

Enclosure 5

Comments and Information Provided

During the April 19, 2005 Meeting.

Comments on the Exelon ESP Site Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Public Meeting - April 19, 2005

Provide written comments below during the April 19, 2005 public meeting and they will be entered into the transcript for the meeting. The comments will be treated as if the individual actually spoke at the meeting.

Name: SALMAAN AKHTAR (sakhtar@uiuc.edu)
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
(217) 377-9830

Comment:

Keeping the mission statement of the NRC and the DOE at heart, I would like to state that I am human and at the same time an aspiring nuclear engineer. Both aspects of my identity are not mutually exclusive. The environmental impact that underlies the basis behind Greenpeace's ideology would call for a wind and solar energy source that ~~ironore~~ ironically would alter the world climate on ~~or~~ a grander scale than nuclear power would ever do. While it is true that internal affairs regarding public safety and publicity are in need of change within the nuclear industry; however, there ~~may~~ is no argument for Exelon as a nuclear utility (more environmentally sound and scrutinized than any fossil fuel plants) gobbling up tax dollars and spitting it back out in to ~~to~~ the community in the form of public programs and enhanced job creations. Keep up the good work.

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Name: Kathleen Garibaldi-

Comment:

I feel as if my question was successfully ~~dodged~~ **dodged**.
Kudos. But I would like to press the point and I ask that you all answer truthfully as the people of Clinton and its surrounding areas deserve to know. Why did you select Clinton as the site for this power plant? What attributes drew you to this area when you were determining where you wanted to place a nuclear power plant? What made you think of Clinton ~~address~~ when you first generated ideas for a location?

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Name:

Ben Holtzman

Comment:

Nuclear Power is a clean, reliable, cheap, efficient source of energy. It will help people of all demographics gain electricity. The nation's energy needs are rising and the number of operation plants should rise with it to provide relief to the energy crisis. I don't want Illinois to become another California with rolling blackouts. Wind Power is unreliable, disrupts local wildlife with its widespread distribution and interferes with the weather patterns. The locals who spoke tonight were all in favor of having a new plant because of the positive impact which this plant will have on the town's economic development.

The cost of reprocessing spent nuclear fuel has already been paid for because there is a small tax of less than 1/10 millionth of a cent per kilowatt hour that has generated billions of dollars to pay for centralized storage and it will pay for the new spent waste as it is produced.

NRC CLINTON EIS HEARING 4/19/05: AN ENORMOUS OPPORTUNITY

My name is Carolyn Treadway. I am a personal life coach, therapist, and pastoral counselor from Normal, Illinois, twenty five miles from Clinton. My entire lifework has been to support and enhance life. Thus I am greatly appreciative of this opportunity to speak on behalf of what I care about so very deeply: the preciousness and sacred value of life. Life on Earth.

I love this Earth, and I know you do also. You too love the places, the species, and above all your special people. Remember them now. See in your mind and heart the faces of your beloved people, and the particular places you love most around Clinton and elsewhere in Illinois. Image them. Image what you want for your children and grandchildren and grandchildren's grandchildren—the kind of life you want them to have, the world you want them to inherit. Deep in your heart, feel the longing and fervent wishes you have for their well being. We *all* want this for our descendants. In this, we are truly united.

Now imagine what it would mean to you if this were lost. If your grandchild, genetically deformed or suffering from leukemia, looked back at you with hollow eyes. If your lovely Clinton Lake was polluted by the thermophilic microorganisms which live in warmer water. If your farmlands, fields, woods, and streams were radioactive for millennia, like the land near Chernobyl. We have already had one Chernobyl, one Three Mile Island, one Hiroshima, one Nagasaki. Why do we even *risk* any more nuclear accidents or events? It is unfathomable to me...

It *could* happen. It could happen to you, and to me, and to our loved ones, from Clinton's own power plant(s). If there were a nuclear accident here, it could lay waste much of Illinois and beyond. Illinois has 14 nuclear reactors (11 operative, three closed), more than any other state in the USA. Illinois reactors produce more nuclear waste each year than any other state. Thus we who live here are at more risk. Friends, there IS danger.

Nuclear power is touted as safe, clean, cheap, and inexhaustible. It is none of these. Do not believe these myths. Instead, a little reading and research will quickly reveal to you the fallacy of these claims, and the truths of the dangers, health risks, and horrendous costs of nuclear power. Start by reading Helen Caldicott's Nuclear Madness, and Gayle Greene's The Woman Who Knew Too Much: Alice Stewart and the Secrets of Radiation. Also, study the websites <www.nirs.org>, <www.neis.org>. <www.elpc.org>, <www.ucsusa.org>, and <www.nonewnukes.org>.

Let me very briefly address the issue of high level nuclear waste. A 1000 megawatt reactor like Clinton generates 20-30 tons per year (Bertell, 270). In this waste are byproducts of nuclear fission such as plutonium, lethal for 240,000 years; cesium-135, lethal for 23 million years; and iodine-129, lethal for 160 million years (Nuclear Information and Resource Service). Plutonium is so deadly that less than one-millionth of a gram is a carcinogenic dose (Caldicott, 1984, 80). 240,000 years is 10,000 generations! How much of this toxic stuff is already sitting in Clinton a few miles from us, and from your children, right now? What on Earth are we leaving our children? Are we even going to leave them an inhabitable Earth? We keep generating more and more nuclear waste, and yet there is absolutely *nowhere* for it to go. Yucca Mountain is not safe as a repository site. The Western Shoshone, on whose sacred land it lies, have long called Yucca the "Serpent Mountain" because it moves (due to seismic activity.) Dry cask storage is not safe, nor are the cooling pools where "spent fuel" rods are stored at each reactor site.

"Spent fuel" rods are thousands of times more radioactive than new, unused fuel rods. If the boron filled water covering these "spent" rods in the cooling pools were suddenly drained, the rods would quickly heat up to the point of nuclear fission, creating a radioactive nuclear fire like nothing our planet has ever seen. Not even in containment buildings and with inadequate security, these cooling pools are extremely vulnerable to terrorist attack. Perhaps all it might take is one person in one small boat in the dark of night on Clinton Lake.

In Clinton's reactor, twenty five miles from my house and a lot closer to some of yours, sits the long-lived radioactivity of approximately 1000 Hiroshimas, and in the cooling pool sits much more (Caldicott, 1994, 114). I have been to Hiroshima four times. I have had the images of the horrendous destruction from our one little atom bomb seared into my mind, heart, and soul. Go to the Peace Museum at the epicenter in Hiroshima, and you will see them too: the photos of live persons running toward the river with their skin hanging from their bodies, the

melted glass and stone, the shadow on granite steps—all that remained after the person sitting there was vaporized.

Despite its 650+ page length, the EIS document does *not* address the crucial issues of which I speak. I do not need one word of this report, nor any other study, to know we do not need or want another nuclear plant at Clinton, or anywhere else! To know that there are 1000 latent Hiroshimas sitting in a reactor twenty five miles from my house is reason enough for me. In every cell and with every fiber of my being I say NO MORE! This is madness! No more nuclear power! It is dirty, very expensive, and creates radioactivity lethal for hundreds of thousands of years. The next ten thousand generations should not have to pay the tremendous costs of dealing with the nuclear waste created so that you and I can have electricity today.

We do *not* need nuclear power! First and foremost, we can conserve our use of energy and fossil fuel. Save more, use less, generate less. Subsidize renewable energy sources, such as wind power, just as nuclear power has been subsidized by our government, and watch them take off beautifully: so clean, cheap, safe, and inexhaustible! Wind turbines on farmland can provide a financial windfall to farmers with little disturbance to crops or livestock. Learn about the forthcoming wind farm under development near Arrowsmith: it will be the largest land based wind farm in the USA. Visit the Mendota Hills wind farm near Paw Paw. Stand under those gleaming, silent wind turbines, see the future, and be inspired. Bring renewable energy to Clinton; create *healthy* new jobs and economy!

The proposed Clinton II reactor is moving rapidly along in the NRC approval process. If approved, many more reactors will follow throughout the USA. This would be a unmitigated disaster for our planet! Thus we are at a pivotal moment, a moment of enormous opportunity. We gathered here in Clinton tonight are standing on a fine line between past and future. Are we going to go backwards, and resume dangerous and expensive nuclear power plant proliferation? Or will we turn the tide of human history right here, tonight, by saying NO MORE to nuclear power until its effects on health can be proven harmless and the riddle of nuclear waste can be solved?

Clinton could make history forever, by being the place where people had the courage and foresight to STOP building more nuclear reactors until much more is understood about their long term impact on the environment, the health of persons and all species, and planetary survival. Beginning right here in Clinton tonight, the NRC could step up to its stated mission of *protecting* public health, safety, and the environment—instead of colluding with the nuclear industry, which seeks profit rather than safety. The NRC could *act* for safety by closing down aging reactors, approving no new ones, and taking leadership in responsible handling of the nuclear waste we have *already* created, including over 50,000 tons of high level waste thus far (U.S. Energy Information Agency; Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste). The NRC could develop and implement guidelines for ethical management of radioactive materials, as already proposed by Joanna Macy and her colleagues (2004, 282-283).

For the NRC to do this would be incredible! The opportunity is *here*, before us *now*, tonight. *We* are the ones who *can* take bold new steps in the direction of safely, morality, and justice. I spoke of such things at the Scoping Hearing here on 12/18/03. You did not listen to me then, and you can dismiss me again now. But somewhere in your heart of hearts my voice will go with you, for you too know the difference between clean air and invisible nuclear pollution, and you too know you do not want your grandchildren's grandchildren's grandchildren to suffer the burdens, and the fallout, of *our* nuclear waste. Stop! Listen within for a moment (hold the silence). You *know* this. You know we are similar in our hearts, you know we are all connected. Through my voice, you can hear the sounds of your own heart. You can also hear the voice of Earth. Speaking for the Earth, and for all the generations yet to come, I implore you: Stop! Listen! Tune in! Wake up! Act *now* to preserve us—all future beings—while you still can. You will make so much difference toward the future we will, or will not, have. Thank you.

Carolyn W. Treadway, 712 N. School St., Normal, IL 61761-1621

REFERENCES

- Bertell, Rosalie. 1985. No Immediate Danger?: Prognosis for a Radioactive Earth, Women's Press.
- Caldicott, Helen. 1994. Nuclear Madness, W. W. Norton.
- Macy, Joanna. 2000. Widening Circles: A Memoir, New Society Publishers.
- Nuclear Information and Resource Service. www.nirs.org/factsheets/ROUTINERADIOACTIVERELEASES.htm
- Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste. www.ymp.gov/
- U.S. Energy Information Agency. www.eia.doc.gov/cneaf/nuclear/spent_fuel/ussnfddata.html

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Name: TERRY LANE
638 W Jefferson St
CLINTON, IL

Comment: I think it would be great for
all. This is my home town. I help
built the first one. And I think
it would be a very good thing for
Dewitt Co. Two on one is safe.

Comments

My name is Charlotte Green. I live close to Urbana, about 40 miles downwind from Clinton.

I am calling on the Nuclear Regulatory Commission not to issue a permit to Exelon to build a second nuclear power plant at Clinton until the NRC can certify that the radiation from the currently existing plant does not harm the health of residents of DeWitt County, Champaign County, and other counties downwind from the Clinton plant.

I'm concerned about the effect of radiation from the nuclear power plant, which is currently operating, on the health of citizens of Champaign County. A study done by Dr. Samuel Galewsky, a professor of molecular biology at Milliken University, shows a correlation between infant mortality rates and the operation of the nuclear power plant at Clinton. Dr. Galewski looked at the infant mortality rates in DeWitt County and the counties surrounding Clinton before, during, and after the Clinton plant was shut down for repairs in 1996-99. When the plant was shut down, infant mortality rates dropped in the counties downwind from Clinton. When the plant resumed operation, infant mortality rates went back up. In the counties not downwind from Clinton, infant mortality rates decreased before, during, and after the plant shut-down. This study seems to indicate that radiation from the Clinton plant may be the cause of infants dying in Champaign County. This is tragic enough, but Samuel Galewsky's study on infant mortality may be an indicator of other health problems, the canary in the coal mine, if you will. Low-level radiation may also cause pediatric cancer, breast cancer, and leukemia.

The NRC has a responsibility to us in Champaign County and other downwind counties to further investigate the possible health risks to our residents.

I call on the NRC to commission an independent study on the health impacts of radiation on counties downwind from nuclear power plants. This study should include the effect of radiation on infant mortality, cancer, leukemia, birth defects, and reproductive health. The NRC should not issue any more permits for nuclear reactors until it can produce definitive evidence that radiation emitted from currently operating plants does not harm the health of citizens living downwind.

Chief, Rules and Directives Branch,
Division of Administrative Services,
Office of Administration,
Mailstop T-6D59,
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission,
Washington, D.C. 20555-0001

To whom it may concern,

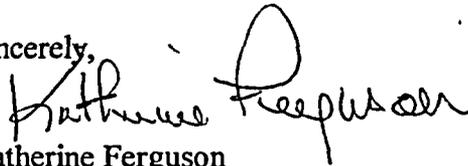
I am writing to support the ESP application at the Excelon ESP Site (Tac # MC1125). As a mother, grandmother and educator at the Clinton School District I would like to support the concept of constructing Unit 2 at the Clinton Power Plant. I have raised my family in the shadow of the Clinton Nuclear Power Plant and consider it a safe place to live. Everyone has to accept risk with where they live and work. It has been discovered that people living in brick homes experience more radiation exposure than someone living next to a nuclear power plant.

The power plant workers have been good neighbors and bring stability to our community. Many local leaders are employees of the Clinton Power Plant and have added stability to the community as many manufacturing jobs have left. From an environmental point of view, I can say that if the best fishing in central Illinois and a deer population of over 500 in a 2-mile radius of the power plant is an indication of good environmental health, than bring on unit 2. We have a beautiful area to live and the power plant has been a good neighbor.

The Clinton Power Plant has provided a good job base and has provided a lovely lake that makes Clinton a tourism magnet for central Illinois.

Maybe some of the good people that are concerned about the fact that they live within 20 miles of the Clinton Nuclear Power Plant should be more concerned about the break down of the family or about the explosion of drug use. Without the hope of good jobs and adequate supplies of energy to heat and cool our homes and businesses, what kind of quality of life do we really have?

Sincerely,



Katherine Ferguson
RR#3 Box 205
Clinton Illinois 61727

Submitted by Barbara Kessel

904 E. Colorado Ave.

Urbana, IL 61801

April 19, 2005

Five U.S. nuclear reactors, closed permanently between 1987 and 1998 were studied as to the rates of infant mortality before and after shutdown; the infant mortality went down dramatically by close to the same amount in the two years following shutdown - 15-18 % at each site ((while the U.S. average in that time period was 6.4% drop.)) in the downwind counties, 50 – 70 miles away. For fetuses, infants and children up to 5 years , the rate continued to drop for six years following shutdown.

Why infant mortality? Because fetuses and babies are developing cells rapidly and are more intensely affected by radiation: the results are seen in miscarriages, stillbirths, malformed and low birth weight babies.

Do we have to put up with this increased risk in order to have the energy we need? The answer is shocking. The purpose of this plant, according to Exelon, is to ship energy to other states for profit because Illinois has all the energy it needs. For this our children should die?

The study: "Improvements in local infant health after nuclear power reactor closing."

Environmental Epidemiology and Toxicology (2000) 2, 32-36 by Joseph P. Mangano,

www.nature.com

Chief, Rules and Directives Branch,
Division of Administrative Services,
Office of Administration,
Mailstop T-6D59,
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission,
Washington, D.C. 20555-0001

To whom it may concern,

I am writing to support the ESP application at the Excelon ESP Site (Tac # MC1125). As a 21 year old Union Carpenter that has worked during special projects and refuel outages at the Clinton Power Plant, I would like to strongly voice my support for a second reactor at the Clinton Site.

I have witnessed first hand the level of security and professionalism involved with the work at the Clinton Power Plant. I live 5 miles from the facility and have no fear about the safety of the community. We live in an era where all need to be concerned about worldwide activities, but we also need to be concerned about the long-term future of our industry and quality of life. The construction of another plant would provide 1000's of good paying construction jobs, 100's of skilled operation jobs, and countless other spin-off jobs.

We must have adequate, stable, and low cost power to provide for the jobs of the future in Illinois. We have not had power black outs in Illinois because of our planning for capacities in the past. We must now plan for the future as our jobs rely upon having good power supplies.

Sincerely

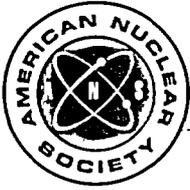


Eric Ferguson
1706 East Washington St.
Clinton, Illinois 61727

There is one overriding reason why Clinton II should not be built and, indeed, why Clinton I should be decommissioned with all deliberate speed. Namely, if anything really serious should ever go wrong, the resulting devastation would go beyond what most people can imagine. "Ah, but our design is so modern, so technologically advanced, that nothing could ever go wrong!" So thought the builders of the Titanic, and indeed the builders of the World Trade Center. But things CAN go wrong, as the recent years-long shutdown of Clinton I confirms, and lying in the background is the New Madrid earthquake fault, the pools full of radioactive waste, and the ingenuity and dedication of terrorists.

"Ridiculous! Way overblown!", say proponents. "Such things could never happen." But there is an incontrovertible fact that proves them wrong—the flat refusal of insurance companies to touch nuclear power. The judgment of the professionals whose business it is to assess risks has been 100% consistent from the beginning, "Nuclear power is too risky for us to touch." That is an objective judgment we would do well to heed today.

JOHN B. GILPIN



AMERICAN NUCLEAR SOCIETY

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April 19, 2005

I am here today on behalf of the American Nuclear Society. As a not-for-profit membership organization, the American Nuclear Society represents the dedication of more than [ten thousand, five hundred] engineers, scientists, educators and other nuclear professionals. Our members volunteer their time and talents in the use, research, and development of nuclear science and technology to improve our day-to-day lives.

ANS serves as a resource on scientific, technological, and policy issues. Our position is that building the next generation of nuclear power plants is very important to provide the electricity that will be needed by the year 2020. Currently, nuclear power contributes 20 percent of the electricity production in the United States - an even higher percentage here in Illinois. To control the increasing emissions of greenhouse gases or harmful particulates in our atmosphere, we must increase the share of renewables such as nuclear, hydropower, solar, and wind in our electricity mix.

We recognize that new power plants of any kind must be competitive in the marketplace. Operators must be able to supply power reliably and affordably. The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission's new licensing process, which we are taking part in now, demonstrates how predictable and timely this process can be while assuring that it is thorough. The NRC's mandate is to protect our health and safety. The American Nuclear Society believes the new process provides us with confidence that the NRC meets its mandate.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Harry A. Bradley".

Harry A. Bradley

Leaders in the development, dissemination and application of nuclear science and technology to benefit humanity.

HARRY A. BRADLEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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Nuclear Energy Information Service

"Illinois' Nuclear Power Watchdog for 23 years"

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PRESS RELEASE

For Immediate Release:
Tuesday, April 19, 2005 10:00 a.m.

For more information, contact:
Dave Kraft, Director (847)869-7650; neis@neis.org

SECOND CLINTON NUKE "UNNECESSARY, UNSAFE, UNWISE," GROUP CONTENTS

EVANSTON—Nuclear power watchdog and safe-energy advocate organization Nuclear Energy Information Service calls Exelon's plans for additional nuclear plants unnecessary, unsafe and unwise at a public hearing convened by federal regulators in downstate Clinton.

"If Illinois and Gov. Blagojevich are serious about meaningfully expanding the role and market share for renewable energy resources in the state, then there is simply no room for one or two new 1000 Mw nuclear plants," contends NEIS Director David Kraft. "Building these reactors would be unnecessary, unsafe and unwise. NRC should save the public and Exelon time and money, and deny the Early Site Permit Exelon is requesting for these nukes," Kraft states. His remarks are part of the message NEIS will present at the nuclear Regulatory Commission's (NRC's) Early Site Permit hearing, scheduled for 7 p.m. tonight at the Clinton Junior High School, 401 N. Center, Clinton.

The hearing is the first step in the regulatory process that could end up with Exelon Corporation building 2000+ Mw of additional nuclear power capacity at the downstate Clinton site before the end of the decade. Exelon is part of the New Start Consortium, dedicated to building new reactors in the US before 2010.

NEIS points out that currently, the region is experiencing an energy glut; and Illinois is in the process of enacting legislation that would mandate utilities to increase their production of electricity from renewable sources such as wind and biomass. "Enacting this 'renewables portfolio standard' legislation would provide even more environmentally friendly electricity at more competitive prices as increased market share reduces the costs for the renewables," Kraft explains. "Conversely, building more large nuclear plants will deliberately sabotage these future plans for renewables," he warns.

The safety, security and wisdom of building new nuclear plants near the world's busiest airport in a post 9-11 world is also a consideration that must be taken seriously, according to Kraft. NRC officials consider airline crashes into reactors as "unrealistic scenarios," and would not allow this as a topic for discussion or analysis in the current ESP process. Yet, interviews of captured al Qaeda operatives revealed that reactors are indeed potential terrorist targets.

"O'Hare Field, the world's busiest airport, is less than 27minutes of normal-appearing flight time away from every Illinois reactor; and the new Airbus A-380 aircraft -- 500+ tons, carrying nearly 300,000 liters of fuel -- begins flights to O'Hare in 2006. Illinois cannot afford to disregard the potential for serious crash and burn events -- accidental or otherwise" Kraft asserts. "NRC's glib disregard of these facts, and refusal to permit their discussion at this hearing demonstrate that "NRC" surely means "Never Really Concerned" about public safety. Yet this agency will decide whether Exelon's proposed Clinton-2 nuke is 'safe enough,'" he observes.

Unsafe, unwise, and unnecessary, NEIS is calling for a denial of the proposed Clinton-2 early site permit.

—30—

NEIS was founded in 1981 to provide the public with credible information on nuclear power hazards; and with information about viable alternatives to nuclear power

DEWITT COUNTY FARM BUREAU

P.O. Box 517

Ph: 217-935-2126
CLINTON, ILLINOIS 61727



April 19, 2005

Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Dear Sirs:

Illinois Farm Bureau has long had a policy supportive of the use of nuclear power generators as a source of needed energy. In light of that, the DeWitt County Farm Bureau Board of Directors voted unanimously to support the granting of a permit to construct the second unit at Amergen's Clinton, IL Nuclear Power Station.

Sincerely,

Thomas Hieronymus, President

COMMITTEES

Higher Education (Vice-Chair)
Appropriation Elementary & Secondary Education
Appropriation Higher Education
Human Services



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April 19, 2005

To Whom It May Concern:

I would like to offer greetings to the citizens who are attending this public meeting. I am hosting an Earth Week forum and environmental discussion in my district this evening and am therefore unable to be present in Clinton, but I wanted to share my thoughts on this issue.

The proposed nuclear reactor in Clinton poses several potential health and safety risks to the citizens of neighboring communities. Even with measures to reduce the amount of radiation allowed into the air, radiation escapes from the plants and pollutes the air in nearby towns.

According to the Radiation and Public Health Project, communities within 50 miles of a nuclear reactor experience an average yearly increase in breast cancer cases of between 14 and 40 percent. The average yearly rate for communities without reactors is one percent. Communities near reactors are also at a higher risk of birth defects in their children and a higher risk of thyroid problems, including hypothyroidism and thyroid cancer.

Furthermore, as a state, we should be moving towards sustainable energy sources, instead of continuing to rely on harmful energy such as nuclear power. Not only are renewable resources safer for our communities and the earth, they are becoming cheaper and easier to access. For example, it will take seven to 10 years to build a nuclear power plant; it would take two years to build a wind farm that could produce the same amount of energy. This energy would be produced cleanly and safely. I encourage Exelon and other power companies in Illinois to begin investing in sustainable energy sources such as wind and solar power.

Due to the environmental and health risks to the citizens in my district, I must oppose efforts to build an additional nuclear reactor in Clinton. Although I commend the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) for holding this meeting, I encourage the NRC to hold additional public meetings so the concerns of the region's citizens may be heard before granting an Early Site Permit to Exelon.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Naomi D. Jakobsson".

Naomi D. Jakobsson
State Representative
103rd District

Chief, Rules and Directives Branch,
Division of Administrative Services,
Office of Administration,
Mailstop T-6D59,
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission,
Washington, D.C. 20555-0001

To whom it may concern,

I am writing to support the ESP application at the Excelon ESP Site (Tac # MC1125). I am a life long resident of Harp Township, a graduate of the University of Illinois, and a farmer for 31 years, Highway Commissioner for Harp Township for 29 years, and am currently serving as the Land Use Chairman for the DeWitt County Board. Yes, I have an interest in the safety and the future possible construction of Unit 2 at the Clinton Power Station. I grew up on the sight of the current power plant and reside about 4 miles from the plant today.

I would like to comment on the draft report for the Excelon ESP Site. On page 2-62 the Cultural Background 2-9.1 line 31 a correction should be made the Methodist Church at Birkbeck has been torn down. Page 4-20 section 4.5.1.3 Roads: I would like to comment that as the Harp Township Highway Commissioner, I would say that the local roads serving the power plant site are adequate and are able to handle the expected traffic. We had 14-foot wide gravel roads that served the area before construction of Unit 1. Many of these roads only had 20 cars per day prior to construction of Unit 1. During the construction the roads were upgraded to 20 ft. asphalt roadways that handled up to 700 cars per day. Currently over-weight loads are brought into the Clinton Power Plant on Harp Township roads because of weight-restricted bridges on Route 54. Page 4-24 section 4.5.3.2 Taxes, I would like to challenge the statement that no new property taxes would be paid during construction. During the construction of Unit 1 assessed value was increased as construction progressed. I would expect the same to happen for new construction unless waived by the local taxing bodies.

I would now like to offer testimony concerning the ESP for the Site. First of all I believe that nuclear power should be a larger part of our energy supply. It is an absolute travesty to waste a finite resource such as natural gas to create electricity. The impact of limited gas supplies and increasing demands has made it financially impossible for low-income families to heat their homes. As a farmer, my fertilizer costs have doubled as the price of precious natural gas has increased.

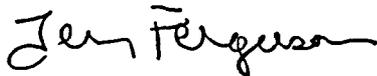
For the people that are concerned about the safety of nuclear power, I ask what alternatives do you want? Lives are lost every year in coal mine accidents, people are killed running into coal trains, natural gas explosions kill people, and the alternative of wind power sounds good until you really need the power on those hot, sultry, humid and windless days in August. We need dependable base load plants to prevent brown outs during the peak demand periods.

Risk is a part of life. For the concerned folks from Bloomington and Champaign, I would offer that having a nuclear plant in Clinton must not be a great concern or these cities would not be the boom towns of downstate Illinois. If you were really threatened by the fact of living 25 miles from a nuclear plant, would you be living where you live? Or do you live where you do because of quality of life, good jobs and adequate power supplies? All of us took a much greater risk in driving to this meeting tonight than in living next to a nuclear power plant. We need to keep things in perspective; we in Illinois did not experience drastic increases in our electricity rates or shortages of power because the utility companies invested in nuclear power 30 years ago. We cannot take the attitude of the NIMBY groups without running the risk of making Illinois another California.

As I stated earlier, I grew up on the sight of the Clinton Power Plant. Upon graduation from the Uof I, I was offered to be the 2nd man on the job for construction but choose to continue farming . I was a part of many hearings and local emergency training programs as construction progressed. I know from experience that the plant is safe. We need to look at the 3-Mile Island incident and understand that because of that man made incident many protective redundancies were built into current and future designs to make them safe.

I could go on for hours expressing my opinion that we should be absolutely looking to nuclear power as our energy source of the future. I hope that we can all agree that the Clinton sight would be a good choice for the next nuclear power facility.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Terry Ferguson".

Terry Ferguson
RR#3 Box 205
Clinton, Il 61727

Presentation to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission

By

**Thomas R. Edmunds
Former Clinton Mayor
April 19, 2005**

Constructing a second reactor (or more) at the Clinton Power Station would be a good idea for several reasons. The area would benefit economically in many different ways. In addition, the reactor would provide a source in a safe and efficient manner for needed electric power.

Obviously, the construction of another reactor would result in many jobs for the construction unions. The area communities would benefit from the travel and relocation of the construction workers. Clinton, which has had its share of bad luck economically the past few years with plant closings, would be a major benefactor. After construction, additional employment would be needed by Amergen. This project would also continue the life of the plant for another significant span of time.

The construction of a new reactor could be done more efficiently at the Clinton Power Station than other plants since quite a bit of preparation for the second unit was done when the first unit was built many years ago. The excavation and foundation work done years ago would save millions of dollars.

Amergen and its parent company, Exelon, have many years of nuclear expertise with many plants. That can be used to plan and build a more efficient, economical and safer plant than what is here today. This unit could be used as a prototype for a new generation of power plants that can eventually replace the aging fossil fuel plants. Once operating, a nuclear plant produces electricity more efficiently and cleaner than a coal-fired plant. Now that the federal government has addressed the waste storage at Yucca Mountain, the most critical open issue when Unit One was built is solved.

In being on the Clinton City Council for 20 years, either as Finance Commissioner or Mayor, I have had several classes in the different aspects of emergency preparedness. I have also participated in all drills since the plant opened up until April, 2003 when I left office. Even with my limited knowledge of plant operations, I have seen a tremendous amount of redundancy in safety and operations systems. As mentioned earlier, Exelon brings a great deal of expertise and talent to the table. They are also not going to want to risk the financial well-being and reputation of their company by building an unsafe and unreliable nuclear facility. The excellent safety record of the company is a matter of public record.

