

RESOLUTION

NUCLEAR WASTE TRANSPORT IN THE GREAT LAKES BASIN



GREAT LAKES UNITED

At the Annual Meeting of Great Lakes United in Chicago, Illinois on May 19, 1985, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, the transportation of high level nuclear waste as presently practiced is unsafe and poses risks for an accident that could contaminate the ecosystem of the Great Lakes Basin; and

WHEREAS, the insurance liability under the Price-Anderson Act of 1957 is limited to \$560 million, but government studies indicate that a transportation accident could cause more than a billion dollars in damages; and

WHEREAS, there is a lack of emergency preparedness to adequately address a nuclear accident, including lack of sufficiently trained personnel, medical equipment, and evacuation plans; and

WHEREAS, the NRC standards for the casks containing the spent fuel have sometimes been found to be inadequate and insufficient in design, have never been physically tested, and have on occasion been withdrawn from service for being defective or excessively contaminated; and

WHEREAS, the states have a legitimate role to play in reasonably regulating these shipments in order to protect the public health and welfare of its citizens:

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United actively promote new federal, state, provincial and local regulations to suspend the transportation of high level nuclear waste within the Great Lakes Basin until such a time that the above concerns are fully addressed and the safe transport of the fuel can be assured.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 19, 1985.


John Hickey, Secretary



RESOLUTION

NUCLEAR WASTE



At the Annual Meeting of Great Lakes United in Chicago, Illinois on May 19, 1985, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes serve as a source of clean fresh water for more than 35 million people in the United States and Canada; and

WHEREAS, high quality water is essential to the economic welfare and health of citizens of the Great Lakes Basin; and

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence River, and their surface and underground tributaries are economically significant and ecologically irreplaceable natural resources, and the U.S. Department of Energy has thus far not acknowledged the special characteristics of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River in proceeding with plans to locate a long-term underground repository for nuclear waste; and

WHEREAS, Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd. is also considering long-term underground repositories for nuclear waste; and

WHEREAS, the transportation of nuclear waste and its storage in the Great Lakes Basin present serious risks of spillage and irreversible contamination of surface and ground waters; and

WHEREAS, there is no known safe way to dispose of high level radioactive waste.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United urge the U.S. Department of Energy and Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd. that any potential sites for nuclear waste repositories in the Great Lakes/St. Lawrence watershed be immediately disqualified from any further consideration for such use, and furthermore, future plans for nuclear waste repositories must consider the magnitude and ecologic sensitivity of the hydrological features of the location being reviewed.

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John Hickey, Secretary

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RESOLUTION

ENERGY DEVELOPMENT & DISTRIBUTION

At the Annual Meeting of Great Lakes United in Toronto, Ontario on May 13, 1984, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, it has been established that thermal energy generating stations will be major contributors to ecological deterioration in the Great Lakes Basin; and

WHEREAS, forecasts of increases in consumptive uses of water from the Great Lakes in the next fifty years are greatly influenced by anticipated expansion of energy generating capacity; and

WHEREAS, the dominant value system of our society endorses economic growth; and

WHEREAS, electrical energy distribution corridors reduce or eliminate other land uses, such as agricultural production; and

WHEREAS, the lack of efficient industrial planning contributes to unnecessary waste of energy;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. Energy conservation programs be sustained, introduced or stepped up to stabilize or even reduce consumption levels, thereby reducing ecologically harmful emissions, and/or ecological risks associated with storage and transportation of spent fuels from nuclear reactors, and

2. A policy of industrial cogeneration be implemented in industrial planning to allow multiple uses of energy sources for greatest efficiency; and

3. Pricing structures be reformed so as to reward conservation in energy use, rather than penalize restraint of use; and

4. Research seek an optimum combination of energy resources for ecosystem protection, not just cost efficiency; and

5. We accelerate the decommissioning of problematic nuclear facilities; and

6. We pursue planning for maximizing local consumption of locally generated energy to minimize the proliferation of land use for distribution corridors and terminate leases on abandoned corridors; and

7. Finally, we sustain public education programs directed toward approval and support of the above.

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Cary Y. Swinehart, Secretary