



**CITIZENS AGAINST
NUCLEAR WASTE IN
NEVADA**

**P.O. Box 5806 Reno, NV 89513-5806
(702) 786-5401**

SPRING 1993

ABOUT CANWIN

The Organization

Citizens Against Nuclear Waste In Nevada (*CANWIN*) is a non-profit citizen organization formed to battle the nuclear industry's multimillion dollar campaign to brainwash Nevadans and build a high-level nuclear waste dump at Yucca Mtn. *CANWIN* is the only citizen advocacy organization dedicated exclusively to the Yucca Mtn. issue. We disseminate information on this issue through our monthly meetings and also by our presence at events such as the Nevada State Fair, county and community fairs, and Earth Day and holiday celebrations. *CANWIN*'s membership includes, not only Nevadans, but also citizens from other states.

CANWIN does not have any paid staff. Everyone involved has volunteered their time to the organization. Fees for booths, banners, bumper stickers, mailings, and other operating expenses are paid for solely by donations from *CANWIN* members.

CANWIN's Effectiveness

The effectiveness of our organization can be measured in several ways. One way is the number of people to whom *CANWIN* has provided information about the proposed nuclear waste repository. *CANWIN*, through its presence at fairs and events, its monthly meetings, and media appearances has signed-up over 1,100 members and provided information to thousands more people.

Another measure of the effectiveness of our organization is recognition by both allies and opposition. *CANWIN* is recognized by both as an influential and important citizen's organization in the fight against the proposed high-level radioactive waste repository.

Those who lead the fight against the proposed repository both in Nevada and in Washington have been contacted by *CANWIN* for information on the technical and political aspects of the repository program. They have provided both information and their presence as speakers at *CANWIN* meetings.

Our opposition, the nuclear power industry, has also noticed *CANWIN* and has become concerned about our influence. The American Nuclear Energy Council (ANEC), which is the nuclear power industry's public relations arm, has shown several signs of this concern. *CANWIN*'s name has appeared in publications financed by ANEC and, most recently, ANEC representatives attended *CANWIN*'s March 3rd monthly meeting. Not only did ANEC's chief lobbyist, Ed Allison and a colleague attend the meeting, but their subcontractor, Randi Thompson, also attended and taped the meeting in its entirety. The concern shown by the opposition is quite a compliment and shows the effectiveness of our work, to date. (continued page 5)

YUCCA MOUNTAIN POLITICS

The Nevada Legislature

In 1991, the nuclear power industry sponsored the "Nevada Initiative". This is a carefully planned, \$9 million advertising and public relations campaign aimed at convincing Nevadans that the proposed Yucca Mtn. repository is "inevitable" and that Nevada should negotiate for benefits. The first phases of the plan included television, radio and newspaper advertising aimed at convincing Nevadans that the transportation and storage of high-level radioactive waste at Yucca Mountain is safe. The advertising campaign failed to meet its objective and public opinion against the proposed repository increased.

This year, with the Nevada State Legislature in session, the nuclear power industry has begun the next phase of the "Nevada Initiative". The goal of this phase is to convince Nevadans and their leaders of the "inevitability" of the repository and that they should negotiate with the Department of Energy (DOE) and Congress for financial benefits, rather than continuing to vigorously oppose the project. Highly-paid lobbyists have been hired in an effort to influence and control Nevada politics both by lobbying legislators and by influencing public opinion. The lobbyists and leaders of the nuclear power industry hosted Legislators to a gathering at Adele's, a restaurant in Carson City, to discuss the proposed Yucca Mountain site. At the same time the industry published the results of its own "poll" which, on the surface, seems to indicate that Nevadans are ready to negotiate for benefits.

It turned out that the "poll" was laced with leading questions designed to elicit a response favoring negotiations. An example question is: "What would you prefer to have the State do, raise state taxes or get benefits from the federal government for the study of a nuclear waste repository as a means of holding down state tax increases?" By contrast, a Las Vegas-based poll commissioned by the Ralston Report (published by political columnist John Ralston) conducted almost concurrently with the nuclear industry's "poll" indicated that 64 per cent of Clark County residents believe that the state should not negotiate and should continue fighting the dump.

The fact is that, to date, Nevada has refused to negotiate because the Nuclear Waste Policy act specifically states that if Nevada decides to negotiate for benefit payments the state's rights to oppose the dump are automatically waived (Sec 171, Public Law 100-203). In addition, any agreement to negotiate weakens Nevada's legal position whether or not benefits are received.

