

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

- ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING BOARD



In the Matter of

SERVED NOV 20 1979

PUGET SOUND POWER & LIGHT  
COMPANY, et al.

Docket Nos. 50-522  
50-523

(Skagit Nuclear Power  
Project Units 1 and 2)

DENIAL OF PETITION TO INTERVENE

Identity of Petition

1. The Greenpeace Foundation of Vancouver, British Columbia filed a petition to intervene dated September 13, 1979 and served September 18, 1979.

2. According to its petition, Greenpeace Foundation is a non-profit, environmental organization incorporated under the B.C. Societies Act, has 17,000 paid members in British Columbia, and has offices in Vancouver, British Columbia. The aims and objectives of Greenpeace Foundation are to develop principles and techniques of ecological management and to foster the development of environmental awareness so as to:

- (a) promote an understanding of the natural world; and
- (b) stimulate practical, intelligent and non-violent action to preserve the integrity of life sustaining ecosystems.

3. Petitioner contends that the construction of the Skagit nuclear power project may have a direct and adverse impact upon its members and may give rise to the following concerns:

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- (a) airborne radioactive contamination spreading to British Columbia adversely affecting the public health of its members;
- (b) necessity for evacuation of such members for their safety from such contamination;
- (c) necessity of coordinated evacuation of its members along with United States citizens;
- (d) harm to Canadian fishing interests -- both sport and commercial;
- (e) effects of Canadian geological and seismographic activity on the construction project and consequential hazards;
- (f) potential harmful effect on migratory birds, especially the bald eagle populations in the area; and
- (g) harm to property and agricultural interests of members on account of crop, livestock, water, air and soil contamination as a result of radioactive leakage. According to the petition to intervene, the areas of British Columbia closest to the project are essential food and milk producing lands as most of British Columbia is non-arable and said contamination may not only have a direct adverse effect on the said interests of members but may also give rise to consequential increased costs of food and necessities of life.

4. Petitioner maintains that unless it is granted standing the interests of its own members and of the residents of British Columbia in general will not be represented and will not be shown proper and necessary consideration required by the relevant federal regulations. Petitioner feels that the limited appearance which has already been granted to it (July 17, 1979, Tr. 12,092) was an inadequate opportunity fully to present and protect the concerns of its members.

5. On December 20, 1974, the United States Atomic Energy Commission, now the United States Nuclear Energy Commission, published in the Federal Register at 39 F.R. 44065 (1974) its Notice of Hearing on Application for Construction Permits covering the hearings on the Skagit nuclear power project in which Petitioner now seeks to intervene. This Notice of Hearing, which was pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and the regulations in the Code of Federal Regulations at Title 10 Parts 2, 50 and 51, provided that a petition to intervene must be filed with the Secretary of the Commission by January 20, 1975.

6. Greenpeace Foundation's Petition To Intervene is a nontimely petition. It was served four years plus 7-8 months after the deadline of January 20, 1975 for filing petitions to intervene. To be acceptable in this proceeding, Greenpeace Foundation's Petition first must meet the requirements of a timely petition to intervene and secondly, must meet the test for entertaining a nontimely petition to intervene.<sup>1/</sup> In the alternative, Greenpeace Foundation may be allowed to intervene as a matter of the Board's discretion.

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1/ At the time the Notice of Hearing in the Skagit proceeding was published, the Commission regulation governing intervention, namely, 10 CFR §2.714 (the same identification as it is today) required a petition to intervene to be under oath or affirmation and to be accompanied by a supporting affidavit of defined character, and the Notice of Hearing in the Skagit proceeding so spelled out. Requirements then for entertaining nontimely petitions to intervene essentially paralleled those of existing regulations. This Board is not disposed to deny the present petition solely on the basis of Petitioner's non-compliance with technical requirements of the former version of 10 CFR §2.714. See Northern States Power Company (Monticello Nuclear Generating Plant, Unit 1) at 5 AEC 25 at n. 1.

