNITY

Council Action and Executive Summary
Item # 3 Ordinance/Resolution# 19-017

For Meeting of July 23, 2018 For Meeting of _____
(Ordinance First Reading Date) (Adoption Date)

Please check box that applies to this Item:
 QUASI JUDICIAL LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATIVE

TITLE: A RESOLUTION TO OPPOSE THE TRANSPORT OF HIGH LEVEL NUCLEAR WASTES AND THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF NUCLEAR WASTE

CITY OF JAL RESOLUTION 2018-22

OPPOSING CONSTRUCTION OF AN INTERIM HIGH-LEVEL NUCLEAR WASTE SITE IN AND AROUND LEA COUNTY

WHEREAS, Eddy and Lea Counties in NM are targeted for forty years or more of storage for the nation's most dangerous nuclear reactor waste, which could lead to dangerous de facto permanent dumps, and importing high-level radioactive waste would put millions of people at risk for financial and health impacts from potential accidents or incidents; and

WHEREAS, Holtec Inc. has applied to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for a license to store up to 100,000 tons of spent nuclear reactor fuel, which is all of the nation's most dangerous nuclear waste, in temporary in-ground storage in Lea County, SE New Mexico; and

WHEREAS, transporting high-level radioactive waste for the purpose of consolidated storage would unnecessarily increase risks of accidents or terrorism activity, and the waste would travel through the Southeastern New Mexico region, where the City of Jal is located; and

WHEREAS, high-level radioactive waste should remain secured at or near the site of generation and be transported only once, when a scientifically viable permanent disposal site becomes available; and

WHEREAS, high-level radioactive waste consists of irradiated (spent) fuel from nuclear power reactors and/or weapons production that includes uranium, plutonium and other radioactive elements that must be isolated for thousands of years or longer. The waste on a single train car would likely contain as much plutonium as was in the bomb dropped on Nagasaki; and

WHEREAS, exposure to radioactivity is known to lead to birth defects, genetic damage, and cancers and unshielded exposure to high-level radioactive waste could give a lethal dose; and

WHEREAS, our lives, land and aquifers must be protected from radioactive contamination which could result from accidents, radiation releases or leaks, or terrorist actions during the thousands of high-level radioactive waste shipments that would occur for a period of 24 years if consolidated storage is licensed; and

WHEREAS, an accident releasing only a small amount of radioactivity could contaminate a 42-square mile area. A 1985 DOE study found that cleanup could cost \$620 million in a rural area. Today, the amount for cleanup could be much more; and

Res 2018-22

THE NAVAJO NATION CHURCHROCK CHAPTER
Kin Litsó Siniji



Edmund E. Yazzie, Council Delegate
Johnnie Henry Jr., President
Sherman Woody, Vice-President
Louise Jim, Secretary/Treasurer
Donald Arviso, Land Board Member

RESOLUTION OF THE CHURCHROCK CHAPTER
RESOLUTION NO. 020-18-CS-09

CHURCHROCK CHAPTER OPPOSES TRANSPORT OF HIGH LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE (HLRW), ALSO CALLED "SPENT" FUEL, FROM NUCLEAR POWER REACTORS THROUGH NAVAJO INDIAN COUNTRY AND DINE BIKEYAH ON THE RAIL LINES TO PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STORAGE (CIS) WASTE FACILITIES IN SOUTHEASTERN NEW MEXICO AND WEST TEXAS AND REQUESTS FOR PROTECTION OF DINE SACRED MOUNTAINS FROM PROPOSED NUCLEAR WASTE TRANSPORT

WHEREAS:

