MS. SNYDER: I thought that was a pretty good question myself. I think the top can blow off this mountain pretty easy.

Again, for the record, my name is Susi Snyder. I am a resident of Las Vegas, Nevada. And I am -- I think, looking around here -- I am the youngest person in the room again. Oh, wait. Graham is younger than me. That's right. But not by very much. But I seem to see this happening a lot. And you know, here I am, I was talking to Bob Halstead before, and he has been working on this as long as I have been alive.

And we are talking a long -- not very long, I guess. But I am a young person, and so I was born into a world where radioactive material already existed. I was born after above-ground testing ceased. I was born into a radioactive environment, and I was not given a choice in this matter; but now for the rest of my natural life, which is short, which will be shortened by radioactive materials I have been exposed to -- for the rest of my natural life I will be working to stop the continuation of this radioactive exposure to communities all over the globe.

I have no choice in this matter, because I have seen what this radiation can do. I have seen these images of these babies born with no skin, and I have seen these things, and I know that I have no choice in my life, but to continue to do this. And that kind of sucks, because I don't have a job, because I am behind in my rent, because, you know, I am barely able to scrape the gas money to come down here. But I have to do it because I cannot consciously live and allow this to continue.

Um, I have a couple of additional comments that -- that I didn't hear, so I want to make sure that they got said.

One of the things that I didn't see noted too much in this DEIS is the factor of human error. And we are human beings; we make mistakes; we have accidents; we slip and trip and whatever. And because of that, and because of human error, that's why we had Three-Mile-Island. That's why we had these three
1 fellows die at Tokai, because they loaded too much waste, and they blew up that reactor or that processing plant there in Japan -- because of human error. And they are fallible.

We make mistakes, and it happens a lot, and I don't know how that is counted very well in this -- in this DEIS. I would like to see a little bit more on that in the Final Environmental Impact Statement. I would like to read a little bit -- I have this fantastic book. Don't read it before you go to sleep. It's called Mill Stone and Me, with is a very bad reactor out there in Connecticut that pollutes my hometown.

But anyway, what I was going to look at in here, what I was talking about in the early 1960's, way before I was born, the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, stated in 1962 that biological damage takes effect after radiation, no matter how small the dose is. So no matter what the
2 dose limit that is allowed, that EPA finally allows -- unless, of course, Murkowski gets his way and NRC sets the ruling -- but anyway, no matter how small the dose allowed off of this project, or off of these casks, going by on the road, coming here, in San Bernardino, going everywhere -- that dosage will have an adverse effect on individuals, on human beings, on all life.

There is no safe radiation. Natural radiation is not safe. That's why people get skin cancer, from being out in the sun too long. That's natural radiation; it gives you cancer. You are going to eventually -- we are all going to die, but I would like to give a longer time than what's been outlined for me.

And the other thing I wanted to mention out here is that nature seems to have a way of mucking up the works a little bit; and this is about something that happened out there at the Mill Stone reactor in 19 --

what was it? In 1991, July 25th of 1991, a large living group of mussels took up residence inside the intake pipe and blocked the water flow of the Mill Stone reactor.

Now, that's smart. The mollusks there went and tried to shut down the reactor, and actually did succeed in shutting down the reactor, because they couldn't take in the water, and they couldn't keep the core cool. I would like to give a hand to Mother Nature on that.

FACILITATOR LAWSON: 30 seconds left.

MS. SNYDER: Okay. 30 seconds. Here we go. This is hard. This time goes quick.

All right. Let's see. Here we go. I want to address the issue of environmental justice really quickly.

3 The DOE states in the DEIS that it is believed there would be no disproportionately high adverse impacts to minority or low-income populations as a result of the proposed population, and that includes national transportation.

4 Well, this claim is obviously false since already major heavy-weight and legal-weight truck routes and rail routes throughout the country are routed in low income, people-of-color communities. Why? Why was Nevada chosen? Because we only have four Congressional seats.

5 It's not hard. It's a game of politics, not a game of science. I am really tired of politics taking the forefront. These people who live along these routes deserve the opportunity to comment on this Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

As we heard earlier from the folks in -- from a woman who came here from Iowa; she had a right to have an impact statement hearing in her hometown because that generates people in the community wanting to be able to comment. Yes, they can submit written comments; but as you see, people come out; they learn some; they talk more with each other; they get to know the community more.

My last really quick point is I know I am out of time, but I would like to know very much -- and please, you can give me a call with the answer to this question -- you have got the phone number -- you can ask Michael or Naomi in the office, because they have called before. And I would like to know what it will take for you guys, you know, et al, to recommend -- to not recommend this project? That this project not go forward? What will it take to disqualify the site?

6 We have already got water moving through it, earthquake fault lines, people all over the world are pissed about the transportation. What is it going to take? 30,000 people blocking the roadway and blocking the train tracks? What's it going to take to do something? What's it going to take to do it?

What's going to stop the project? What's going to stop the project, because I am doing it the best as I can, and I want to know what's going to get through to you guys?

So again, I appreciate this about bit of time here. I look forward to seeing you guys at the next hearing, wherever you want to have it. I know you want to have more. I know you want to keep seeing my pretty face.

All right. Thank very much. Good night.

FACILITATOR LAWSON: Thank you. The next speaker is Graham Sullivan and then Ervin Lent.

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