

Lexington, VA 24450

ROB received

3/9/05

From: <msgiulia58@yahoo.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 2:52 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

960

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

In a time of increased terrorist threat, new nuclear power plants increase physical and economic risks to central Virginia residents, Dominion customers and shareholders, and nuclear industry employees. Al Qaeda is known to have considered nuclear power plants as a target for an attack. Terrorist threats and heightened Threat Advisory Levels (Orange and Red level) may lead to severe restrictions on public access to Lake Anna, which could impact local businesses dependent on public use of the lake. This has already happened at over a dozen lakes with nuclear plants around the country. Adding additional reactors to the North Anna facility could also increase its attractiveness as a terrorist target, increasing the frequency and likelihood of lake closures.

Safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application also doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia or nationally, or the need for new generating capacity. Virginia currently has a surplus of electrical generating capacity, so excess power will likely be sold outside the state rather than being used in-state to lower prices. Local residents will be forced to live with the risks of the nuclear plant without getting the benefits.

The history of nuclear power demonstrates that constructing nuclear reactors is expensive, with final costs often running billions of dollars over budget - costs that are often passed on to ratepayers. The first 75 reactors constructed in the U.S. had a combined cost overrun of over \$100 billion. The average reactor ran 400% over budget and was over 4 years late in start up. The last reactor in the U.S. to be completed, the Watts Bar plant in Tennessee, was finally opened in 1996, 23 years after it was first proposed. It cost \$8 billion.

E-R105 = ADN-03

Add J. Cushing (Jxc9)

A. Williamson (APW1)

SISP Review Complete

1533

Template = ADN-013

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

Nearly 3½ years after September 11th, 2001, legislation to improve security at nuclear plants has not been enacted, and security improvements by the nuclear industry have been shown to have significant gaps and flaws. Security guards are often ill-trained and ill-equipped. Mock assaults designed to test guards and keep them on their toes are often done in an unrealistic manner, with months of advanced warning, and with added security forces that are not normally present to defend against a real attack.

There is at this time no solution to the problem of nuclear waste, and constructing new reactors will only worsen that problem. The proposed Yucca Mountain repository in Nevada will not open until 2010 at the earliest, but even industry experts feel 2015 is a more realistic best-case scenario. That doesn't count the remaining scientific questions about the suitability of the site, and the half-dozen lawsuits currently pending – any of which could send the U.S. Department of Energy back to the drawing board. Even if the facility were to open as scheduled, it's not large enough to hold even the amount of waste expected to be generated by currently-operating plants. Waste from new plants will require a new repository. Meanwhile, all the highly-radioactive irradiated fuel from the plants will continue to be stored on-site.

Emergency plans for dealing with an accident or terrorist attack are inadequate, and rely on teachers, bus drivers, doctors, and other civilians to facilitate an evacuation, without taking into account the possibility of role abandonment. Studies of the Three Mile Island accident, which took place in 1979 in Pennsylvania, found that doctors and other key workers abandoned their posts up to 25 miles from the site to tend to their families or save themselves. In the case of a more severe accident, heroic actions would be required to successfully carry out an evacuation.

In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Kelly Bryan
10513 Colony Trace Drive

1534

Richmond, VA 23235

ROB received

3/9/05

From: <wat23221@yahoo.com>
 To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
 Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 2:53 PM
 Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

(961)

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E-RIDs = Adm-03

Add J. Cushing (Jxc9)

A. Williamson (ARW1)

SISP Review Complete

Template - Adm-013

1536

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Willis Turner
P. O. Box 15006

1537

Richmond, VA 23227

1538

ROB received

3/9/05

From: <marstepo@yahoo.com>
 To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
 Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 2:55 PM
 Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

(962)

Dear Chief Lesar

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E-2105 = ADM-03

Add J. Cushing (JXC9)

A. Williams (ARW1)

SISP Review Complete

Templat = ADM-013

1539

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Mary Steponkus
1105 S Edgewood St

Arlington, VA 22204

ROB received

3/9/05

From: <joe.apple@comcast.net>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 2:55 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

963

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69 FR 71854

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SISP Review Complete
Templat - ADM-013

1542

E-RIDs = ADM-03
Add J. Cushing (JXC9)
A. Williams (ARW7)

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In light of these concerns, I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Joe Apple,

VA Chapter, Sierra Club
1946 Winterport Cluster
Reston, VA 20191-3649

RPB received

3/9/05

From: <lsarli@yahoo.com>
 To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
 Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 2:55 PM
 Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

(964)

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

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E-RIDU = ADM-03

Add J. Cushing (JXC9)

A. Williamson (ARW1)

SISP Review Complete

Template = ADM-013

1545

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Leonardo Sarli
4390 N. Lorcom Lane

#703
Arlington, VA 22207

From: <Letitia_Johnson@ccpsnet.net>
 To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
 Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 2:56 PM
 Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

RDB received

3/9/05

(965)

Dear Chief Lesar

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69FR71854

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E-R105 = Adm-63

Add J. Cusling (Jxcg)

A. Williamson (AEW)

SISP Review Complete

Template = Adm-013

1548

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Letitia Johnson
553 Glenmeadow Terrace

Midlothian, VA 23114

ROB received

3/9/05

From: <teresa@idec.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 2:58 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

966

Dear Chief Lesar

As a concern citizen, please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

In a time of increased terrorist threat, new nuclear power plants increase physical and economic risks to central Virginia residents, Dominion customers and shareholders, and nuclear industry employees. Al Qaeda is known to have considered nuclear power plants as a target for an attack. Terrorist threats and heightened Threat Advisory Levels (Orange and Red level) may lead to severe restrictions on public access to Lake Anna, which could impact local businesses dependent on public use of the lake. This has already happened at over a dozen lakes with nuclear plants around the country. Adding additional reactors to the North Anna facility could also increase its attractiveness as a terrorist target, increasing the frequency and likelihood of lake closures.

Safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application also doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia or nationally, or the need for new generating capacity. Virginia currently has a surplus of electrical generating capacity, so excess power will likely be sold outside the state rather than being used in-state to lower prices. Local residents will be forced to live with the risks of the nuclear plant without getting the benefits.

The history of nuclear power demonstrates that constructing nuclear reactors is expensive, with final costs often running billions of dollars over budget - costs that are often passed on to ratepayers. The first 75 reactors constructed in the U.S. had a combined cost overrun of over \$100 billion. The average reactor ran 400% over budget and was over 4 years late in start up. The last reactor in the U.S. to be completed, the Watts Bar plant in Tennessee, was finally opened in 1996, 23 years after it was first proposed. It cost \$8 billion.

E-R105 = Apr-03

SISP Review Complete

Templat - Apr-03

1551

Add J. Cushing (JXC9)

A. Williamson (AW01)

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

Nearly 3½ years after September 11th, 2001, legislation to improve security at nuclear plants has not been enacted, and security improvements by the nuclear industry have been shown to have significant gaps and flaws. Security guards are often ill-trained and ill-equipped. Mock assaults designed to test guards and keep them on their toes are often done in an unrealistic manner, with months of advanced warning, and with added security forces that are not normally present to defend against a real attack.

There is at this time no solution to the problem of nuclear waste, and constructing new reactors will only worsen that problem. The proposed Yucca Mountain repository in Nevada will not open until 2010 at the earliest, but even industry experts feel 2015 is a more realistic best-case scenario. That doesn't count the remaining scientific questions about the suitability of the site, and the half-dozen lawsuits currently pending – any of which could send the U.S. Department of Energy back to the drawing board. Even if the facility were to open as scheduled, it's not large enough to hold even the amount of waste expected to be generated by currently-operating plants. Waste from new plants will require a new repository. Meanwhile, all the highly-radioactive irradiated fuel from the plants will continue to be stored on-site.

Emergency plans for dealing with an accident or terrorist attack are inadequate, and rely on teachers, bus drivers, doctors, and other civilians to facilitate an evacuation, without taking into account the possibility of role abandonment. Studies of the Three Mile Island accident, which took place in 1979 in Pennsylvania, found that doctors and other key workers abandoned their posts up to 25 miles from the site to tend to their families or save themselves. In the case of a more severe accident, heroic actions would be required to successfully carry out an evacuation.

In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Thank you for reading this letter

Teresa Nemeth

1189 Harrison St.
Apt. 2
Santa Clara, CA 95050-4250

ROB received

3/9/05

From: <ba2k@virginia.edu>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 2:59 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

967

Dear Chief Lesar

We don't need the toxic, radioactive waste these plants will bring nor do we need the open invitation to whatever fanatics might find the site a source of material for their efforts to terrorize the US.

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

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The history of nuclear power demonstrates that constructing nuclear reactors is expensive, with final costs often running billions of dollars over budget - costs that are often passed on to ratepayers. The first 75 reactors constructed in the U.S. had a combined cost overrun of over \$100

SISP Review Complete

Templat = ADM-013

1554

E-RIDs = Apr-03

Add J. Cushing (JXC9)

A. Williamson (ARW7)

billion. The average reactor ran 400% over budget and was over 4 years late in start up. The last reactor in the U.S. to be completed, the Watts Bar plant in Tennessee, was finally opened in 1996, 23 years after it was first proposed. It cost \$8 billion.

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Nearly 3½ years after September 11th, 2001, legislation to improve security at nuclear plants has not been enacted, and security improvements by the nuclear industry have been shown to have significant gaps and flaws. Security guards are often ill-trained and ill-equipped. Mock assaults designed to test guards and keep them on their toes are often done in an unrealistic manner, with months of advanced warning, and with added security forces that are not normally present to defend against a real attack.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Burt Avery
191 Autumn Oaks Lane
Barboursville, VA 22923

ROB received

3/9/05

From: <szem6@aol.com>
 To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
 Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 3:00 PM
 Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

(968)

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

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E-RIDS = ADM-03

Add J. Cushing (JXC9)

A. Williamson (ARW1)

SISP Review Complete

1557

Template = ADM-03

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Judy Szeman
1284 Meriwether Circle

Lynchburg, VA 24503

ROB received

3/9/05

From: <duffy@staplesandcharles.com>
 To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
 Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 3:01 PM
 Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

(969)

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

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SISP Review Complete

Templat = Adm-03

1560

E-1105 = Adm-03

Add J. Cushing (JXC9)

A. Williamson (ARU1)

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Matt Duffy
615 S. Stafford St.

Arlington, VA 22204

ROB received

3/9/05

From: <vickster@direcway.com>
 To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
 Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 3:04 PM
 Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

970

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

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E-RIDS = ADM-03

Add J. Cushing (JXC9)

A. Williamson (ARW1)

SIS Review Complete

Template - ADM-03

1563

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Vicki Nichols Goldstein
3291 Deer Run Rd.

Blacksburg, VA 24060

RDB received

3/9/05

From: <hjohn74@comcast.net>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 3:05 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

(971)

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04

L9 FR 71854

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E-R103 = ADP-03

Add J. Cushing (Jxc9)

A. Williamson (ARWJ)

SISP Review Complete

1566

Template - ADP-013

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Heath Johnson
306 N Jordan St

Apt 104
Alexandria, VA 22304

ROB received

3/9/05

From: <lauren@coopamerica.org>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 3:05 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

972

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

In a time of increased terrorist threat, new nuclear power plants increase physical and economic risks to central Virginia residents, Dominion customers and shareholders, and nuclear industry employees. Al Qaeda is known to have considered nuclear power plants as a target for an attack. Terrorist threats and heightened Threat Advisory Levels (Orange and Red level) may lead to severe restrictions on public access to Lake Anna, which could impact local businesses dependent on public use of the lake. This has already happened at over a dozen lakes with nuclear plants around the country. Adding additional reactors to the North Anna facility could also increase its attractiveness as a terrorist target, increasing the frequency and likelihood of lake closures.

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The history of nuclear power demonstrates that constructing nuclear reactors is expensive, with final costs often running billions of dollars over budget - costs that are often passed on to ratepayers. The first 75 reactors constructed in the U.S. had a combined cost overrun of over \$100 billion. The average reactor ran 400% over budget and was over 4 years late in start up. The last reactor in the U.S. to be completed, the Watts Bar plant in Tennessee, was finally opened in 1996, 23 years after it was first proposed. It cost \$8 billion.

E-RID = ADI-03

Add J. Cushing (JXC9)

A. Williamson (ARWJ)

SISP Review Complete

Template = ADI-013

1569

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

Nearly 3½ years after September 11th, 2001, legislation to improve security at nuclear plants has not been enacted, and security improvements by the nuclear industry have been shown to have significant gaps and flaws. Security guards are often ill-trained and ill-equipped. Mock assaults designed to test guards and keep them on their toes are often done in an unrealistic manner, with months of advanced warning, and with added security forces that are not normally present to defend against a real attack.

There is at this time no solution to the problem of nuclear waste, and constructing new reactors will only worsen that problem. The proposed Yucca Mountain repository in Nevada will not open until 2010 at the earliest, but even industry experts feel 2015 is a more realistic best-case scenario. That doesn't count the remaining scientific questions about the suitability of the site, and the half-dozen lawsuits currently pending – any of which could send the U.S. Department of Energy back to the drawing board. Even if the facility were to open as scheduled, it's not large enough to hold even the amount of waste expected to be generated by currently-operating plants. Waste from new plants will require a new repository. Meanwhile, all the highly-radioactive irradiated fuel from the plants will continue to be stored on-site.

Emergency plans for dealing with an accident or terrorist attack are inadequate, and rely on teachers, bus drivers, doctors, and other civilians to facilitate an evacuation, without taking into account the possibility of role abandonment. Studies of the Three Mile Island accident, which took place in 1979 in Pennsylvania, found that doctors and other key workers abandoned their posts up to 25 miles from the site to tend to their families or save themselves. In the case of a more severe accident, heroic actions would be required to successfully carry out an evacuation.

In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Lauren McCabe

5506 Dawson Road
Virginia Beach, VA 23451

1571

ROB received

3/9/05

From: <stelladog1@aol.com>
 To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
 Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 3:05 PM
 Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

(973)

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

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E-RDS = ADM-63

Add J. Cushing (JXC9)

A. Williamson (ARW1)

SISP Review Complete

Template = ADM-63

1572

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Catherine Fleischman
1304 Sports Lake Rd

1573

New Canton, VA 23123

1574

RDB received
3/9/05

From: <geekusa23@hotmail.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 3:05 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

974

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

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E-RIDJ = ADM-03
Add J. Cushing (@Jxc9)
A. Williamson (ARW)

ESP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013

1575

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Lori C.
3312 Milissa St.

Virginia Beach, VA 23464

1577

ROB received

3/9/05

From: <theeg@shentel.net>
 To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
 Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 3:05 PM
 Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

(975)

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register our opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

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E-RIDs = ADM-03

Add J. Cushing (JXC9)

A. Williams (ARW1)

SISP Review Complete

1578

Template = ADM-013

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Flemming Heegaard

1579

88 Rockledge Ct.
Front Royal, VA 22630

ROB received

3/9/05

(976)

From: <paulfriedman@comcast.net>
 To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
 Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 3:05 PM
 Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

I have been opposing nuclear power since I was in college. I grew up in the northeast and was a young adult during the Three Mile Island crisis. I continue to review the latest science in the hope that evidence will come forward that will allow me to change my position. After all, the other primary forms of producing energy have a negative impact on climate change and that is a serious problem for mankind. I am eager for progress in this area but I don't see it.

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

Therefore, please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

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SISP Review Complete

Template = Aom-03

1581

E-RID = Aom-03

Add J. Cushing (JXC9)

A. Williamson (A2W1)

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Paul Friedman
3324 Valley Drive
Alexandria, VA 22302

ROB received

3/9/05

(977)

From: <scottburger@mac.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 3:06 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04
69FR 71854

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SISP Review Complete

Template = ADM-013

1584

E- R10J = ADM-03

Add J. Cushing (JXC9)

A. Williamson (AeW1)

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Emergency plans for dealing with an accident or terrorist attack are inadequate, and rely on teachers, bus drivers, doctors, and other civilians to facilitate an evacuation, without taking into account the possibility of role abandonment. Studies of the Three Mile Island accident, which took place in 1979 in Pennsylvania, found that doctors and other key workers abandoned their posts up to 25 miles from the site to tend to their families or save themselves. In the case of a more severe accident, heroic actions would be required to successfully carry out an evacuation.

In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Scott Burger
711 China

Richmond, VA 23220

RDB received

3/9/05

978

From: <annwoodlief@earthlink.net>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 3:07 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers.

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

Ann Woodlief
271 Guthries Green
Shacklefords, VA 23156

SISP Review Complete

Template = ADM-013

1587

E-R105 = ADM-03

Add J. Cushing (JXC9)

A. Williamson (ARW2)

RPB received

3/9/05

From: <mjparker@visuallink.com>
 To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
 Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 3:08 PM
 Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

(979)

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

In a time of increased terrorist threat, new nuclear power plants increase physical and economic risks to central Virginia residents, Dominion customers and shareholders, and nuclear industry employees. Al Qaeda is known to have considered nuclear power plants as a target for an attack. Terrorist threats and heightened Threat Advisory Levels (Orange and Red level) may lead to severe restrictions on public access to Lake Anna, which could impact local businesses dependent on public use of the lake. This has already happened at over a dozen lakes with nuclear plants around the country. Adding additional reactors to the North Anna facility could also increase its attractiveness as a terrorist target, increasing the frequency and likelihood of lake closures.

Safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application also doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia or nationally, or the need for new generating capacity. Virginia currently has a surplus of electrical generating capacity, so excess power will likely be sold outside the state rather than being used in-state to lower prices. Local residents will be forced to live with the risks of the nuclear plant without getting the benefits.

The history of nuclear power demonstrates that constructing nuclear reactors is expensive, with final costs often running billions of dollars over budget – costs that are often passed on to ratepayers. The first 75 reactors constructed in the U.S. had a combined cost overrun of over \$100 billion. The average reactor ran 400% over budget and was over 4 years late in start up. The last reactor in the U.S. to be completed, the Watts Bar plant in Tennessee, was finally opened in 1996, 23 years after it was first proposed. It cost \$8 billion.

SISP Review Complete

Template = AORA-013

1588

E-R103 = AOM-03

Add J. Cushing (JXC9)

A. Williamson (ARW2)

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

Nearly 3½ years after September 11th, 2001, legislation to improve security at nuclear plants has not been enacted, and security improvements by the nuclear industry have been shown to have significant gaps and flaws. Security guards are often ill-trained and ill-equipped. Mock assaults designed to test guards and keep them on their toes are often done in an unrealistic manner, with months of advanced warning, and with added security forces that are not normally present to defend against a real attack.

There is at this time no solution to the problem of nuclear waste, and constructing new reactors will only worsen that problem. The proposed Yucca Mountain repository in Nevada will not open until 2010 at the earliest, but even industry experts feel 2015 is a more realistic best-case scenario. That doesn't count the remaining scientific questions about the suitability of the site, and the half-dozen lawsuits currently pending – any of which could send the U.S. Department of Energy back to the drawing board. Even if the facility were to open as scheduled, it's not large enough to hold even the amount of waste expected to be generated by currently-operating plants. Waste from new plants will require a new repository. Meanwhile, all the highly-radioactive irradiated fuel from the plants will continue to be stored on-site.

Emergency plans for dealing with an accident or terrorist attack are inadequate, and rely on teachers, bus drivers, doctors, and other civilians to facilitate an evacuation, without taking into account the possibility of role abandonment. Studies of the Three Mile Island accident, which took place in 1979 in Pennsylvania, found that doctors and other key workers abandoned their posts up to 25 miles from the site to tend to their families or save themselves. In the case of a more severe accident, heroic actions would be required to successfully carry out an evacuation.

In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Michelle Parker
709 South Stewart Street

Winchester, VA 22601

1590

ROB received

3/9/05

From: <barbgardner@verizon.net>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 3:10 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

980

Dear Chief Lesar

Rarely have I been so shocked!!! My first grandchild will be born in a few weeks. She does not need or want nuclear energy. She will not be a child who demands more energy. All she wants is clean water to drink, a life free of dangers from radiation and the knowledge that we, the grown-ups, the supposedly wise ones, have made the decisions that give her a whole and healthy world to grow up in.

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

In a time of increased terrorist threat, new nuclear power plants increase physical and economic risks to central Virginia residents, Dominion customers and shareholders, and nuclear industry employees. Al Qaeda is known to have considered nuclear power plants as a target for an attack. Terrorist threats and heightened Threat Advisory Levels (Orange and Red level) may lead to severe restrictions on public access to Lake Anna, which could impact local businesses dependent on public use of the lake. This has already happened at over a dozen lakes with nuclear plants around the country. Adding additional reactors to the North Anna facility could also increase its attractiveness as a terrorist target, increasing the frequency and likelihood of lake closures.

Safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application also doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia or nationally, or the need for new generating capacity. Virginia currently has a surplus of electrical generating capacity, so excess power will likely be sold outside the state rather than being used in-state to lower prices. Local residents will be forced to live with the risks of the nuclear plant without getting the benefits.

The history of nuclear power demonstrates that constructing nuclear reactors is expensive, with final costs often running billions of dollars

SISP Review Complete

Template - ADM-03

1591

E-ADS = ADM-03

Add J. Cushing (JXC9)

A. Williamson (ARW1)

over budget – costs that are often passed on to ratepayers. The first 75 reactors constructed in the U.S. had a combined cost overrun of over \$100 billion. The average reactor ran 400% over budget and was over 4 years late in start up. The last reactor in the U.S. to be completed, the Watts Bar plant in Tennessee, was finally opened in 1996, 23 years after it was first proposed. It cost \$8 billion.

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

Nearly 3½ years after September 11th, 2001, legislation to improve security at nuclear plants has not been enacted, and security improvements by the nuclear industry have been shown to have significant gaps and flaws. Security guards are often ill-trained and ill-equipped. Mock assaults designed to test guards and keep them on their toes are often done in an unrealistic manner, with months of advanced warning, and with added security forces that are not normally present to defend against a real attack.

There is at this time no solution to the problem of nuclear waste, and constructing new reactors will only worsen that problem. The proposed Yucca Mountain repository in Nevada will not open until 2010 at the earliest, but even industry experts feel 2015 is a more realistic best-case scenario. That doesn't count the remaining scientific questions about the suitability of the site, and the half-dozen lawsuits currently pending – any of which could send the U.S. Department of Energy back to the drawing board. Even if the facility were to open as scheduled, it's not large enough to hold even the amount of waste expected to be generated by currently-operating plants. Waste from new plants will require a new repository. Meanwhile, all the highly-radioactive irradiated fuel from the plants will continue to be stored on-site.

Emergency plans for dealing with an accident or terrorist attack are inadequate, and rely on teachers, bus drivers, doctors, and other civilians to facilitate an evacuation, without taking into account the possibility of role abandonment. Studies of the Three Mile Island accident, which took place in 1979 in Pennsylvania, found that doctors and other key workers abandoned their posts up to 25 miles from the site to tend to their families or save themselves. In the case of a more severe accident, heroic actions would be required to successfully carry out an evacuation.

In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion

to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Barbara Gardner
1411 MELROSE PARK WAY
Norfolk, VA 23508

Rob received

3/9/05

From: <linda@limelight.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 3:25 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

981

Dear Chief Lesar

I am strongly against plans to build any new nuclear reactors at Dominion's North Anna's nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

In a time of increased terrorist threat, new nuclear power plants increase physical and economic risks to central Virginia residents, Dominion customers and shareholders, and nuclear industry employees. Al Qaeda is known to have considered nuclear power plants as a target for an attack. Terrorist threats and heightened Threat Advisory Levels (Orange and Red level) may lead to severe restrictions on public access to Lake Anna, which could impact local businesses dependent on public use of the lake. This has already happened at over a dozen lakes with nuclear plants around the country. Adding additional reactors to the North Anna facility could also increase its attractiveness as a terrorist target, increasing the frequency and likelihood of lake closures.

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SISP Review Complete

Template = ADM-03

1594

E-R103 = ADM-03

Add J. Oshing (JXC9)

A. Williamson (ARW7)

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

Nearly 3½ years after September 11th, 2001, legislation to improve security at nuclear plants has not been enacted, and security improvements by the nuclear industry have been shown to have significant gaps and flaws. Security guards are often ill-trained and ill-equipped. Mock assaults designed to test guards and keep them on their toes are often done in an unrealistic manner, with months of advanced warning, and with added security forces that are not normally present to defend against a real attack.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Linda Falkerson

2532 West Meredith Drive
Vienna, VA 22181

ROB received

3/9/05

982

From: <meparl@wm.edu>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 3:25 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

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The history of nuclear power demonstrates that constructing nuclear reactors is expensive, with final costs often running billions of dollars over budget - costs that are often passed on to ratepayers. The first 75 reactors constructed in the U.S. had a combined cost overrun of over \$100 billion. The average reactor ran 400% over budget and was over 4 years late in start up. The last reactor in the U.S. to be completed, the Watts Bar plant in Tennessee, was finally opened in 1996, 23 years after it was first proposed. It cost \$8 billion.

SISP Review Complete

Template = Adm-03

1597

E-RIDS = Adm-03

Add J. Cushing (JXC9)

A. Williamson (ARW1)

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

Nearly 3½ years after September 11th, 2001, legislation to improve security at nuclear plants has not been enacted, and security improvements by the nuclear industry have been shown to have significant gaps and flaws. Security guards are often ill-trained and ill-equipped. Mock assaults designed to test guards and keep them on their toes are often done in an unrealistic manner, with months of advanced warning, and with added security forces that are not normally present to defend against a real attack.

There is at this time no solution to the problem of nuclear waste, and constructing new reactors will only worsen that problem. The proposed Yucca Mountain repository in Nevada will not open until 2010 at the earliest, but even industry experts feel 2015 is a more realistic best-case scenario. That doesn't count the remaining scientific questions about the suitability of the site, and the half-dozen lawsuits currently pending – any of which could send the U.S. Department of Energy back to the drawing board. Even if the facility were to open as scheduled, it's not large enough to hold even the amount of waste expected to be generated by currently-operating plants. Waste from new plants will require a new repository. Meanwhile, all the highly-radioactive irradiated fuel from the plants will continue to be stored on-site.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Mark Parfette
211 50th Street

Virginia Beach, VA 23451

RDB received

3/9/05

983

From: <eborkowski@hotmail.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 3:25 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. Given the lack of adequate plans for nuclear waste disposal, I oppose the construction of any nuclear reactors at this time.

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

I also have specific concerns about North Anna. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

In a time of increased terrorist threat, new nuclear power plants increase physical and economic risks to central Virginia residents, Dominion customers and shareholders, and nuclear industry employees. Al Qaeda is known to have considered nuclear power plants as a target for an attack. Terrorist threats and heightened Threat Advisory Levels (Orange and Red level) may lead to severe restrictions on public access to Lake Anna, which could impact local businesses dependent on public use of the lake. This has already happened at over a dozen lakes with nuclear plants around the country. Adding additional reactors to the North Anna facility could also increase its attractiveness as a terrorist target, increasing the frequency and likelihood of lake closures.

Safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application also doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia or nationally, or the need for new generating capacity. Virginia currently has a surplus of electrical generating capacity, so excess power will likely be sold outside the state rather than being used in-state to lower prices. Local residents will be forced to live with the risks of the nuclear plant without getting the benefits.

The history of nuclear power demonstrates that constructing nuclear reactors is expensive, with final costs often running billions of dollars over budget - costs that are often passed on to ratepayers. The first 75 reactors constructed in the U.S. had a combined cost overrun of over \$100

SISP Review Complete

Template = ADM-03

1600

E-R105 = ADM-03

Add J. Cushing (JXC9)

A. Williamson (ARW1)

billion. The average reactor ran 400% over budget and was over 4 years late in start up. The last reactor in the U.S. to be completed, the Watts Bar plant in Tennessee, was finally opened in 1996, 23 years after it was first proposed. It cost \$8 billion.

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Elizabeth Borkowski
2480 16th St. NW
Washington, DC 20009

ROB received

3/9/05

From: <tetraxis@yahoo.com>
 To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
 Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 3:25 PM
 Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

984

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my strongest possible opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

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The history of nuclear power demonstrates that constructing nuclear reactors is expensive, with final costs often running billions of dollars over budget - costs that are often passed on to ratepayers. The first 75 reactors constructed in the U.S. had a combined cost overrun of over \$100 billion. The average reactor ran 400% over budget and was over 4 years late in start up. The last reactor in the U.S. to be completed, the Watts Bar plant in Tennessee, was finally opened in 1996, 23 years after it was

SISP Review Complete

Template = ADM-013

1603

E- R103 = ADM-03

Add J. Cushing (JX09)

A. Williamson (ARW2)

first proposed. It cost \$8 billion.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

Nearly 3½ years after September 11th, 2001, legislation to improve security at nuclear plants has not been enacted, and security improvements by the nuclear industry have been shown to have significant gaps and flaws. Security guards are often ill-trained and ill-equipped. Mock assaults designed to test guards and keep them on their toes are often done in an unrealistic manner, with months of advanced warning, and with added security forces that are not normally present to defend against a real attack.

There is at this time no solution to the problem of nuclear waste, and constructing new reactors will only worsen that problem. The proposed Yucca Mountain repository in Nevada will not open until 2010 at the earliest, but even industry experts feel 2015 is a more realistic best-case scenario. That doesn't count the remaining scientific questions about the suitability of the site, and the half-dozen lawsuits currently pending – any of which could send the U.S. Department of Energy back to the drawing board. Even if the facility were to open as scheduled, it's not large enough to hold even the amount of waste expected to be generated by currently-operating plants. Waste from new plants will require a new repository. Meanwhile, all the highly-radioactive irradiated fuel from the plants will continue to be stored on-site.

Emergency plans for dealing with an accident or terrorist attack are inadequate, and rely on teachers, bus drivers, doctors, and other civilians to facilitate an evacuation, without taking into account the possibility of role abandonment. Studies of the Three Mile Island accident, which took place in 1979 in Pennsylvania, found that doctors and other key workers abandoned their posts up to 25 miles from the site to tend to their families or save themselves. In the case of a more severe accident, heroic actions would be required to successfully carry out an evacuation.

In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Robert Mueller, PhD
727 Stingy Hollow Rd.
Staunton, VA 24401

ROB received

3/9/05

985

From: <anniekrochalis@swva.net>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 3:25 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04

69 FR 71,854

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

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SISP Review Complete

Templak = Aom-013

1605

E-RDS = Aom-03

Add J. Cushing (JXC9)

A. Williamson (ARW2)

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Andrea B. Krochalis MA,CAGS
9428 Patterson Drive

1606

Bent Mountain, VA 24059

1607

ROB received

3/9/05

From: <bennettjm@vcu.edu>
 To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
 Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 3:25 PM
 Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

(986)

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

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E-RIDS = ADM-03

Add J. Cushing (JXC9)

A. Williams (ARW2)

SISP Review Complete

Templat = ADM-03

1608

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Jaime Bennett
16 S Plum St

1609

Richmond, VA 23220

ROB received

3/19/05

From: <petie3@cox.net>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 3:28 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

987

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

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SISP Review Complete

Template = ADM-0B

1611

E-RIOS = ADM-0B

Add J. Cushing (JXC9)

A. Williamson (ARD1)

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Agnes Stringfellow
1610 Windsor Ave SW

Roanoke, VA 24015

1613

ROB received

3/9/05

From: <tigerlily873@yahoo.com>
 To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
 Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 3:30 PM
 Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

(988)

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

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SISP Review Complete

Template = ADM-03

1614

E-R10J = ADM-03

Add J. Cushing (JXC9)

A. Williamson (ARW1)

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Erin Ward
6137 Edsal Road,

Unit N
Alexandria, VA 22304

ROB received

3/9/05

From: <hbilardo@cox.net>
 To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
 Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 3:30 PM
 Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

(989)

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04

69FR 71854

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E-RIDS = ADN-03

ESP Review Complete

Add J. Cushing (JXC9)

Template = ADN-013

1617

A. Williamson (ARW2)

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Heidi Bilardo
300 Woodside Drive

Hampton, VA 23669

ROB received

3/9/05

From: <bobbi.beck@erols.com>
 To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
 Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 3:30 PM
 Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

(990)

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

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In a time of increased terrorist threat, new nuclear power plants increase physical and economic risks to central Virginia residents, Dominion customers and shareholders, and nuclear industry employees. Al Qaeda is known to have considered nuclear power plants as a target for an attack. Terrorist threats and heightened Threat Advisory Levels (Orange and Red level) may lead to severe restrictions on public access to Lake Anna, which could impact local businesses dependent on public use of the lake. This has already happened at over a dozen lakes with nuclear plants around the country. Adding additional reactors to the North Anna facility could also increase its attractiveness as a terrorist target, increasing the frequency and likelihood of lake closures.

Safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application also doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia or nationally, or the need for new generating capacity. Virginia currently has a surplus of electrical generating capacity, so excess power will likely be sold outside the state rather than being used in-state to lower prices. Local residents will be forced to live with the risks of the nuclear plant without getting the benefits.

The history of nuclear power demonstrates that constructing nuclear reactors is expensive, with final costs often running billions of dollars over budget – costs that are often passed on to ratepayers. The first 75 reactors constructed in the U.S. had a combined cost overrun of over \$100 billion. The average reactor ran 400% over budget and was over 4 years late in start up. The last reactor in the U.S. to be completed, the Watts Bar plant in Tennessee, was finally opened in 1996, 23 years after it was first proposed. It cost \$8 billion.

SIS Review Complete

Template = ADM-03

1620

E-R105 = ADM-03

Add J. Cushing (JXC9)

A. Williamson (ARW2)

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

Nearly 3½ years after September 11th, 2001, legislation to improve security at nuclear plants has not been enacted, and security improvements by the nuclear industry have been shown to have significant gaps and flaws. Security guards are often ill-trained and ill-equipped. Mock assaults designed to test guards and keep them on their toes are often done in an unrealistic manner, with months of advanced warning, and with added security forces that are not normally present to defend against a real attack.

There is at this time no solution to the problem of nuclear waste, and constructing new reactors will only worsen that problem. The proposed Yucca Mountain repository in Nevada will not open until 2010 at the earliest, but even industry experts feel 2015 is a more realistic best-case scenario. That doesn't count the remaining scientific questions about the suitability of the site, and the half-dozen lawsuits currently pending – any of which could send the U.S. Department of Energy back to the drawing board. Even if the facility were to open as scheduled, it's not large enough to hold even the amount of waste expected to be generated by currently-operating plants. Waste from new plants will require a new repository. Meanwhile, all the highly-radioactive irradiated fuel from the plants will continue to be stored on-site.

Emergency plans for dealing with an accident or terrorist attack are inadequate, and rely on teachers, bus drivers, doctors, and other civilians to facilitate an evacuation, without taking into account the possibility of role abandonment. Studies of the Three Mile Island accident, which took place in 1979 in Pennsylvania, found that doctors and other key workers abandoned their posts up to 25 miles from the site to tend to their families or save themselves. In the case of a more severe accident, heroic actions would be required to successfully carry out an evacuation.

In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Barbara Beck
2142 Haycock Rd

Falls Church, VA 22043-1717

ROB received

3/9/05

From: <tiellis@aol.com>
 To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
 Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 3:31 PM
 Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

(991)

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

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E-RIDS = ADM-03

Add J. Cushing (JXCA)

A. Williamson (ARWJ)

SISP Review Complete

Template - ADM-03

1623

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

Nearly 3½ years after September 11th, 2001, legislation to improve security at nuclear plants has not been enacted, and security improvements by the nuclear industry have been shown to have significant gaps and flaws. Security guards are often ill-trained and ill-equipped. Mock assaults designed to test guards and keep them on their toes are often done in an unrealistic manner, with months of advanced warning, and with added security forces that are not normally present to defend against a real attack.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Thomas Ellis
327 Brightwood Ave

Hampton, VA 23661-1641

1625

From: <jkismine@yahoo.com>
 To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
 Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 3:33 PM
 Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

ROB received

3/9/05

992

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

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SIS Review Complete

Template - Aon-03

1626

E-RIDS = Aon-03

Add J. Cushing (JXC9)

A. Williamson (ARW3)

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

Nearly 3½ years after September 11th, 2001, legislation to improve security at nuclear plants has not been enacted, and security improvements by the nuclear industry have been shown to have significant gaps and flaws. Security guards are often ill-trained and ill-equipped. Mock assaults designed to test guards and keep them on their toes are often done in an unrealistic manner, with months of advanced warning, and with added security forces that are not normally present to defend against a real attack.