- The Navajo Nation Council Resolution CS-34-98 enacted the Navajo Nation Governance Act and codified it under Title 26 of the Navajo Nation Code; and
- Pursuant to Title 26 Navajo Nation Code, Section B-1 & 2, the purpose of the Local Governance Act is to recognize that the Navajo Nation Chapters are the foundation of the Navajo Nation and provides for Chapters to make real decisions on matters of local importance; and
- Pursuant to Title 1 Navajo Nation Code, Section 2, Dine Bi Beensha'Zani: The Dine bi beensha'Zani embodies Dine bi bishagdee beensha'Zani (Traditional Law), Dine Dinegi beensha'Zani (Customary Law), Nabashdai dso Yadiilil bishagdee beensha'Zani (National Law), and Dine Nookoodi Dine bi beensha'Zani (Common Law). These laws provide the foundation of Dine bi nahat' (providing leadership through developing and administering the policies and plans utilizing these laws as guiding principles) and Dine sovereignty. In turn, Dine bi nahat' is the foundation of the Dine bi naat' (government). Hence, the respect for, honor, belief and trust in the Dine bi beensha'Zani preserves, protects and enhances the following inherent rights, beliefs, practices and freedoms; and
- Pursuant to Title 4 Navajo Nation Code, Chapter 9, The Navajo Nation Policy Act, The Navajo Nation, acting through the Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency, shall exert its fullest extent its authority to regulate, monitor and enforce performance with appropriate environmental standards throughout all of the Navajo Nation, including the exercise of its authority to limit or eliminate environmental contaminants emitted outside the Navajo Nation, but which may migrate into or otherwise adversely affect the lands, waters or air of the Navajo Nation; and

P.O. Box 548 * Churchrock, NM 87311 * Ph. (505) 488-2166 * Fax (505) 488-2190 *
E-mail: churchrock@navajochapters.org
www.churchrock.navajochapters.org

Texas

- 13. Nueces County 02/04/15
- 14. Bexar County 02/21/17
- 15. San Antonio County 03/30/17
- 16. Dallas County 04/14/17
- 17. Midland County 04/24/17
- 18. Denton County 10/16/18

All Pueblo Council of Governors Opposes Largest Nuclear Waste Transport and Storage Campaign in Nation's History

ALL PUEBLO COUNCIL OF GOVERNORS

OUR VALUES OUR COUNCIL OUR JOURNEY NEWS + EVENTS CONTACT

All Pueblo Council of Governors Opposes Largest Nuclear Waste Transport and Storage Campaign in Nation's History

October 21,
2019

Uncategorized

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

October 21st, 2019

Contact: Alicia Ortega, APCG@indianpueblo.org

ALL PUEBLO COUNCIL OF GOVERNORS OPPOSES LARGEST NUCLEAR WASTE TRANSPORT CAMPAIGN IN NATION'S HISTORY

Pueblo leaders voice opposition to license applications to transport and store high level radioactive nuclear waste in New Mexico and Texas

Santa Fe, NM – The All Pueblo Council of Governors, representing the collective voice of the member 20 sovereign Pueblo nations of New Mexico and Texas, convened Thursday affirming commitment to protect Pueblo natural and cultural resources from risks associated with transport of the nation's growing inventory of nuclear waste from sites across the country to proposed semi-permanent sites in southeastern New Mexico and mid western Texas. The Council adopted a resolution expressing opposition to the license applications by private companies, Holtec International and Interim Storage Partners LLC, authorizing transport nuclear material, construction, and operation of a proposed multi-billion dollar consolidated interim storage facilities in Lea County, NM and Andrews County, TX.

Concerns from the Council include the lack of federal tribal consultation regarding determination of transport routes and availability of resources, training, and infrastructure for tribal emergency preparedness, response, and risk management in potential incidences of accidental radiological release during shipment. The resolution urges a requirement for meaningful government-to-government consultation with Pueblos by federal regulators on transport concerns, and calls upon the leadership of New Mexico's Congressional Delegation to take proactive steps in support of Pueblos.

"We are very concerned that this project, proposing the transport of nuclear material currently stored at 80 commercial reactors in 35 states across the country, lacks meaningful consultation afforded our Pueblos and subjects our communities, environment, and sacred sites to unimaginable risk over many decades", said Chairman E. Paul Torres of the All Pueblo Council of Governors.

The All Pueblo Council of Governors joins growing local opposition and concern on the project including New Mexico Governor Michelle Lujan Grisham, the New Mexico State Land Office, three of New Mexico's Congressional Delegation members, and many environmental groups. The City of Albuquerque, the City of Bernalillo, and the City of Las Cruces have each passed resolutions opposing the project. Many local concerns have also pointed to the absence of federal prospects for a permanent repository.