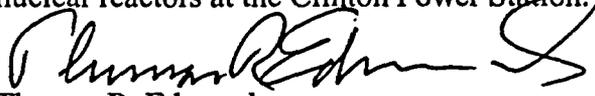
The local governments have also received a side benefit from this planning. DeWitt County has a state-of-the-art emergency operations center. The plan in place, as well as

the warning sirens, can be used for disasters other than nuclear. The training received by the emergency personnel, as well as the drills, has proved to be a huge asset to the community.

Amergen has been a good corporate citizen to Clinton and DeWitt County. Tourism provided by the lake and the marina has become a large industry locally. Donations made by the company and its employees to local charities and organizations have been substantial. Work done by the power plant employees with local churches and organizations has been invaluable. The power plant has provided a good place for local people to work. It has also brought in employees that have now settled in Clinton and call Clinton home. Some of the employees of the plant are the finest you would ever have the privilege to meet.

In addition to jobs created, the additional tax base the second reactor would bring to local governments would be a huge shot in the arm. The power plant property used to pay about 86% of the tax dollars received by the Clinton School District. With the change in the assessment of the plant, the last year of the agreement, the taxes paid will be a small fraction of that percentage. Richland Community College in Decatur, The Warner Library District, the County of DeWitt and other taxing bodies will receive substantial benefits. The end result of this is that the individual taxpayer will have to pay a smaller share of the pie. More importantly, our children will receive more educational opportunities from the resulting income to the schools.

The benefits of building a second reactor at Clinton Power Station are many. In addition to the economic benefits the local area receives, the other benefactors will be all of those electric power users throughout the power grid. We all seem to want to use more and more electric power each day. Nuclear power is a clean and economical source of energy. Amergen and Exelon need an opportunity to start building the new generation of nuclear reactors at the Clinton Power Station.


Thomas R. Edmunds
617 W. Main St.
Clinton, IL 61727



NRC PUBLIC MEETING FEEDBACK

Category

3

Meeting Date: 04/19/2005

Meeting Title: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission's Public Meeting on Environmental Issues Pertaining to the Proposed Early Site Permit (ESP) for the Exelon ESP Site

In order to better serve the public, we need to hear from the meeting participants. Please take a few minutes to fill out this feedback form and return it to NRC.

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COMMENTS OR SUGGESTIONS:

Thank you for answering these questions.

I felt that questions asked during the presentation were not answered to anyone's satisfaction but rather were avoided or redirected. In order to believe that the NRC has developed a careful and informed EIS, I would need their reasoning, their value judgments and quantifying process explained much more clearly.

Continue Comments on the reverse. ↩

OPTIONAL

Name Vera Leopold Organization _____

Telephone No. _____ E-Mail vleopold@iwu.edu Check here if you would like a member of NRC staff to contact you.

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UCS is currently working to encourage responsible stewardship of the global environment and life-sustaining resources; promote energy technologies that are renewable, safe, and cost effective; reform transportation policy; promote sustainable agriculture; and curtail weapons proliferation. An independent nonprofit organization, UCS conducts technical studies and public education, and seeks to influence government policy at the local, state, federal, and international levels.

For information about UCS and our work, visit the UCS site on the World Wide Web at <http://www.ucsusa.org>. Or you may call us at 617-547-5552 or send us an e-mail at ucs@ucsusa.org.

**Union of Concerned Scientists
Two Brattle Square
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April 1997

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WORLD SCIENTISTS' WARNING TO HUMANITY



Union of Concerned Scientists

SELECTED SIGNERS OF THE WARNING

In 1992, the Union of Concerned Scientists sent the World Scientists' Warning for endorsement to all scientists worldwide who had been awarded the Nobel Prize, and to national academy-level scientists in Africa, Canada, China, Europe, India, Japan, Latin America, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Over 1700 scientists, including 104 Nobel laureates—a majority of the living recipients of the Prize in the sciences—signed the Warning. These men and women represent 71 countries, including all of the 19 largest economic powers, all of the 12 most populous nations, 12 countries in Africa, 14 in Asia, 19 in Europe, and 12 in Latin America. Below is a list of some of the scientists who signed the Warning.

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WORLD SCIENTISTS' WARNING TO HUMANITY

INTRODUCTION Human beings and the natural world are on a collision course. Human activities inflict harsh and often irreversible damage on the environment and on critical resources. If not checked, many of our current practices put at serious risk the future that we wish for human society and the plant and animal kingdoms, and may so alter the living world that it will be unable to sustain life in the manner that we know. Fundamental changes are urgent if we are to avoid the collision our present course will bring about.

THE ENVIRONMENT The environment is suffering critical stress:

The Atmosphere Stratospheric ozone depletion threatens us with enhanced ultraviolet radiation at the earth's surface, which can be damaging or lethal to many life forms. Air pollution near ground level, and acid precipitation, are already causing widespread injury to humans, forests, and crops.

Water Resources Heedless exploitation of depletable groundwater supplies endangers food production and other essential human systems. Heavy demands on the world's surface waters have resulted in serious shortages in some 80 countries, containing 40 percent of the world's population. Pollution of rivers, lakes, and groundwater further limits the supply.

Oceans Destructive pressure on the oceans is severe, particularly in the coastal regions which produce most of the world's food fish. The total marine catch is now at or above the estimated maximum sustainable yield. Some fisheries have already shown signs of collapse. Rivers carrying heavy burdens of eroded soil into the seas also carry industrial, municipal, agricultural, and livestock waste—some of it toxic.

Soil Loss of soil productivity, which is causing extensive land abandonment, is a widespread by-product of current practices in agriculture and animal husbandry. Since 1945, 11 percent of the earth's vegetated surface has been degraded—an area larger than India and China combined—and per capita food production in many parts of the world is decreasing.

Forests Tropical rain forests, as well as tropical and temperate dry forests, are being destroyed rapidly. At present rates, some critical forest types will be gone in a few years, and most of the tropical rain forest will be gone before the end of the next century. With them will go large numbers of plant and animal species.

Living Species The irreversible loss of species, which by 2100 may reach one-third of all species now living, is especially serious. We are losing the potential they hold for providing medicinal and other benefits, and the contribution that genetic diversity of life forms gives to the robustness of the world's biological systems and to the astonishing beauty of the earth itself.

Much of this damage is irreversible on a scale of centuries, or permanent. Other processes appear to pose additional threats. Increasing levels of gases in the atmosphere from human activities, including carbon dioxide released from fossil fuel burning and from deforestation, may alter climate on a global scale. Predictions of global warming are still uncertain—with projected effects ranging from tolerable to very severe—but the potential risks are very great.

Our massive tampering with the world's interdependent web of life—coupled with the environmental damage inflicted by deforestation, species loss, and climate change—could trigger widespread adverse effects, including unpredictable collapses of critical biological systems whose interactions and dynamics we only imperfectly understand.

Uncertainty over the extent of these effects cannot excuse complacency or delay in facing the threats.

POPULATION The earth is finite. Its ability to absorb wastes and destructive effluent is finite. Its ability to provide food and energy is finite. Its ability to provide for growing numbers of people is finite. And we are fast approaching many of the earth's limits. Current economic practices which damage the environment, in both developed and underdeveloped nations, cannot be continued without the risk that vital global systems will be damaged beyond repair.

Pressures resulting from unrestrained population growth put demands on the natural world that can overwhelm any efforts to achieve a sustainable future. If we are to halt the destruction of our environment, we must accept limits to that growth. A World Bank estimate indicates that world population will not stabilize at less than 12.4 billion, while the United Nations concludes that the eventual total could reach 14 billion, a near tripling of today's 5.4 billion. But, even at this moment, one



person in five lives in absolute poverty without enough to eat, and one in ten suffers serious malnutrition.

No more than one or a few decades remain before the chance to avert the threats we now confront will be lost and the prospects for humanity immeasurably diminished.

WARNING We the undersigned, senior members of the world's scientific community, hereby warn all humanity of what lies ahead. A great change in our stewardship of the earth and the life on it is required, if vast human misery is to be avoided and our global home on this planet is not to be irretrievably mutilated.

WHAT WE MUST DO Five inextricably linked areas must be addressed simultaneously:

1. We must bring environmentally damaging activities under control to restore and protect the integrity of the earth's systems we depend on. We must, for example, move away from fossil fuels to more benign, inexhaustible energy sources to cut greenhouse-gas emissions and the pollution of our air and water. Priority must be given to the development of energy sources matched to Third World needs—small-scale and relatively easy to implement.

We must halt deforestation, injury to and loss of agricultural land, and the loss of terrestrial and marine plant and animal species.

2. We must manage resources crucial to human welfare more effectively. We must give high priority to efficient use of energy, water, and other materials, including expansion of conservation and recycling.

3. We must stabilize population. This will be possible only if all nations recognize that it requires improved social and economic conditions, and the adoption of effective, voluntary family planning.

4. We must reduce and eventually eliminate poverty.

5. We must ensure sexual equality, and guarantee women control over their own reproductive decisions.

The developed nations are the largest polluters in the world today. They must greatly reduce their overconsumption, if we are to reduce pressures on resources and the global environment. The developed nations have the obligation to provide aid and support to developing nations, because only the developed nations have the financial resources and the technical skills for these tasks.

Acting on this recognition is not altruism, but enlightened self-interest: whether industrialized or not, we all have but one lifeboat. No nation can escape from injury when global biological systems are damaged. No nation can escape from conflicts over increasingly scarce resources. In addition, environmental and economic instabilities will cause mass migrations with incalculable consequences for developed and undeveloped nations alike.

Developing nations must realize that environmental damage is one of the gravest threats they face, and that attempts to blunt it will be overwhelmed if their populations go unchecked. The greatest peril is to become trapped in spirals of environmental decline, poverty, and unrest, leading to social, economic, and environmental collapse.

Success in this global endeavor will require a great reduction in violence and war. Resources now devoted to the preparation and conduct of war—amounting to over \$1 trillion annually—will be badly needed in the new tasks and should be diverted to the new challenges.

A new ethic is required—a new attitude towards discharging our responsibility for caring for ourselves and for the earth. We must recognize the earth's limited capacity to provide for us. We must recognize its fragility. We must no longer allow it to be ravaged. This ethic must motivate a great movement, convincing reluctant leaders and reluctant governments and reluctant peoples themselves to effect the needed changes.

The scientists issuing this warning hope that our message will reach and affect people everywhere. We need the help of many.

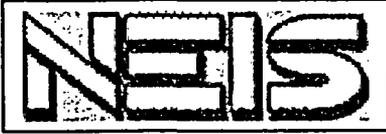
We require the help of the world community of scientists—natural, social, economic, political;

We require the help of the world's business and industrial leaders;

We require the help of the world's religious leaders; and

We require the help of the world's peoples.

We call on all to join us in this task.



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INITIAL STATEMENT FOR THE NRC'S HEARING REGARDING THE EARLY SITE PERMIT FOR THE CLINTON NPS APRIL 19, 2005

David A. Kraft, Director

These remarks are those of David A. Kraft, Director of NEIS. I thank you for the opportunity to present these remarks tonight, and regret that I am not able to present them in person. Additional formal comments will be provided before the May deadline. With the paucity of time allotted I wish to confine my remarks to the issue of "quality assurance" (QA).

In life it is extremely important to be able to distinguish between what is "sufficient," and what is "necessary." For example, we view as "necessary" our participation in this (and future) NRC proceedings about Clinton to preserve our standing in the process. Yet, we must also point out how utterly "insufficient" these hearings are, especially in the context getting out of the box of NRC and nuclear industry mindset, inadequate and illusory regulations, and outright self-fulfilling prophecies. These proceedings simply fail to deal openly and "sufficiently" with issues that the public – not just some distant, generic bureaucrat -- views as important.

The inadequacy of these proceedings on the matters before us ties directly to the issue of "QA." QA is not merely the presence of standards that are both necessary and sufficient to protect the public and the environment. QA also requires the active presence of credible regulators – agents willing to regulate assertively in the public's behalf. In this sense, the well-documented, historic record of NRC's catering to every conceivable whim of the nuclear industry leaves this process without a credible agent; and by extension QA deficient. The safety issues and quality of this process simply can't be assured, given this lack of credibility.

It strains both credulity and patience to believe that this process can be conducted to a fair conclusion, based on the facts and inputs provided in meetings like this, when presided over by an agency with a documented history of:

- Systematically re-writing its public participation process in ways that continuously weaken or make irrelevant public participation in events like this meeting tonight;
- Ignoring or persecuting whistle-blowers -- and members of its own staff with differing professional opinions -- on issues of safety and security, such as resident inspectors at Illinois reactors in the 1980s and in Connecticut in the 1990's, and security experts shortly before and after the 9-11 attacks;
- Ignoring for nearly ten years prior to 9-11 the constant warnings and pleas to improve reactor security from public NGO's like the Nuclear Control Institute and Committee to Bridge the Gap, whose warnings were amply validated on 9/11/01; yet, almost up to that fateful date, promulgating plans to permit the nuclear industry to de facto regulate itself on security issues, in spite of an operational history of failure;
- Pretending to promote balance between the public's right to know and participate in decisions on the one hand, and "security concerns" on the other; yet for the first 30 days after 9-11 doing absolutely nothing to restrict the flow of information on the NRC website, then shutting the whole site down under the guise of "security" just before critical votes in Congress on nuclear issues took place which required access to critical information on the website;

- “cherry-picking” the factual information provided on reactor safety and security issues, and dismissing what doesn’t fit (or worse, outright embarrasses) the prevailing Agency mindset, just as the U.S. Department of Energy has done and continues to do at Yucca Mt., Nevada;
- Violating even its own questionably adequate regulations by approving construction permits for radioactive waste canisters BEFORE approving the actual designs for those canisters; in two cases this resulted in accidents which members of the public warned against, but which NRC dismissed as “unlikely”;
- Continuing to insist that 9-11-like attacks on reactors and spent fuel pools using commercial jetliners are “unrealistic scenarios;” while interrogations of captured al Qaeda operatives have confirmed that reactors were – and presumably are -- indeed considered targets for such attacks; and while professionals at the National Academy of Sciences state an attack would be “certainly no more difficult than the Sept. 11 attacks.”

The list could go on for pages, but we believe the inescapable point has been made – that with this documented track record, NRC is in no position to make “quality assurance” statements about the validity or reliability in this, or any other matter regarding nuclear power, waste or safety.

NRC may retain the legal authority to do so; but it has long-ago forfeited its credibility. It can go through the motions of “following its regulatory mandate” by conducting hearings like this one tonight; but this will not add one iota of legitimacy to either the process or the information promulgated. Its actions belie any claim to legitimate authority. Such authority must be based on the cherished American principles of informed consent and democratic process; the NRC’s actions have eviscerated both, largely to the benefit of the nuclear industry.

So, because it is “necessary” to preserve our standing, NEIS chooses to participate in these hearings run by an agency which has lost any legitimate claim to be believed. While many individuals at NRC – some even in this room – have attempted to do their jobs with the highest standards of operation and integrity in mind, the overall Agency mindset and agenda will thwart such attempts at excellence every time.

You come to our homestate of Illinois tonight to preside over a process that will ultimately have real consequences for real people; we do not view it as another dry “statistical run;” we are not “data;” we’re not interested in satisfying irrelevant or inadequate regulatory requirements. We’re here to address the bottom line as it will affect us. We understand that the consequences debated in this room in certain terrible situations could have survival implications for us all. Understand that from now on, we will respond to this process *with all available effort* in a manner commensurate with its effects on the survival and well being of our people and our communities.

Again regretting my absence tonight, and in the spirit under which NRC operates, if there are any questions, or more detailed discussion about these remarks, please feel free to submit these in writing to NEIS for response by e-mail, prior to the May deadline for comments in this proceeding.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter. Look forward to additional written comments from us.

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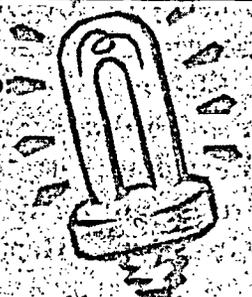
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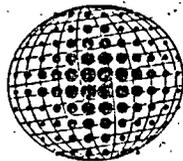
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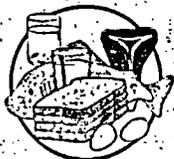
RADIATION FACTS



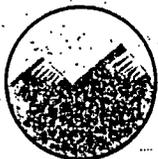
Radiation is around us all the time. It is as much a part of our everyday environment as the light and heat of the sun's rays. Scientists call this *background radiation* and measure it in units called *millirems*.



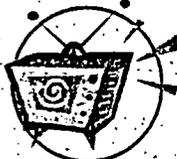
Earth has always been radioactive. In fact, the natural radioactivity in the environment is just about the same today as it was at the beginning of the Neolithic Age, more than 10,000 years ago.



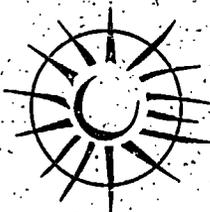
The water we drink, the food we eat, the air we breathe—all contain radioactive elements that occur naturally and always have been on Earth.



People living in Denver (high elevations) get more cosmic radiation from the sun than people in Dallas (low elevations).



Television depends on radiation to form the picture, yet modern sets give off a barely detectable level of radiation.



There are many different kinds of radiation that can be both beneficial and harmful under some circumstances. For example, while none of us would be alive without radiant energy from the sun, excessive exposure can cause skin cancer.

RADIATION FACTS



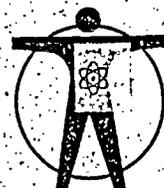
A person traveling on a transcontinental flight at an altitude above 33,000 feet receives about 3 to 5 millirems of radiation per trip. This is more than you would receive if you spent 24 hours a day at the gate house of a nuclear power plant for an entire year.



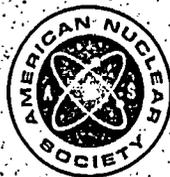
For most people, the biggest single source of man-made radiation exposure is medical tests.



Mother Nature's Reactor! In 1972, scientists found the remains of a natural nuclear reactor located in a uranium mine in Oklo, Gabon, Africa. Evidence shows that a nuclear chain reaction occurred in the mine 1.5 billion years ago.



A portion of each person's annual dose of radiation, about 40 mrem, comes from inside the human body. This results from the decay of naturally occurring radioactive atoms found in such elements as potassium contained in our bodies.



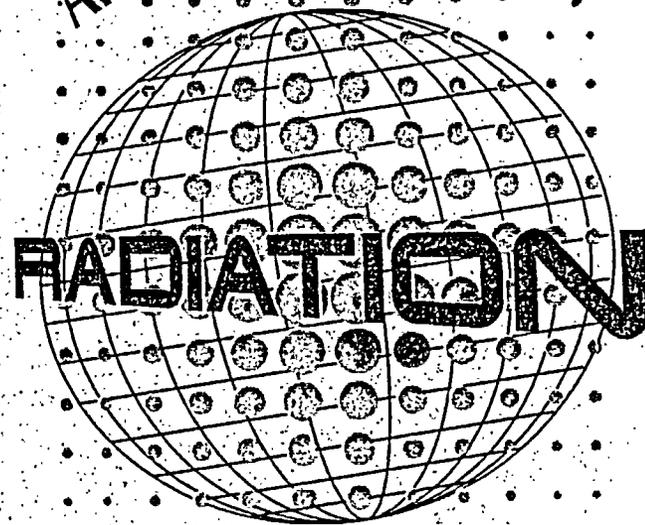
AMERICAN NUCLEAR SOCIETY

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Estimate your personal

annual radiation dose.

Estimate your personal annual radiation dose.

We live in a radioactive world - humans always have. Radiation is part of our natural environment. We are exposed to radiation from materials in the earth itself, from naturally occurring radon in the air, from outer space, and from inside our own bodies (as a result of the food and water we consume). This radiation is measured in units called millirems (mrems). The average dose per person from all sources is about 360 mrems per year. It is not, however, uncommon for any of us to receive far more than that in a given year (largely due to medical procedures we may undergo). International Standards allow exposure to as much as 5,000 mrems a year for those who work with and around radioactive material.

FACTORS	COMMON SOURCES OF RADIATION	YOUR ANNUAL DOSE (MREMS)
WHERE YOU LIVE	Cosmic radiation (from outer space) Exposure depends on your elevation (how much air is above you to block radiation). Amounts are listed in mrem (per year). At sea level.....26 mrem 2-3000 ft.....35 mrem 6-7000 ft.....66 mrem 0 - 1000 ft.....28 3-4000 ft.....41 7-8000 ft.....79 1-2000 ft.....31 4-5000 ft.....47 8-9000 ft.....96 5-6000 ft.....52 [Elevation of cities (in feet): Atlanta 1050; Chicago 595; Dallas 435; Denver 5280; Las Vegas 2000; Minneapolis 815; Pittsburgh 1200; St. Louis 455; Salt Lake City 4400; Spokane 1890.]	_____ mrem
	Terrestrial (from the ground) If you live in a state that borders the Gulf or Atlantic Coasts, add 16 mrem If you live in the Colorado Plateau area (around Denver), add 63 mrem If you live anywhere else in the continental US, add 30 mrem.	_____ mrem
	House Construction If you live in a stone, adobe, brick or concrete building, add 7 mrem	_____ mrem
	Power Plants If you live within 50 miles of a nuclear power plant, add 0.01 mrem If you live within 50 miles of a coal-fired power plant, add 0.03 mrem	_____ mrem
FOOD WATER AIR	Internal Radiation*** From food (Carbon-14 and Potassium-40) & from water (radon dissolved in water) From air (radon)	_____ 40 mrem _____ 200 mrem
HOW YOU LIVE	Weapons test fallout (less than 1)*1 mrem	_____ 1 mrem
	Jet Plane Travel0.5 mrem per hour in the air	_____ mrem
	If you have porcelain crowns or false teeth**0.07 mrem	_____ mrem
	If you wear a luminous wristwatch0.06 mrem	_____ mrem
	If you go through luggage inspection at airport0.002 mrem	_____ mrem
	If you watch TV*1 mrem	_____ mrem
	If you use video display terminal (computer screen)*1 mrem	_____ mrem
	If you have a smoke detector0.008 mrem	_____ mrem
	If you use a gas camping lantern0.2 mrem	_____ mrem
If you wear a plutonium-powered pacemaker100 mrem	_____ mrem	
MEDICAL TESTS	Medical Diagnostic Tests - Number of millirems per procedure X-Rays: Extremity (arm, hand, foot, or leg).....1 Dental.....1 Chest.....6 Pelvis/hip65 Skull/neck..... 20 Barium enema.....405 Upper GI.....245 CAT Scan (head and body).....110 Nuclear Medicine (e.g., thyroid scan).....14	_____ mrem
YOUR ESTIMATED ANNUAL RADIATION DOSE		_____ mrem

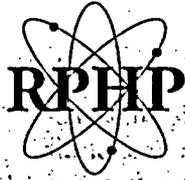
* The value is less than 1, but adding a value of 1 would be reasonable.

** Some of the radiation sources listed in this chart result in an exposure to only part of the body. For example, false teeth or crowns result in a radiation dose to the mouth. The annual dose numbers given here represent the "effective dose" to the whole body.

*** Average values.

Primary sources for this information are: National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements Reports: #92 Public Radiation Exposure from Nuclear Power Generation in the United States (1987); #93 Ionizing Radiation Exposure of the Population of the United States (1987); #94 Exposure of the Population in the United States and Canada from Natural Background Radiation (1987); #95 Radiation Exposure of the U.S. Population from Consumer Products and Miscellaneous Sources, (1987); and #100 Exposure of the U.S. Population from Diagnostic Medical Radiation (1989).





RADIATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH PROJECT

The Baby Teeth Study - "Tooth Fairy Project"

PO Box 60, Unionville, NY 10988

Visit us on-line at <http://www.radiation.org>

The Radiation and Public Health Project's (RPHP) Baby Teeth Study is the first US study to measure radioactivity in those living near nuclear reactors. Once sufficient data is collected, it will evaluate whether this radioactivity raises the risk of cancer.

The RPHP Study grew out of Jay M. Gould's book, *The Enemy Within: The High Cost of Living Near Nuclear Reactors*, which found that women living within 100 miles of nuclear reactors are at greatest risk of dying of breast cancer. (To order a copy of *The Enemy Within* call 800 788-3123)

An earlier study showed that radioactivity in baby teeth rose rapidly due to fallout from above-ground atomic bomb tests in the 1950s and 1960s, a time when childhood cancer rates were also rising. This information was instrumental in the 1963 ban of aboveground bomb tests by the United States and Soviet Union. The federal government withdrew funding for the study in 1970, and no longer collects information on how much radioactivity is entering our bodies.

The Baby Teeth Study measures levels of radioactive Strontium-90 (Sr-90), a cancer-causing chemical released by nuclear reactors. Sr-90 is similar to calcium, and the body deposits it in the bones and teeth. During pregnancy, Sr-90 is transferred from the mother to the fetus and ends up in the baby's teeth and bones at birth.

Please help us by sending RPHP one or more of your child's baby teeth in the enclosed envelope. For more envelopes, call 1-800-582-3716 toll free. Leave your name, address, and phone - and the number of envelopes needed - on the answering machine. We will mail them to you. You can also use the RPHP web site at www.radiation.org to print out the baby teeth questionnaire and mailing instructions.

For this study to be statistically significant, we need at least 5,000 teeth from all parts of the country. So please help by passing this flyer on to your friends. Every tooth is a clue!

For more information about helping to collect teeth, call Joe Mangano at 718 857-9825 or email him at odiejoe@aol.com

What Is Strontium 90 (Sr-90)?

The Baby Teeth Study measures levels of radioactive Strontium-90 (Sr-90), a deadly substance produced only by atomic bombs and nuclear reactors, that is in the baby teeth at the time of birth. Sr-90 is chemically similar to calcium. The body gets fooled and deposits Sr-90 in the bones and teeth where it remains.

Are Tiny Amounts Of Sr-90 Dangerous To Human Health?

Our initial research found that when Sr-90 in baby teeth increased slightly, childhood cancer also increased. Keep in mind that elevated levels of SR-90 are an indication of past exposure to other shorter-lived radionuclides as well as to SR-90. We test for SR-90 because it has a 30-year half-life and thus persists in the body. SR-90 is indeed harmful, but so are the other radioactive elements that have long-since disappeared due to radioactive decay and/or have been deposited in other body organs.

What Else Has The Study Found?

As of January 2001, we have collected over 2400 baby teeth. We found that Sr-90 levels for today's children are in many cases equal to those born in the late 1950s, when the United States and Soviet Union were routinely testing nuclear weapons in the atmosphere. Our results have been published in three peer-reviewed scientific journals.

Can The Sr-90 In Baby Teeth Be From Past Atomic Bomb Tests?

Very little of the Sr-90 in children is decaying fallout from old bomb tests; most is recent emissions from nuclear reactors. After aboveground large-scale bomb tests by the US and USSR ended in 1963, Sr-90 levels in baby teeth declined - but the decline stopped after 1980, mainly due to reactor emissions.

Will I Get The Results Of The Study? Will I Get My Tooth Back?

The laboratory must grind each tooth into a powder, so we cannot return the tooth to you. RPHP cannot report individual Sr-90 results to people sending teeth, but will report average Sr-90 levels by zip code. All individual questionnaire data and results are confidential.

How Can I Protect Myself From Radiation In The Environment?

While Sr-90 in baby teeth may indicate an increased cancer risk, it certainly does not guarantee illness. Moreover, it may be possible to reduce risk through eating a proper diet; taking antioxidants and calcium supplements; drinking water from distilled or reverse osmosis sources; and other healthy lifestyle practices. For individual health questions a physician should be consulted.

How Many Teeth Are Needed And From Where? From What Years?

We need at least 5,000 teeth from all parts of the United States, and would gladly welcome teeth from other countries as well. We need baby teeth from all time-periods, so long as they are actually baby teeth, and you can tell us when and where the tooth donor was born. Other information is useful, but date and place of birth are crucial to the study.

How Can I Make A Contribution To The "Tooth Fairy Project"?

Should you wish to make a financial contribution, note that the Radiation and Public Health Project (RPHP) is a non-profit, 501(c)(3) organization and all contributions are tax deductible to the full extent of the law. Contributions are used solely for the collection, testing and analysis of teeth. Please make checks payable to "RPHP," and mail to:

**RPHP,
PO Box 60
Unionville, NY 10988**

Comments on the Exelon ESP Site Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Public Meeting - April 19, 2005

Provide written comments below during the April 19, 2005 public meeting and they will be entered into the transcript for the meeting. The comments will be treated as if the individual actually spoke at the meeting.

Name: Vera Leopold

Comment:

I am a student at Illinois Wesleyan University and will be attending 11 of 1 at Springfield in the fall. As a resident for some years in the area, I am deeply concerned about the proposed new nuclear reactor in Clinton. Recent research by Dr. Given Harper of my school found that, in 5 out of 6 deer carcasses from the Clinton area, there were levels of strontium-90 (a radioactive, dangerous substance) ^{significantly} ~~much~~ higher than acceptable "background levels." As mammals that breathe the same air and drink the same water as these deer, ~~as~~ the levels of radioactive substances in our bodies are surely rising as a result of exposure to emissions from the currently operating Clinton plant. The increased risk of cancer and genetic ~~disorders~~ malformations, and increased infant mortality rates, ^{as a result of this exposure} ~~are~~ completely unacceptable. As someone who has lost a family ~~member~~ member to cancer, I ~~will not~~ ^{will not} support any increased risk of cancer for the surrounding families and communities, no matter how small. I am also appalled at the lack of foresight on the NRC's part when they judge environmental/health impacts of nuclear power as "small" and not significant. In exchange for a probable 30 years of functioning capacity for this

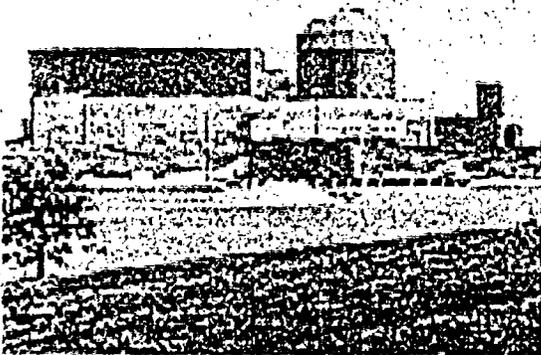
proposed new nuclear plant, it will produce tons of radioactive ~~radio~~ waste that will remain dangerous for thousands of years (and which we have no safe way to dispose of). Calling this technology "clean" and "safe" is utterly ridiculous. Is a few years of increased energy generation worth thousands of years of contamination of our environment? How can anyone claim to be protecting human health by advocating an energy source that produces dangerous waste that will persist far beyond all of our lifetimes? An energy source that increases the risk of childhood cancer and ^{other} personal tragedies? Alternative energy from renewable sources is the solution.