There is at this time no solution to the problem of nuclear waste, and constructing new reactors will only worsen that problem. The proposed Yucca Mountain repository in Nevada will not open until 2010 at the earliest, but even industry experts feel 2015 is a more realistic best-case scenario. That doesn't count the remaining scientific questions about the suitability of the site, and the half-dozen lawsuits currently pending – any of which could send the U.S. Department of Energy back to the drawing board. Even if the facility were to open as scheduled, it's not large enough to hold even the amount of waste expected to be generated by currently-operating plants. Waste from new plants will require a new repository. Meanwhile, all the highly-radioactive irradiated fuel from the plants will continue to be stored on-site.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Jowita Wysocka
1525 Lincoln Circle

Apt. 422
McLean, VA 22102

RDB received

3/9/05

993

From: <dhshan@wm.edu>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 3:35 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly.

In a time of increased terrorist threat, new nuclear power plants increase physical and economic risks to central Virginia residents, Dominion customers and shareholders, and nuclear industry employees. Al Qaeda is known to have considered nuclear power plants as a target for an attack. Terrorist threats and heightened Threat Advisory Levels (Orange and Red level) may lead to severe restrictions on public access to Lake Anna, which could impact local businesses dependent on public use of the lake. This has already happened at over a dozen lakes with nuclear plants around the country. Adding additional reactors to the North Anna facility could also increase its attractiveness as a terrorist target, increasing the frequency and likelihood of lake closures.

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Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania

SISP Review Complete

Template = ADN-013

1629

E-RID = ADN-03

Add J. Cushing (JXC9)

A. Williamson (ARW1)

uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

David Shantz
332 Wilkinson Drive
Williamsburg, VA 23188

RDB received

3/9/05

From: <amdonley@comcast.net>
 To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
 Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 3:38 PM
 Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

(994)

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

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E-2103 = Apr-03

Add. J. Cushing (JXC9)

A. Williamson (ARW1)

SISP Review Complete

Template = Apr-013

1631

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Anne Donley
5871 Darbytown Road

Richmond, VA 23231

1633

RDB received
3/9/05

From: <Flameshdow@aol.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 3:42 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

995

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

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E-RDS = ADM-03

Add J. Cushing (JXC9)

A. Williamson (AWJ)

SIS Review Complete

1634

Template = ADM-013

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Melissa Strobel
202 S. 4th St.

Youngwood, PA 15697

RDB received

3/9/05

From: <mpathark@yahoo.com>
 To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
 Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 3:44 PM
 Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

(996)

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

In a time of increased terrorist threat, new nuclear power plants increase physical and economic risks to central Virginia residents, Dominion customers and shareholders, and nuclear industry employees. Al Qaeda is known to have considered nuclear power plants as a target for an attack. Terrorist threats and heightened Threat Advisory Levels (Orange and Red level) may lead to severe restrictions on public access to Lake Anna, which could impact local businesses dependent on public use of the lake. This has already happened at over a dozen lakes with nuclear plants around the country. Adding additional reactors to the North Anna facility could also increase its attractiveness as a terrorist target, increasing the frequency and likelihood of lake closures.

Safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application also doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia or nationally, or the need for new generating capacity. Virginia currently has a surplus of electrical generating capacity, so excess power will likely be sold outside the state rather than being used in-state to lower prices. Local residents will be forced to live with the risks of the nuclear plant without getting the benefits.

The history of nuclear power demonstrates that constructing nuclear reactors is expensive, with final costs often running billions of dollars over budget - costs that are often passed on to ratepayers. The first 75 reactors constructed in the U.S. had a combined cost overrun of over \$100 billion. The average reactor ran 400% over budget and was over 4 years late in start up. The last reactor in the U.S. to be completed, the Watts Bar plant in Tennessee, was finally opened in 1996, 23 years after it was first proposed. It cost \$8 billion.

E-RDS = ADM-03

Add J. Cushing (JXC9)
A. Williamson (ARW2)

SISP Review Complete

Templat = ADM-013

1637

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

Nearly 3½ years after September 11th, 2001, legislation to improve security at nuclear plants has not been enacted, and security improvements by the nuclear industry have been shown to have significant gaps and flaws. Security guards are often ill-trained and ill-equipped. Mock assaults designed to test guards and keep them on their toes are often done in an unrealistic manner, with months of advanced warning, and with added security forces that are not normally present to defend against a real attack.

There is at this time no solution to the problem of nuclear waste, and constructing new reactors will only worsen that problem. The proposed Yucca Mountain repository in Nevada will not open until 2010 at the earliest, but even industry experts feel 2015 is a more realistic best-case scenario. That doesn't count the remaining scientific questions about the suitability of the site, and the half-dozen lawsuits currently pending – any of which could send the U.S. Department of Energy back to the drawing board. Even if the facility were to open as scheduled, it's not large enough to hold even the amount of waste expected to be generated by currently-operating plants. Waste from new plants will require a new repository. Meanwhile, all the highly-radioactive irradiated fuel from the plants will continue to be stored on-site.

Emergency plans for dealing with an accident or terrorist attack are inadequate, and rely on teachers, bus drivers, doctors, and other civilians to facilitate an evacuation, without taking into account the possibility of role abandonment. Studies of the Three Mile Island accident, which took place in 1979 in Pennsylvania, found that doctors and other key workers abandoned their posts up to 25 miles from the site to tend to their families or save themselves. In the case of a more severe accident, heroic actions would be required to successfully carry out an evacuation.

In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Maya Skopal
1813 Gardenspring Dr

Blacksburg, VA 24060

1639

ROB received
3/9/05

From: <shbrooks@monet.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 3:46 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

(997)

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

In a time of increased terrorist threat, new nuclear power plants increase physical and economic risks to central Virginia residents, Dominion customers and shareholders, and nuclear industry employees. Al Qaeda is known to have considered nuclear power plants as a target for an attack. Terrorist threats and heightened Threat Advisory Levels (Orange and Red level) may lead to severe restrictions on public access to Lake Anna, which could impact local businesses dependent on public use of the lake. This has already happened at over a dozen lakes with nuclear plants around the country. Adding additional reactors to the North Anna facility could also increase its attractiveness as a terrorist target, increasing the frequency and likelihood of lake closures.

Safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application also doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia or nationally, or the need for new generating capacity. Virginia currently has a surplus of electrical generating capacity, so excess power will likely be sold outside the state rather than being used in-state to lower prices. Local residents will be forced to live with the risks of the nuclear plant without getting the benefits.

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E-RDS = ADM-63

Add J. Cusling (JXC9)

A. Williamson (ARW2)

SISP Review Complete

Template = ADM-613

1640

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

Nearly 3½ years after September 11th, 2001, legislation to improve security at nuclear plants has not been enacted, and security improvements by the nuclear industry have been shown to have significant gaps and flaws. Security guards are often ill-trained and ill-equipped. Mock assaults designed to test guards and keep them on their toes are often done in an unrealistic manner, with months of advanced warning, and with added security forces that are not normally present to defend against a real attack.

There is at this time no solution to the problem of nuclear waste, and constructing new reactors will only worsen that problem. The proposed Yucca Mountain repository in Nevada will not open until 2010 at the earliest, but even industry experts feel 2015 is a more realistic best-case scenario. That doesn't count the remaining scientific questions about the suitability of the site, and the half-dozen lawsuits currently pending – any of which could send the U.S. Department of Energy back to the drawing board. Even if the facility were to open as scheduled, it's not large enough to hold even the amount of waste expected to be generated by currently-operating plants. Waste from new plants will require a new repository. Meanwhile, all the highly-radioactive irradiated fuel from the plants will continue to be stored on-site.

Emergency plans for dealing with an accident or terrorist attack are inadequate, and rely on teachers, bus drivers, doctors, and other civilians to facilitate an evacuation, without taking into account the possibility of role abandonment. Studies of the Three Mile Island accident, which took place in 1979 in Pennsylvania, found that doctors and other key workers abandoned their posts up to 25 miles from the site to tend to their families or save themselves. In the case of a more severe accident, heroic actions would be required to successfully carry out an evacuation.

In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Steve Brooks
Rt. 2, Box 471

Nickelsville, VA 24271

RQB received
3/9/05

From: <sued@kinex.net>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 3:48 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

998

Dear Chief Lesar

I am opposed to plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

1. Increased water use associated with new reactors--lower water levels have many undesirable consequences.

2. Increased water temperatures which will negatively affect game fish. Increased lake temperatures will also affect waters downstream--a "ripple effect", if you will.

3. The possibility of terrorists attacking nuclear power plants--we already know Al Qaeda has considered hitting nuclear facilities. Security at existing nuclear plants leaves much to be desired. These plants should be secured before any other reactors are even thought about.

4. COST--Nuclear power plants are notoriously expensive and always run over budget. Safer, cheaper alternatives to nuclear energy are possible and all avenues should be investigated instead of just leading us all down the nuclear energy road.

5. Nuclear waste disposal is an ongoing problem that is difficult if not impossible to solve. Where will it all go? This is a big country, but not big enough that safe and suitable places can be found to bury the waste that will be generated in years to come if these plants continue to be built. Waste from new plants will require new repositories. Meanwhile, all the highly-radioactive irradiated fuel from the plants will continue to be stored on-site--not a good thing for Virginians, or anyone for that matter.

Because of the above concerns (and others that I haven't gone into), my husband, Louis, and I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Sue D'Onofrio
805 Watson Drive
Keysville, VA 23947

SISP Review Complete
Templat = ADM-0B

E-RIDS = ADM-03
Add J. Cushing (JXC9)
A. Williamson (ARW2)

1643

RDB received

3/9/05

From: <llpark@wm.edu>
 To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
 Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 3:55 PM
 Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

(999)

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

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In a time of increased terrorist threat, new nuclear power plants increase physical and economic risks to central Virginia residents, Dominion customers and shareholders, and nuclear industry employees. Al Qaeda is known to have considered nuclear power plants as a target for an attack. Terrorist threats and heightened Threat Advisory Levels (Orange and Red level) may lead to severe restrictions on public access to Lake Anna, which could impact local businesses dependent on public use of the lake. This has already happened at over a dozen lakes with nuclear plants around the country. Adding additional reactors to the North Anna facility could also increase its attractiveness as a terrorist target, increasing the frequency and likelihood of lake closures.

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SISP Review Complete

Template = ADM-03

1644

E-RIDs = ADM-03

Add J. Cushing (JXC9)

A. Williamson (ARW1)

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Floret Parker
CSU 0491

PO BOX 8793
Williamsburg, VA 23186

RDB received

3/9/05

1000

From: <ngermans@yahoo.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 3:57 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

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SISP Review Complete

Template = Aon-03

1647

E-RIDJ = Aon-03

Add J. Cushing (JXC9)

A. Williamson (ARW1)

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

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There is at this time no solution to the problem of nuclear waste, and constructing new reactors will only worsen that problem. The proposed Yucca Mountain repository in Nevada will not open until 2010 at the earliest, but even industry experts feel 2015 is a more realistic best-case scenario. That doesn't count the remaining scientific questions about the suitability of the site, and the half-dozen lawsuits currently pending – any of which could send the U.S. Department of Energy back to the drawing board. Even if the facility were to open as scheduled, it's not large enough to hold even the amount of waste expected to be generated by currently-operating plants. Waste from new plants will require a new repository. Meanwhile, all the highly-radioactive irradiated fuel from the plants will continue to be stored on-site.

Emergency plans for dealing with an accident or terrorist attack are inadequate, and rely on teachers, bus drivers, doctors, and other civilians to facilitate an evacuation, without taking into account the possibility of role abandonment. Studies of the Three Mile Island accident, which took place in 1979 in Pennsylvania, found that doctors and other key workers abandoned their posts up to 25 miles from the site to tend to their families or save themselves. In the case of a more severe accident, heroic actions would be required to successfully carry out an evacuation.

In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Nicole Germans
2608 East Franklin Street

Richmond, VA VA

ROB received

3/9/05

1001

From: <boswellj@swva.net>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 3:57 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

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E-RIDS = Adm-03

Asst J. Cushing (JXC9)

A. Williamson (ARW2)

1650

SISP Review Complete

Template = Adm-013

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Boswell Jacqueline
466 Dogwood Lane

Willis, VA 24380

From: <globerg2004@yahoo.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 3:58 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

ROB received

3/9/05

1602

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/16/04

69 FR 71854

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

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E-R103 = ADM-03

SISP Review Complete

Template = ADM-613

1653

Add J. Cushing (JXC9)

A. Williamson (ARW1)

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There is at this time no solution to the problem of nuclear waste, and constructing new reactors will only worsen that problem. The proposed Yucca Mountain repository in Nevada will not open until 2010 at the earliest, but even industry experts feel 2015 is a more realistic best-case scenario. That doesn't count the remaining scientific questions about the suitability of the site, and the half-dozen lawsuits currently pending – any of which could send the U.S. Department of Energy back to the drawing board. Even if the facility were to open as scheduled, it's not large enough to hold even the amount of waste expected to be generated by currently-operating plants. Waste from new plants will require a new repository. Meanwhile, all the highly-radioactive irradiated fuel from the plants will continue to be stored on-site.

Emergency plans for dealing with an accident or terrorist attack are inadequate, and rely on teachers, bus drivers, doctors, and other civilians to facilitate an evacuation, without taking into account the possibility of role abandonment. Studies of the Three Mile Island accident, which took place in 1979 in Pennsylvania, found that doctors and other key workers abandoned their posts up to 25 miles from the site to tend to their families or save themselves. In the case of a more severe accident, heroic actions would be required to successfully carry out an evacuation.

In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Gloria Berg
5900 Wilson Blvd. #351

1654

Arlington, VA 22205

ROB received

3/9/05

From: <scrate1@gmu.edu>
 To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
 Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 3:59 PM
 Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

1003

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

In a time of increased terrorist threat, new nuclear power plants increase physical and economic risks to central Virginia residents, Dominion customers and shareholders, and nuclear industry employees. Al Qaeda is known to have considered nuclear power plants as a target for an attack. Terrorist threats and heightened Threat Advisory Levels (Orange and Red level) may lead to severe restrictions on public access to Lake Anna, which could impact local businesses dependent on public use of the lake. This has already happened at over a dozen lakes with nuclear plants around the country. Adding additional reactors to the North Anna facility could also increase its attractiveness as a terrorist target, increasing the frequency and likelihood of lake closures.

Safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application also doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia or nationally, or the need for new generating capacity. Virginia currently has a surplus of electrical generating capacity, so excess power will likely be sold outside the state rather than being used in-state to lower prices. Local residents will be forced to live with the risks of the nuclear plant without getting the benefits.

The history of nuclear power demonstrates that constructing nuclear reactors is expensive, with final costs often running billions of dollars over budget – costs that are often passed on to ratepayers. The first 75 reactors constructed in the U.S. had a combined cost overrun of over \$100 billion. The average reactor ran 400% over budget and was over 4 years late in start up. The last reactor in the U.S. to be completed, the Watts Bar plant in Tennessee, was finally opened in 1996, 23 years after it was first proposed. It cost \$8 billion.

SIS P Review Complete
 Template = ADM-013

1656

E-RIDJ = ADM-03

Add J. Cushing (JXC9)

A. Williamson (ARW1)

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Susie Crate
3803 Tedrich Blvd

1657

Fairfax, VA 22031

1658

ROB received

3/9/05

1604

From: <kjohnhoward@hotmail.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 3:59 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

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The history of nuclear power demonstrates that constructing nuclear reactors is expensive, with final costs often running billions of dollars over budget - costs that are often passed on to ratepayers. The first 75 reactors constructed in the U.S. had a combined cost overrun of over \$100 billion. The average reactor ran 400% over budget and was over 4 years late in start up. The last reactor in the U.S. to be completed, the Watts Bar plant in Tennessee, was finally opened in 1996, 23 years after it was first proposed. It cost \$8 billion.

E-R105 = ADM-03

Add J. Cushing (JCX09)
A. Williamson (ARW2)

SISP Review Complete

Template = ADM-013

1659

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

John Howard
P.O.Box 501

Keysville, VA 23947

1661

From: <emorriso@vt.edu>
 To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
 Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 4:01 PM
 Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

ROB received

3/9/05

1005

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

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SISP Review Complete
 Template = ADM-013

1662

E-RIDJ = ADM-03

Add J. Cushing (JXC9)

A. Williamson (ARW2)

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Elijah Morrison
110 Northview Dr Apt 44B

Blacksburg, VA 24060

1664

RDB received

3/9/05

From: <redwood@crosslink.net>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 4:03 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

1006

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

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SISP Review Complete

Template = ADN-013

1665

E-RDS = ADN-03

Add J. Cusking (Jxc9)

A. Williamson (ARW1)

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Ron Edwards
Rt. 2 Box 72

Center cross, VA 22437

ROB received

3/9/05

From: "Norman Tweed Jr" <tweedn1@earthlink.net>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 4:08 PM
Subject: FW: Mail delivery failed: returning message to sender

1007

Terry
tweedn1@earthlink.net
Why Wait? Move to EarthLink.

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

> [Original Message]
> From: Mail Delivery System
<Mailer-Daemon@smtpauth06.mail.atl.earthlink.net>
> To: <tweedn1@earthlink.net>
> Date: 2/24/2005 4:01:03 PM
> Subject: Mail delivery failed: returning message to sender
>
> This message was created automatically by mail delivery software.
>
> A message that you sent could not be delivered to one or more of its
> recipients. This is a permanent error. The following address(es) failed:
>
> NorthAnna-ESP@nrc.gov
> SMTP error from remote mailer after RCPT TO:<NorthAnna-ESP@nrc.gov>:
> host igate.nrc.gov [148.184.176.31]: 550 5.1.1
<NorthAnna-ESP@nrc.gov>... User unknown
>
> ----- This is a copy of the message, including all the headers. -----
>
> Return-path: <tweedn1@earthlink.net>
> Received: from [4.152.78.190] (helo=earthlink.net)
> by smtpauth06.mail.atl.earthlink.net with smtp (Exim 4.34)
> id 1D4Q6X-0001ZD-Ks
> for NorthAnna-ESP@nrc.gov; Thu, 24 Feb 2005 16:01:02 -0500
> DomainKey-Signature: a=rsa-sha1; q=dns; c=simple;
> s=test1; d=earthlink.net;
>
h=Message-ID:X-Priority:Reply-To:X-Mailer:From:To:Subject:Date:MIME-Version:
Content-Type;
> b=UL7ErMuW5wdJVUuw01UT2DpdPNU49BL7JiqRSj0EoOoXn0SmgmMcoSltO5VKaq;
> Message-ID: <410-220052424211515@earthlink.net>
> X-Priority: 3
> Reply-To: tweedn1@earthlink.net
> X-Mailer: EarthLink MailBox 2005.1.57.0 (Windows)
> From: "Norman Tweed Jr" <tweedn1@earthlink.net>
> To: NorthAnna-ESP@nrc.gov
> Subject: Early Site Permit for North Anna Power Plant
> Date: Thu, 24 Feb 2005 16:01:05 -0500
> MIME-Version: 1.0
> Content-Type: multipart/alternative;
> boundary="=====_NextPart_84815C5ABAF209EF376268C8"
>
> =====_NextPart_84815C5ABAF209EF376268C8
> Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII

SISP Review Complete

Template = ADN-013

1668

E-RIDJ = Apr-03

Add J. Cushing (JXC9)

A. Williamson (A202)

>

> Dear Sirs:

>

> I have been a resident of Louisa County since 1999 and have lived in Virginia most of my life. My daughter and her family are also residents of Louisa County. I have several thoughts concerning the need for the early site permit for North Anna power station and would like to share them with you in reply to your request for comments at the meeting at Louisa County Middle School on February 17, 2005.

>

> I saw the first nuclear power plants go into service in Virginia in 1972 and always felt that nuclear power was the cleanest and safest source of energy for electric power generation. At that time, systems for safety and reliability were primitive compared to today. In addition, permitting was much cheaper and quicker at that time. Because of the circumstances in those days, it was much cheaper to build a nuclear power plant. Over the years, there has been a growing reluctance on the part of the population to build additional units. Here in Louisa, there are already 2 nuclear units which have safely produced power for 30 years without incident. The power company has dealt with incidents such as transformer failure, low water levels, and leaks in a safe and reliable fashion. They have defended the plant against possible intrusions and have built up a substantial security team to aid the operators. This has all been done in a very professional manner. In addition, they have provided jobs to the citizens of Louisa and surrounding counties in the state of Virginia, which have been important to continued prosperity.

>

> Today, the time necessary to obtain a permit has grown so long that it becomes difficult to justify a plant financially based on the permitting process. By getting the early site permit, a timely study of electric power needs can be done to determine when the new units should be built. It is also important to note that the lake at North Anna was originally constructed for 4 units and the people of Louisa as well as the state of Virginia knew about the 4 units since the 1970s. In fact, both units 3 and 4 were started and construction went quite far before the economic justification faltered, forcing the cessation of work on these units.

>

> Nuclear fuel has been in the earth since it was created and continues to decay in the environment today. By utilizing it in the nuclear power plant, some of it is turned into energy and removed from the environment--a cleaning up of the planet. The nuclear waste that is created by burning the nuclear fuel could be recycled into another nuclear fuel if that process is ever approved. This whole process seems far better to me than continuing to use fossil fuels which pollute the atmosphere and prevent the United States from meeting the Kyoto protocols. Russia has agreed to meet these protocols and they have a much dirtier atmosphere than we do.

>

> I hope these comments help you in your decision on the early site permit for North Anna Power Station.

>

> Norman B. Tweed Jr.
> 1051 Holly Grove Drive
> Bumpass, Virginia
> 23024-2331

>

>

ROB received

3/9/05

From: <audrom@yahoo.com>
 To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
 Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 4:10 PM
 Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

1008

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04

69FR 71854

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The history of nuclear power demonstrates that constructing nuclear reactors is expensive, with final costs often running billions of dollars over budget – costs that are often passed on to ratepayers. The first 75 reactors constructed in the U.S. had a combined cost overrun of over \$100 billion. The average reactor ran 400% over budget and was over 4 years late in start up. The last reactor in the U.S. to be completed, the Watts Bar plant in Tennessee, was finally opened in 1996, 23 years after it was first proposed. It cost \$8 billion.

E-RIDJ = ADM-03

Add J. Cushing (JXC9)

A. Williamson (ACWZ)

SISP Review Complete

1670

Templat = ADM-013

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

Nearly 3½ years after September 11th, 2001, legislation to improve security at nuclear plants has not been enacted, and security improvements by the nuclear industry have been shown to have significant gaps and flaws. Security guards are often ill-trained and ill-equipped. Mock assaults designed to test guards and keep them on their toes are often done in an unrealistic manner, with months of advanced warning, and with added security forces that are not normally present to defend against a real attack.

There is at this time no solution to the problem of nuclear waste, and constructing new reactors will only worsen that problem. The proposed Yucca Mountain repository in Nevada will not open until 2010 at the earliest, but even industry experts feel 2015 is a more realistic best-case scenario. That doesn't count the remaining scientific questions about the suitability of the site, and the half-dozen lawsuits currently pending – any of which could send the U.S. Department of Energy back to the drawing board. Even if the facility were to open as scheduled, it's not large enough to hold even the amount of waste expected to be generated by currently-operating plants. Waste from new plants will require a new repository. Meanwhile, all the highly-radioactive irradiated fuel from the plants will continue to be stored on-site.

Emergency plans for dealing with an accident or terrorist attack are inadequate, and rely on teachers, bus drivers, doctors, and other civilians to facilitate an evacuation, without taking into account the possibility of role abandonment. Studies of the Three Mile Island accident, which took place in 1979 in Pennsylvania, found that doctors and other key workers abandoned their posts up to 25 miles from the site to tend to their families or save themselves. In the case of a more severe accident, heroic actions would be required to successfully carry out an evacuation.

In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Audrey Moeller
529 Boxley Rd NW

1671

Roanoke, VA 24019

1672

ROB received

3/9/05

From: <scarrow@copper.net>
 To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
 Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 4:14 PM
 Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

(1609)

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04

L9 FR 71854

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

In a time of increased terrorist threat, new nuclear power plants increase physical and economic risks to central Virginia residents, Dominion customers and shareholders, and nuclear industry employees. Al Qaeda is known to have considered nuclear power plants as a target for an attack. Terrorist threats and heightened Threat Advisory Levels (Orange and Red level) may lead to severe restrictions on public access to Lake Anna, which could impact local businesses dependent on public use of the lake. This has already happened at over a dozen lakes with nuclear plants around the country. Adding additional reactors to the North Anna facility could also increase its attractiveness as a terrorist target, increasing the frequency and likelihood of lake closures.

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SISP Review Complete

Template = ADM-013

1673

E-R105 = ADM-03

Add J. Cushing (JCX9)

A. Williamson (ARW2)

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

Nearly 3½ years after September 11th, 2001, legislation to improve security at nuclear plants has not been enacted, and security improvements by the nuclear industry have been shown to have significant gaps and flaws. Security guards are often ill-trained and ill-equipped. Mock assaults designed to test guards and keep them on their toes are often done in an unrealistic manner, with months of advanced warning, and with added security forces that are not normally present to defend against a real attack.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

William & Nedra Scarrow
2701 N Greenbrier St

Arlington, VA 22207

ROB received

3/9/05

1010

From: <Charles_Pool@msn.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 4:15 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

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E-RIDS = ADM-03

Add J. Cushing (JXC9)

A. Williamson (ARW1)

SISP Review Complete

Templat = ADM-03

1676

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Charles Pool
421-1/2 S. Laurel Street

Richmond, VA 23220

1678

ROB received

3/9/05

From: <greatday@chooseherbs.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 4:15 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

1611

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

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E-RIDS = ADM-03

SISP Review Complete

1679

Add J. Cushing (JXC9)

Templat = ADM-03

A. Williamson (ARW1)

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Laura Davimes
4701 Ball Cypress Road

1680

Chesterfield, VA 23832

1681

RDB received

3/9/05

From: <jpitre@acm.org>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 4:15 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

1012

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans to build nuclear reactors in Virginia. The North Anna site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers.

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

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Julia Pitre
11314A Sundial Court
Reston, VA 20194

SISP Review Complete
Template - ADM-03

E-RIDs = ADM-03
Add J. Cushing (JXC9)
A. Williamson (ARW1)

1682

From: <QBOY6969@YAHOO.COM>
 To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
 Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 4:21 PM
 Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

ROB received

3/9/05

(103)

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

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SISP Review Complete

Template = ADM-013

1683

E-RID = ADM-03

Add J. Cushing (JXC9)

A. Williamson (ARWJ)

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

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Additionally, I truly believe we fail miserably when it comes to making these materials secure. Los Alamos is a perfect example of a failure on the part of those responsible to keep materials out of the wrong hands...or being unable to account for secretive material vital to the nation's security. Are we going to further risk the security of the United States by expanding the opportunities for those who would us harm?

In light of these concerns, I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Thank you time and consideration.

Sincerely,

ROY MITCHELL
5680 STARKEY RD, SW
ROANOKE, VA 24014-5535

ROB received

3/9/05

From: <curajlofts@cs.com>
 To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
 Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 4:21 PM
 Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

(1014)

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

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E-R105 = Adm-03

Add J. Cushing (JXC9)

A. Williamson (ARW1)

SWP Review Complete

Template = Adm-013

1686

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

Nearly 3½ years after September 11th, 2001, legislation to improve security at nuclear plants has not been enacted, and security improvements by the nuclear industry have been shown to have significant gaps and flaws. Security guards are often ill-trained and ill-equipped. Mock assaults designed to test guards and keep them on their toes are often done in an unrealistic manner, with months of advanced warning, and with added security forces that are not normally present to defend against a real attack.

There is at this time no solution to the problem of nuclear waste, and constructing new reactors will only worsen that problem. The proposed Yucca Mountain repository in Nevada will not open until 2010 at the earliest, but even industry experts feel 2015 is a more realistic best-case scenario. That doesn't count the remaining scientific questions about the suitability of the site, and the half-dozen lawsuits currently pending – any of which could send the U.S. Department of Energy back to the drawing board. Even if the facility were to open as scheduled, it's not large enough to hold even the amount of waste expected to be generated by currently-operating plants. Waste from new plants will require a new repository. Meanwhile, all the highly-radioactive irradiated fuel from the plants will continue to be stored on-site.

Emergency plans for dealing with an accident or terrorist attack are inadequate, and rely on teachers, bus drivers, doctors, and other civilians to facilitate an evacuation, without taking into account the possibility of role abandonment. Studies of the Three Mile Island accident, which took place in 1979 in Pennsylvania, found that doctors and other key workers abandoned their posts up to 25 miles from the site to tend to their families or save themselves. In the case of a more severe accident, heroic actions would be required to successfully carry out an evacuation.

In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Richard Churray
903 Elder Road

Newport News, VA 23608

RDB received

3/9/05

From: <ajwoodard@hotmail.com>
 To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
 Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 4:21 PM
 Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

(1615)

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

In a time of increased terrorist threat, new nuclear power plants increase physical and economic risks to central Virginia residents, Dominion customers and shareholders, and nuclear industry employees. Al Qaeda is known to have considered nuclear power plants as a target for an attack. Terrorist threats and heightened Threat Advisory Levels (Orange and Red level) may lead to severe restrictions on public access to Lake Anna, which could impact local businesses dependent on public use of the lake. This has already happened at over a dozen lakes with nuclear plants around the country. Adding additional reactors to the North Anna facility could also increase its attractiveness as a terrorist target, increasing the frequency and likelihood of lake closures.

Safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application also doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia or nationally, or the need for new generating capacity. Virginia currently has a surplus of electrical generating capacity, so excess power will likely be sold outside the state rather than being used in-state to lower prices. Local residents will be forced to live with the risks of the nuclear plant without getting the benefits.

The history of nuclear power demonstrates that constructing nuclear reactors is expensive, with final costs often running billions of dollars over budget - costs that are often passed on to ratepayers. The first 75 reactors constructed in the U.S. had a combined cost overrun of over \$100 billion. The average reactor ran 400% over budget and was over 4 years late in start up. The last reactor in the U.S. to be completed, the Watts Bar plant in Tennessee, was finally opened in 1996, 23 years after it was first proposed. It cost \$8 billion.

SISP Review Complete

1689

E-RID5 = ADM-03

Add J. Cushing (JXC9)

Templat = ADM-03

A. Williamson (ARWJ)

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Alice Catlin
2180 Owensville Road

1690

Charlottesville, VA 22901

1691

ROB received

3/9/05

From: <sundybriggs@aol.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 4:22 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

1016

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

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SISP Review Complete

Templat = Adm-03

1692

E-RIDS = Adm-03

Add J. Cusling (JXC9)

A. Williamsen (ARW1)

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

m sundy
13444 wansteadt place

bristow, VA 20136

From: <MelJeffrey@cox.net>
 To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
 Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 4:25 PM
 Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

ROB received

3/9/05

(1017)

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

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ESP Review Complete

Template = ADM-013

1695

E-RIDS = ADM-03

Add J. Cushing (JXC9)

A. Williams (ARW2)

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Melody Jeffrey
2508 Lower Greens Place

Virginia Beach, VA 23456

ROB received

3/9/05

From: <cseyffer@yahoo.com>
 To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
 Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 4:28 PM
 Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

(1018)

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

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E-RIDS = ADM-03

Add J. Cushing (JXC9)

A. Williamson (ARW1)

SISP Review Complete

Template = ADM-03

1698

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Charles Seyffer
378 Tinsley Drive

Radiant, VA 22732

1700

ROB received

3/9/05

From: <gold@results.org>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 4:28 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

1019

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. Here in the DC suburbs, we are not too far from the site to be concerned about nuclear accidents or sabotage.

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

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E-1405 = ADM-03

SISP Review Complete

1701

Att J. Cushing (JXC9)

Template = ADM-013

A. Williamson (ARW1)

Bar plant in Tennessee, was finally opened in 1996, 23 years after it was first proposed. It cost \$8 billion.

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Alan Gold
2521 North Quebec Street
Arlington, VA 22207

ROB Rec'd
3/9/05.

From: <michaelrobert86@hotmail.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 11:55 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

12/10/04
69 FR 71854
1020

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

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ERIDS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARWI)

SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013

1704

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

Nearly 3½ years after September 11th, 2001, legislation to improve security at nuclear plants has not been enacted, and security improvements by the nuclear industry have been shown to have significant gaps and flaws. Security guards are often ill-trained and ill-equipped. Mock assaults designed to test guards and keep them on their toes are often done in an unrealistic manner, with months of advanced warning, and with added security forces that are not normally present to defend against a real attack.

There is at this time no solution to the problem of nuclear waste, and constructing new reactors will only worsen that problem. The proposed Yucca Mountain repository in Nevada will not open until 2010 at the earliest, but even industry experts feel 2015 is a more realistic best-case scenario. That doesn't count the remaining scientific questions about the suitability of the site, and the half-dozen lawsuits currently pending – any of which could send the U.S. Department of Energy back to the drawing board. Even if the facility were to open as scheduled, it's not large enough to hold even the amount of waste expected to be generated by currently-operating plants. Waste from new plants will require a new repository. Meanwhile, all the highly-radioactive irradiated fuel from the plants will continue to be stored on-site.

Emergency plans for dealing with an accident or terrorist attack are inadequate, and rely on teachers, bus drivers, doctors, and other civilians to facilitate an evacuation, without taking into account the possibility of role abandonment. Studies of the Three Mile Island accident, which took place in 1979 in Pennsylvania, found that doctors and other key workers abandoned their posts up to 25 miles from the site to tend to their families or save themselves. In the case of a more severe accident, heroic actions would be required to successfully carry out an evacuation.

In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Michael Loew
129 Harrison

Charlottesville, VA 22904

RDA Rec'd
3/9/05

From: <alicewhealin@yahoo.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 11:47 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

1021

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

In a time of increased terrorist threat, new nuclear power plants increase physical and economic risks to central Virginia residents, Dominion customers and shareholders, and nuclear industry employees. Al Qaeda is known to have considered nuclear power plants as a target for an attack. Terrorist threats and heightened Threat Advisory Levels (Orange and Red level) may lead to severe restrictions on public access to Lake Anna, which could impact local businesses dependent on public use of the lake. This has already happened at over a dozen lakes with nuclear plants around the country. Adding additional reactors to the North Anna facility could also increase its attractiveness as a terrorist target, increasing the frequency and likelihood of lake closures.

Safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application also doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia or nationally, or the need for new generating capacity. Virginia currently has a surplus of electrical generating capacity, so excess power will likely be sold outside the state rather than being used in-state to lower prices. Local residents will be forced to live with the risks of the nuclear plant without getting the benefits.

The history of nuclear power demonstrates that constructing nuclear reactors is expensive, with final costs often running billions of dollars over budget – costs that are often passed on to ratepayers. The first 75 reactors constructed in the U.S. had a combined cost overrun of over \$100 billion. The average reactor ran 400% over budget and was over 4 years late in start up. The last reactor in the U.S. to be completed, the Watts Bar plant in Tennessee, was finally opened in 1996, 23 years after it was first proposed. It cost \$8 billion.

