

Twenty five years with the New England Coalition on Nuclear Pollution Note and request for comments: The account above has been the fruit of endless hours of work, rereading, note taking and recollection by the two principals, former Presidents and still Trustees, Sylvia Field and Diana Sidebotham. Their dedication and commitment has served this organization well for many years.

The typist and copy editor, Jim Perkins, is responsible for the errors. Please send notices of errors of fact, glaring omissions, and basic typos to his attention promptly at Rt 1 Box 423, Wayne ME 04284 or call at (207) 685-9604. A final draft will be completed and printed in quantity for distribution to contributors in this, our twenty-fifth year.

A Brief History

Twenty-five years with the New England Coalition on Nuclear Pollution

Compiled by Sylvia and Diana Sidebotham

1971: The New England Coalition on Nuclear Pollution was founded in February by citizens and scientists in southern Vermont and western Massachusetts as a public education organization, and was incorporated in April. The founder's goals' were to inform themselves and the public about all aspects of the U.S. civilian nuclear power program, to ask all relevant questions about design, construction, operation, public health and safety, and environmental effects before the Vermont Yankee nuclear plant (VY) received a license. Few answers were received and NECNP intervened in the operating license proceeding to oppose the issuance of the license.

Larry Bogart, veteran nuclear opponent, had made his fiftieth trip to Vermont and Massachusetts the weekend before. NECNP retained the Washington, DC, law firm of Berlin, Roisman and Kessler, and petitioned the Atomic Energy Commission for intervenor status. (Hearings continued intermittently for five years, including appeals.)

Safety issues raised included: integrity of the Mark 1 containment (torus); fire hazard to safety systems; possibilities of faulty fuel; poor quality control and quality assurance, inoperable valves, larger than expected gamma radiation emanations to nearby buildings (including an elementary school)), emergency planning, and hydrogen explosion in containment, making "inerting" desirable.

An environmental issue, the effect of heated water on organisms in the river, resulted in a license restriction to closed cycle operation for Vermont Yankee for five years. The long term storage of radioactive waste was excluded from the licensing as "irrelevant" (see court suit later). Few satisfactory answers were received in regard to public health and safety, engineering safety, and environmental effects. Many safety issues were denied by the AEC and VY at hearings have come home to roost at nuclear plants around the world.

The Coalition was supported from the beginning by a Board of Science Advisors from the area colleges and universities. Public education activities by trustees, science advisors, and members gained momentum. By July, 4,000 signatures opposing VY had been gathered; public hearings by an Atomic Safety and Licensing Board began; and NECNP was launched, for a few years, we thought.

1972: Evidentiary hearings reconvened in March. Despite evidence of faulty fuel and other safety issues outstanding, the Licensing Board (ASLB) agreed to authorize a 1% license to VY for testing. The AEC allowed VY to load fuel.

The April newsletter reported that the AEC'S C.L. Comar had acknowledged, in the "Understanding the Atom" series, the assumption that any dose of radiation, no matter how small, produces some somatic and genetic effect, although possibly minor and delayed for generations. This contradicted directly the AEC and industry positions that a "small amount" of radiation (up to 500 millirems) is harmless.

In September, VY was granted license to operate, despite their failure to demonstrate an emergency power need in New England.

In October, the Coalition supported, through a limited appearance, the position of the Seacoast Anti-Pollution League in opposition to the Seabrook nuclear power plants, in a proceeding before the New Hampshire Bulk Power Site Evaluation Board.

In November, VY was found to have faulty fuel and higher than expected radioactive emissions as it began to operate. The press was advised first by NECNP, not by VY. Licensing hearings on environmental effects continue while VY operates.

NECNP's intervention in the VY operating license proceeding was studied as one of three cases in a National Science foundation grant study: Citizen Groups and the Nuclear Power Controversy: Uses of Scientific and Technological Information, by Steven Ebbin and Raphael Kasper (MIT Press, out of print). Valuable information, insights, and recommendations were included.