Washington D.C.

The political tide in Washington D.C. is starting to turn in favor of Nevadans. The new administration has promised to review the decision process which selected Yucca Mtn. as the only site to be studied for a high-level radioactive waste repository. The General Accounting Office (GAO), the investigative arm of Congress, in a recent report advised that "it is time to reconsider the alternatives for storing nuclear waste."

Nuclear utilities and Congressional supporters of the nuclear waste program are frustrated by the Department of Energy's slow progress with the Yucca Mtn. project. They are closely watching the efforts of ANEC in Nevada with the belief that acceptance by Nevadans of the project would improve Congressional confidence in the programs eventual success, thus paving the way for increased funding in the program.

CANWIN's Response

The DOE and nuclear power industry believe that the inability to dispose of spent fuel is the single greatest impediment to further development of the nuclear power industry. No new reactors have been ordered since 1978, and a number of reactor orders have been canceled since that time. The DOE and the nuclear power industry insist that continued progress at the Yucca Mtn. site is necessary to demonstrate the federal government's resolve in addressing the nuclear waste problem, thus opening the way for future growth of the nuclear power industry.

Volunteers and Donations

Volunteers can impact hundreds of people in one day by providing information and petitioning at CANWIN information tables. Numerous other forums and public events provide the same opportunity for volunteers to counter the nuclear industry's highly-paid propagandists. In addition to staffing information tables, volunteers are needed for the newsletter, data entry, phone trees, envelope stuffing, letter writing, and numerous other tasks. If you have some time to donate and would like more details, call Dennis DeWitt at 747-0496 in Reno or Karl Beahm at 265-3020 in Gardnerville.

If you don't have hours to give, financial contributions of any amount would be greatly appreciated to help us counter the nuclear energy industry's lavishly-financed PR campaign to convince Nevadans to accept the entire nation's high-level radioactive wastes. Mail donations to: CANWIN, P.O. Box 5806, Reno, NV 89513-5806. (One dollar from each person receiving this newsletter would be a tremendous help.)

Membership Drive

It is important that both the U.S. Congress and the Nevada Legislature know the number of citizens opposed to the Yucca Mt. repository. Therefore it is imperative that the membership of CANWIN grows so that we can accurately reflect the opposition. We have included a membership sign-up sheet with this mailing. No dues or fees are required. All that is necessary is the member's name and address on the sign-up sheet. *CANWIN* does not sell or share its membership list with any organization. The list is used exclusively by *CANWIN* for newsletter mailings and to notify members of events relating to the Yucca Mt. repository effort.

Please circulate the sign-up sheet and return it to CANWIN at P.O. Box 5806, Reno, NV. 89513-5806.

UPCOMING EVENTS

April CANWIN Meeting - Wednesday, April 7: Senator Richard Bryan is the scheduled keynote speaker along with other Yucca Mtn. repository opponents from the Governor's office and the Legislature. The gathering starts at 5:30 P.M. in the Old Assembly Chambers (Second Floor, North End) Capitol Building, Carson City. It is important that *CANWIN* members attend to show their opposition to the proposed repository.

Earth Day 1993 - April 18: Idlewild Park, Reno, all day. CANWIN will have an information and membership sign-up booth.

Earth Education Day - April 21: University of Nevada Reno campus. CANWIN will have an information and membership sign-up booth.

Channel 3 Earth Fair - April 25: Sunset Park, Las Vegas. CANWIN will have an information and membership sign-up booth.

