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Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

556,557  
April 11, 1978

CHAIRMAN  
FLAG DAY COMMITTEE  
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS  
AND TRANSPORTATION  
SUBCOMMITTEE  
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENERGY  
SOURCE TRANSPORTATION  
COMMITTEE ON  
PITTSBURGH AND INDIAN AFFAIRS  
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COMMITTEE ON THE  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
SUBCOMMITTEE  
GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS

SELECT COMMITTEE ON AGING  
CONGRESSIONAL RURAL CAUCUS  
CONGRESSIONAL PORT CAUCUS  
CONGRESSIONAL STEEL CAUCUS

Mr. Joseph M. Hendrie  
Chairman  
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Washington, D. C. 20555

Dear Chairman Hendrie:

Pursuant to your procedure which allows an official on-the-record request, through proper channels, to an Atomic Safety and Licensing Board for a status report on a proceeding, this is to request such a report on the Black Fox nuclear station proposed for location near Inola, Oklahoma.

I understand that the normal time subsequent to the close of record is now substantially past and there is no indication how much longer it will take for a Limited Work Authorization decision to be reached. In the meantime, even after assuming a very protracted decision process, it was necessary as a prudent business matter for Public Service Company of Oklahoma to make arrangements for construction equipment that is in demand in our area lest it be unavailable when a decision is reached. This equipment is now on standby at cost to the company and some reasonable assurance is needed about the schedule for a decision so that additional business judgments can now be made.

Since, I am concerned about the ultimate costs which will be borne by my constituents who are rate-payers of the company, I would appreciate an early official forecast by the Board of the timing of the decision.

Sincerely,

Ted Risenhoover,  
Member of Congress

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## Business

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severe."

Companies like to have experienced major businessmen as their "outside" directors (those who are not members of a company's management) because these businessmen know how to run large companies and can set policy intelligently for the companies on whose boards they serve.

The study charged that "the interlocking directorate can be both good business for corporations and bad business for the public."

The study, based on 1976 data, found that 123 of the 130 largest companies "connected on average with half of the other major companies in the study." The committee report did not examine interlocks between these companies and a smaller company.

The companies in the study included the 20 largest industrial companies, the 20 biggest banks, the 10 largest life insurance companies, the 10 biggest diversified financial companies, the 20 largest utilities, the 20 largest transportation companies and the 10 largest retailers. The three major broadcasting companies and seven investment advisory companies were also included.

According to the Senate staff study, the major competitors in the fields of automobile manufacturing, oil and other energy, telecommunications and retailing "met extensively on boards of America's largest financial institutions, corporate customers and suppliers."

For instance, in 1976, directors of General Motors interlocked with directors of Chrysler on the boards of (American Telephone & Telegraph), Chase Manhattan National Detroit Corp. and the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors connected with Ford on the boards of Citicorp, J.P. Morgan and Procter & Gamble.

AT&T, the nation's largest corporation, had 31 direct and 625 indirect interlocks that reached 93 of the 130 companies in the study, which contains page after page of computerized printouts of companies, directors and the relationships between them.

The country's biggest energy company Exxon, "indirectly interlocked with its competitors as follows: Atlantic Richfield (four times), Mobil (six times), Shell (once), Standard of California (six times), Standard of Indiana (twice) and Texaco (twice).

Each of the 13 biggest companies, which control about \$400 billion in assets, reached an average of 70 percent of the 130 giant corporations "through a total of 240 direct and 5,457 indirect interlocks." This figure is probably low because the subsidiaries of the 13 firms were not included. The biggest companies were AT&T, Bank America, Citicorp, Chase Manhattan, Prudential, Metropolitan Life, Exxon, Manufacturers Hanover, J.P. Morgan, General Motors, Mobile, Texaco and Ford.

"Indeed," the study said, "the boardrooms of four of the largest bank companies (Citicorp, Chase Manhattan, Manufacturers Hanover and J.P. Morgan), two of the largest insurance companies (Prudential and Metropolitan Life), and three of the largest non-financial companies (AT&T, Exxon and General Motors) looked like virtual summits for American business."

The Senate Governmental Affairs Committee study was the first major look at interlocking directorates in more than a decade. The study concluded that "American business is highly concentrated across industry lines — perhaps more concentrated today than it was in 1913 when Louis Brandeis wrote of the 'endless chain' and in 1955 when C. Wright Mills spoke of the 'power elite.'"