1973: The intervention continues. VY experiences continuing difficulties in operation frequent shutdowns. Attorney Roisman gets AEC to agree to put all future correspondence between AEC and VY in the Brattleboro Library Public Documents Room.

On February 27, the AEC issues a full power license to VY to operate until 2007; NECNP and the Natural Resource Defense Council appeal to the AEC Appeal Board. The AEC ignored the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

In August, after a long consultation among trustees and science advisors, the Coalition issues a statement calling for

a moratorium on new nuclear plant construction and operation, gradual phasing out of existing plants, and a vigorous national commitment to development and deployment of more benign solar alternatives and conservation.

In the fall, NECNP is commended by Vermont's Attorney General Cheney for its role in convincing the AEC appeal Board that safety standards for fuel densification are not being met. Ten Boiling Water Reactors (BWR) across the country are dated.

NECNP joined the Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS) in a joint petition to the AEC for the emergency shutdown of VY and Pilgrim because of damage to fuel channels.

NECNP Science Advisor Allan Hoffman's monitoring near VY showed higher than usual radiation levels on the thermoluminescent dosimeters (TLD's) directly under the stack and on the Hinsdale, NH, bluffs.

In September, NECNP became a full intervenor in the construction permit proceeding of the AEC to oppose the proposed Seabrook nuclear power plants, and to assist local New Hampshire groups. Expert testimony presented in the direct case, would focus on financial qualifications of the Applicant, earthquake criteria for the design of the plants, energy conservation and solar applications as alternatives to Seabrook, need for power, and health and safety of residents on the Seacoast. (The case was to last for 18 years.)

NECNP began its concern for reactors proposed for Montague, Massachusetts, near Amherst, and ultimately became an intervenor to oppose the Montague nuclear project of Northeast Utilities.

1974: In January VY shutdown because of safety problems for the seventeenth time since the beginning of operation one year earlier.

NECNP joined NRDC in a suit in the DC Circuit Court of Appeals regarding disposal of radioactive waste.

The Coalition filed two petitions with SAPL requesting the AEC to dismiss Public Service Company of New Hampshire's construction application for Seabrook. Rejected.

Several Coalition Trustees attend Ralph Nader's Critical Mass antinuclear conference in Washington DC. 750 people came from thirty five states and three foreign countries.

Governor Francis Sergeant of Massachusetts spoke at NECNP's fourth annual meeting saying, "That we have come this far is, in part, due to.....citizens like you who would not blindly accept the one-sided truths of nuclear power proponents."

Science Advisor Dr. Larry Gay publishes <u>The Complete Book of Heating with Wood</u>. The NECNP begins to sell its "Split Wood, Not Atoms" bumper stickers.

Attorney Anthony Roisman requested intervenor funding from AEC- one of many requests denied.

Dr. David Rittenhouse Inglis, NECNP founding Science Adviser, receives the American Physical Society's first annual Leo Szilard Award for Physics in the Public Interest.

VY went back into operation with new core load fuel.

1975: Three General Electric engineers resigned in protest to tell the public of their concerns about nuclear power plants. NECNP hosted a widely attended press conference for Dale Bridenbaugh, Richard Hubbard, and Gregory Minor, at the request of UCS.

The Vermont State Legislature approved a bill to grant the state the power to approve or disapprove construction of any new nuclear plant within its borders, the first such law in the country.

NECNP asked three experts to prepare testimony for the Seabrook hearings: Dr. Michael Chinnery (geologist-MIT Lincoln Labs); Dr. Mihailo Trifunac (geologist- Cal Tech); and David Smith (EPA health physicist). Earlier Professor James Nelson, an economist at Amherst College, had agreed to address PSNH's lack of financial qualifications to build and operate Seabrook.

Several NECNP trustees and science advisors participated in New England regional hearings on nuclear power, held in Boston and chaired by Morris Udall.

Evidentiary hearings were in full swing before an ASLB of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). Intervenors included, in addition to NECNP and SAPL, the states of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, the NH Audubon Society, the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire's Forests, and the last, but far from least, Elizabeth Weinhold (Earthquake Dolly) a self-taught and highly effective concerned citizen.