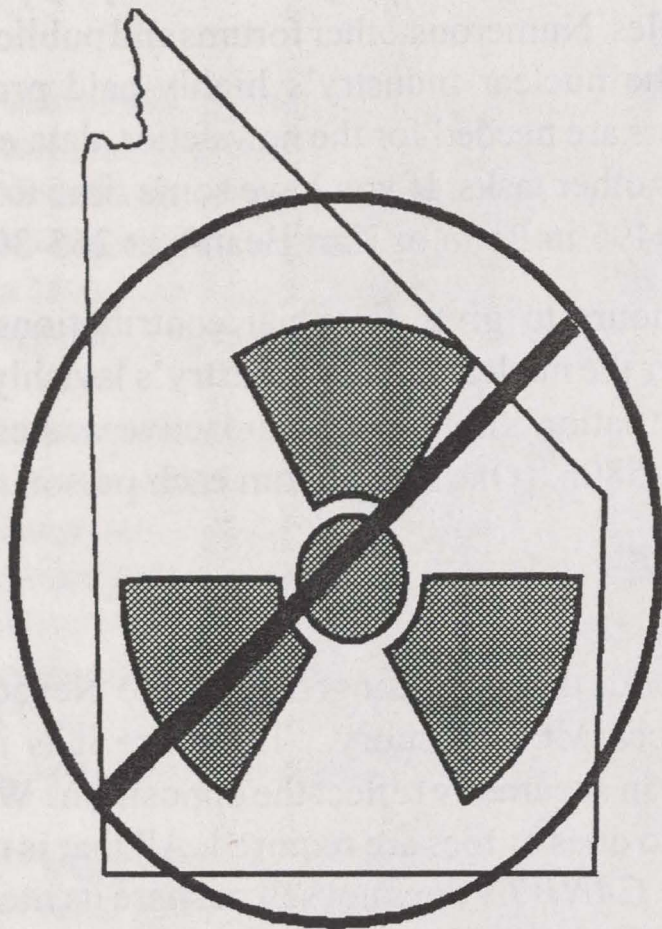
May CANWIN Meeting - May 5: YWCA on Valley Road in Reno at 7:00 P.M. Guest speaker to be announced.

May Las Vegas CANWIN Meeting - : Time and location to be determined. For more information, contact Tom Polikalas 786-5401.

DOE Update Hearing - May 11: Lawlor Events Center, Reno.

Walk Against Waste - May 22: Carson City Capitol Complex

Contact *CANWIN* for details at 786-5401.



CANW

**CITIZENS AGAINST NUCLEAR
WASTE IN NEVADA**

**P.O. Box 5806 Reno, NV 89513-5806
(702) 786-5401**

YES! PLEASE INCLUDE ME AS PART OF
CITIZENS AGAINST NUCLEAR WASTE IN NEVADA (CANWIN)
RETURN TO: CANWIN, P.O. BOX 5806, RENO, NV 89513-5806

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I AM ALSO INTERESTED IN VOLUNTEERING TIME _____

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Opponents of the proposed repository beat the nuclear power industry during the 1989 Legislative session through the enactment of AB222-- the law which makes the storage of high level nuclear waste in Nevada illegal-- although out spent by a ratio near 100:1. The key to such a successful citizen lobbying effort is simply for all *CANWIN* members to contact our State Senators and Assemblymen and remind them that their constituents are adamantly opposed to any weakening in Nevada's opposition to high-level nuclear waste.

In light of the biased polls paid for by the nuclear power industry, it is important that we let our state legislators know that we insist they continue to represent our best interest and resist pressure to accept the repository or weaken Nevada's legal position by negotiating for promises of benefits.

On the national level, it is important to let Nevada's Congressional delegation know that Nevadans are not willing to accept the repository. They can use this information in their fight against the nuclear utilities and the Congressional proponents of the dump.

You can make a difference!! Write or call your state or federal elected representatives. Tell them of your opposition to the repository and any negotiations for "benefits.":

Congressional Delegation

Senator Harry Reid
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Senator Richard Bryan
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Representative Barbara Vucanovich
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Representative James Bilbray
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Capitol switchboard (D.C.): (202)224-3121
White House: (202)456-1111

Nevada

Governor Bob Miller
606 Mountain
Carson City, NV. 89703

Legislators can be reached at their offices by addressing letters to:

Legislative Building
401 S. Carson Street
Carson City, NV 89710

Phone calls to the Legislators can be made using the Legislative Hotline:

702-687-3933
Toll-free: 1-800-367-5057

It is best to contact the representative from your district. If you are unsure who to contact, call:

687-5545
Toll-free 1-800-992-0973, ext. 5545

YUCCA MOUNTAIN TECHNICAL ISSUES

The "Study"

It is important to understand that the Department of Energy is not conducting a study to determine if Yucca Mtn. is a suitable repository site, but is studying how to **build** a repository at Yucca Mtn. This is illustrated by the DOE's abandonment of its 1989 "Site Characterization Plan." The DOE has allocated funds to build an \$850 million, 14 mile underground tunnel, called the Exploratory Studies Facility (ESF). It is designed and scaled for use as **part of the dump** with the diameter of the entrance ramp big enough to be a four-lane U.S. highway tunnel.