ERIDS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
G. Williamson
(ARW1)

STSP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013

1707

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

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Nearly 3½ years after September 11th, 2001, legislation to improve security at nuclear plants has not been enacted, and security improvements by the nuclear industry have been shown to have significant gaps and flaws. Security guards are often ill-trained and ill-equipped. Mock assaults designed to test guards and keep them on their toes are often done in an unrealistic manner, with months of advanced warning, and with added security forces that are not normally present to defend against a real attack.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Alice Whealin

1708

2103 N. Taft St. #117
Arlington, VA 22201

1709

RDB Rev'd
3/9/05

From: <mloubolas@adelphia.net>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 11:28 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

12/10/04
69FR 71854

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

1022

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

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ERIOS-ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JL29)
G. Williamson
(ARWI)

SISP Review Complete
Template - ADM-013 1710

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Mary Lou Bolas
21014 Timber Ridge Terrace

1711

#302
Ashburn, VA 20147

1712

*RDB Rec'd
3/9/05*

From: <r69fury@earthlink.net>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 11:23 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

*12/10/04
69FR 71854*

1023

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

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*ERIDS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JX 29)
G. Williamson
(ARWI)*

*SISP Review Complete
Template - ADM-013 1713*

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Laura Celestine
302 Raft Cove

Stafford, VA 22554

1715

*ROB Rec'd
3/9/05*

From: <chhoegger@gmx.net>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 11:21 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

*12/10/04
69 FR 71834*

1024

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

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*Σ REIDS = ADM-03
add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARWI)*

*SI SP Review Complete
Template = ADM-01: 1716*

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Christoph Hogger
9115 Totier Creek Rd

Scottsville, VA 24590-3830

1718

ROB Rec'd
3/9/05

From: "The Prusik's at BunkeredInn" <79erkilo@lvnworth.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 10:59 PM

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing to OPPOSE granting an Early Site Permit (ESP) to Dominion Resources to build two new reactors at the North Anna nuclear plant in Mineral, VA. The draft Environmental Impact Statement states that construction activities permissible under the ESP may stir up heavy metals and other contaminants in the lake sediment, while details about mitigation measures are murky. Further, other effects on the lake, such as temperature increases and reduced water levels, are not fully analyzed. Finally, questions about the adequacy of current security regulations and performance are ignored, as are issues of waste generation and its safe, permanent isolation.

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

1025

Too many questions remain unanswered and too many problems remain unsolved for the NRC to grant an ESP.

Sincerely,
D. Prusik
Atchison Kansas

STSP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013

ERIOS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
G. Williamson
(ARW1)

RDB Rec'd
3/9/05

From: <mujeres1@aol.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 10:27 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

1026

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

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ERIDS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)

SSSP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013

1720

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Birgit Campana
3381 Mystic Court

1721

Dumfries, VA 22026

1722

RDB Rec'd
3/9/05

From: <buddy_vol@juno.com>
 To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
 Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 10:26 PM
 Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

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In a time of increased terrorist threat, new nuclear power plants increase physical and economic risks to central Virginia residents, Dominion customers and shareholders, and nuclear industry employees. Al Qaeda is known to have considered nuclear power plants as a target for an attack. Terrorist threats and heightened Threat Advisory Levels (Orange and Red level) may lead to severe restrictions on public access to Lake Anna, which could impact local businesses dependent on public use of the lake. This has already happened at over a dozen lakes with nuclear plants around the country. Adding additional reactors to the North Anna facility could also increase its attractiveness as a terrorist target, increasing the frequency and likelihood of lake closures.

Safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application also doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia or nationally, or the need for new generating capacity. Virginia currently has a surplus of electrical generating capacity, so excess power will likely be sold outside the state rather than being used in-state to lower prices. Local residents will be forced to live with the risks of the nuclear plant without getting the benefits.

The history of nuclear power demonstrates that constructing nuclear reactors is expensive, with final costs often running billions of dollars over budget – costs that are often passed on to ratepayers. The first 75 reactors constructed in the U.S. had a combined cost overrun of over \$100 billion. The average reactor ran 400% over budget and was over 4 years late in start up. The last reactor in the U.S. to be completed, the Watts Bar plant in Tennessee, was finally opened in 1996, 23 years after it was first proposed. It cost \$8 billion.

SISP Review Complete
 Template = Adm-013

1723

ERIOS = Adm-03
 Add: J. Cumber
 (JXC9)
 A. Williamson
 (ARW1)

12/10/04
 69 FR 71854

1027

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

Nearly 3½ years after September 11th, 2001, legislation to improve security at nuclear plants has not been enacted, and security improvements by the nuclear industry have been shown to have significant gaps and flaws. Security guards are often ill-trained and ill-equipped. Mock assaults designed to test guards and keep them on their toes are often done in an unrealistic manner, with months of advanced warning, and with added security forces that are not normally present to defend against a real attack.

There is at this time no solution to the problem of nuclear waste, and constructing new reactors will only worsen that problem. The proposed Yucca Mountain repository in Nevada will not open until 2010 at the earliest, but even industry experts feel 2015 is a more realistic best-case scenario. That doesn't count the remaining scientific questions about the suitability of the site, and the half-dozen lawsuits currently pending – any of which could send the U.S. Department of Energy back to the drawing board. Even if the facility were to open as scheduled, it's not large enough to hold even the amount of waste expected to be generated by currently-operating plants. Waste from new plants will require a new repository. Meanwhile, all the highly-radioactive irradiated fuel from the plants will continue to be stored on-site.

Emergency plans for dealing with an accident or terrorist attack are inadequate, and rely on teachers, bus drivers, doctors, and other civilians to facilitate an evacuation, without taking into account the possibility of role abandonment. Studies of the Three Mile Island accident, which took place in 1979 in Pennsylvania, found that doctors and other key workers abandoned their posts up to 25 miles from the site to tend to their families or save themselves. In the case of a more severe accident, heroic actions would be required to successfully carry out an evacuation.

In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Howard Urbach
223 Nansemond St.

Petersburg, VA 23803-3705

1725

RDB Rec'd
3/9/05

From: <gotakeawalk@yahoo.com>
 To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
 Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 10:19 PM
 Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

1028

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

In a time of increased terrorist threat, new nuclear power plants increase physical and economic risks to central Virginia residents, Dominion customers and shareholders, and nuclear industry employees. Al Qaeda is known to have considered nuclear power plants as a target for an attack. Terrorist threats and heightened Threat Advisory Levels (Orange and Red level) may lead to severe restrictions on public access to Lake Anna, which could impact local businesses dependent on public use of the lake. This has already happened at over a dozen lakes with nuclear plants around the country. Adding additional reactors to the North Anna facility could also increase its attractiveness as a terrorist target, increasing the frequency and likelihood of lake closures.

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SIsp Review Complete
 Template = ADM-013

1726

ERFDs = ADM-03
 Add: J. Crisling
 (JLC9)
 G. Williamson
 (ARW1)

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

Nearly 3½ years after September 11th, 2001, legislation to improve security at nuclear plants has not been enacted, and security improvements by the nuclear industry have been shown to have significant gaps and flaws. Security guards are often ill-trained and ill-equipped. Mock assaults designed to test guards and keep them on their toes are often done in an unrealistic manner, with months of advanced warning, and with added security forces that are not normally present to defend against a real attack.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Ryan Williamson
6809 Blackwells Hollow Rd

1727

Crozet, VA 22932

ROB Rec'd
3/9/05

From: <amelvin3@verizon.net>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 10:08 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04
69 FR 71854
1029

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

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ESIP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013

1729

ESIP = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Ann Rogers
P.O. Box 14224

Roanoke, VA 24038

1731

RDB Rec'd
3/9/05

From: Aurora Hunter <electriclady281@yahoo.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 10:08 PM
Subject: Oppose New Reactors In Virginia

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

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

1030

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing to OPPOSE granting an Early Site Permit (ESP) to Dominion Resources to build two new reactors at the North Anna nuclear plant in Mineral, VA. The draft Environmental Impact Statement states that construction activities permissible under the ESP may stir up heavy metals and other contaminants in the lake sediment, while details about mitigation measures are murky. Further, other effects on the lake, such as temperature increases and reduced water levels, are not fully analyzed. Finally, questions about the adequacy of current security regulations and performance are ignored, as are issues of waste generation and its safe, permanent isolation.

Too many questions remain unanswered and too many problems remain unsolved for the NRC to grant an ESP.

Sincerely,

Aurora E. Hunter
15711 Sandy Hill
Houston, TX 77084

Do you Yahoo!?
Yahoo! Sports - Sign up for Fantasy Baseball.

SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013

EREDS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(DTCG)
A. Williamson
(ARW)

RDB Rec'd
3/9/05

From: <laura.ewen@comcast.net>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 9:57 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

1031

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ESIP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013

1733

ERIDS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(5209)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Laura Ewen
204 East Mason Avenue

Apartment 202
Alexandria, VA 22301

1735

ROB Recd
3/9/05

From: "Christopher Austin" <caaustin@mindspring.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 9:38 PM
Subject: Oppose New Reactors in Virginia

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing to OPPOSE granting an Early Site Permit (ESP) to Dominion Resources to build two new reactors at the North Anna nuclear plant in Mineral, VA. The draft Environmental Impact Statement states that construction activities permissible under the ESP may stir up heavy metals and other contaminants in the lake sediment, while details about mitigation measures are murky. Further, other effects on the lake, such as temperature increases and reduced water levels, are not fully analyzed. Finally, questions about the adequacy of current security regulations and performance are ignored, as are issues of waste generation and its safe, permanent isolation.

12/10/04
69 ER 71854
1032

Too many questions remain unanswered and too many problems remain unsolved for the NRC to grant an ESP.

Sincerely,

Christopher Austin
caaustin@mindspring.com

SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013

ERIS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)

*ROB Rec'd
3/9/05*

From: <chrisvt90@msn.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 9:36 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

*12/10/04
69 FR 71854
1033*

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

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*SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013*

1737

*ERIDS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)*

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Chris Stafford
408 Giles Ave.

Dublin, VA 24084

RDB-Rec'd
3/9/05

From: <cpryor@mindspring.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 9:36 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

1034

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

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SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013

1740

ERIDS = ADM-03
add: Q. Cushing
(5x19)
A. Williamson
(ARWI)

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

Nearly 3½ years after September 11th, 2001, legislation to improve security at nuclear plants has not been enacted, and security improvements by the nuclear industry have been shown to have significant gaps and flaws. Security guards are often ill-trained and ill-equipped. Mock assaults designed to test guards and keep them on their toes are often done in an unrealistic manner, with months of advanced warning, and with added security forces that are not normally present to defend against a real attack.

There is at this time no solution to the problem of nuclear waste, and constructing new reactors will only worsen that problem. The proposed Yucca Mountain repository in Nevada will not open until 2010 at the earliest, but even industry experts feel 2015 is a more realistic best-case scenario. That doesn't count the remaining scientific questions about the suitability of the site, and the half-dozen lawsuits currently pending – any of which could send the U.S. Department of Energy back to the drawing board. Even if the facility were to open as scheduled, it's not large enough to hold even the amount of waste expected to be generated by currently-operating plants. Waste from new plants will require a new repository. Meanwhile, all the highly-radioactive irradiated fuel from the plants will continue to be stored on-site.

Emergency plans for dealing with an accident or terrorist attack are inadequate, and rely on teachers, bus drivers, doctors, and other civilians to facilitate an evacuation, without taking into account the possibility of role abandonment. Studies of the Three Mile Island accident, which took place in 1979 in Pennsylvania, found that doctors and other key workers abandoned their posts up to 25 miles from the site to tend to their families or save themselves. In the case of a more severe accident, heroic actions would be required to successfully carry out an evacuation.

In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

cindy pryor

1741

1500 Manakin Road
Manakin Sabot, va 23103

RDB Rec'd
3/9/05

From: "Rael Nidess, M.D. [Home]" <rnidess@swbell.net>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 6:11 PM
Subject: Do not approve ESP at North Anna.

Rael Nidess, M.D.
100 StoneCreek Drive, Apt. 239
Marshall, TX 75672

Phone: (903) 935-7901
Fax: (903) 935-7318
E-mail: rnidess@swbell.net

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

1035

February 24, 2005

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

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing to OPPOSE granting an Early Site Permit (ESP) to Dominion Resources to build two new reactors at the North Anna nuclear plant in Mineral, VA. The draft Environmental Impact Statement states that construction activities permissible under the ESP may stir up heavy metals and other contaminants in the lake sediment, while details about mitigation measures are murky. Further, other effects on the lake, such as temperature increases and reduced water levels, are not fully analyzed. Finally, questions about the adequacy of current security regulations and performance are ignored, as are issues of waste generation and its safe, permanent isolation.

Too many questions remain unanswered and too many problems remain unsolved for the NRC to grant an ESP.

Sincerely,

Rael Nidess

Rael Nidess, M.D.

SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013

Σ RIDS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)

1743

From: <jrobinsonz@aol.com>
 To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
 Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 9:24 PM
 Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

In a time of increased terrorist threat, new nuclear power plants increase physical and economic risks to central Virginia residents, Dominion customers and shareholders, and nuclear industry employees. Al Qaeda is known to have considered nuclear power plants as a target for an attack. Terrorist threats and heightened Threat Advisory Levels (Orange and Red level) may lead to severe restrictions on public access to Lake Anna, which could impact local businesses dependent on public use of the lake. This has already happened at over a dozen lakes with nuclear plants around the country. Adding additional reactors to the North Anna facility could also increase its attractiveness as a terrorist target, increasing the frequency and likelihood of lake closures.

Safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application also doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia or nationally, or the need for new generating capacity. Virginia currently has a surplus of electrical generating capacity, so excess power will likely be sold outside the state rather than being used in-state to lower prices. Local residents will be forced to live with the risks of the nuclear plant without getting the benefits.

The history of nuclear power demonstrates that constructing nuclear reactors is expensive, with final costs often running billions of dollars over budget – costs that are often passed on to ratepayers. The first 75 reactors constructed in the U.S. had a combined cost overrun of over \$100 billion. The average reactor ran 400% over budget and was over 4 years late in start up. The last reactor in the U.S. to be completed, the Watts Bar plant in Tennessee, was finally opened in 1996, 23 years after it was first proposed. It cost \$8 billion.

*SI SP Review Complete
 Template = ADM-013*

1744

*ERFUS = ADM-03
 Add: J. Cushing
 (JXC9)
 A. Williamson
 (ARW1)*

*ROB Rec'd
 3/9/05*

*12/10/04
 69 FR 71854*

1036

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

James Zinck
174 Lemon Lane

Hardy, VA 24101

R DB Rec'd
3/9/05

From: <j-backor1934@verizon.net>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 9:15 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register our opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. **THE IMPORTANT FACTORS ARE TOO NUMEROUS TO LIST IN A BRIEF COMMUNICATION -- BUT YOU KNOW WHAT THEY ARE ANYWAY!!!!**

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

1037

Jean & Bill Ackor
6812 Barnack Dr.
Springfield, VA 22152

SISP Review Comment
Template = ADM-013

ERIOS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)

ROB Rec'd
3/9/05

From: "Susan Milliner" <semgem@sbcglobal.net>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 9:14 PM
Subject: OPPOSE granting Early Site Permit to Dominion resources to build reactors in Mineral, VA

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

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

1038

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing to OPPOSE granting an Early Site Permit (ESP) to Dominion Resources to build two new reactors at the North Anna nuclear plant in Mineral, VA. The draft Environmental Impact Statement states that construction activities permissible under the ESP may stir up heavy metals and other contaminants in the lake sediment, while details about mitigation measures are murky. Further, other effects on the lake, such as temperature increases and reduced water levels, are not fully analyzed. Finally, questions about the adequacy of current security regulations and performance are ignored, as are issues of waste generation and its safe, permanent isolation.

Too many questions remain unanswered and too many problems remain unsolved for the NRC to grant an ESP.

Sincerely,

Susan Emge Milliner
102 S. Kings Canyon Drive
Cedar Park, TX 78613-3041

.....
Abraham Lincoln said, "Nearly all men can stand adversity, but if you want to test a man's character, give him power."

And he said, "America will never be destroyed from the outside. If we falter and lose our freedoms, it will be because we destroyed ourselves."

SISP Review Complete
Templetz = ADM-013

ERIOS-ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
C. Williamson
(ARW1)

RDB Rec'd
3/9/05

From: <schapp2@juno.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 8:58 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04
69FR 71854

1039

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

In a time of increased terrorist threat, new nuclear power plants increase physical and economic risks to central Virginia residents, Dominion customers and shareholders, and nuclear industry employees. Al Qaeda is known to have considered nuclear power plants as a target for an attack. Terrorist threats and heightened Threat Advisory Levels (Orange and Red level) may lead to severe restrictions on public access to Lake Anna, which could impact local businesses dependent on public use of the lake. This has already happened at over a dozen lakes with nuclear plants around the country. Adding additional reactors to the North Anna facility could also increase its attractiveness as a terrorist target, increasing the frequency and likelihood of lake closures.

Safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application also doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia or nationally, or the need for new generating capacity. Virginia currently has a surplus of electrical generating capacity, so excess power will likely be sold outside the state rather than being used in-state to lower prices. Local residents will be forced to live with the risks of the nuclear plant without getting the benefits.

The history of nuclear power demonstrates that constructing nuclear reactors is expensive, with final costs often running billions of dollars over budget - costs that are often passed on to ratepayers. The first 75 reactors constructed in the U.S. had a combined cost overrun of over \$100 billion. The average reactor ran 400% over budget and was over 4 years late in start up. The last reactor in the U.S. to be completed, the Watts Bar plant in Tennessee, was finally opened in 1996, 23 years after it was first proposed. It cost \$8 billion.

ERIDS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)

SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013

1749

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Susan Chappell
18514 Lakewood Dr.

Dinwiddie, VA 23841

1751

RUB Rec'd
3/9/05

From: <sc.tanager@mindspring.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 8:56 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

1040

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

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ERIS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
C. Williamson
(ARW1)

SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013 1752

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Michael Shapiro
11901 Misty Cove Court #203

1753

Richmond, VA 23233

1754

REV Rec'd

3/9/05

From: <jcarrcat@aol.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 8:53 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

1041

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

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ERFDJ = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)

SESP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013 1755

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Jimmy Carrell
8176 Peakwood Ct. #1

1756

Manassas, VA 20111

1757

RDP Rec'd
3/09/05

From: <lucysotar@hotmail.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 8:49 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia.

My three grandchildren live near Three Mile Island and I constantly worry about that threat to their lives. Also, I am convinced that we have to start searching for alternative fuels to meet our energy needs. We cannot endanger our lives by a fuel source that is a proven danger. If there were some way we could assure people there would be no nuclear accidents, no threat from radioactivity released into the environment and a safe way for disposing of nuclear waste, my position would change.

I urge you to focus instead on developing alternative fuels. Even if we had to make some sacrifices for them, it would be worth it in peace of mind and in safety.

Sincerely

I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Lucy Sotar
5308 First Place N.
Arlington, VA 22203

*SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013*

*TRIDJ-ADM-03
Add J. Cumbrey
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARWI)*

12/10/04

69FR71854

1042

*ROB Rec'd
3/9/05*

From: <swallowfield@mac.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 6:10 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

*12/10/04
69 FR 71854*

1043

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

In a time of increased terrorist threat, new nuclear power plants increase physical and economic risks to central Virginia residents, Dominion customers and shareholders, and nuclear industry employees. Al Qaeda is known to have considered nuclear power plants as a target for an attack. Terrorist threats and heightened Threat Advisory Levels (Orange and Red level) may lead to severe restrictions on public access to Lake Anna, which could impact local businesses dependent on public use of the lake. This has already happened at over a dozen lakes with nuclear plants around the country. Adding additional reactors to the North Anna facility could also increase its attractiveness as a terrorist target, increasing the frequency and likelihood of lake closures.

Safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application also doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia or nationally, or the need for new generating capacity. Virginia currently has a surplus of electrical generating capacity, so excess power will likely be sold outside the state rather than being used in-state to lower prices. Local residents will be forced to live with the risks of the nuclear plant without getting the benefits.

The history of nuclear power demonstrates that constructing nuclear reactors is expensive, with final costs often running billions of dollars over budget - costs that are often passed on to ratepayers. The first 75 reactors constructed in the U.S. had a combined cost overrun of over \$100 billion. The average reactor ran 400% over budget and was over 4 years late in start up. The last reactor in the U.S. to be completed, the Watts Bar plant in Tennessee, was finally opened in 1996, 23 years after it was first proposed. It cost \$8 billion.

*ERIDS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
G. Williamson
(ARW1)*

*SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013 1759*

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

Nearly 3½ years after September 11th, 2001, legislation to improve security at nuclear plants has not been enacted, and security improvements by the nuclear industry have been shown to have significant gaps and flaws. Security guards are often ill-trained and ill-equipped. Mock assaults designed to test guards and keep them on their toes are often done in an unrealistic manner, with months of advanced warning, and with added security forces that are not normally present to defend against a real attack.

There is at this time no solution to the problem of nuclear waste, and constructing new reactors will only worsen that problem. The proposed Yucca Mountain repository in Nevada will not open until 2010 at the earliest, but even industry experts feel 2015 is a more realistic best-case scenario. That doesn't count the remaining scientific questions about the suitability of the site, and the half-dozen lawsuits currently pending – any of which could send the U.S. Department of Energy back to the drawing board. Even if the facility were to open as scheduled, it's not large enough to hold even the amount of waste expected to be generated by currently-operating plants. Waste from new plants will require a new repository. Meanwhile, all the highly-radioactive irradiated fuel from the plants will continue to be stored on-site.

Emergency plans for dealing with an accident or terrorist attack are inadequate, and rely on teachers, bus drivers, doctors, and other civilians to facilitate an evacuation, without taking into account the possibility of role abandonment. Studies of the Three Mile Island accident, which took place in 1979 in Pennsylvania, found that doctors and other key workers abandoned their posts up to 25 miles from the site to tend to their families or save themselves. In the case of a more severe accident, heroic actions would be required to successfully carry out an evacuation.

In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Douglas Austin
Rt. 2 Box 103

1760

Bruington, VA 23023

1761

RDA Rec'd
3/9/05

From: "david longacre" <davidomon@sbcglobal.net>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 6:20 PM
Subject: NEW NUKE ATROCITIES

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing to OPPOSE granting an Early Site Permit (ESP) to Dominion Resources to build two new reactors at the North Anna nuclear plant in Mineral, VA. The draft Environmental Impact Statement states that construction activities permissible under the ESP may stir up heavy metals and other contaminants in the lake sediment, while details about mitigation measures are murky. Further, other effects on the lake, such as temperature increases and reduced water levels, are not fully analyzed. Finally, questions about the adequacy of current security regulations and performance are ignored, as are issues of waste generation and its safe, permanent isolation.

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

1044

Too many questions remain unanswered and too many problems remain unsolved for the NRC to grant an ESP.

Sincerely, David Longacre

SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013

ERI DS-ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JLC9)

A. Williamson
(ARW1)

ROB Recd
3/9/05

From: <vorelc@cox.net>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 6:19 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

1045

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

In a time of increased terrorist threat, new nuclear power plants increase physical and economic risks to central Virginia residents, Dominion customers and shareholders, and nuclear industry employees. Al Qaeda is known to have considered nuclear power plants as a target for an attack. Terrorist threats and heightened Threat Advisory Levels (Orange and Red level) may lead to severe restrictions on public access to Lake Anna, which could impact local businesses dependent on public use of the lake. This has already happened at over a dozen lakes with nuclear plants around the country. Adding additional reactors to the North Anna facility could also increase its attractiveness as a terrorist target, increasing the frequency and likelihood of lake closures.

Safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application also doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia or nationally, or the need for new generating capacity. Virginia currently has a surplus of electrical generating capacity, so excess power will likely be sold outside the state rather than being used in-state to lower prices. Local residents will be forced to live with the risks of the nuclear plant without getting the benefits.

The history of nuclear power demonstrates that constructing nuclear reactors is expensive, with final costs often running billions of dollars over budget - costs that are often passed on to ratepayers. The first 75 reactors constructed in the U.S. had a combined cost overrun of over \$100 billion. The average reactor ran 400% over budget and was over 4 years late in start up. The last reactor in the U.S. to be completed, the Watts Bar plant in Tennessee, was finally opened in 1996, 23 years after it was first proposed. It cost \$8 billion.

ERFDS = ADM-03
add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)

SISP Review Complet
Template = ADM-013 1763

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

Nearly 3½ years after September 11th, 2001, legislation to improve security at nuclear plants has not been enacted, and security improvements by the nuclear industry have been shown to have significant gaps and flaws. Security guards are often ill-trained and ill-equipped. Mock assaults designed to test guards and keep them on their toes are often done in an unrealistic manner, with months of advanced warning, and with added security forces that are not normally present to defend against a real attack.

There is at this time no solution to the problem of nuclear waste, and constructing new reactors will only worsen that problem. The proposed Yucca Mountain repository in Nevada will not open until 2010 at the earliest, but even industry experts feel 2015 is a more realistic best-case scenario. That doesn't count the remaining scientific questions about the suitability of the site, and the half-dozen lawsuits currently pending – any of which could send the U.S. Department of Energy back to the drawing board. Even if the facility were to open as scheduled, it's not large enough to hold even the amount of waste expected to be generated by currently-operating plants. Waste from new plants will require a new repository. Meanwhile, all the highly-radioactive irradiated fuel from the plants will continue to be stored on-site.

Emergency plans for dealing with an accident or terrorist attack are inadequate, and rely on teachers, bus drivers, doctors, and other civilians to facilitate an evacuation, without taking into account the possibility of role abandonment. Studies of the Three Mile Island accident, which took place in 1979 in Pennsylvania, found that doctors and other key workers abandoned their posts up to 25 miles from the site to tend to their families or save themselves. In the case of a more severe accident, heroic actions would be required to successfully carry out an evacuation.

In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Carolyn Bushey
3652 Criollo Drive

Virginia Beach, VA 23453

1765

RDB Rec'd
3/9/05

From: <stasiyork@hotmail.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 6:15 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

1046

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

In a time of increased terrorist threat, new nuclear power plants increase physical and economic risks to central Virginia residents, Dominion customers and shareholders, and nuclear industry employees. Al Qaeda is known to have considered nuclear power plants as a target for an attack. Terrorist threats and heightened Threat Advisory Levels (Orange and Red level) may lead to severe restrictions on public access to Lake Anna, which could impact local businesses dependent on public use of the lake. This has already happened at over a dozen lakes with nuclear plants around the country. Adding additional reactors to the North Anna facility could also increase its attractiveness as a terrorist target, increasing the frequency and likelihood of lake closures.

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ERIOS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JKC9)
A. Williamson
(ARWI)

SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013
1766

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Stasi York
8031 Burrundie Drive

1767

Richmond, VA 23225

1768

ROB Rec'd
3/9/05

From: <hap4@meckcom.net>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 6:05 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04
69 FR 21854
1047

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

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ERIOS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JKC9)
G. Williamson
(ARW1)

SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013

1769

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Talbott Hagood
P.O. Box 334

312 N. Main St.
Clover, VA 24534

1771

RDB Rec'd
3/9/05

From: <dewk@cvalink.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 6:05 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

As a Louisa Virginia resident, Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04
69 FR 71854
1048

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

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ERIDS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)

SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013 1772

first proposed. It cost \$8 billion.

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Dewey Keeton III
12259 Shannon Hill Road
Louisa, VA 23093-3907

RDB Rec'd
3/19/05

From: <braincandle@comcast.net>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 6:04 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

1049

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ERIDS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JKC9)
A. Williamson
(ARWI)

STSP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013 1775

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

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Emergency plans for dealing with an accident or terrorist attack are inadequate, and rely on teachers, bus drivers, doctors, and other civilians to facilitate an evacuation, without taking into account the possibility of role abandonment. Studies of the Three Mile Island accident, which took place in 1979 in Pennsylvania, found that doctors and other key workers abandoned their posts up to 25 miles from the site to tend to their families or save themselves. In the case of a more severe accident, heroic actions would be required to successfully carry out an evacuation.

In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Keith Bryan
10513 Colony Trace Drive

1776

Richmond, VA 23235

1777

RDB Rec'd
3/9/05

From: <barbaraawmson@juno.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 5:58 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

1059

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

In a time of increased terrorist threat, new nuclear power plants increase physical and economic risks to central Virginia residents, Dominion customers and shareholders, and nuclear industry employees. Al Qaeda is known to have considered nuclear power plants as a target for an attack. Terrorist threats and heightened Threat Advisory Levels (Orange and Red level) may lead to severe restrictions on public access to Lake Anna, which could impact local businesses dependent on public use of the lake. This has already happened at over a dozen lakes with nuclear plants around the country. Adding additional reactors to the North Anna facility could also increase its attractiveness as a terrorist target, increasing the frequency and likelihood of lake closures.

Safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application also doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia or nationally, or the need for new generating capacity. Virginia currently has a surplus of electrical generating capacity, so excess power will likely be sold outside the state rather than being used in-state to lower prices. Local residents will be forced to live with the risks of the nuclear plant without getting the benefits.

The history of nuclear power demonstrates that constructing nuclear reactors is expensive, with final costs often running billions of dollars over budget - costs that are often passed on to ratepayers. The first 75 reactors constructed in the U.S. had a combined cost overrun of over \$100 billion. The average reactor ran 400% over budget and was over 4 years late in start up. The last reactor in the U.S. to be completed, the Watts Bar plant in Tennessee, was finally opened in 1996, 23 years after it was first proposed. It cost \$8 billion.

ERIDS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JLC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)

STSP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013

1778

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

Nearly 3½ years after September 11th, 2001, legislation to improve security at nuclear plants has not been enacted, and security improvements by the nuclear industry have been shown to have significant gaps and flaws. Security guards are often ill-trained and ill-equipped. Mock assaults designed to test guards and keep them on their toes are often done in an unrealistic manner, with months of advanced warning, and with added security forces that are not normally present to defend against a real attack.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Barbara Williamson
2710 E. Leigh Street

1779

Richmond, VA 23223

1780

RDB Rec'd
3/9/05

From: <lpedigo@cox.net>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 5:52 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

1051

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

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ERF05 = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)

SI sp Review Complete
Templates = ADM-013

1781

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Lance Pedigo
115 Albemarle Drive

Williamsburg, VA 23185

From: Juan Marchini <juan_marchini@yahoo.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 5:46 PM
Subject: No new reactors in VA!

RDA Rec'd
3/9/05

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

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

Either way, get them in by Tuesday, March 1! Sample comments:

1052

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing to OPPOSE granting an Early Site Permit (ESP) to Dominion Resources to build two new reactors at the North Anna nuclear plant in Mineral, VA. The draft Environmental Impact Statement states that construction activities permissible under the ESP may stir up heavy metals and other contaminants in the lake sediment, while details about mitigation measures are murky. Further, other effects on the lake, such as temperature increases and reduced water levels, are not fully analyzed. Finally, questions about the adequacy of current security regulations and performance are ignored, as are issues of waste generation and its safe, permanent isolation.

Too many questions remain unanswered and too many problems remain unsolved for the NRC to grant an ESP.

Sincerely,

Juan Marchini
10475 S.W. 96 Terrace
Miami, FL 33176

Do you Yahoo!?
Take Yahoo! Mail with you! Get it on your mobile phone.
<http://mobile.yahoo.com/mailedemo>

ERIOS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)

SIsp Review Complete
Template - ADM-013

1784

From: ron peterson <2hip@charter.net>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 5:44 PM
Subject: NO TO NUKES!

ROB Rev'd
3/9/05

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing to OPPOSE granting an Early Site Permit (ESP) to Dominion Resources to build two new reactors at the North Anna nuclear plant in Mineral, VA. The draft Environmental Impact Statement states that construction activities permissible under the ESP may stir up heavy metals and other contaminants in the lake sediment, while details about mitigation measures are murky. Further, other effects on the lake, such as temperature increases and reduced water levels, are not fully analyzed. Finally, questions about the adequacy of current security regulations and performance are ignored, as are issues of waste generation and its safe, permanent isolation.

1053

Too many questions remain unanswered and too many problems remain unsolved for the NRC to grant an ESP.

Sincerely,

RON PETERSON & FAMILY
PO BOX 142
GASQUET CA 95543-0142

SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013

ZRFDS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)

From: <danel@alum.mit.edu>
 To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
 Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 5:43 PM
 Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

I oppose plans by Dominion Virginia Power to build new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP). Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's ESP application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which would cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels would adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels would lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which would negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular game fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream would also be affected.

In a time of increased terrorist threat, new nuclear power plants increase physical and economic risks to central Virginia residents, Dominion customers and shareholders, and nuclear industry employees. Al Qaeda is known to have considered nuclear power plants as a target for an attack. Terrorist threats and heightened Threat Advisory Levels (Orange and Red level) may lead to severe restrictions on public access to Lake Anna, which could impact local businesses dependent on public use of the lake. This has already happened at over a dozen lakes with nuclear plants around the country. Adding additional reactors to the North Anna facility could also increase its attractiveness as a terrorist target, increasing the frequency and likelihood of lake closures.

Safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the ESP process. The ESP application also doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia or nationally, or the need for new generating capacity. Virginia currently has a surplus of electrical generating capacity, so excess power will likely be sold outside the state rather than being used in-state to lower prices. Local residents will be forced to live with the risks of the nuclear plant without getting the benefits.

The history of nuclear power demonstrates that constructing nuclear reactors is expensive, with final costs often running billions of dollars over budget - costs that are often passed on to ratepayers. The first 75 reactors constructed in the U.S. had a combined cost overrun of over \$100 billion. The average reactor ran 400% over budget and was over 4 years late in start up. The last reactor in the U.S. to be completed, the Watts Bar plant in Tennessee, was finally opened in 1996, 23 years after it was first proposed. It cost \$8 billion.

SISP Review Complete
 Template = ADM-01-1786

ROB Rec'd
3/9/05

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

1054

ERTDS = ADM-03
add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

Nearly 3½ years after September 11th, 2001, legislation to improve security at nuclear plants has not been enacted, and security improvements by the nuclear industry have been shown to have significant gaps and flaws. Security guards are often ill-trained and ill-equipped. Mock assaults designed to test guards and keep them on their toes are often done in an unrealistic manner, with months of advanced warning, and with added security forces that are not normally present to defend against a real attack.

There is at this time no solution to the problem of nuclear waste, and constructing new reactors will only worsen that problem. The proposed Yucca Mountain repository in Nevada will not open until 2010 at the earliest, but even industry experts feel 2015 is a more realistic best-case scenario. That doesn't count the remaining scientific questions about the suitability of the site, and the half-dozen lawsuits currently pending – any of which could send the U.S. Department of Energy back to the drawing board. Even if the facility were to open as scheduled, it's not large enough to hold even the amount of waste expected to be generated by currently-operating plants. Waste from new plants would require a new repository. Meanwhile, all the highly-radioactive irradiated fuel from the plants would continue to be stored on-site.

Emergency plans for dealing with an accident or terrorist attack are inadequate, and rely on teachers, bus drivers, doctors, and other civilians to facilitate an evacuation, without taking into account the possibility of role abandonment. Studies of the Three Mile Island accident, which took place in 1979 in Pennsylvania, found that doctors and other key workers abandoned their posts up to 25 miles from the site to tend to their families or save themselves. In the case of a more severe accident, heroic actions would be required to successfully carry out an evacuation.

