

POOR ORIGINAL

3900 Cashion Pl.  
Oklahoma City, Okla. 73112  
April 26, 1978

SECRETARIAT RECORD COPY

Mr. Joseph H. Hendrix, Chairman  
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Comm.  
Washington D. C. 20555

Subject: Black Fox ST# 50-556, 50-557

Dear Chairman Hendrix:

is an intervention against the Black Fox 1 and 2 Boiling Water Reactors proposed near Tulsa, Okla. I very much resent the letter sent by Rep. Ted Risenhoover to your agency. I see it as pressure on the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board to influence the decision in favor of a limited work authorization. Risenhoover is evidently telling his constituents in Oklahoma's Second District a different story than what he is telling the H.R.C. In his address to a farm meeting, he touches on what we intervenors have been saying all along - that the supply of water for the Black Fox Plants is very very questionable - as are the contracts. There are many reasons for a concern over water for the Black Fox Plants in Oklahoma. Kansas is eyeing the 87% of the Oklahoma Water that comes from Kansas, and plans on using that water in case of a drought. The Verdigris River is already polluted and will become a severely polluted river if the Black Fox Plants are built. The true amount of water available is distorted because, since the Oologah Reservoir has been built, there have been controlled releases, but the water flowing into the Reservoir can be dried up in periods of drought leaving an insufficient supply of water for the nuclear plants.

Oklahoma experienced moderate to severe drought in many areas during the fall and winter of 1976 and most of 1977. In Dec. of 1976 the power pools in Keystone, Eufaula, Tenkiller and Grand Lakes were nearly empty. Hydroelectric operations at each were cut back and limited to hours of peak demand. At that time Keystone was the lowest it had been since construction. Tenkiller was more than 16 feet below the top of the power pool, the lowest in nearly 8 years and Eufaula was down more than 8 feet - a four year low. Lake Tucka, Tulsa's principal source of water was 9 feet below the spillway, the lowest in 9 years. In Feb. 1977, the Southwest Power Administration, which is the marketing agent designated by the Secy. of Interior to dispose of the power and energy generated at the U.S. Corps of Engineers hydroelectric plants, received \$6.4 million in funding (granted by special congressional legislation) to purchase power for its customers. If funds had not been appropriated there would have been blackouts of electrical power in the 6 states served by S-P-A, Okla. Kan. Mo. Ark, Tex. and La. S-P-A was able to generate only about 70% of its normal amount of hydroelectric power because drought severely reduced water flow into the reservoirs. Reservoirs were reported to be at only 40% of capacity.

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The Corps stated it would release water for holders of downstream water rights if requested to do so by the Ocha, Water Resources Bond. At the same time, Jan 1977,

Runat Water Utilities with pumping systems provided continued generating of electricity when their systems were on about to be above the water level of the reservoir. The Corps said their contract with the water systems stipulated that take levels my vary and that it was a problem of the users. Public Service has requested up to 70,000 acre feet for its North East West Road Plant and its Black Fox Nuclear Plant from the Otago Reservoir. OPE's Sooner plant under construction between Stillwater and Ponca City will have a 5,400 acre take. New units to be added to their Washoe Plant will require additional cooling water. Granting a license to build the two enormous nuclear plant will put water supplies in northeastern Utah, in a very precarious position.

I also understand that Public Service Co. of Oklahoma has been instructed by the Nuclear Regulatory Comm. to test the tubes and do a promotional campaign to sell the fossils on the advantages of nuclear power. The Department of Energy sent around a trailer promoting the qualities of nuclear energy and sweeping the radioactive problems under the rug. These types of activities do very little to reassure the public that the N.R.C. is regulating the industry and interested primarily in the well being of the citizens. Public Service Co has giant earth movers ready to start work. Do they know something that the intervenors do not know? The N.R.C. staff, in an answer to our request to reopen the hearings because of new information on the Oklahoma, Kansas Water Compact was opposed to the idea because, they said, they were expecting a WPA

ability. Do they also know something the intervenors do not know? The Best Report, named after an executive of G.C. is a secret company analysis of what's wrong with its nuclear power plants. The report allegedly documents more than 100 different problems with the G.C. light water reactors, some of the defects involving a "load" burden threat of unknown, House Commerce Committee investigations have paraded G.C. to let them look at the report, but there is no decision as to whether it should be made public. Staffers who have read the report say it would be extremely injurious to G.C. As intervenors, with safety hearings yet to come up, I think this report should be available to our experts. If there are unresolved safety problems in these reactors than the intervenors have a right to know about them before those plants are built. Many of the defects are engineers already know about, but some they may not be aware of. He had the water's ability to absorb the waste of radioactive materials. Keeping these forms hidden under the wraps of proprietary information is not best a "reactor burden on utility customers" at worst, an awesome danger.

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As former employees of G.E., our engineers, Hubbard, Niran, and Bridenbaugh would be in an ideal position to evaluate the Reed Report and we request that it be made available to us.

The only country in the world where there is not open opposition to nuclear power plants is the Soviet Union - a country that has already had a severe accident with buried waste killing or injuring thousands of people. We will be moving closer to a nuclear dictatorship if President Carter's plans for speeding up the licensing process are carried out. In our intervention we have forced the nuclear industry, the utilities, and the NRC to evaluate safety and environmental concerns much more meticulously. There is no doubt that this process can be speeded up, but at the risk of democratic choice and ethical considerations, safety, health, financial, and generation-spanning problems. Mr. Carter can speed up the licensing procedure, but he cannot slow or halt the fissioning process of our split atoms, resulting from our nuclear power production; radionuclides like Cesium 135, Iodine 129, Neptunium 237, Technetium 99 or Plutonium 239 which burn with their deadly fire for millions of years. Waste makes waste - dangerous, long-lived and radioactive.