Expert witnesses on energy alternatives to Seabrook included New York city Architect Carl Stein; Dr. Gordan Macdonald of Darthmouth; Thomas Widmer of Thermo Electron Corp; Dr. Alan Converse; and Dr. Donella Meadows of Dartmouth.

1976: In late June the NRC granted Seabrook a conditional construction permit by a 2-1 vote with a strong dissent.

In the summer, NRDC, NECNP and several other groups were parties to a landmark U.S. Court of Appeals decision against the NRC. The Court directed NRC to review and substantiate its conclusions regarding the incremental environmental impact of the uranium fuel cycle. The result is a moratorium on additional construction permits until December.

In August NECNP (joined by SAPL and the NH Audubon Society) filed a motion with the ASLB to suspend the Seabrook constructions permit until a thorough analysis of environmental and safety implications of reprocessing and waste disposal.

In September the ASLB granted the petition and suspended the CP. Five days later the full Commission overruled its ASLB and lifted the permit suspension.

VY petitioned the NRC to triple its spent fuel storage capacity at a cost of \$2 million. NECNP, Vermont PIRG, the State of Vermont and the Conservation Society of Southern Vermont file a petition in opposition.

Joe Phelan produced a color slide and tape show, The NECNP Story, to help defray our heavy debts.

On October 14, the VY ASLB reopened the operating license proceeding as a result of a Court of Appeals decision on the nuclear waste back in 1971. NECNP argues for an immediate license suspension, contending ample excess generating capacity equivalent to fifteen VY plants - to no avail.

1977: Trustees continued to speak out on nuclear issues and renewable energy sources at conferences and symposia at Harvard, Boston University and elsewhere.

NECNP criticizes EPA's spineless decision to go ahead with Seabrook, citing EPA suppressed evidence from dissenting scientists.

In the spring The Great New England Energy Show mobile unit took to the road carrying models of solar, wind, and wood sources and conservation information to schools, colleges, fairs, forums, and to the Village Square. The van and its successor have been active ever since.

At Seabrook, "Earthquake Dolly" Weinhold and NECNP win their battle for a stronger containment structure in the light of the earthquake hazards. The Appeal Board ruled again to suspend the CP for the lack of EPA approval of the plant cooling system. NECNP asked the appeal board to stay the CP and hold new hearings on the effects of the new earthquake design standards. NRC upheld the Appeal Board order to suspend the CP – but allowed limited work to continue.

NECNP joined citizen opposition to two reactors proposed for Charlestown, RI, and hoped to become an intervenor.

Dr. John Gofman addressed NECNP's seventh Annual Meeting at the University of Rhode Island before a large crowd and called nuclear power an insane solution to the energy problem.

VY received permission to triple its spent fuel capacity.

1978: In May NECNP's Vice President discovered a generic waiver of design safety requirements for Mark 1 containment at VY and 15 other BWR's. This was reported to the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards meeting at VY. The NRC Commissioners strongly rebuked the NRC Staff for failing to consult with the Commissioners. The waiver was rescinded.

In June NRC Commissioner Peter Bradford was among those voting for a halt to Seabrook construction, noting the defective analysis of the site. "The courts, the legislative bodies, and the public are unlikely to tolerate nuclear expansion unless the regulators take the laws and their duties seriously."

Clamshell Alliance held a massive sit-in at Seabrook. Many NECNP trustees attended and spoke at the rally.

NECNP received a grant from the Stern Fund, which allowed it to carry a Seabrook appeal to the courts.

In November, NECNP members join the 200 at a meeting to oppose possible uranium mining in Vermont by a German company.

1979: In March VY shut down again because of the defective fuel rods. Maine Yankee shut down because of the under calculated earthquake stresses.

At the end of March the nation's worst nuclear accident began at Three Mile Island. There was terror and long term health effects for people, and a "learning experience" for the nuclear industry.

The NRC Commissioners agreed to a three month freeze on the granting of Operating Licenses and Construction Permits. Commissioner John Ahearne noted that his mail was running 100 to 1 against nuclear power since the TMI accident.