"Every community deserves to live free from the impacts of radiation, but transportation of nuclear materials puts native communities at risk of radiation contamination along the route to Holtec's proposed storage facility. Our communities have already borne the brunt of the nuclear fuel cycle, and this country is still failing to address those contaminated sites. I stand with the All Pueblo Council of Governors to protect our resources and our families from the brutal consequences of storing nuclear materials at a temporary facility New Mexico or Texas," said Congresswoman Deb Haaland.

###

Opposition ad Concern re: CIS Expressed from New Mexico Legislators, State Land Commissioner, and Congressional Delegation, and the New Mexico Governor


New Mexico State Senate
STATE CAPITOL
Santa Fe 87501

To: Nuclear Regulatory Commission Chairman Kristine L. Svinicki;
NRC Commissioners Jeff Baran and Stephen G. Burns

Rick Perry, Secretary of the Department of Energy

From: Cisco McSorley, Senator *RM*


Stephanie Garcia Richard
COMMISSIONER

State of New Mexico
Commissioner of Public Lands

COMMISSIONER'S
OFFICE
Phone (505) 827-5760
Fax (505) 827-5766
www.stmstatelands.org

310 OLD SANTA FE TRAIL
P.O. BOX 1148
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87504-1148

June 19, 2019

Krishna P. Singh
President and CEO
Holtec International
Krishna P. Singh Technology Campus
1 Holtec Blvd.
Camden, NJ 08104

Dear Dr. Singh:

I write regarding Holtec International's stated plans to build and operate a nuclear waste storage facility in western Lea County, New Mexico, near the Eddy County line. In the course of applying for a 40-year permit from the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) to deposit in New Mexico up to 120,000 metric tons of highly radioactive waste from nuclear facilities across the United States, Holtec has stated that its proposal enjoys "overwhelming support" in the state. In fact, a number of New Mexico industry associations, from the New Mexico Cattle Growers' Association to the Permian Basin Petroleum Association, recently have expressed serious concerns about – and in some instances outright opposition to – Holtec's proposal. Along with elected officials and non-profit organizations, they have raised significant questions about the effect of the proposed nuclear waste storage site on New Mexico's oil and gas industry, farm and ranch economy, and environment. This letter will not restate those concerns, which are a matter of public record.

Instead, as New Mexico's Commissioner of Public Lands, with direct oversight of mineral leasing at the location of Holtec's planned facility, I write to express my safety concerns and to address several misrepresentations that Holtec has made to the NRC and New Mexicans about its control of the proposed disposal site as well as agreements that it claims to have secured from New Mexico State Land Office mineral lessees. The State Land Office has reviewed a number of Holtec's submissions to the NRC, including the company's Facility Environmental Report (FER) and Safety Analysis Report (SAR). Those


State of New Mexico
House of Representatives
Santa Fe

Feb. 14, 2018

To: Nuclear Regulatory Commission Chairman Kristine L. Svinicki;
NRC Commissioners Jeff Baran and Stephen G. Burns

Rick Perry, Secretary of the Department of Energy

DEB HAAL AND
1707 WEST WASHINGTON
WASHINGTON OFFICE
1537 LINDENHOLM BOULEVARD
WASHINGTON, DC 20016


Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
Subcommittee on Military Personnel
Resources
COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES
Energy and Conservation
Subcommittee on Energy and Conservation
NATURAL, PUBLIC, FOREST, AND PUBLIC LANDS DIVISION
WASHINGTON OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION DIVISION
REGIONAL OFFICE

400 OLD SANTA FE TRAIL
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87504-1148
PHONE: (505) 846-6181
WWW.DEPARTMENTOFENERGY.GOV

June 19, 2019

The Honorable Rick Perry
Secretary
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Ave, SW
Washington, DC 20585

The Honorable Kristine Svinicki
Chairman
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Mail Stop O-16B313
Washington, DC 20555-0001

Dear Secretary Perry and Chairman Svinicki:

I write in opposition to the interim storage of high-level radioactive waste in New Mexico. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is evaluating Holtec International's application for a license to construct and operate a consolidated interim storage facility for commercial spent nuclear fuel in Lea County, New Mexico. I believe such a facility poses too great a risk to the health and safety of New Mexicans, our economy, and our environment.