Petitioner's Claim of Interest  
and Its Deficiency

7. Petitioner claims to represent the interests of some 17,000 members in British Columbia. To the extent that some of the members may reside in the southern portion of that Canadian province within 35 or 40 miles of the proposed Skagit plant, they may fall within the geographical zone that might be affected by an accidental release of fission product. Louisiana Power & Light Co. (Waterford Steam Electric Station, Unit 3), ALAB-125, 6 AEC 371, 372 n. 6 (1973). No outer limits of this geographical zone have been established, although it has been held that 50 miles is not so great as necessarily to have precluded a finding of standing on account of distance of residence from a nuclear power plant. Tennessee Valley Authority (Watts Bar Nuclear Plant, Units 1 and 2), ALAB-413, 5 NRC 1418, 1421 n.4 (1977). Protecting from potential injury to persons or property from release of fission products is squarely within the zone of interest sought to be protected by the Atomic Energy Act. Virginia Electric Power Company (North Anna Power Station, Units 1 and 2), ALAB-342, 4 NRC 98, 105 (1976). 1510 205

8. An organization may establish standing to intervene as a result of potential injury to itself or as representative of one or more of its members who have personal standing. Warth v. Seldin, 422 U.S. 490, 511 (1975). When the standing of an organization is asserted to be derived from its members, the organization must identify and establish that at least one such member has a cognizable interest that might be affected by the result of the

proceeding. Houston Lighting and Power Co. (Allens Creek Nuclear Generating Station), ALAB-535 (April 4, 1979) Slip Op. at 30. The member with such an interest must have authorized the organization to represent that interest. In the case at hand, it may not be presumed that the members of Greenpeace Foundation authorized Greenpeace Foundation to represent their interest in the subject proceeding; certainly nothing suggests as much in the statement of the purpose or objectives of Greenpeace Foundation in its Petition To Intervene.

9. Since the Petition does not allege damage to an interested protected by the Atomic Energy Act of the Greenpeace Foundation itself or of an identifiable member of the Greenpeace Foundation or of anyone else who authorized his or her representation by the Greenpeace Foundation in this proceeding, the Petition is deficient in not having stated an interest in the proceeding in keeping with applicable judicial and administrative decisions governing intervention.

Impact of Nontimeliness of Petition

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10. Even if Greenpeace Foundation had made an adequate showing of interest or cured its inadequate showing of interest, it would still have to overcome the obstacle of having filed a nontimely petition. The Commission's regulation at 10 CFR §2.714(a)(1) indicates the way in which a nontimely filing of a petition to intervene can be overcome, namely, through a determination based on the balancing of specified factors. The specified factors are considered below.

First Factor

11. The first factor is whether there is good cause for failure to file on time. In the case at hand, the first factor takes on the meaning of whether there was good cause not to file before September 18, 1979 -- the due date for filing having been on or before January 20, 1975. Petitioner sought to justify the untimeliness of its Petition To Intervene on the basis of lack of notice, that there was a lack of any publicity formal or informal in British Columbia prior to June 18, 1979. Evidently following a front page news story in British Columbia's largest daily newspaper about the Skagit nuclear project, Greenpeace Foundation wrote an undated June 1979 letter to the Secretary of Energy about its strongly adverse views toward the project and forwarded a copy of the letter to the Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (Attachment A), a little later it sought and was granted a limited appearance at a hearing on the Skagit nuclear project in Seattle, Washington on July 17, 1979, in August it obtained legal counsel, and on September 18, 1979 its Petition To Intervene was served.

12. Section 2.104(a) of the Commission's Rules of Practice require in the case of a proceeding such as this that a Notice of Hearing be published in the Federal Register, and as heretofore indicated, such was so published on December 20, 1974. In addition, the NRC staff, according to its answer to Greenpeace Foundation's Petition To Intervene, published in December 1974

notices of hearing in trade journals as well as in newspapers in at least the following cities: Seattle, Mt. Vernon, Everett, Bellingham, Bellevue, Kennewick, Spokane, and Olympia, Washington, Portland, Oregon, and Boise, Idaho. It is fair to conclude that at least some of the publicity generated by these notices in the United States reached nearby British Columbia during December 1974 and January 1975 -- in any event, well before the date of June 18, 1979.

