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Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

February 16, 1977

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DOCKET NUMBER

PROG & UTIL, ENR. 50-275323

Mr. William A. Anders
Chairman, Nuclear Regulatory
Commission
Washington, D. C. 20555



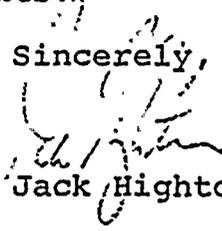
Dear Mr. Anders:

As the representative of a district that produces oil and natural gas from steadily dwindling reserves and fields, I am acutely aware of the necessity to develop alternate energy sources as expeditiously as possible. I am supporting efforts of a major public utility in my district to participate in construction and operation of an experimental breeder reactor.

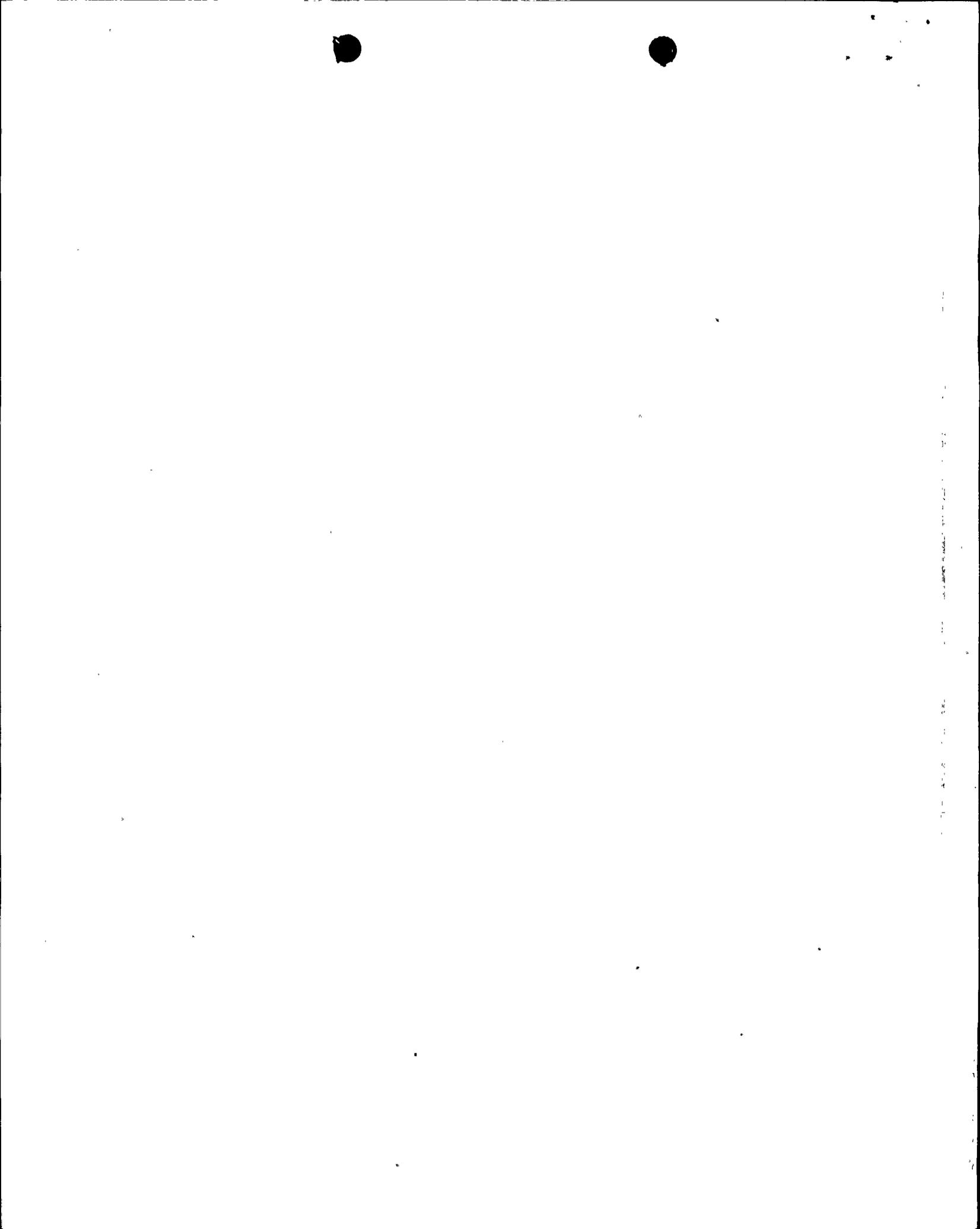
However, I am opposed to completion of any facility that poses a potential threat of disaster, a threat that cannot be diminished by any safeguards man can devise. If statements in the attached report are accurate, then I agree with my constituent that the nuclear plant near the Hosgri Fault should not be permitted to operate.