The necessity for continuing the "study" is also in question. According to geologist Steve Frishman, former Executive Director of the Texas Nuclear Waste Project Office and now consultant to the State of Nevada, of the 14 issues that disqualify a site on a technical basis, Yucca Mountain has **twelve**.

General Accounting Office Report

The General Accounting Office (GAO) recently dealt proponents of a high level nuclear waste dump a major blow by urging a reassessment of the Department of Energy's scheme at Yucca Mountain. The report states that the DOE's search to find a suitable location for a high level nuclear waste dump "seems as distant as it did 10 years ago."

The Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board

The Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board (NWTRB), an impartial panel of 10 scientists, all nominated by the National Academy of Sciences, reported that the Department of Energy's effort to develop a permanent high-level radioactive waste repository suffers from faulty planning, arbitrary deadlines, questionable scientific assumptions and bad public relations.

The board's report states that there is virtually no possibility the DOE will meet its target date of 2010 for opening a high-level waste repository. The arbitrary and unrealistic deadlines the DOE has established "may force premature technical decisions before sufficient data can be gathered." These are conclusions similar to those reached by the State of Nevada. The board's report recommends a "top-level, system-wide" review of not just the Yucca Mountain Project, but of the entire program for nuclear waste disposal.

Geologic Repository Alternatives

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission has established that on-site dry cask storage is safe for 100 years beyond the 40-year operating life of a reactor. This alternative relieves any urgency for a deep geologic repository. Dry cask storage allows time for research and development of a technologically proper method to handle the waste. There is time to monitor the progress of ongoing scientific studies into neutralizing or moderating high level radioactivity. Dry cask storage also allows time to study all waste management alternatives and the development of new alternatives. There is time to consider not only how to treat radioactive waste but where to treat it. The nuclear industry presents the issue as though a waste crisis exists which must be dealt with immediately. The fact is that no such technical crisis exists.

Technical Information

For further technical information on the proposed repository contact:

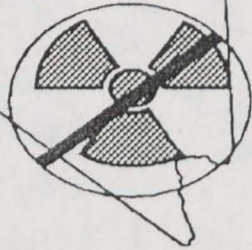
Nevada Nuclear Waste Project Office: (702) 687-3744
Nevada Nuclear Waste Task Force: 1-800-227-9809



**CAN
WIN**

A Brief History of Accidents, Mishaps and Dishonesty

The Commercial Nuclear Power Industry and the Department of Energy are Untrustworthy.



In late 1991, the news media revealed the existence of a secret battle plan from the American Nuclear Energy Council, the nuclear industry's trade group, to force Nevada to accept the Yucca Mountain dump.

The secret document detailed the nuclear power industry's public relations and advertising plan to "neutralize the political resistance" to the dump.

Part of the nuclear power industry's plan is a \$9 million advertising and public relations campaign designed to deceive Nevadans into believing nuclear waste is safe.

Additionally, the secret document discussed how the Department of Energy's scientists were being trained by the nuclear power industry's public relations agency to soften the public's fears about the dump's safety.

One of Nevada's leading newspapers held that the nuclear power industry's secret plan "intends to subvert the public will, and is virtually an assault on a sovereign state."

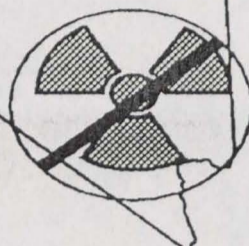
The U.S. Senate Government Affairs Committee, together with the General Accounting Office, an investigative arm of Congress, has documented radioactive and hazardous waste contamination of groundwater, soil and air at 124 of the 127 nuclear facilities managed by the DOE. The GAO says it will cost taxpayers an estimated \$200 billion to clean up those facilities, if they can be cleaned up sufficiently to ever permit public access.

In 1985, the State of Nevada had to sue the DOE for use of Nuclear Waste Fund monies to conduct independent investigations of Yucca Mountain, as clearly mandated under the Act. The 9th Circuit Court of Appeals upheld Nevada's rights. Upon receiving notice that these activities were allowable under the Act, DOE not only continued to refuse to make funding available, but reported to Congress that it had actually won the lawsuit.

In 1986 the DOE unilaterally and illegally halted the selection for a second dump site in the East, in clear violation of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act.