In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Dean Amel

3013 N. 4th St.
Arlington, VA 22201-1605

RDB Rec'd
3/9/05

From: <ymcgee@yahoo.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 5:36 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

1055

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ER205 = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(Jxcs)
G. Williamson
(ARW1)

SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013 1789

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Yvonne McGhee
4405 Oak Creek Court

406
Fairfax, VA 22033

From: <flounderflap@aol.com>
 To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
 Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 5:34 PM
 Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

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SISP Review Complete

Template = ADM-013

1792

*ROA Rec'd
3/9/05*

*12/10/04
69 FR 71854*

1056

*ERFD5 = ADM-03
add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)*

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

stephen proctor
927 goldenview rd

1793

gladehill, VA 24092

RDB Rec'd
3/9/05

From: <bbarnes@gamewood.net>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 5:01 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

1057

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

In a time of increased terrorist threat, new nuclear power plants increase physical and economic risks to central Virginia residents, Dominion customers and shareholders, and nuclear industry employees. Al Qaeda is known to have considered nuclear power plants as a target for an attack. Terrorist threats and heightened Threat Advisory Levels (Orange and Red level) may lead to severe restrictions on public access to Lake Anna, which could impact local businesses dependent on public use of the lake. This has already happened at over a dozen lakes with nuclear plants around the country. Adding additional reactors to the North Anna facility could also increase its attractiveness as a terrorist target, increasing the frequency and likelihood of lake closures.

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The history of nuclear power demonstrates that constructing nuclear reactors is expensive, with final costs often running billions of dollars over budget - costs that are often passed on to ratepayers. The first 75 reactors constructed in the U.S. had a combined cost overrun of over \$100 billion. The average reactor ran 400% over budget and was over 4 years late in start up. The last reactor in the U.S. to be completed, the Watts Bar plant in Tennessee, was finally opened in 1996, 23 years after it was first proposed. It cost \$8 billion.

SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013

1795

ERID5 = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(5XC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

Nearly 3½ years after September 11th, 2001, legislation to improve security at nuclear plants has not been enacted, and security improvements by the nuclear industry have been shown to have significant gaps and flaws. Security guards are often ill-trained and ill-equipped. Mock assaults designed to test guards and keep them on their toes are often done in an unrealistic manner, with months of advanced warning, and with added security forces that are not normally present to defend against a real attack.

There is at this time no solution to the problem of nuclear waste, and constructing new reactors will only worsen that problem. The proposed Yucca Mountain repository in Nevada will not open until 2010 at the earliest, but even industry experts feel 2015 is a more realistic best-case scenario. That doesn't count the remaining scientific questions about the suitability of the site, and the half-dozen lawsuits currently pending – any of which could send the U.S. Department of Energy back to the drawing board. Even if the facility were to open as scheduled, it's not large enough to hold even the amount of waste expected to be generated by currently-operating plants. Waste from new plants will require a new repository. Meanwhile, all the highly-radioactive irradiated fuel from the plants will continue to be stored on-site.

Emergency plans for dealing with an accident or terrorist attack are inadequate, and rely on teachers, bus drivers, doctors, and other civilians to facilitate an evacuation, without taking into account the possibility of role abandonment. Studies of the Three Mile Island accident, which took place in 1979 in Pennsylvania, found that doctors and other key workers abandoned their posts up to 25 miles from the site to tend to their families or save themselves. In the case of a more severe accident, heroic actions would be required to successfully carry out an evacuation.

In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Robert Barnes
133 Briarcliff Lane

Danville, VA 24541

From: <tkashani@earthlink.net>
 To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
 Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 5:32 PM
 Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

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ESIP Review Complete

Temp/ktc - ADM-013

1798

ROB Rec'd
3/9/05

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

1058

ERFD5 = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)

A. Williamson
(ARW1)

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Letitia Kashani

7407 Lanham Rd.
Falls Church, VA 22043

1800

From: <dd_shaw@msn.com>
 To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
 Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 5:25 PM
 Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

RDA Rec'd
 3/9/05

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04
 69 FR 71854

1059

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ERIS - ADM-03
 Add: J. Custory
 (JKC9)
 A. Williamson
 (ARW)

SISP Review Complete
 Template = ADM-013

1801

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Diane Dennette-Shaw

7385 Flannigan Mill Road
Mechanicsville, VA 23111-6055

1803

From: <buntinka@aol.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 5:25 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

ROB Rec'd
3/9/05

Dear Chief Lesar

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

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1060

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ERIDS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)

SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013

1804

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Kyle Bunting
4413 Revere Drive

Virginia Beach, VA 23456

From: <leahrr@aol.com>
 To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
 Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 5:24 PM
 Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

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SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013

1807

RDB Rec'd
3/9/05

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

1061

ERI DS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)

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Leah Rampy
6256 Park Road

1808

McLean, VA 22101

From: <awnielsen@planetcomm.net>
 To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
 Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 5:13 PM
 Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

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ESFP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013

1810

ROB Rec'd
3/9/05

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

1062

EREDS = ADM-03
Addr: J. C. Coker
(JKC9)

A. Williamson
(ARW1)

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Anne Nielsen
661 Silver Lake Road

1811

Dayton, VA 22821

*ROB Lewis
3/9/05*

From: <pulsar_star55@yahoo.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 4:57 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

*12/10/04
69 FR 71854*

1063

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

In a time of increased terrorist threat, new nuclear power plants increase physical and economic risks to central Virginia residents, Dominion customers and shareholders, and nuclear industry employees. Al Qaeda is known to have considered nuclear power plants as a target for an attack. Terrorist threats and heightened Threat Advisory Levels (Orange and Red level) may lead to severe restrictions on public access to Lake Anna, which could impact local businesses dependent on public use of the lake. This has already happened at over a dozen lakes with nuclear plants around the country. Adding additional reactors to the North Anna facility could also increase its attractiveness as a terrorist target, increasing the frequency and likelihood of lake closures.

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*ERFD5 = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JKC9)*

*A. Williamson
(ARW1)*

*SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013*

1813

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

Nearly 3½ years after September 11th, 2001, legislation to improve security at nuclear plants has not been enacted, and security improvements by the nuclear industry have been shown to have significant gaps and flaws. Security guards are often ill-trained and ill-equipped. Mock assaults designed to test guards and keep them on their toes are often done in an unrealistic manner, with months of advanced warning, and with added security forces that are not normally present to defend against a real attack.

There is at this time no solution to the problem of nuclear waste, and constructing new reactors will only worsen that problem. The proposed Yucca Mountain repository in Nevada will not open until 2010 at the earliest, but even industry experts feel 2015 is a more realistic best-case scenario. That doesn't count the remaining scientific questions about the suitability of the site, and the half-dozen lawsuits currently pending – any of which could send the U.S. Department of Energy back to the drawing board. Even if the facility were to open as scheduled, it's not large enough to hold even the amount of waste expected to be generated by currently-operating plants. Waste from new plants will require a new repository. Meanwhile, all the highly-radioactive irradiated fuel from the plants will continue to be stored on-site.

Emergency plans for dealing with an accident or terrorist attack are inadequate, and rely on teachers, bus drivers, doctors, and other civilians to facilitate an evacuation, without taking into account the possibility of role abandonment. Studies of the Three Mile Island accident, which took place in 1979 in Pennsylvania, found that doctors and other key workers abandoned their posts up to 25 miles from the site to tend to their families or save themselves. In the case of a more severe accident, heroic actions would be required to successfully carry out an evacuation.

In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Lillian Henderson
2305 Valhalla Court

Willow Spring, NC 27592

From: <Sportychic015@aol.com>
 To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
 Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 4:56 PM
 Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

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SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013

1816

ROB Rec'd
3/9/05

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

1064

ERIOS = ADM-03
add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)

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Megan Imbert
39295 Rodeffer Road

Lovettsville, VA 20180

1818

*LOB Rev'd
3/9/05*

From: <daniel_sumrall@yahoo.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 4:56 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

*12/10/04
69 FR 71854*

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1065

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*ERIOS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARWI)*

*SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013*

1819

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daniel sumrall
508 broce dr., apt. 6

blacksburg, VA 24060

ROB Recid
3/9/05

From: <timoh@juno.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 4:55 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

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1066-

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ERFD5 = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)

SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013 1822

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Daniel Homitz
4106 Warner Avenue

Apt A6
Landover Hills, MD 20784

From: <charlottemcadams@msn.com>
 To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
 Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 4:53 PM
 Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

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SESP Review Complete
 Template = ADM-013

1825

12/10/04
 RDA Recid
 319105

12/10/04
 69 FR 71854

1067

ERFOS = ADM-03
 Add: J. Cushing
 (JXC9)
 G. Williamson
 (ARW1)

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Charlotte McAdams
3224 St. Martins Trail Apt. 1206

Richmond, VA 23294

From: <adriennestrandberg@yahoo.com>
 To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
 Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 5:18 PM
 Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

ROB Rec'd
 3/9/05

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04
 69 FR 71854

1068

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ERIDS = ADM-03
 Add: J. Crashing
 (JKC9)
 A. Williamson
 (ARW1)

SISP Review Complete

Template = ADM-013

1828

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Adrienne Strandberg
13634 Northwich Dr.

Midlothian, VA 23112

*ROB Rec'd
3/9/05*

From: <griffmiller@redjellyfish.net>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 5:16 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

*12/10/04
69 FR 71854*

Dear Chief Lesar

Nuclear power isn't the answer to our energy problems. Nuclear waste is the worst kind of waste, and we don't need any more of it. Instead, focus your energy on funding and developing renewable sources of energy that don't leave a radioactive or wasteful legacy.

1069

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

In a time of increased terrorist threat, new nuclear power plants increase physical and economic risks to central Virginia residents, Dominion customers and shareholders, and nuclear industry employees. Al Qaeda is known to have considered nuclear power plants as a target for an attack. Terrorist threats and heightened Threat Advisory Levels (Orange and Red level) may lead to severe restrictions on public access to Lake Anna, which could impact local businesses dependent on public use of the lake. This has already happened at over a dozen lakes with nuclear plants around the country. Adding additional reactors to the North Anna facility could also increase its attractiveness as a terrorist target, increasing the frequency and likelihood of lake closures.

Safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application also doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia or nationally, or the need for new generating capacity. Virginia currently has a surplus of electrical generating capacity, so excess power will likely be sold outside the state rather than being used in-state to lower prices. Local residents will be forced to live with the risks of the nuclear plant without getting the benefits.

*ERIOS = ADM-03
Add: J. Crashing
(JKC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)*

The history of nuclear power demonstrates that constructing nuclear reactors is expensive, with final costs often running billions of dollars over budget - costs that are often passed on to ratepayers. The first 75

*SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013*

1831

reactors constructed in the U.S. had a combined cost overrun of over \$100 billion. The average reactor ran 400% over budget and was over 4 years late in start up. The last reactor in the U.S. to be completed, the Watts Bar plant in Tennessee, was finally opened in 1996, 23 years after it was first proposed. It cost \$8 billion.

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

Nearly 3½ years after September 11th, 2001, legislation to improve security at nuclear plants has not been enacted, and security improvements by the nuclear industry have been shown to have significant gaps and flaws. Security guards are often ill-trained and ill-equipped. Mock assaults designed to test guards and keep them on their toes are often done in an unrealistic manner, with months of advanced warning, and with added security forces that are not normally present to defend against a real attack.

There is at this time no solution to the problem of nuclear waste, and constructing new reactors will only worsen that problem. The proposed Yucca Mountain repository in Nevada will not open until 2010 at the earliest, but even industry experts feel 2015 is a more realistic best-case scenario. That doesn't count the remaining scientific questions about the suitability of the site, and the half-dozen lawsuits currently pending – any of which could send the U.S. Department of Energy back to the drawing board. Even if the facility were to open as scheduled, it's not large enough to hold even the amount of waste expected to be generated by currently-operating plants. Waste from new plants will require a new repository. Meanwhile, all the highly-radioactive irradiated fuel from the plants will continue to be stored on-site.

Emergency plans for dealing with an accident or terrorist attack are inadequate, and rely on teachers, bus drivers, doctors, and other civilians to facilitate an evacuation, without taking into account the possibility of role abandonment. Studies of the Three Mile Island accident, which took place in 1979 in Pennsylvania, found that doctors and other key workers abandoned their posts up to 25 miles from the site to tend to their families or save themselves. In the case of a more severe accident, heroic actions would be required to successfully carry out an evacuation.

In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected

increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Griff Miller
731 Muskogee Ave
Norfolk, VA 23509

ROA Recid
3/9/05

From: <patemail@verizon.net>
 To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
 Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 5:14 PM
 Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

1040

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

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ERFOS-ADM-03
 add: J. Cushing
 (JXC9)
 G. Williamson
 (ARW1)

STSP Review Complete
 Template = ADM-013

1834

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A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Patricia Soriano
5405 Barrister Place

Alexandria, VA 22304

RDB Rec'd
3/9/05

From: <bweast@cstone.net>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 4:29 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

12/10/04
69 FL 71834

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

1071

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ERIDS = ADM-03
add: J. Cushing
(5X19)
A. Williamson
(ARMI)

STSP Review Complete
Complete = ADM-013

1837

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Buddy East
4383 Brentwood Drive

South Boston, VA 24592

ROB Rec'd
3/9/05

From: <sewise@marlboro.edu>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 4:33 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

1072

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Σ REOS-ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
G. Williamson
(ARW1)

SISP Review Complete

Template - ADM-013

1840

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Sarah Wise
507 West Drive Circle

Richmond, VA 23229

1842

*LDB Recid
3/9/05*

From: <sarazaza@hotmail.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 4:32 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

*12/10/04
69 FR 71854*

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

9073

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*ERIDS-ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
C. Williamson
(ARW1)*

*SIsp Review Complete
Template - ADM - 013*

1843

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

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Sara Zaza
916 Manor Road #101

Alexandria, VA 22305

From: <lanzbrod@cstone.net>
 To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
 Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 4:34 PM
 Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

ROB Rec'd
 3/9/05

12/10/04
 69 FR 71854

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

107H

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ERES-ADM-03
 Add: J. Cushing
 (JXC9)
 G. Williamson
 (ARW1)

STSP Review Complete
 Jemplate - ADM - 013

1846

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. My sister in law who lives in Berlin had thyroid cancer which was caused by the Chernobyl accident. Which shows how far away people are affected. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Sarah Lanzman
8907 Dick Woods Rd.
Afton, VA VA

RDA Rec'd
3/19/05

From: <anje.cassel@vdh.virginia.gov>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 4:36 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

1075

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

In a time of increased terrorist threat, new nuclear power plants increase physical and economic risks to central Virginia residents, Dominion customers and shareholders, and nuclear industry employees. Al Qaeda is known to have considered nuclear power plants as a target for an attack. Terrorist threats and heightened Threat Advisory Levels (Orange and Red level) may lead to severe restrictions on public access to Lake Anna, which could impact local businesses dependent on public use of the lake. This has already happened at over a dozen lakes with nuclear plants around the country. Adding additional reactors to the North Anna facility could also increase its attractiveness as a terrorist target, increasing the frequency and likelihood of lake closures.

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The history of nuclear power demonstrates that constructing nuclear reactors is expensive, with final costs often running billions of dollars over budget - costs that are often passed on to ratepayers. The first 75 reactors constructed in the U.S. had a combined cost overrun of over \$100 billion. The average reactor ran 400% over budget and was over 4 years late in start up. The last reactor in the U.S. to be completed, the Watts Bar plant in Tennessee, was finally opened in 1996, 23 years after it was first proposed. It cost \$8 billion.

ERIOS-ADM-03
Add: J. Curabing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)

SISP Review Complete
Template - ADM-013

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

Nearly 3½ years after September 11th, 2001, legislation to improve security at nuclear plants has not been enacted, and security improvements by the nuclear industry have been shown to have significant gaps and flaws. Security guards are often ill-trained and ill-equipped. Mock assaults designed to test guards and keep them on their toes are often done in an unrealistic manner, with months of advanced warning, and with added security forces that are not normally present to defend against a real attack.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Anje Cassel

35 School House Hill Rd.
Raphine, VA 24472

RDB Recid
3/9/05

From: <vickiemullins@richmond.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 4:36 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

1076

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

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ERIDS-ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)

SISP Review Complete
Jemplate - ADM-013

1852

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Victoria Mullins

5100 New Market Rd
Richmond, va 23231

*ROB Rec'd
3/9/05*

From: <akmt@earthlink.net>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 4:46 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

*12/10/04
69 FR 71854*

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

1047

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*ERIDS-ADM-03
add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)*

*STSP Review Complete
Template - ADM-013*

1855

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Anne Tyrrell
1445 Sweet Briar Ave.

1856

Norfolk, VA 23509

*RVA Rec'd
3/9/05*

From: <ldvan@ldcamera.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 4:50 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

I really believe that terrorist threats and the unsolved issues of radioactive waste make new nuclear plants folly to consider.

*12/10/04
69 FR 71854*

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

1278

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

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*STSP Review Complete
Templutz - ADM - 013*

1858

*ERDS - ADM - 03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARWI)*

late in start up. The last reactor in the U.S. to be completed, the Watts Bar plant in Tennessee, was finally opened in 1996, 23 years after it was first proposed. It cost \$8 billion.

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

ML Devore
11020 Solaridge Drive
Reston, VA 20191

R/D Rec'd
3/9/05

From: <goyabear@earthlink.net>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 4:52 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

1079

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SISP Review Complete
Template - ADM-013

1861

ERIDS-ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

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Pamelynn Snell
3127 Quail Hill Drive

Midlothian, VA 23112

1863

*RDB Rec'd
3/9/05*

From: <paulmayhew@comcast.net>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 7:17 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

*12/10/04
69 FR 71854*

1080

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

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*ERFDs - A Don-03
Add: J. Cuskey
(JXC9)
G. Williamson
(ARW1)*

*ESp Review Complete
Template = A Don-013*

1864

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

Nearly 3½ years after September 11th, 2001, legislation to improve security at nuclear plants has not been enacted, and security improvements by the nuclear industry have been shown to have significant gaps and flaws. Security guards are often ill-trained and ill-equipped. Mock assaults designed to test guards and keep them on their toes are often done in an unrealistic manner, with months of advanced warning, and with added security forces that are not normally present to defend against a real attack.

There is at this time no solution to the problem of nuclear waste, and constructing new reactors will only worsen that problem. The proposed Yucca Mountain repository in Nevada will not open until 2010 at the earliest, but even industry experts feel 2015 is a more realistic best-case scenario. That doesn't count the remaining scientific questions about the suitability of the site, and the half-dozen lawsuits currently pending – any of which could send the U.S. Department of Energy back to the drawing board. Even if the facility were to open as scheduled, it's not large enough to hold even the amount of waste expected to be generated by currently-operating plants. Waste from new plants will require a new repository. Meanwhile, all the highly-radioactive irradiated fuel from the plants will continue to be stored on-site.

Emergency plans for dealing with an accident or terrorist attack are inadequate, and rely on teachers, bus drivers, doctors, and other civilians to facilitate an evacuation, without taking into account the possibility of role abandonment. Studies of the Three Mile Island accident, which took place in 1979 in Pennsylvania, found that doctors and other key workers abandoned their posts up to 25 miles from the site to tend to their families or save themselves. In the case of a more severe accident, heroic actions would be required to successfully carry out an evacuation.

In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Paul Mayhew
2145 Sandy Hook Road

Gochland, VA 23063

RDB Rec'd
3/9/05

From: <claireward@earthlink.net>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 7:56 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

12/00/04
69 FR 71854

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

1081

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

In a time of increased terrorist threat, new nuclear power plants increase physical and economic risks to central Virginia residents, Dominion customers and shareholders, and nuclear industry employees. Al Qaeda is known to have considered nuclear power plants as a target for an attack. Terrorist threats and heightened Threat Advisory Levels (Orange and Red level) may lead to severe restrictions on public access to Lake Anna, which could impact local businesses dependent on public use of the lake. This has already happened at over a dozen lakes with nuclear plants around the country. Adding additional reactors to the North Anna facility could also increase its attractiveness as a terrorist target, increasing the frequency and likelihood of lake closures.

Safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application also doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia or nationally, or the need for new generating capacity. Virginia currently has a surplus of electrical generating capacity, so excess power will likely be sold outside the state rather than being used in-state to lower prices. Local residents will be forced to live with the risks of the nuclear plant without getting the benefits.

The history of nuclear power demonstrates that constructing nuclear reactors is expensive, with final costs often running billions of dollars over budget - costs that are often passed on to ratepayers. The first 75 reactors constructed in the U.S. had a combined cost overrun of over \$100 billion. The average reactor ran 400% over budget and was over 4 years late in start up. The last reactor in the U.S. to be completed, the Watts Bar plant in Tennessee, was finally opened in 1996, 23 years after it was first proposed. It cost \$8 billion.

ERJOS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JLCG)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)

STSP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013

1867

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

Nearly 3½ years after September 11th, 2001, legislation to improve security at nuclear plants has not been enacted, and security improvements by the nuclear industry have been shown to have significant gaps and flaws. Security guards are often ill-trained and ill-equipped. Mock assaults designed to test guards and keep them on their toes are often done in an unrealistic manner, with months of advanced warning, and with added security forces that are not normally present to defend against a real attack.

There is at this time no solution to the problem of nuclear waste, and constructing new reactors will only worsen that problem. The proposed Yucca Mountain repository in Nevada will not open until 2010 at the earliest, but even industry experts feel 2015 is a more realistic best-case scenario. That doesn't count the remaining scientific questions about the suitability of the site, and the half-dozen lawsuits currently pending – any of which could send the U.S. Department of Energy back to the drawing board. Even if the facility were to open as scheduled, it's not large enough to hold even the amount of waste expected to be generated by currently-operating plants. Waste from new plants will require a new repository. Meanwhile, all the highly-radioactive irradiated fuel from the plants will continue to be stored on-site.

Emergency plans for dealing with an accident or terrorist attack are inadequate, and rely on teachers, bus drivers, doctors, and other civilians to facilitate an evacuation, without taking into account the possibility of role abandonment. Studies of the Three Mile Island accident, which took place in 1979 in Pennsylvania, found that doctors and other key workers abandoned their posts up to 25 miles from the site to tend to their families or save themselves. In the case of a more severe accident, heroic actions would be required to successfully carry out an evacuation.

In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Claire Ward
3810 Collier Hill Rd

Richmond, VA 23234

RDB Rec'd
3/9/05

From: <leslie@bealenet.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 7:59 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

1082

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

In a time of increased terrorist threat, new nuclear power plants increase physical and economic risks to central Virginia residents, Dominion customers and shareholders, and nuclear industry employees. Al Qaeda is known to have considered nuclear power plants as a target for an attack. Terrorist threats and heightened Threat Advisory Levels (Orange and Red level) may lead to severe restrictions on public access to Lake Anna, which could impact local businesses dependent on public use of the lake. This has already happened at over a dozen lakes with nuclear plants around the country. Adding additional reactors to the North Anna facility could also increase its attractiveness as a terrorist target, increasing the frequency and likelihood of lake closures.

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ERIDS = ADM-03
add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)

SSSP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013

1870

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Leslie Fellows
12681 W. River Rd.

Aylett, VA 23009

RDB Rec'd
3/9/05

From: <ckunkel2000@yahoo.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 8:09 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

1083

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

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ERIS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JYC9)
h. Williamson
(ARWI)

SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013

1873

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Christopher Kunkel
349 Glen Park Lane

Midlothian, VA 23114

1875

RDB Rec'd
3/9/05

From: <mjwood@gwu.edu>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 8:27 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

As a Lake Anna fisherman, Virginia resident, and Dominion Power customer, I am strongly opposed to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

1084

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

In a time of increased terrorist threat, new nuclear power plants increase physical and economic risks to central Virginia residents, Dominion customers and shareholders, and nuclear industry employees. Al Qaeda is known to have considered nuclear power plants as a target for an attack. Terrorist threats and heightened Threat Advisory Levels (Orange and Red level) may lead to severe restrictions on public access to Lake Anna, which could impact local businesses dependent on public use of the lake. This has already happened at over a dozen lakes with nuclear plants around the country. Adding additional reactors to the North Anna facility could also increase its attractiveness as a terrorist target, increasing the frequency and likelihood of lake closures.

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ERTDS = ADM-03
add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)

ESP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013

first proposed. It cost \$8 billion.

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Michael Woodbridge
5205 5th Street N
Arlington, VA 22203

RDB Rec'd
3/9/05

From: <jabah@optidynamic.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 8:38 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

1085

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

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ERFDs = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARWI)

SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013

1879

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Linda Branham
P.O. Box 14

Norton, VA 24273

RDB Rec'd
3/19/05

From: <bpryor@centralva.net>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 8:40 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

12/10/04
69FR 71854

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

1086

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

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ERIDS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)

SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

Nearly 3½ years after September 11th, 2001, legislation to improve security at nuclear plants has not been enacted, and security improvements by the nuclear industry have been shown to have significant gaps and flaws. Security guards are often ill-trained and ill-equipped. Mock assaults designed to test guards and keep them on their toes are often done in an unrealistic manner, with months of advanced warning, and with added security forces that are not normally present to defend against a real attack.

There is at this time no solution to the problem of nuclear waste, and constructing new reactors will only worsen that problem. The proposed Yucca Mountain repository in Nevada will not open until 2010 at the earliest, but even industry experts feel 2015 is a more realistic best-case scenario. That doesn't count the remaining scientific questions about the suitability of the site, and the half-dozen lawsuits currently pending – any of which could send the U.S. Department of Energy back to the drawing board. Even if the facility were to open as scheduled, it's not large enough to hold even the amount of waste expected to be generated by currently-operating plants. Waste from new plants will require a new repository. Meanwhile, all the highly-radioactive irradiated fuel from the plants will continue to be stored on-site.

Emergency plans for dealing with an accident or terrorist attack are inadequate, and rely on teachers, bus drivers, doctors, and other civilians to facilitate an evacuation, without taking into account the possibility of role abandonment. Studies of the Three Mile Island accident, which took place in 1979 in Pennsylvania, found that doctors and other key workers abandoned their posts up to 25 miles from the site to tend to their families or save themselves. In the case of a more severe accident, heroic actions would be required to successfully carry out an evacuation.

In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Barbara Pryor
2158 Puppy Creek Road

Amherst, VA 24521

RDB Rec'd
3/9/05

From: <micaminefarm@yahoo.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 8:41 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

1087

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

In a time of increased terrorist threat, new nuclear power plants increase physical and economic risks to central Virginia residents, Dominion customers and shareholders, and nuclear industry employees. Al Qaeda is known to have considered nuclear power plants as a target for an attack. Terrorist threats and heightened Threat Advisory Levels (Orange and Red level) may lead to severe restrictions on public access to Lake Anna, which could impact local businesses dependent on public use of the lake. This has already happened at over a dozen lakes with nuclear plants around the country. Adding additional reactors to the North Anna facility could also increase its attractiveness as a terrorist target, increasing the frequency and likelihood of lake closures.

Safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application also doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia or nationally, or the need for new generating capacity. Virginia currently has a surplus of electrical generating capacity, so excess power will likely be sold outside the state rather than being used in-state to lower prices. Local residents will be forced to live with the risks of the nuclear plant without getting the benefits.

The history of nuclear power demonstrates that constructing nuclear reactors is expensive, with final costs often running billions of dollars over budget - costs that are often passed on to ratepayers. The first 75 reactors constructed in the U.S. had a combined cost overrun of over \$100 billion. The average reactor ran 400% over budget and was over 4 years late in start up. The last reactor in the U.S. to be completed, the Watts Bar plant in Tennessee, was finally opened in 1996, 23 years after it was first proposed. It cost \$8 billion.

FRIDS = ADM-03
add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)

SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013

1885

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

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Nearly 3½ years after September 11th, 2001, legislation to improve security at nuclear plants has not been enacted, and security improvements by the nuclear industry have been shown to have significant gaps and flaws. Security guards are often ill-trained and ill-equipped. Mock assaults designed to test guards and keep them on their toes are often done in an unrealistic manner, with months of advanced warning, and with added security forces that are not normally present to defend against a real attack.

There is at this time no solution to the problem of nuclear waste, and constructing new reactors will only worsen that problem. The proposed Yucca Mountain repository in Nevada will not open until 2010 at the earliest, but even industry experts feel 2015 is a more realistic best-case scenario. That doesn't count the remaining scientific questions about the suitability of the site, and the half-dozen lawsuits currently pending – any of which could send the U.S. Department of Energy back to the drawing board. Even if the facility were to open as scheduled, it's not large enough to hold even the amount of waste expected to be generated by currently-operating plants. Waste from new plants will require a new repository. Meanwhile, all the highly-radioactive irradiated fuel from the plants will continue to be stored on-site.

Emergency plans for dealing with an accident or terrorist attack are inadequate, and rely on teachers, bus drivers, doctors, and other civilians to facilitate an evacuation, without taking into account the possibility of role abandonment. Studies of the Three Mile Island accident, which took place in 1979 in Pennsylvania, found that doctors and other key workers abandoned their posts up to 25 miles from the site to tend to their families or save themselves. In the case of a more severe accident, heroic actions would be required to successfully carry out an evacuation.

In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Jennifer Smith

14066 Old Ridge Road
Beaverdam, VA 231015

*LDB Rec'd
3/9/05*

From: <cliffnpat@email.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 8:42 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

*12/10/04
69 FR 71854*

1088

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

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Safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored enough. Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

Nearly 3½ years after September 11th, 2001, legislation to improve security at nuclear plants has not been enacted, and security improvements by the nuclear industry have been shown to have significant gaps and flaws. Security guards are often ill-trained and ill-equipped.

There is at this time no solution to the problem of nuclear waste, and constructing new reactors will only worsen that problem. The proposed Yucca Mountain repository in Nevada will not open until 2010 at the earliest, but even industry experts feel 2015 is a more realistic best-case scenario. That doesn't count the remaining scientific questions

*ERIDS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
G. Williamson
(ARW)*

*STSP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013*

1888

about the suitability of the site, and the half-dozen lawsuits currently pending – any of which could send the U.S. Department of Energy back to the drawing board. Even if the facility were to open as scheduled, it's not large enough to hold even the amount of waste expected to be generated by currently-operating plants. Waste from new plants will require a new repository. Meanwhile, all the highly-radioactive irradiated fuel from the plants will continue to be stored on-site.

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Cliff Miller
5416 Bayswater Terrace
Glen Allen, VA 23059

RDB Rec'd
3/9/05

From: <zuboguy@aol.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 8:48 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

I drove down to mineral a Thursday ago, and got to the school at 9:30 . I was happy to see the meeting last til 11:30 . My arguement against building the plant is the same as others there that night. Nuclear power creates waste , of which no one has any idea, on what to do with.

It is time for humankind to figure out how to be creative, to manufacture energy that causes no harm to the environemnt.

Coal, Gas , Wind, Solar are all safer to the environment than Nuclear ; the waste is toxic

Jim Lowenstern
703 820 0168
zuboguy@aol.com

James Lowenstern
3450 Terrace Ct
apt 1044
Alexandria, VA 22302

*SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013*

*ERIDS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
G. Williamson
(ARW1)*

*12/10/04
69 FR 71854*

1089

*RDB Recd
3/9/05*

From: <Jrosabel@cs.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 7:54 PM
Subject: New Nuclear Reactor

*12/10/04
69 FR 71854*

This proposal is unacceptable for many reasons of safety and of health concerns of the US population. Just where do you anticipate storing the waste also.

Why don't you invest in building solar energy facilities and give lots of people work and generate a safe renewable source of energy in much less time than it takes to build nuclear plants.

1090

I am very much opposed to this nuclear reactor.

Jane Wentworth, Ph.D., 1313 Woodside Terr., Blacksburg, VA 24060
phone 540-552-1024

*SISP Review Complete
Template = A Don-013*

*ERIDS = A Don-03
add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)*

RDB Rec'd

3/9/05

From: <kejs@cox.net>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 7:52 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

The anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster was commemorated recently. The entire region around the site is still uninhabitable, and fish, game and plants from there cannot be consumed without great risk. With so many other forms of energy available to harness, it is criminal to continue to build nuclear reactors. Please do not raise the risk of a Chernobyl event in Virginia. Please say no to more reactors.

Sincerely,
Karen Jones Squires
kejs@cox.net

Karen Jones Squires
6306 Powhatan Avenue
Norfolk, va 23508

SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM-01)

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

1091

ERIDS = ADM-03

add: J. Cunniff
(JVC9)

A. Williamson
(ARW1)

*ROB Rec'd
3/9/05*

From: <farmnart@i-plus.net>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 7:52 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

*12/10/04
69 FR 71854*

1092

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

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The history of nuclear power demonstrates that constructing nuclear reactors is expensive, with final costs often running billions of dollars over budget - costs that are often passed on to ratepayers. The first 75 reactors constructed in the U.S. had a combined cost overrun of over \$100 billion. The average reactor ran 400% over budget and was over 4 years late in start up. The last reactor in the U.S. to be completed, the Watts Bar plant in Tennessee, was finally opened in 1996, 23 years after it was first proposed. It cost \$8 billion.

*F.R.E.D.S = ADM-03
Add: J. Curran
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)*

*SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM-01*

1893

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

Nearly 3½ years after September 11th, 2001, legislation to improve security at nuclear plants has not been enacted, and security improvements by the nuclear industry have been shown to have significant gaps and flaws. Security guards are often ill-trained and ill-equipped. Mock assaults designed to test guards and keep them on their toes are often done in an unrealistic manner, with months of advanced warning, and with added security forces that are not normally present to defend against a real attack.

There is at this time no solution to the problem of nuclear waste, and constructing new reactors will only worsen that problem. The proposed Yucca Mountain repository in Nevada will not open until 2010 at the earliest, but even industry experts feel 2015 is a more realistic best-case scenario. That doesn't count the remaining scientific questions about the suitability of the site, and the half-dozen lawsuits currently pending – any of which could send the U.S. Department of Energy back to the drawing board. Even if the facility were to open as scheduled, it's not large enough to hold even the amount of waste expected to be generated by currently-operating plants. Waste from new plants will require a new repository. Meanwhile, all the highly-radioactive irradiated fuel from the plants will continue to be stored on-site.

Emergency plans for dealing with an accident or terrorist attack are inadequate, and rely on teachers, bus drivers, doctors, and other civilians to facilitate an evacuation, without taking into account the possibility of role abandonment. Studies of the Three Mile Island accident, which took place in 1979 in Pennsylvania, found that doctors and other key workers abandoned their posts up to 25 miles from the site to tend to their families or save themselves. In the case of a more severe accident, heroic actions would be required to successfully carry out an evacuation.

In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

TracyAnn Costello
2226 Duncans Chapel Road

Willis, VA 24380

*ROB Reed
3/9/05*

From: "Lyn Darnall" <auntielynny@lycos.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 7:39 PM
Subject: Please Deny Dominion Resources' Early Site Permit

February 24, 2005

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

*12/10/04
69 FR 71854*

1093

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing to OPPOSE granting an Early Site Permit (ESP) to Dominion Resources to build two new reactors at the North Anna nuclear plant in Mineral, VA. The draft Environmental Impact Statement states that construction activities permissible under the ESP may stir up heavy metals and other contaminants in the lake sediment, while details about mitigation measures are murky. Further, other effects on the lake, such as temperature increases and reduced water levels, are not fully analyzed. Finally, questions about the adequacy of current security regulations and performance are ignored, as are issues of waste generation and its safe, permanent isolation.

Too many questions remain unanswered and too many problems remain unsolved for the NRC to grant an ESP.

Sincerely,

Lyn Darnall
1100 Calle Del Cerro
San Clemente, CA 92672

*SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013*

*ERIDS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JLC9)
G. Williamson
(ARW1)*

*LOB Rec'd
3/9/05*

From: <GuyARoss@aol.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 7:36 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

*12/10/04
69 FR 71884*

10914

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

In a time of increased terrorist threat, new nuclear power plants increase physical and economic risks to central Virginia residents, Dominion customers and shareholders, and nuclear industry employees. Al Qaeda is known to have considered nuclear power plants as a target for an attack. Terrorist threats and heightened Threat Advisory Levels (Orange and Red level) may lead to severe restrictions on public access to Lake Anna, which could impact local businesses dependent on public use of the lake. This has already happened at over a dozen lakes with nuclear plants around the country. Adding additional reactors to the North Anna facility could also increase its attractiveness as a terrorist target, increasing the frequency and likelihood of lake closures.

Safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application also doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia or nationally, or the need for new generating capacity. Virginia currently has a surplus of electrical generating capacity, so excess power will likely be sold outside the state rather than being used in-state to lower prices. Local residents will be forced to live with the risks of the nuclear plant without getting the benefits.

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*ERIDS = ADM-03
Add: J. Conway
(JKC9)
A. Williamson
(ARWI)*

*STSP Review Complex
Template = ADM-013* **1897**

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Guy Ross

P.O. Box 1082
Middleburg, VA 20118

From: <jplynch@crosslink.net>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 7:34 PM
Subject: North Anna Nuclear Reactor

RDB Rev'd
3/9/05

Dear Chief Lesar

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Among my concerns are:

1095

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors.

In a time of increased terrorist threat, new nuclear power plants increase physical and economic risks to central Virginia residents, Dominion customers and shareholders, and nuclear industry employees.

Safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process.

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ERIOS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JKCF)
G. Williamson
(ARWI)

James P. Lynch

SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013 1900

8263 Oakwood Drive
King George, VA 22485

RDB Rec'd
3/9/05

From: <sparrucci@aol.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 7:30 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

1096

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The history of nuclear power demonstrates that constructing nuclear reactors is expensive, with final costs often running billions of dollars over budget - costs that are often passed on to ratepayers. The first 75 reactors constructed in the U.S. had a combined cost overrun of over \$100 billion. The average reactor ran 400% over budget and was over 4 years late in start up. The last reactor in the U.S. to be completed, the Watts Bar plant in Tennessee, was finally opened in 1996, 23 years after it was first proposed. It cost \$8 billion.

ERFD5 = ADM-03
add: J. Cushing
(JHC9)
G. Williamson
(ARWI)

SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

Nearly 3½ years after September 11th, 2001, legislation to improve security at nuclear plants has not been enacted, and security improvements by the nuclear industry have been shown to have significant gaps and flaws. Security guards are often ill-trained and ill-equipped. Mock assaults designed to test guards and keep them on their toes are often done in an unrealistic manner, with months of advanced warning, and with added security forces that are not normally present to defend against a real attack.

There is at this time no solution to the problem of nuclear waste, and constructing new reactors will only worsen that problem. The proposed Yucca Mountain repository in Nevada will not open until 2010 at the earliest, but even industry experts feel 2015 is a more realistic best-case scenario. That doesn't count the remaining scientific questions about the suitability of the site, and the half-dozen lawsuits currently pending – any of which could send the U.S. Department of Energy back to the drawing board. Even if the facility were to open as scheduled, it's not large enough to hold even the amount of waste expected to be generated by currently-operating plants. Waste from new plants will require a new repository. Meanwhile, all the highly-radioactive irradiated fuel from the plants will continue to be stored on-site.

Emergency plans for dealing with an accident or terrorist attack are inadequate, and rely on teachers, bus drivers, doctors, and other civilians to facilitate an evacuation, without taking into account the possibility of role abandonment. Studies of the Three Mile Island accident, which took place in 1979 in Pennsylvania, found that doctors and other key workers abandoned their posts up to 25 miles from the site to tend to their families or save themselves. In the case of a more severe accident, heroic actions would be required to successfully carry out an evacuation.

In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Samuel Parrucci
52 Wendfield Circle

Newport News, VA 23601

RDB Rec'd
3/9/05

From: <rsegbert@adelphia.net>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 7:19 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

1097

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

In a time of increased terrorist threat, new nuclear power plants increase physical and economic risks to central Virginia residents, Dominion customers and shareholders, and nuclear industry employees. Al Qaeda is known to have considered nuclear power plants as a target for an attack. Terrorist threats and heightened Threat Advisory Levels (Orange and Red level) may lead to severe restrictions on public access to Lake Anna, which could impact local businesses dependent on public use of the lake. This has already happened at over a dozen lakes with nuclear plants around the country. Adding additional reactors to the North Anna facility could also increase its attractiveness as a terrorist target, increasing the frequency and likelihood of lake closures.

Safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application also doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia or nationally, or the need for new generating capacity. Virginia currently has a surplus of electrical generating capacity, so excess power will likely be sold outside the state rather than being used in-state to lower prices. Local residents will be forced to live with the risks of the nuclear plant without getting the benefits.

The history of nuclear power demonstrates that constructing nuclear reactors is expensive, with final costs often running billions of dollars over budget - costs that are often passed on to ratepayers. The first 75 reactors constructed in the U.S. had a combined cost overrun of over \$100 billion. The average reactor ran 400% over budget and was over 4 years late in start up. The last reactor in the U.S. to be completed, the Watts Bar plant in Tennessee, was finally opened in 1996, 23 years after it was first proposed. It cost \$8 billion.

ERIS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JLC9)
G. Williamson
(ARW1)

SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013

1905

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

Nearly 3½ years after September 11th, 2001, legislation to improve security at nuclear plants has not been enacted, and security improvements by the nuclear industry have been shown to have significant gaps and flaws. Security guards are often ill-trained and ill-equipped. Mock assaults designed to test guards and keep them on their toes are often done in an unrealistic manner, with months of advanced warning, and with added security forces that are not normally present to defend against a real attack.

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Emergency plans for dealing with an accident or terrorist attack are inadequate, and rely on teachers, bus drivers, doctors, and other civilians to facilitate an evacuation, without taking into account the possibility of role abandonment. Studies of the Three Mile Island accident, which took place in 1979 in Pennsylvania, found that doctors and other key workers abandoned their posts up to 25 miles from the site to tend to their families or save themselves. In the case of a more severe accident, heroic actions would be required to successfully carry out an evacuation.

In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Robert Egbert
3571 Bradshaw Rd

Salem, VA 24153

RDB Rec'd
3/9/05

From: <kbsnyder@comcast.net>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 7:06 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

1098

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

In a time of increased terrorist threat, new nuclear power plants increase physical and economic risks to central Virginia residents, Dominion customers and shareholders, and nuclear industry employees. Al Qaeda is known to have considered nuclear power plants as a target for an attack. Terrorist threats and heightened Threat Advisory Levels (Orange and Red level) may lead to severe restrictions on public access to Lake Anna, which could impact local businesses dependent on public use of the lake. This has already happened at over a dozen lakes with nuclear plants around the country. Adding additional reactors to the North Anna facility could also increase its attractiveness as a terrorist target, increasing the frequency and likelihood of lake closures.

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ERFD = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
G. Williamson
(ARWI)

SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013

1908

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

Nearly 3½ years after September 11th, 2001, legislation to improve security at nuclear plants has not been enacted, and security improvements by the nuclear industry have been shown to have significant gaps and flaws. Security guards are often ill-trained and ill-equipped. Mock assaults designed to test guards and keep them on their toes are often done in an unrealistic manner, with months of advanced warning, and with added security forces that are not normally present to defend against a real attack.

There is at this time no solution to the problem of nuclear waste, and constructing new reactors will only worsen that problem. The proposed Yucca Mountain repository in Nevada will not open until 2010 at the earliest, but even industry experts feel 2015 is a more realistic best-case scenario. That doesn't count the remaining scientific questions about the suitability of the site, and the half-dozen lawsuits currently pending – any of which could send the U.S. Department of Energy back to the drawing board. Even if the facility were to open as scheduled, it's not large enough to hold even the amount of waste expected to be generated by currently-operating plants. Waste from new plants will require a new repository. Meanwhile, all the highly-radioactive irradiated fuel from the plants will continue to be stored on-site.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Kelly Snyder
10498 Aspen Wood Ct

Manassas, VA 20110

RDB-Rec'd
3/9/05

From: <john@greenmoonsolutions.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 6:55 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

I oppose any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors.

In a time of increased terrorist threats, new nuclear power plants increase physical and economic risks to central Virginia residents, Dominion customers and shareholders, and nuclear industry employees.

Nearly 3½ years after September 11th, 2001, legislation to improve security at nuclear plants has not been enacted, and security improvements by the nuclear industry have been shown to have significant gaps and flaws. Security guards are often ill-trained and ill-equipped.

Safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process.

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power.

Emergency plans for dealing with an accident or terrorist attack are inadequate, and rely on teachers, bus drivers, doctors, and other civilians to facilitate an evacuation, without taking into account the possibility of role abandonment.

There is at this time no solution to the problem of nuclear waste, and constructing new reactors will only worsen that problem.

The history of nuclear power demonstrates that constructing nuclear reactors is expensive, with final costs often running billions of dollars over budget.

In light of these concerns, I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

John Dukovich
1201 Pine Hill Rd
McLean, VA 22101-2906

*SISP Review Complete
Template = ADon-013*

*12/10/04
69 FR 71854*

1099

*ERFDJ = ADon-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)*

ROB Rec'd
3/9/05

From: Roberta Thurstin <don2roberta@yahoo.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 6:53 PM
Subject: no nukes

To Whom It May Concern:

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

I am writing to OPPOSE granting an Early Site Permit (ESP) to Dominion Resources to build two new reactors at the North Anna nuclear plant in Mineral, VA. The draft Environmental Impact Statement states that construction activities permissible under the ESP may stir up heavy metals and other contaminants in the lake sediment, while details about mitigation measures are murky. Further, other effects on the lake, such as temperature increases and reduced water levels, are not fully analyzed. Finally, questions about the adequacy of current security regulations and performance are ignored, as are issues of waste generation and its safe, permanent isolation.

1100

Too many questions remain unanswered and too many problems remain unsolved for the NRC to grant an ESP.

Sincerely,

Don Timmerman

Roberta Thurstin

Do You Yahoo!?
Tired of spam? Yahoo! Mail has the best spam protection around
<http://mail.yahoo.com>

ESP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013

ERFD5 = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)

RDB Rec'd
3/9/05

From: <whitcali8@aol.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 6:52 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

12/10/04
69FR 71854

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

1101

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

In a time of increased terrorist threat, new nuclear power plants increase physical and economic risks to central Virginia residents, Dominion customers and shareholders, and nuclear industry employees. Al Qaeda is known to have considered nuclear power plants as a target for an attack. Terrorist threats and heightened Threat Advisory Levels (Orange and Red level) may lead to severe restrictions on public access to Lake Anna, which could impact local businesses dependent on public use of the lake. This has already happened at over a dozen lakes with nuclear plants around the country. Adding additional reactors to the North Anna facility could also increase its attractiveness as a terrorist target, increasing the frequency and likelihood of lake closures.

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FRIDS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JKC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)

ESIP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013

1913

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

Nearly 3½ years after September 11th, 2001, legislation to improve security at nuclear plants has not been enacted, and security improvements by the nuclear industry have been shown to have significant gaps and flaws. Security guards are often ill-trained and ill-equipped. Mock assaults designed to test guards and keep them on their toes are often done in an unrealistic manner, with months of advanced warning, and with added security forces that are not normally present to defend against a real attack.

There is at this time no solution to the problem of nuclear waste, and constructing new reactors will only worsen that problem. The proposed Yucca Mountain repository in Nevada will not open until 2010 at the earliest, but even industry experts feel 2015 is a more realistic best-case scenario. That doesn't count the remaining scientific questions about the suitability of the site, and the half-dozen lawsuits currently pending – any of which could send the U.S. Department of Energy back to the drawing board. Even if the facility were to open as scheduled, it's not large enough to hold even the amount of waste expected to be generated by currently-operating plants. Waste from new plants will require a new repository. Meanwhile, all the highly-radioactive irradiated fuel from the plants will continue to be stored on-site.

Emergency plans for dealing with an accident or terrorist attack are inadequate, and rely on teachers, bus drivers, doctors, and other civilians to facilitate an evacuation, without taking into account the possibility of role abandonment. Studies of the Three Mile Island accident, which took place in 1979 in Pennsylvania, found that doctors and other key workers abandoned their posts up to 25 miles from the site to tend to their families or save themselves. In the case of a more severe accident, heroic actions would be required to successfully carry out an evacuation.

In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Whitney Cali
1015 Woodrow Avenue

Norfolk, VA 23507

RDB Rec'd

3/9/05

From: <trish@ike-inc.net>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 6:50 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

1102

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

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ERFDS = ADM-03
Add: J. Canting
(JXC9)
G. Williamson
(ARW1)

SISP Review Complete

Template = ADM-010

1916

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Patricia eichenberger
9304 university blvd

richmond, VA 23229

1918

RDB Rec'd
3/9/05

From: Mark Reback <mark@consumerwatchdog.org>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 6:47 PM
Subject: Oppose Early Site Permit (ESP) to Dominion Resources to build 2new reactors in Virginia

February 24, 2005

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

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

To Whom It May Concern:

1103

I am writing to OPPOSE granting an Early Site Permit (ESP) to Dominion Resources to build two new reactors at the North Anna nuclear plant in Mineral, VA. The draft Environmental Impact Statement states that construction activities permissible under the ESP may stir up heavy metals and other contaminants in the lake sediment, while details about mitigation measures are murky. Further, other effects on the lake, such as temperature increases and reduced water levels, are not fully analyzed. Finally, questions about the adequacy of current security regulations and performance are ignored, as are issues of waste generation and its safe, permanent isolation.

Too many questions remain unanswered and too many problems remain unsolved for the NRC to grant an ESP.

Sincerely,

Mark Reback
1616 Micheltorena St.
Los Angeles, CA 90026

ESIP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013

ERIDS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
G. Williamson
(ARW1)

RDA Rec'd

3/9/05

From: <rust@widomaker.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 6:43 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

1104

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

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The history of nuclear power demonstrates that constructing nuclear reactors is expensive, with final costs often running billions of dollars over budget - costs that are often passed on to ratepayers. The first 75 reactors constructed in the U.S. had a combined cost overrun of over \$100 billion. The average reactor ran 400% over budget and was over 4 years late in start up. The last reactor in the U.S. to be completed, the Watts Bar plant in Tennessee, was finally opened in 1996, 23 years after it was first proposed. It cost \$8 billion.

*EREDS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JLC9)*

*SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013* **1920**

*A. Williamson
(ARW1)*

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

Nearly 3½ years after September 11th, 2001, legislation to improve security at nuclear plants has not been enacted, and security improvements by the nuclear industry have been shown to have significant gaps and flaws. Security guards are often ill-trained and ill-equipped. Mock assaults designed to test guards and keep them on their toes are often done in an unrealistic manner, with months of advanced warning, and with added security forces that are not normally present to defend against a real attack.

There is at this time no solution to the problem of nuclear waste, and constructing new reactors will only worsen that problem. The proposed Yucca Mountain repository in Nevada will not open until 2010 at the earliest, but even industry experts feel 2015 is a more realistic best-case scenario. That doesn't count the remaining scientific questions about the suitability of the site, and the half-dozen lawsuits currently pending – any of which could send the U.S. Department of Energy back to the drawing board. Even if the facility were to open as scheduled, it's not large enough to hold even the amount of waste expected to be generated by currently-operating plants. Waste from new plants will require a new repository. Meanwhile, all the highly-radioactive irradiated fuel from the plants will continue to be stored on-site.

Emergency plans for dealing with an accident or terrorist attack are inadequate, and rely on teachers, bus drivers, doctors, and other civilians to facilitate an evacuation, without taking into account the possibility of role abandonment. Studies of the Three Mile Island accident, which took place in 1979 in Pennsylvania, found that doctors and other key workers abandoned their posts up to 25 miles from the site to tend to their families or save themselves. In the case of a more severe accident, heroic actions would be required to successfully carry out an evacuation.

In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Sherley Redding
20 Executive Drive

Newport News, VA 23606

RDA Rec'd
3/9/05

From: <freespirit2000@aol.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 6:43 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

1105

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

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ERFD5 = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(529)
A. Williamson
(ARW)

ESIP Review Complete
TEMPLATE = ADM-013

1923

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Sharon Best
520 Pinehurst Ave.

Colonial Heights, Va 23834

RDA Rec'd
3/9/05

From: <christgrace1@hotmail.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 6:41 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04
69FR 71854

1106

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

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ERR05 = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JLC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)

SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013

1926

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Christina Martinez
151 N Gorsuch Rd

Westminster, MD 21157

*RDB Rec'd
3/9/05*

From: <e.j.white@adelphia.net>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 6:33 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

*12/10/04
69 FR 71854*

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

1107

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

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*ERIS-ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)*

*STSP Review Complete
Template = ADM - 013*

1929

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Eric White
21782 Mornington Crescent Terrace

Sterling, VA 20166-9267

1931

RDB Rec'd
3/9/05

From: <TYSavage@AOL.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 6:30 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

1108

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

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SISP Review Complete
TEMPLATE = ADM-013

1932

ERIOS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JX19)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Thomas Savage
707-A Princess Anne St

Fredericksburg, VA 22401-5916

RDA Record
3/9/05

From: <djerry2@comcast.net>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 6:29 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

1109

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ESPP Review Complete
TEMPLATE = ADM 013

1935

ERIDS = ADM 03
Adm. J. Carsting
(JY 09)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Joe Terry
4301 Newport Dr

Richmond, VA 23227

ROB Rec'd
3-9-05

From: <paulgreggs@aol.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 11:56 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

1110

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

In a time of increased terrorist threat, new nuclear power plants increase physical and economic risks to central Virginia residents, Dominion customers and shareholders, and nuclear industry employees. Al Qaeda is known to have considered nuclear power plants as a target for an attack. Terrorist threats and heightened Threat Advisory Levels (Orange and Red level) may lead to severe restrictions on public access to Lake Anna, which could impact local businesses dependent on public use of the lake. This has already happened at over a dozen lakes with nuclear plants around the country. Adding additional reactors to the North Anna facility could also increase its attractiveness as a terrorist target, increasing the frequency and likelihood of lake closures.

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The history of nuclear power demonstrates that constructing nuclear reactors is expensive, with final costs often running billions of dollars over budget - costs that are often passed on to ratepayers. The first 75 reactors constructed in the U.S. had a combined cost overrun of over \$100 billion. The average reactor ran 400% over budget and was over 4 years late in start up. The last reactor in the U.S. to be completed, the Watts Bar plant in Tennessee, was finally opened in 1996, 23 years after it was first proposed. It cost \$8 billion.

ERIDS = ADM03
add J. Cushing
LJYC9)
A. Williamson
LARWI)

SISP Review Complete
Template-ADM-013

1938

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

Nearly 3½ years after September 11th, 2001, legislation to improve security at nuclear plants has not been enacted, and security improvements by the nuclear industry have been shown to have significant gaps and flaws. Security guards are often ill-trained and ill-equipped. Mock assaults designed to test guards and keep them on their toes are often done in an unrealistic manner, with months of advanced warning, and with added security forces that are not normally present to defend against a real attack.

There is at this time no solution to the problem of nuclear waste, and constructing new reactors will only worsen that problem. The proposed Yucca Mountain repository in Nevada will not open until 2010 at the earliest, but even industry experts feel 2015 is a more realistic best-case scenario. That doesn't count the remaining scientific questions about the suitability of the site, and the half-dozen lawsuits currently pending – any of which could send the U.S. Department of Energy back to the drawing board. Even if the facility were to open as scheduled, it's not large enough to hold even the amount of waste expected to be generated by currently-operating plants. Waste from new plants will require a new repository. Meanwhile, all the highly-radioactive irradiated fuel from the plants will continue to be stored on-site.

Emergency plans for dealing with an accident or terrorist attack are inadequate, and rely on teachers, bus drivers, doctors, and other civilians to facilitate an evacuation, without taking into account the possibility of role abandonment. Studies of the Three Mile Island accident, which took place in 1979 in Pennsylvania, found that doctors and other key workers abandoned their posts up to 25 miles from the site to tend to their families or save themselves. In the case of a more severe accident, heroic actions would be required to successfully carry out an evacuation.

In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Paul Greggs
4108 Summerset Drive

Portsmouth, VA 23703

1940

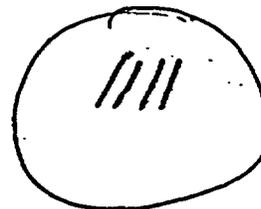
RDA Rec'd
3/9/05

From: <sillyhp@shentel.net>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 24, 2005 6:26 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12/10/04
69 FR 71854



Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

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ERFD5 = ADM-03
Add: J. Custer
(JKC9)
A. Wallstrom
(ARW1)

SISP Review Complete
TEMPLATE = ADM-013

1941

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Phyllis Pownall
191 Wright's Run Dr.

White Post, VA 22663-1744

1943

RAB received
3/9/05

From: <carterellie@hotmail.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 10:21 AM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

12/10/04
69 FR 7/854

1112

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

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ERIOS = ADM-03
Add'l. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW)

SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM-01: 1944

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Ellie carter
3020 Morewood Lane

charlottesville, VA 22901

1946

RDB Rec'd
3/9/05

1113

From: <californiarose1976@hotmail.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 11:48 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly and will raise water temperatures harming game fish.

Additionally, safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia, or the need for new generating capacity.

Sincerely,

Erica Hulstrom
1003 Warbonnet Dr
Perris, CA 92570-1744

SISP Review Complete
Template- ADM-013

1947

ER105-ADM-03
Add J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARWI)

RDB Recd
319/05

1114

From: <spotts@infowest.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 11:40 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

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Additionally, safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia, or the need for new generating capacity.

Thank you very much for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Richard Spotts
1125 W Emerald Dr
Saint George, UT 84770-6026

ERIS-ADM-03
Carol J. Cushing
(JXC9)

SISP Review Complete
Template-ADM-013

G. Williamson
(ARW)

RDB Rec'd

3/9/05

1115

From: <mgray@dakotacom.net>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 11:35 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

12-10-04

69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

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Sincerely,

Maurene Gray
3401 E Seneca St
Tucson, AZ 85716-3205

SISP Review Complete
Template ADM-013

1949

ERIOS-ADM03
Ced G. Cushing (JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARWI)

RDB Rec'd

3/9/05

From: <cellstar3@aol.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 11:28 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

1116

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SISP Review Compl
Template - APM-013 1950

ER105 - ADM-03
Add - J. Cushing (JXC9)
B. Williamson (ARW)

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Dana Leeper
9710 Paragon Dr.

Richmond, VA 23228

1952

RDB Rec'd
3-9-05

1117

From: <felurusus@nyc.rr.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 11:22 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Additionally, safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia, or the need for new generating capacity.

1

Sincerely,

Karen Spencer
116 Pinehurst Ave # C-21
New York, NY 10033-1755

SISP Review Complete
Template ADM-013

1953

ERIDS-ADM-03
Carol-g. Cushman
(JYCA)

C. Williamson
(ARW)

RDB Rec'd
3-9-05

1118'

From: <wkupsaw@yahoo.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 11:08 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

Wendy Kupsaw
6669 Thornhill Dr
Oakland, CA 94611-1129

ER105-ADM-03
add g. Lushenig
(JXC9)

SISP Review Complete
& Template- ADM-013

1954

A. Williamson
(ARW)

RDB Rec'd
3-9-05

1119

From: <jaqandjill@yahoo.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 10:50 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

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Sincerely,

Jill Quick
121 38th Ct
Vero Beach, FL 32968-2452

ERDS-ADM-03
Add J. Cushing (JVC9)

A. Williamson
(ARWI)

SISP Review Complete
Template-ADM-013

1955

RDB Rec'd
3-9-05

1120

From: <arisota@yahoo.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 10:49 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly and will raise water temperatures harming game fish.

Additionally, safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia, or the need for new generating capacity.

Sincerely,

Jerome Decker
6321 S Eagle Ct
Gold Canyon, AZ 85218-6476

SISP Review Complete
Template - ADM-013

ERDS-ADM-03
Add J. Cushing (JXC9)
A. Williamson (ARWD)

RDB Rec'd
3-9-05

From: Terry Grant <tegrant@cstone.net>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 10:36 PM
Subject: North Anna reactor

Dear Sir or Madam,

This is not a well-conceived project for so many reasons. I do hope that those entrusted with the decision will choose to deny permission to build additional reactors at the Lake Anna site.

Sincerely,
Ms Terry Grant
1524 Oxford Road
Charlottesville, VA 22903

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

1121

SISP Review Complete
~~ADP~~ Template-ADM 1957

ERIS-ADM-03
add- J. Cushing (JXC9)
A. Williamson (ARW)

RDB Rec'd
3-9-05

From: "Morgan Butler" <mbutler@selcva.org>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 10:32 PM
Subject: Comments on North Anna ESP DEIS

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

To Whom It May Concern:

Enclosed please find additional comments on the Draft EIS for the North Anna Early Site Permit submitted on behalf of Public Citizen, the Nuclear Information and Resource Service, and the Blue Ridge Environmental Defense League.

11/22

Please enter these comments into the official record on this proceeding.

Sincerely,

Morgan Butler

Associate Attorney
Southern Environmental Law Center
201 West Main Street, Suite 14
Charlottesville, VA 22902-5065
(434) 977-4090 (x 306)
Fax: (434) 977-1483

CC: "Rick Parrish" <rparrish@selcva.org>

SISP Review Complete
Template - ADM-013

ERIS-ADM-03
ackd: J. Cushing (JXC9)
A. Williamson (A.RWI)

1958

March 1, 2005

Chief, Rules Review and Directives Branch
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Mailstop T6-D59
Washington, DC 20555-0001
NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov

**Re: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for North Anna Early Site Permit,
Docket 52-008, NUREG-1811**

To Whom It May Concern:

These comments are submitted on behalf of Public Citizen, the Nuclear Information and Resource Service (NIRS), and the Blue Ridge Environmental Defense League (BREDL), as a supplement to their comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the North Anna Site.

Overview

The DEIS for Dominion Nuclear North Anna, LLC's ESP contains some interesting and useful data and analysis, but it fails to adequately evaluate a number of critical issues regarding the environmental suitability of locating two additional reactors at the North Anna Site:

- 1) the DEIS omits any serious analysis of the effect that two additional reactors would have upon compliance with State water quality standards within Lake Anna and downstream on the North Anna River. In particular, the DEIS fails to address likely impacts upon the designated use of both waters for aquatic life and the numeric water criteria for maximum temperature;
- 2) the DEIS fails to address foreseeable conflicts in water resource allocations that would result downstream from the location of two additional reactors at the North Anna Site; and
- 3) the conclusory statements in the DEIS regarding the availability of striped bass habitat and the practicability of mitigation measures render the discussion of impact upon the Lake Anna striped bass population inadequate.

Compliance with State Water Quality Standards Under the Clean Water Act

As a general comment, one of the most fundamental issues involved in determining the suitability of the North Anna site for additional nuclear units is the impact that the operation of the additional units would have on water quality standards for Lake Anna and the North Anna River, including the need to protect designated and

existing uses. Designated uses of the North Anna River include recreational uses, the propagation of aquatic life, wildlife uses, and the production of edible natural resources. Any failure to maintain these existing uses within the river would constitute a violation of State water quality standards and the anti-degradation policy of section 303 of the Clean Water Act (CWA). 33 U.S.C. § 1313.

Because environmental issues resolved with finality under the ESP process are not reexamined by the NRC in any subsequent licensing action, (DEIS, p. 1-3), it would be highly inappropriate for the NRC to recommend that the ESP be issued before it ascertains that the operation of additional generating units will not cause violations of State water quality standards. The Atomic Safety and Licensing Board (ASLB), however, has expressly declined to consider Intervenors' contentions regarding compliance with the CWA, and with the protection of water quality standards in particular. In its August 6, 2004 *Ruling on Standing and Contentions*, the ASLB stated that such concerns fell outside the scope of permissible contentions because enforcement of the CWA had been delegated to the EPA and the states.

Significantly, the State has not issued to Dominion a CWA § 401 certification, signifying that the State has not yet determined whether the proposed operations will meet applicable water quality standards. Nor has any other agency – state or federal – made this determination. The NEPA process, then, provides the Commission with the sole remaining opportunity to analyze compliance with water quality standards and to make this essential determination before it recommends that the ESP be issued.¹

Despite the significance of this issue to the question of site suitability, the DEIS fails to undertake any serious analysis of compliance with water quality standards. The recommendation that an ESP be issued is therefore premature. At the very least, any ESP issued should state that it is expressly conditioned upon a subsequent determination by the State that the proposed operations will comply with all State water quality standards, and that it is invalid without such a State determination.

Evaluation of Adverse Impacts of Reduced Flow on Downstream Aquatic Species

Of the various designated and existing uses of the North Anna River, the one most likely to be impacted by additional units is the propagation and growth of populations of aquatic life. In comments on Dominion's request for a consistency certification under Virginia's Coastal Zone Management Program, numerous state agencies and departments voiced serious concerns that additional generating units at North Anna "would have significant impacts on downstream resources by reducing river flows and the frequency of higher flows." See letter from Ellie L. Irons (VDEQ) to Pamela F. Faggert

¹ Indeed, NRC regulations that pertain to the nuclear licensing process mandate that the issue be considered during the NEPA process. Specifically, 10 C.F.R. § 51.71 lists the various requirements of a DEIS for an ESP. That regulation requires that "[d]ue consideration will be given to compliance with environmental quality standards and requirements that have been imposed by Federal, State, regional and local agencies having responsibility for environmental protection...." 10 C.F.R. § 51.71.

(Dominion), February 10, 2004, page 5. The Tennant rating system – a method for determining seasonal flow recommendations based on percentages of a stream’s mean annual flow – dictates that summer flow rates in the North Anna River should fall within the range of 74 to 111 cfs for adequate resource protection. *Id.* at p. 5. However, the Lake Level Contingency Plan (LLCP) for Lake Anna sets the minimum flow rate from the dam at 40 cfs, and allows that to further drop to 20 cfs during drought conditions. As pointed out in the DEIS, the flow rate from the Lake Anna Dam would be 20 cfs an estimated 11.8 percent of the time if a third unit is added, up from 5.8% currently. This would more than double the amount of time that the flow rate would be 20 cfs.

Under the Tennant system, these minimum releases are rated in the “poor to degraded” range of resource protection, and VDEQ has stated that “the addition of [a third] generating unit which increases the consumptive loss from the watershed would create nearly perennial conditions of severe degradation every fall.” See letter from Ellie L. Irons (VDEQ) to Pamela F. Faggert (Dominion), February 10, 2004, page 8.

Despite these significant concerns, the DEIS fails to undertake a serious analysis of the impacts on downstream aquatic habitat of the increased durations of low flow. The analysis in Chapter 7 of the DEIS – Cumulative Impacts – is largely focused on impacts on the lake itself. For instance, in section 7.5 the DEIS purports to address the adverse cumulative effects on the aquatic ecosystem within Lake Anna *and* the North Anna River, yet the analysis only includes discussion of the effects of the additional units *within* the lake. DEIS, pp. 7-4 – 7-5.

Moreover, in the rare instance in which the DEIS does attempt to undertake an analysis of downstream aquatic impacts, it actually evades the issue by asserting that cumulative impacts on downstream aquatic resources will be minimized through the facility’s compliance with CWA and NPDES permits. For example, in section 7.3 the DEIS states:

Compliance with Clean Water Act and Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits expects to minimize the cumulative effects on aquatic resources. Operation of North Anna Units 3 and 4 would require discharge permits from VDEQ, which would be expected to address changing requirements so that cumulative water-quality objectives are served.

DEIS, p. 7-2. This is the extent of the analysis in the DEIS of impacts on downstream aquatic resources. However, NRC’s own regulations expressly denounce this tactic:

Compliance with the environmental quality standards and requirements of the [CWA] (imposed by EPA or designated permitting states) is not a substitute for and does not negate the requirement for NRC to weigh all environmental effects of the proposed action, including the degradation, if any, of

water quality, and to consider alternatives to the proposed action that are available for reducing adverse effects.

10 C.F.R. § 51.71 n.3. NRC's regulations make clear that merely suggesting that Dominion's compliance with the permitting scheme of the CWA will protect aquatic resources downstream is insufficient. The Final EIS must therefore incorporate a more thorough analysis of the impact of increased durations of reduced flow on downstream aquatic habitat.²

Evaluation of Increased Water Temperatures

As mentioned above, compliance with the CWA requires that the water quality standard for the North Anna River be met. This water quality standard includes the numeric criteria for maximum temperature. Although the DEIS acknowledges that the operation of additional units will increase the amount of heated effluent released into the lake, it fails to address whether or not the additional heated effluent will result in violations of the maximum temperature threshold allowed by State regulations. Instead, the DEIS simply states that discharges from the additional units would be regulated by a VPDES permit that would minimize the impact on Lake Anna's water quality. DEIS, p. 5-10. Dominion has already been required to obtain a CWA § 316(a) variance for temperature violations within the "mixing zone" that are caused by the existing units at the North Anna Site. The site can hardly be deemed suitable for additional units until it can be determined whether Dominion will be able to discharge in compliance with existing temperature standards or obtain another 316(a) variance for the impact that heated effluent from the additional units will have on the lake. Consequently, the Final EIS must discuss Dominion's ability to meet temperature standards, as well as the need for – and likelihood of obtaining – a further 316(a) variance.

Conflicts over Water Resource Allocations

The analysis in the DEIS of reasonably foreseeable conflicts over water resource allocations is also inadequate. The DEIS reveals that, due to a forecasted inability to meet its long-range water resource requirements, Hanover County – the county immediately downstream from Lake Anna – has incorporated into its Comprehensive Plan the construction of a new river intake on the North Anna River that would withdraw the equivalent of 46 cfs of water. This would be in addition to the 6.1 cfs currently withdrawn from the North Anna River by the Doswell Water Treatment Plant in Hanover County. Moreover, the DEIS goes on to state that, in addition to Hanover County, two other downstream counties are considering using the North Anna River, or the Pamunkey River into which it flows, as future water sources to meet projected growth. DEIS, p. 2-23.

² Additionally, the DEIS does not even refer to the impact the lake will have on recreation values downstream of the lake, despite the fact that recreational uses are present downstream and that recreation is a designated use of the North Anna River.

A new intake at the North Anna River that would require 46 cfs, combined with the 6 cfs already required by the Doswell Water Treatment Plant in Hanover County, would require an amount of water that clearly exceeds both the 40 cfs routine low-flow rate and the 20 cfs emergency low-flow rate from the North Anna Dam that have been incorporated into the LLCP. The DEIS acknowledges that Hanover County's "diversion target withdrawal exceeds the discharges currently specified in the LLCP for minimum releases in normal and drought conditions." Similarly, section 4.2.3 of Dominion's Environmental Report (ER) states that "it does not appear feasible to plan for a new intake at the North Anna River ... as the river may not be able to support this flow in addition to the existing Doswell Water Treatment Plant ... given the LLCP operating rules as defined for the North Anna dam."

Despite the obvious conflicts, the DEIS provides no analysis of how these conflicts might be resolved, simply concluding that "[a]ny future conflicts over water use fall within the regulatory authority of the Commonwealth of Virginia." DEIS, pp. 5-9 - 5-10. This conclusory dismissal of the conflict as the concern of the State is an inadequate response under both NEPA and relevant regulations. The Final EIS should explore the issue in more detail, even to the point of recognizing that the proposed site is simply not suitable for additional reactors due in part to irreconcilable conflicts over the use of water.

Striped Bass Population

The DEIS fails to include a thorough analysis of the potential impact that an additional unit would have on striped bass within Lake Anna, and the likelihood of success of the proposed mitigation measures. In section 5.2.4.5, the DEIS concludes that the heat stress impact on striped bass would be small during cooler months and non-drought years, and would be only moderate during the summer months and drought years because "suitable habitat would continue to exist in Lake Anna" during these times. DEIS, p. 5-31. The DEIS provides no evidentiary support for this conclusory assertion.