Not ~~yet~~ another nuclear power plant. Wind farms to harness wind energy have no emissions whatsoever once constructed, and no harmful waste. They can even ^{share} land with ~~agricultural~~ agricultural use, because they ^{turbines only} take up 5% of the needed land. Given the agriculture that central Illinois depends on, wind energy has great potential to help meet our energy demands and is less costly, in every sense of the word.

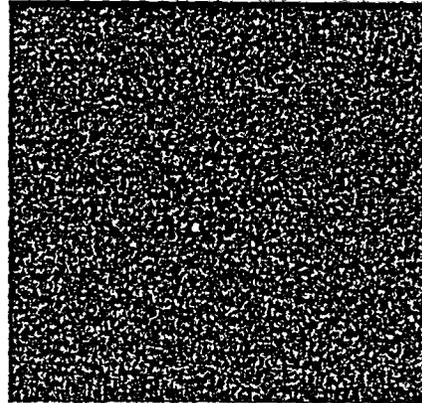
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4. Increase African American participation in the environmental movement.
5. Deliver information and services directly into communities.
6. Clean up neighborhoods by implementing toxics education, energy, water and clean air programs.
7. Include an African American point of view in environmental policy decision-making.
8. Resolve environmental racism and injustice issues through the application of practical environmental solutions.

Clinton Power Station — Yes on the Early Site Permit



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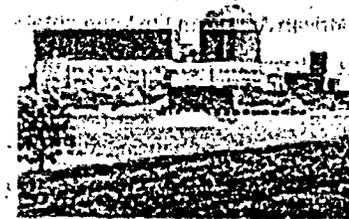


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The African American Environmentalist Association, founded in 1985, is an environmental organization dedicated to protecting the environment, enhancing the human, animal and plant ecologies, promoting the efficient use of natural resources and increasing African American participation in the environmental movement.

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AAEA's main goals are to deliver environmental information and services directly into communities. We work to clean up neighborhoods by implementing toxics education, energy, water and clean air programs. AAEA includes an African American point of view in environmental policy decision-making. We resolve environmental racism and injustice issues through the application of practical environmental solutions. AAEA is one of the nation's oldest African American-led environmental organizations.

Keep America Clean

We welcome all races interested in working for improvements in the African American community. The African American community is as American as apple pie.



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Environmental Risks for the Proposed Exelon Nuclear Power Plant at Clinton, Illinois
Roy C. Treadway
Normal, Illinois

Statement on the Draft Report of Comment: Environmental Impact Statement for an Early Site Permit
(ESP) at the Exelon ESP Site
NUREG-1815
Clinton, Illinois
2005 April 19

The U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission's Draft Report for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed second Clinton nuclear plant is excruciatingly detailed. It invites response. I am Dr. Roy C. Treadway, Professor Emeritus at Illinois State University, a demographer and statistician by training and experience. As a professor at Illinois State University, I made some of the population projections for Illinois used in the EIS document. I am involved with Illinois and national Quaker environmental organizations concerned about the future of the earth.

Because of my interest in population, I first reviewed the section on "Affected Environment" and particularly focused on Section 2.8 on "Socioeconomics" (U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, 2005, 2-38 to 2-61). The basic population projections use the State of Illinois projections based on 1990 populations, which my team produced, with corrections to the 2000 Census. Understandably, these old projections were used because new ones from the 2000 Census were not available when the report was prepared. Preliminary projections from the 2000 census show somewhat different trends in several counties from those used in this report. Exelon has taken the 1990 projections and extrapolated population trends by a ratio method for 2030, 2040, 2050, and 2060; this method does *not* capture the dynamics of population growth. Since the projected populations are presented in the report by zones from the Clinton site, they cannot be checked for reasonableness for a county or township (U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, 2005, 5-39). What the purpose of making projections to 2060, something only the naive would do, is unclear. They are not used to justify demand for electricity in the area surrounding the plant, nor do they consider any impact of additional labor force (which is small) at the proposed plant on the projected future population in the area. I hope the rest of the report on something which is *very important* – the risks to the human population from radioactivity from the plant – is much more carefully and accurately done.

In great detail, the rest of the report examines some of the environmental consequences of building a second nuclear power plant at Clinton. With technical over-precision, it minimizes the risks of a second plant due to radioactive exposure to construction workers, the public, regular workers, and persons living along routes where the waste might travel. If one believes what one reads, all those risks are SMALL. Even risks to normal accidents and severe accidents are expected to be small. For instance, we are told that "the probability of a severe accident without the loss of containment ... is estimated to be [.000000134] per reactor year..." (U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, 2005, 5-67). The report also admits that "radiation[-]protection experts conservatively assume that *any* [italics added] amount of radiation may pose some risk of causing cancer or a severe hereditary effect and that the risk is greater for higher radiation exposures" (U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, 2005, 5-55).

Nothing is to be worried about, according to the report. What the NRC is doing, while admitting risks exist from nuclear power, is to claim those risks are so small that they can be ignored and rejected.

Certainly in everything we do, there are trade offs between risks. This is clear in medicine where we have to chose between the risks of the medicine harming us and the risks of not benefitting from the medicine if we do not use it. In statistics, these errors are called type I and type II errors (Blalock, 1979, 110-112). If nuclear energy really harms people (as the NRC admits), in this report the NRC takes a huge risk (and makes a type II error). The consequences to humans of this error can be catastrophic, as Chernobyl showed. Those of us who oppose nuclear power could be making another error in thinking that nuclear power is not safe (a type I error). For us, however, the consequences of making a mistake to build a nuclear power plant is far greater than of not building one. The fact that a nuclear power plant can raise the risk of cancers and cause other health effects in people means that this site near Clinton is environmentally unsafe.

Another unwarranted assumption of this report is that the radioactive waste will be successfully moved to a geologically secure site someplace else, such as the proposed Yucca Mountain repository in Nevada. This is very unlikely. The Yucca Mountain site is subject to earthquakes and water leakage, is tied up in the courts, and is opposed by the state of Nevada; the data used to justify the site may have been falsified by scientists. Even if it is eventually approved, it is likely to be full of radioactive waste long before the second Clinton plant is operational. Nothing in this report addresses what might happen if the Yucca Mountain repository or an alternative similar site for radioactive waste is not available; this is a serious oversight. The nuclear waste from the second Clinton plant may well have to stay on the Clinton site, perhaps in dry casks. I don't know how safe dry casks are on a year by year basis, but even if the risks are small, they are cumulative over time, year by year. I am absolutely certain that they will crumble, leak, and disintegrate within in the hundreds of thousands years that the highly concentrated radioactive waste containing plutonium-239 and other radioactive elements are deadly to humans, that is, to our descendants.

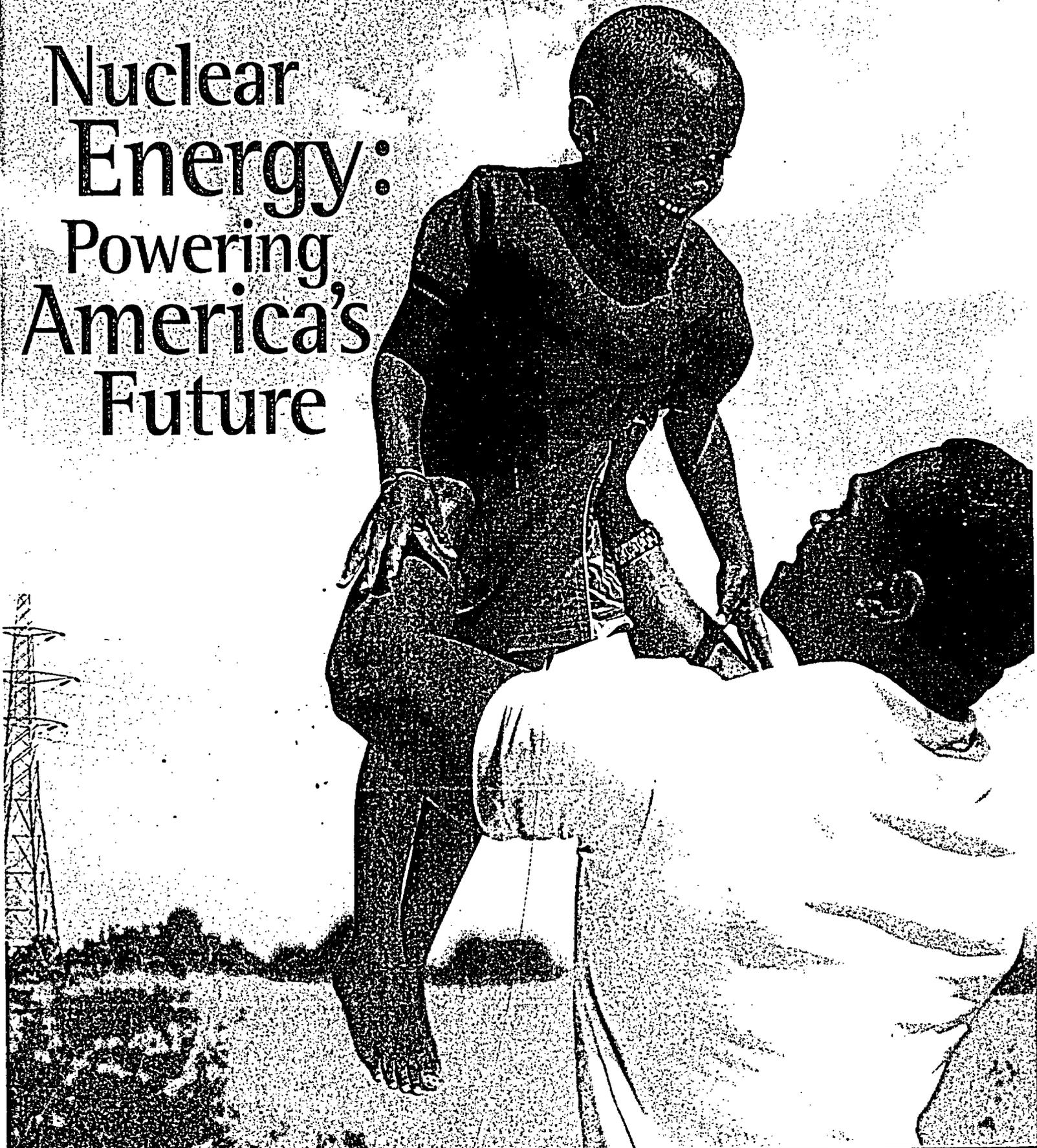
This proposed site will have disastrous long-term environmental impacts. This report should be rejected. Besides conservation, safe and clean alternatives exist to generating needed electricity – such as wind – that should be considered for the Clinton site and this entire area.

References

Blalock, Hubert, Jr. 1979. *Social Statistics: Revised Second Edition*. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation. 2005. *Environmental Statement for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the Exelon ESP Site: Draft Report for Comment*. Washington, DC: U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Roy. C. Treadway, 712 N. School St., Normal, Illinois 61761-1621

Nuclear Energy: Powering America's Future

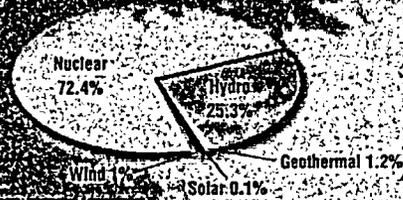


America must increase electricity output to power our economy into the future and to provide energy for an expanding population, with the lowest possible impact on our environment.

Today, approximately 30 percent of America's electricity comes from nuclear energy, hydropower and renewables—sources that do not produce air emissions or greenhouse gases. Nuclear energy represents 72 percent of this non-emitting electricity supply.

Simply maintaining the status quo and holding non-emitting electricity at today's level is an enormous challenge. To meet this goal, even assuming dramatic increases in other non-emitting sources like renewables, the United States would have to build 50,000 megawatts of new nuclear power generating capacity by 2020—a 50 percent increase over today's nuclear capacity.

Nuclear Energy Is America's Largest Source of Emission-Free Electricity



America Needs 50% More Electricity by 2025



The Next Generation

Providing new electricity supply and clean air are dual national imperatives. With new nuclear plants, America can have both. The nuclear energy industry is poised to build new advanced nuclear plants to meet new energy demand.

The U.S. Department of Energy projects the country will need 50 percent more electricity from all sources by 2025—to drive our economy and sustain our quality of life.

America's 103 nuclear power reactors produce more electricity than any other source, except coal. Nuclear energy plays a dramatic role in keeping air emissions low. At the same time, it is the most efficient, most affordable of all expandable electricity options.



Toward the Next Generation of Nuclear Plants

The nuclear energy industry and the federal government are collaborating to realize the benefits of new, advanced-design nuclear plants.

Building a new nuclear plant in today's competitive electricity marketplace is a major commitment. Most of today's nuclear plants were built in the 1970s and early 1980s. At that time, as regulated businesses, electric companies were assured they would recover investments in new power plants through consumer electric rates. Financing new plants at that time was relatively straightforward.

Today's electricity marketplace is radically different. Many companies are operating in a competitive market with no assurance of capital recovery. Also, many of the nuclear plants operating today experienced delays in construction and commercial operation under the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's former licensing process, which increased their costs

New NRC Licensing Process

The certification of a reactor design codifies the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's approval that the design meets its safety standards.

The early site permit gives a company approval for a plant site before a decision is made to build the plant.

The combined construction and operating license (COL) permits the construction and operation of a specific nuclear reactor design at a given site, provided specific acceptance criteria are met.

The federal licensing process provides early public input and resolution of safety issues before plant construction begins.

dramatically and eroded investor confidence.

Over the last 12 years, the industry and the government have taken steps to improve

the regulatory process, construction techniques and plant operating efficiencies. And with the growing importance of the clean-air benefits of nuclear energy, and low and stable operating costs, new nuclear plants are a national necessity once again.

What must America do to ensure that we have enough clean electricity in the future? The answer lies in a proven approach toward developing new energy technologies: government/industry partnership.

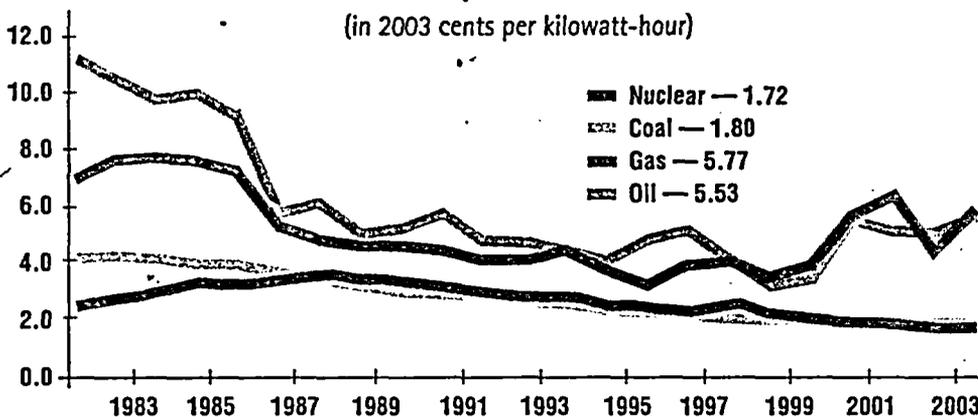
The U.S. government has traditionally provided limited financial assistance for projects vital to the country's infrastructure. This approach has worked to bolster the country's transportation, rural electrification, telecommunications, land and water projects. Lawmakers have also applied it to promote merchant marine modernization and to help the airline industry survive the economic downturn following the terrorist attacks of Sept. 11, 2001.

In fact, government partnering during the early days of nuclear power in the 1950s played an important role in demonstrating that nuclear energy could be commercially viable.

U.S. lawmakers have demonstrated a strong commitment to support new nuclear plant development. They have appropriated initial funds to share costs to demonstrate an entirely revamped federal process for licensing new nuclear plants. They also have signaled their support for continued funding of these efforts into the future.

U.S. Electricity Production Costs

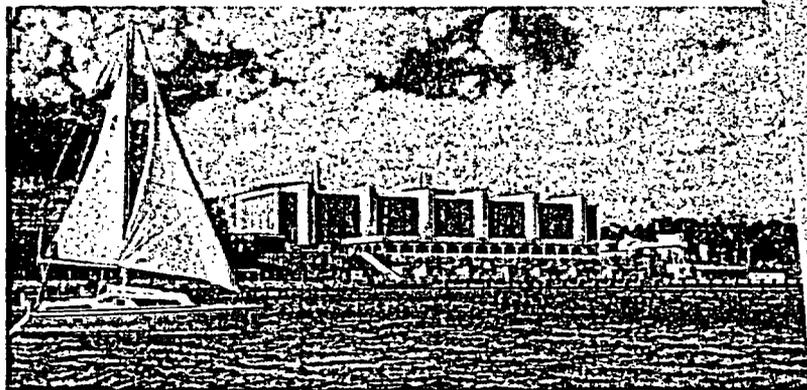
(in 2003 cents per kilowatt-hour)



Source: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission/EUGG

Electricity generated from nuclear plants is the most reliable, affordable baseload electricity source. And unlike other fuel sources, such as natural gas, nuclear energy is not subject to dramatic swings in fuel prices.

The Groundwork Is Laid



How important is the clean-air value of America's nuclear power plants? In 2003, U.S. nuclear power plants prevented the emission of about 3.4 million tons of sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and about 1.2 million tons of nitrogen oxide (NO_x). Sulfur dioxide contributes to acid rain. Nitrogen oxide turns into ozone, which combines with other organic compounds in the air to create urban smog.

To put these numbers in perspective, the requirements imposed by the Clean Air Act reduced SO₂ emissions from the electric power sector between 1990 and 2001 by about 5 million tons and NO_x emissions by about 2 million tons.

The NO_x emissions prevented by U.S. nuclear power plants are equivalent to those from six of 10 cars on the road today.

The carbon emissions prevented by U.S. nuclear power plants are equivalent to the carbon emissions from approximately 130 million passenger cars, 96 percent of the U.S. total. Without nuclear energy, U.S. electric sector emissions of carbon would be approximately 30 percent higher.

New nuclear plants, based on advanced technology, hold additional promise besides low-cost, emission-free electricity production. They also are well-suited for producing hydrogen, a fuel widely recognized for its potential in reducing our dependency on oil in the transportation sector. Nuclear plants can produce commercial quantities of hydrogen economically, without emitting greenhouse gases.

To meet this national need for clean electricity, the nuclear industry is developing advanced nuclear reactor designs and doing other preparatory work necessary to bring new nuclear plants to market.

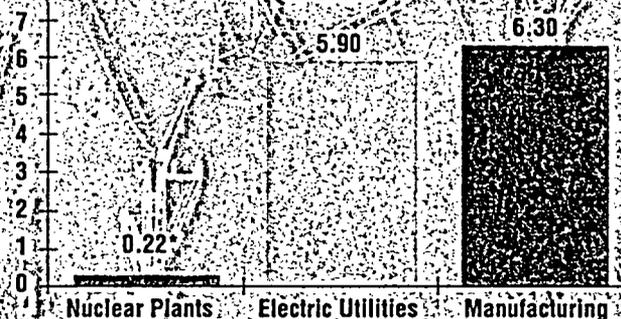
Nuclear energy's value today is well-proven. It is the nation's second largest source of electricity behind coal, powering one of every five homes and businesses. Since 2000, America's 103 commercial nuclear reactors collectively have operated at a 90 percent capacity factor—making them the most efficient power generation plants. By comparison, the average capacity factor for coal plants is 71 percent; 33 percent for wind energy.

In addition, the improved efficiency and power increases in nuclear power plants over the past 10 years have met much of the rising electricity demand nationwide. These increases have been equivalent to adding 19 new 1,000-megawatt plants to the country's electricity grid. A 1,000-megawatt plant would power a city the size of Boston or Seattle.

In view of this value, many power companies are extending the operating periods for nuclear power plants. Approximately three-quarters of the nation's nuclear plants have either renewed their licenses or indicated their intention to do so.

Other fundamental work is moving ahead to manage used nuclear fuel—a byproduct of nuclear plant operations. The president and Congress have approved Yucca Mountain, Nev., as the site for the nation's permanent repository for used nuclear fuel. Work is on track toward licensing this important facility so that it can start receiving used fuel as early as 2010.

Nuclear's Superior Worker Safety Record (2003)

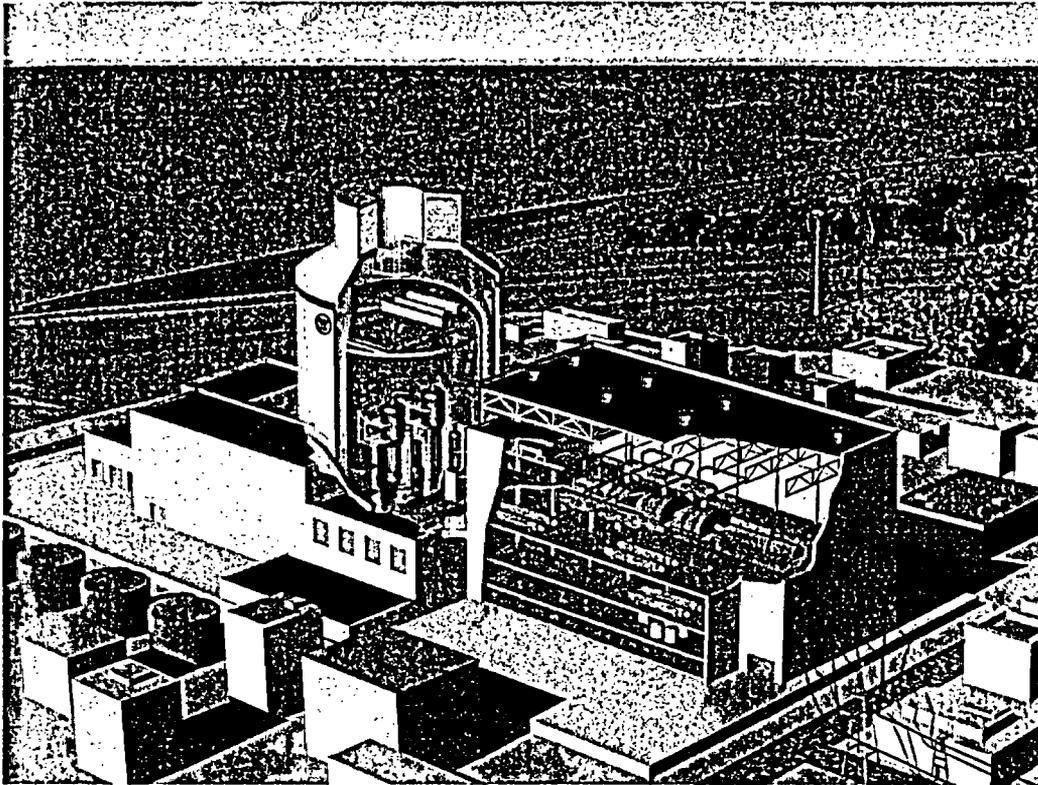


Number of accidents resulting in lost work, restricted work or fatalities per 200,000 work-hours.

Sources: World Association of Nuclear Operators and Bureau of Labor Statistics—Updated January 2005

The safety record of U.S. nuclear power plants is a model for American industry. The lost-time accident rate for workers at the nation's nuclear plants was 0.22 per 200,000 work-hours in 2003. By comparison, the 2003 rate for the U.S. manufacturing sector was 6.3.

The Business of Building New Nuclear Plants



The Westinghouse AP1000 design is one of four advanced reactor designs approved by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

The nuclear energy industry is taking steps today so that companies will be ready to order a new nuclear plant when market conditions justify construction of large power plants. These steps include demonstration of the new licensing process. The second part involves creating the business conditions so that companies can make billion-dollar investments in new plants.

Four new reactor designs have been approved by the NRC, including the General Electric Advanced Boiling Water Reactor, the Westinghouse AP600 and AP1000 reactors, and the Westinghouse/Combustion Engineering System 80+.

Preliminary NRC reviews of other new designs are also proceeding. The Energy

Department is funding research and development on other innovative reactor designs that could be used for a variety of industrial applications—including electricity production, hydrogen production and water desalinization.

Demonstrating the Licensing Process.

Three companies have applied for early site permits, which will allow them to "bank" an approved site for use when they make a decision to build new plants. All three companies are applying for these permits at three existing sites: Dominion Generation's North Anna plant in Virginia, Exelon Generation's Clinton plant in Illinois, and Entergy Operations' Grand Gulf plant in Mississippi.

The Energy Department is providing \$5 million to support all three early site permit applications.

In 2004, the industry took steps toward testing the NRC's combined construction and operating license (COL) process. Assisted by the Energy Department, 16 energy companies, engineering design firms, architect/engineers, construction firms and equipment manufacturers have formed three consortia to demonstrate this part of the licensing process.

A team of companies led by Dominion Generation is demonstrating the COL process for a new reactor at the North Anna plant, focusing on General Electric's Economic Simplified Boiling Water Reactor design.

By 2020, the U.S. will need an estimated 40 percent more energy. Nuclear power must be part of the mix.

—The Chicago Tribune
Oct. 10, 2004

The Tennessee Valley Authority is leading a consortia to conduct a feasibility study at the company's Bellefonte site, where work stopped on two reactors in 1988 and 1995. The TVA consortium is evaluating the General Electric Advanced Boiling Water Reactor.

An 11-company consortium called NuStart Energy Development LLC also is considering the General Electric Economic Simplified Boiling Water Reactor and the Westinghouse Advanced Passive 1000 as the reactor designs for its project.

Creating the Necessary Investment Climate

Construction of large power plants in the United States is a major, capital-intensive endeavor requiring long lead times. Some members of the financial community assign such projects a high level of risk. This is because construction of some nuclear plants now operating caused severe financial impact on the companies that built them—in part owing to project management approaches applied, and in part owing to an unstable, unpredictable regulatory and licensing process. The industry and the federal government are working together to address the perceived risks associated with nuclear plant construction.

This program is a sustained, multi-year undertaking and should include two major components:

- Continued funding of the Department of Energy's Nuclear Power 2010 program. This program, cost-shared between industry and the federal government, would validate the

New Nuclear Power Plants—Clearly Competitive

	Nuclear	Conventional Coal	Gas
No policy assistance	\$47-\$71 per MWh	\$33-\$41 per MWh	\$35-\$45 per MWh
Engineering costs (3 plants); no policy assistance	\$31-\$46 per MWh	\$33-\$41 per MWh	\$35-\$45 per MWh
Limited production and investment tax credit for nuclear	\$25-\$45 per MWh	\$33-\$41 per MWh	\$35-\$45 per MWh

Source: University of Chicago study; MWh=megawatt-hour

Note: Under a greenhouse gas reduction policy, the capital cost of new fossil-fuel plants would increase significantly, according to the University of Chicago study. Coal-fired plants would cost \$83 to \$91 per megawatt-hour (MWh) and gas-fired plants would cost \$58 to \$68 per MWh.

new NRC licensing process and establish a well-defined, predictable and stable process; support detailed design and engineering on advanced reactor designs to provide cost and schedule certainty; and demonstrate the early site permit and COL processes.

- Legislative authority for the financial incentives, policy initiatives and protection against regulatory risks necessary to secure financing for the first few new nuclear plants.

For the first few new nuclear plants, the industry remains concerned about possible regulatory and licensing delays. Therefore, companies considering construction of new nuclear plants are seeking some form of protection against federal licensing delays. Possible mechanisms to contain this risk include federal loan guarantees, direct loans, lines of credit or insurance to secure construction financing for the first few plants.

New nuclear plants will provide Americans with low-cost, safe and reliable electricity and prevent air emissions and greenhouse gases. In addition, new nuclear plants would create thousands of skilled, high-tech jobs—to design and build the plants, manufacture the equipment and fuel, and operate the plants when built.



“ I do think an overall policy of energy cannot dismiss the issue of nuclear power.”



—Alan Greenspan, Federal Reserve Chairman
June 10, 2003

“ By all means, let us use the small input from renewables sensibly, but only one immediately available source does not cause global warming and that is nuclear energy.”



—James Lovelock, world-renowned
environmentalist/scientist
May 23, 2004

“ The strong operating performance of the existing plants demonstrates that production costs for a new nuclear plant should be very competitive.”



—James Asselstine, Managing Director
Lehman Brothers Inc.
March 4, 2004

“ Air-quality problems are not going to be solved unless we expand the use of nuclear power.”



—Norris McDonald, President
African American Environmentalist Association
May 29, 2004

“ Congress must recognize the important role that nuclear energy plays in our nation's economy, our nation's energy independence and security, and our nation's environmental goals.”



—Sen. Mary Landrieu (D-La.)
March 4, 2004

“ Nuclear energy is the only energy that offers us the hope of a reasonable standard of living for every people, prosperous commerce ... clean water and a global climate as Mother Nature intended.”