In 1986 DOE announced it had narrowed its list of nine prospective first repository sites in the West to three: in Nevada, Washington and Texas. When questioned on what scientific grounds the selection process had been based, the DOE claimed it destroyed its working drafts leading to the draft, and then final decision document - a statutorily required environmental assessment.

About two weeks before, the director of the DOE Office of Civilian Waste Management was repeatedly asked by the Nevada Commission on Nuclear Projects if DOE had made its choice of sites



for recommendation for study, and if the DOE had any intention of dropping or deferring consideration of a second repository in the East. He emphatically stated "no" to both questions. Subsequent congressional hearings and investigations revealed that DOE had, indeed, prior to the director's statements, made its decision about the three sites and the indefinite postponement of an eastern repository.

A review of internal DOE documents obtained by congressional investigators revealed that the method by which the three sites were selected was so subjective that the DOE was able to manipulate technical and other data to preserve its pre-selected, pre-judged sites, including Yucca Mountain. Also, high-ranking DOE officials appear to have engaged in a deceptive cover-up of this manipulation when questioned by various congressional committees.

In the summer of 1986, while Congress was grappling with the nuclear waste disposal problem, the then-Yucca Mountain project manager for DOE boldly told the Congress: "it is not conceivable to me that we would discover something of a major nature that would cause us to change our mind" about the suitability of Yucca Mountain. Congress subsequently passed the "Screw Nevada" bill, which singled out Yucca Mountain as the only study site.

About a year later, the current DOE Yucca Mountain project manager stated: "We're 99 percent sure - well, make that 95 - that Yucca Mountain will meet the regulatory requirements."

The DOE nuclear weapons production facility in Rocky Flats, Colorado, was raided by EPA and FBI agents. The DOE contractor apparently had been illegally dumping hazardous waste there for years, and it was hushed up. In the three previous years, DOE awarded the contractor \$26.8 million in bonuses for excellent management of the facility.

The DOE had been doing the same thing at its Fernald plant in Ohio. Documents have subsequently shown that DOE officials knew about it, but winked.

In January, 1978 Energy Secretary James Schlesinger assured New Mexicans that if they did not wish to have a nuclear waste isolation project, then they could veto the plan. Not so, said the Congress. A year later, DOE management assured the State, "We will not go ahead without concurrence," in recognition that "the project cannot succeed without public support." Two years after that, The DOE issued its final environmental impact statement - without State input. The DOE project manager stated ruthlessly: "We don't need anything else from the state, legally or officially."

New Mexico sued the DOE to stop construction of the nuclear waste project, alleging state and federal law violations of consultation and concurrence. An out-of-court settlement was reached, establishing the state's right of consultation. Three days after the settlement was filed with the court, DOE began construction on its first shaft at the project - without consultation with the state.

The DOE pledged a "good faith effort" to help New Mexico acquire funding for highway bypasses, compensation for lost mineral royalties, and money for emergency management and preparedness. To date, the DOE has requested no such appropriations in its budgets.



In January, 1990 the DOE Yucca Mountain project manager said, "We are ready to start new scientific investigation work at Yucca Mountain. Unfortunately, the State of Nevada is preventing this important scientific work from starting by its refusal to issue appropriate permits." Yet in April 1991 the federal GAO said, "DOE was not ready to begin on-site investigations needed for licensing until 1991 because it (1) took longer than expected to complete its site investigation plan, and (2) was slow to complete its program for ensuring that investigation work meets NRC's quality standards . . . Nevada's refusal to provide permits did not affect new on-site construction work until February, 1991 because . . . DOE was not ready to begin this work until then."

In February, 1990 the DOE Yucca Mountain project manager said, "DOE has met the other requirements to start new site work [at Yucca Mountain]. These include . . . the NRC's acceptance of the Project's Quality Assurance Plan . . ." Yet the Nuclear Regulatory Commission staff said in the same month, "The QA plan for Yucca Mountain is not expected to be approved until September 1990 at the earliest."

There is evidence that the DOE is attempting to dismantle health and safety standards. One high-ranking DOE official said in 1989, ". . . there is a need for a fresh look at the regulatory framework in the program." The chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, which must license any repository, said, ". . .if you look at all this together, it looks like we're going to wait and make the rules to fit the site." To which the DOE official responded, "There may be some areas that we think that would be advisable an opportunity . . ." The NRC chairman replied, ". . . We'd like to think we can make the rules fit public health and safety and some site has to fit those rules."