In May the U.S. Court of Appeals accepts NECNP's argument that the NRC must consider the possibility that highly radioactive fuel rods may have to remain at VY because no permanent site would be available.

NECNP challenged the NRC review of the uranium fuel cycle environmental impact.

NECNP petitions NRC to review the issues of Seabrook seismic design in light of the analyses and a split decision by an Appeal Board.

1980: NECNP joins sponsors of the Citizens Hearing Office for Radiation Victims. Other endorsers included Dr. Karl Z. Morgan, Dr. Rosalie Bertell, Dr. Helen Caldicott, and Clergy and Laity Concerned. NRC Commissioner Peter Bradford on the NRC's Table S-3 which was challenged by NECNP, "In refusing to permit cross examination on waste disposal, the Board has kept perfect the past record of the Commission's obsessive need not to know about the uncertainties regarding its waste disposal assumptions."

NECNP objected to the Vermont Public Service Board about \$9 million spent on defective bolts and other parts, as well as faulty welding at VY. It reminded the PSB that NECNP had repeatedly brought quality control issues to the AEC Licensing Board, only to be rejected.

NECNP received a grant from the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation to assist with the federal spent fuel case.

NECNP, UCS and others objected to a new NRC licensing policy which severely limited intervenor's rights in licensing proceedings.

1981: Victory for UCS, NECNP et al! NRC withdrew its objectionable policy statement, restoring the rights to all parties to raise relevant issues.

NECNP trustees vote to include in its statement of purpose "...and informing the public about the inevitable link between nuclear power plants and nuclear weapons."

NECNP files petition to intervene in the Seabrook Operating License proceeding on 20 issues, including accidents, seismic hazards, embrittlement, quality assurance, evacuation planning etc.

In April an NRC appeal board, under order from the Commissioners, reopen hearings on the Seabrook seismic issues five full years after the original issuance of the construction permit. The decision was a result of persistent efforts by NECNP, based on expert testimony by the seismologist, Dr. Michael Chinnery. There were 4 days of hearings.

NECNP trustee Kirk Stone, authority on conservation, testified before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to oppose Construction Work in Progress at nuclear plants.

1982: VY agreed to "inert" its containment with nitrogen to protect against hydrogen explosion accident by eliminating oxygen. (VY had fought this safety measure since 1971, when NECNP raised the issue in OL hearings.)

In the summer, trustees Iselin, Stone, and Doscher, and science adviser Resnikoff took part in a two week Antioch-New England summer institute for high school teachers on nuclear power.

In the fall, trustees Stewart, Gage, and Iselin designed a course on "What's behind the electric utility bills?" offered at the Community College of Vermont in Brattleboro.

NECNP organizes nationwide legal opposition to an NRC rule eliminating from licensing review any consideration of the utility's financial qualifications to build or operate a nuclear plant. NECNP was joined by groups or individuals in Kansas, Michigan, South Carolina, New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and Ohio.

1986: NECNP filed an emergency appeal with the Seabrook Appeal Board to reverse the licensing board's ruling which dismissed quality control issues from the case because the utility had "committed" to comply with NRC regulations.

In July NECNP, Vermont PIRG and other Citizens groups participated in the Vermont Public Service Board's hearings to investigate the cost-effectiveness of continued Seabrook investment by Vermont utilities.

NECNP and other groups challenged in U.S. Court of Appeals the illegal NRC rules eliminating financial consideration in licensing proceedings.

NECNP petitioned unsuccessfully for removal from the Seabrook licensing board of Helen Hoyt, the chair, for evidence of serious bias.

From the newsletter: "It is obvious beyond a shadow of a doubt that the Board's top priority is to avoid public scrutiny of serious safety issues...Gone is any semblance of the thorough and open investigation mandated by law to ascertain whether or not Seabrook can be licensed to operate without jeopardizing the health and safety of the public."

Why did NECNP proceed? To redress iniquities and the gross perversion of an important administrative system – which is all there is.