—Sen. Pete Domenici (R-N.M.)
October 2004



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Spent Nuclear Fuel

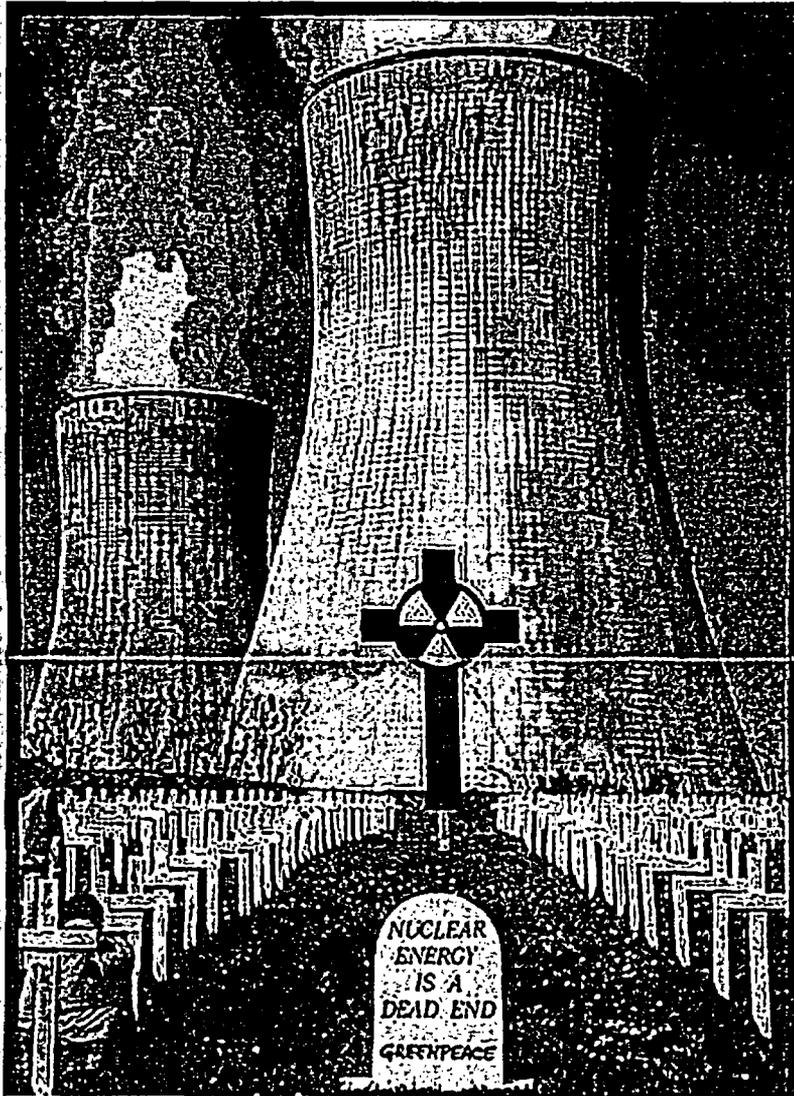
The simulated fuel pellet on this card is made to look like a uranium fuel pellet. Uranium fuel pellets in nuclear reactors undergo nuclear fission to provide heat (energy) that turns water to steam. Steam turbines power generators, which produce electricity.

Uranium pellets are sealed in special metal tubes (fuel rods). The fuel rods are bundled together into a fuel assembly. After a few years in a reactor, the uranium becomes less efficient for producing heat to generate electricity, so the entire spent fuel assembly is taken out of the reactor. When the spent fuel assembly is removed, it is very radioactive.

The current plan is to seal the spent fuel assemblies in carefully designed, durable containers (waste packages). The waste packages would be placed in a monitored geologic repository underground to minimize any possible release of radioactive material.

Spent nuclear fuel would be transported from reactor sites to the repository in specially designed and rigorously tested shipping casks.

Spent fuel from reactors is carefully confined for safety and security.



The Failure of Nuclear Power

By Matt Reeder

Central Illinois is the center of the fight over building the first new American nuclear reactor in decades. Since the accident at Three Mile Island in Pennsylvania in 1979 and the partial meltdown at Chernobyl in Russia in 1986, public opinion in the United States has been soundly against the expansion or even the use of nuclear power. Yet, despite public opposition, the Bush Administration has been firmly in the camp of nuclear energy, promising that a return to the days of reliance on nuclear power will help the American people reduce our reliance on foreign oil. The construction of new nuclear reactors and plants has been ordered as part of such an effort, and one of these new reactors is in your backyard - approximately 25 miles south of Bloomington-Normal, in the town of Clinton. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), the federal body that oversees the construction and operation of the nation's nuclear power stations, is holding a final public hearing on Tuesday, April 19, to hear arguments in support of and in opposition to the construction of a new reactor at the Clinton Power Station. The time is now to stand up and be heard.

The Clinton Nuclear Plant: An Expensive Failure

Originally commissioned in the 1970s and constructed over a span of nearly ten years, the first reactor at the Clinton plant went online in 1986, the same year as the near-meltdown at Chernobyl. Intended to house two reactors, only one was constructed. Current plans would add a second reactor if Exelon Corporation, the plant's owner, is granted an early site permit to construct another reactor. The April 19 hearing is part of the process of obtaining a permit. However, with only one reactor online, the Clinton power station has a history of safety problems and economic woes. In September 1996, only ten years after going online, the Clinton plant was shut down after a malfunctioning recirculating pump leaked 7,000 gallons of radioactive water leaked throughout the reactor area. This was only one of many serious safety problems plaguing the plant; other such problems have been detailed in previous issues of *The Indy* and elsewhere. The plant was closed for over two years, during which time its then-owner Illinois Power was forced to pay \$560,000 in fines. When the plant reopened in 1998, it had a new owner - the Exelon Corporation. Shortly after the plant went back online, the state of Illinois agreed with several power companies to devalue a number of ailing Illinois nuclear facilities, Clinton included. A plant that cost \$4.4 billion to construct was sold for the ridiculously low cost of \$20 million. Granted, the plant had a history of safety problems and had been hemorrhaging money since its inception, producing what the *Chicago Tribune* stated was "the priciest electricity in the Midwest"; however, even given such problems, such a low price is shocking. The devaluations devastated the Clinton economy, ravaging budgets of local schools, the police and fire departments, as well as the city of Clinton and all of DeWitt County. It may seem surprising then to learn that, despite the history of safety problems at the plant, the risk of a terrorist attack, and the adverse effects of the devaluation on Clinton itself, that much of the town is firmly behind Exelon in its drive to construct a second reactor. This can only be

FAILURE OF NUCLEAR continued on page 8

Growing Up in Nuclear Illinois

By Geoff Ower

Most of my life I lived about a mile away from the Zion nuclear station. My childhood story is not unique - tens of millions of Americans live in close proximity to nuclear reactors across the country. Eight percent of the U.S. population lives within 50 miles of the Indian Point nuclear plant near New York City, and that is just one nuclear plant out of 103 that are still operational. Illinois residents in particular are likely to live near a nuclear reactor since we have the most of any state.

Growing up, I didn't think much of the nuclear power plant - it was just an interesting and mysterious part of the background scenery of my neighborhood in Zion. Occasionally when something went wrong at the power plant, the roaring sound of hot steam being released from the building could be heard through the woods from across the lakeside marsh.

I attended East Elementary School - home of the Eagles - from kindergarten through sixth grade, which is also located about a mile from the nuclear plant. The nuclear

power plant was seldom mentioned at school, despite its dangerous proximity and the fact that it consistently held one of the worst safety records in the nation.

The most information that I remember hearing about the nuclear plant was in sixth grade when my teacher was lecturing us about the importance of social studies. In his lecture he mentioned that the Zion nuclear power plant was a potential terrorist target, since you can stand on the beach near the reactor on a clear day and see the Chicago skyline over Lake Michigan. This was actually a very startling surprise for my classmates and me - suddenly social studies had taken on a completely new meaning.

Are Our Schools Safe?

Today terrorism is a much more realistic threat than it was 10 years ago. Based on my experiences in elementary school, I would say that our schools were not very well prepared for an emergency evacuation. At East Elementary, we had the usual fire and tornado drills - once we even had an earthquake drill - but we never had any evacuation

GROWING UP IN NUCLEAR ILLINOIS continued on page 8

Exelon wants to build a nuclear reactor in your backyard. Think this is a bad idea? Want to speak out against it?

JOIN US IN ATTENDING A PUBLIC HEARING ON BUILDING A NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR IN NEIGHBORING CLINTON!

WHAT: Public hearing to discuss the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for a new (second) nuclear reactor in Clinton, Illinois, roughly 25 miles south of Bloomington-Normal

WHO: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, members of the public, and most importantly YOU

WHEN: Tuesday, April 19, 7-10pm

WHERE: Vespasian Warner Public Library, 310 N. Quincy St., Clinton, IL (just 30 minutes south on Main Street)

WHY: To speak out against the construction of a new nuclear reactor right here in central Illinois!

For more information, contact the Student Environmental Action Coalition, a registered student organization at ISU. Informational meetings on the Clinton nuclear facility and the proposed second reactor are held EVERY Thursday at 8pm in Stevenson 121. All are welcome to stop by and visit with us, learn, join us, but if you can't make it, talk to Amy at 454-9229 or email her at alburge@isui.edu for more information. Transportation is available, but please contact us as soon as possible to arrange a ride.

CHATTERBOX

Bergman Pollutes the Debate

Trustee Jay Bergman decided to celebrate Civic Engagement Month by denouncing the Student Environmental Action Coalition's campaign against him, Bergman declared. "They are so far to the left they make Jane Fonda look like Ronald Reagan." (Actually, Jane Fonda isn't all that far from Ronald Reagan. Fonda, who was most famous for her exercise videos, became a born-again Christian, married media mogul Ted Turner, and recently apologized for her crime of laughing in North Vietnam.) Bergman's reappointment to the ISU Board of Trustees is being held up until his company deals with its environmental fines. You can sign a petition to call for removing the polluter from the Board at <http://seac.pabn.org>.

Moore Controversy

The election may be over, but there are still some people who can't over the fact that people on a college campus dared to criticize George W. Bush. Republican activist David Horowitz is threatening to sue colleges that allowed Michael Moore to speak on campus, claiming that by inviting a political speaker to campus they violated rules for non-profit institutions. Horowitz wasn't the only one try to ban Moore. Filmmaker Steven Greenstreet will be at ISU on Fri. April 15 at 7pm in Stevenson 101 for a free showing of his documentary about the controversy over Moore's visit to a Utah college last fall.

The Drug Police

Piss in a cup before you join the Math Team. That's message some state legislators want to send to high school students with a proposed Illinois law to require all participants in extracurricular activities to take drug tests. Yes, you never can tell when the members of the Chess Club might be taking performance-enhancing drugs. Of course, drugs aren't the only potential evil for students. Why not ban students who get speeding tickets from participating? State legislators, strangely enough, do not have to take drug tests, even when they come up with dopey ideas.

Apology to Matt Hale

Now that white supremacist Matt Hale is moving back to central Illinois to serve a 40-year term for soliciting murder, we at the Indy would like to profusely apologize to him for suggesting that he might have inspired the Lefkow murders, when it was really just a random lunatic. We're very sorry, Matt. We're sorry that you're a criminal, we're sorry that you inspired a racist mass murderer, and we're sorry you spread hatred and evil all around the land.

A President Speaks Out

The most surprising part of Bergman's attack on SEAC was the fact that President Al Bowman criticized Bergman for the harshness of his attack. It is rare for any president to stand up publicly against a trustee, and it shows that Bowman isn't afraid to speak his mind. Or, it could just indicate that Bowman thinks Bergman won't be one of his bosses on the Board for very much longer.

Christians' Sue ISU

Southern Illinois University is being sued by the Christian Legal Society because they want to demand formal recognition for their organization and its ban on gay and lesbian members. Of course, these evangelical perverts have rights, too. But that doesn't include the right to be recognized as a legitimate organization by a public university, and eligible for subsidies from the gay students they ban from their group.



To the Indy:

Weller Ignores Opposition to CAFTA in Guatemala and Kankakee

One would think that a United States Congressman would be concerned about what goes on in his home away from home in Guatemala. On March 30, I tried to speak with Congressman Jerry Weller regarding NAFTA's expansion, CAFTA, he wasn't at all willing to listen. He didn't want to talk about the effect the new trade agreement could have on American workers, or how the pharmaceutical industry was sure to profit at the expense of poor people, or the protesters that were killed by the Guatemalan security forces on March 18th. He denied that the trade agreement had ANYTHING to do with the American sugar industry. Ask the sugar industry in the southern US states what they have to say about that, and you will find he out and out LIED. You see, Jerry Weller does not want his 11th District voters to know that he's on record being so concerned about the 100,000 textile workers in Central America whose jobs went to Singapore, while ignoring the fact that over 100,000 Americans working in the sugar industry could lose their jobs here. And he sure doesn't want to talk about the loss of jobs in the Carolinas here that the trade agreement may cause. Oh, and the 25,000 Guatemalan protesters, well according to Congressman Weller, they got shot because they were carrying machetes and throwing feces. Now isn't a machete to a person in Central America, as an AK-47 to an Iraqi? I guess that's why the Central America Free Trade Agreement doesn't have any worker protection clauses, because down there, human rights violations are just part of life. And greedy businessmen see a way to make a quick buck.

Monica Schrack

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I'm Your Huckelberry

Exelon's Dirty Money

Many of these numbers speak for themselves. Exelon, like Enron and countless others, carries favor from politicians by handing out significant campaign largesse. Nowhere is more money handed out than in Illinois, where Exelon is based.

In 2004, Exelon gave money to 16 of 19 congresspeople from Illinois. All but one of them won re-election. This isn't coincidence; not only does incumbency provide a huge advantage in terms of name recognition, it all means that companies like Exelon will line up to fork over huge amounts of cash to you because not only can they help you get reelected, but you can already do big favors for them.



Exelon.

Exelon Contributions to Federal Candidate PACs in Illinois, 2003-2004 (at least \$1,000)

Jack Ryan (R) - Senate Candidate (dropped out)	\$10,000
Bobby Rush (D) - Congressman (re-elected)	\$10,000
Jerry Cosello (D) - Congressman (re-elected)	\$10,000
Barack Obama (D) - Senate Candidate (won)	\$10,000
Philip Crane (R) - Congressman (lost re-election)	\$10,000
Danny Davis (D) - Congressman (re-elected)	\$10,000
Rahm Emanuel (D) - Congressman (re-elected)	\$10,000
John Shimkus (R) - Congressman (re-elected)	\$9,999
William Lipinski (D) - Congressman (re-elected)	\$8,000
Jerry Weller (R) - Congressman (re-elected)	\$8,000
Tim Johnson (R) - Congressman (re-elected)	\$7,000
Ray LaHood (R) - Congressman (re-elected)	\$6,000
Donald Manzullo (R) - Congressman (re-elected)	\$6,000
Ludy Biggart (R) - Congressman (re-elected)	\$6,000
Dennis Hastert (R) - Congressman (re-elected)	\$5,000
Daniel Hynes (D) - Senate Candidate (lost in primary)	\$5,000
Mark Steven Kirk (R) - Congressman (re-elected)	\$5,000
Leslie Jackson, Jr. (D) - Congressman (re-elected)	\$5,000
Henry Hyde (R) - Congressman (re-elected)	\$5,000
Suzanne Kauchensberger (R) - Senate candidate (lost in primary)	\$1,000
Total to Democrats	\$66,500
Total to Republicans	\$73,999

In many ways, the non-federal money is a lot more appalling. Illinois has no limits on contributions, and the money appears to flow a lot more freely. Exelon gave about half as much to non-federal committees in Illinois as to all federal committees. It should be stressed that only one of the candidates on the following list who ran in 2004 was not elected. It should additionally be stressed that these numbers only date back to 2003, so candidates gearing up for statewide runs in 2006 - who tend to receive a lot more money - will not have received their "gifts" yet.

Exelon Contributions to Non-Federal Illinois PACs, 2003-Current (at least \$2,000)

Emill Jones (D) - Senate Majority Leader	\$46,000
Tom Cross (R) - State Minority Leader	\$33,500
Michael Madigan (D) - Speaker of the House, Illinois Democratic Party Chair	\$30,000
Republican State Senate Campaign Committee (R)	\$25,400
Frank Watson (R) - Senate Minority Leader	\$20,000
Illinois Senate (D) - State Representative	\$20,000
Rod Blagojevich (D) - Governor	\$17,750
House Republican Organization (R)	\$15,000
Democratic Party of Illinois (D)	\$15,000
IBEW Local Union No. 15 PAC (N)	\$11,650
Steven Pauscherberger (R) - State Senator	\$8,900
James F. Clyburne, Jr. (D) - State Senator	\$8,000
Lee Daniels (R) - State Representative	\$8,000
Brent Hassert (R) - State Representative	\$7,050
Illinois Republican Party (R)	\$7,000
Tom Holbrook (D) - State Representative	\$4,050
Rickey Hendon (D) - State Senator	\$3,800
DuPage County Republican Central Committee (R)	\$3,600
Burton Natrus (D) - Chicago Alderman	\$3,000
Denny Jacobs (D) - State Senator	\$3,000
The Burnham Committee (N)	\$3,000
Richard M. Daley (D) - Mayor of Chicago	\$3,000
Steve Davis (D) - State Representative	\$2,800
Robert Shaw (D) - Cook County Board of Review Commissioner	\$2,800
Deborah Graber (D) - State Representative	\$2,700
Kurt Granberg (D) - State Representative	\$2,600
Angelo "Skip" Saviano (R) - State Representative	\$2,500
John Stroger (D) - Cook County Board Chair	\$2,500
Dorothy Brown (D) - Cook County Circuit Clerk	\$2,500
Todd Sieber (D) - State Representative	\$2,400
Debbie Halvorson (D) - State Representative	\$2,300
Jim Sacia (R) - State Representative	\$2,200
Arthur L. Turner (D) - State Representative	\$2,100
William Delgado (D) - State Representative	\$2,050
Dan Ruffert (R) - State Senator	\$2,000
James M. Houlihan (D) - Cook County Assessor	\$2,000
Virginia A. Ruggal (D) - Chicago Alderwoman	\$2,000
Total to Democrats	\$179,200
Total to Republicans	\$140,300
Total to Other Committees	\$146,730

Another 187 committees received at least \$200. 46 of those received at least \$1,000. We simply don't have room to list them all here. The total of all itemized contributions from Exelon to Illinois committees during this period was \$465,553.50.

Exelon has directly pumped over \$600,000 into the coffers of campaigns or other PACs just in Illinois since January 1, 2003. Why should the people of Illinois believe that their elected officials would act in their best interests instead of Exelon's?

This is an aggressive, greedy corporation that does everything in their power to get their nuclear plants devalued so they can get away with paying a fraction of the taxes, and turns around and kicks literally tens of thousands of dollars into the campaign coffers of the people who are in a position to let them get away with it.

Why, precisely, should we trust anything they have to say about safety?

Jay Bergman: God?

By Phil Huckelberry

Back on February 16, this little newspaper published a couple of articles about Jay Bergman, president and owner of Petco Petroleum Corp. and trustee at ISU. The quick summary: Bergman's seat on the ISU Board of Trustees is up, and the governor's office is holding off on reappointment because of existing legal issues due to environmental transgressions in Fayette County. The *Indy* followed up and found that Petco had a long history of environmental and occupational safety problems, mirroring investigative work done by the *Pantagraph*.

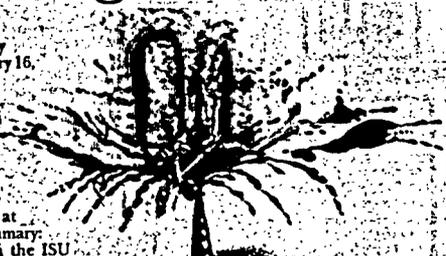
In reaction to these findings, ISU's Student Environmental Action Coalition, (SEAC) decided to pursue a petition drive aimed at convincing Governor Blagojevich not to reappoint Bergman to the board. Groups getting on board SEAC's drive included the ISU Campus Greens and the McLean County Green Party (full disclosure: I'm the Chair of the county Green Party, and have encouraged SEAC to push this matter.)

This past week, a couple of press releases went out, and SEAC held a press conference on Friday to address the Bergman issue. The *Pantagraph* - which originally broke the story - ran an article on Friday, April 8, and then again on Saturday, April 9, followed by a Sunday, April 10 column from Kurt Erickson, their Springfield correspondent who originally broke the story.

The media blitz was brought on largely because of the absurd way Bergman himself has handled the matter. In the April 8 story, Bergman told Erickson, "From what I understand, they [SEAC] are so far to the left they make Jane Fonda look like Ronald Reagan. Their concern is to promote a radical, leftist agenda. I just happen to be their target this semester." Bergman also added, "This is not that big a deal except maybe in the minds of some students," apparently forgetting for the moment that it's also a big deal to the Illinois Attorney General Lisa Madigan's office and also Governor Blagojevich's office.

Before the SEAC press conference even took place, ISU President Al Bowman released a press statement defending SEAC and criticizing Bergman. In his statement, Bowman said, "Educating and encouraging students to become passionate about their beliefs and values is an important part of the Illinois State University experience. Student civic engagement is also central to our institution's participation in the American Democracy Project, and I support SEAC and all groups that put their beliefs into action."

Friday's *Pantagraph* article was put on page three, but Saturday's story on Bowman's statement was elevated to the front page. As a trustee, Bergman is technically Bowman's boss, so such a public rebuke is very unusual. Several faculty members and administrators were



ISU trustee Jay Bergman

incensed at Bergman's comments and there is even talk at this point of the Faculty Senate taking a formal position against Bergman's reappointment.

One oddity of the whole thing was Bergman's comment in Friday's *Pantagraph* article that "it's cheaper to settle than to fight it." Erickson clarified Bergman's comment in his Sunday column, referring to the January *Pantagraph* article where Bergman called the Fayette County incident "an act of God."

Bergman has maintained throughout that things like spills just happen - it's part of the oil business. But the evidence against Petco bears out that many of these incidents were anything but "acts of God" - certainly God did not tell Petco Petroleum not to install automatic shut-off valves... unless, of course, Bergman was referring to himself.

Jay Bergman has clearly been a successful businessman and there is no question that he has shared his success with ISU (and some politicians.) But Bergman is clearly not very media-savvy. By attacking SEAC, he managed to elevate the story to a much more significant problem for Rod Blagojevich. Nevermind that SEAC's track record has been anything but radical - a trustee is in no position to criticize students for exercising their freedoms of speech and association, especially when that trustee is in hot legal water. Even if Blagojevich was somehow willing to give Bergman a pass for his many environmental transgressions, it would be even harder to imagine a free pass for such unprofessional behavior unbefitting a person in such a leadership position.

Now, more than ever, SEAC needs the greater ISU community to come out and affirmatively state that Jay Bergman has got to go. The online version of the petition is available at <http://seac.pabn.org>, or SEAC members can be easily found wandering the streets of downtown Normal. Just look for the people making Jane Fonda look like Ronald Reagan.



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Two special events in celebration and observance of
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KATE BORNSTEIN GENDER THEORIST AND PUBLISHED AUTHOR

Speaking on Gender Issues in Today's Society

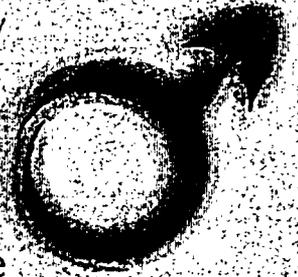
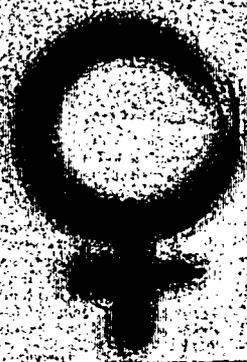
Wednesday, April 13th

Doors open at 7pm

Event starts at 7:30pm

Braden Auditorium

Illinois State University



This event is FREE to everyone

ISU PRIDE'S 6TH ANNUAL CHARITY DRAG SHOW

Special Guest MC
Krystal Knight

Saturday, April 16th

Doors open at 7pm

Show starts at 7:30pm

Bone Student Center Ballroom

Illinois State University

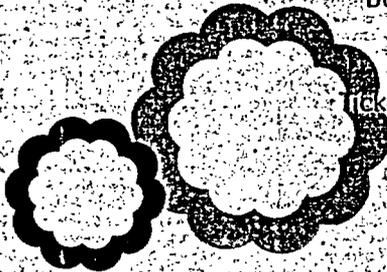
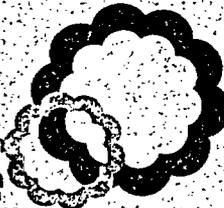
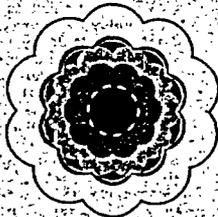
Tickets: Students \$3 All Others \$5

Proceeds will go to the



GLBT

Support Fund



If you need special accommodations to fully participate in the program/event, please contact
PRIDE at (309) 438-2429 or at www.isupride.org.
Please allow sufficient time to arrange accommodations.

www.isupride.org

INDY CALENDAR 4.13.05-04.20.05

Got a calendar listing? Email the info to: indynews@hotmail.com

Wed. 13

8:00 a.m. Organ Donation Awareness Day Quad
10:30 a.m. Death Penalty Abolition Lobby Day in Springfield. Training at Grace Lutheran Church, 714 E. Capitol Ave.
12:00 p.m. International Studies Seminar Series: "Giorgio de Chirico's Portrait of Guillaume Apollinaire" STV 401
12:00-1:00 p.m. Caterpillar protest. Main & Adams. Peoria.
3:00 p.m. Images of Muslims on Television Today. Fell Hall North Lobby.
5:30 p.m. Shawnee Conference Room 10th Year Anniversary Wilkins Hall
Shawnee Conference Room. <http://www.uslsiu.edu/> Free.
7:00 p.m. Relay for Life Open Pic, the Coffeehouse, Normal.
7:00 p.m. ACLU forum, "The Freedom of Information Act: How Well Does It Work in 2005?" Normal Public Library basement.
7:30 p.m. The Secret Garden, a family musical. Center For the Performing Arts. \$12 Students/ seniors \$9. Also April 14-16.
7:30 p.m. Kate Bornstein: Transgender Gender Theorist. Braden Auditorium. Free.
8:00 p.m. "A Bold Stroke for a Wife." IWU McPherson Theatre. Also April 14-16, 2pm April 17. 658-3232.
8:00 p.m. Mobilizing Activists and Students for Hemp meeting. STV 211.
8:00 p.m. Maria Soblein, piano recital. Center For the Performing Arts. \$6, \$4 Students/seniors \$4.
8:30 p.m. ISU Cinema Society: Child Bride and Barzerki or Circus of Terror STV 101. Free.

Hours: 14

11:00 a.m. Paul Bell "Looking at Tomorrow's Media Today." Fell Hall North Lobby.

4:00 p.m. Stress Management Workshop STV 133
4:00 p.m. Michael Willig, National Science Foundation. Moulton Room 214
5:45 p.m. ISU Amnesty International meeting, SSB 3rd floor.
6:30-8:30 p.m. Agriculture & Rural Issues. Democratic Party Symposium. Laborers Union Local #362 Hall. 2012 Fox Creek Road, in SW Bloomington.
7:00 p.m. Kara Kulpa, singer/songwriter, the Coffeehouse.
7:00 p.m. Students Against Drunk Driving Reception. Bone Student Center. Circus Room.
7:00 p.m. "The Sea Inside" (14-17) also showing at 4pm on Sat.) Normal Theater. \$5. \$4 students
7:00 p.m. Bad Science Movie Night Moulton 214.
7:00 p.m. Sue Macy, "Milkshakes are a Fantastic Substitute for Beer and Other Lessons Learned." Bone Student Center Old Main. Free.
7:00 p.m. Global Review. Askin-Colby basement.
7:30 p.m. Russian Dressing Heardand Theatre production of Chekhov short story adaptations by Jared Brown: 7:30 p.m. April 14-16, 22-23 and 29-30, and 2 p.m. April 24; Heardand Theatre Company. (One Normal Plaza, Normal. \$12: seniors, \$10; students, \$6. 452-8709.
8:00 p.m. Somerset Quintet. Kemp Recital Hall. Free.
8:00 p.m. Symphonic Winds Concert, Westbrook Auditorium, Presser Hall (IWU). Free.

Hours: 15

12:00 p.m. Physics Informal Seminar. Moulton 215.
8:00-10:30 p.m. Play free video games. Bone Student Center Ballroom.
7:00 p.m. Myk Martello, Acoustic Rock, The

Coffeehouse. 7:00 p.m. ISU Cinema Society: This Divided State, with filmmaker Steven Greenstreet. STV 101. Free.
7:00 p.m. ISU Gamma Phi Circus Student performs in various circus acts April 15-16. ISU Redbird Arena. Adults, \$8 advance and \$10 at door; ages 5-12, \$6 advance and \$8 at door; ages 4 and under, free. 438-5444.
7:00 p.m. Money Talks and Paper Weights - Dessert theater presentation of original one-act play, Eastview Christian Church, 1500 N. Airport Road, Normal. \$5. 451-5001.
7:30 p.m. Jazz Lab Band Concert, Westbrook Auditorium, Presser Hall (IWU). Free.
7:30 p.m. The Shape of Things by Neil LaBute (directed by Andy Hanback). University Galleries, CVA 110. Free.
7:30 p.m. Stargazer, ISU Planetarium, Feimley Annex 167. \$3. ISU students \$2.
8:00 p.m. Guest Artist Series, Kirkland Trio, Kemp Recital Hall. Free.
8:00 p.m. Ingram Hill, a Memphis band, and Michael Tolcher, singer-songwriter, IWU Hansen Student Center. \$10. IWU students Free.

