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Duncan Clark, Director
Division of Public Information, HQS

November 19, 1962

Rodney L. Southwick, Assistant to the
Manager for Public Information, SAN

BODEGA BAY PG&E LOWER PLANT

MI:RLS

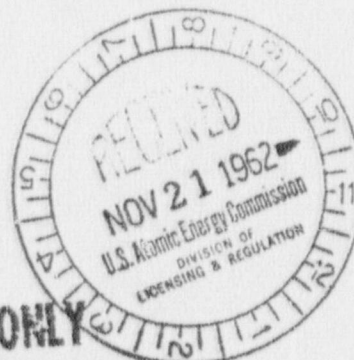
Enclosed for your information is an article in the Sunday San Francisco Chronicle of November 18, 1962, discussing the PG&E proposal for a nuclear power plant on Bodega Head.

For your additional information, the subject was discussed by Chairman Seaborg, Governor Brown and Alexander Grendon, Atomic Energy Coordinator for California, during a voyage to the W.S. Savannah on Sunday, November 18, aboard the Adventurer. The Governor expressed interest in the safety of the plant, use of the land for such a purpose compared with recreation, and general principles of conservation and recreation.

In general he indicated he felt some areas near urban centers would have to be used for purposes such as power generation; and, while sympathetic to conservationists, areas more distant from population centers would be set aside to preserve natural surroundings and also to provide recreational areas.

The proposal for a marine biological laboratory at Bodega Bay (by the University of California) also was mentioned as was the position of Professor Neilands, an opponent of the reactor for this site.

cc: Joseph Fouchard, DFI, HQS
Robert Lowenstein, Dir., DL&R, HQS
E. C. Shute, Manager, SAN
R.W. Smith, Dir., Compliance Region V



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RD-#310
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The Boiler

Just as the Pacific of Sonoma county coast is 20 miles north of San Francisco is Bodega Head. Sonoma county has a question mark and including the Bodega Head Fishing Port of Bodega Harbor. The Bodega Head area was included in the State Park Master Plan, and in a year the Legislature had appropriated \$250,000 to purchase 647 acres. But the cost of the land had been greater than expected. And in the interim the disappointment of the conservationists as well as the National Park Service which had designated Bodega Head as a "wild" unspoiled piece of coast that should be preserved.

park—the Pacific Gas and Electric Company had jumped at the opportunity.

Purchasing 225 acres at the south end of the headland, the company has been making plans to construct a \$61 million nuclear boiling-water plant, to be completed in 1978.

Then, in 1971, the county ever, a plan for a nuclear power plant. The plan was to build a boiling-water reactor on the Bodega Head area. The project would have cost \$61 million and would have produced 1,000 megawatts of electricity. The project was approved by the county board of supervisors in 1971. However, the project was opposed by the local residents and conservationists. They argued that the plant would spoil the natural beauty of the location and that the cost of the project was too high. The project was eventually abandoned.

of a University of California marine research station at Bodega voiced their disapproval.

Their opposition was based on several grounds. First, they argued that the plant would be a major source of air pollution. Second, they argued that the plant would be a major source of noise. Third, they argued that the plant would be a major source of water pollution. Fourth, they argued that the plant would be a major source of seismic activity. Finally, they argued that the plant would be a major source of radioactive waste.

The decision, on the part of PC&E noted the Bodega plant would be the largest in the U.S. generating in excess of 500,000 kilowatts per hour. Sonoma county officials argued that tax revenues from the plant would help fund the county's schools and other public services.

But the local residents and conservationists argued that the plant would be a major source of air pollution, noise, water pollution, seismic activity, and radioactive waste. They argued that the cost of the plant was too high and that the project would be a major source of environmental damage.

mission refused to evaluate the project. They argued that the project would be a major source of air pollution, noise, water pollution, seismic activity, and radioactive waste. They argued that the cost of the project was too high and that the project would be a major source of environmental damage.

And eight days ago, the project was approved by the county board of supervisors. However, the local residents and conservationists argued that the project would be a major source of air pollution, noise, water pollution, seismic activity, and radioactive waste. They argued that the cost of the project was too high and that the project would be a major source of environmental damage.

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radioactive waste discharged into the sea. A two-year survey of the existing radioactivity at Bodega Head is being conducted. The survey is being conducted by the University of California. The survey will include a study of the local environment and the health of the local population. The survey will also include a study of the local economy and the local government. The survey will be completed in 1973.

Provision for public access to "as much of Bodega Head as is consistent with public safety."

But the opposition had yet to give up. Last Saturday night, protest groups met in San Francisco near University City and urged scientists to oppose the project.

Dr. Sargent declared that nuclear power plants must contain a safety system before being tested on a nuclear reactor.

He cited a number of atomic reactor failures in the past, including one which had killed three men in Idaho. Dr. Sargent urged the group to take legal action to block construction of the plant until "the nuclear industry can be examined in detail."