13. According to Applicants' answer to Greenpeace Foundation's petition, there was a number of articles publicizing the Skagit nuclear project in the Vancouver Sun, one of British Columbia's largest newspapers. For example, there was a page one article in the Vancouver Sun dated January 18, 1973 reporting plans for the project; in the same newspaper of January 21, 1974, there was an article about a meeting of the Skagit County planning committee holding a meeting to hear protests of the proposed nuclear facility at Sedro Woolley, Washington and about the Skagit River Environmental Council issuing an invitation to British Columbia residents to attend the meeting; also, in the same newspaper of April 30, July 16 and July 17, 1975, there were articles about the Skagit nuclear project regarding waste water discharge, the possibility of earthquake, and safety factors. Attachment B.

14. Further, limited appearances in this proceeding have established that Canadians and Canadian environmental organizations have been aware of plans for the Skagit project for a long time prior to Greenpeace

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Foundation's petition to intervene. For example, on the very first day of evidentiary hearings (July 15, 1975), a limited appearance raising questions about the Skagit project was made by Flemming Hansen, a person living in Vancouver, British Columbia, on behalf of the Vancouver Environmental Laws, under association of the B.C. Environmental Council and the Committee on Scientific Pollution and the Environmental Control Society. Tr. 194. At hearings one year later (July 8, 1976), the Citizens Association To Save the Environment, from Victoria, British Columbia, and the Sierra Club of Western Canada opposed the Skagit nuclear project. Tr. 6084-85. On July 19, 1977, one Hilda Keulerton of Crofton, British Columbia, claiming to represent two thousand people in southwestern British Columbia who signed a clean energy petition, made a limited appearance questioning the Skagit nuclear project. Tr. 7374.

15. Aside from the foregoing specific references, the Board takes official notice of coverage in the news media of numerous hearings and conferences on the Skagit nuclear project since 1975. These hearings and conferences, which were held in Bellingham and Seattle, Washington, and the most recent visit to the proposed plant site by Board members and party representatives, occurred on the following dates:

1975--at Bellingham: April 15, July 15, 16, 17, 18,  
21, 22 and 23; at Seattle: July 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31,  
August 1, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8;

1976--at Seattle: May 12, June 2, 3, and 4, July 7,  
8, 9 and 10;

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1977--at Seattle: March 9, May 11, 12 and 13, July 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23;

1978--at Seattle: January 24, March 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14 and 15, June 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24;

1979--at Seattle: January 16 and 17, April 24; subsequent to June 18: July 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30 and 31, August 27, 29 and 30; at proposed plant site: January 18.

16. The Canadian government itself has been kept informed of developments in this proceeding over the last several years. By his request, the Canadian Consulate General in Seattle was placed on the service list in September 1976. Also, according to the NRC Staff, a Mr. Leung of the Water Resources Service, Department of Lands, Forests and Water Resources for British Columbia requested in October 1976 copies of limited appearance statements which had been made by Canadian citizens during the Skagit hearings.

17. Petitioner's monthly publication of Greenpeace Chronicles published an article entitled "'76 Atomic Reactions", in the Spring of 1976 according to Applicants, which stated in part as follows (Attachment B):

STILL CLOSER TO HOME, preliminary federal hearings have been held on the application of Puget Sound Power & Light Company to build at least two 1,280 MW boiling water reactors at a site near Sedro Woolley, Wash. only 60 air miles upwind from Vancouver. The stacks of these proposed plants would, on a regular basis, emit some two dozen radioactive isotopes into the atmosphere. In addition the site of the plants is located in a region geologists recognize as one of the three high risk seismic areas in continental United States only eight miles from a major fault line.

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18. Petitioner itself received no direct notice from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission about the Skagit project, and none was called for. Petitioner's excuse for nontimely filing, namely, that it was unaware of the project before June 18, 1979, is rejected for lack of credibility.