Hours: 16

IWU John Wesley Powell Student Research Conference. see <http://www.iwu.edu/wjpr/>
8:45 a.m. Study Abroad Orientation. STV 101
10:00 a.m. Service Splash Saturday. The Quad.
12:00-7:00 p.m. Springfest. Free food, and endless bands, concluding with Blessed Union of Souls. Visit the Indy table, too. ISU Quad. Free.
1:00 p.m. "Fashion and Fantasy: Dress at the Kentucky Derby." McLean County Museum of History, 200 N. Main, Bloomington. \$2; members, free. 827-0428.
1:00-4:00 p.m. Sibling

Weekend Carnival, "Welcome to Candy Land" Bowling and Billiards Activity Room. Face painting, balloon animals, games and prizes. Free.
8:00-8:00 p.m. ISU Thai Night. University Height Church of God, 211 S. Grove, Normal.
7:30 p.m. 6th Annual PRUDE Drag Show. Bone Student Center Ballroom. \$5, students \$3.
7:30 p.m. Wind Ensemble Concert, 60th Anniversary Tribute to the Veterans of WWII, Westbrook Auditorium, Presser Hall (IWU). Free.
8:00 p.m. Tourette Syndrome Benefit Concert, Braden Auditorium, \$5.
8:00 p.m. ISU Symphony Orchestra: Music of the Superheroes, Holiday Inn, Normal. \$12.
11:50 p.m. Theatre of Ted, Centennial East 116. Free.

Hours: 17

8:00 p.m. Spring Choral Concert, Westbrook Auditorium, Presser Hall. Free.
7:00 p.m. International Film Series: Blind Shaft, in Mandarin with English subtitles, Beckman Auditorium, Ames Library (IWU). Free.
7:00 p.m. Choral Collage, Center For the Performing Arts. \$10. Students/Seniors: \$7.
8:00 p.m. Indy meeting, the Coffeehouse in Normal. indynews@hotmail.com.

Hours: 18

10:00 a.m. & 1 p.m. Coyote Tales, Braden Auditorium \$5.
4:00 p.m. Stress Management Workshop, STV 133
7:00 p.m. ISU Earth Day: Ed Miller, Illinois Clean Energy Communities Foundation, on renewable fuels. Bone Student Center Old Main Room.
7:00 p.m. A Boy, A Girl, and A Virus: An HIV Love Story. Bone Student Center Ballroom. Free.
8:00 p.m. Chamber Winds, Kemp Recital Hall. Free.

Hours: 19

11:00 a.m. Wellness Program: Nutri-Fest, Bone Student Center Circus Room.
5:00 p.m. ISU Innocence Project meeting, Fell 39.
7:00 p.m. Clinton Nuclear Plant hearing, Clinton, IL. <http://www.clinton.nonenwukes.org/>
7:00 p.m. Pi Sigma Epsilon/Professional Sales Institute Industry Panel, CVA 151
8:00 p.m. ISU Double Bass Ensemble, Kemp Recital Hall. Free.
8:00 p.m. Improv Mafia, CVA 147. Free.
8:00 p.m. Faculty Brass Quintet, Center for the Performing Arts. \$6. Students/ Seniors \$4.
9:00 p.m. Student Peace Action Network meeting, STV 120.

Hours: 20

9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. National Day of Silence against anti-GLBT bias, ISU Quad.
12:00 p.m. Socialization of TAs and Future Faculty to the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning, Instructional Technology and Development Center 103B.
12:00 p.m. International Studies Seminar Series: Bolivia. STV 401. Free pizza!
12:00 p.m. Dominic Molon (curator at the Museum of Contemporary Art Chicago) lecture, University Galleries, CVA 110.
1:00 p.m. Civil Service and Administrative Professional Awards Ceremony, Bone Student Center Ballroom.
7:00 p.m. Freshman One-Acts, Allen Theatre (Centennial East 116). Free.
8:00 p.m. Mobilizing Activists and Students for Hemp meeting. STV 211.
8:30 p.m. ISU Cinema Society: Dr. Goldfoot and the Bikini Machine, STV 101. Free.

Movies at the Dump, or the ISU Cinema Society Presents: John Carpenter's Assault on Precinct 13

A dwindling party of cops, criminals, and office staff are holed up overnight in an abandoned police station, under siege by a supernaturally persistent street gang. Borrowing equally from the western and horror genres (Rio Bravo, Night of the Living Dead), the original Assault on Precinct 13 (1976) posits a viciously misanthropic world where the innocent and even the plain uncooperative are marked for death from the very first frame—where everyone between the ages of twelve and thirty are bloodthirsty maniacs, ice cream men go armed, and a back street in a bad neighborhood can be as desolate and lawless as an after-the-bomb survivalist fantasy. What's most surprising about this vicious, minimalist thriller is not its brutality—though there's plenty on tap—but that the film finds so much time for gallows humor and even romance between its bursts of carnage. If you wanted to write the history of mainstream entertainment's co-opting of the violence and nihilism of the exploitation film, you could find worse places to start: from the bravado of big budget bloodbaths like Die Hard and its descendants to the sinister whimsy of "survival horror" video games, Assault has its fingerprints on quite a bit of popular culture. Shot for what its remake spent on wardrobe and catering, and with a single-minded synthesizer score by the director himself, Assault is witty, gruesome, and unforgettable. Come out and see if you last the night.

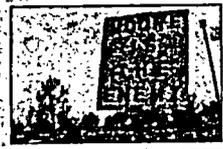
Assault on Precinct 13
1976, John Carpenter, 91 min.
<http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0074156>
To be shown by video projection from DVD
Wednesday, April 13
8:30 p.m. STV 101
Free to all

ISU Cinema Society
(<http://cinema.pabn.org>)
presents:



THIS DIVIDED STATE
a documentary about Michael Moore
Friday, April 15, 7pm
Stevenson 101
Free Admission

WITH FILMMAKER
STEVEN GREENSTREET
WWW.THISDIVIDEDSTATE.COM



International Film Series Spring 2005
Sunday evening at 7pm, Beckman Auditorium, The Ames Library, Illinois Wesleyan University. Free.

April 17 - Blind Shaft (Germany/Hong Kong, 2003)
Directed by Li Yang. In Mandarin with English subtitles.
Introduction by Professor Shu-chin Wu (History)

The Dangers and Costs of Nuclear Power

By Anthony DiMaggio

With recent spikes in oil prices and the problem of global warming looming over our heads, Americans are increasingly hearing about the importance of alternative energy sources. As the Bush Administration and the nuclear industry attempt to garner support for a renewed reliance on nuclear power, Americans are hearing less and less about the many safety problems that plague the nuclear industry. What we do hear are the myths commonly touted by the nuclear industry, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), and nuclear power advocates promoting nuclear power as a "safe," "clean" energy source, and its potential for reducing carbon dioxide emissions while increasing national energy output and consumption levels. Such misinformation has gone unchallenged for too long. The American public has been denied the basic facts that reveal the hazards lying behind America's reliance on nuclear power.

To provide a short background, there are currently 103 nuclear power plants throughout the United States today. Nuclear power provides about 20% of the nation's total electricity, but only 10% of total energy consumption. Illinois has traditionally been the most nuclear dependent state in the U.S., with reactors in LaSalle, Dresden, Clinton, Braidwood, the Quad Cities, and Zion. Leading the nuclear revolution, the Exelon Corporation, headquartered in Chicago, is one of the nation's largest nuclear plant operators. The company has dominated Illinois nuclear industry as well, providing electricity to millions of people.

Although the U.S. is heavily reliant on nuclear power, the dangers and problems confronting the industry are largely unknown to the American public. Major problems in the industry include government subsidies and corporate welfare, the threat of terrorist attacks and nuclear contamination, and poor operational safety records at many plants.

Government Subsidies & Corporate Welfare

Advocates of deregulating the nuclear industry conveniently ignore the reality that the industry has never been able to survive on its own without massive government support. The nuclear industry was, and is, heavily reliant upon government subsidies and research and development. Through the 1954 Atomic Energy Act, the government allocated an astounding \$100 billion to developing nuclear power. Working with the Westinghouse Corporation, the government created the first nuclear power plant on American soil at Shippingport, Pennsylvania—and the myth of the "inherently safe" nuclear reactor was born, or so Westinghouse had the public believe. Whether it was government misinformation supporting the myth that the Three Mile Island meltdown posed no safety threat, or the government's funding of power plant decommissioning (something the nuclear industry is supposed to pay for), or even government funding for

the Yucca Mountain nuclear waste plan, the public has always had to step in and bail out the nuclear industry.

Regarding decommissioning, it was estimated in 2000 that 54 out of 103 current nuclear plants had at least one owner listed by the General Accounting Office as lacking sufficient decommission trust funds or contribution rates. In Illinois, the Exelon Corporation depends on government subsidies for decommissioning its power plants. The Price-Anderson Act (passed by Congress), commits American taxpayers to pay over \$500 million dollars in case a nuclear plant suffers a meltdown (although the cost could easily be far higher).

Terrorist Attacks

America's nuclear power plants are poorly prepared in case of a terrorist attack (whether it is a plane crashing into the reactor or a bombing of on site waste). Much of this danger relates to the extreme vulnerability of nuclear fuel within each plant's reactor, as well as the vulnerability of the spent nuclear rods that are left to cool on location in water pools often situated 20 to 100 feet above the ground. It is difficult to know the full terrorist danger to these plants, as the NRC announced that it will keep secret each plant's susceptibility to attack. Nuclear power critics see it as a way to shield the industry from responsibility in the case of negligence, inadequate security precautions, and poor safety records. One of nuclear power's fundamental weaknesses is that it relies on the storage of large amounts of radioactive waste on site at many different locations (over a hundred). These huge concentrations of waste constitute a dangerous target in the case of future attacks.

An attack on the water pools (where nuclear waste is stored at nuclear power plants) can constitute a much larger threat to American national security than an attack against a plant's reactor. Although nuclear waste was originally intended to be stored in such water pools for only five years, nuclear waste has often been stored there for much longer periods, sometimes for up to thirty years. Disregarding the recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences, Exelon has admitted that it has no plans in the future to reduce the terrorist threat by moving much of the radioactive material in its storage pools to more heavily fortified/protected dry cask storage containers.

The Illinois plants at LaSalle, Morris, and the Quad Cities all rely on aboveground storage pools. A terrorist attack against one of these storage pools or against a nuclear reactor could lead to billions of dollars in property damage and cost tens of thousands of lives, if not much more. And security (or lack of security) at Illinois plants is not reassuring. Security assessments of the Wackenhut Corporation (responsible for protecting nuclear plants in Illinois and many other states) found that in a New York plant, only one in five security officers from the company

felt like they had been adequately prepared to defend the plant in the case of an emergency. Wackenhut has cheated in the past on Department of Energy (DOE) security drills, and maintains a questionable security record as a result of its high turnover rates.

Operational Safety Records

Contrary to portrayals of nuclear power as "inherently safe" and effectively self-regulated, there have been a number of close calls at various power plants that throw into question the safety of nuclear power. Probably the most famous example in U.S. history is Three Mile Island. Sometimes described as the worst accident in the commercial nuclear power industry, TMI was the largest case of human exposure to low-level radioactivity in American history. The meltdown at TMI occurred due to a coolant leak that caused the core to overheat and meltdown, ending with a large release of radioactive gas into the atmosphere and neighboring communities.

Dr. Sternglass, a professor at the University of Pittsburgh, implicates the TMI meltdown in the deaths of up to 450 infants. Dr. Steven Wing, a professor of epidemiology at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill School of Public Health, conducted another study that implicates the accident in an increase in lung cancer and leukemia rates. Wing estimates that for local residents, the meltdown resulted in cancer rates that were "two to ten times higher downwind of the Three Mile Island reactor than upwind." Hundreds of people after the accident also reported cases of nausea, vomiting, hair loss, and skin rashes.

The Indian Point power plant in New York also has a highly questionable safety record. Located on the east bank of the Hudson River, Indian Point is only 22 miles from Manhattan. The plant has been classified as one of the five worst nuclear plants in the U.S.—some critics predicting that its emergency cooling system is "virtually certain to fail." Looking at the plant's record, it's easy to understand why. A study done by Los Alamos National Laboratory concluded that the probability of a meltdown at Indian Point increased by "a factor of 100 because the plant's drainage pits are 'almost certain' to be blocked with debris during an accident." Although the NRC has known about this for almost ten years, it has not yet forced the plant to fix the problem (the problem likely will not be addressed for another few years). The investigative magazine *Counterpunch* has criticized Entergy, the plant's owner, for "stalking the lives of millions on bdds of a single water pipe not breaking under pressure. The problem is that these kinds of pipes have corroded and been breached at other nuclear plants featuring similar designs." Fear of an accident at Indian Point can hardly be reduced to paranoia, as the plant's last accident (in 2000) resulted in around 20,000 gallons of contaminated water being spilled from the reactor's core into the Hudson River and the Buchanan water system.

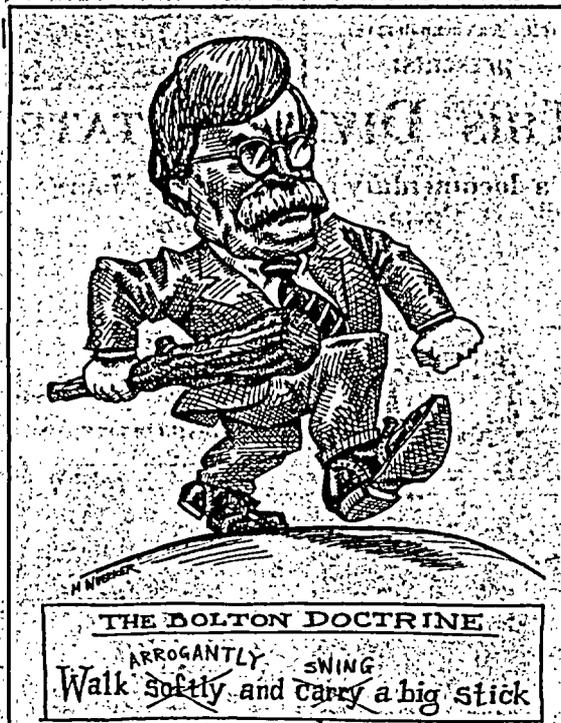
One of the worst examples of negligence was at the Davis-Besse plant in Ohio in 2002. After the NRC shut down the plant for inspections, it was found that the reactor could have ruptured in as little as a year as a result of corrosive damage to the reactor vessel head. Equally disturbing is that the corrosive damage was discovered entirely by accident, rather than as a result of routine inspection of the core. The NRC found that the plant had ignored the corrosion problem for nearly eight years, and that little more than a thin steel liner at the bottom of the corrosive hole had prevented radioactive coolant from bursting out and the core's fuel rods from overheating and melting.

The NRC has often failed to serve as the vital public watchdog it claims to be. The NRC has traditionally been very dependent on the nuclear power companies to self-regulate. One official explains that, because of the commission's level of staffing, "the NRC doesn't count every threat on every bolt... We poke, we probe, we ask questions. But for the most part, we rely on the licensee. Our whole regulatory process is based on trust." More disturbing than the low levels of staffing of this important regulatory body is the fact that the NRC could publicly get away with arguing that regulation of a potentially deadly industry is based on "trust."

Nuclear Power as a Viable Alternative Energy?

Nuclear power has never been a clean or viable "alternative" energy source. With recent proposals to build more nuclear plants throughout the U.S., Americans will be seeing a radical increase in the amount of toxic nuclear waste produced. Aside from the "clean energy" misinformation, there is also a problem with the argument that increased reliance on nuclear power can reduce global warming. The costs of producing new nuclear power plants are so prohibitive (\$3 billion-\$5 billion per plant) as to limit nuclear power's viability as a serious challenge to coal power in the future.

Without even addressing the problem of the proposed Yucca Mountain nuclear waste depository (where memos recently revealed key data about the site was faked), it seems clear that nuclear power is not the solution to America's energy problems. A more practical solution is reducing wasteful American consumption of energy. Conservation, coupled with increased funding of real renewable energy sources such as wind power, hydrogen fuel cells, and solar power will do much to limit global warming and end our addiction to nuclear power. The solution to our problems clearly lies in the immense potential of renewable energy, rather than the dead-end road of nuclear power. The sooner Americans realize that nuclear power is based on bad science and environmentally unsustainable methods, the closer we will come to finding more efficient and sustainable alternative energy sources.



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In Defense of Nuclear Power

By Jared Olesen

On Thursday, February 3rd, during his annual State of the State address, our good Governor, Rod Blagojevich proposed that Illinois power companies purchase no less than eight percent of their power from renewable energy sources by the year 2012, an admirable goal to be sure. But wind farms can't provide enough cheap energy for our needs.

A simple solution lies in an idea that the rest of the world seems to have grasped for many years, yet remains an irrational fear for most Americans and a no-no subject for politicians...nuclear power. Long pooh-poohed by the environmental movement, nuclear power is a zero-emissions alternative energy source that holds the potential to provide limitless energy for the most power hungry nation on the planet. Yet, not a single new nuclear power plant has been built in the United States since 1973. Why? Many would cite the "disaster" at Three-Mile Island in 1979 as the point at which nuclear energy lost much of its public support. But it wasn't a disaster at all, the accident was contained, no plant workers were hurt and no effect on the surrounding community was measured. Yet this one accident, hyped to the point of ridiculousness by the media, combined with the collective fears of anything nuclear in this country has effectively served to halt any progression toward a nuclear society.

While many countries in the rest of the world are now actively seeking to transition from petroleum-based energy to nuclear, the U.S. lags terribly behind.

France now produces 75% of all its power from nuclear reactors. Iran, despite the US government's contention that it's nothing but a huge bomb factory, is also attempting to convert its energy sector to nuclear technology, with Russia's help. In the last three years alone, China has brought six new reactors online inside its own borders and one in Pakistan and is set to outpace the rest of the world very soon in its nuclear capabilities. Japan is currently building five new plants and hopes to supply 40% of its power through nuclear energy by 2010. One would think the United States might want to be relatively competitive with the emerging world nuclear market yet while our energy consumption soars year by year, we only manage to supply 20% of our power through our existing nuclear plants. This number is also likely to decrease in the near future as the existing plants get older and our energy consumption needs grow by leaps and bounds.

Why would the world's only superpower be so stubborn in rejecting the one real viable alternative energy source that could save its population from dependence on Middle East oil and the detrimental effects of global warming? There are several factors involved in our collective ignorance. First, and probably foremost, is the problem of spineless politicians. The subject of nuclear power is a proverbial hot potato in American political world. If our elected representatives would, as a whole, push for more reliance on serious alternative energy solutions, instead of

taken initiatives like wind farms, we might have a chance at convincing the broader public of nuclear power's potential. This goes straight to heart of the second major impediment to nuclear progress, fear. Nuclear energy, in the collective subconscious of the United States, brings to mind apocalyptic ideas of A-bombs and Soviet era Chernobyl accidents. If one could ride a cue-tip into the brain of Joe Schmo or Sally Soccermom when a new nuclear power plant for their town is mentioned, one could easily see the uneasiness those big cooling towers invoke. Irrational fears of three-eyed fish like the one in "The Simpsons" come to mind. When this kind of fear goes unchecked by the reality of the situation, it becomes dogma.

Most of the rest of the world has come to understand the seriousness of climate change, yet many American scientists continue to quibble over whether it even exists or not, mostly due to government funded projects where scientists are paid indirectly by special interests to come to pre-ordained conclusions.

These factors have converged to create a scared, blind, and complacent American population content with the status quo and guided by leaders who are just as scared not to rock the boat. Nuclear energy sits quietly in the background of American society, repeating its mantra of large scale, sustainable and clean energy production while no one bothers to listen.

One of the most promising developments occurred in 2002 and should have

caught the attention of investors and lawmakers. The U.S. Secretary of Energy set up the NETT, the Nuclear Energy Task Force, to "provide the Secretary with an actionable plan to resolve the issues and barriers to the development and deployment of new nuclear generation." Last year, the subcommittee submitted its final report and made recommendations for a cost sharing program that would encourage investment in the construction of nuclear power plants of "new" design. The costs would be shared by the design vendor and the Federal Government on a 50/50 basis up to \$200 million dollars. Along with initial investment, a "basket of support programs" would also be included, aiding in the operation and maintenance of the facilities through Federal secured loans and loan guarantees. While the report represents significant progress in the top tiers of government in acknowledging the need for capital support, one can't help but wonder how far this kind of plan is going to get when the actual costs are presented to potential investors. However, the response to the plan by investors thus far has been lukewarm, precisely because of the factors mentioned above, initial investment losses (even with gov't subsidies) and fear of accidents. Essentially, it boils down to greed and fear, which threaten to derail the building of any new reactors by 2010.

Nuclear Exposure:

how low-level radiation from nuclear reactors can harm us

By Gretchen E. Knapp

Most of us can guess the human body's response to acute high doses of radiation. The atom bomb survivors of the 1940s, those exposed after the 1986 Chernobyl (Russia) and 1999 Tokaimura (Japan) nuclear disasters, radiation workers, and even cancer patients treated with radiotherapy come to mind. We know that nuclear plants like Clinton make and unplaned releases of low levels of ionizing radiation. But what happens to neighbors of the 106 aging nuclear plants and nuclear hazardous waste dumps?

Answer #1: They are more likely to get cancer.

Baby teeth provide the first clue. From 1999 to 2003, the Radiation and Public Health Project studied environmental radiation from nuclear reactors and childhood cancer in southeastern Florida. The latest Baby Teeth Study Report (2003) concluded that "exposure to radioactive releases from nuclear reactors is a significant factor in increasing childhood cancer and other adverse effects in southeast Florida". The report also found that radioactivity levels are significantly higher in the teeth of children with cancer than in the teeth of healthy children.

Dr. Samuel S. Epstein, a physician and professor of Environmental and Occupational Medicine at the University of Illinois at Chicago made a statement in March 2003 that "it is now critical to recognize that radioactive emissions from commercial nuclear power plants pose a grave threat to public health in southeast Florida, and throughout the nation".

Not only children are affected. In upstate New York, residents have a history of exposure to the radioactive debris from the Manhattan Project, source of the first atomic bombs in 1945. Three nuclear power plants ring Lake Ontario with a fourth plant in the planning stages. The state department of health studied the rates of 11 cancers in two zip codes nearest the Lake. The results as of 2003: Residents face a 22% higher risk of cancer for this area than in New York state generally. Women have significantly higher risk of breast, bladder and lung cancer while men have a significantly increased risk of colorectal cancer (25% higher). All of these risks were significant on a 95% level, which means they would not happen by chance 95% of the time.

But the most shocking result is the thyroid cancer rate - 81% higher in women above the New York state average. The thyroid is the most radiosensitive gland in humans, especially in children. In Belarus, Russia and Ukraine, the rates of thyroid cancer have increased by 2,400% since the Chernobyl disaster and are continuing to rise, according to a 2004 article in *The Lancet*. Statistically significant increases in thyroid cancer have been found in the 100,000 people

living far outside the reactor area, according to the World Health Organization.

The U.S. government and nuclear industry is well aware of the connection between low-level ionizing radiation and thyroid cancer. In 2001, the US's Nuclear Regulatory Commission required that 34 states with a population within the 10-mile emergency planning zone of commercial nuclear power plants consider including potassium iodide as a protective measure for the general public to supplement sheltering and evacuation in the unlikely event of a severe nuclear power plant accident.

According to the NRC's website, potassium iodide, if taken within the appropriate time and at the appropriate dosage, blocks the thyroid gland's uptake of radioactive iodine and thus reduces the risk of thyroid cancers and other diseases that might otherwise be caused by thyroid uptake of radioactive iodine that could be dispersed in a severe reactor accident.

Potassium iodide (KI) is a cheap salt, easy to make, FDA-approved, and with a practically infinite shelf life. It's the same stuff that's used to iodize regular table salt.

Sounds great, right? All those of us who live within 10 miles of the Clinton reactor will be protected against thyroid cancer with KI pills. After all, the nuclear power plants stock KI for their radiation workers.

Keep reading.

As of February 28, 2005, only 20 states (Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland, Vermont, Delaware, Florida, Alabama, Arizona, New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, California, Ohio, Virginia, Mississippi, West Virginia, New Hampshire, and Tennessee) have requested and/or received potassium iodide tablets.

Illinois, the state with the most commercial nuclear reactors, is conspicuously absent from this list. So is the state of Washington, home of the massive Hanford nuclear waste dump.

Illinois has 11 nuclear reactors operating on six sites. State officials call for people to evacuate or take shelter when necessary to escape a radiation plume, but they do not call for potassium iodide. According to Peter Crane, a former NRC attorney for 20 years, Illinois argued, among other things, that "loss of the thyroid is not life-threatening," and that "hundreds of thousands of people live normal, healthy lives without functioning thyroid glands."

Having lost my thyroid due to disease, I strongly disagree - and so does the medical establishment. The main purpose of thyroid hormone is to maintain the body's metabolism. After a period of decreased thyroid function, according to the Merck Manual, people who permanently lose the use of their thyroid will fall into a coma and die. The only way for people who lose thyroid function to live "normal, healthy lives" is to take thyroid hormone pills daily for the rest of their lives.

Those KI pills, were they available in Illinois, would be offered only to residents 10 miles outside Clinton. Radioactive plumes spread out much farther. Most scientists argue for including people within 100 miles of a reactor site. But KI would provide only limited protection against



one cancer.

What are the other effects of ionizing radiation on Illinois residents?

Answer #2: Their children and grandchildren are more likely to get cancer.

Dr. Rosalie Bertell, an epidemiologist from the Roswell Park Cancer Center, has been studying the effects of low-level ionizing radiation for decades. She independently analyzed the New York State Department of Health report described above. "We know now that radiation exposure to one generation induces genomic instability in offspring, which makes the next generations more susceptible to cancer due to ionizing radiation. The radioactivity caused genomic instability would apply also to a family descendent of an atomic veteran or nuclear worker."

Answer #3: The food plants they grow are more likely to be contaminated with low-level ionizing radiation.

Recent studies in Health Physics demonstrated that methyl iodide, the predominant organic form of radioactive iodine released by nuclear reactors on a regular basis, condenses on food crops like beans, carrots and cabbage. From plant leaves, methyl iodide migrates to the fastest growing part of the plant and remains in the plant until the leaves drop off. But since you wouldn't harvest a plant after its leaves drop off, this raises the problem of radioactive exposure through food crops. Many children in the former USSR were exposed to radiation through drinking milk from cows that ate contaminated grass.

Scientists continue to study chronically irradiated populations in Russia, the state of Washington, and the Sellafield nuclear plant in England. Just because low-level radiation is invisible does not mean it isn't harmful. Eating fruits and vegetables, controlling your weight, exercising, and getting regular screening can do only so much to manage your cancer risk. Educate yourself on the real risks of living near nuclear reactors, especially during this time of terror, and let your voice be heard. Your children and grandchildren will thank you.



GROWING UP IN NUCLEAR ILLINOIS

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drills. When the fire department visited our school to train us on fire safety, they never mentioned a word about the nuclear plant. I can only hope that our schools are in better shape concerning emergency preparation.

Unfortunately, it seems that this may not be the case. A few months ago a first-ever evacuation drill was attempted in Brattleboro, Vermont to shuttle more than 3,000 school kids out of harms way from Vermont Yankee nuclear station. The drill was a complete disaster - 40 of the buses went the wrong way and never arrived, leaving 1,500 students stranded outside for over an hour waiting. Brattleboro emergency officials said to the local newspaper that they were dismayed by the drill.

"I've got to admit I was one of the ones opposed to actually implementing and trying some of these scenarios. I can tell you it's not going to be like that anymore," Jerry Remillard, chief emergency response official, commented to the Vermont Guardian.

If the buses never showed up in non-emergency conditions, how can we rely on them during a real emergency? Vermont has taken an important step in doing evacuation drills, however the unfortunate thing is that no amount of training can adequately prepare people for the chaotic aftermath that could follow a serious accident or terrorist attack on a nuclear power plant.

In an actual disaster, bus drivers and emergency workers have families, too, and in an emergency they may decide to prioritize rescuing their own family. Counting on bus drivers to make a heroic effort is not a reliable evacuation plan.

A further indication of our utter lack of emergency preparedness is the absence of backup power sources for the Emergency Notification Systems at many nuclear power plants nationally. If there is a loss of power to the electrical grid during an accident, there will be no electricity to sound the backup alarms at the time when they are needed most. This is unfortunately true of Clinton where, just a few months ago in January, 25% of the outside sirens went without power due to an outage caused by an ice storm. How will people know to evacuate if there is no reliable system for quickly alerting them of a radiological emergency? It's completely unacceptable that Exelon Corp has not put in place backup power sources for their emergency sirens at

all of their nuclear power stations. Zion's dismal safety record reached an all-time low in mid-February of 1997. After a nuclear operator at Zion accidentally shut-down Unit 1 and repeatedly tried to restart it without following safety protocol, NRC Regional Administrator Bill Beach remarked, "It doesn't get any worse than this. No one was in control." The month after the incident, ComEd announced that it would fire, transfer, or retrain 180 Zion reactor operators because of the unprecedented mistake. This seemed to mark the beginning of the end for the Zion nuclear station.

Nuclear Power Plants: Not a Reliable, Long-Term Source of Revenue

In the spring of 1997, ComEd announced that it would close the Zion Units 1 & 2 station prematurely before 2005, because the steam generator tubes were cracking. The Zion nuclear station was retired much sooner than that in February of 1998, because ComEd didn't want to pay \$400 million to replace the steam generators. The shutdown of the two reactors cost the city \$17 million a year in tax revenue.