Similarly, the DEIS fails to include any support for its determination that mitigation measures could be implemented that would reduce the impact on the striped bass. The DEIS specifically suggests that more and larger fish could be stocked, and that the fishery could be managed to provide more catch opportunities of larger fish. Adding more large fish to the lake would seem to only increase competition for any remaining viable large-fish habitat in the lake. The Final EIS should include an explanation as to the practicability of the proposed mitigation measures.

Moreover, in a significant new mitigation proposal, Dominion has recently offered to provide financial assistance "to aid in the development and stocking of a more thermally-tolerant species (such as a sterile white bass/striped bass hybrid)" in response to VDGIF concerns regarding the impact of an additional unit on the lake's striped bass population. Letter from Pamela F. Faggert (Dominion) to Gary F. Martel (VDGIF), January 12, 2005. The addition of a white bass/striped bass hybrid to Lake Anna could further decrease the amount of suitable habitat and food for the striped bass. Moreover,

the ecological balance of lake could be significantly affected if the hybrid manages to reproduce, a phenomenon that has reportedly occurred when other "sterile" species have been added to an ecosystem. Since this potential mitigation measure was proposed after the DEIS was published, it has not yet been evaluated. If there is any realistic possibility that this strategy might be employed, its potential impacts and effects on the ecosystem need to be explored in a supplement to the DEIS that is circulated for public review and comment.

Additional Concerns

There are several points throughout the DEIS where the finding that a particular impact will be small is heavily, or even exclusively, based on the fact that Dominion is expected to comply with the Clean Water Act and other statutes. See, e.g., sections 4.4.2 (Aquatic Ecosystems), 5.3.3 (Water-Quality Impacts), and 7.3 (Cumulative Impact on Water Use and Quality). As stated above, this approach is flatly prohibited by NRC's own regulatory guidelines implementing NEPA. NRC regulations state that "[c]ompliance with the environmental quality standards and requirements of the [CWA] (imposed by EPA or designated permitting states) is not a substitute for and does not negate the requirement for NRC to weigh all environmental effects of the proposed action, including the degradation, if any, of water quality, and to consider alternatives to the proposed action that are available for reducing adverse effects." 10 C.F.R. § 51.71 n.3. Thus, we would ask that the Final EIS include a more substantive and independent analysis of environmental impacts in the sections cited above, including the likelihood that Dominion will have to obtain a further CWA § 316(a) variance.

Conclusion

In sum, the DEIS fails to undertake an adequate analysis and assessment of the environmental impacts of two additional units at the current North Anna Power Station. There is insufficient discussion of the impacts that two additional reactors would have upon compliance with the designated use of Lake Anna and the North Anna River for aquatic life, and with the numeric water criteria for maximum temperature within both waters. The DEIS leaves unresolved several critical, site-specific environmental issues at the very proceeding that is designed to determine the environmental suitability of the site for additional units. It is impossible to declare this a suitable site based on the data and analysis contained in the DEIS.

Sincerely,

Morgan W. Butler

Richard A. Parrish

Southern Environmental Law Center
201 West Main Street, Suite 14
Charlottesville, VA 22902-5065
(434) 977-4090
mbutler@selcva.org
rparrish@selcva.org

RDB Rec'd
3-9-05

1123

From: <alcrow_9@hotmail.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 10:24 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly and will raise water temperatures harming game fish.

Additionally, safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia, or the need for new generating capacity.

Sincerely,

Brock Johnson
421 NW 3rd St
Corning, AR 72422-1819

ERIPS-ADM-03
add G. Cushing (JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW)

SISP Review complete
Template - ADM-03

1966

RDB Rec'd
3-9-05

1124

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

From: <cerih2@yahoo.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 10:16 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Additionally, safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia, or the need for new generating capacity.

Sincerely,

Ceri Hitchcock-Hodgson
33731 13th St
Union City, CA 94587-3303

ERIS-ADM-03
Add J. Lushung (JX(9))
A. Williamson (ARW)

SISP Review Complete
Template ADM-013

1967

RDB Rec'd
3-9-05

1125

From: <echoeight@comcast.net>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 10:06 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Additionally, safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia, or the need for new generating capacity.

Sincerely,

Judy Stufflebeam
19178 S Echo Dell Ln
Oregon City, OR 97045-7812

ERIDS-ADM-03
Cord J. Lushington (JYXC9)
A. Williamson (ARW)

SISP Review Complete
Template: ADM-013

1968

RDB Rec'd
3-9-05

1126

From: <alcsul@gforcecable.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 10:06 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly and will raise water temperatures harming game fish.

Additionally, safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia, or the need for new generating capacity.

Sincerely,

Alice sullivan
109 Raintree Ct
Aiken, SC 29803-7916

SISP Review Complete
Template - ADM-013

ER105-ADM-03
Add J. Cushing (JXC9)
A. Williamson (ARW)

1969

RDB Rec'd
3-9-05

From: <leavitt_david@hotmail.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 10:06 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

1127

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly and will raise water temperatures harming game fish.

Additionally, safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia, or the need for new generating capacity.

Sincerely,

David Leavitt
2906 E Lester St
Tucson, AZ 85716-3044

SISP Review Complete
Template-ADM-013

ERIDS-ADM-03
ADD: J Cushing (JXCQ)
A. Williamson (ARWI)

1970

RDB Rec'd
3-9-05

From: <jzizzo@ec.rr.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 10:02 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

1128

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly and will raise water temperatures harming game fish.

Additionally, safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia, or the need for new generating capacity.

Sincerely,

James Zizzo
2304 Wrightsville Ave
Ste 106
Wilmington, NC 28403-2486

SISP Review Complete
Template - ADM-013

ER105-ADM-03
Add J. Cushing (JXC9)
I. Williamson (ARWI)

1971

ADB Rec'd
3-9-05

From: <prophit1970@verizon.net>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 10:01 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

1129

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly and will raise water temperatures harming game fish.

Additionally, safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia, or the need for new generating capacity.

Sincerely,

chris hartleben
732 Spring Ln
Philadelphia, PA 19128-1038

SISP Review Complete
Template ADM-013

ERIOS-ADM-03
Add J. Cushing (JXC9)
1972 A. Williamson (ARW)

RDB Rec'd
3-9-05

From: <holbergr@hotmail.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 9:45 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

1130

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Additionally, safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia, or the need for new generating capacity.

Sincerely,

Ronald HOLBERG
13314 424th Ave SE
North Bend, WA 98045-9687

SISP Review Complete
Template-ADM-013

1973

ERIS-ADM-03
add J. Cushing (JXC9)
A. Williamson (ARW)

RDB Rec'd
3-9-05

From: <ratsoup@hotmail.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 9:38 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12-10-04
64 FR 71854
(1131)

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

In a time of increased terrorist threat, new nuclear power plants increase physical and economic risks to central Virginia residents, Dominion customers and shareholders, and nuclear industry employees. Al Qaeda is known to have considered nuclear power plants as a target for an attack. Terrorist threats and heightened Threat Advisory Levels (Orange and Red level) may lead to severe restrictions on public access to Lake Anna, which could impact local businesses dependent on public use of the lake. This has already happened at over a dozen lakes with nuclear plants around the country. Adding additional reactors to the North Anna facility could also increase its attractiveness as a terrorist target, increasing the frequency and likelihood of lake closures.

Safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application also doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia or nationally, or the need for new generating capacity. Virginia currently has a surplus of electrical generating capacity, so excess power will likely be sold outside the state rather than being used in-state to lower prices. Local residents will be forced to live with the risks of the nuclear plant without getting the benefits.

The history of nuclear power demonstrates that constructing nuclear reactors is expensive, with final costs often running billions of dollars over budget - costs that are often passed on to ratepayers. The first 75 reactors constructed in the U.S. had a combined cost overrun of over \$100 billion. The average reactor ran 400% over budget and was over 4 years late in start up. The last reactor in the U.S. to be completed, the Watts Bar plant in Tennessee, was finally opened in 1996, 23 years after it was first proposed. It cost \$8 billion.

ERIOS-ADM-03
add. J. Cushing
(LJXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARWI)

SISP Review Complete
Template Adm. 01 1974

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

Nearly 3½ years after September 11th, 2001, legislation to improve security at nuclear plants has not been enacted, and security improvements by the nuclear industry have been shown to have significant gaps and flaws. Security guards are often ill-trained and ill-equipped. Mock assaults designed to test guards and keep them on their toes are often done in an unrealistic manner, with months of advanced warning, and with added security forces that are not normally present to defend against a real attack.

There is at this time no solution to the problem of nuclear waste, and constructing new reactors will only worsen that problem. The proposed Yucca Mountain repository in Nevada will not open until 2010 at the earliest, but even industry experts feel 2015 is a more realistic best-case scenario. That doesn't count the remaining scientific questions about the suitability of the site, and the half-dozen lawsuits currently pending – any of which could send the U.S. Department of Energy back to the drawing board. Even if the facility were to open as scheduled, it's not large enough to hold even the amount of waste expected to be generated by currently-operating plants. Waste from new plants will require a new repository. Meanwhile, all the highly-radioactive irradiated fuel from the plants will continue to be stored on-site.

Emergency plans for dealing with an accident or terrorist attack are inadequate, and rely on teachers, bus drivers, doctors, and other civilians to facilitate an evacuation, without taking into account the possibility of role abandonment. Studies of the Three Mile Island accident, which took place in 1979 in Pennsylvania, found that doctors and other key workers abandoned their posts up to 25 miles from the site to tend to their families or save themselves. In the case of a more severe accident, heroic actions would be required to successfully carry out an evacuation.

In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Yvonne Sorovacu
905 N. Laurel St.

1975

Richmond, VA 23221

1976

RDB Rec'd
3-9-05

From: <nancygathing@yahoo.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 9:26 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

1132

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly and will raise water temperatures harming game fish.

Additionally, safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia, or the need for new generating capacity.

Sincerely,

Nancy Gathing
3701 Tulane Ave
Madison, WI 53714-2952

ER105 - ADM.03
Add. J. Cushing
(Jxcg)

SISP Review Complete
Template-ADM-013 1977

A. Williamson (ARW)

RDB Rec'd
3-9-05

From: <vplumm@yahoo.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 8:58 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

1133

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Additionally, safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia, or the need for new generating capacity.

Sincerely,

Victoria Plummer
8401 Melrose Pl Fl 2
Los Angeles, CA 90069-5307

ERIS-ADM-03
Add J. Cushing (JXC9)
A. Williamson (ARW)

SISP Review Complete
Template ADM-013 1978

RDB Rec'd
3-9-05

From: <jpon4@comcast.net>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 8:55 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

1134

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly and will raise water temperatures harming game fish.

Additionally, safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia, or the need for new generating capacity.

Sincerely,

Joseph Ponisciak
30 Nottingham Dr
Willingboro, NJ 08046-1924

ER105-ADM-03
add J. Cushing (JXC9)
A. Williamson (ARWI)

SISP Review Complete
Template - ADM-013 1979

RDB Rec'd
3-9-05

From: <courter_matthewr@hotmail.com>
 To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
 Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 8:18 PM
 Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

1135

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly and will raise water temperatures harming game fish.

Additionally, safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia, or the need for new generating capacity.

Sincerely,

matthew r. courter
 10612 Dixon Dr S
 Seattle, WA 98178-2717

SISP Review Complete
 Template-ADM-013

1980

ER105-ADM-03
 add g. Cushing (JXCQ)
 A. Williamson (ARW)

RDB Rec'd
3-9-05

From: <lorib57@comcast.net>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 8:13 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

1136

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly and will raise water temperatures harming game fish.

Additionally, safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia, or the need for new generating capacity.

Sincerely,

Lori Burris
25 Lee Cir
Fort Oglethorpe, GA 30742-3830

ER105-ADM-03
add J. Cushing (JXC9)
A. Williamson (ARWI)

SISP Review Complete
Template: ADM-013

1981

RDB Rec'd
3-9-05

From: <annbrummer@yahoo.com>
 To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
 Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 8:06 PM
 Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

12-10-04
6-9 FR 71854

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

1137

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

In a time of increased terrorist threat, new nuclear power plants increase physical and economic risks to central Virginia residents, Dominion customers and shareholders, and nuclear industry employees. Al Qaeda is known to have considered nuclear power plants as a target for an attack. Terrorist threats and heightened Threat Advisory Levels (Orange and Red level) may lead to severe restrictions on public access to Lake Anna, which could impact local businesses dependent on public use of the lake. This has already happened at over a dozen lakes with nuclear plants around the country. Adding additional reactors to the North Anna facility could also increase its attractiveness as a terrorist target, increasing the frequency and likelihood of lake closures.

Safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application also doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia or nationally, or the need for new generating capacity. Virginia currently has a surplus of electrical generating capacity, so excess power will likely be sold outside the state rather than being used in-state to lower prices. Local residents will be forced to live with the risks of the nuclear plant without getting the benefits.

The history of nuclear power demonstrates that constructing nuclear reactors is expensive, with final costs often running billions of dollars over budget – costs that are often passed on to ratepayers. The first 75 reactors constructed in the U.S. had a combined cost overrun of over \$100 billion. The average reactor ran 400% over budget and was over 4 years late in start up. The last reactor in the U.S. to be completed, the Watts Bar plant in Tennessee, was finally opened in 1996, 23 years after it was first proposed. It cost \$8 billion.

SISP Review Compl
Template ADM (1982)ERMS-ADM-03
Cald:
G. Cushing (JX69)
A. Williamson
LARWD

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

Nearly 3½ years after September 11th, 2001, legislation to improve security at nuclear plants has not been enacted, and security improvements by the nuclear industry have been shown to have significant gaps and flaws. Security guards are often ill-trained and ill-equipped. Mock assaults designed to test guards and keep them on their toes are often done in an unrealistic manner, with months of advanced warning, and with added security forces that are not normally present to defend against a real attack.

There is at this time no solution to the problem of nuclear waste, and constructing new reactors will only worsen that problem. The proposed Yucca Mountain repository in Nevada will not open until 2010 at the earliest, but even industry experts feel 2015 is a more realistic best-case scenario. That doesn't count the remaining scientific questions about the suitability of the site, and the half-dozen lawsuits currently pending – any of which could send the U.S. Department of Energy back to the drawing board. Even if the facility were to open as scheduled, it's not large enough to hold even the amount of waste expected to be generated by currently-operating plants. Waste from new plants will require a new repository. Meanwhile, all the highly-radioactive irradiated fuel from the plants will continue to be stored on-site.

Emergency plans for dealing with an accident or terrorist attack are inadequate, and rely on teachers, bus drivers, doctors, and other civilians to facilitate an evacuation, without taking into account the possibility of role abandonment. Studies of the Three Mile Island accident, which took place in 1979 in Pennsylvania, found that doctors and other key workers abandoned their posts up to 25 miles from the site to tend to their families or save themselves. In the case of a more severe accident, heroic actions would be required to successfully carry out an evacuation.

In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

ann brummer
504 Glendale Drive

Richmond, VA 23229-7228

1984

RDB Rec'd
3-9-05

From: <iml@shasta.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 7:56 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

1138

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly and will raise water temperatures harming game fish.

Additionally, safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia, or the need for new generating capacity.

Sincerely,

Mark Kennedy
300 S A St
Mount Shasta, CA 96067-2606

SISP Review Complete
Template ADM-013

1985

ERIDS-ADM-03
add J Cushing (JYC9)
R. Williamson (ARW)

RDB Rec'd
3-9-04

From: <gliemdm@captainjack.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 7:44 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

1139

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly and will raise water temperatures harming game fish.

Additionally, safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia, or the need for new generating capacity.

Sincerely,

Deke gliem
1436 141st St
Dawson, IA 50066-8008

ER105-ADM-03
add J Cushing (JXC9)
A. Williamson (ARW)

SISP Review Complete 1986
Template-ADM-013

AJB Rec'd
3-9-05

From: <jeanablackwood@yahoo.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 7:42 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

1140

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly and will raise water temperatures harming game fish.

Additionally, safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia, or the need for new generating capacity. Nor is it considering the fact that the US still has no permanent solution to the problem of storing nuclear waste materials. I urge that every effort be made to save energy through comprehensive conservation plans for that region, and then the use of sustainable, clean power sources be pursued.

Sincerely,

Jean Blackwood
6031 County Road 105
Carthage, MO 64836-3379

ER105-ADM-03
A. Williamson (ARW)
A. J. Cushing (JXC9)

1987

SISP Review Complete
Template-ADM-013

RDB Rec'd
3-9-05

From: <skmbandgeek@yahoo.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 7:36 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly and will raise water temperatures harming game fish.

Additionally, safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia, or the need for new generating capacity.

Sincerely,

Amber Herdez
11345 Pinetrail Rd
Punta Gorda, FL 33955-1534

SISP Review Complete
Template-ADM-013

1988

ERIPS-ADM-03
add J. Cushing (JXC9)
A. Williamson (ARW)

RDB Rec'd
3-9-05

1142

From: <sunshine648@juno.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 6:50 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly and will raise water temperatures harming game fish.

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Sincerely,

Ruthann Roka
648 Circlewood Dr
Venice, FL 34293-7022

ERIPS-ADM-03

Col J. Cushing

(JXC9)

A. Williamson (ARWI)

SISP Review Complete
Template-ADM-013

1989

ROB Rec'd
3-9-05

From: <witchgman@paganworld.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 6:47 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

11173

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly and will raise water temperatures harming game fish.

Additionally, safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia, or the need for new generating capacity.

Sincerely,

Gordon early
156 Hanover Ln
Mountain Home, AR 72653-8923

SISP Review Complete
Template-Adm-013

1990

ERIOS-ADM-63
add J Cushing (JXC9)
J. Williamson (ARW)

RDB Rec'd
3-9-05

1144

From: <mim.k@excite.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 6:42 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Additionally, safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia, or the need for new generating capacity.

Sincerely,

miriam kurland
269 Wormwood Hill Rd
Mansfield Center, CT 06250-1033

SISP Review Complete
Template ADM-03

1991

ERIOS-ADM-03
Ed J. Cushing (JXC9)
Williamson (ARWD)

From: <krista.blackwood@sbcglobal.net>
 To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
 Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 6:37 PM
 Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

1145

RDB Rec'd
 3-9-05

12-10-04
 69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Additionally, safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia, or the need for new generating capacity.

Sincerely,

Krista Blackwood
 5930 Brookside Blvd
 Kansas City, MO 64113-1426

SISF Review Complete
 Template- ADM-013

ER105-ADM-03
 dd g. Cushing (JXC9)
 1992 J. Williamson (ARWI)

✓ ROB Rec'd
3-9-05

1146

From: <ssweeney@mail.colgate.edu>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 6:14 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly and will raise water temperatures harming game fish.

Additionally, safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia, or the need for new generating capacity.

Sincerely,

Shannon Sweeney
67 Baldwin St
West Haven, CT 06516-7205

SISP Review Complete
Template: ADM-013

ER105-ADM-03
Add Scushing (JXC9)

1993 A.Williamson (ARW)

RDB Rec'd
3-9-05

11/17

From: <steven_culp@comcast.net>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 5:52 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

Steven Culp
11100 S 800 W
Daleville, IN 47334-9711

SISP Review Complete
Template - ADM-013

1994

ER105-ADM-03
Add J Cushing (JXC9)
A. Williamson (ARWI)

RDB Rec'd
3-9-05

From: "Gracyalny.Eric" <Eric.Gracyalny@SunTrust.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 5:45 PM
Subject: Dominion Generation Early Site Permit Public Comment

NRC,

I attended the meeting for public comment on the draft Environmental Impact Statement on February 17, 2005 in Mineral, Virginia pertaining to the application submitted by Dominion for an Early Site Permit for new nuclear power stations at its North Anna site. I did not provide a comment at that time because I felt my feelings on the subject would be addressed and also, I did not feel fully qualified to speak at that time because I did not know all the issues. And although I still believe those feelings are genuine, I feel compelled to express my opinions in an official capacity. Even though my opinions do not necessarily reflect anything you haven't heard, if quantity matters, I'll add to the heap.

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First and foremost, I felt the NRC staff present did an excellent job presenting the reason for being there that evening and for summarizing its findings of the draft EIS. I felt the staff were well composed, professional and did not indicate a bias one way or the other to the comments offered. I felt that the public present were grateful for the opportunity to speak their minds on this important topic.

There are two comments I have for future sessions of this nature. One would be to address the issue of repetitive comments. I would recommend that in the future to make an announcement beforehand that if, when a member of the public's name has been selected to comment, that if their views have already been expressed, then they should briefly indicate what those were and to provide a full written comment after the meeting, or at a later date.

This would provide more time for a greater number of issues and would have been particularly beneficial at this meeting where probably 90% of the comments didn't actually pertain to issues raised in the draft EIS, but instead boiled down to a debate for or against nuclear power in principle. I am sorry that you did not have more constructive comments pertaining to the subject at hand.

My second comment pertains to the filtering I perceived by the moderator in selecting who would get to speak at the meeting. If that filtering was in search of other affiliations so that a diversity of opinions could be expressed at the meeting, I understand and accept that. However, I also did feel that certain members of the public were given a special consideration to speak over others, even though they did not state anything that wasn't previously presented. This to me seemed unfair and disrespectful. What right do these people have over others in the audience to speak? Please address this issue in future meetings.

What I found most interesting about legitimate comments pertaining to the EIS during the proceedings was the impact a new nuclear power plant (or any power plant for that matter), would have upon Lake Anna itself. I found this funny because Lake Anna would not even be there if it were not for the two existing nuclear reactors at the North Anna Power Station and was opposed to in the first place for its environmental

ERIDS.ADM-03
add - J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson (ARWI)

SISP Review Complete
Template - ADM-013

1995

impact upon the region. And now, 30 years later, people use the impact on the lake as a reason for not approving further development. The irony is overwhelming and clearly indicates that people are too often focused upon the negative impacts of something and not the positives.

But that humorous historical note aside, a legitimate issue that was raised a number of times at the meeting pertained to the new plants impact on Lake Anna itself, particularly water temperature and lake level. I understand that in the application it was stated that the first of these new plants would use once through cooling and that the second would use a dry cooling tower. I understand why Dominion would not like to pursue a cooling tower for the first unit given the extra capital and maintenance costs, as well as decreased efficiency.

However, I was wondering... Has an analysis been performed to consider the difference in impact if both of the potential plants utilized dry cooling towers? Is there a non-trivial difference in the impact on the lake between these two scenarios? Even if the difference is not significant, it may still be recommended to Dominion to pursue dry cooling towers for both reactors in order to appease public concern.

I agree with your conclusions pertaining to the impact upon the striped-bass in the lake. This is a stocked fish that cannot currently procreate in Lake Anna (or any inland lake). If it is discovered that there is an impact upon their population, more may be stocked. Currently, approximately 200,000 fish are stocked in the lake each year; however, in the past that number has at times been almost 700,000 in one year so there is definite wiggle room in that area. And if there is still an impact after that, recreational fishermen still have several species of fish to choose from that won't be impacted by the change in water temperature. The recreational fishing industry on the lake will only be minimally impacted, if at all.

This concludes my comments that pertain specifically to the draft EIS. I wish, however, to elaborate more on my support for nuclear electricity generation in general.

Who am I? I am an environmentalist. I don't drive an SUV and my next car will be a hybrid. In the summer, I ride my bike to work. I have energy efficient appliances throughout my house and energy efficient lighting to boot. Just this last summer I insulated the crawlspace.

I recycle everything I can. When given a choice to buy a product that is recyclable and one that isn't, I'll choose the former. When given a choice to buy a product made from recycled materials and one that isn't, I'll buy the former.

And although I don't think it possible to prove to the world that global warming is occurring or will occur, I say who cares? If given a choice to be a clean person or a dirty person, I choose to be a clean one. We have the technology, now, to significantly reduce the amount of airborne emissions from electricity generation and I think we should do everything in our power to do so.

To this end, I am in favor of using solar and wind generation to maximum potential. However, much like hydroelectricity in the past, the number

of economically and environmentally feasible locations is limited. And, as one member of the audience pointed out, these sorts of energy sources cannot be guaranteed to be available 100% of the time and are thus unreliable. And although it may seem incredible to say that solar and wind are unenvironmental, it is not inaccurate to say that these technologies require significant land area and opposition to their visual pollution has already arisen. No energy generation technology is perfect, and none ever will be.

I am clearly in favor of conservation. I wish others in this country would follow my example. However, is it realistic to expect that a nation that craves gas guzzling SUVs and eats so much and exercises so little as to be named one of the most obese in the world is a nation that is looking to restrain itself? I don't think so.

Another reason conservation is often bypassed by the typical consumer is cost. I paid more for my efficient appliances and lighting. Unfortunately not all in this country can afford that luxury. We may criticize large corporations for cutting corners and focusing on the bottom line. But are people any different? We may all oppose Wal-Mart due to its impact on the community, but they certainly do bring in the business after they open, don't they?

All these things put together should clearly indicate to any rational person that renewable energy sources and conservation practices alone cannot provide all the energy this nation requires. Neither now, nor in the future. I suppose we could import the rest of the electricity we need, but look how importing oil has impacted foreign policy. Do we really want to continue down that path?

Therefore, when considering all the other options that are available at present, I am in favor of nuclear energy to supply the remainder. It does not pollute the atmosphere, it is economically attractive, it has a proven track record of safety and efficiency and it can provide electricity in the ways renewable sources and conservation cannot.

Coal, gas, oil, and biomass all eject pollutants into the atmosphere for all to breath. Every particulate of waste that these energy sources have ever created is out there and in many cases, never will be retrieved. True, trees and plants will clean some of these pollutants from the atmosphere, but proving how much and how fast is next to impossible I prefer an energy source that makes solid waste that is easily identifiable, quantifiable, and retrievable. And that energy source is nuclear.

That is my conclusion. Others may disagree, and that is their right. I only hope that they come to their own conclusions based upon fact and peer-reviewed research and not solely by what anti-nuclear or pro-nuclear activists claim. Accept nothing at face value and question everything you are told is my advice for anyone who wants to draw an unbiased opinion on this very important subject.

Sincerely,
Eric Gracyalny
.....

The information transmitted is intended solely

for the individual or entity to which it is addressed and may contain confidential and/or privileged material. Any review, retransmission, dissemination or other use of or taking action in reliance upon this information by persons or entities other than the intended recipient is prohibited. If you have received this email in error please contact the sender and delete the material from any computer. [ST:A234]
.....

RDB Rec'd
3-9-05

From: "Delbert Horn" <delbert.horn@verizon.net>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 5:40 PM
Subject: Written Comments on North Anna Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Written Comments on North Anna Draft Environmental Impact Statement

I support the North Anna Early Site Permit as an important step in ensuring energy diversity for Virginia, as well as paving the way for the next generation of safe, environmentally friendly nuclear power for the United States.

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

1149

What troubles me is that the NRC is even allowing the Striped Bass contention. Simply put:

1. Dominion built and sized Lake Anna as a waste heat treatment facility for four nuclear units.
2. In 1973, the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries decided to bring Striped Bass to Lake Anna. This decision had long-term implications for the state, since the river and streams that feed Lake Anna are not deep enough, long enough, and fast enough for spawning runs. Without spawning runs, a self-sustaining Striped Bass population is not possible in Lake Anna.1
3. Dominion cancelled Units 3 and 4 after the Three Mile Island accident, and returned the construction sites to green field status.
4. The Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries (VDGIF) must stock 100,000 – 200,000 Striped Bass annually to support a "put, grow, and take" strategy.2
5. The striped bass, a non-native species introduced into Lake Anna for recreational fishing, is one of the most thermally-sensitive fish species in Lake Anna, and perhaps the species most vulnerable to thermal stress. Based on its thermal preferences and tolerances, the striped bass would be classified as a cool-water species.3
6. VDGIF manages the fisheries of the North Anna Reservoir, "...with particular emphasis on providing quality largemouth and striped bass fisheries within the capacity of available habitat"4
7. The VDGIF is experimenting with stocking rates of about 12 fish per ha (5 fish/acre) to determine if the striped bass population is significantly affected.5
8. Experience has also shown that even extreme circumstances (e.g., an extended drought) do not eliminate striped bass habitat in the upper lake and mid-lake areas. No striped bass die-offs have been observed in any portion of Lake Anna. Striped bass restricted to a narrow layer of water around the thermocline or to thermal refuges may not be able to move freely and feed normally; thus they may be forced to live on stored energy reserves. As a consequence, they may lose weight or show a decline in condition. This phenomenon has been observed at a number of southeastern reservoirs where striped bass experience a late-summer habitat "squeeze." When surface waters cool in September and October, striped bass are able to move freely in the water column again and resume normal feeding. Weight gain and an improvement in their condition generally follow.6

By admitting the striped bass contention, the NRC is allowing the comfort of fish in the state's "striped bass experiment" to take priority over Dominion's plans to use Lake Anna in the manner for which it was originally built.

SISP Review Complete
Template-ADM-013 1999

ERIDS-ADM-03
add J. Cushing
(LSX9)

A. Williamson
(ARW)

The future of nuclear power in the US energy mix and the resultant reductions in greenhouse gas production is far more important than the comfort of non-native striped bass in Lake Anna.

1. Draft Environmental Impact Statement for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the North Anna ESP Site, page 2-36
2. Ibid, page 2-38
3. Ibid, page 5-29
4. Ibid, page 2-37
5. Ibid, page 2-38
6. Ibid, page 5-30

Delbert Horn
Goochland County

RDB Rec'd
3-9-05

1150

From: <onejorgy@aol.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 5:35 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

James H Jorgensen
1121 Top-O-Hollow Road
Ames, IA 50010-4140

SISP Review Completion
Template-ADM-0

2001

ERIS-ADM-03
add J. Cushing (JXC9)
A. Williamson (ARW)

ADB Rec'd
3-9-05

From: David Brown <dbrown3@cstone.net>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 5:31 PM
Subject: early site permit

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing to express my strong opposition to allowing another reactor at North Anna. Lake Anna a valuable area recreational facility - fishing, especially - and I am worried that the use of water would adversely affect the fish and other wildlife, disrupt the ecosystem, and impact the use of the lake recreationally. I am also worried about the increased terrorist risk, and the lack of a plan for spent reactor fuel.

12-10-05
69 FR 71854

1131

Please oppose this reactor permit.

Thank you for considering my views on this important matter.

Sincerely,

David E. Brown
1534 Rugby Avenue
Charlottesville, VA 22903

SISP Review Complete
Template: Adm-013

2002

ER105-Adm-03
add J. Cushman (JXC9)
A. Williamson (ARWD)

RDB Rec'd
3.9.05

1152

From: <fmayer@megalink.net>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 5:24 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

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Sincerely,

France Perlman
PO Box 293
West Paris, ME 04289-0293

SISP Review Complete
Template: ADM.013

2003

ER105-ADM-03
Add'l. Custing (JXC9)
A. Williamson (ARW)

RDB Rec'd
3-9-05

1153

From: <sharedol@aol.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 5:20 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

Sharon Wright
1921 Sherry Ln Apt 85
Santa Ana, CA 92705-7621

SISP Review Complete
Template: ADM-013

2004

ERIDS-ADM-03
add J. Cushing (JXC9)
A. Williamson (ARW)

ADB Reid
3.9.05

From: "Paul Gunter" <pgunter@nirs.org>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 4:28 PM
Subject: NIRS comments

Attached please find NIRS comments for the DEIS for North Anna Early Site Permit.

Paul Gunter, Director
Reactor Watchdog Project
Nuclear Information and Resource Service
1424 16th Street NW Suite 404
Washington, DC 20036
Tel. 202 328 0002

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

1154

SISP Review Complete
Template-ADM-013 2005

ERIOS-ADM-03
add J. Cushing (JYC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW)

Nuclear Information Resource Service

1424 16th St. NW Suite 404

Washington, DC 20036

Tel 202 328 0002 <http://www.nirs.org>

**Office of the Secretary
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555
Attention: Rules and Adjudications**

Comments of Nuclear Information and Resource Service U.S. NRC Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the North Anna Early Site Permit

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission's (NRC) Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the expansion of North Anna nuclear power station has trivialized the known and potentially harmful environmental impacts of nuclear waste generation for both high-level radioactive waste (primarily irradiated fuel) and so-called "low-level" radioactive waste from additional power reactors constructed and operated on Lake Anna.

The report states at Section 6.1.1.6 Radioactive Wastes:

For low-level waste disposal in land burial facilities, the Commission states there will be no significant radioactive releases to the environment. For the high-level and transuranic wastes, the Commission states that these are to be buried in a repository, such as the volcanic and seismically active Yucca Mountain in Nevada, where staff states that "no release to the environment is expected."

It is worth noting in this section of the EIS staff admission that "it has been assumed that all of the gaseous and volatile radionuclides contained in the spent fuel are released to the atmosphere before the disposal of the waste."

It is relevant to this EIS to understand that the off gassing of the radioactive waste occurs to this community's air and water before so-called "disposal." The noble gases of radioactive xenon and krypton with half lives of minutes and hours decay into radioactive fallout of strontium and cesium particulate with half lives on the order of decades and millions of years. It is the surrounding community that is the cumulative "disposal" grounds for these radioactive isotopes. More reactors means more long lived radioactivity deposited onto the land and into the water, where it biomagnifies eventually to humans. Yet this human health concern is casually dismissed by NRC and industry.

The draft EIS further states that for high-level waste and the irradiated fuel disposal, "there is some uncertainty with respect to regulatory limits for offsite releases of radioactive nuclides for the current candidate repository site. However promulgation of the affected provisions of the Commission's regulations, we assumed that limits are developed along the lines of the 1995 National Academy of

Sciences report 'Technical Bases for Yucca Mountain Standards' and in accordance with the Commission's Waste Confidence Decision 10 CFR 51.23, a repository can and likely will be developed at some site which will comply with such limits..." Staff goes on to say that despite this uncertainty they are able to conclude that the impacts to this community and communities into the distant future are "acceptable" and "small."

This might look good on paper to some, but unfortunately it is not based in reality.

The EIS fails to quantify the "uncertainty" which continues to plague the nuclear waste question since the first cupful was generated over a half century ago. "Maybe" can not be considered "small" or "acceptable" when talking about the permanent contamination of our air, land, water and gene pool.

Please quantify the identified uncertainty in the DEIS.

NRC's dismissive treatment in the EIS of the absence of disposal capacity for so-called "low-level" radioactive contamination issues is even more egregious.

In addition to the highly radioactive irradiated fuel, there is a steady stream of radioactive liquids, solids, gasses, sludges emitting from reactors that remain radioactively and biologically hazardous for hundreds, thousands, literally millions of year.

When the uranium atoms split they form lighter radioactive elements (fission products) like cesium, strontium, iodine and many others. When the uraniums absorb neutrons they form heavier radioactive elements (called transuranics) like plutonium, neptunium and others. These neutrons hit metals or other non-radioactive materials forming radioactive elements within (activation products). All of these are now "low-level" radioactive wastes.

As NRC has acknowledged these same radionuclides are routinely released from nuclear power reactors into the surrounding environment. Others are captured in filters, sludges, resins, evaporator bottoms that can give a lethal dose of radiation in just 20 minutes, yet still categorized as "low-level."

Isn't it peculiar that as long as these poisons stay in the fuel rods they are considered "high level" radioactive waste. But when they leak out of the fuel rods (a common occurrence) into the water that circulates throughout the reactor, when they are filtered from that water, when they get into the pores of the concrete base mat and containment dome, when they concentrate in pipes, they are suddenly called "low-level" radioactive waste. The same plutonium contamination that is "high level" in the fuel rod is dubbed "low-level" when it leaks out. And federal regulations allow for burial of this waste in unlined ditches with only 100 years of institutional control. All of the six US burial sites for so-called "low-level" radioactive wastes have leaked and four are closed. There is no way to permanently isolate so-called "low-level" radioactive waste from the environment.