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## Mid-America Coalition For Energy Alternatives

5130 MISSION ROAD SHAWNEE MISSION KS 66205 (913) 282-1932

March 17, 1978

Dear Carrie,

Diane asked me to look into the water situation as described by Ilene in a phone call to our office last week.

After reading over the Arkansas River Basin Compact between KS and OK (1975), I went to Topeka to discuss it with our Chief Engineer of the Water Resources Division (Dept of Ag.), Guy Gibson, who is charged with the administration of our water Appropriation Law and a member of the Compact Committee. Briefly, his interpretation is that the Compact allows only for storage of water and in no way prescribes the amount of flow across the state line. Here are some figures he gave me:

	1963	1977
KS storage, Verdigris subbasin	ca. 51,000 a-f	85,037 acre-ft
OK storage, "	137,000 a-f	434,420 a-f

If you read Article V, Sec. B of the Compact, you see that we are allowed to store an amount equal to 300,00 a-f plus however much you have added since 1963. So...

OK's added storage since 1963 = ca. 300,000 a-f plus  
KS's allotted potential of 300,000 a-f (of which we have use up only ca. 33,000 )

Grand Total TO DATE of what we could store in KS = ca. 600,000 a-f  
minus "navigation capacity" of Cologah Res. ??

Gibson says he is on record innumerable times at Compact meetings regarding his interpretation of KS's responsibility to send water in... to OK, i.e. he doesn't think we have any such responsibility. I would suggest checking the minutes of recent Compact meetings for evidence of his position--or rather he suggested it when I asked if he would write OK a letter on the subject! He did give me the following quote:

"The Compact doesn't require me to regulate usage in Kansas in order to insure that a certain amount of water be delivered to the Oklahoma line.."

My interpretation then was that you can not count on KS for the regular supply of water needed and that you should instead look to your own state for a back-up source...He did not disagree...

Gibson says he sees a fight looming over whether or not you will count your cooling lake against OK's storage allotment. He thinks it should be (as we counted our cooling lake for Wolf Creek against our allotment); but says OK is going to try to get around it... Accordingly, if you don't do it; then, either will we! (How big is your cooling lake?) He also mentioned that any major revision of the Compact would require approval of both Legislatures and Congress. He knew of no meeting of the Commission before July...Do you?

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*Handwritten signature: [illegible]*

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*I spoke to Guy Gibson today & he confirmed that this article accurately reflected his position on the Oologah Kansas Compact.*

(S) Daily Capital, Wednesday, April 12, 1978

## State officials to keep eyes on Oklahoma

State and federal officials are keeping a wary eye on the possibility that Oklahoma will not siphon off most of the water from the northeast Kansas to cool a nuclear power plant.

The Kansas Water Resources Division also is concerned about negotiating with Nebraska to guarantee Kansas receives its full entitlement of water from the Republican and Blue rivers.

Miller, Wellington, and Guy Gibson, the Kansas Water Resources Division chief, are concerned over the potential for the Verdigris to help cool the proposed Black Fox Nuclear Power Plant in northeast Oklahoma near the Kansas border.

The plant would draw water from the Oologah Reservoir which is the main source of water to service the proposed reactor to be built nearby.

"During drought periods, Kansas may need water from the Verdigris River,"

Miller said. The Water Resources Division in the Kansas Department of Agriculture also said Kansas will oppose any change in the Kansas-Oklahoma Arkansas River Basin Compact which would require this state to furnish water from the Verdigris.

He is watching development of the proposed Black Fox Nuclear Plant to insure that Kansas water rights remain protected. Under the existing compact, he need not curtail Kansas users of Verdigris River water to make supplies available to Oklahoma.

Any change in the Kansas-Oklahoma Arkansas River Basin Compact would require approval by the legislatures in both states, and also by the federal government, Gibson said.

Miller indicated he would oppose approval of any such modifications by the Kansas Legislature in the same way he spearheaded opposition to use of water from John Redmond Reservoir to cool the Wolf Creek Nuclear Power Plant now under construction near Burlington.

Kansas City Power and Light reportedly has offered the Nebraska Public Power District 47 percent of its interest in Wolf Creek, and that offering has generated controversy in the Legislature.

A special committee was created this session to probe the proposed sale of part interest in Wolf Creek. A segment of the investigation will examine whether KCP&L officials misrepresented future power needs in seeking authority to

buy water from John Redmond for the Wolf Creek facility.