In 2000, PECO (Philadelphia-based) and ComEd merged to form Exelon Corp. Today Exelon does not pay anywhere near what used to be paid in property taxes to Zion, despite the fact that they still use the Zion nuclear station as a voltage-stabilizing facility and that the hazardous nuclear waste remains stored in the spent fuel pools onsite. Exelon boasts that the Zion station has been "invaluable to electrical distribution during the peak usage months of summer," but they still don't pay their fair share of taxes to the community.

In my last two years in high school, the lost revenue caused a great deal of concern, and by the time I graduated our local school districts were in a major budget crisis. A referendum to increase property taxes was placed on the ballot to save the athletics program, honors program, and other important extra-curricular activities that are an essential part of high school. I marched with 800 students, faculty, staff and administrators through town in support of the referendum and it passed by 64.87% of the vote. The local taxpayers ended up having to shoulder the burden of the lost tax revenue from Exelon.

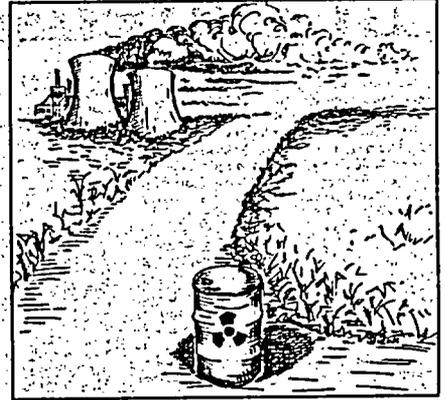
Promises of Exelon

Exelon has made a number of promises to the people of Clinton about the "60 years" of economic prosperity that would come from hosting a new nuclear reactor. Given Exelon's track record of business practices, I think that their claims should be taken with a great deal of caution.

Exelon acquired the existing Clinton nuclear reactor in 1999 at a bargain price of \$20 million dollars when the facility originally cost \$4.4 billion to build. Soon after Exelon acquired the Clinton nuclear station, the State of Illinois agreed to devalue a number of ailing nuclear plants. The devaluations were devastating to local economies that relied mostly on tax revenue from the plants. Illinois reduced the value of Clinton from \$556 million to \$165 million over a period of just seven years. The devaluation had a serious impact on the budgets of local schools, the city of Clinton and DeWitt County.

It isn't just at Clinton that Exelon has profited from devaluations of nuclear plants. Unfortunately it seems to be a part of their larger business strategy. Exelon acquired Three Mile Island in 1999 for \$99 million when the assessed value was \$512 million. They did this again when they acquired Oyster Creek in New Jersey for \$10 million when the plant was valued at \$886 million.

Given the history of the nuclear power industry, it should not be counted on as a reliable source of long-term school funding. Perhaps the only long-term promise Exelon can offer is the long-lived and dangerous radioactive waste that they are generating as a byproduct of their operations. In the long-term, nuclear power plants are going to pull down property values causing future problems for school districts, because given the choice most people aren't going to want to live with a closed-down nuclear plant in their backyard.



Equal Education in Illinois

Schools should not be forced to rely on nuclear plants as next-door neighbors in order to have adequate funding. It is a horrible decision to be building nuclear power plants near schools in order to fund them. A part of the problem with school funding in Illinois is that the property taxes used to fund schools are not evenly distributed across the state.

In the current tax system, students in wealthy communities will have access to better educational opportunities because their school districts are funded by the high property taxes of their community. This is unfair for students growing up in less fortunate communities. All children in Illinois should receive the same amount of funding per pupil and have access to the same educational opportunities despite the economic background of their community.

Leveling the amount of funding that schools receive statewide would also take away the ability of corporations like Exelon to exploit lower income communities by offering them economic deals that are too good to be true. A reform of our state's unjust education funding system is needed and is long past due.

FAILURE OF NUCLEAR

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explained by the dire economic state of the town of Clinton and indeed all of DeWitt County; the allure of attracting new jobs offsets all of the potential health, safety, and economic risks of constructing a new plant or even continuing to operate the current reactor. That Exelon would seek to use the town of Clinton in such a way is both reprehensible and not at all surprising given its practices elsewhere in the United States.

Exelon's willingness to profit from devaluations of troubled nuclear power plants is unfortunately not just limited to Clinton, Illinois. Also among Exelon's acquisitions was the Three Mile Island facility in Pennsylvania, which suffered the worst nuclear accident in United States history back in 1979 when its core overheated and partially melted down. Valued at \$512 million, Exelon purchased the plant for in 1999 for just \$99 million. Since the purchase, thousands of workers, up to 80% of the plant workforce, have been laid off. Perhaps its greatest bargain was the sale of the Oyster Creek facility in New Jersey. Valued at \$886 million, Exelon purchased the nuclear plant, two oil and gas-burning turbines, and a huge escrow fund for \$10 million. One would think that with all of the money Exelon saved in purchasing these plants that safety and labor would be their first concern. However, this is not the case. Just this past January, the National Nuclear Accrediting Board placed the training program for control room workers at Three Mile Island on probation because of staffing cuts. What is particularly frightening about such an action is that operator failure was key to the partial meltdown at the facility in 1979.

Critics of Exelon, such as former NRC nuclear engineer David Lochbaum and noted whistleblower Oscar Shirani, have criticized the Exelon's practice of firing employees

who object to the company's unsafe operating practices at numerous reactors. Is there any expectation that Exelon will behave differently here in central Illinois? Republican Congressman Tim Johnson (whose biggest corporate contributor is, perhaps not surprisingly, Exelon) is solidly behind plans to construct a second reactor in Clinton. Exelon may see such support as a blank check to carry on operations at the current reactor and possible second reactor in any way they see fit. If this happens, then, we have a problem.

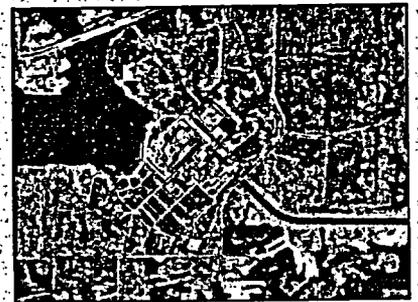
The Cancer Connection

If Exelon's operating practices elsewhere are cause for concern, then imagine such problems are in your own backyard—because they are. Releases of radioactive fission products are common at nuclear reactors; and indeed, such releases fall out over surrounding lands, including some of the world's richest soil here in central Illinois. There is evidence to suggest that when the reactor at Clinton has been in operation, infant mortality rates rise compared to the period from 1996-1998 when the plant was offline. Then there is the significant problem of the storage of the byproducts from the plant, the waste. Currently there is no solution to the problem of storing nuclear waste, meaning that all waste must be stored on-site. In 2004, the spent fuel pool (where nuclear waste is stored until a national nuclear-waste repository is constructed) at the Clinton plant was approximately 60% full. The construction of a second reactor would exacerbate the problem, causing the pool to fill up far more quickly than at the current rate.

Even if a nuclear waste repository is finally constructed at Yucca Mountain, tons of nuclear waste and byproduct will be stowed away onto trucks and cargo trains and shipped across the continent. Such waste from the Clinton facility will be shipped through the rail hub of central Illinois-Bloomington-Normal, and much more through the central rail and transportation hub of Chicago, increasingly the possibility of an accident or terrorist attack on a truck or train carrying nuclear waste.

What You Can Do

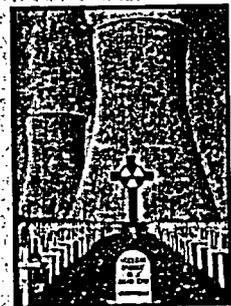
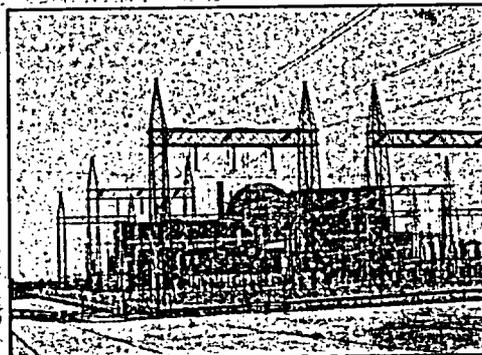
While it may seem like Exelon has a virtual green light to construct a second reactor in Clinton, in reality public opposition will play an important role in stopping the approval of the early site permit. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission may appear on the surface to be a toothless accomplice of the nuclear industry seeking to "reduce unnecessary regulatory burden," but they are currently under a lot of heat from fierce public opposition to the construction of new nuclear facilities across the United States, Clinton included. There are many local groups spearheading the



fight against construction of a second reactor, among them No New Nukes, the Illinois State University chapter of the Student Environmental Action Coalition (SEAC), and the McLean County Green Party.

The best way to speak out against the plans to construct a second reactor is attend the public hearing in Clinton held by the NRC on Tuesday, April 19. The meeting will take place beginning at 7pm at the Vespasian Warner Public Library, 310 N. Quincy St., in Clinton, and will last until 10pm or as long as is needed for everyone who wants to speak. There will be a large group of ISU, IWU, and Bradley students heading down to the meeting, as well as community groups and residents of Bloomington-Normal. If you would like to attend and need a ride, please contact SEAC (<http://seac.pabn.org>) or email me at mareede@gmail.com. SEAC hosts informational meetings to discuss the status of the second reactor (as well as the fight against nuclear power nationwide) every Thursday at 8pm in Stevenson 121 at ISU.

There is much to be done, but the fight against the construction of a second reactor in Clinton and indeed against nuclear power on the whole is a winnable fight, and one you can be a part of. Nuclear power is a dangerous gamble in so many ways: it is not clean, it is not safe, it is not cheap, and it is just not necessary. One nuclear reactor threatening our safety may be in operation, but we can win the fight against the construction of another.



NUCLEAR ENERGY FACTS QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

*Nuclear Energy
and Electricity*



American Nuclear Society

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Questions and Answers

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**WHAT IS THE
AMERICAN NUCLEAR SOCIETY?**

The American Nuclear Society is a professional organization devoted to advancing science and engineering related to the atomic nucleus. The Society's membership of more than 10,500 professionals represents all sectors of the global economy, including individuals in government, academia, research laboratories, and private industry.

A not-for-profit scientific and educational organization, ANS integrates many disciplines as its members explore nuclear applications in agriculture, aerospace, energy, industry, and medicine.

The American Nuclear Society, founded in 1954, upholds its mission to "serve its members in their efforts to develop and safely apply nuclear science and technology for public benefit through knowledge exchange, professional development, and enhanced public understanding."

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FURTHER READING



Will we have enough energy?

“Will we have enough energy?” is not the only question we need to ask. Increasingly, energy supply issues must address economic, environmental and political aspects of electricity generation. Nuclear power is a vital part of the energy supply for more and more people around the world. It is receiving increased public attention as an option because energy consumption continues to grow and future generations will need new energy solutions.

With the goal of increasing public understanding of nuclear science and technology, professionally qualified members of the American Nuclear Society have prepared this information. The “Nuclear Energy Facts” series is published by ANS as a public service. Each booklet answers some of the most-asked questions about nuclear energy and its beneficial uses. Topics are addressed briefly but as factually as possible in a short format. Lists of references and texts for further reading are included in the back for readers interested in learning more.

How important is it to have more energy and more electricity?

Access to adequate supplies of energy is very important. Human labor is one substitute for energy, but it is a very inefficient one. Our ancestors learned to use the energy of animals to ease their burdens. They became skilled at using the energy of wind, water, and fire before developing the sources we have today to produce electricity: wood, fossil and nuclear fuels, falling water, wind, and the sun.

We already enjoy the benefits of a society that needs and uses a great deal of energy. However, many countries in the world still use human and animal labor to do work. To raise their standards of living they need high quality energy sources, like electricity, which can be powered by uranium, fossil fuels, hydropower, or other sources.

How is electricity measured?

In general, energy (E) is equivalent to power (P) multiplied by time (t). Electricity is measured in watt-hours (Wh). A watt-hour is a unit of energy that equals one watt of power supplied over one hour of time.

One megawatt-hour is 1,000-kilowatt hours (kWh) or one million watt hours. A megawatt of electric generating capacity is enough to power 800 typical American homes.¹

Electricity is measured in watt-hours whether it is produced from nuclear, solar, wind, gas, oil, or coal. For sources such as gas, oil, or coal, other measurements are also used to indicate the potential energy that is liberated when the fuel is burned. Energy resulting from the combustion of fossil fuels may also be expressed in joules or in British thermal units (Btu).

Do we need nuclear power to generate electricity?

Yes, we need nuclear power to generate electricity for many reasons.

Clean energy: Of all the large-scale ways to generate electricity, nuclear is the cleanest. The operation of nuclear power plants does not involve combustion and causes negligible air and water pollution. From the mining of the uranium ore to final waste disposal, nuclear power has little environmental impact², with insignificant greenhouse gas (carbon dioxide/CO₂) emissions.³

Concentrated: One uranium fuel pellet—the size of the tip of your little finger—is the equivalent of 17,000 cubic feet of natural gas, 1,780 pounds of coal, or 149 gallons of oil.⁴ Since the energy released from splitting the uranium atom is greater than the energy released from combustion, the amounts of land, materials, and fuel used, and wastes produced, are smaller than the amounts for fossil fuels.

Sustainable: Using nuclear power gives us a greater diversity of fuel sources and reduces our dependence on foreign sources of energy. Our dependence on coal, oil, and gas to make electricity limits their use for other purposes. Uranium, though, has few uses other than as a fuel source, and its supply is plentiful.

Which energy sources should we rely on?

We need all types of energy sources. The amount of electricity provided by each source for our “energy mix” depends on the availability, cost, and convenience of each energy source. Currently, nuclear power provides 20 percent of the electricity in the United States.

Hydroelectric (or water) power: Many of the best hydropower sites in the United States are operating at full capacity on our rivers.

Solar and wind power: These renewable resources present diffuse energy sources. They are commonly used to heat water and for space heating, displacing electricity for better use.

Alternatives: Geothermal technology uses the natural warmth of the earth to produce electricity. Biomass energy production involves capturing and burning methane gas from farms and landfills, or burning organic materials.

Nuclear and fossil fuels: Few technologies offer large-scale production as effectively as nuclear. For reliability, we depend on nuclear power and coal to provide the base load (the level below which electricity demand never drops) to meet our energy needs.

A diverse and balanced energy mix meets the large-scale energy needs of an industrialized society.

Will conserving electricity reduce or postpone the need for new power plants?

Energy conservation is important; however, better energy management will not eliminate the need for new plants entirely. The world population is growing and the rapid increase in demand for electricity will require the construction of more power plants.

Components of older plants wear out, become uneconomical, and need to be replaced. To avoid power shortages, it is important that we start planning for power plants that will be needed in the next decade. Factors such as design, certification, and licensing add years to the construction time of any new power plant. Advanced modular designs may reduce the time required for new construction to become operational.

As these advancements evolve and we put good energy-management practices into use, increased efficiency will temporarily reduce the need for new power plants.



How does the cost of nuclear power compare with that of other sources?

Today, nuclear power plants are so efficient that their production costs are among the lowest of any energy source. In 2002, the Nuclear Energy Institute reported that the average electricity production cost for nuclear plants was 1.71 cents per kWh; for coal-fired power plants, 1.85 cents per kWh; for natural gas, 4.06 cents; and for oil, 4.41 cents.

From the time that nuclear power plants went into commercial operation, the electricity generated has saved American consumers tens of billions of dollars by replacing expensive imported oil and gas.⁵

How do the environmental costs of nuclear power compare to other energy sources?

The environmental costs of nuclear power are considerably less than those of other energy sources because nuclear is the only energy source used today that collects and safely disposes of the waste byproducts generated from energy production.

Nuclear power plants are required by a law to completely isolate all their waste products from the environment and they set aside money to do this. Proposed limits on CO₂ emissions would require either a reduction in overall fossil fuel use or isolation of the resulting emissions from the environment (a method of achieving this removal is known as CO₂ sequestration). Isolating and safely disposing of waste byproducts, as nuclear power has always done, would significantly increase costs for competing energy sources.

What happens to the price of electricity when any power plant is built?

The price of electricity depends on the type of power plant built and the fuel used, as well as the costs of construction, operation, and interest rates. This is true for any new large-scale generating plant such as coal, natural gas, or nuclear.

The costs, including interest and carrying charges the utility has paid on the funds for construction, only go into the rate base after the plant is operational. These costs may equal the actual construction costs when the final fee is determined. Delays in completion for any reason drive up the costs, especially in times of high inflation.

The question of how a utility should be allowed to recover its construction costs is controversial. Different states and their regulatory agencies take different approaches. Utilities and rate commissions try to ease the price changes to consumers by slowly increasing rates after the plant is completed.

Once a nuclear generating plant is operational and included in the rate base, the cost of power is stable for many decades since the price of uranium ore is a minor portion (approximately 2-3 percent) of total plant costs.

How are locations for nuclear plants selected?

As with any power plant, nuclear plants are located as close as practical to people who use the power they produce, while ensuring against any risks to large populations. This is an economic choice to keep down transmission, distribution, and delivery equipment costs.

Choosing a power plant site involves consideration of technical, economic, legal, environmental, and public opinion factors. Studies are made of the ecology, water quality, geology, meteorology, archaeology, and, if near an ocean, oceanography. Topography, aesthetics, zoning, water supply, and transportation also are considered.

Site selection is a lengthy process. It involves many organizations including the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Environmental Protection Agency, state agencies, local government, and others. The public also participates in the process through public hearings.



What is "license renewal"?

To help utility companies plan for future electrical generation, some existing nuclear power plants, after extensive review, have been granted extended operating licenses. License renewal is the process nuclear plant operators and regulators use to ensure the continued safe operation of plants.

In recent years, utility companies with reactors began submitting special applications to extend the operating life of the plant by 20 years (from 40 to 60 years). The applications go through rigorous review and analysis by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to make sure that the power plant components are maintained and inspected for safe, reliable future operation.

All plant components are replaced as necessary to maintain full safety and operability. Extending the life of power reactors significantly reduces the long-term cost of electricity to the consumer.

How is the public protected from personal injury or property loss that might result from a nuclear accident?

The public is protected by insurance carried and paid for by the owners of nuclear power plants as required by the Price-Anderson Act, passed by the U.S. Congress. This Act makes it unnecessary for a member of the public to provide his or her own coverage.

This no-fault insurance covers any nuclear accident that happens at a nuclear generating plant, or because of the transportation or storage of the plant's nuclear fuel or waste.

With no-fault insurance, claimants do not have to go through courts and lawsuits trying to prove who is at fault before getting a claim settled.

This coverage is in two layers. The first is liability insurance provided by private insurers. The second is a financial pool funded by required contributions assigned to each reactor. If accident damages exceed a specified amount, the Act requires Congress to consider necessary and appropriate action to provide additional compensation as needed. Contractors and vendors in the nuclear industry must adhere to strict standards and safety requirements specified in the Price Anderson Act Amendment (PAAA).⁶

How does spent fuel disposal and nuclear plant decommissioning affect the price of electricity?

As required by law, the price of electricity generated from nuclear power includes a small charge to cover all costs associated with disposing of spent fuel and decommissioning (taking plants out of service). Regulatory agencies audit and monitor the utilities to ensure that enough money is being set aside to cover all these present and future costs.

The amounts of spent fuel are small. About 400 (10 ft x 10 ft x 4 ft) cubic feet of spent fuel assemblies are removed from the average reactor each year. Over the past four decades, the entire industry has produced about 49,000 metric tons of used nuclear fuel. Industry analysts estimate that decommissioning costs will be about 5 percent of the total generation costs of a given nuclear plant.⁷

What is radiation?

Radiation and radioactivity are natural processes as old as the earth. Materials that are radioactive are made up of atoms that contain excess energy. These radioactive atoms give off their excess energy as radiation in the form of waves or sub-atomic particles.

"Ionizing" radiation is high-frequency radiation that gives off enough energy that it can cause observable chemical changes in the surrounding atoms.

The three basic kinds of radiation that come from radioactive materials are alpha, beta, and gamma radiation. All three types are present in nature. Naturally occurring radiation from soil, water, the atmosphere, and cosmic radiation (the sun) is called "background radiation."

Alpha particles are the nuclei (centers) of helium atoms. They can be blocked by a sheet of paper.

Beta particles are high-speed electrons. A thin sheet of aluminum can block them.

Gamma radiation, like medical X-rays, consists of photons (electromagnetic radiation), except that gamma radiation comes from the atomic nucleus. Gamma rays can be blocked by several inches of lead, several feet of concrete, or a large amount of water.

How are we exposed to radiation?

Unstable isotopes that give off ionizing radiation (radiation capable of knocking electrons off of atoms) are found everywhere. Much of the earth's natural background radiation is in the form of gamma radiation, which comes from outer space. We are also exposed to radiation that comes from such elements as potassium, thorium, uranium, and radium. We are constantly surrounded by small amounts of radiation.

Deposits of rocks and minerals vary in concentration and location. In places where certain elements are concentrated, there are also higher amounts of radiation. For example, living near a granite rock formation can increase an individual's background radiation by as much as 100 millirems per year.⁸ Living in Denver, Colorado, or flying in an airplane also increases a person's exposure to radiation.

Living things are made of radioactive elements such as carbon and potassium; therefore, they are made of naturally radioactive materials. About half of the radioactivity in our bodies comes from potassium-40. Most of the rest of our bodies' radioactivity is from carbon-14 and tritium, a radioactive form of hydrogen.

Americans get about 25 millirems of radiation from the food and water they eat and drink each year. For example, bananas and Brazil nuts have high concentrations of potassium.

We receive man-made radiation from medical sources, building materials, coal-fired plants, and historic nuclear weapons testing from the 1950s.

How is radiation measured?

The units used to measure radiation are the rem and the millirem (1/1,000th of a rem). The international unit for measuring radiation exposure is the sievert (Sv), and 1 Sv = 100 rems.

Individuals receive an average exposure from all sources of about 360 millirems per year. This includes natural sources (such as rocks and cosmic radiation) and man-made sources (such as X-rays).

What are the health effects of radiation?

Conclusive scientific evidence regarding the health effects of radiation doses less than 1,000 millirems (or 1 rem) is not available. Radiation doses above 5 rems but less than 25,000 millirems (or 25 rems) cause minor blood changes detectable only by laboratory examination. No other clinically observable effects are seen until a dose of more than 50,000 millirems (50 rems) is received.⁹

The health effects of very high doses of radiation are serious, while effects of normal background radiation can only be estimated.

Some studies investigating a theory called "hormesis" show that low doses of radiation may be beneficial to health as it may stimulate the immune system (much like a vaccine).

Radiation at high levels may have two kinds of health effects: somatic and genetic. Somatic effects of radiation include a slightly increased chance of disease in the person exposed. Genetic effects are those that might be passed on to the exposed person's offspring by changes in the genes.

Radiation treatments are widely used in medicine to help cure patients with some kinds of cancer. Doses of 5,000 rems to specific organs or parts of the human body are common. Much smaller doses of radioactive materials are used as diagnostic tools. The use of radioactive materials in medicine for both diagnostic and therapeutic purposes helps millions of people every year.¹⁰

How much radiation do I get from nuclear power plants?

From all sources, a person in the United States receives an average exposure to radiation of 360 millirems per year. Most of this exposure comes from natural radiation in the soil, water, atmosphere, rocks, building materials, and food. For example, potassium is a common, naturally occurring radioactive element found in certain foods.

Radiation exposure to the public from all commercial nuclear power plants has averaged 0.01 millirem per person annually. Those who live near and many who work at a nuclear power plant typically receive less than 5 millirems per year. The federal limit for people who work in nuclear power plants is a maximum limit of 5,000 millirems per year. Utilities normally set their exposure limits even lower than federal requirements.

How are nuclear plants licensed and regulated?

Before any nuclear plant can be built and go into service, the utility must obtain many different licenses and operating permits from federal, state and local agencies. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) requires that strict design and environmental conditions be met and provides public hearings before the NRC issues a construction permit.

After construction is completed, additional Commission requirements must be met before the NRC issues an operating license, again after a public hearing. During and after construction, the NRC stations full-time inspectors at the plant. Other visiting inspectors are sent to do specific on-site inspections. This assures that the plant is built and operated according to its license.

Each utility checks its plants for radioactive releases. The records are sent to and examined by the NRC and the Environmental Protection Agency. Abnormal conditions or operations are reported to these agencies which then scrutinize utility management problem resolution at the plants or levy fines if there is inadequate utility management action.

What guidelines are followed for the release of radioactivity from nuclear plants?

The guiding principle for releases from nuclear power plants is known as ALARA (As Low As Reasonably Achievable). Plant operators pay continuous, careful attention to assure themselves and the public that any radiation releases are well below the levels that have any observable environmental or human health effects. These levels are set by law and are based on data collected for more than 65 years. The current exposure limit to the public is 25 millirems per year at the plant boundary.

Interestingly, nuclear plants release less radioactivity into the environment than coal-fired plants do, due to small amounts of naturally occurring radioactive materials found in coal deposits.¹¹

What do U.S. nuclear plants do to be certain they have minimal effects on the environment?

Utility companies set up an environmental monitoring program several years before bringing nuclear fuel onto any site. The utilities continue monitoring and sampling the environment around the power plant, comparing any effects before and during plant operations. This may include monitoring of a nearby lake, milk from cows, broad leafy vegetables, and fish. In this way they know exactly what effect operation of the plant is having on the environment.

Independent laboratories analyze the samples around these power plants and report their results to the utility and public regulatory agencies. All of these records are publicly available. The operation of commercial U.S. nuclear plants has had little, if any, measurable negative impact on the environment. In fact, areas around nuclear power plants have provided excellent habitats for wildlife to thrive, including endangered species such as osprey, peregrine falcons, bald eagles; and the beach tiger beetle.¹²

Extensive environmental monitoring demonstrates that no members of the public receive more than one percent of their total background radiation exposure from nuclear plants. If nuclear plants were completely eliminated as sources of radioactive releases, that elimination would cause no detectable change in the average person's radiation exposure.

How do we know if radioactivity is released from a nuclear plant if an accident happens?

The amount of radioactivity released by a nuclear power plant is monitored continuously to be sure it does not exceed allowed levels. Sophisticated monitoring equipment provides exact information about any release. The plant operators as well as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission monitor these statistics and reports. Additional monitoring equipment and personnel are on hand for emergency use. Teams practice environmental and radiation monitoring several times a year in emergency drills with independent governmental agency personnel, who also participate.

What is the safety record of U.S. nuclear plants?

In the years since the first U.S. commercial power reactor in Shippingport, Pennsylvania, went into service in 1957, no property damage or injury to the public has ever been caused by radiation from a U.S. commercial nuclear power plant. At present there are more than 100 operable U.S. nuclear plants. From its beginnings, the nuclear power industry's primary concern has been to protect the health and safety of the public.

In 1979, an accident at the Three Mile Island plant brought attention to the safety of nuclear power. The event was a serious financial loss to the utility, but no lives were lost. The maximum estimated individual radiation exposure was 46 millirems—about as much as the extra cosmic radiation a person from sea-level Florida would get by going camping in the mountains of Yellowstone National Park. No one was physically harmed or is likely to suffer future ill effects.

Nuclear professionals carefully apply the lessons learned from plant operations around the globe to maintain the industry's strong safety record.



How are employees and the public protected from potential hazards at operating nuclear power plants?

Safety systems with multiple redundancies are in place to shut the reactor down safely at the first sign of abnormal operation. Plant workers have constant, rigorous training. In the United States, plant operators must be licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. The electric utilities also created the Institute of Nuclear Power Operations (INPO) to promote the highest levels of safety and reliability among their workers.

The greatest potential hazard from an operating nuclear power plant is from the radioactive products created in the fuel. These come from the fission process that generates the heat to make electricity. Plants are designed to keep these fission products inside the plant. The physical barriers designed to do this include: the building which consists of concrete and steel walls that are 3 ½ -feet thick, the solid fuel itself, and water and metal around the fuel.

Every operating plant has plans in place to alert and advise residents of an emergency. Local civil authorities practice these plans each year. A few communities have demonstrated the value of these plans as they have implemented their nuclear emergency plans to deal with non-nuclear and potentially deadly threats.



How do nuclear plant emergency plans protect surrounding communities?

The extensive emergency preparedness exercise programs developed to support nuclear power plants have proven effective even though no radiation-related emergency has ever put them into action.

For example, 10,000 people in Iowa were evacuated following a fire at a sewage treatment plant that spread a plume of toxic gases over the city. City officials credited the nuclear power plant emergency planning program—specifically the plans, the drills, and the exercises—for the knowledge and public awareness that was shown during a large-scale emergency.

Seventeen thousand residents were evacuated from St. Charles, Louisiana, following a leak at a chemical plant. A nuclear power plant emergency plan was used to enable this evacuation.

In Pennsylvania, a fire at a metal plant necessitated the evacuation of 13,000 people. The Susquehanna Nuclear Power Plant evacuation plan was used to organize this effort.

The city of San Luis Obispo, California, evacuated approximately 3,000 people due to an out of control wildfire.

In each of these instances, the plans were immediately and successfully implemented.¹³

How would an earthquake or other natural disaster affect a nuclear power plant?

Nuclear plants are designed to withstand whatever natural forces are likely to happen in specific locations, such as tornadoes, hurricanes, floods, tsunamis, and earthquakes.

Nuclear plants continue to operate during a moderate tremor to provide the electricity needed to maintain communications and public services. However, the plant would be shut down at the first sign of abnormal operations and if seismic (earthquake) activity was greater than a certain amount. Plants have equipment that continuously monitors any potential seismic activity.

Nuclear plants located in areas with a history of earthquakes are built to withstand the maximum motion that could be expected and to be able to shut down safely. Also, all vital devices, equipment, and machines are tested and approved to work during earthquakes, even for plants located away from likely earthquake areas. Nuclear plants are generally built away from earthquake-prone areas and are designed to withstand a tremor should one occur.

What do plant operators do to prevent sabotage or other man-made disasters?