Contrary to NRC's assertions, "low-level" is NOT low-risk in terms of environmental damage and the public's health and safety.

Right now, this so-called "low level" radioactive waste from the North Anna reactors is being shipped to South Carolina and Utah and dumped in soil trenches. Some is stored on site but the waste is generally shipped to Barnwell, SC or Envirocare, UT for disposal. The Lake Anna community should be aware that Utah citizens are fighting the expansion of that dump there which takes a portion of the nuclear waste generated by nuclear power. NRC is aware that the dump at Barnwell, South Carolina, is closing to waste from outside of (the Atlantic Compact) South Carolina, New Jersey and Connecticut in 2008. The only other dump in the country that is still open for this kind of waste is at Hanford, Washington and it only takes waste from the Northwest and Rocky Mountain compact states.

How are environmental concerns and consequences created by Virginia's potentially orphaned radioactive waste stockpiles being casually dismissed? These issues are conspicuously missing from the North Anna EIS. Please provide the analysis on how the so-called "low level" radioactive waste will be responsibly managed for new reactors in the absence of a low level radioactive waste facility

The reality is that *there is no where to dispose of the hottest* of the so-called "low-level" radioactive that would be generated by a new nuclear power reactor in Virginia. There is no plan for the disposal of the waste from routine operations and eventual decommissioning of the proposed reactor. What this means is that some community somewhere will be asked and maybe forced to take this dangerous and long lasting waste. It means it could remain here...in fact decommissioning experience at reactors around the country reveals that radioactivity will remain at the sites long after the reactors are shuttered and the operating company has left town with its liability. A new reactor will further contaminate this area. How much is cleaned up depends on the political clout of the community and a place to send the radioactive contamination.

Equally as startling is the move by the nuclear industry, NRC, EPA and other federal agencies to *deregulate* radioactive contaminated materials—that is to pretend it is not radioactive at all and dump it in regular landfills, hazardous (not radioactive-licensed) landfills, incinerate it with regular trash, and worse yet redefine it as a retrievable resource to be recycled into everyday consumer goods.

A new reactor means more radioactive waste with NO proposed permanent disposal site after 2008 for Virginia's so-called "low-level" radioactive garbage.

It means that the proposed reactor has no legal or scientifically accepted place to send the "high-level" radioactive waste it would generate that is in excess to the timeless poison already here with a doubtful future.

It means the search for new sacrificial zones and the prospect of the Lake Anna site itself becoming a de facto permanent radioactive waste dump.

It means more nuclear waste that will be dumped, incinerated or potentially recycled into consumer goods.

These are not "acceptable" or "small" consequences and it is irresponsible of NRC to allow this new source of radioactive waste generation and contamination to be sited, constructed or operated.

Sincerely,

**Paul Gunter, Director
Reactor Watchdog Project
Nuclear Information and Resource Service**

RDB Rec'd
3.9.05

From: <uf61@hotmail.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 4:26 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

Margaret O'Keefe
305 Northern Blvd
Saint James, NY 11780-1715

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

1155

SISP Review complete

Template-ADM-01: 2010

ER105-ADM-03
add J. Cushing (JXC9)
A. Williamson (ARW)

RDB Rec'd
3-9-05

1156

From: <lberinger@hotmail.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 4:15 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

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Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Additionally, safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia, or the need for new generating capacity.

Sincerely,

Laurie Beringer
22455 Lake Rd.
Rocky River, OH 44116

ERIDS-ADM-03
add J. Lushington (JXL9)
A. Williamson (A RWI)

SISP Review Complete
Template: ADM-013

2011

RDB Rec'd
3-9-05

From: "Dan Holmes" <dholmes@pecva.org>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 4:06 PM
Subject: Comments on North Anna Draft EIS NUREG-1811

Attention NRC Staff:

The attached Word document contains the comments of the Piedmont Environmental Council on the Draft EIS (NUREG-1811) for the North Anna Early Site Permit. I have also pasted the text below my signature to ensure the comments are received. Please confirm receipt of these comments.

Thanks,
Daniel R. Holmes
Special Projects Coordinator
Piedmont Environmental Council
(540) 672-0141
dholmes@pecva.org

12/16/04
69 FR 71854

1157

Comments to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Early Site Permit - North Anna ESP Site

Submitted by: The Piedmont Environmental Council
March 1, 2005

On behalf of the Piedmont Environmental Council and its members, we submit the following comments with regard to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed additional reactors at the North Anna site. The location of two additional reactors raises many concerns that are not adequately addressed by the EIS, and some that are not addressed at all... We ask that these comments be considered in addition to those made at the first public hearing on the Early Site Permit in December of 2003.

The Piedmont Environmental Council (PEC) continues to believe this permit is not in the interest of the public and is unnecessary given the lack of need for additional electric power generation in the Commonwealth. Numerous concerns have been raised by PEC and others over the lack of or inadequate plans for storage, transportation and disposal of nuclear waste, existing contaminants in the lake (PCB's), and the ability to run the additional reactors without creating a conflict with planned future use of the region's water resources. Although the Draft EIS fails to adequately address all of these concerns, PEC has focused its comments to those issues surrounding the expected water use of unit three and four and the existing and future water demands in the surrounding area.

Section 2.6.2.1 of the draft EIS, entitled Surface Water Use, speaks of limited project development in Orange, Spotsylvania and Louisa counties. The text indicates that due to the use of policies promoting storm-water management practices that limit the impact of impervious surfaces, upstream land use changes are not expected to appreciably alter the patterns of inflow into Lake Anna. PEC is alarmed by these underlying assumptions, given the fact that Spotsylvania County is listed in the top 100 fastest growing

ERIDS-ADM-03

add J. Cushing
(JXC9)

SISP Review Comp
Template ADM-01. 2012

A. Williamson (ARWI)

counties with an annual growth rate of 19 percent. Furthermore, Spotsylvania County recently passed a resolution against the additional reactors, citing issues of future water supply. Although Orange and Louisa counties are not on the list of top 100 fastest growing communities, development in these areas will be directly influenced by growth patterns in the neighboring counties of Culpeper, Stafford, and Fluvanna, which are on the list. At least one of these counties is relying on the North Anna River to meet a portion of its future water demands. All of this projected growth and associated future water supply demand from the North Anna River, especially in the four downstream counties, makes the accuracy of the EIS tremendously critical. Insufficient consideration of the full potential of future water supply demands poses a direct conflict during periods of drought, which are inevitable and have the potential to be severe. During these periods, the problem will be further compounded by the minimum release of 20 cubic feet per second from the Lake Anna dam.

We are pleased to learn that Dominion has proposed dry cooling for unit four, but question why this method of cooling was not extended to unit three. The increased loss from the "once through" cooling process raises the period of minimum release from the dam of 20 cfs from 5.8 percent to 11.8 percent and the amount of time of lower lake levels (those below 248 feet above sea level or less) from 5.2 percent to 11.6 percent not only affects recreational use but also future water demands. Furthermore, according to the findings of staff, severe drought periods could have a temporarily moderate impact. In its current form, the draft EIS states that due to the temporary nature of drought conditions, no mitigation is suggested. PEC strongly believes that the EIS must expansively define "moderate" in this case, and explain why no mitigation is an option.

PEC contends that the data being used to determine the precipitation rates and inflows into the lake is insufficient and therefore cannot accurately depict the impact of two additional reactors at the Lake Anna site. The precipitation data is from Richmond (35-40 miles away) and that due to a limited record of tributary flow measurements the inflow data is from tributaries that do not feed, either directly or indirectly into the lake. The Richmond data shows average yearly precipitation levels exceed that of evaporation rates. However, monthly estimates show deficits from June through September by as much as twenty percent. Even in normal years, deficits will appear during periods of recreational use and those months where water demands are often at their highest levels.

On the issue of inflow, does it make sense to review stream flow records from June of 2000 through April of 2003 as the basis for a worst case scenario? The Draft EIS clearly states that the period of extreme drought was experienced from October 2001 through December 2002 resulting in the lowest estimated inflows in Lake Anna's very short history. By extending the period of review on either side of the documented extreme drought period, the possibility of underestimating the impact is increased dramatically. Also, how can we accurately estimate total inflow when (according to the draft EIS) there is no way to estimate the total inflow from the tributaries that directly flow into the lake?

These comments have focused on the impact to regional water supply, however, it is clear that many other problems have not been dealt with in the EIS. For example, the Early Site Permit is supposed to determine the feasibility of the two additional reactors. But issues like specific radioactive waste

management systems and long-term waste storage plans have not been addressed. We would think this a necessary part of any nuclear power plants feasibility study. Also, under section 1.3 Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action, there is no discussion of the need of his facility. It is interesting to note that Virginia has had over 10,000 megawatts permitted since 1999 under a deregulated energy market. Most of these are already under construction or in operation. This additional generation has gone far and above any future need for the Commonwealth thereby making this additional generation unnecessary. The risks to public safety and welfare by adding units three and four must be weighed against the benefits. But with no need for the proposed generation, where is the benefit to citizens of the Commonwealth.

We would recommend that the two additional reactors at this site are inappropriate for a multitude of reasons. We would ask that due to the numerous concerns mentioned in our previous comments and those outlined in this submission, that the Early Site Permit for this facility be denied. However, if you see fit to grant this permit, we would suggest the following recommendations would be needed in order to ensure this facility does not threaten the regions water supply.

- 1) Require dry cooling at both proposed units - The increase in water use from the once through cooling of Unit three threatens existing and future uses of the lake and the North Anna River. The loss of efficiency by using dry cooling for both additional units would be offset by water availability for lake and downstream users and fishery maintenance.
- 2) Require intakes at all units remain at 244 feet - We question the wisdom to allow Unit three to have an intake at 242 feet above sea level when Units one and two have been regulated to 244 feet. Even at 244 feet, the problems experienced during the drought indicate that a lower intake level could further compound the problem.

Sincerely,

Daniel R. Holmes
Piedmont Environmental Council
PO Box 266 Orange, Virginia 22960
dholmes@pecva.org

**Comments to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Early Site Permit – North Anna ESP Site**

**Submitted by: The Piedmont Environmental Council
March 1, 2005**

On behalf of the Piedmont Environmental Council and its members, we submit the following comments with regard to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed additional reactors at the North Anna site. The location of two additional reactors raises many concerns that are not adequately addressed by the EIS, and some that are not addressed at all... We ask that these comments be considered in addition to those made at the first public hearing on the Early Site Permit in December of 2003.

The Piedmont Environmental Council (PEC) continues to believe this permit is not in the interest of the public and is unnecessary given the lack of need for additional electric power generation in the Commonwealth. Numerous concerns have been raised by PEC and others over the lack of or inadequate plans for storage, transportation and disposal of nuclear waste, existing contaminants in the lake (PCB's), and the ability to run the additional reactors without creating a conflict with planned future use of the region's water resources. Although the Draft EIS fails to adequately address all of these concerns, PEC has focused its comments to those issues surrounding the expected water use of unit three and four and the existing and future water demands in the surrounding area.

Section 2.6.2.1 of the draft EIS, entitled Surface Water Use, speaks of limited project development in Orange, Spotsylvania and Louisa counties. The text indicates that due to the use of policies promoting storm-water management practices that limit the impact of impervious surfaces, upstream land use changes are not expected to appreciably alter the patterns of inflow into Lake Anna. PEC is alarmed by these underlying assumptions, given the fact that Spotsylvania County is listed in the top 100 fastest growing counties with an annual growth rate of 19 percent. Furthermore, Spotsylvania County recently passed a resolution against the additional reactors, citing issues of future water supply. Although Orange and Louisa counties are not on the list of top 100 fastest growing communities, development in these areas will be directly influenced by growth patterns in the neighboring counties of Culpeper, Stafford, and Fluvanna, which are on the list. At least one of these counties is relying on the North Anna River to meet a portion of its future water demands. All of this projected growth and associated future water supply demand from the North Anna River, especially in the four downstream counties, makes the accuracy of the EIS tremendously critical. Insufficient consideration of the full potential of future water supply demands poses a direct conflict during periods of drought, which are inevitable and have the potential to be severe. During these periods, the problem will be further compounded by the minimum release of 20 cubic feet per second from the Lake Anna dam.

We are pleased to learn that Dominion has proposed dry cooling for unit four, but question why this method of cooling was not extended to unit three. The increased loss from the "once through" cooling process raises the period of minimum release from the

dam of 20 cfs from 5.8 percent to 11.8 percent and the amount of time of lower lake levels (those below 248 feet above sea level or less) from 5.2 percent to 11.6 percent not only affects recreational use but also future water demands. Furthermore, according to the findings of staff, severe drought periods could have a temporarily moderate impact. In its current form, the draft EIS states that due to the temporary nature of drought conditions, no mitigation is suggested. PEC strongly believes that the EIS must expansively define "moderate" in this case, and explain why no mitigation is an option.

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These comments have focused on the impact to regional water supply, however, it is clear that many other problems have not been dealt with in the EIS. For example, the Early Site Permit is supposed to determine the feasibility of the two additional reactors. But issues like specific radioactive waste management systems and long-term waste storage plans have not been addressed. We would think this a necessary part of any nuclear power plants feasibility study. Also, under section 1.3 Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action, there is no discussion of the need of this facility. It is interesting to note that Virginia has had over 10,000 megawatts permitted since 1999 under a deregulated energy market. Most of these are already under construction or in operation. This additional generation has gone far and above any future need for the Commonwealth thereby making this additional generation unnecessary. The risks to public safety and welfare by adding units three and four must be weighed against the benefits. But with no need for the proposed generation, where is the benefit to citizens of the Commonwealth.

We would recommend that the two additional reactors at this site are inappropriate for a multitude of reasons. We would ask that due to the numerous concerns mentioned in our previous comments and those outlined in this submission, that the Early Site Permit for this facility be denied. However, if you see fit to grant this permit, we would suggest the

following recommendations would be needed in order to ensure this facility does not threaten the regions water supply.

- 1) **Require dry cooling at both proposed units -** The increase in water use from the once through cooling of Unit three threatens existing and future uses of the lake and the North Anna River. The loss of efficiency by using dry cooling for both additional units would be offset by water availability for lake and downstream users and fishery maintenance.
- 2) **Require intakes at all units remain at 244 feet -** We question the wisdom to allow Unit three to have an intake at 242 feet above sea level when Units one and two have been regulated to 244 feet. Even at 244 feet, the problems experienced during the drought indicate that a lower intake level could further compound the problem.

Sincerely,

Daniel R. Holmes
Piedmont Environmental Council
PO Box 266 Orange, Virginia 22960
dholmes@pecva.org

RDB Rec'd
3-9-05

From: Robert May <may@jlab.org>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 3:46 PM
Subject: Comments

To Whom it may concern,

The construction of one or more additional nuclear generating facilities at the current site of the North Anna Power Station makes sense from an economic and environmental point of view. As a member of the public who is concerned about the effect of fossil fuels on our environment, I fully endorse and encourage approval of Dominion's plans for construction and licensing.

Robert T. May
Safety Officer, Accelerator Division
Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility

The contents of this message are the opinion of the author and do not, in any way, reflect the opinion of Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility, the Department of Energy, or any related organizations.

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

1158

ERIOS-ADM-03
add

J Cushing (JXC9)

A. Williamson (ARWD)

SISP Review Complete
Template-ADM-013

2018

7159

RDB Rec'd
3-9-05

From: <judy@word-works.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 3:45 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly and will raise water temperatures harming game fish.

Additionally, safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia, or the need for new generating capacity.

Sincerely,

Judy Woods
3216 Washington St
Greenville, TX 75401-4032

ERIS-ADM-03
add
J. Cushing (JXC9)

SISP Review Complete
Template ADM-03

2019 J. Williamson (ARWD)

1160

RDB Rec'd
3-9-05

From: <tliot@hotmail.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 3:28 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly and will raise water temperatures harming game fish.

Additionally, safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia, or the need for new generating capacity.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Anne Halizak
1840 Winona Blvd
Apt. #203
Los Angeles, CA 90027-3829

ERIOS-ADM-03

add

J. Cushing (JXC9)

G. Williamson (ARWI)

2020

SISP Review Complete
Template ADM-013

RDB Rec'd
3-9-05

1161

From: <g1rouse@hotmail.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 3:55 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly and will raise water temperatures harming game fish.

Additionally, safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia, or the need for new generating capacity.

Sincerely,

Gregory Rouse
2442 NW Market St # 512
Seattle, WA 98107-4137

ERIS-ADM-03

add
J. Cushing (JXC9)

A. Williams (ARW)

SISP Review Complete
Template-ADM-013

2021

RPB Rec'd
3-9-05

From: <diannehinch@taylorrentalva.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 3:22 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

1162

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

In a time of increased terrorist threat, new nuclear power plants increase physical and economic risks to central Virginia residents, Dominion customers and shareholders, and nuclear industry employees. Al Qaeda is known to have considered nuclear power plants as a target for an attack. Terrorist threats and heightened Threat Advisory Levels (Orange and Red level) may lead to severe restrictions on public access to Lake Anna, which could impact local businesses dependent on public use of the lake. This has already happened at over a dozen lakes with nuclear plants around the country. Adding additional reactors to the North Anna facility could also increase its attractiveness as a terrorist target, increasing the frequency and likelihood of lake closures.

Safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application also doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia or nationally, or the need for new generating capacity. Virginia currently has a surplus of electrical generating capacity, so excess power will likely be sold outside the state rather than being used in-state to lower prices. Local residents will be forced to live with the risks of the nuclear plant without getting the benefits.

The history of nuclear power demonstrates that constructing nuclear reactors is expensive, with final costs often running billions of dollars over budget - costs that are often passed on to ratepayers. The first 75 reactors constructed in the U.S. had a combined cost overrun of over \$10.3 billion. The average reactor ran 400% over budget and was over 4 years late in start up. The last reactor in the U.S. to be completed, the Watts Bar plant in Tennessee, was finally opened in 1996, 23 years after it was first proposed. It cost \$8 billion.

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ERIDS ADM-03
add

J. Cushing (JRC9)
A. Williamson (ARW)

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

Nearly 3½ years after September 11th, 2001, legislation to improve security at nuclear plants has not been enacted, and security improvements by the nuclear industry have been shown to have significant gaps and flaws. Security guards are often ill-trained and ill-equipped. Mock assaults designed to test guards and keep them on their toes are often done in an unrealistic manner, with months of advanced warning, and with added security forces that are not normally present to defend against a real attack.

There is at this time no solution to the problem of nuclear waste, and constructing new reactors will only worsen that problem. The proposed Yucca Mountain repository in Nevada will not open until 2010 at the earliest, but even industry experts feel 2015 is a more realistic best-case scenario. That doesn't count the remaining scientific questions about the suitability of the site, and the half-dozen lawsuits currently pending – any of which could send the U.S. Department of Energy back to the drawing board. Even if the facility were to open as scheduled, it's not large enough to hold even the amount of waste expected to be generated by currently-operating plants. Waste from new plants will require a new repository. Meanwhile, all the highly-radioactive irradiated fuel from the plants will continue to be stored on-site.

Emergency plans for dealing with an accident or terrorist attack are inadequate, and rely on teachers, bus drivers, doctors, and other civilians to facilitate an evacuation, without taking into account the possibility of role abandonment. Studies of the Three Mile Island accident, which took place in 1979 in Pennsylvania, found that doctors and other key workers abandoned their posts up to 25 miles from the site to tend to their families or save themselves. In the case of a more severe accident, heroic actions would be required to successfully carry out an evacuation.

In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Dianne Hinch
152 S. Budding Ave #201

2023

Va Beach, VA 23452

2024

RDB Rec'd
3-9-05

From: Louis Zeller <BREDL@skybest.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 3:20 PM
Subject: Addendum to BREDL comments on Draft EIS for North Anna ESP, Docket 52-008, NUREG-1811

BLUE RIDGE ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE LEAGUE

www.BREDL.org - PO Box 88 Glendale Springs, North Carolina 28629 - Phone (336) 982-2691 - Fax (336) 982-2954 - BREDL@skybest.com

March 1, 2005

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

Chief, Rules and Directives Branch
Division of Administrative Services
Office of Administration
Mailstop T6-D59
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555-0001
NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov
Re: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for North Anna Early Site Permit, Docket 52-008, NUREG-1811

1163

Dear Sir:

Attached is an addendum to the comments I submitted earlier today. For the hearing record, I hereby request that the health study by Dr. Ernest Sternglass, the data compiled by the Illinois Department of Public Health, and the Mangano article published in Archives of Environmental Health cited by Representative Markey and the congressman's letter to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission be included in our comments. Dr. Sternglass' research further supports our statements on the negative impacts of nuclear power on human health and the environment. Moreover, we support Rep. Markey's directive to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission "to study- not summarily dismiss- the connection between serious health risks and radiation released from nuclear reactors."

Respectfully,

Louis Zeller

Attachment

NEWS FROM ED MARKEY
United States Congress Massachusetts Seventh District
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE February 18, 2005

CONTACT: Mark Bayer, Michael Freedhoff (202) 225-2836

NEW STUDY SUGGESTS SPIKE IN INFANT MORTALITY ASSOCIATED WITH RADIATION FROM NUKE PLANTS
Markey Questions NRC on Health Risks of Living Near Nuclear Reactors

Washington, DC: Rep. Edward Markey (D-MA), a senior member of the House Energy and Commerce Committee, the panel which oversees nuclear power

ERIOS-ADM 63
add

SISP Review Complete
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J. Cushing (JXC9)
A. Williamson (ARWI)
ARWI

regulation, today released a letter he sent to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) regarding health risks for communities who live close to nuclear reactors. A new study released today by Dr. Ernest Sternglass of the University of Pittsburgh suggests that infant mortality increased significantly in 2002, after operating capacity at 104 nuclear power stations reached its highest levels.

"The nuclear industry and the NRC have automatically dismissed all studies that link increased cancer risk to exposure to low levels of radiation," said Rep. Markey. "The reality is that the data suggest that we should be taking this potential linkage much more seriously."

Rep. Markey's letter to the NRC was motivated by the ordeals of the Sauer family, former residents of Minooka, IL, which is located close to the Dresden nuclear power plant. The family has recently relocated because of concerns about the health impacts associated with living near the Dresden plant, which were heightened because of their daughter's brain cancer. In June 2003, the NRC was presented with data obtained from the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) that indicate that in Grundy County, IL between 1995-99, the infant mortality rate has doubled, there has been a nearly 400% increase in pediatric cancer and a 38% increase in cancer among those aged 28-44 years old (while the same statistic for all of IL decreased by 8%). Moreover, other statistics show that the incidence of leukemia was 50% higher in men and 100% higher in women in Grundy County than it was in the rest of the State. In its responses to the Sauers, NRC personnel have ignored these statistics and have instead cited a 1990 National Cancer Institute (NCI) study entitled "Cancer in Populations Living Near Nuclear Facilities", which has numerous flaws in design, since, as the authors themselves stated, the limitations in the design were accepted so that "it could be completed in a timeframe that was relatively short for a survey of such magnitude."

In addition to the Sauer case, Rep. Markey's office has been made aware of additional studies and data:

- Today, Dr. Ernest Sternglass of the University of Pittsburgh is releasing data at the American Association for the Advancement of Science meeting in Washington DC indicating a spike in infant mortality that occurred in 2002, coming after operating capacity at 104 nuclear power stations reached its highest levels and increased at the highest rate in the U.S. between 1997 and 2001. His work also refers to a scientific paper indicating that low levels of radiation exposure during pregnancy is directly related to low birth weight which, in addition to infant mortality, has also been implicated in numerous chronic diseases, including autism, asthma, cognitive dysfunction, rheumatoid arthritis, anemia, obesity, heart disease and cancer.
- A 2003 article by Joseph Mangano et al in Archives of Environmental Health found elevated levels of childhood cancers in populations living within 30 miles of nuclear power plants between 1988-1997. For example, in Plymouth County, MA (near the Pilgrim Power plant), there was found to be a 14.6% increase in the numbers of childhood cancers as compared to the rest of the country. And in Essex County, MA and Rockingham County, NH (near the Seabrook Power plant), there was found to be a 24.8% increase in the numbers of childhood cancer mortalities.

"The NRC needs to study - not summarily dismiss - the connection between serious health risks and radiation released from nuclear reactors. I am

urging the agency to investigate these risks, and I will continue to closely monitor the NRC's progress in this important area," Rep. Markey concluded.

For a copy of the letter sent to the NRC, please see www.house.gov/markey

RDB Rec'd
3-9-05

1164

From: <michaela@computerguru.org>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 3:17 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly and will raise water temperatures harming game fish.

Additionally, safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia, or the need for new generating capacity.

Sincerely,

Michaela Redden
8 Frasco Ln
Norwood, NJ 07648-2407

SISP Review Complete
Template ADM 013

2028

ER105 ADM-03
Add
J Cushing (JYC9)
A. Williamson (ARWI)

From: <sschaefer2@yahoo.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 3:12 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

1165

RDB Rec'd
3-9-05

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

Sarah Schaefer
941 Clinton Ave
Oak Park, IL 60304-1821

SISP Review Complete
Template ADM 013

2029

ERIDS-ADM-03
Add
J Cushing (JXC9)
A. Williamson (ARW)

RDB Rec'd
3/19/05

From: <Kross2apicros@aol.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 3:09 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

1166

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact water-based recreational uses of the lake, for example by preventing access to boat launch ramps. Lower lake levels lead to mudflats in the back yards of homes located around the lake, and could decrease property values. The application also fails to sufficiently examine the increase in the lake temperature, which will negatively affect the striped bass population, a popular gaming fish, and other marine organisms. Waters downstream will be affected similarly.

In a time of increased terrorist threat, new nuclear power plants increase physical and economic risks to central Virginia residents, Dominion customers and shareholders, and nuclear industry employees. Al Qaeda is known to have considered nuclear power plants as a target for an attack. Terrorist threats and heightened Threat Advisory Levels (Orange and Red level) may lead to severe restrictions on public access to Lake Anna, which could impact local businesses dependent on public use of the lake. This has already happened at over a dozen lakes with nuclear plants around the country. Adding additional reactors to the North Anna facility could also increase its attractiveness as a terrorist target, increasing the frequency and likelihood of lake closures.

Safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application also doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia or nationally, or the need for new generating capacity. Virginia currently has a surplus of electrical generating capacity, so excess power will likely be sold outside the state rather than being used in-state to lower prices. Local residents will be forced to live with the risks of the nuclear plant without getting the benefits.

The history of nuclear power demonstrates that constructing nuclear reactors is expensive, with final costs often running billions of dollars over budget - costs that are often passed on to ratepayers. The first 75 reactors constructed in the U.S. had a combined cost overrun of over \$100 billion. The average reactor ran 400% over budget and was over 4 years late in start up. The last reactor in the U.S. to be completed, the Watts Bar plant in Tennessee, was finally opened in 1996, 23 years after it was first proposed. It cost \$8 billion.

ERIDS-ADM-03
Add
J Cushing (JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARWI)

SISP Review Complete
Template ADM 013 2030

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

Nearly 3½ years after September 11th, 2001, legislation to improve security at nuclear plants has not been enacted, and security improvements by the nuclear industry have been shown to have significant gaps and flaws. Security guards are often ill-trained and ill-equipped. Mock assaults designed to test guards and keep them on their toes are often done in an unrealistic manner, with months of advanced warning, and with added security forces that are not normally present to defend against a real attack.

There is at this time no solution to the problem of nuclear waste, and constructing new reactors will only worsen that problem. The proposed Yucca Mountain repository in Nevada will not open until 2010 at the earliest, but even industry experts feel 2015 is a more realistic best-case scenario. That doesn't count the remaining scientific questions about the suitability of the site, and the half-dozen lawsuits currently pending – any of which could send the U.S. Department of Energy back to the drawing board. Even if the facility were to open as scheduled, it's not large enough to hold even the amount of waste expected to be generated by currently-operating plants. Waste from new plants will require a new repository. Meanwhile, all the highly-radioactive irradiated fuel from the plants will continue to be stored on-site.

Emergency plans for dealing with an accident or terrorist attack are inadequate, and rely on teachers, bus drivers, doctors, and other civilians to facilitate an evacuation, without taking into account the possibility of role abandonment. Studies of the Three Mile Island accident, which took place in 1979 in Pennsylvania, found that doctors and other key workers abandoned their posts up to 25 miles from the site to tend to their families or save themselves. In the case of a more severe accident, heroic actions would be required to successfully carry out an evacuation.

In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

The technology exists for the United States to switch from dirty energy to solar, wind and water generated power. Why would we want to continue to use nuclear power when a cleaner, safer alternative is available? I am

against any more nuclear power plants, not only in Virginia, but within the continental United States. I pray for this nation and it's leaders to set a new standard in global energy production. Let's use the FREE energy the sun, wind and water provide, update our power grid to incorporate solar power, and begin taking our enviromental saftey and health seriously. Stop the madness! Go Solar!

Kathleen Halliburton-Ross
4171 Michaux Grant Rd.
Powhatan, VA 23139

RDB Rec'd
3-9-05

From: <Joe_Erb@dom.com>
 To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
 Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 3:07 PM
 Subject: Comments on the Draft North Anna ESP, NUREG-1811

12-10-04

69 FR 71854

As a resident of central Virginia who will be impacted by any power plants built in the general area, My preference for base loaded plants is the nuclear option. It is the one option that I consider to be the most environmentally friendly and the least hazardous to my health, my family's health and the health of the general population of central Virginia and all the surrounding areas.

1167

Sustained growth of the United States' economy is dependent on having adequate power available. This necessitates the addition of new base load plants to the energy mix in the near future. The North Anna site provides what I think is a near ideal site for addition of nuclear power plants. This site was designed for 4 nuclear units with only two currently in operation there. In my biased opinion (I'm a Dominion Resources employee), the operator of the plant has demonstrated a continuing and significant concern for the environment and a determination to safely and effectively operate its current nuclear units. Effective operation of these units is a priority and I believe it will continue to be a priority.

The North Anna site already has a significant amount of the 'things' that are needed for operation of such units, i.e., infrastructure in terms of transmission facilities and dedicated personnel. As such, the impact of placing additional nuclear units there would be minimal compared to a green field site.

I recognize that several issues such as security are not addressed in the ESP process and these things concern some of the area citizens. Many of these people are concerned but not very well informed. The security at Dominion nuclear power plants has been much better than at any other place that I've worked, including Shippingport Atomic Power Station. Having worked in the safety analysis field of nuclear power for over 30 years, I am convinced that many of the objections raised to nuclear power are grossly overstated. If nuclear power was as bad as its vigorous opponents contend, then it would have been very obvious years ago.

I think the NRC draft EIS does a good job of covering the issues pertinent to this part of the process and commend the team for the draft report (NUREG-1811) and their handling of the local comment meeting as well.

I heartily recommend that the draft report be completed within the process and that the site receive final approval for additional reactors if it becomes economically feasible to build them.

Thank you for your time and efforts.

Sincerely,
 Joseph O. Erb, P.E.
 2300 Sommie Lane
 Richmond, VA 23229

ERIDS-ADM-03
AddJ. Cushing (JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW)

SISP Review Complete

Template-ADM 013 2033

ROB Rec'd
3-9-05

From: <diannehinch@taylorrentalva.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 3:06 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly and will raise water temperatures harming game fish.

Additionally, safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia, or the need for new generating capacity.

Sincerely,

Dianne Hinch
152 S Budding Ave Apt 201
Virginia Beach, VA 23452-1353

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

1168

SISP Review Complete
Templite-ADM-013

ERIOS-ADM-03
ADD
J. Cushing (JXC9)
A. Williamson (ARW)

1169

ROB Reed
3-9-05

From: <rmharman@auros.org>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 3:04 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

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Sincerely,

R Michael Harman
556 Cambridge Ave
Palo Alto, CA 94306-1430

SISP Review Complete
Template: ADM-013

2035

ERIDS-ADM-03
add
G. Cushing (JXC9)
A. Williamson (ARW)

1170

RDB Rec'd
3-9-05

From: <drsteve@wisdomatworkusa.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 4:30 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

Steve Liebowitz
7825 SW 103rd Pl
Miami, FL 33173-2928

SISP Review Complete
Template ADM.013

2036

ERIDS-Adm.03
Carol J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARWI)

RDB Rec'd
3/9/05

From: <bertcourson@hotmail.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 4:46 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

Bert Courson
4322 Ojibway Trl
Kewadin, MI 49648-9377

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

1171

SISP Review Complete
Template Adm 03

ERIOS-Adm-03

add

J. Cushing (JXC9)

A. Williamson (ARW1)

2037

From: <vwcfw@swbell.net>
 To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
 Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 4:55 PM
 Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

1172

RDB Rec'd
 3-9-05

12-10-04
 69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

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Sincerely,

Vernon & Carol Whitney
 8411 Academy St
 Houston, TX 77025-2901

ERIDS-ADM 03

add

g. Cushing (JXC9)

A. Williamson (XRWI)

SISP Review Complete
 Template-ADM 03

2038

1173

RDB Rec'd
3-9-05

From: <rburgmd@hotmail.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 4:57 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

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Sincerely,

Susanna Houston
1711 S 41st St Apt C
Wilmington, NC 28403-5523

SISP Review Complete
Template-ADM 013

ER105-ADM 03
add
g. Cushing (JXC9)
2039 A. Williamson (ARWI)

RDB Rec'd
3-9-05

From: <foleyem@vcu.edu>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 1, 2005 5:16 PM
Subject: Oppose North Anna Nuclear Reactor

Dear Chief Lesar

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. Among my concerns are:

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

1174

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The history of nuclear power demonstrates that constructing nuclear reactors is expensive, with final costs often running billions of dollars over budget - costs that are often passed on to ratepayers. The first 75 reactors constructed in the U.S. had a combined cost overrun of over \$100 billion. The average reactor ran 400% over budget and was over 4 years late in start up. The last reactor in the U.S. to be completed, the Watts Bar plant in Tennessee, was finally opened in 1996, 23 years after it was first proposed. It cost \$8 billion.

E-RIDS-ADM 03
add
J. Cushing (JXC9)
A. Williamson (ARW)

SISP Review Complete
Template - ADM-013

2040

Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.

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There is at this time no solution to the problem of nuclear waste, and constructing new reactors will only worsen that problem. The proposed Yucca Mountain repository in Nevada will not open until 2010 at the earliest, but even industry experts feel 2015 is a more realistic best-case scenario. That doesn't count the remaining scientific questions about the suitability of the site, and the half-dozen lawsuits currently pending – any of which could send the U.S. Department of Energy back to the drawing board. Even if the facility were to open as scheduled, it's not large enough to hold even the amount of waste expected to be generated by currently-operating plants. Waste from new plants will require a new repository. Meanwhile, all the highly-radioactive irradiated fuel from the plants will continue to be stored on-site.

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In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Erin Foley
408 Dobson St.

Apt. B
Richmond, VA 23220

RDB Rec'd
3-9-05

From: <tree_goddess@hotmail.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Wed, Mar 2, 2005 12:32 AM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

Alisha Wilson
8031 E Orme St
Wichita, KS 67207-2355

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

1175

ERIS-ADM-03
addg Custody (JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW)SISF Review Complete
Template: ADM-013 2043

RDB Rec'd
3-9-05

From: Abhaya Thiele <abhayathiele@yahoo.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Wed, Mar 2, 2005 12:16 AM
Subject: Comments on the NRC's Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Dominion's Application for an Early Site Permit at its North Anna Power Station

Abhaya Thiele

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

P.O. Box 2612
Charlottesville, VA 22902

1176

March 1, 2005

Chief, Rules and Directives Branch
Division of Administrative Services
Office of Administration
Mailstop T6-D59
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555-0001
NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov

Dear Sir:

As a member of the People's Alliance for Clean Energy (PACE), I am writing to register comments on the NRC's Draft Environmental Impact Statement concerning the application by Dominion Resources for an Early Site Permit to build up to two new nuclear reactors at its North Anna Power Station in Louisa County, Virginia.