NECNP was represented by Dr. Judith Johnsrud of the Environmental Coalition on Nuclear Power and Dr. Ernest Schari of the Dartmouth Medical School at hearings of the Vermont legislature, to explore joining the New England Governors' Northeast Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management Compact, both argued for preferable alternative waste management methods.

In a major defeat, the U.S. Supreme Court overturned the U.S. Court of Appeals' decision on Table S-3. Now the NRC need not consider the environmental consequences of nuclear waste disposal as a factor in licensing individual nuclear power plants. This marked the end of the line, begun in 1971 at Vermont Yankee, with waste issues raised by NECNP and NRDC and ignored by the AEC.

1984: In January NECNP, Vermont PIRG, the League of Women Voters, VY and the University of Vermont Department of medicine sponsored a conference on low level radioactive waste management at Trinity College in Burlington. Drs. Rosalie Bertell, Judith Johnsrud and Marvin Resnikoff are among the speakers.

In February a victory for NECNP and 6 co-plaintiffs: the U.S. Court of Appeals rules that the NRC'S reason for abolishing financial qualification as a licensing requirement "makes no sense." NECNP receives litigation costs, but the NRC continued to try to exempt financial considerations from the licensing proceedings, despite the court's ruling.

NECNP filed with the licensing board a formal challenge to PSNH'S financial qualification to operate and decommission Seabrook.

In October NECNP held its 14th annual meeting and a gala celebration to kick off a STOP Seabrook campaign. There was a surprise testimonial for Esther Cooper Poneck, a founder, first president and faithful guide for the coalition. The guest speaker was Dr. Alice Stewart, internationally respected authority on low level radiation effects on humans and author of the Oxford Study on Childhood Cancers.

The NRC struck back and eliminated the financial qualification rule for utilities seeking operating licenses for nuclear plants, leaving review in place for those seeking construction permits. Seabrook was thus relieved of financial review. (Had NECNP been too thorough and correct in its analysis at the construction permit level for the NRC to risk another attempt?!)

1985: NECNP presented 150 pages of expert testimony in the Waste Confidence hearings, urging a phase out of high level waste production as a necessary part of any real nuclear waste solution.

VY closed again for 8 months for extensive repairs to replace the entire recirculation piping at a cost of \$40 million. NECNP asked Vermont to place a continuous monitoring system at VY in case of unexpected releases during shutdown as has happened at Pilgrim. (Another safety contention from 1971 is still an issue.)

In the summer, Dr. Judith Johnsrud represented NECNP at a meeting called by the Vermont's Governor Madeline Kunin about possible Vermont, or New England, sites sought by DOE for a second national high-level waste repository.

In December, NECNP hosted a Leadership Conference on Nuclear Waste in Boston, organized by Cia Iselin of NECNP and Caroline Petti of the environmental Policy Institute. It was attended by 100 activists across the country.

Trustee John Greenberg wrote a forceful letter to the Vermont Public Service Board Chair, Louise McCarren, concerning Central Vermont Public Service Corporation's request for a bailout for Seabrook's parent company pointing out the \$55 million cost to Vermont ratepayers.

1986: NECNP examined decommissioning costs for VY and Maine Yankee, and projected costs could reach \$734 million for VY and over \$1 billion for Maine Yankee.

NECNP and New England College students sponsor a seminar on nuclear waste at NEC. Speakers included Judith Johnsrud, Dr. Marvin Resnikoff, and Ray Shadis, trustee from Maine.

In April, catastrophe! The accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in the Ukraine sends radioactive pollution worldwide. Severe contamination spread to Sweden, Italy, Germany, Wales, and elsewhere.

NECNP joined Public Citizens, SAPL, and the Clamshell Alliance in a petition to Harold Denton of the NRC to revoke all construction permits for U.S. nuclear plants in light of the Chernobyl meltdown and serious reactor problems in this country.

In June Vermont Yankee was slated to start up again, but the NRC and the Vermont State Nuclear Advisory Panel (VSNAP) insist that certain safety conditions be fulfilled. Governor Kunin insists that VY perform a study of the integrity of the Mark 1 containment structure, which NRC admits has a 90% chance of failing in the event of a meltdown.