Utilities follow stringent security precautions to protect nuclear power plants and equipment from malicious damage. People working in the plants are carefully screened for their integrity and emotional stability. Random visitors cannot enter. Authorized employee escorts always accompany business-related visitors and must keep them in sight at all times.

Since September 11, 2001, the industry has dedicated additional resources to respond to security concerns. Since nuclear power plants were already designed for both natural disasters and other risks, nuclear reactors have always had a very high degree of safety from such threats.

The robust physical protection already present at nuclear power plants also provides a high-degree of protection from external forces, such as attacks with explosives or aircraft. Studies done by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Electric Power Research Institute have shown that aircraft attacks against nuclear power plants, spent fuel pools, and dry storage casks have a very low chance of resulting in any significant release of radioactivity.

What is nuclear waste and how much is there?

Nuclear waste consists of the radioactive byproducts of nuclear reactors, fuel processing plants, and institutions such as hospitals and research facilities.

The Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management reports that as of 2003, the United States accumulated about 49,000 metric tons of spent nuclear fuel. Nuclear wastes are, for the same power output, almost a million times *smaller* in volume than the wastes from coal plants.

It is important to note that only about 5 percent of the total recoverable energy in nuclear fuel is used for power production at this time. Reprocessing of the used fuel, and the use of advanced power reactors, such as fast breeders and the integrated fast reactor, will provide future generations with a nearly sustainable source of nuclear energy.

Reprocessing to recover uranium and plutonium avoids the waste of a valuable resource because most of the spent fuel (uranium at less than 1 percent U-235 and a little plutonium) can be recycled as fresh fuel, saving some 30 percent of the natural uranium otherwise required to make new fuel¹⁴

What are the kinds of radioactive waste?

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission separates wastes into two broad classifications—high-level or low-level waste—based on levels of radioactivity, chemical elements, and biological materials.

Low-level wastes contain very low amounts of radioactivity. They usually require little or no shielding, and no cooling. Low-level radioactive waste results from reactor operations and other uses in hospitals, research laboratories, and manufacturing. They consist of used disposable protective clothing from medical facilities and nuclear power plants, water-treatment resins and filters, compacted trash, contaminated lab equipment, plastics, metals, and liquids. They are the result of good housekeeping practice in which non-radioactive waste is separated from slightly contaminated waste.

High-level radioactive waste comes from the fuel used by nuclear power plants that generate electricity. It has been removed from the reactor along with the assemblies that house the fuel. It is highly radioactive material and requires special shielding during handling and transport.

How do we dispose of low-level waste?

Most low-level wastes are put into drums, and buried at a commercial disposal site. There they are placed at the bottom of trenches (about 20 feet deep). At the Barnwell, South Carolina, site, trenches are back filled with sand and covered with clay each day to keep moisture from getting in. When full, trenches are mounded and capped with clay, and finished off with a foot of topsoil. Grass is planted to help prevent erosion.

The collection, transportation, and burial of low-level radioactive wastes are all closely monitored and controlled by the Department of Transportation, the Environmental Protection Agency, and state agencies.

When properly managed, these low-level wastes do not pose a hazard. The industry now has many decades of experience in handling and shipping these materials. There never has been an accident with these wastes that resulted in the release of radioactivity causing health effects.

What are the issues regarding high-level waste disposal?

The federal government is responsible for disposing of high-level radioactive waste as outlined in the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982.¹⁵ The Department of Energy (DOE) and its Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management must ship and store the waste. The Department of Transportation and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission establish and enforce regulations the DOE follows.

These multiple government bodies must coordinate with citizens, private companies, American Indian tribes, and local governments to define policies for the nuclear industry. With diverse interests competing for solutions, frequently debated issues emerge, including:

Storage:

Where and how should the waste be stored?

Transportation:

How should waste be moved?

To which locations should it be moved?

Regulation:

Who has the authority and jurisdiction to make which decisions?

Safe waste processing and handling techniques are established; it is a question of resolving the institutional issues, and then implementing proven radioactive waste management techniques to safely transport and dispose of radioactive wastes.

What happens to used nuclear fuel that comes out of a reactor?

During refueling, fuel rods are removed from the reactor and stored underwater at the plant site. Water cools the used or "spent" fuel and also provides shielding from the radiation as the radiation starts to decay. Much of the high-level radiation decays away within a year of being removed from the core. U.S. utilities also use above-ground, air-cooled storage casks, which are also used safely in Canada and Europe. In the future, the fuel will be shipped to a private or federal storage facility.

It is possible to reprocess and recycle the used fuel, rather than to bury it as waste. More than 90 percent of spent fuel can be recycled and used again as new fuel. But with the large amounts of uranium still available, it is less expensive to mine new fuel than to reprocess the spent fuel. Reprocessing is being done in other countries, such as France and Japan.

What is the Nuclear Waste Fund?

Since their first day of operation, all U.S. nuclear plants have been paying one tenth of a cent per kilowatt-hour generated into the Nuclear Waste Fund to pay for permanent storage of all used fuel. Nuclear plants have so far paid more than \$15 billion and, because of those payments, are the only industry in America that has paid the cost of disposing of its waste.

The Department of Energy (DOE), after 20 years of study, has chosen Yucca Mountain, Nevada, as the permanent disposal site for all nuclear waste. The DOE is now preparing an application to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) for a license to construct the repository. Before the facility is allowed to receive used nuclear fuel, the NRC must grant a license to receive and possess used nuclear fuel. Although court challenges are still underway, the DOE is currently scheduled to begin receiving used fuel in 2012.

Some other nations do not have the same issues with used fuel disposal because they reprocess their used fuel, reclaiming the approximately 97 percent which is unburned for new fuel rods.

Why transport nuclear wastes?

As noted earlier, most *low-level* wastes are packaged in drums and transported to licensed burial sites for storage, monitoring, and control.

High-level waste from commercial nuclear power plants consists of used fuel rods. As mentioned earlier, these fuel rods are stored at the nuclear plant sites. The onsite fuel storage pools at plants were sized initially with the intention of reprocessing the spent fuel for reuse at the plant.

Since reprocessing has been discontinued in the United States, the storage pools at some plant sites are filling up. Fuel rods from these pools are placed in a specially designed and certified cask and moved to a protected dry cask storage area on-site until they can be moved to a permanent federal repository.

In 1982, Congress enacted the Nuclear Waste Policy Act that calls for high-level waste to be moved to a temporary storage facility or to a permanent Department of Energy (DOE) repository. The DOE's Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Yucca Mountain Project anticipates about 11,000 rail or 53,000 truck shipments during the expected operation of a permanent repository in Nevada.



Are there risks associated with transporting radioactive waste?

The Department of Transportation (DOT) Office of Hazardous Materials Safety estimates that an average of 800,000 shipments of hazardous materials (HAZMAT) are made each day in the United States.¹⁶ It is less hazardous to ship solid nuclear fuel than to ship many other materials (such as gasoline or liquefied natural gas) that are routinely transported all over the country.

Specially designed and tested shipping containers prevent the release of radioactive materials, even in the most severe accident. Sample containers have undergone severe crash and fire tests to prove they can withstand the most severe accidents.

High-level waste is transported in shipping containers by truck, barge, or railway. All shipments are subject to strict federal regulation by the DOT and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

According to the National Safety Council, as of mid-1998, four accidents had occurred during spent fuel shipments. None of them released radioactive material.

From 1971 to 1999, 62 accidents occurred during the transport of low-level radioactive waste in the United States. Of these, only four resulted in the release of radioactive materials and those releases caused no measurable radiation exposures.¹⁷

How are nuclear material shipments regulated?

Regulations and procedures for shipping nuclear materials are governed by two objectives: (1) the transportation procedure should minimize the chance for an accident to occur; and (2) the materials should be packaged so no radioactive material is released if an accident does occur.

The main safety factor is the shipping container. Containers for spent fuel are rigorously designed and tested according to requirements set by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and the Department of Transportation (DOT). The containers are tested at national laboratories by severe tests involving crashes, fire, water, and falls. These tests are much worse than conditions that would occur during a highway accident. These tests assure the container's ability to remain tightly sealed under any conceivable transportation condition.

The DOT has general authority to regulate the transportation of hazardous materials, including radioactive materials. The NRC is responsible for licensing and certifying the casks for high-level radioactive shipments.

Will radioactive waste be left as a "legacy" for future generations?

Radioactive waste need not be an unhealthy legacy for future generations. Some researchers consider a repository to be an asset to future generations who will have the technology to utilize the spent fuel to its fullest potential.

High-level radioactive waste will be stored in solid form in stable geologic formations deep under the earth's surface.

Studies of long-term effects from nuclear power's waste stream demonstrate similar risks to those from solid waste (garbage) or from the waste streams of other industries. These wastes also last for long time periods, and are generated in vastly larger volumes than is nuclear waste, which results in less precaution being taken in their burial.¹⁸

How does public opinion influence nuclear power?

Most Americans believe the benefits of harnessing nuclear energy are worth the potential risks. A variety of polls in the United States have found that Americans think that nuclear energy is a good or realistic choice as an energy source for large-scale use.

Supporters of nuclear power were significantly more likely than they were two years ago not to mind a nuclear plant close to their homes. A poll conducted for the Associated Press by International Communications Research indicated that Americans have become more comfortable with nuclear power, with over half saying they support using nuclear plants to produce electricity.

In our democratic society, decisions are made by majority agreement through the political process and our elected representatives. Such majority agreement depends on balancing concerns regarding health and safety, quality of life, and the laws of nature. Tolerances for risk are often calculated in terms of the perceived benefits or probable consequences of a course of action.

What other uses are there for nuclear energy?

Radiation and radioactive elements make our lives easier and more productive in many ways. From industrial applications to medical uses, nuclear science has provided the foundation for many time-and life-saving applications.

For example, the transparent plastic wrap used to package fruits and other foods depends on a radiation process for its strength and clinging ability. Radioactive elements are also used to protect the environment by detecting pathways for pollutants to get into water supplies.

In the medical field, the radioactive isotope Cobalt-60 helps to stop the body's immune reaction to transplanted human organs. Also, tests using nuclear materials in hospital laboratories can detect thyroid under-activity in newborn babies. This makes prompt treatment possible, saving many children from mental retardation.

Small nuclear power generators are used as sources for heat and electricity in remote and extreme climates, including outer space. There are uses for small reactors to produce hydrogen, power remote mining operations, and desalinate seawater.

Nuclear technology also is used to:

- Investigate crime
- Inspect welds
- Explore for gas and oil
- Measure the amount of liquid in a can.



What is our responsibility concerning nuclear energy?

It is *our* responsibility to become informed and make decisions based on reliable information. The scientific community takes responsibility for collecting knowledge about energy technologies, evaluating technologies, and inventing new applications.

Working together, researchers, community members, and policy makers can make decisions based on scientific facts. We also have a responsibility to future generations to ensure they have an adequate supply of energy and a healthy ecosystem.

As technology evolves with advanced power plants, future generations around the world will be able to sustain a good standard of living that will also protect the environment.



FURTHER READING

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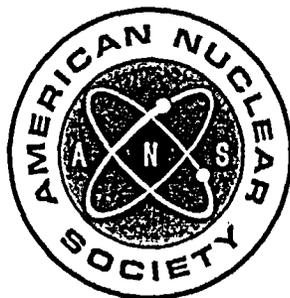
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- ¹⁵ Public Law No. 97-425, "Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982" (January 7, 1983).
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The American Nuclear Society is a not-for-profit scientific and educational organization devoted to the advancement of science and engineering as related to nuclear energy and technology. This booklet is produced and distributed as part of the ANS Outreach and Public Education program.



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Winter 2005

PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON

We, the undersigned individuals, **SUPPORT** plans by Exelon to secure an Early Site Permit (ESP) to construct a new nuclear reactor at its Clinton facility, on the following grounds:

- We concur with the NRC's conclusion that environmental impacts would not prevent issuing an ESP for the Clinton site.
- We believe that nuclear energy is safe, clean, reliable and cost effective, and as such, it should continue to be an important part of a balanced energy mix.
- We support the ESP process as the means to guarantee an open and thorough evaluation of future nuclear projects, while ensuring the timeliness and predictability of the process.
- We commend Exelon for being proactive and farsighted when looking for reliable methods of addressing expected increases in energy demand over the coming years, while minimizing the environmental footprint of the selected energy sources, as well as the economic burden to Exelon's customers.

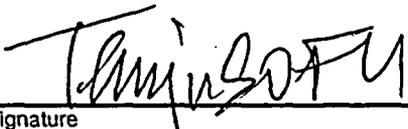
Therefore, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to GRANT Exelon's application for an Early Site Permit.


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Therefore, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to **GRANT** Exelon's application for an Early Site Permit.

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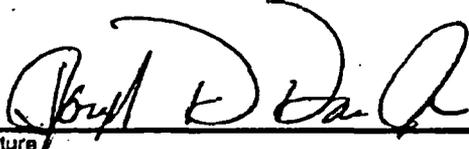
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PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON



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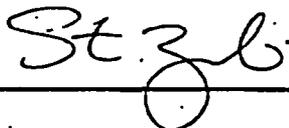
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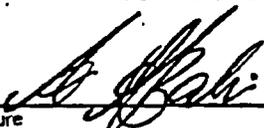
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PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON

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PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON

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PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTORS AT CLINTON

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Therefore, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to GRANT Exelon's application for an Early Site Permit.

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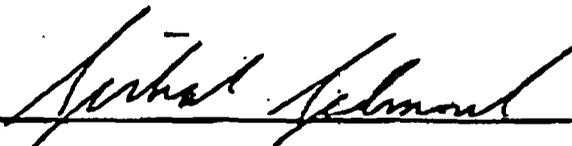
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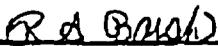
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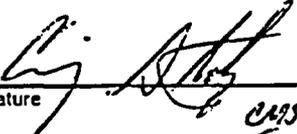
PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON

We, the undersigned individuals, **SUPPORT** plans by Exelon to secure an Early Site Permit (ESP) to construct a new nuclear reactor at its Clinton facility, on the following grounds:

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Therefore, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to GRANT Exelon's application for an Early Site Permit.


Signature _____
Name Amanda Maple Address 9103 San Gabriel Rd, Atascadero, CA, 93422
Phone Number 805-440-2526 City, State, ZIP Atascadero, CA, 93422


Signature _____
Name CRAIG STALL Address 1095 RAIN CIRCLE
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www.na-ygn.org

North American Young Generation in Nuclear (NA-YGN)

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PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED
NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON

Clarence E Newman
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Name Address

805-528-6267 LOS OSOS, CA. 93412
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Thomas R Baldwin
Signature

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Bruce Terrell
Signature

Bruce Terrell 282 MADERA WAY
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805-528-6837 LOS OSOS, CAL. 93407
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Robert Alan Oldenkamp
Signature

ROBERT ALAN OLDENKAMP 1768 GUAL CR.
Name Address

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**PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED
NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON**

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Randal C. Allen *2490 Parkland Terrace*

Name

Address

(805) 542-0223 *San Luis Obispo, Ca. 93401*

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Therefore, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to **GRANT** Exelon's application for an Early Site Permit.

Carl A. Torantino

Signature

Carl A. Torantino 1463 Robindale Rd

Name

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Lawrence G. Miller, 3rd

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Lawrence G. Miller, 3rd

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Address

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Midlothian, VA 23113

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PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON

Thomas J. Szymanski

Signature

THOMAS J. SZYMANSKI 2235 MONUMENT AVE #20

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Richard R. Zuercher

Signature

Richard R. Zuercher 5109 Durin Hall Ct.

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Glen Allen, VA 23059

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Name

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City, State, ZIP

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Name

Address

Phone Number

City, State, ZIP

Signature

Name

Address

Phone Number

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North American Young Generation in Nuclear (NA-YGN)

PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON

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PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON

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PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON

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Keith E. Baker
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PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON

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T. C. Fountaine

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PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON

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PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON

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Novel A. Smith Jr
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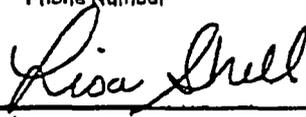
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PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON

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 Name: Jeff Horton Address: 204 Sweet Drive
 Phone Number: 804 285-8409 City, State, ZIP: Richmond VA 23229

Signature: 
 Name: LISA SHELL Address:
 Phone Number: 804-273-3626 City, State, ZIP: Richmond, VA 23233

Signature: 
 Name: Kurt Fredrik Flaig Address: 595 Nelwood Place
 Phone Number: 804-744-4228 City, State, ZIP: Manakin-Sabot, VA 23103

Signature: 
 Name: Tony Banks Address: Moseley, VA 23120
 Phone Number: 804-273-2170 City, State, ZIP:

Signature: 
 Name: Spencer W. Fennell Address: 104 Powhatan Overlook
 Phone Number: 757 565 3930 City, State, ZIP: Williamsburg VA 23188

PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON

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(804)364-8643 Richmond, VA 23233
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Kenneth D Tuley
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Name Address

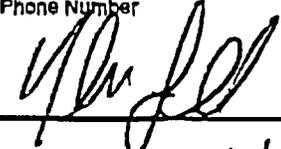
(804)545-4602 CHESTERFIELD, VA 23432
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PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED
NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON


Signature

ANDREW H. NICHOLSON 10921 TRAY WAY
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Phone Number City, State, ZIP


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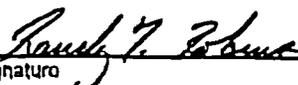
T. W. Schlichen 8800 Brown Summit Rd
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Tom A Brookmire 5000 Dominion Blvd
Name Address

804-273-3243 Richmond VA 23060
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Signature

RANDY T. ROBINS 5413 FOX HURST DRIVE
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PAULA J. LAROUERE 12309 RIDGEFIELD PKY.
Name Address

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PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON

Douglas L. Gilliat
Signature

DOUGLAS L. GILLIATT
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804-273-3241 CHESTER, VA 23831
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Robert S. Margolis
Signature

Robert S. Margolis
Name Address

804-763-2466 Midlothian, VA 23112
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Syed A. Ahmed
Signature

SYED A. AHMED,
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804-273-2245 Richmond, VA-23236.
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David Livingston
Signature

David Livingston
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804-273-2855 Glen Allen, VA, 23060
Phone Number City, State, ZIP

Charles Alan Ford
Signature

Charles Alan Ford 354 Fairwood Drive
Name Address

804-273-3240 Richmond VA 23235
Phone Number City, State, ZIP

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Ashok V. Bankley
Signature

ASHOK V. BANKLEY 5000 Dominion Blvd., Glen Allen, VA 23060
Name Address

(804) 273-2111
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John C. Temple
Signature

JOHN C. TEMPLE 12532 NEWFOUND FAUS LANE, DOSWELL, VA. 23047
Name Address

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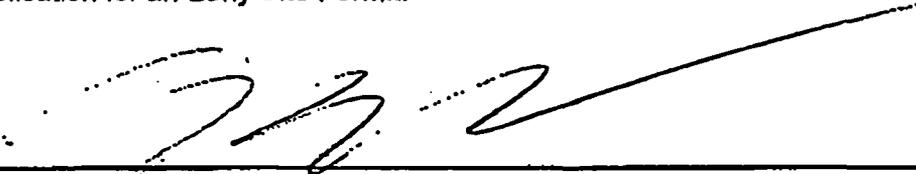
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 Signature _____
 Eric Graczyk 8308 Whipple Rd
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 801-553-7984 Richmond, VA 23227
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 Signature _____
 Todd R Flowers 4013 Stuart Ave
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PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON

Joseph Montague
 Signature
 Joseph Montague 8708 Laumix Dr. R.C.
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 Phone Number City, State, ZIP

Signature
 Name Address
 Phone Number City, State, ZIP

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V.M. Bargaava

Signature

VISHWA M. BHARGAVA

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B. S. Nagarajan

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City, State, ZIP

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Sid S Kere

Signature

SID S. KERE, 7830 MARILEA RD

Name

Address

(804) 323-6423

RICHMOND, VA 23225-1124

Phone Number

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Signature

Name

Address

Phone Number

City, State, ZIP

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 Signature

SAMA BILBAO y LEON

 Name Address

804.553.7982 Richmond, VA 23227

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 Signature

Delbert L. Horn

 Name Address

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PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTORS AT CLINTON

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Signature

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Signature

Ralph Haggard

Name

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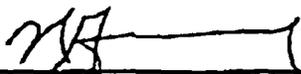
803-957-8208

Phone Number

Lexington, S.C. 29072

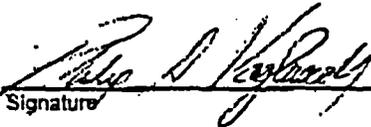
City, State, ZIP

PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTORS AT CLINTON


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Phone Number 803-576-5598 City, State, ZIP Columbia, SC 29206


Signature
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Signature
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Signature
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Signature
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Phone Number (803) 777-8013 City, State, ZIP Columbia, SC 29208

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Michael Corradini

Signature

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James Ayoub

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Phone Number

City, State, ZIP

Please fax a copy to 630-252-4978 by 4/18/2005 @ 5 PM CST and mail the originals to North American Young Generation In Nuclear, P.O. Box 10014, La Grange, IL 60525

www.na-ygn.org

North American Young Generation in Nuclear (NA-YGN)

1.877.528.2946

PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON

Signature *John E. Thompson*
 Name John E. Thompson Address 217 Bachman Drive
 Phone Number (803) 345-4253 City, State, ZIP Lexington, SC 29072

Signature *Shawn M. Heffernan*
 Name Shawn Heffernan Address 122 Brandon Haze Rd.
 Phone Number 803-345-4470 City, State, ZIP Columbia, SC 29229

Signature *Steve Kincaid*
 Name STEVE KINCAID Address 113 MIDDLE CREEK RD
 Phone Number 803-732-5905 City, State, ZIP Irmo, SC 29063

Signature _____
 Name _____ Address _____
 Phone Number _____ City, State, ZIP _____

Signature _____
 Name _____ Address _____
 Phone Number _____ City, State, ZIP _____

PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON

Freeda Ahmed
Signature

Freeda Ahmed 19 Landmark Drive APT 146
Name Address

803-345-4505 Columbia, SC 29210
Phone Number City, State, ZIP

[Signature]
Signature

GUY KENNEDY 338 BAYSIDE Rd.
Name Address

803-345-4383 COLUMBIA, S.C. 29212
Phone Number City, State, ZIP

Michael Strickland
Signature

Michael Strickland 551 Riverkill Cir #413
Name Address

803-345-4625 Columbia, SC, 29210
Phone Number City, State, ZIP

William Kearney
Signature

WILLIAM KEARNEY 101 GADLEY DRIVE
Name Address

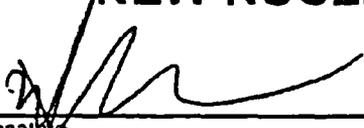
803.407.7443 COLUMBIA, SC 29212
Phone Number City, State, ZIP

Signature

Name Address

Phone Number City, State, ZIP

PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON


Signature

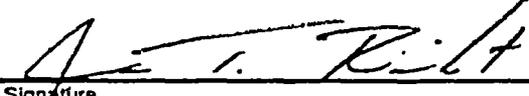
MIKE GLASGOW 131 SHEAR
Name Address

803-931-5646 Prosperity SC 29127
Phone Number City, State, ZIP


Signature

A. Dyrell Mivens 1536 Willow Oak Dr 29223
Name Address

803-345-4643 Cola. S.C. 29223
Phone Number City, State, ZIP


Signature

JASON T. RIEHART 116 ALAMO CIR.
Name Address

803-345-4225 SALUDA SC 29138
Phone Number City, State, ZIP


Signature

Denton S. Ussery, Jr. 209 Trauson Court
Name Address

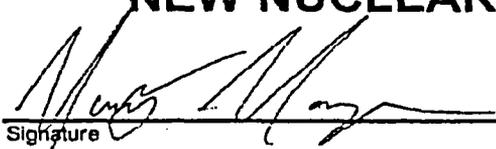
(803) 345-4525 Gaston, SC 29053
Phone Number City, State, ZIP


Signature

ANDREW L. HALL 533 Shirway Rd
Name Address

(803) 957-5182 Lexington, SC 29073
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PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON



Signature

Marty Morgan

Name

1800 Longcreek Drive APT 5C

Address

803-345-4133

Phone Number

Columbia, SC 29210

City, State, ZIP

Signature

Name

Address

Phone Number

City, State, ZIP

**PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED
NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON**

Max W Carbon
Signature
Name: MAX W. CARBON Address: 914 Pebble Beach Dr
Phone Number: 608-26392307 City, State, ZIP: MADISON WI 53717

John Murphy
Signature
Name: John Murphy Address: 7730 Hillington Green
Phone Number: (608) 233-7889 City, State, ZIP: Madison, WI 53726

James D. Callen
Signature
Name: James D. Callen Address: 17 Wood Brook Way
Phone Number: (608) 278-8814 City, State, ZIP: Madison WI 53711-6490

Andrew Mosek
Signature
Name: Andrew Mosek Address: 347 W. Doty
Phone Number: (608) 213-1109 City, State, ZIP: Madison WI 53703

David Meverden
Signature
Name: David Meverden Address: 35 Lathrop St. Apt 3B
Phone Number: (608) 238-3248 City, State, ZIP: Madison, WI, 53726

North American Young Generation In Nuclear (NA-YGN)

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PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED
NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON

James P. Blanchard

Signature

James P. Blanchard

Name

205 Acadia Pr.

Address

608-263-0391

Phone Number

Madison, WI

City, State, ZIP

53717

Daniel C. Kammer

Signature

DANIEL C. KAMMER

Name

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Address

608-262-5724

Phone Number

VIRONA, WI

City, State, ZIP

53594

Dianne Francis

Signature

Dianne Francis

Name

1910 Mills St

Address

608 263 1646

Phone Number

Black Earth WI 53515

City, State, ZIP

Benjamin J. Schmitt

Signature

Benjamin J. Schmitt

Name

111 N. Orchard St.

Address

608-251-2046

Phone Number

Madison, WI

City, State, ZIP

53715

Todd R Allen

Signature

TODD R ALLEN

Name

111 EDENHILL DR MADISON, WI 53705

Address

608 265 4083

Phone Number

MADISON, WI 53705

City, State, ZIP

North American Young Generation in Nuclear (NA-YGN)

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1.877.526.2946

PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON

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- We concur with the NRC's conclusion that environmental impacts would not prevent issuing an ESP for the Clinton site.
- We believe that nuclear energy is safe, clean, reliable and cost effective, and as such, it should continue to be an important part of a balanced energy mix.
- We support the ESP process as the means to guarantee an open and thorough evaluation of future nuclear projects, while ensuring the timeliness and predictability of the process.
- We commend Exelon for being proactive and farsighted when looking for reliable methods of addressing expected increases in energy demand over the coming years, while minimizing the environmental footprint of the selected energy sources, as well as the economic burden to Exelon's customers.

Therefore, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to GRANT Exelon's application for an Early Site Permit.



Signature

ANDREW ATWOOD 228 E LAKE TRL

Name

Address

803 783 4305 Columbia, SC 29209

Phone Number

City, State, ZIP



Signature

Linda Pressley 100 Walden Heights Dr. #1035

Name

Address

⁴¹²
(803) 609-3776

Phone Number

Columbia, SC 29210

City, State, ZIP

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Therefore, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to GRANT Exelon's application for an Early Site Permit.


Signature

MICHAEL L. LEWIS
Name

5801 BLUFF ROAD
Address

803-647-3057
Phone Number

COLUMBIA SC 29209
City, State, ZIP


Signature

Margareta G. Brown
Name

5801 BLUFF ROAD
Address

803-647-3286
Phone Number

Columbia SC 29209
City, State, ZIP

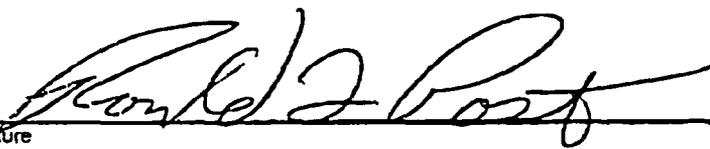
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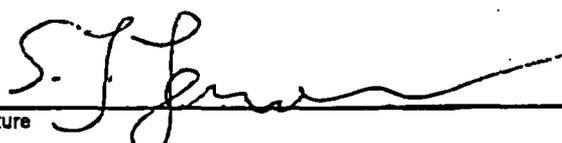
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Therefore, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to **GRANT** Exelon's application for an Early Site Permit.


Signature _____
Name Ronald L Post Address 212 Hurstwood CT
Phone Number 803 647-3913 City, State, ZIP Lexington, S.C. 29073


Signature _____
Name Stephen Jensen Address 127 Preston Hills Dr.
Phone Number (803) 647-3882 City, State, ZIP Columbia, SC, 29210

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PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON

Albert T. Goodwin

Signature

Albert T. Goodwin 5801 Bluff Rd

Name

Address

803-647-3286 Columbia, S.C. 29209

Phone Number

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Lula Mote

Signature

LULA MOTE 6904 CABIN CREEK RD

Name

Address

803-776-3543 HOPKINS, S.C. 29061

Phone Number

City, State, ZIP

King Ross

Signature

King Ross 5801 Bluff Rd

Name

Address

803-647-3488 Columbia 29210

Phone Number

City, State, ZIP

Tamara Jackson

Signature

TAMARA JACKSON 5801 Bluff Rd

Name

Address

647-3488 COLA SC. 29209

Phone Number

City, State, ZIP

Gregory E. Settle

Signature

Gregory E. Settle 5801 Bluff Rd

Name

Address

803-647-3556 Columbia, SC 29209

Phone Number

City, State, ZIP

PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON

Demetri C. Albright

Signature

Demetri C. Albright

Name

Address

703-647-9261 Columbia SC.