Or that the suitability of Yucca Mountain is not a scientific problem, but an imaginary one: The issue of whether Yucca Mountain is a suitable location for a nuclear waste repository "is largely a state of mind," said Steve Kraft, director of nuclear waste for the Edison Electric Institute.

High Level Radioactive Waste Transportation Factsheet

If a high level nuclear waste dump opens in Nevada, up to 2500 shipments per year of highly radioactive material will be moving along Interstates. Waste will pass through densely populated cities like Los Angeles, Las Vegas, Albuquerque, Denver and Salt Lake City. Accidents will happen. In a severe accident, radioactive waste will contaminate homes, neighborhoods, and major business centers. Is your local community prepared? Are there alternatives? Let's look at the facts.

- Each truck shipment will hold up to two tons of radioactive waste. Two tons of high level radioactive waste represents as much long-lived radioactivity as released by 40 Hiroshima-sized atomic bombs. In a transportation accident, only a small percentage of this legal cargo needs to be released to have a major disaster. There is no room for mistakes.

- Estimated number of truck shipments to Yucca Mountain, Nevada:

	<u>Nevada Waste Project Office</u>	<u>Department of Energy (DOE)</u>
High level commercial waste	63,020	31,510
High level defense (bomb) waste	12,980	12,980
TOTAL	76,000	44,490

- Nuclear industry speakers are fond of saying that, so far, no one has been injured by a nuclear shipping accident. They neglect to mention that once the repository reaches full operations, the amount of high level waste shipped each year will be about the same as the total shipped during the entire history of the nuclear industry. The oil industry boasted about its "clean" record of over 10,000 shipments from Alaska, until the Exxon Valdez disaster, which occurred after the 15,000th shipment.

- DOE estimates that 14 extra cancer deaths will result from non-accidental, allowable exposure to radiation from nuclear waste casks as they pass by. DOE also predicts four transportation accidents will release unknown amounts of radiation. Even with no accident, radiation streams through the shipping container, like an X-ray machine, and can not be turned off. Everyone along a transportation route is exposed to a small amount of radioactivity. Radiation exposures from a loaded cask are less than 10 mr/hr, or an X-ray dose an hour, six feet from the cask. At the surface of the cask, the allowable dose is almost *two X-rays a minute*. Each dose of radiation increases the probability that cancer and genetic effects can happen. With no shipping cask or shielding, a person standing within three feet of irradiated fuel could receive a lethal dose in less than ten seconds.

- Sandia National Laboratories (SNL), a facility supported by DOE, produced films showing how transportation casks could withstand accidents or sabotage. SNL used obsolete casks designed to different (and, in one area, more stringent) standards than exist today. Survival of these containers does not prove today's casks will also survive. In fact, contrary to popular wisdom, not all the casks survived intact. Leakage, cracks, and cask deficiencies were found. The new generation of transportation casks are lighter, with less radioactive shielding, yet hold more radioactivity.

- Political terrorism is a reality in today's world, and nuclear transportation trucks are not immune to attack. While spent fuel casks are designed to withstand severe accident stresses, their vulnerability to *intentional* damage is an open question. In some cases, guards are used during shipments and, in all cases, shipping data is kept secret. Commercially available shaped charges (used in oil drilling and rocket boosters) exist with the potential for piercing and burning nuclear fuel into a dispersible powder. The present policy of maintaining secrecy around shipping dates and routes only hides the shipment from public eyes; such information could easily be obtained by a dedicated organization.