NECNP asked MHB Associates to review VY's containment status, hoping to persuade Vermont and NRC to undertake a complete safety review of VY.

1987: In the spring, pre-hearing conferences were held on VY's plan to expand – for the second time – its spent fuel storage capacity. The same spent fuel pool is to hold five times its original design capacity. NECNP intervened to oppose the expansion because of significant safety issues it raises and points out that NRC ignored the mandate of NEPA in considering VY's request. Hearings continued through the summer.

In fall NECNP had one final issue at Seabrook still "unresolved": whether safety equipment would withstand a severe accident environment of high radiation and high heat levels and submersion in water.

1988: VY spent fuel pool expansion hearings continued sporadically. Seabrook litigation and appeals continued.

1989: In the spring, NECNP negotiated with VY a settlement on the cooling system contention. VY commits to installing a new state of the art cooling system for its spent fuel pool if their capacity expansion is permitted. NECNP then argues that a ZIRCALLOY cladding fire could result in the high density rack under accident conditions, but was rules against by the licensing board. An appeal to the Commission was rejected.

Trustee John Greenberg states NECNP's carefully considered position on "low level" waste: Any radwaste facility must have an institutional life equal to or greater than the hazardous life of the material it houses. NECNP did not

accept the government's definition of "low-level" waste, since it is not based upon the hazardous life. NECNP believes that storage of "low-level" wastes generated in Vermont should be kept in state, and not shipped away, unless compelling safety reasons dictate otherwise.

NECNP began work on the process to craft legislation in Vermont to address the problem of low level waste generated in the state and to come into compliance with federal mandate.

During the year, NECNP became deeply involved writing landmark low-level waste legislation for the State of Vermont. Trustee John Greenberg's excellently informed, persistent and patient efforts in working with legislators, the Administration, and Vermont Yankee helped craft a law largely acceptable to all parties.

In the fall, John Greenberg reviewed the fallacies of NRC's policy statement on nuclear waste that is to be deemed "below regulatory concern" (BRC).

NECNP joined Public Citizen, other groups and the State of Maine in challenging the BRC policy in the U.S. Court of Appeals.

NECNP was contacted by and anonymous VY worker who has serious safety concerns about VY. PSNH, although bankrupt, puts Seabrook on line after spending \$7 billion on the construction of 1 unit.

1991: In March, NECNP's founder and beloved trustee, Esther Cooper Poneck, died at her home in Putney.

VY whistleblower becomes known to NECNP: now trustee Michael Mulligan, former auxiliary operator.

In June UCS and NECP filed an emergency enforcement petition with NRC, charging Yankee Rowe with violating NRC regulations for pressure vessel integrity. One NRC engineer called the reactor condition "as brittle as hell."

Public meetings followed near Rowe, with Robert Pollard of UCS debating YR spokesman.

NECNP office manager, Annette Larson, planned a well attended series, "Speaking from the Danger Zone", held in Greenfield, MA. Legal-Technical chair of NECNP, Diana Sidebotham, and answered media questions on the Rowe issue for many weeks, and from many states.

After the NRC the UCS/NECNP petition to close Rowe for the second time, we are joined by Senator Kerry, Rep. Markey, and Rep. Olver, all of MA, and Senator Kerry and Rep. Sanders, both of Vermont.

The Citizens Awareness Network (CAN) formed near Rowe and continued its research and public activities.

1992: In February Yankee Rowe announces it will close permanently because compliance with NRC safety demands is too costly to undertake.

Throughout the year NECNP followed closely the implementation of Vermont's low-level waste law, including activities of the Low Level Waste Authority at all points, including the studies commissioned, the process of site determination and characterization, and the writing of regulations by the Agency of Natural Resources. NECNP strongly advocated maintaining the separation of waste streams, and rejecting the Vermont Yankee site as a permanent LLW dump.

VY whistleblower, Mile Mulligan and Michael Daley research and present the safety concerns at VY which demonstrate a pattern of deficiencies in maintenance.