Second Factor

19. This second factor concerns the availability of other means whereby Petitioner's interest will be protected. Since Greenpeace Foundation has not established any interest which is protected under law, this factor weighs against permitting it to intervene.

Third Factor

20. The third factor is addressed to the extent to which the Petitioner's participation may reasonably be expected to assist in developing a sound record. Though Greenpeace Foundation's asserted concerns are reflected in subjects (a) through (g) at paragraph 3 above, Greenpeace Foundation manifested no expertise in any of the particular subjects. Presentation of a Canadian point of view would presumably be stronger in the evidence if intervention were allowed, but such an input is not regarded as critical in the absence of specific information to the contrary. There is no reason to suppose that the record would be improved in a notable fashion if Greenpeace Foundation were allowed to intervene.

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Fourth Factor

21. This fourth factor questions the extent to which Greenpeace Foundation's interest will be represented by existing parties. As

noted before, Greenpeace Foundation has not established an interest deserving of protection under law and its asserted concerns reflected in subjects (a) through (g) at paragraph 3 above appear to be generally taken care of to the extent they are within the ambit of Commission regulations, either on the basis of past or prospective evidence.

Fifth Factor

22. The fifth factor raises the question of the extent to which Petitioner's participation will broaden the issue or delay the proceeding if Petitioner were allowed to intervene. It is probable that the proceeding would be delayed because intervenor would presumably wish to introduce testimony accenting a particular Canadian point of view concerning several issues. At this stage of the proceeding, proposed findings on most subjects of hearing have already been scheduled and are being filed and the schedule of final hearings on subjects which still remain open for additional evidence is a matter of current consideration.

Paragraph (d) Factors

23. Paragraph (d) factors are enumerated as follows: (1) the nature of the petitioner's right under the Act to be made a party to the proceeding; (2) the nature and extent of the petitioner's property, financial, or other interest in the proceeding; and (3) the possible effect of any order which may be entered in the proceeding on the petitioner's interest.

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Since Greenpeace Foundation established no acceptable interest -- an assertion of enumerated concerns is not enough -- it has no right under the Atomic Energy Act, as amended, to be a party to the proceeding. The paragraph (d) factors do not weigh in favor of entertaining a nontimely petition to intervene of Greenpeace Foundation.

Summary of Balancing Out Factors  
Under 10 CFR §2.714(a)(1)

24. The balancing out of the regulatory factors for deciding whether to grant a nontimely petition to intervene weighs heavily against the Petitioner. Three considerations are dominant: first, no good cause was shown for the late filing; second, prospects for improving the record if Greenpeace Foundation were permitted to intervene are purely speculative; and third, Greenpeace Foundation did not establish a proper interest for sustaining intervention.

Absence of Reasons for Intervention  
As a Matter of Discretion

25. The Board discerns no reasons in this case for permitting intervention as a matter of discretion. In particular, it sees no realistic prospect for meaningfully improving the record.

Order

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26. For the reasons stated above, the Board denies Greenpeace Foundation's Petition To Intervene. The two technical members of the Board agree with this order.

Appealability

This order may be appealed, in accordance with the provisions of 10 CFR §2.714a, to the Atomic Safety and Licensing Appeal Board within ten (10) days after service hereof. The appeal shall be asserted by the filing of a notice of appeal and accompanying supporting brief. Any other party may file a brief in support of or in opposition to the appeal within ten (10) days after service of the appeal.

Done this 21<sup>st</sup> day of November 1979 at Washington, D. C.

Atomic Safety and Licensing Board

By Valentine B. Deale  
Valentine B. Deale, Chairman

DOCKET NUMBER

PROD ( TIL, EAC. 50-522,523



June 1979

The Honorable James Schlesinger  
 Secretary of Energy  
 c/o Department of Energy  
 Washington, D. C.  
 20545

Dear Mr. Schlesinger;

**POOR ORIGINAL**

We are writing on behalf of all Canadian citizens who are aware or who, through our efforts and the efforts of many other groups, will soon be aware of the extreme danger to Canada, its population and resources should the Skagit Nuclear Project proceed.