Recently the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee found that among the nation's 130 largest corporations, which control 1 trillion in assets that there were 530 direct interlocks, where directors of one company sat on another's board, and 12,193 indirect interlocks. If any remnants of a tattered democracy survive, it must be in dedicated public servants and regulatory agencies holding off the powers of these giants. For an example, you might examine those responding to the paper of Robert O. Vohra on the Health Impact of Carbon-14 and Health Effects of Thorium-230. The following responded: Atomic Industrial Forum, Commonwealth Ed., G. E., Nuclear Fuel Services, Ranchers Exploration and Development Corp., T.V.A. Union Carbide, United Nuclear, Westinghouse, and EPA. All but EPA said Table S-3 should not be reassessed. You might also take a peek at the affidavits of the NRC personnel responding to the charges of Dr. Walter Jordan that the effects of Po-210 had been underestimated by a factor of 100,000 times. Almost all had previously worked for the companies they had now regulated. Dr. R. M. Wilde, who had worked for Anaconda for 16 years and started work for the National Lead Co. in Grand Junction. He uses, extensively, data from Kerr-McGee officials, who have a miserable record in protecting the health of their uranium miners, and in handling their plutonium in U.S.

One more item I would like to bring to your attention. The Kern Hooper Plutonium Fuel Fabrication Plant at Crescent stored some plutonium material on

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their property at Crescent. This included wastes from their thorium plant at Cushing and some from the operations at Crescent. The state conservation chairman for the Sierra Club lives close to the Crescent plant and stumbled onto the waste site the other day. He said the only screening to keep the public out was a barbed wire fence and a few faded rickety old signs. Reports from former employees say that contaminated equipment from the fire in the thorium plant was buried there, plus some wastes from the uranium and plutonium plant at Crescent. Someone should check this out to see that there are no hazards to the public.

Thank you very much for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Gene Younghein  
Gene Younghein

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*World City, 25/7/75*

# Farmers Meeting in OC Hang Carter in Effigy, Say He Lied

OKLAHOMA CITY (AP) — A mob of President Carter hung in effigy outside the arena where they met, about 2,000 farmers from 44 states gathered Monday for an American Agriculture movement convention to discuss ways to earn money.

Farmers were voting on resolutions designed to draw up a plan of action in the wake of the defeat in Congress of the emergency farm aid

bill. Carter's sentiment was strong among farmers, many of whom expected the former Georgia peanut farmer to be especially sensitive to their problems.

Carter "lied to everybody he's talked to, in my opinion," said Tommy Kersey, a farmer from Unadilla, Ga., who said he's traveled to American Agriculture protests in 46 states. "He's sold us out. I wish he'd resign."

Several farmers spoke of impeaching Carter, but Kersey acknowledged that the talk — as well as hope that the president would resign — was unrealistic.

Gov. David Boren joined other speakers in telling farmers just what they wanted to hear — that they aren't making enough money.

Boren told farmers, "It's a time that the rest of the county bore some of the sacrifice that you have given for them" so farmers can make a decent living.

Boren, a farm strike supporter, told cheering farmers that farmers have made "the greatest single contribution of any group to the strength of the American economy."

Wearing a black farm strike base-

ball hat, the governor drew a staid expression when he said the government should work to export more farm products.

"Keep on trying, keep on plugging," Boren told farmers. "You have the support of all the people of the United States."

A founder of the American Agriculture movement claimed that the organization has helped pump \$4 billion into government farm programs since last fall.

Alvin Jenkins, a Campo, Colo., farmer, said the farm strike has raised the rate of loans for farmers, increased certain disaster payments and called the public's attention to the plight of the farmer.

Jenkins said he thought the most outstanding accomplishment "we've made is that we've got farmers and ranchers together, working toward the same thing."

"Before, you could never get farmers or ranchers to agree on anything."

He added that his organization is solid in working toward improving economic conditions of farmers and ranchers throughout the United States.

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## Risenhoover Wants Tulsa Water Rights

World Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON — Rep. Ted Risenhoover said Monday he has asked the Oklahoma Water Resources Board to allocate the City of Tulsa's water rights at Oologah Lake to smaller towns and water districts in northeastern Oklahoma.

The Second District Democrat who is seeking election this year to a third term in the House, said he also asked the board not to grant Tulsa water rights on other lakes until it proves it needs additional supplies, and does not plan to sell them.

He said he requested the action because Tulsa is attempting to control industrial and residential development in Northeastern Oklahoma by monopolizing water supplies.

Tulsa already has rights to more water than it "could ever conceivably use," but small towns and rural

water districts cannot obtain water from their own lakes, Risenhoover said.

Oologah is a case in point, he said. Tulsa has rights to 100,000 acre feet there which it does not need and cannot use, he said. So it is selling water to Public Service Co. for its Black Fox nuclear plant for eight cents per thousand gallons, he said.

Risenhoover said the eight cents "is about four times the reasonable price," but that PSC had to accept it because a water supply is necessary to the nuclear licensing procedure.

PSC will have to pass along the cost of the water to its customers, which means northeastern Oklahoma customers will be helping pay for electricity used in Tulsa, Risenhoover said.

Although Tulsa has 100,000 acres of water rights at Oologah that it "does not need," it will not release even a few hundred acres to adjacent rural water districts, Risenhoover said.

"I have two little rural districts in northern Rogers County with 100-acre feet each. If they had another 100-acre feet, northern Rogers county would blossom. It would help Rogers County tax rolls, but Tulsa won't release even 100 acres each," Risenhoover said.

Risenhoover said Tulsa can satisfy its daily water needs from Spavinah Lake, and that it has never even built a treatment plant for water from Oologah.

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