1993: In February NECNP files a challenge to VY which intended to apply for a license amendment allowing it to disable one of two emergency diesel generators while the plant is at full power. The MA Attorney General joined the call, and VY withdrew its petition, citing NECNP's challenge.

In March, Robert Pollard of UCS and Michael Mulligan are invited to present their VY safety concerns to the Vermont State Nuclear Advisory Panel.

In October NECNP hosted the "New England Safe Energy Conference: Energizing the Grass Roots Grid", organized Annette Larsen, NECNP's outreach coordinator. The conference celebrated 20 years of no new nuclear plant orders in the U.S. and was attended by over 170 activists from across the country. Vladimir Chernousenko, who

supervised the clean-up of Chernobyl, gave the principal address; major workshops were led by activists and whistle blowers.

NECNP instrumental in the passage by many Vermont Town Meetings of a resolution calling for a statewide cancer and birth defect registry.

1994: The Great New England Energy Show traveled over 5400 miles, attending thirty two events in nearly every New England state. Van coordinator Michael Daley's new book, At **Home with the Sun**, now goes along as a resource and revenue generator.

Trustee Jake Stewart presented at Montpelier hearings, the reasons the Coalition could not support Vermont's participation in the Texas Compact for the storage of its LLW. The Vermont legislature voted to join the Compact; the voters in Maine did too.

At the 24th Annual Meeting at the office of trustee, Bob Backus, NECNP convened a gathering with the regions antinuclear groups to find common strategies for our work. Quarterly regional meetings are established.

NECNP received a grant from the Green Mountain Fund For Popular Struggle to help develop a computer network for the region's activists.

Jonathan Block, attorney and nuclear researcher, noted that VY had amassed fines of \$237,500 in 1993-94 partly due to NECNP petitions on degraded safety systems. VY increased its inspection hours by a thousand that year.

1995: In January, Maine Yankee shut down with 60% of its steam generator tubes cracked or leaking. The independent company owned by utilities proposes a cheap fix of installing sleeves on all 17,000 tubes. The work has taken all year. In November it was revealed that Maine Yankee filed for permission to derate the plant due to anticipated reduced coolant flow.

In July, Vermont Yankee was fined \$50,000 for ignoring the NRC's directive to check the valves in the core spray cooling systems for over a year.

In June and through the summer, it was revealed that a New York firm is proposing to ship ten million cubic feet of LLW by truck to Bangor, Maine, and then by air to Daghestan, Russia. Bangor activists are continuing to organize locally. Trustee Jim Perkins and honorary trustee, Dr. Judith Johnsrud, are monitoring the situation at the state and national levels.

In the fall, CAN, represented by attorney Jonathan Block, won a stunning victory in the U.S. Court of Appeals in Boston. CAN challenged the decommissioning of Yankee Rowe, which was being conducted without a required decommissioning plan subject to public scrutiny and in violation of the National Environmental Policy Act. NRC has begun a procedure for the adjudicatory hearings on the remaining phases of decommissioning.

NECNP's 25th Annual Meeting is held November 5, 1995 in Putney, VT. Former NRC Commissioner Peter Bradford will speak.

Cooperation: Over the years NECNP has cooperated with many organizations, including some natural adversaries on narrow issues: Union of Concerned Scientists, Natural Resources Defense Council, Conservation Law Foundation, American Friends Service Committee, Nuclear Information and Resource Service, Critical Mass Energy Project, Public Citizen Litigation Group, Lloyd Harbor Study Group (NY), Seacoast Anti Pollution League (NH), Maine Citizens for Safe Power, New Hampshire Energy Coalition, Mass PIRG, Vermont PIRG, Conservation Society of Southern Vermont, Clamshell Alliance, New Hampshire Audubon Society, Citizens Awareness Network (MA), Environmental Coalition on Nuclear Power (PA), Kansans for Sensible Energy, Ecology Action of Oswego, NY, Carolina Environmental Study Group (NC), Shareholders for Corporate Responsibility, Co-op for Responsible Investment, Concerned Citizens of Rhode Island, Antioch-New England, State of Vermont, State of New Hampshire, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, State of Kansas, League of Women Voters (VT), and Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Corporation.