Operation of this facility would require shipping of high-level radioactive waste along railways and roads throughout our state. Our existing railways were not built to withstand the weight of waste containers and there are no plans for new construction or renovations within this proposal. Cities and counties across New Mexico, as well as the state itself, would be asked to bear the cost of the infrastructure improvements needed for safe transportation, as well as for the emergency response personnel and equipment that will be needed to respond to an incident. The Department of Energy's (DOE) modeling of rail transportation of waste to Yucca Mountain predicted accidents at a rate of 1 in 10,000 shipments, meaning it is essential that such measures be put in place.

The concept of an interim storage facility is inherently flawed, because it will result in waste being moved twice, first to the interim facility and then to a permanent repository. This increases the chances that the waste will be involved in an incident during transportation, the riskiest portion of the process. DOE has found that a severe accident involving one radioactive waste cask releasing only a small amount of waste could contaminate a 42 square mile rural area with cleanup costs exceeding \$620 million, and in an urban area cleanup costs could exceed \$2 billion and take years. And waste shipments emit radiation even during routine transportation. Should an incident occur in the area of the Holtec site, it would wreak havoc on New Mexico's economy, as the agricultural industry in Lea and Eddy Counties, where the facility would be located, contributes \$300 million to our economy annually.

NM Gov. Michelle Lujan Grisham:

"There's nobody that's been able to demonstrate to me that there isn't risk here," she says. "There is risk. We need to be clear about that. I don't think it's the right decision for the state."

Source: New Mexico Is Divided Over The 'Perfect Site' To Store Nation's Nuclear Waste, NPR Article by Nathan Rott, April 11, 2019

CIS is NOT Legal

RELEVANT FEDERAL LEGISLATION:

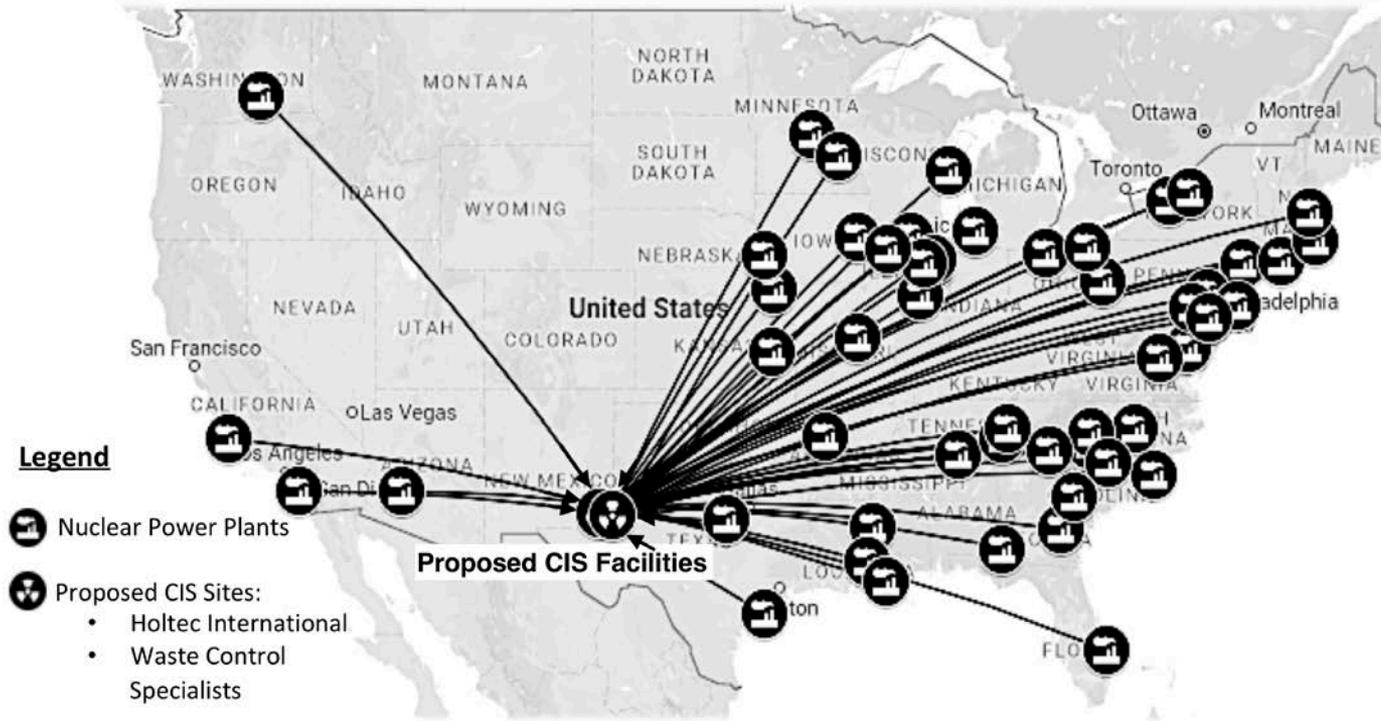
- [H.R. 3671](#) - **Off Fossil Fuels for a Better Future Act**, 115th Congress (2017-2018), Rep. Tulsi Gabbard, (D.-HI); Introduced 09/01/2017 – being extensively revised, and will contain significant reference to nuclear issues and communities. Has a sizeable section dealing with just-transitions for fossil fuel communities,
- [H.R. 6814](#), **Troubled Nuclear Power Plant Communities Assistance Act**, Rep. Marcy Kaptur (D.OH), 9/13/18.
- [S.1985](#) The “**Stranded Act of 2017**,” Sen. Tammy Duckworth and IL Rep. Brad Schneider, in the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works (EPW)– provides financial compensation and incentives for communities left with “stranded” high-level radioactive wastes (spent reactor fuel) after reactor closures (may have new numbers in new Congress); being re-written to include provisions from Marcy Kaptor’s House bill.
- Sen. Rosen (D.-NV), et al, **Jobs, Not Waste Act**, to close down Yucca Mt. and oppose CIS
- [H.R. 1544](#) and [S 649](#), **The Nuclear Waste Informed Consent Act** – consent based siting of HLRW dump,
- **Nuclear Energy Leadership Act** ([S. 903](#)), promotes nuclear R&D, new nukes&markets; Sen. Duckworth a co-sponsor
- [H.R. 2314](#): To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for an investment tax credit related to the production of electricity from nuclear energy. IL Co-sponsors include: Reps. Bost, Bustos, Kinzinger, and Rodney Davis
- [S. 1234](#), the **Nuclear Waste Administration Act (NWAA) of 2019**; pro nuke, pro-Yucca and CIS; Sens. Lisa Murkowski, R-Alaska, Lamar Alexander, R-Tenn., and Dianne Feinstein, D-Calif.
- [H.R. 2699](#) **The Nuclear Waste Policy Amendments Act of 2019**/ [S. _____](#) **discussion draft of The Nuclear Waste Policy Amendments Act of 2019** H.R. 2699 The Nuclear Waste Policy Amendments Act of 2019/[S. _____](#) **discussion draft of The Nuclear Waste Policy Amendments Act of 2019**
- appropriations for Yucca Mountain and Centralized “Interim” Storage (CIS or MRS) for nuclear waste.
- [H.R. 3136](#) – **The STORE Nuclear Fuel Act of 2019**—Rep. Matsui; proposes CIS
- [H.R. 2995](#) – **The Spent Fuel Prioritization Act of 2019** – Rep. Levin, CA; prioritizes movement of HLRW

NM is a Majority Minority State

- Lea County, 65.7% Communities of Color
 - 59.4 % Hispanic
 - 4.3% Black
 - 2% Native American
- Eddy County, 54.2% Communities of Color
 - 49.8 % Hispanic
 - 2% Black
 - 2.4% Native American

CIS is Environmental Racism

Map created by Nuclear Issues Study Group (www.nuclearnewmexico.com/NISG)



Resources

<https://www.nrc.gov/info-finder/reactors/>

<https://www.nrc.gov/reactors/operating/map-power-reactors.html>

<https://holtecinternational.com/productsandservices/hi-store-cis/>

<http://www.wcstexas.com/facilities/> and http://wcsstorage.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/WCS_Application.pdf