It is inconceivable that the U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission would permit a nuclear facility to be built so near our border, where the consequences of a nuclear accident would result in far greater harm to your neighbours than yourselves. Such permission is nothing short of a callous disregard for Canada and the spirit of international respect which should join our countries. Such permission would constitute a form of international environmental aggression.

The prevailing winds in the Skagit Valley blow from South to North. Any amount of radioactivity released into the air from the Sedro Woolley reactors would invariably affect us. If there were a major spill in the Skagit River, radiation would soon find its way to Puget Sound and thence by tidal action into the Strait of Juan de Fuca and the Strait of Georgia, where it would affect not only Vancouver and Vancouver Island, but many smaller surrounding communities. This creates a possibility for enormous economic and environmental damage.

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The Strait of Juan de Fuca and the Strait of Georgia are the migratory routes for many salmon species, and their contamination would result in the destruction of a multi-million dollar industry on both sides of the border. Rich shellfish beds and the fishing grounds of many other commercially valuable species of great economic benefit for both Canadian and American fishermen would be severely damaged or destroyed.

Also affected by any airborne radiation would be the rich dairy and gardening industry of the Lower Fraser Valley. In this area is located some of the most fertile farmland in North America, responsible for more than half of B. C.'s agricultural production. This farmland is located a mere 40 to 50 miles downwind of the proposed reactor site.

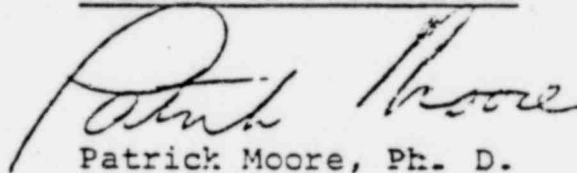
POOR ORIGINAL

Our fears are further accented by the knowledge that many geologists question the stability of the proposed site, on the grounds that it is too close to a previously unknown earthquake fault, as well as Mt. Baker, an intermittently active volcano. The entire area of the Puget Basin and the B. C. lower mainland are far too geologically unstable to permit the safe operation of nuclear reactors.

Greenpeace, its supporters and thousands of other concerned Canadians will do everything possible to stop this project. Our efforts have already started and will not cease until Canadian citizens can be confident that the Skagit Nuclear Project will not be permitted to proceed.

Sincerely,

GREENPEACE FOUNDATION



Patrick Moore, Ph. D.  
President  
Greenpeace Foundation

PM/ln

C.C.

- Hon. John Fraser, Minister of Environment, Ottawa
- Hon. Cecil Andrus, U. S. Secretary of the Interior
- Hon. Bill Vanderzalm, Minister of Municipal Affairs, B. C.
- Hon. Rafe Mair, Minister of Environment, B. C.
- Dixie Lee Ray, Governor, Washington State
- Maxwell Cohen, Canadian Chairman, International Joint Commission
- Henry P. Smith III, U. S. Chairman, International Joint Commission
- Joseph M. Hendrie, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington
- John M. Deutsch, Director Energy Research and Development, Washington
- Anthony Albrecht, Director, North Atlantic Affairs,  
Office of Economic Cooperation and Development
- The Press

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The VANCOUVER SUN  
January 18, 1973  
Page 1



## A-power plant due

SEATTLE (AP) — The Puget Sound Power and Light Co. says a study is under way into construction of a \$400 million nuclear power plant in Skagit county to meet power demands by 1982.

A 1,500-acre site near Sedro Woolley, about 20 miles south of Bellingham, has been selected.

Ralph Davis, company president, said Wednesday the project contemplates a 1,000-megawatt generating capacity at the outset, to be doubled eventually.

The company has acquired options on a major portion of the site and has done the foundation drilling and some seismic surveys, the announcement said.

POOR ORIGINAL

The VANCOUVER SUN  
January 21, 1974  
Page 16

## Nuclear reactor plan protests to be aired

The Skagit County planning committee has called a meeting Monday at 8 p.m. in the courthouse at Mount Vernon, Washington, to hear anyone who wants to protest a proposed nuclear reactor at Sedro Woolley.