<u>Those who have served as Trustees</u> over the years: Dr. Peter Allen, Robert Backus, Gerhard Bedding, Sarah Bonneau, J.Willcox, Susan Coakley, Michael Daley, Quinton Dawson, Beatrice Donovan, Dr. John Donovan, Paul

Doscher, **Sylvia Field**, Monique Fisher, Charles Flickinger, Sally Foss, Elizabeth Gage, Gunrun Gay, Barbara Goldman, Michael Gramlick, **Jane Grant**, Charles Gorsuch, John Greenberg, Dr. David Gregory, David Harris, Steve Heilman, Frank Holan, William Hasskarl, Frederick Hobbs, Anna Holbrook, Daniel Ingold, Corneila Iselin, Jay Iselin, Nan Justice, Marianna King, Anne Lazlo, Harriet Lyon, **James McConaha**, Stanley Mikelk, Micahel Mulligan, William Obear, Frank Olbris, Kenneth Payne, **James Perkins**, Paul Peterson, Leonard Phillips, Polly Plimpton, **Esther Poneck**, David Pyles, Sigurd Rascher, Mary Rising, Dr. Eleanor Saboski, Claudine Schneider, Helen Seely, Samuel Seely, Raymond Shadis, **Diana Sidebotham**, Irene Slate, **Nathaniel Smith**, Judy Spear, Barry Steinhardt, Robert Stewart, David Stickel, Laura Stickel, Kirk Stone, William Toomey, Betsey Uptegrove, Portia Weiskel, Robert Wells, David White, Marjorie Williams, David Winkler, Betsey Woodward, and Charles Zimmermann. (**Bold type** indicates those who have served as presidents.)

Those who have served as Honorary Trustees: Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bernstein, J. Wilcox Brown, Dr. Helen Caldicott, Annette Caldicott, Annette Cottrell, Dr. John Donovan, Sylvia Field, Jane Grant. J. William Hasskarl, Mrs. Cabot Holbrook, Dr. Judith Johnsrud, Dr. Chauncey Kepford, Blanche Honegger Moyse, Kenneth Payne, Sigurd M. Rascher, Florence Richardson, Dr. Samuel Seely, and Dr. William Shurcliff.

Those who have served as Science Advisors: Dr. Peter Allen, Dr. Helen Caldicott, Dr. Lawrence Dingman, Paul Doscher, Dr. Edward Flaccus, Dr. John Edsall, Dr. George Field, Dr. Larry Gay, Dr. Richard Goodwin, Dr. Alan Hoffman, Dr. David Inglis, Dr. David Jhirad, Dr Richard Kofler, Eugene Kramer, Dr. Fotis Kofatos, Dr. Irving Lyon, Dr. Michael Oppenheimer, Dr. Robert Reynolds, Dr. Marvin Resnikoff, Dr. George Saul III, Dr. Adrian Segar, Dr. Edward Sternick, Dr. Alice Stewart, Jay Stryker, Dr. David Van Vleck, Dr. George Wald, Dr. Howard Woodin, and Richard Zimmermann, Jr.

<u>NECNP has been represented</u> throughout our quarter century by stellar Washington DC, law firms which began as Berlin, Roisman & Kessler, and through several transformations have become Harmon, Curran, Gallagher & Speilberg.

NEC is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization. Please make a tax-deductable donation at our website www.necnp.org using PayPal or credit card, or send a check to NEC, PO Box 545, Brattleboro, VT 05302 (802) 257-0336

The follow-up to this publication is now available.

New England Coalition publication <u>15 Years of Selected Events and Accomplishments</u> <u>1996 – 2011</u> was originally published for distribution April 19, 2011, the 40th anniversary of the incorporation of New England Coalition on Nuclear Pollution, and is available by contacting NEC.

www.NewEnglandCoalition.org

NEC is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization. Please make a tax-deductible donation at our website using PayPal or credit card, or send a check to NEC, PO Box 545, Brattleboro, VT 05302 (802) 257-0336 www.NewEnglandCoalition.org