Miller asserted, "It just looks to me like a lot of Kansas water is going for the power needs of Oklahoma and Nebraska."

Gibson declined comment on how the state's opposition to changes in the Kansas-Oklahoma compact to guarantee water for Oologah Reservoir would affect the proposed nuclear plant in that state.

A group of intervenors in Oklahoma has filed motion with atomic safety and licensing board asking that the record on Black Fox be reopened because of possible withholding of water by Kansas.

The group noted in its motion, "Approximately 81 percent of the Verdigris Basin above Oologah is in Kansas." It also said if Kansas uses its portion of storage in the reservoir, "then Kansas will be allowed to divert and consume all the Verdigris River flow that originates in Kansas."

The motion said all the parties to earlier federal hearings on the Black Fox facility had failed to take into account the restrictions in the Kansas-Oklahoma compact.

Miller said earlier he feared the new development generated by the intervenor's motion would generate pressure on this state to guarantee Oklahoma additional water from

the Verdigris River. That in turn could generate pressure on the Legislature to approve modifications of the pact and rekindle the debate over nuclear power that tied the Kansas Legislature in knots throughout its 1976 session.

Gibson said a meeting of the Kansas-Oklahoma Arkansas River Basin Compact Commission is tentatively scheduled for July 25 and he said the subject of modifications may surface at the session.

Gibson also said Tuesday his agency and Nebraska officials are involved in bargaining over whether Kansas is receiving its guaranteed share of water from the Republican River, which supplies Milford reservoir near Junction City, and the Blue River, which supplies Tattle Creek Reservoir north of Manhattan.

The water resources division chief engineer would not say Nebraska has shorted Kansas on water from the two rivers.

"All I can say is we're negotiating," Gibson said.

Unlike the Kansas-Oklahoma compact on the Verdigris River, the compact with Nebraska on the Republican and Blue Rivers specifies Kansas is entitled to a guaranteed amount from the two water sources.



POOR ORIGINAL

Monday, Apr 24, 1978  
**State Editors Say**  
*Oklahoma Journal*

Water

Tulsans do not have to pay Broken Arrow taxes and vice versa, so any advice Tulsans may give to Broken Arrow citizens concerning their water problems will have to be preceded by the truism that it is Broken Arrow's business.

flow lines be able to handle several times the present volume. But the real question is, what will it cost in the future if Broken Arrow does nothing now?

(Tulsa Tribune)

There are a couple of other truisms. One is that unless its development is choked by an inadequate, suspicious water supply Broken Arrow is going to be a big town. However much some Tulsans may mourn about the plight of "balanced growth," the dynamics of southeastern Tulsa County and western Wagoner County are strong.

Secondly, the Verdigris River is a second-rate water supply. Even if Tulsa goes to expensive tertiary treatment of the sewage effluent that flows into the river (from Bird Creek) the Verdigris remains a commercial waterway subject to spills. What caused this week's fish kill that forced the closing of the Broken Arrow water intake for a couple of days is not known. But there will be many repeats.

Whether Broken Arrow taxpayers should shoulder the large bond obligation that would permit them to go to limitless good water out of Lake Gibson is their own business. Everybody is sick of taxes.

But you can feed a couple of us into a computer. One is that unless inflation is halted or reversed it will never be cheaper to start the line than now. The other is that if better water stimulates population growth the burden is spread over more people, and, hence, becomes lighter for each.

The initial cost would be staggering. There would be no pond in building a water delivery system that would take care of the Broken Arrow water district as is. Common sense would demand that the

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basis to be invested in religious programs.

### Verdigris Fish Kill Mystery

**BROKEN ARROW (UPI)** — Initial tests on water samples taken from the Verdigris River have not shown a reason for a weekend fish kill, an official of the Tulsa City County Health Department said Wednesday. Bill Cox, water quality supervisor for the department, said additional tests will be run, but he was not optimistic about finding out what killed about 1,000 groundling fish earlier in the week. "I really don't see us going to find anything," he said. Broken Arrow city officials have stopped using the Verdigris River for the city's water supply for two days while the tests are being conducted. Officials say there is enough water in the supply lakes to allow them to cut out the pumps. The fish kill took place 17 miles up stream from Broken Arrow's pumps.

### Former Gets Sheriff's Job

*Oklahoma Journal*

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