A special zoning ordinance amendment to permit the construction of the \$400-million thermal nuclear power plant on a Skagit Valley slope will be considered.

The Skagit River Environ-

mental Council, whose members are opposing the plan, has issued an invitation to attend to B.C. residents concerned about construction of a reactor so close to the Canadian border.

Meanwhile, the Sierra Club of B.C. has sent a telegram to the hearing manager, claiming that 1.5 million Canadians in Vancouver and Victoria are in the path of radioactive emissions from the plant and possible high-level radiation from accidents.

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The VANCOUVER SUN  
April 30, 1975

POOR ORIGINAL

## Fight against nuclear plants along Skagit River begins

*Nuclear power plants - U.S.*

Special to **SUN** APR 30, 1975

SEDRO WOOLEY, Wash. — The opposition to a waste water discharge permit sought by Puget Sound Power and Light Co. for two nuclear power plants was expected to increase today.

A public hearing by the state thermal power plant site evaluation council opened here Tuesday at a slow pace as company attorneys described the conditions of a proposed permit for the two plants planned on the Skagit River near here.

Opponents of the project plan to tell the site council that discharges from the nuclear power plants will have an adverse affect on fish and will violate state water quality standards.

At issue was a draft permit developed by the site evaluation council. The permit is required by the federal Environmental Protection Agency for all discharges to waterways.

The council tentatively had decided to issue the permit before the hearing began in Sedro Woolley high school Tuesday.

Roger Leed, a Seattle lawyer representing the Skagit County opponents of the project, said he would introduce an expert witness who will testify that heated water discharged by the nuclear plants will be a shock to fish in the river and that chlorine and heavy metals in waste water will be toxic to marine life.

He said federal law and state standards prohibit degradation of water quality.

hearing, which may run until Friday, is the first of a series planned during spring and summer.

The site evaluation council will hold another hearing here May 22 to consider other issues involved in the site on Bucus Hill, five miles east of Sedro Woolley.

On July 15, the federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission will begin a full review of the project with a hearing expected to be held in Bellingham.

Bruce Reeves, chairman pro-tem of the site council, said the council intends to reach its decision before the federal hearings start. The council will make a recommendation to Gov. Dan Evans who will make the final decision about the site.

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The VANCOUVER SUN  
July 16, 1975  
Page 13

POOR ORIGINAL

## Earthquake row shakes nuclear plant hearing

Special to The Sun

BELLINGHAM — The possibility that an earthquake might damage a planned nuclear-power plant near the Skagit River, has become the first major issue in a federal hearing here.

The Atomic Safety and Licensing Board of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission Tuesday ordered that such questions about the site, east of Sedro Wooley, be considered "at the onset" of a hearing that may run into September.

"The board is very interested in getting into the matter of seismology and geology," said chairman Samuel Jensch soon after he opened the hearing.

The hearing is being held to consider environmental and site issues related to the plant, which is being planned by the Puget Sound Power and Light Co.

The earthquake issue was raised by Skagit area residents concerned about the safety of the site.

Roger Leed, an attorney for the group, told the hearing board: "There is a direct conflict between the applicant and the group on geology and seismology."

Leed asked that geologists' testimony on seismic safety, which was present at a state nuclear hearing last week, be included in the federal hearing record.

But Puget Power lawyer Theodore Thomsen said company witnesses would show that the site on Bacus Hill "is excellent" both seismically and geologically. And Robert Ross, a staff attorney for the NRC, said he found it "suitable."

Their views, however, have been challenged by Norman Rasmussen, a University of Washington seismologist, who told the earlier state hearing that he believed a strong earthquake could occur near the Skagit site. He had recommended that the company redesign its project to withstand such shocks.

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The VANCOUVER SUN  
 July 17, 1975  
 Page 17

POOR ORIGINAL

# Nuclear power safety questioned

SUN JUL 17 1975  
 Special to The Sun

BELLINGHAM — The safety record of nuclear power plants and the need for large amounts of nuclear-generated electricity were questioned during a U.S. federal hearing here Wednesday.

