

**PROHIBITING TRANSPORTATION OF HIGH LEVEL NUCLEAR WASTE  
THROUGH UTAH**

- WHEREAS, Nuclear fuel is made of pellets of enriched uranium and sealed in fuel rods which are bundled together into nuclear fuel assembly; and
- WHEREAS, High-level radioactive waste is produced at commercial nuclear power plants and nuclear weapons production facilities; and
- WHEREAS, Spent fuel is both thermally hot and high radioactive; and
- WHEREAS, "Casks" that would be used to transport high-level nuclear waste have never been physically tested; and
- WHEREAS, A person standing a yard away from an unshielded, 10 year old fuel assembly, exposed for thirty seconds (100 rem) would significantly increase the risk of cancer or genetic damage, and receive a lethal dose of radiation (500 rem) in less than three minutes; and
- WHEREAS, An estimated 80,000 truck shipments and 16,000 rail shipments carrying high-level nuclear waste will travel through Salt Lake City; and
- WHEREAS, An estimated six trucks a day, each with police escorts, traveling every day for 38 years will travel through Utah; and
- WHEREAS, An estimated 80 to 90 percent of all high-level nuclear waste traveling to Yucca Mountain will travel through Utah; and
- WHEREAS, Yucca Mountain, Nevada, by law, can hold no more than 77,000 tons of waste from both commercial and governmental sites; and
- WHEREAS, Yucca Mountain, Nevada is not large enough to hold all the deadly radioactive waste the nation expects to amass in the next four decades; and
- WHEREAS, The Department of Energy predicts the amount of power plant radioactive waste generated will be at least 105,000 tons by 2045; and
- WHEREAS, Skull Valley, Utah could be pressed into service as a long-term solution for discarded plant fuel even if the U.S. Energy Department goes forward with a federal waste repository at Yucca Mountain; and
- WHEREAS, The transportation of high-level nuclear waste on rail lines or by truck on I-80 and I-15 which will take place where the majority of Utah's population live along the "Wasatch Front Corridor," poses a catastrophic risk to Utah's children and family population; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Utah PTA and its constituent bodies oppose the transportation and storage of high-level nuclear waste through or in Utah; and be it further

Resolved, That Utah PTA encourage Utah's federal, state, and local elected officials to support Nevada in opposing the Yucca Mountain site as a permanent site for high-level nuclear waste; and be it further

Resolved, That Utah PTA work with Utah's and Nevada's federal, state, and local elected officials to find a solution that will not place children and their communities at risk with transportation or storage of nuclear waste in Nevada or Utah; and be it further

Resolved, That Utah PTA and its constituent bodies continue to provide information, education to parents, families, and communities about the dangers of transportation, storage, and exposure to high-level nuclear waste and work with local health departments to establish emergency contingency plans if an accident were to happen during transportation of nuclear waste.