I would appreciate your comments.

Sincerely,


Jack Hightower

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Mrs. George M. Baker
4966 Randolph
Amarillo, Texas 79106

February 1, 1977

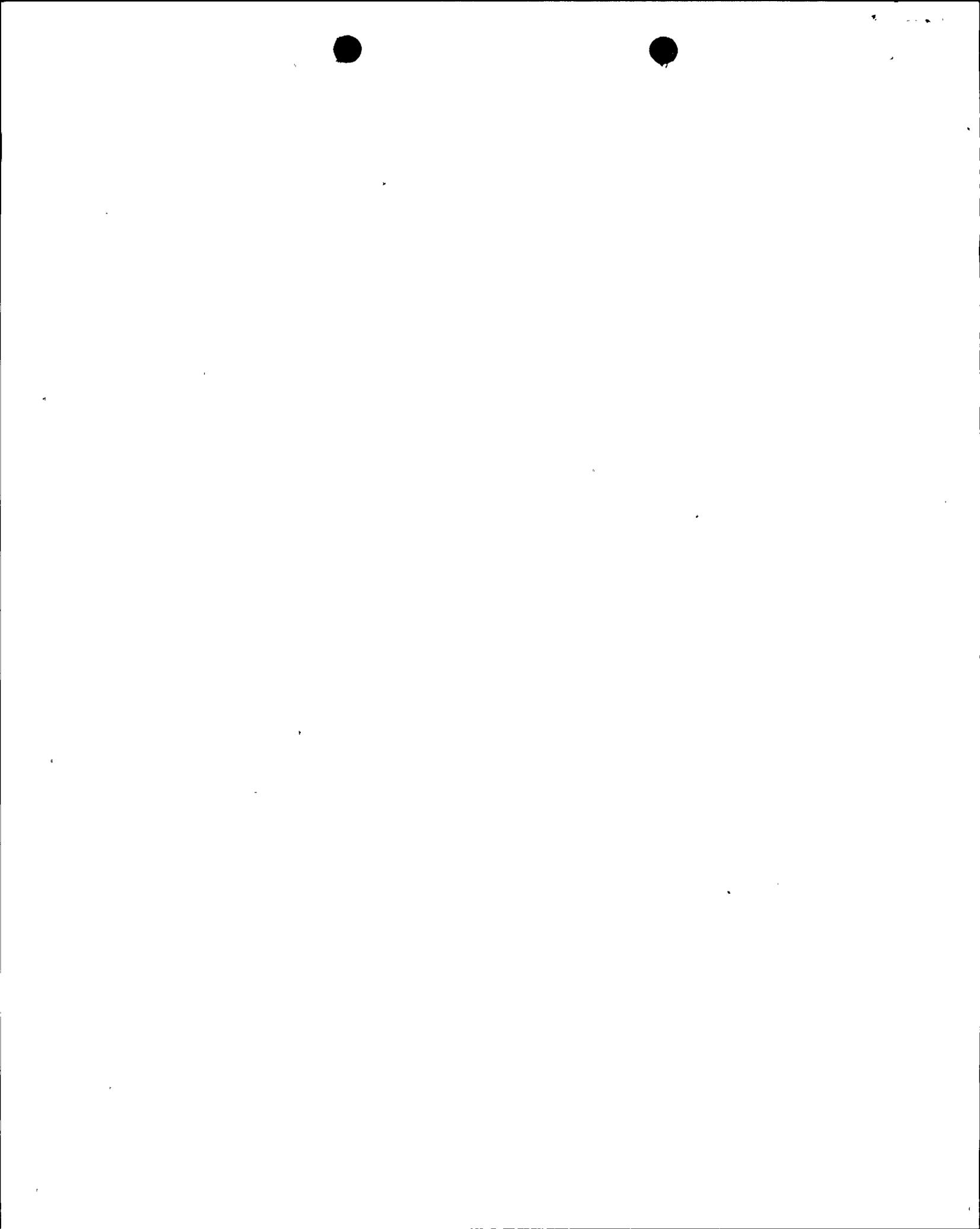
Rep. Jack Hightower
Washington, D.C.

Dear Rep. Hightower:

In enclosing a copy of an article
with Amarillo newspaper and quite
frankly it frightens me to think of a
nuclear plant being built near an
earthquake fault. Is there no way
to stop this plant from opening - I
would appreciate your views on this
and any action to halt construction
should be done - please. I'd think

Please don't remind me of the ^{infinite}
dollars in construction already spent.
Congress wastes dollars every day.
I would rather waste a few million
dollars than risk having a situation
that has the possibilities of catastrophic
proportions.