The Whatcom County Energy Council, a group of young people, took up most of the morning's session of an Atomic Safety and Licensing Board hearing which is considering Puget Sound Power and Light Co. request for a permit to build two nuclear plants near the Skagit River, four miles east of Sedro Woolley.

The council testimony generally ended public appearances before the board and allowed lawyers for Puget Power, project opponents and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to begin formal cross-examination of witnesses.

The hearing is tentatively scheduled to continue through this month, then recess

for August because of other commitments of participating lawyers. The hearing would resume after Labor Day and continue to about mid-September.

Keron Ericson, a member of the Whatcom council, read a lengthy paper which questioned the safety of nuclear reactors and said the chance of an accident or system failure which could release radioactive wastes into the atmosphere were too great.

James McDonald, another council member, raised the issue of seismic safety — a question which the board has agreed must be discussed early in the hearing.

McDonald said there have been 92 earthquakes in Whatcom County since 1860, with 77 occurring between 1950 and 1970. The increasing number of quakes, plus the volcanic action of Mount Baker, "all are indications of increased stresses beneath the earth's surface," he said.

Lawyers for Puget Power said earlier that their witnesses would testify the project site is safe. The staff of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission also said it believes the property is safe for reactor construction.

However, an opponents' group called Skagitians Concerned About Nuclear Power (SCANP) intends to introduce testimony of other geologists who will warn that a severe earthquake could occur near the site and suggest the plant be designed to withstand greater earth shocks.

David Leppanen, another Whatcom energy council member, said population growth has slowed and predicted that "downward turning growth rate will continue."

He said the need for the energy from the plant "is questionable" because of growth rate changes, and suggested that society has time to develop other energy sources, including wind and solar power.

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# GREENPEACE CHRONICLES

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**A LABRADOR JOURNAL**  
 By Brigitte Bardot ..... Page 10  
 Eileen Chivers, a veteran of Greenpeace seal  
 and whale campaigns, visited Brigitte Bardot at  
 her home in Paris in April. She brought back  
 this English language version of Brigitte's



Welcome to planet Earth. This show is being  
 brought to you by the Sun and the number zero.  
 The sun is all you've got coming in, and zero is what  
 you've got left when you use it all up.

POOR ORIGINAL

The Greenpeace Chronicles is now a monthly publication,  
 made possible by you when you buy it, and by our  
 advertisers who pay for the space they use. The money we  
 collect is energy from the sun, turned into dollars by human  
 ingenuity, and it goes to Greenpeace.  
 Now, what Greenpeace does with the energy, is we send  
 people out to save whales, we send people out to save seals,  
 stop the bombs, turn oil tankers away from our delicate shore-  
 line, and generally try to communicate some sense of love for  
 our planet and all of its creatures.

The Greenpeace philosophy has been termed by our  
 president, Dr. Patrick Moore, as the Declaration of Interde-  
 pendence. The stability of an ecosystem like planet earth is  
 directly related to its diversity. We need each other, folks. We  
 need the whales, the eagles, the rivers and the trees.  
 We are looking for advertisers that share our vision of a  
 green and peaceful planet. We would like to carry your  
 message to our 400,000 readers throughout North America.  
 We would like to state now that we do not discriminate against  
 businesses or companies because of the country of their  
 origin. We feel that such a policy would be narrow and hypo-  
 critical. Every country on the planet has something to learn  
 about the sacredness of life and the balance of our ecology.

We would like to thank our advertisers in this first monthly  
 issue for their support and for their faith in Greenpeace. We  
 ask you, our readers, to support them in return, and to let  
 them know that you saw their message in the Greenpeace  
 Chronicles.

Beyond that, we can only say that we will do our best to  
 bring you accurate and up to date reporting on the world  
 environmental movement. Each month we will bring you the  
 latest in the literature, music, thought, and events of space-  
 ship Earth.