FACT SHEET

The overview on Yucca Mountain and CANWIN

- **The DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE) cannot be trusted to manage radioactive materials:**
At 124 of 127 DOE sites, containment failed. Radioactive and hazardous waste materials were released into the environment. The FBI raided the Rocky Flats site in Colorado. It is now a superfund clean-up site. DOE cannot monitor Yucca Mountain for 10,000 years.
- **Yucca Mountain is an unsuitable site:**
Yucca Mountain's selection was a political process, not a scientific process. The original legislation called for one repository in the east and one in the west, three sites to be studied for each. The first change was to eliminate the dump in the east, then to study only Yucca Mountain in the west. The DOE's 1980 Environmental Impact Statement lists 14 natural "Potential Disruptive Phenomenon" to avoid when choosing a dump site. Of these 14 features Yucca Mt. has 11, e.g. the mountain is comprised of fractured rock and at least three fault lines underlie it. The DOE goes forward with Yucca Mt. and has no study alternatives.
- **The proposed repository will be unsafe:**
Carbon 14 gas releases through the fractured rock would exceed Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards. To remedy this, the EPA, at the request of DOE, changed the standards, just for Yucca Mountain. On June 29, 1992 a magnitude 5.6 earthquake 12 miles south of Yucca Mt. caused \$1 million of damage to the Yucca Mt. Project office and, in December 1991, a low magnitude earthquake was recorded directly beneath Yucca Mt.
- **Transporting radioactive waste across the nation increases risks:**
The DOE projects 44,490 truck shipments to Yucca mountain over the life of the dump. Such heavy traffic creates a great potential for highway accidents and acts of terrorism, and increases the population exposed to the wastes.
- **On-site storage at power plants is considered safe for decades:**
The Nuclear Regulatory Commission and General Accounting Office (GAO) report that on-site dry-cask storage is safe for at least 100 years. We have abundant time to study alternatives or create new alternatives. There is time to find the right solution.
- **The General Accounting Office, and the Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board called for a reassessment of the Yucca Mountain project:**
The Technical Review Board this year reported "the project is undermined by faulty planning, arbitrary deadlines, questionable scientific assumptions and bad public relations." The unrealistic deadlines "may force premature technical decisions before sufficient data can be gathered." The GAO report states that Congress should consider alternatives to Yucca Mountain.
- **Industry wants responsibility transferred to the State and Federal Governments:**
The manufacturers of the wastes want to give title, ownership, of the waste to the federal government, thus giving up all responsibility for the waste, including liability for spills and leaks. Liability for transportation accidents would likely fall upon the State. Other industries are responsible for their own waste. The nuclear power industry wants permanent protection from liability for their waste products.

- **The Nuclear Power Industry wants this dump for the advancement of their industry:**
The DOE and nuclear power industry see their inability to dispose of spent fuel as the single greatest impediment to further development of the nuclear power industry. No reactors have been ordered since 1978, and a number of reactor orders have been canceled. California, and other states, have a moratorium on new plants until the industry has a workable, permanent solution for their wastes. The nuclear power industry feels an urgent need for a dump, not for safety reasons, but for **economic** reasons.
- **Yucca Mountain brings no real economic benefits to Nevada:**
It is the nuclear power industry that will reap economic benefits from Yucca Mt., not Nevada. The jobs and payroll from construction and operation of the dump would be of minimal benefit to Clark County-- peak 2800 construction jobs, for the dump operation, 1965 jobs, vs the Clark Co. workforce of about 450,000. The proposed \$10 million/year "benefit" package is only 0.5% of the State budget of \$2.1 billion. Contrast this with potential harm to our tourist industry and environment.
- **There is a State's Rights issue involved:**
Nevada passed a state law banning the importation of high-level radioactive waste, Bill AB222. Not only do we not want the nation's high-level radioactive waste, its against our law! There are limits to Federal power over the States.
- **We won't negotiate for a dump we don't want:**
The Nuclear Waste Policy Act specifically states that if a State agrees to benefit payments, that State's rights to legally oppose the repository are automatically waived, "(2)the State or Indian tribe that is party to such agreement waive its rights under title I to disapprove the recommendation of a site for a repository," (Section 171, Public Law 100-203). Negotiated benefits waive Nevada's right to legally oppose the repository. A Negotiator cannot change nor negate this Federal legislation. The Federal government cannot be legally bound to make annual payments. Congress would decide annually whether to appropriate funds for benefits payments. There are no guarantees.
- **The Yucca Mountain Dump will be stopped:**
The industry is worried enough to spend \$9 million on its "Nevada Initiative," a media campaign to convince Nevadans to accept the entire nation's high-level radioactive wastes. It is **NOT** "inevitable!" The Yucca Mt. repository will be stopped!

CANWIN

Citizens Against Nuclear Waste in Nevada

CANWIN is a non-profit citizen organization formed to battle the nuclear power industry's multi-million dollar campaign to brainwash Nevadans into accepting a high level radioactive waste dump at Yucca Mountain, Nevada. **CANWIN** is the only citizen advocacy organization dedicated exclusively to the Yucca Mountain issue. For more information about **CANWIN** call 786-5401.

It is **important** to tell your legislators of your **opposition** to the Yucca Mountain Repository and any negotiations. **Call:**

Legislative Hotline: (702) 687-3933

Tollfree: 1-800-367-5057