Sincerely,
Mrs. George M. Baker



Nuclear Plant Built Near Quake Fault

By JACK ANDERSON
And LES WHITTEN

WASHINGTON — It started in the quiet darkness before dawn. Two small leaks, seemingly insignificant, trickled down the canyon wall near the north end of the great earth-filled Teton Dam.

But three minutes before noon on the fearful Sunday, June 5, 1976, the 30-story dam split open, and a massive wall of water roared over the peaceful Idaho countryside. Miraculously, only 14 people died from the flood's ravages. But over a billion dollars worth of Idaho real estate was washed away. Thousands were left homeless.

Subsequent investigations indicated that the dam should not have been built at all. For the Bureau of Reclamation knew, long before a billion gallons of water backed up behind the dam, that it was a risky project. The geology was tricky, the engineering dubious. But unfortunately, Washington was more sensitive to the lobbying for the dam than to the scientific warnings against it. And so the government built a monster called Teton.

Now a worse disaster may be in the making on the California coast. A nuclear power plant is nearing completion near Diablo Canyon, just three miles from an earthquake line called Hosgri Fault.

The Hosgri Fault hadn't been discovered when the government issued the construction permit in 1968. But several eminent geologists warned that

more care should be taken to locate possible faults in the earthquake-prone area.

In 1971, Shell Oil geologists announced the discovery of the Hosgri Fault. They found it by using a method, ironically, that the nuclear facility's critics had unsuccessfully urged the government to try.

Yet despite the earthquake danger, the government went ahead with the Diablo Canyon plant. It doesn't take a geologist to figure out that an earthquake could rupture the nuclear power plant. This could cause a radiation spill, with catastrophic consequences.

The construction of the plant could have been stopped in 1971, of course, before the full \$1.2 billion it cost to build it was spent. Now it is too late to recover the enormous construction cost; the plant will soon be ready to open. However, it still requires an operating license from the Nuclear Regulator Commission, which is supposed to protect the public safety.

The NRC is toughening its standards to make the Diablo Canyon plant more earthquake resistant. But no human engineering could guarantee the safety of a plant on the edge of an earthquake fault.

The NRC's project manager for the plant, Dennis Allison, told us that the commission's proposed safety regulations give some comfort "but not much." He acknowledged that the site "turned out to be not such a great place."

Yet so much money and effort has

been invested in the plant, and so many powerful politicians have backed it, that there is tremendous pressure to open it. Allison said the operating license "probably" would be granted.

It was also the site, according to congressional findings, that doomed the Teton Dam. But the politicians who promoted the dam and the bureaucrats who planned it have not been held accountable for the billion-dollar disaster. The Bureau of Reclamation, whose mismanagement helped to produce the catastrophe, has been left unscathed.

Congress, of course, conducted its usual investigations, but these didn't perturb Reclamation Commissioner Gil Stamm. He told some bureaucrats, as we reported last year, that he wasn't "losing any sleep at night" over the congressional inquiries.

Now we have discovered additional evidence of his apparent nonchalance over the dam disaster. At obscure hearings, Stamm pooh-pooed the casualty count, which had then reached only 11. "The total number of deaths is 11, three of which were gunshot wounds, two were suicides, one is a couple of days after the loss of the dam, the other two weeks after the loss. . . ." he reported blandly to the Water and Power subcommittee.

"There have been a number of heart attacks. I think the drownings were a total of five, two of whom were a couple of 76 and 78 years of age who were warned by relatives in ample time but refused to leave their home. Some time later, when they saw the water rising,

they did choose to leave, but it was too late. They were drowned."

It is true that the warnings reached most Idaho residents in time for them to escape the flood. For this, the dam builders deserve no credit; thousands might have been drowned. Stamm assured us that he and his agency are "extremely sensitive" to the Teton Dam disaster. But if sterner measures had been taken against the responsible bureaucrats, the NRC might be a little less willing to issue an operating permit to a nuclear plant on the rim of an earthquake fault.

KOREAN DRUG RING — Intelligence reports indicate that North Korea is so desperately short of hard currency that it is directing a worldwide drug ring to raise money.

North Korean diplomats in the Scandinavian countries have been ousted for their drug and black-market dealings. But the intelligence reports suggest they were merely part of a worldwide operation directed by the North Korean government itself.

The disgraced diplomats were hastily hustled off to Moscow. But intelligence reports say they have now been shipped back to Pyongyang. There were reports, in fact, that the North Koreans were smuggling drugs to their Communist comrades behind the Iron Curtain.

Footnote: Intelligence reports claimed that the North Korean agents have turned up mysteriously in Mexico and Africa.

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