We would like to send you a copy of the Greenpeace  
 each month. On page 19 you will find a subscrip-  
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The Collapse of the Nuclear Economy

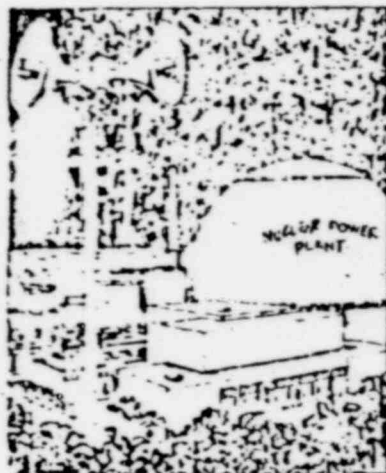
Nuclear power was once thought to be a virtually endless source of cheap electrical and thermal energy. This is no longer the case as pointed out in "Business Week" entitled "Why Atomic Power Dims", Nov. 17/75. Costs have risen dramatically in all aspects of nuclear energy production. Uranium, the basic fuel for reactors has recently doubled in price and with high grade reserves dwindling will no doubt continue to increase at a rapid rate. The costs of heavy water production and uranium enrichment are also skyrocketing due to the tremendous sophistication of the factories required for these processes. The most critical phase of the nuclear fuel cycle is the "fuel reprocessing" stage where spent reactor fuel is broken down and separated into nuclear wastes, reusable uranium, and plutonium. The technology for this process has proved most difficult and there is already a backlog of spent fuel building up in temporary storage facilities. The nuclear power industry is beginning to self-destruct due to its own economic and technological weaknesses.

BY FRED EASTON

June 8 is a decisive day for the future of nuclear energy. On that day the California presidential primary ballot will include a referendum on the question of nuclear power plants. Proposition 15 will ask voters to:  
-Prohibit further nuclear power plant construction or operation of existing plants at more than 60% capacity unless federal accident liability limitations are removed within one year.  
-Requires further cuts of 10% a year after five years unless both houses of the California legislature confirm by a 2/3 majority that they are satisfied with the effectiveness of safety and disposal systems.

The petition used to force inclusion of the question on the ballot in California was organized by the Western Bloc, a group under the sponsorship of Ralph Nader. If Californians vote YES for nuclear safeguards then it can be expected that 22 other states where the Western Bloc

# '76 Atomic Reactions



IN CASE OF EMERGENCY, Repeat: "Our Father..."

has been organizing will be encouraged to follow their lead.

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Greenpeace is organizing a nuclear programme at the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements. Major speakers on the nuclear issues will be

introduced Thursday evening, June 3 in the plenary hall of the Habitat Forum site. Films on nuclear energy and nuclear weapons will be available for screening during Conference time and instructional workshops are planned. For info phone Dalton McCarthy at Greenpeace Vancouver 738-3032.

CLOSER TO HOME, Port Hope, Ontario has become a major scandal for the nuclear industry. Radioactive tailings from a uranium mine operated by Eldorado Nuclear Ltd. were used as fill in the construction of homes and schools. Citizens and their children have been exposed to excess levels of Radon gas being emitted by the tailings. A recent federal report estimated the cost of cleaning up the contamination at Port Hope could exceed two million dollars. "In the meantime" says Roger Eaton, a public relations officer for the Atomic Energy Control Board, "we have discouraged the people living in the Pidgeon Hill

area of Port Hope from growing gardens."  
ENERGY PROBE of Ottawa reports that the AECB knew of some of the problems of Port Hope for nine years and did nothing. In fact W.M. Gilchrist who is president of Eldorado Nuclear sat on the AECB from 1971 until 1974. The fox has been left in charge of the chicken coop.

STILL CLOSER TO HOME, preliminary federal hearings have been held on the application of Puget Sound Power & Light Company to build at least two 1280MW boiling water reactors at a site near Sedro Woolley, Wash. only 60 air miles upwind from Vancouver. The stacks of these proposed plants would, on a regular basis, emit some two dozen radioactive isotopes into the atmosphere. In addition the site of the plants is located in a region geologists recognize as one of three high risk seismic areas in the continental United States only eight miles from a major fault line.