Phone Number

City, State, ZIP

Amy Bull

Signature

Amy Bull

Name

Address

803-647-3912 Columbia, SC

Phone Number

City, State, ZIP

Signature

Name

Address

Phone Number

City, State, ZIP

Signature

Name

Address

Phone Number

City, State, ZIP

Signature

Name

Address

Phone Number

City, State, ZIP

PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTORS AT CLINTON


Signature

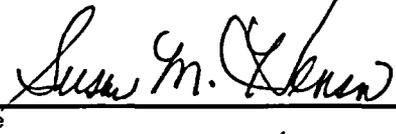
J. Fitt 729 W. Jackson
Name Address

x3870 Ottawa IL 61350
Phone Number City, State, ZIP


Signature

Vanessa H. Pitaine 434 San Carlos Rd
Name Address

815-467-5090 Minooka, IL 60447
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Susan M. Henson 1514 So. Jackson St.
Name Address

815-415-4204 Streator, IL 61364
Phone Number City, State, ZIP

Signature

Name Address

Phone Number City, State, ZIP

Signature

Name Address

Phone Number City, State, ZIP

PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTORS AT CLINTON



Signature

DENNIS M MATZ

Name

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Address

708-289-6890

Phone Number

HOMEWOOD IL 60430

City, State, ZIP


Signature

Edward O. DuTemple

Name

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Address

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Phone Number

LA GRANGE PARK, IL 60526

City, State, ZIP


Signature

LAURA HERMANN

Name

1251 W Seland #3

Address

773-307-7269

Phone Number

CHICAGO 60640

City, State, ZIP

Signature

Name

Address

Phone Number

City, State, ZIP

Signature

Name

Address

Phone Number

City, State, ZIP

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Therefore, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to GRANT Exelon's application for an Early Site Permit.

Rebecca Gross

Signature

Rebecca Gross - 221 W. 92nd St.

Name

Address

630-654-8873 Burr Ridge IL 60527

Phone Number

City, State, ZIP

Jeanette Gabrys

Signature

JEANNETTE GABRYS 7430 S. Maplewood Dr.

Name

Address

708/458-9735

Phone Number

Austin, AL 60458

City, State, ZIP

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**PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED
NEW NUCLEAR REACTORS AT CLINTON**

Charles D Vincent

Signature

Charles D Vincent

Name

140 Marengo, #102

Address

708-771-4789

Phone Number

Forest Park, IL 60130

City, State, ZIP

Craig Johnson

Signature

Craig Johnson

Name

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Address

865 379 0409

Phone Number

Louisville TN, 37777

City, State, ZIP

Antoinette Bishop

Signature

ANTOINETTE BISHOP

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Address

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Phone Number

ORLAND PARK, IL 60462

City, State, ZIP

Sharon Kerrick

Signature

Sharon Kerrick

Name

6156 Pershing Ave, Downers Grove, IL

Address

708-579-8230

Phone Number

IL 60516

City, State, ZIP

Signature

Name

Address

Phone Number

City, State, ZIP

PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON


Signature
Name Ben Holtzman Address 409 E. Chalmers St. Champaign, IL
Phone Number 217 278-8435 City, State, ZIP

Signature
Name Address
Phone Number City, State, ZIP

PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTORS AT CLINTON

Jonathan Zenker
Signature

Jonathan Zenker 1403 Adams St.
Name Address

920-475-0922 Ottawa, IL 61350
Phone Number City, State, ZIP

Richard Meyer
Signature

Richard Meyer 1270 LAURA LANE
Name Address

Coal City, IL 60416
City, State, ZIP

George Kelly
Signature

GEORGE KELLY 1223 BERKLEY, SIKEWOOD, IL. 60431
Name Address

Phone Number City, State, ZIP

Cortney Scheidt
Signature

Cortney Scheidt 508 Rivers Edge Dr.
Name Address

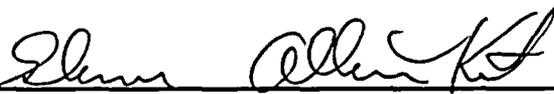
Minooka IL 60447
City, State, ZIP

Steven J. Farley
Signature

STEVEN J. FARLEY 2460 E 2350TH
Name Address

815 795 9700 MARSEILLE IL 61341
Phone Number City, State, ZIP

PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTORS AT CLINTON


Signature

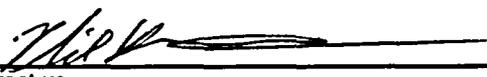
GLENN A KATS 1510 JO LIN DRIVE
Name Address

(815) 415-2249 MORRIS IL 60450
Phone Number City, State, ZIP


Signature

Terry Martin 1512 Clark St
Name Address

815 434-4045 Ottawa IL 61050
Phone Number City, State, ZIP


Signature

Philip Hassett 1809 E. Ance Lane, Apt. 5
Name Address

573.424 0668 Morris, IL 60450
Phone Number City, State, ZIP


Signature

Elizabeth Zacharias 240 WILLOWWOOD DR
Name Address

630 551 0944 Oswego, IL 60543
Phone Number City, State, ZIP


Signature

R. A. FREDRICKSON 2223 Irvine Lane
Name Address

815-254-0891 Plainfield, IL 60544
Phone Number City, State, ZIP

PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTORS AT CLINTON

Edward L. Seckinger
Signature

Edward L. Seckinger 65200 Cape Rd
Name Address

630-369-0505 Naperville, IL 60540
Phone Number City, State, ZIP

Robert W. Resner
Signature

ROBERT W. RESNER 15006 S. HAMLIN
Name Address

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Phone Number City, State, ZIP

Byron A. Ginter II
Signature

BYRON A. GINTER II 2998 E. HICKORY LN
Name Address

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Phone Number City, State, ZIP

Parind Shah
Signature

PARIND SHAH 101 GRACIE SQ, Apt #H
Name Address

317-345-6699 MORRIS, IL, 60450.
Phone Number City, State, ZIP

Cindy Snyder
Signature

Cindy Snyder 1970 N 2719th Rd
Name Address

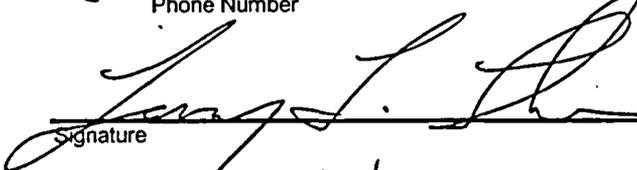
815 433-6567 Ottawa, IL 61350
Phone Number City, State, ZIP

PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED
NEW NUCLEAR REACTORS AT CLINTON


Signature

AHMAD ALI 632 W. GARTNER RD
Name Address

(630) 778-0855 NAPERVILLE, IL 60540
Phone Number City, State, ZIP


Signature

Larry L. Lehman 283 Morgan Valley Dr
Name Address

630-554-5024 Oswego, IL 60543
Phone Number City, State, ZIP


Signature

BRUCE L. WOOD 104 TERRY DR.
Name Address

630-466-7398 SUGAR GROVE IL. 60554
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Signature

WOLFGANG THIEL 15512 WHITEHALL LN.
Name Address

708 873-1379 ORLAND PARK, IL. 60462
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Signature

SHAH VIKRAM R. 21540 W. KNOXWOOD DR.
Name Address

515-886-7955 Plainfield IL 60544
Phone Number City, State, ZIP

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Signature

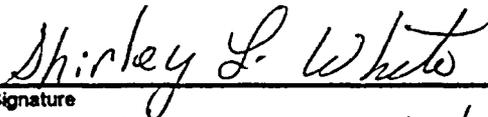
Adam W. Strange 903 W. Aaron Dr. Apt.
Name Address

(814) 238-6474 State College, PA 16803
Phone Number City, State, ZIP


Signature

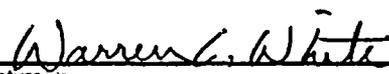
Ryan C. Giar 6150 Century Ave #312 Middleton, WI 53562
Name Address

Phone Number City, State, ZIP


Signature

Shirley L. White RR #3 Box 211B Clinton IL 61727
Name Address

817 935-2554
Phone Number City, State, ZIP


Signature

WARREN C. WHITE R.R. 3 BOX 211B
Name Address

217-935-2554 CLINTON, IL 61727
Phone Number City, State, ZIP

Signature

Name Address

Phone Number City, State, ZIP

PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTORS AT CLINTON

Johnny Cison
Signature

Johnny Cison 14025 Sheri Lane
Name Address

708-403-6726 Orland Park, IL 60462
Phone Number City, State, ZIP

Bess Weglarz
Signature

BESS WEGLARZ 11356 MOKAINE DR.
Name Address

708/974-0176 Palos Hills, IL 60465
Phone Number City, State, ZIP

Linda Rinaldi
Signature

LINDA RINALDI 234 S. Kensington
Name Address

708-579-3382 La Grange, IL 60525
Phone Number City, State, ZIP

Joyce Bruce
Signature

JOYCE BRUCE ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
Name Address

579-8266 LG-PK 60526
Phone Number City, State, ZIP

Rick Michal
Signature

RICK MICHAL 324 N. WILMETTE AVE
Name Address

630-913-4110 WESTMONT, IL 60559
Phone Number City, State, ZIP

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Therefore, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to GRANT Exelon's application for an Early Site Permit.


Signature

Name Mary Lou A. Gougar Address 381 8th St., Idaho Falls, ID
83401
Phone Number 208-521-3339 City, State, ZIP _____


Signature

Name Teri Ehresman Address 1711 Claremont Ln, Idaho Falls, ID
83404
Phone Number 208-529-5171 City, State, ZIP Idaho Falls ID 83404

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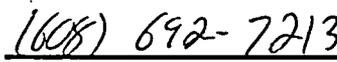
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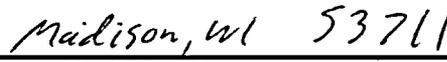
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Signature

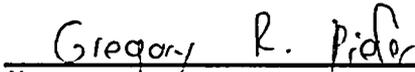

Name

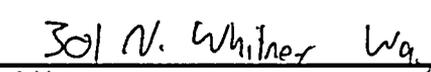

Address

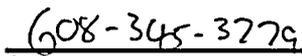

Phone Number


City, State, ZIP


Signature


Name


Address


Phone Number


City, State, ZIP

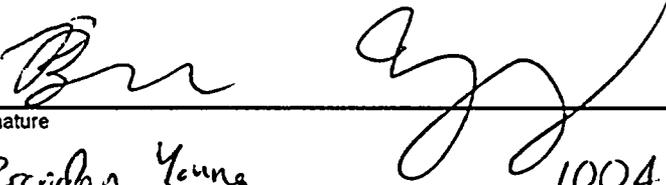
Please fax a copy to xxx.xxx.xxxx ASAP and mail the originals to North American Young Generation in Nuclear, P.O. Box 10014, La Grange, IL 60525

PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON

We, the undersigned individuals, **SUPPORT** plans by Exelon to secure an Early Site Permit (ESP) to construct a new nuclear reactor at its Clinton facility, on the following grounds:

- We concur with the NRC's conclusion that environmental impacts would not prevent issuing an ESP for the Clinton site.
- We believe that nuclear energy is safe, clean, reliable and cost effective, and as such, it should continue to be an important part of a balanced energy mix.
- We support the ESP process as the means to guarantee an open and thorough evaluation of future nuclear projects, while ensuring the timeliness and *predictability of the process*.
- We commend Exelon for being proactive and farsighted when looking for reliable methods of addressing expected increases in energy demand over the coming years, while minimizing the environmental footprint of the selected energy sources, as well as the economic burden to Exelon's customers.

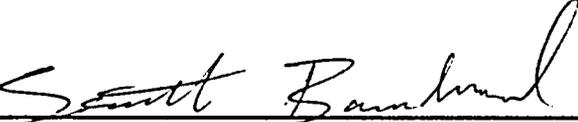
Therefore, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to **GRANT** Exelon's application for an Early Site Permit.



Signature
Brandon Young 1004 Viles Ave.

Name Address
414-839-4557 Madison, WI 53715

Phone Number City, State, ZIP



Signature
Scott Bealrud 451 W. Wilson St.

Name Address
(608)658-4171 Madison, WI, 53703

Phone Number City, State, ZIP

Please fax a copy to 630-252-4978 by 4/18/2005 @ 5 PM CST and mail the originals to North American Young Generation in Nuclear, P.O. Box 10014, La Grange, IL 60525

PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON

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- We commend Exelon for being proactive and farsighted when looking for reliable methods of addressing expected increases in energy demand over the coming years, while minimizing the environmental footprint of the selected energy sources, as well as the economic burden to Exelon's customers.

Therefore, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to GRANT Exelon's application for an Early Site Permit.

Michael Corradini

Signature

MICHAEL CORRADINI

Name

Address

(608) 263-1648 / MADISON, WI 53706

Phone Number

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James Ayoub

Signature

James Ayoub

Name

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(608) 215-1150

Phone Number

Madison, WI 53715

City, State, ZIP

Please fax a copy to 630-252-4978 by 4/18/2005 @ 5 PM CST and mail the originals to North American Young Generation in Nuclear, P.O. Box 10014, La Grange, IL 60525

Faxed 3 pgs 4/18 4PM/df

PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON

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Dianne Francis
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Benjamin J. Schmitt
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Todd R. Allen
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 Name Address
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PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON

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David Mevarden

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Phone Number

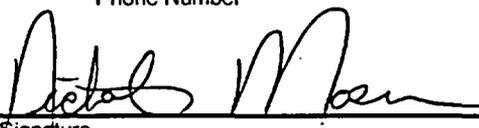
City, State, ZIP

PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTORS AT CLINTON


Signature

Dustin Jacquemin 2398 University Ave
Name Address

⁹²⁰
~~420~~ - 217-7069 Madison, WI 53726
Phone Number City, State, ZIP


Signature

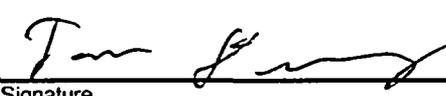
Nichole Moser 3001 Napoli Lane #7
Name Address

608-279-0225 Middleton WI 53562
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Signature

Eric Edwards 2950 TOMAHAWK ST #9
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Tom Drury 9010 W Morgan Ave
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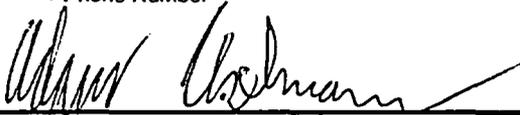

Signature

David R. Boris 2121 University Ave
Name Address

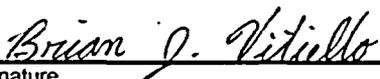
608-265-2937 Madison WI 53705
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PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTORS AT CLINTON


Signature
Julie Tucker 5001 Steboysan # 210
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~~(608) 669-2279~~ Kyle Oliver 33 Lathrop St. #1
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Signature
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Signature
Jeremy Roberts 2307 University Ave
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**PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED
NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON**

Tamara Jurgens
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Tamara Jurgens 125 Stanford Drive
Name Address
484 888 0132 Cluster Springs, PA, 19425
Phone Number City, State, ZIP

Gilbert Brown
Signature
Gilbert Brown 14 Hidden Valley Rd
Name Address Worcester MA 01286
978 672 6250
Phone Number City, State, ZIP

Bret Dykert
Signature
Bret Dykert 260 DUEBARE C AVE APT 220
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Richard S. Heibel
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Richard S. Heibel 424 W. College Ave
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Norman A. Johansen III
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NORMAN A. JOHANSEN III 301 HOLLEMAN DR E, #427
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PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON

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Jason Breen 1024 Hallwood Loop
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DANIEL ROCK 311 Birch #5
Name Address

217 398-3445 CHAMPAIGN IL 61820
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Signature

Yizhou Yan 106 Kenwood Rd
Name Address

217 2447600 Champaign IL 61821
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**PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED
NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON**

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M T Bingham 1955 Fremont
Name Address
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Hannah Yount
Signature
Hannah Yount 2309 S Park St. Apt. 1
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Charles Keller
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Charles Keller 5054 SW Technology Ln Apt 102
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Sandra M. Sloan
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Sylena Smith
Signature
Sylena Smith 1064 Highland St. #201
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614 477 5270 Columbus, OH 43201-3468
Phone Number City, State, ZIP

PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED
NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON


Signature

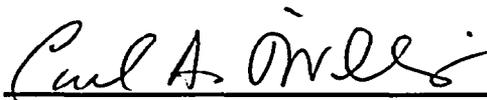
Brian C Kiedrowski 3920 Plover Rd
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608-358-7836 Plover, WI 54467
Phone Number City, State, ZIP


Signature

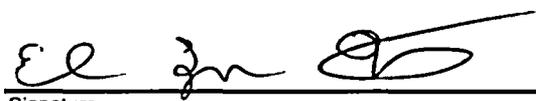
Eric C. Alderson 6194 Clark Point Rd.
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Signature

Carl A. Willis #1335, 101 Carl Dr.
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Earl Lynn Tipton 3101 Old HWY 63 S. Apt C105
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Signature

Lee Hosack 165 County Road 576
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PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON

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McLean Machat
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Travis Parisi
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Brian K Hajek
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PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON

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Hayden Oleik
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Hayden Oleik 3296 Hopkins Ct
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Nicholas D Francesco
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Jeffrey J Powers
Signature

Jeffrey J Powers 81 14th St
Name Address

518-274-9478 Troy, NY 12180
Phone Number City, State, ZIP

Jeff Appel
Signature

Jeff Appel 2216 16th St
Name Address

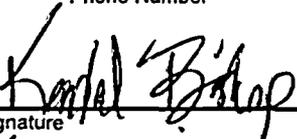
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Phone Number City, State, ZIP

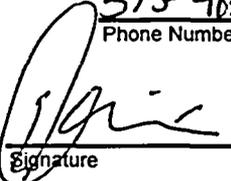
PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON


Signature
Cary LaRoe 3770 Hylbrooke PL
Name Address
804 270-4279 Richmond VA 23233
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Name Address
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Signature
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Signature
Kendal Bishop 510 12th St.
Name Address
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**PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED
NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON**

Ross Radel

Signature

Ross Radel

938 Eagleheights #A

Name

Address

608-628-4785

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Phone Number

City, State, ZIP

Dana M. Kneff

Signature

Dana KNEFF

3769 THREE CHOPT ROAD

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Phone Number

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Todd John

Signature

Todd Johnson

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Name

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Denise L Schuh

Signature

Denise Schuh

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Phone Number

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Paul Kollath - Romano

Signature

Paul Kollath - Romano

1999 Burdett Ave. Hunt II - 2001

Name

Address

914-382-1270

Troy, NY 12180

Phone Number

City, State, ZIP

**PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED
NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON**



Signature

PAUL WILSON

Name

3909 ST CLAIR ST

Address

608-218-1780

Phone Number

MADISON, WI 53711

City, State, ZIP



Signature

Rebecca D. Kepler

Name

4902 Evelyn Byrd Rd.

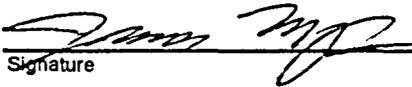
Address

(804) 651-4519

Phone Number

Richmond VA 23225

City, State, ZIP



Signature

Jason Harp

Name

17 Edgewood

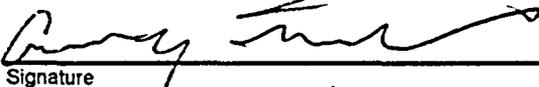
Address

806 570 9675

Phone Number

CANYON, TX 79015

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Signature

Anthony Mohisi

Name

2315 12th ST.

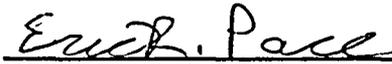
Address

917-757-6373

Phone Number

TROY, NY 12180.

City, State, ZIP



Signature

Eric Pace

Name

46 Indian Wells Rd

Address

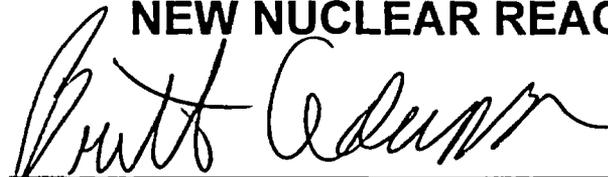
(845) 278-0956

Phone Number

Brewster, NY 10509

City, State, ZIP

**PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED
NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON**

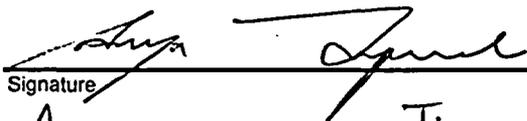

Signature

Brett Adams
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Address

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Phone Number

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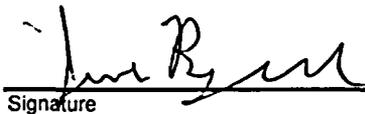

Signature

Areeya
Name

Jirapongmed 376 Westford St. Lowell
Address

(857) 526-1551
Phone Number

MA 01851
City, State, ZIP

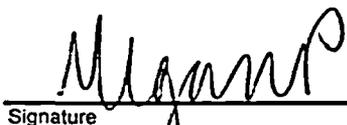

Signature

Justin Byard
Name

376 Westford St
Address

434 426 4531
Phone Number

Lowell, MA 01851
City, State, ZIP


Signature

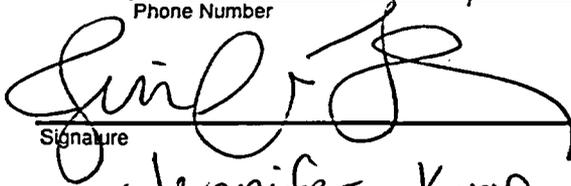
Megan Pritchard
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701C BILICOURT #42
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Phone Number

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Jennifer Koop
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PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON

Yu Ning Hsu

Signature

Yu Ning Hsu

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Paranrita Senyupli

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Zhegang Ma

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Yu Wen Chang

Signature

Yu-Wen Chang

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MALAVAL 106 ROUTE DE SAINT GILLES

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Phone Number

3017A Bellegarde FRANCE

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**PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED
NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON**

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Signature
Tracy Radel 938A Eagle Heights
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608-886-7568 Madison, WI 53705
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Signature
[Signature]
Name Address
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Signature
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Signature
Karen Koop 5843 Spring Dale
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PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON


Signature

Kevin J Barber
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814-591-7233
Phone Number

DUBOIS, PA 15801
City, State, ZIP

Signature

Name

Address

Phone Number

City, State, ZIP

PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON

G. A. Emmert

Signature

Name *G. A. Emmert* Address *2820 Marshall Ct.*

Name

Address

(608) 231-3733

Madison, WI 53705

Phone Number

City, State, ZIP

Signature

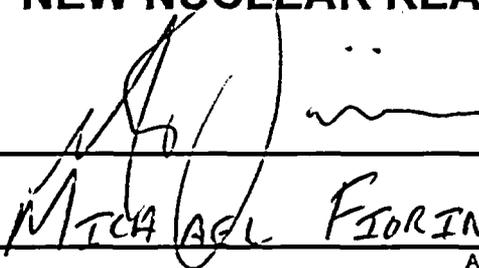
Name

Address

Phone Number

City, State, ZIP

PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON


Signature _____
Name MICHAEL FIORINO Address 4338 CAMBERY LN / DUBLIN, OH
614 467 4267 City, State, ZIP 43016
Phone Number _____

Signature _____
Name _____ Address _____
Phone Number _____ City, State, ZIP _____

Signature _____
Name _____ Address _____
Phone Number _____ City, State, ZIP _____

Signature _____
Name _____ Address _____
Phone Number _____ City, State, ZIP _____

Signature _____
Name _____ Address _____
Phone Number _____ City, State, ZIP _____

PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON

Justin B. Clarity

Signature

Justin Clarity

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City, State, ZIP

Stephen Yoder-smith

Signature

Stephen Yoder-smith

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Address

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City, State, ZIP

Phone Number

Signature

Name

Address

Phone Number

City, State, ZIP

Signature

Name

Address

Phone Number

City, State, ZIP

Signature

Name

Address

Phone Number

City, State, ZIP

PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON


Signature

GARY JOHNSON 1950 RIRIE CIR
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Signature

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Signature

Eric M. Baker 1495 Braemar Dr.
Name Address

503-750-2759 West Linn, OR, 97068
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Signature

Adam Shephard 515 Southwest Flwy, APT 103
Name Address

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Signature

Name Address

Phone Number City, State, ZIP

**PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED
NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON**

Quan Zhou

Signature

Quan Zhou

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Signature

Banu Turdoglu

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Reana Hunter

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Reana Hunter

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Justin Benders

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Justin Benders

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Signature

Name

Address

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PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON

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314-724-7695 Rolla, MO 65401
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Signature

Name Address

Phone Number City, State, ZIP

Signature

Name Address

Phone Number City, State, ZIP

Signature

Name Address

Phone Number City, State, ZIP

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PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON

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PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON


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Signature

Name Address

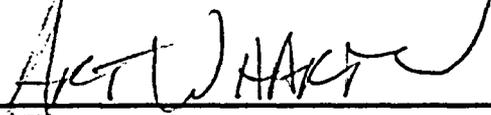
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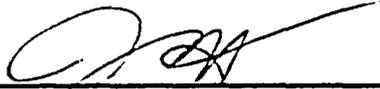
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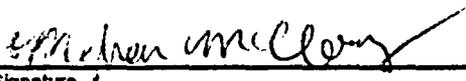
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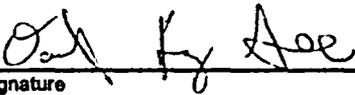
Phone Number City, State, ZIP

PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON


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Signature
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Signature
Name Daniel Furry Gill Address 219 Waupelani Dr Apt 10
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PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON


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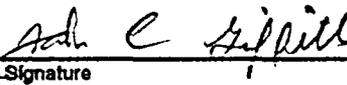
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John Griffith 283 Old Germantown Rd
Name Address

309-678-4386 E. Peoria, IL 61611
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Name Address

Phone Number City, State, ZIP

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PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON

We, the undersigned individuals, **SUPPORT** plans by Exelon to secure an Early Site Permit (ESP) to construct a new nuclear reactor at its Clinton facility, on the following grounds:

- We concur with the NRC's conclusion that environmental impacts would not prevent issuing an ESP for the Clinton site.
- We believe that nuclear energy is safe, clean, reliable and cost effective, and as such, it should continue to be an important part of a balanced energy mix.
- We support the ESP process as the means to guarantee an open and thorough evaluation of future nuclear projects, while ensuring the timeliness and predictability of the process.
- We commend Exelon for being proactive and farsighted when looking for reliable methods of addressing expected increases in energy demand over the coming years, while minimizing the environmental footprint of the selected energy sources, as well as the economic burden to Exelon's customers.

Therefore, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to GRANT Exelon's application for an Early Site Permit.

Justin W Thomas
Signature

Justin W Thomas
Name

2935 Horizon Drive
Address

765-532-927
Phone Number

West Lafayette IN 47906
City, State, ZIP

Kristen Wangerin
Signature

Kristen Wangerin
Name

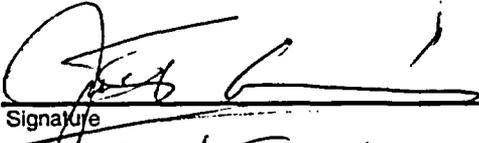
511 Evergreen St
Address

765-532-1987
Phone Number

W. Lafayette IN 47906
City, State, ZIP

Please fax a copy to 630-252-4978 by 4/18/2005 @ 5 PM CST and mail the originals to North American Young Generation in Nuclear, P.O. Box 10014, La Grange, IL 60525

PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED
NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON



Signature

Jose F Garcia 122 piace sf. Apt 3

Name

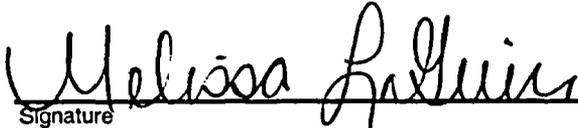
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Andrew M. Donato 123 Duke Ct.

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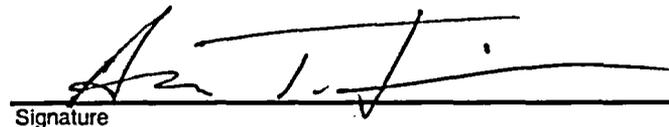
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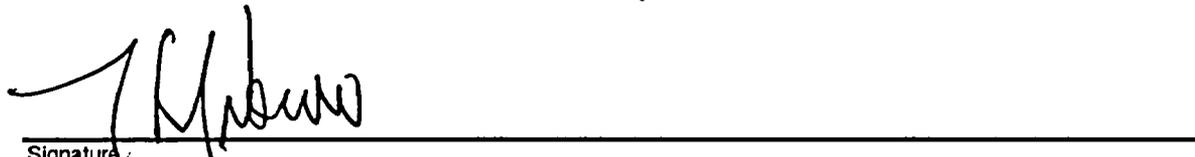
PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON


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PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON

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PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON

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Phillip J Smagacz 2252 OSHG 52 C1 H-3
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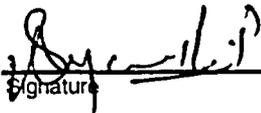
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PETITION SUPPORTING EXELON'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR AT CLINTON

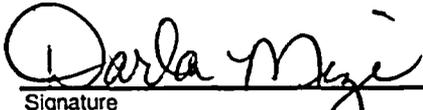

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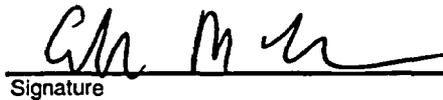

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Christopher Cotton
Signature

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