I concur with the assessments on the DEIS which have been presented to you by the Blue Ridge Environmental Defense League, and strongly state that, overall, the NRC's analysis of the potential environmental impact has significantly underestimated the potential negative impacts that granting an ESP would bring to the quality of the air, water and land of the region.

SISP Review Complete
Template - ADM-013

2044

ER10S-ADM-03
Add g. Cushing (JXC9)
G. Williamson (ARW)

Particularly, the DEIS has not fully examined the potential for the new reactors to negatively impact Lake Anna through increased water temperatures, decreased lake levels and reduced downstream water flow. These results would bring more environmental harm than that which the NRC has characterized as "small to moderate." Furthermore, the analysis has also not given adequate attention to the potential for the new reactors to bring severe economic disruption in the region, particularly for those businesses and individuals whose economic well-being is intricately connected with the health and viability of Lake Anna.

For these, among many other reasons, I would ask the NRC to withdraw its current Draft Environmental Impact Statement and redo its analyses so that proper attention is given to the negative impacts that the new nuclear reactors would bring were the NRC to grant Dominion an Early Site Permit.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Abhaya Thiele

From: <mmfairman@earthlink.net>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Wed, Mar 2, 2005 11:36 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

RDB Rec'd
3/9/05

1177

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Additionally, safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia, or the need for new generating capacity.

Sincerely,

Marcia Fairman
147 Century Ln
Montross, VA 22520-8730

SISP Review Complete
TEMPLATE - ADM - 013

ERIDS - ADM - 03
Add: J. Cushing
(5109)
A. Williamson
(ARW)

*RDB Recd
3/9/05*

1178

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

From: <joe@joes-world.net>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Wed, Mar 2, 2005 11:22 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

Joe Blaszcak
5384 E Calle Vista De Colores
Tucson, AZ 85711-7432

*SISP Review Complex
Template - Adm-013*

*ERFD-Adm-03
add: J. Cushing
(5809)
A. Williamson
(ARW)*

From: <priya@docdevi.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Wed, Mar 2, 2005 8:42 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

*RDB Rec'd
3/9/05*

1179

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

Priya Hudson-DiTraglia
15 Las Flores Dr
Wimberley, TX 78676-3647

*SISP Review Complete
TEMPLATE-ADM-013*

*ERIDS-ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)*

RDA Rec'd
3/9/05

From: <sallyann@mindspring.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Wed, Mar 2, 2005 6:48 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

1180
12/10/04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. *Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers.* I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

Sally Berk
4408 Moraga Ave
Oakland, CA 94611-4236

*SISP Review Complete
Template - ADM-013*

*E R I D S - ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)*

*RFB received
3/1/05*

From: "Chad Freckmann" <csf01@earthlink.net>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Wed, Mar 2, 2005 7:40 PM
Subject: Do not permit Dominion's request at Lake Anna

To whom it may concern:

Water issues surrounding any new nuclear power plants cooling needs are not met under current supply scenarios at Lake Anna. NRC cannot postpone a study on the impacts that this will have.

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

Nuclear power is not price competitive without government subsidies. The fast track permitting process is indeed one such subsidy. What will be done about nuclear waste disposal? This certainly has an environmental impact. Dealing with nuclear waste is still unresolved and since the '50s the nuclear industry has not had a clue what to do with it. We have about 70,000 metric tons of waste stored at slightly fewer than 100 sites around high-population areas of the United States.

1181

Finally what are the implications for national security if nuclear plants do not know what to do with the waste?

Do not issue a permit to Dominion Power for new nuclear reactors.

Sincerely yours,

Chad Freckmann
104 Northwood Circle
Charlottesville, VA 22902

*Sisp Review Complete
Template = ADM-013*

*2050 E-KIDS = ADM-03
Call = J. Cushing (JXC9)
M. Williamson (ARW5)*

*RDB Rec'd
3/9/05*

1182

From: <mrsmilely@hotmail.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Wed, Mar 2, 2005 6:18 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

*12/10/04
69 FR 71854*

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

Isaac Ludwig
16669 Steubenville Pike
Salineville, OH 43945-9735

*SISP Review Complete
Template - ADM-013*

*ERIOS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(5209)
A. Williamson
(ARWI)*

*RDB Recd
3/9/05*

1183

From: <rmdaigle@hotmail.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Wed, Mar 2, 2005 5:41 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

*12/10/04
69 FR 71854*

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

Rachael Daigle
12342 Hunters Chase Dr
Apt 2812
Austin, TX 78729-7210

*SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013*

*ERID: ADM-03
add: J. Cushing
(FXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)*

From: <rhfactor@mac.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Wed, Mar 2, 2005 1:56 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

RDB Rec'd
3/9/05

1184

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

Rita Hodge
15014 Sellers Rd # 38
Houston, TX 77060-5328

*SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013*

*ERIDS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Wilkinson
(ARW1)*

*ROB Rec'd
3/9/05*

From: <orapunzelo@aol.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Wed, Mar 2, 2005 12:48 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

1185

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

Adam Weesner
6635 S Staples St Apt 1423
Corpus Christi, TX 78413-5415

*SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013*

*ERIDS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)*

*A. Williamson
(ARW1)*

From: <carbor2@rcn.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Wed, Mar 2, 2005 12:43 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

RDB Rec'd
3/9/05

1186

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

Lucy Bovasso
333 E 30th St Apt 1J
New York, NY 10016-6465

SI SP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013

ERIDS = ADM-03
Att: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)

From: <jami@anticipatellc.com>
 To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
 Date: Wed, Mar 2, 2005 12:18 PM
 Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

RDB Rec'd
 3/9/05

7187

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

Jami Porter Lara
 1405 Madison St NE
 Albuquerque, NM 87110-5001

SESP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013

ERIDS = ADM-03

Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)

A. Williamson
(ARW1)

*ROB Rec'd
3/19/05*

From: <sierramoon@sbcglobal.net>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Wed, Mar 2, 2005 12:02 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

1188

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

Jill Ransom
2161 Vale St
Reno, NV 89509-1839

*ESSP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013*

*ERIOS-ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(5xc9)
A. Williamson
(ARW)*

From: <msj_crossler@hotmail.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Wed, Mar 2, 2005 11:52 AM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

RDB Rec'd
3/19/05
7189
12/10/04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

Mark & Sandra Crossler
4453 Calumet Way
Eugene, OR 97404-3358

SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013

ERIDS = ADM 03
Att: J. Cushing
(JKCS)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)

From: <clswdcut@yahoo.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Wed, Mar 2, 2005 11:51 AM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

RDB Rec'd
3/9/05
1190
12/10/04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

Catherine Stevens
462 Inca St
Denver, CO 80204-5016

*SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013*

*ERIDS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JKC9)
Ch. Williamson
(ARW1)*

*RDB Received
3/9/05*

From: <tofukatie@swbell.net>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Wed, Mar 2, 2005 11:01 AM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

1191

*12/10/04
69 FR 71854*

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

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Sincerely,

Kathi Lindsay
6700 E Lindsey St
Norman, OK 73026-3937

*SESP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013*

*ERIDS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JKC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)*

ROB Rec'd
3/09/05

1192

From: <mattallenbaugh@yahoo.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Wed, Mar 2, 2005 10:44 AM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

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Sincerely,

Matthew Allenbaugh
1118 Bell School Rd
Creekside, PA 15732-9125

SISP Review Complete
Template - ADM-013

ERIOS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)

ROB Rec'd
3/9/05

1193

From: <hollishaw@hotmail.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Wed, Mar 2, 2005 10:16 AM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

Janis Shaw
862 Maple Ave
Beaumont, CA 92223-5942

SIsp Review Complete
Template = ADM-013

ERIDS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(FXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)

*RDB Rec'd
3/9/05*

1194

From: <alisonbarr@webtv.net>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Wed, Mar 2, 2005 10:10 AM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

*12/10/04
69 FR 71854*

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

Alison Zyla
26 Brockett Point Road
Branford, CT 06405

*SISP Review Complete
Jemplatz = ADM-013*

*ERIOS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JKC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)*

From: <capricious@verizon.net>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Wed, Mar 2, 2005 9:47 AM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

RDB Received

3/9/05

1193

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

Karen M. Lehman
478 Central Park W Apt 6B
New York, NY 10025-3351

SISP Review Complete
Complete = ADM-013

Σ RIDS = ADM-03
add: J. Cushing
(FXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)

RDB Rec'd
3/9/05

1196

From: <mgburrese@aol.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Wed, Mar 2, 2005 9:39 AM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly and will raise water temperatures harming game fish.

Additionally, safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia, or the need for new generating capacity.

Sincerely,

Mary Burrese
25 Mayflower Ave
Massapequa Park, NY 11762-2619

SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013

ERIDS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)

From: <marilyn@hotglove.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Wed, Mar 2, 2005 9:35 AM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

RDB Received
3/9/05

1197

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

Marilyn Meyer
1010 Olde Towne Ln
Woodstock, GA 30189-8187

SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013

ERIDS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing (EXC9)
A. Williamson (ARW1)

From: <lovetoquilt1964@aol.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Wed, Mar 2, 2005 9:16 AM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

R DB Received

3/9/05

1198

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

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Sincerely,

Margaret Benfield
1528 Old Mill Rd
Patrick Springs, VA 24133-3853

SISP Review
Template - ADM-013

ERIDS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JCK9)
A. Williamson
(ARWI)

*ROB Received
3/9/05*

1199

From: <saundasan@yahoo.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Wed, Mar 2, 2005 6:24 AM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

*12/10/04
69 FR 71854*

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

Chris Saunders
109 E. Maple Ave.
Gastonia, NC 28054

*SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013*

*ERID = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JCK9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)*

From: <seanwinkel@sbcglobal.net>
 To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
 Date: Wed, Mar 2, 2005 2:29 AM
 Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

ROB Review
3/9/05

1200

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

Sean Winkel
 518-C Roseland Ave
 Santa Rosa, CA 95407-6837

SISP Review Complete
Template - ADM - 013

ERIDS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)

From: <james_m_barrett@hotmail.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Wed, Mar 2, 2005 2:07 AM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

RDB Review
3/9/05 (1201)
12/10/04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

James Barrett
PO Box 1318
Hightstown, NJ 08520-0318

SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013

ERIDS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)

From: <quicksand@adelphia.net>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Wed, Mar 2, 2005 1:57 AM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

*RDB Review
3/9/05*

1202

*12/10/04
69 FR 71854*

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

Richard Sanders
2022 Driftstone Dr
Glendora, CA 91740-5388

*SISP Review Complete
Template - ADM-013*

*ERIDS - ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)*

RDB Review
3/9/05

1203

From: <jkennedy@mac.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Wed, Mar 2, 2005 1:44 AM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

J Kennedy
317 Pasadena Ave
Sonora, CA 95370-5725

SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013

ERIDS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARWI)

From: <mbiropm@hotmail.com>
 To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
 Date: Wed, Mar 2, 2005 12:36 AM
 Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

RDB Rec'd
 3/9/05

1204

12/10/04
 69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

Mark Bir
 1827 Oxford St Apt 1
 Berkeley, CA 94709-1800

SISP Review Complete
 Template = ADM-013

ERIOS = ADM-03
 Add: J. Cushing
 (JXC9)
 A. Williamson
 (ARW1)

From: <mcoe_kas@access-k12.org>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Mar 3, 2005 10:37 AM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

ROA Rec'd
3/9/05

1205

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

Karen Stout
4848 Warwick Dr S
Canfield, OH 44406-9223

SISP Review Complete
TEMPLATE - ADM-013

ERIOS-ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JYC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)

From: <yvonne64@integrity.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Mar 3, 2005 9:25 AM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

RDR Rec'd
3/9/05
1206
12/10/04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

yvonne e. carter
16512 Clifton Blvd
16512 Clifton Blvd
Lakewood, OH 44107-2341

STSP Review Complete
Template - ADM - 013

E RIDS-ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(5XCF)
A. Williamson
(ARWI)

From: <bobosland@sisna.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Mar 3, 2005 9:49 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

RDB Rec'd
3/9/05
1207

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

Bob Osland
10485 Phelps Ct
Ventura, CA 93004-3544

SISP Review Complete
Template - ADM-013

ERIOS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)

RDB Rec'd

3/9/05

1208

From: <rshoeschler@hotmail.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Mar 3, 2005 8:57 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

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Sincerely,

Rebecca Hoeschler
328 W Imperial Ave
No. 5
El Segundo, CA 90245-2250

*ESIP Review Complete
Template - ADM-013*

ERIDS = ADM-03

*Att: J. Cushing
(JXC9)*

*A. Williamson
(ARW1)*

From: <shannon_s_adams@yahoo.com>
 To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
 Date: Thu, Mar 3, 2005 10:05 PM
 Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

1209

RDB-Rec'd
 3/9/05

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

12/10/04
 69 FR 71854

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Sincerely,

Shannon Adams
 54 Crestwood Dr
 Jackson, TN 38305-9123

SISP Review Complete
 Template - ADM-013

ERIOS = ADM-03
 Add: J. Cushing
 (JXC9)
 A. Williamson
 (ARW1)

RDA Rec'd
3/9/05

1210

From: <ronald.russillo@losangeles.af.mil>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Mar 3, 2005 10:31 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

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Sincerely,

Ronald Russillo
117 S Lucia Ave Apt 2
Redondo Beach, CA 90277-3508

SISP Review Complete
Template - ADM-013

ERFDs = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(5409)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)

From: <jbette15@hotmail.com>
 To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
 Date: Fri, Mar 4, 2005 1:46 AM
 Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

9211

RDB Rec'd
 3/9/05

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

Julie Betterley
 14245 SE 4th St
 Apt# B
 Bellevue, WA 98007-6629

*SISP Review Complete
 Template - ADM-013*

*EREDS = ADM-03
 Add: J. Cushing
 (JXC9)
 A. Williamson
 (ARW1)*

*ROB Rec'd
3/9/05*

(1012)

From: <marykins2000@hotmail.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Fri, Mar 4, 2005 8:45 AM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

*12/10/04
69 FR 71854*

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

Mary Fisher
2 Harold St
North Andover, MA 01845-3411

*SISP Review Complete
Template - ADM-013*

*ERFD5 = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)*

RDB Rec'd
3/19/05

From: <shaunas@mmsonline.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Fri, Mar 4, 2005 10:35 AM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

1213

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

Shauna Steigerwald
4248 Loubell Ln
Cincinnati, OH 45205-2035

SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013

ERIDS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)

From: <RGEDDES1@aol.com>
 To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
 Date: Fri, Mar 4, 2005 12:09 PM
 Subject: NUREG-1811 (EIS) Comment #399

12114

RDB Rec'd
 3/9/05

12/10/04
 69 FR 71854

Thank you for FINALLY posting my comment related to the Dominion ESP. I was really wondering what was taking so long. However, I would like to request you to change the summary statement (title) you have assigned my comment in ADAMS.

It is true that I commented, as the title currently indicates, that the EIS shows the proposal to be environmentally acceptable. However, the meat of my comment was summarized in the second paragraph:

"However, I am surprised that one of the conclusions of the Staff is that "there are no environmentally preferable or obviously superior sites". My review of the data presented in NUREG-1811 reaches a different conclusion. It appears to me that the Staff is overlooking a number of factors which are indeed different among the various sites and, if considered, are discriminators which would identify the Savannah River Site as an obviously environmentally preferable site."

As noted, my comment "reaches a different conclusion".

First - the environmental analysis documented in NUREG-1811 is inadequate

Second - when this error is corrected, the statement that there is no environmentally preferable site will be incorrect.

I am concerned because the way my comment is titled in the public document records appears to be a continuation of a bias within both Dominion and the NRC staff to support a preference by Dominion to use their North Anna site rather than really considering other options. Therefore I request that my comment (#399) be retitled:

Comment of Richard L. Geddes requesting corrections to environmental evaluation and consideration of alternative sites

I will be watching for this correction, as well as posting of comments from the Westinghouse Savannah River Company which also note errors in the environmental evaluation. Together these comments must initiate reconsideration of your position that there are no environmentally preferred sites. Thank you for your cooperation in addressing these deficiencies in the environmental work to date. I am looking forward to supporting a conclusion by Dominion and the NRC that the Savannah River Site is the preferred site for construction of new commercial nuclear plants.

Richard L. Geddes

807 Big Pine Road

North Augusta, SC 29841

Rgeddes1@aol.com (mailto:Rgeddes1@aol.com)

CC: <JXC9@nrc.gov>

SISP Review Complete
 Template = ADM-013

ERIDS = ADM-03
 Add: J. Cushing
 (JXC9)
 G. Williamson
 (ARW1)

Thank you for FINALLY posting my comment related to the Dominion ESP. I was really wondering what was taking so long. However, I would like to request you to change the summary statement (title) you have assigned my comment in ADAMS. It is true that I commented, as the title currently indicates, that the EIS shows the proposal to be environmentally acceptable. However, the meat of my comment was summarized in the second paragraph:

"However, I am surprised that one of the conclusions of the Staff is that there are no environmentally preferable or obviously superior sites. My review of the data presented in NUREG-1811 reaches a different conclusion. It appears to me that the Staff is overlooking a number of factors which are indeed different among the various sites and, if considered, are discriminators which would identify the Savannah River Site as an obviously environmentally preferable site."

As noted, my comment "reaches a different conclusion".

First - the environmental analysis documented in NUREG-1811 is inadequate

Second - when this error is corrected, the statement that there is no environmentally preferable site will be incorrect.

I am concerned because the way my comment is titled in the public document records appears to be a continuation of a bias within both Dominion and the NRC staff to support a preference by Dominion to use their North Anna site rather than really considering other options. Therefore I request that my comment (#399) be retitled:

Comment of Richard L. Geddes requesting corrections to environmental evaluation and consideration of alternative sites

I will be watching for this correction, as well as posting of comments from the Westinghouse Savannah River Company which also note errors in the environmental evaluation. Together these comments must initiate reconsideration of your position that there are no environmentally preferred sites. Thank you for your cooperation in addressing these deficiencies in the environmental work to date. I am looking forward to supporting a conclusion by Dominion and the NRC that the Savannah River Site is the preferred site for construction of new commercial nuclear plants.

Richard L. Geddes

807 Big Pine Road

North Augusta, SC 29841

Rgeddes1@aol.com

From: <jlobermeyer@yahoo.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Mar 3, 2005 8:56 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

12/15

RDB Rec'd
3/9/05

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly and will raise water temperatures harming game fish.

Additionally, safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia, or the need for new generating capacity.

Sincerely,

Julie Obermeyer
3029 Polk St NE
Minneapolis, MN 55418-2127

SSSP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013

ERIDS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)

From: <pathpals@comcast.net>
 To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
 Date: Thu, Mar 3, 2005 8:19 PM
 Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

12/16

RDB Rec'd
 3/9/05

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

Audrey J. Reed
 8327 SW 62nd Ave
 Portland, OR 97219-3161

SISP Review Complete
 Template = ADM 013

ERIDS = ADM-03
 Add: J. Cushing
 (JXC9)
 A. Williamson
 (ARW1)

1217

RDP Rec'd
3/9/05

From: <daevactus@si.rr.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Mar 3, 2005 7:47 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

John Coltrinari
370 Dongan Hills Ave
Staten Island, NY 10305-2240

ESRP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013

EREDS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)

1218

RDB Rec'd
3/9/05

From: <amiangleangel1426@yahoo.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Mar 3, 2005 7:31 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

Katy Duke
149 Bath Club Cir
North Redington Beach, FL 33708-1471

SI SP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013

EREDS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW.1)

1219

RDB Rec'd
3/19/05

From: <siggi@shentel.net>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Mar 3, 2005 5:52 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

Sigrid Hepp-Dax
64 Owens Ct
Front Royal, VA 22630-6140

SISP Review Complete
TEMPLATE-ADM-013

ERIS-ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)

1220

ROB Reed
3/9/05

From: <mas711505@netzero.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Mar 3, 2005 5:13 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Additionally, safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia, or the need for new generating capacity.

Sincerely,

Mark Schneider
6509 Downs Branch Rd
Louisville, KY 40228-1314

SISP Review Complete
TEMPLATE - ADM-013

ERFD5 - ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)

From: <liljoshuaman@hotmail.com>
 To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
 Date: Thu, Mar 3, 2005 4:37 PM
 Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

1281

RDB Rec'd
 3/9/05

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

James Mayes
 570 Ribbon Branch Rd
 Dover, TN 37058-5153

ESP Review Complete
 Template - ADM-013

ERDS = ADM-03
 Add: J. Cushing
 (5KCG)
 A. Williamson
 (ARW1)

From: <kgirardi@umich.edu>
 To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
 Date: Thu, Mar 3, 2005 4:05 PM
 Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

RDB Recd

3/9/05

1303

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

kerry girardin
 2044 N York St
 Dearborn, MI 48128-1249

SISP Review Complete
 TEMPLATE = ADM-013

ERIS = ADM-03
 Add: J. Cushing
 (JXC9)
 A. Williamson
 (ARW1)

From: <elizabethwest@wildmail.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Mar 3, 2005 2:51 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

ROB Rec'd
3/9/05
1923

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

Elizabeth Shuey
300 Mungertown Rd
Madison, CT 06443-1933

SISP Review Complete
TEMPLATE = ADM-013

ERFD5 = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JKC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)

From: <celeborn@dellmail.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Mar 3, 2005 1:59 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

1224

RDB Rec'd
3/19/05

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

Andrew Davis
625 Devonshire Blvd
Longwood, FL 32750-3940

SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013

ERIDS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)

*RDB Rec'd
3/19/05*

1335

From: <cynthia.tapley@wwfus.org>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Mar 3, 2005 12:50 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

cynthia tapley
1250 24th St NW
Washington, DC 20037-1124

*SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM - 013*

*ERIDS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JCR)
A. Williamson
(ARW)*

Bole

*ROB Rec'd
3/19/05*

From: <torimitchell@comcast.net>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Mar 3, 2005 12:31 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

*12/10/04
69 FR 71854*

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

tori mitchell
380 Melrose St
Pacific Grove, CA 93950-3825

*ESP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013*

*ERIDS = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)*

RDB Rec'd
3/9/05 (1287)

From: <kmclamroch@prscorporate.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Mar 3, 2005 11:31 AM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

~~ERFDJ-ADM-03~~
12/10/04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

Kim Mcclamroch
4269 Berwick Pl
Woodbridge, VA 22192-5119

*SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM 013*

*ERFDJ-ADM-03
Add'l. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)*

From: <up001@mail.connect.more.net>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Mar 3, 2005 10:40 AM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

*ROB Rec'd
3/9/05*

1228

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

Kay Goss
400 N Phelps St
Po Box 341
Mansfield, MO 65704-8462

*ESIP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013*

*ERFD = ADM-03
Add: J. Cushing
(JLC9)
A. Williamson
(ARW1)*

RDB Rec'd
3-9-05

1289

From: <juliekayb@yahoo.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Fri, Mar 4, 2005 3:35 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

12-10-04
69 FR 71854

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

Julie Bruning
4047 SW Shattuck Rd
Portland, OR 97221-3042

SISP Review Complete
Template - ADM-013

2100

ERIDS = ADM-03
add J. Cushman
(JVCQ)
A. Williamson
(ARWI)

RDB Rec'd
3-9-05

From: <asopao@yahoo.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Fri, Mar 4, 2005 2:19 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

Sheila Ward
265 Calle Sorbona Apt 2
Urb University Gdns
San Juan, PR 00927-4106

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

1230

SISP Review Complete
Template - ADM-01 2101

ERIS-ADM-03
Acdl - G. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
(ARWI)

RDB rec'd
3/9/05

From: <ab133@charter.net>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Fri, Mar 4, 2005 2:13 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

angela black
333 E Peace St
Long Beach, CA 90805-6825

12/10/04
69 FR 71854

1031

SISP Review Complet
Template = ADM-0 2102

ERIS - ADM-03
Add J. Cushing
(JXC9)
A. Williamson
LARWD



RDS received
3/15/85

10/10/84

69FR 71854

1732

STSP General Computer

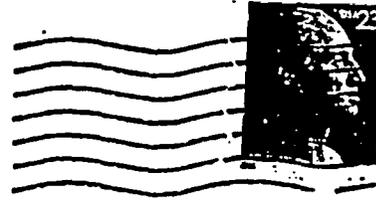
ERDS = ADM-13

Call =
Jenkins (5209)

United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission

A. W. Williams
(ARMS)

Template = ADM-13



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

001



Ms. Alicia Williamson
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Re: Comments on Draft NUREG-1811

Dear Ms. Williamson:

I am writing to OPPOSE granting an Early Site Permit (ESP) to Dominion Resources to build two new reactors at the North Anna nuclear plant in Mineral, VA. The draft Environmental Impact Statement states that construction activities permissible under the ESP may stir up heavy metals and other contaminants in the lake sediment, while details about mitigation measures are murky. Further, other effects on the lake, such as temperature increases and reduced water levels, are not fully analyzed. Finally, questions about the adequacy of current security regulations and performance are ignored, as are issues of waste generation and its safe, permanent isolation.

Too many questions remain unanswered and too many problems remain unsolved for the NRC to grant an ESP.

Sincerely,

Barbara Sullivan
Washington, DC

2104

Rec'd 3/25/04

12/10/04
E9 FR 71854

1233

March 3, 2005

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please consider my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, & many important factors aren't being considered in the decision whether or not to approve the Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP). Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, taxpayers, & residential & commercial ratepayers. I urge the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission to deny the ESP and instead focus on finding alternative methods for addressing the increasing energy demands.

Lake Anna can't physically support the addition of new reactors. They will cause the lake level to drop significantly and will raise water temperatures, harming the fish.

Please take my opposition to the Dominion's plans into account. Thank you.

Sincerely,

X Diane Bigler

Diane Bigler

2624 Highland Ave

RWC, CA, 94062

SES Review Complete

Template = ADM-013

2105

E-RDS = ADM-03

Cell = S. Cushing (SKC9)

A. Williams (AW1)

Rec'd 3/25/04

February 28, 2005

US Nuclear Regulatory Comm
Attn Michael T. Lesar, Chief
Rules & Directives Branch
Washington, DC 20555-0001

12/10/04
69PK 71854
1234

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly and will raise water temperatures harming game fish.

Additionally, safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia, or the need for new generating capacity.

Sincerely,

Tom Loper
4308 Fauquier Ave
Richmond, VA 23227-3715

[Faint, illegible text]

E-LEDS=ADH-03

2106

Allen J. Cushing (SXC9)
A. Williams (ARW1)

SESP Review Complete
Template=ADH-013

BDB received:
4/6/05

Joseph R. Lyle
4510 Sandy Flat Rd.
Taylors, SC 29687
864-895-7191
April 1, 2005

12/10/04

CE9FK 71854

1235

To Chief, Rules and Directives Branch, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

Having read a recent article in the Sierra Club newspaper, I feel compelled to write to you and comment on the future of nuclear power.

I am an extremely active outdoor enthusiast and I love to be outside and enjoy all of the beauty. I will hug trees and kiss bunnies with the best of the Sierra Club. I am also bothered by all of the air pollution from electrical generating plants and automotive exhaust.

Therefore I am a 1000% supporter of nuclear power! I do not understand how France, The Netherlands, China and many other countries can have a very successful and safe nuclear industry and the Sierra Club can claim that this is not a safe technology! Our own nuclear navy is very active and safe! In my humble professional opinion the Sierra Club will whine about solar power because it takes sunshine away from plants and trees!

So let it be known that in every possible way I, and so many others that I share the wonderful natural world with, support nuclear power, the building of nuclear power plants and the future of nuclear power. I look forward to getting my electricity from plants like the future ones on Lake Anna.

THANK YOU for your attention to my comments and support of your efforts! Thanks to your efforts I look forward to a very successful future of nuclear power in America!

As always, I remain

Sincerely yours,
Joe Lyle

SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013

2107

E-RFDS = ADM-03
Doc = S. Cuthing (5X09)
A. Wellenroth (AR01)

Cc: Nils J. Diaz, Chairman
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555-0001

Thomas E. Capps, CEO
Dominion Resources
120 Tredegar St.
Richmond, VA 23219

Glen Besa
Sierra Club
glen.besa@sierraclub.org

ROB received 4/20/05

From: "Cassandra Warren" <maindeckmagazine@hotmail.com>
To: "NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov" <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Mar 31, 2005 11:42 AM
Subject: No nuclear power plant in North Anna

1236

March 31, 2005

Alicia Williamson
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555

Dear NRC,

I urge the NRC to reconsider issuing an Early Site Permit to the North Anna nuclear project on the basis that it will not adversely impact the environment. I am writing to ask the NRC to examine the "cradle to cradle" effects of building a new nuclear plant. From construction, to power generation, to disposing of and storing the spent fuel, the proposed nuclear site would be detrimental to the environment and local communities.

The construction of the plant - including truck traffic, smog and building waste, will be detrimental to the environment. Further, Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. The increased water use associated with the new reactor will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact the lake and could lower property values. Lake temperature will be affected, probably killing the lifeforms that inhabit it.

Currently, there is no national policy on nuclear waste storage. Should the spent fuel rods from North Anna be kept on site, or should they be shipped to another site, I believe that they would pose a threat to the environment and local communities. Fuel rods have gone missing in the past years, and until the nation has a safe and secure means to store spent fuel, the rods pose a risk to the environment and in a worst-case scenario, could end up in the wrong hands.

I am opposed to new nuclear power. I would prefer that Dominion meet its power capacity needs using clean energy like wind or biomass. In reevaluating the ESP and the EIS, the NRC should urge Dominion to consider other alternatives to an expensive nuclear plant. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers.

Thank you sincerely for your time.

Sincerely,

Cassandra Warren
23 Harriett Ave
Windham, ME 04062-5037
USA
maindeckmagazine@hotmail.com

RAB received 4/20/05

Comments on the North Anna Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Public Meeting February 17, 2005

These written comments were provided at the public meeting and will be entered into the transcript for the meeting. The comments will be treated as if the individual actually spoke at the meeting.

1237

Name:

Comment:

When I was part of the construction efforts for Byron Nuclear Plants 1 & 2, their natural draft cooling towers were praised & touted as the largest & most northern towers yet constructed. And fully capable of handling the waste heat from the 2 plants. One unexpected issue that they didn't take into account, however, was the impact of humid air - result was that at ~~most~~ the hottest & most humid (August) days (when the power was most needed), Con Ed had to back down their outputs by about 5-8% for those days. Towers didn't work as well as planned. So (while I support the idea of Dominion), I believe we should carefully re-visit the calculations on heat removal - just to make sure we're accounting for the relevant factors & make sure there's still some margin.

John Daily
Hanover Co. Resident

TOTAL P.02

ROB received 4/20/05

From: "robin rabens" <robinsmile@aol.com>
To: "NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov" <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Fri, Apr 8, 2005 7:12 PM
Subject: Reconsider the Lake Anna Early Site Permit

April 08, 2005

Alicia Williamson
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555

1238

Dear NRC,

I urge the NRC to reconsider issuing an Early Site Permit to the North Anna nuclear project on the basis that it will not adversely impact the environment. I am writing to ask the NRC to examine the "cradle to cradle" effects of building a new nuclear plant. From construction, to power generation, to disposing of and storing the spent fuel, the proposed nuclear site would be detrimental to the environment and local communities.

The construction of the plant - including truck traffic, smog and building waste, will be detrimental to the environment. Further, Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. The increased water use associated with the new reactor will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact the lake and could lower property values. Lake temperature will be affected, probably killing the lifeforms that inhabit it.

Currently, there is no national policy on nuclear waste storage. Should the spent fuel rods from North Anna be kept on site, or should they be shipped to another site, I believe that they would pose a threat to the environment and local communities. Fuel rods have gone missing in the past years, and until the nation has a safe and secure means to store spent fuel, the rods pose a risk to the environment and in a worst-case scenario, could end up in the wrong hands.

I am opposed to new nuclear power. I would prefer that Dominion meet its power capacity needs using clean energy like wind or biomass. In reevaluating the ESP and the EIS, the NRC should urge Dominion to consider other alternatives to an expensive nuclear plant. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers.

Thank you sincerely for your time.

Sincerely,

robin rabens
PO Box 444
Idyllwild, CA 92549
USA
robinsmile@aol.com

ROB received 4/26/05

From: <biooceanmaster@whale-mail.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Fri, Apr 8, 2005 4:40 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

(1239)

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly and will raise water temperatures harming game fish.

Additionally, safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia, or the need for new generating capacity.

Sincerely,

Bryan Chauveau
346 Chase Arbor Ct
Virginia Beach, VA 23462-7408

2112

ROB received 4/20/05

From: "yvonne vecchia" <birdy1@adelphia.net>
To: "NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov" <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Mon, Mar 28, 2005 12:22 PM
Subject: Please find an alternative to the North Anna nuclear project

L240

March 28, 2005

Alicia Williamson
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555

Dear NRC,

I urge the NRC to reconsider issuing an Early Site Permit to the North Anna nuclear project on the basis that it will not adversely impact the environment. I am writing to ask the NRC to examine the "cradle to cradle" effects of building a new nuclear plant. From construction, to power generation, to disposing of and storing the spent fuel, the proposed nuclear site would be detrimental to the environment and local communities.

The construction of the plant - including truck traffic, smog and building waste, will be detrimental to the environment. Further, Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. The increased water use associated with the new reactor will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact the lake and could lower property values. Lake temperature will be affected, probably killing the lifeforms that inhabit it.

Currently, there is no national policy on nuclear waste storage. Should the spent fuel rods from North Anna be kept on site, or should they be shipped to another site, I believe that they would pose a threat to the environment and local communities. Fuel rods have gone missing in the past years, and until the nation has a safe and secure means to store spent fuel, the rods pose a risk to the environment and in a worst-case scenario, could end up in the wrong hands.

I am opposed to new nuclear power. I would prefer that Dominion meet its power capacity needs using clean energy like wind or biomass. In reevaluating the ESP and the EIS, the NRC should urge Dominion to consider other alternatives to an expensive nuclear plant. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers.

Thank you sincerely for your time.

Sincerely,

yvonne vecchia
5 Vic Lin Dr
Salisbury, MA 01952-1441
USA
birdy1@adelphia.net

ROB received 4/26/05

From: <greythd@starpower.net>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Fri, Mar 25, 2005 6:37 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

(1241)

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly and will raise water temperatures harming game fish.

Additionally, safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia, or the need for new generating capacity.

Sincerely,

Virginia Brown
5264 Bradgen Court
Springfield, VA 22151

2114

ROB received 4/20/05

From: "Amber Ostheimer" <amberko@comcast.net>
To: "NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov" <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Fri, Mar 25, 2005 4:32 PM
Subject: No nuclear power plant in North Anna

(1242)

March 25, 2005

Alicia Williamson
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555

Dear NRC,

I urge the NRC to reconsider issuing an Early Site Permit to the North Anna nuclear project on the basis that it will not adversely impact the environment. I am writing to ask the NRC to examine the "cradle to cradle" effects of building a new nuclear plant. From construction, to power generation, to disposing of and storing the spent fuel, the proposed nuclear site would be detrimental to the environment and local communities.

The construction of the plant - including truck traffic, smog and building waste, will be detrimental to the environment. Further, Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. The increased water use associated with the new reactor will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact the lake and could lower property values. Lake temperature will be affected, probably killing the lifeforms that inhabit it.

Currently, there is no national policy on nuclear waste storage. Should the spent fuel rods from North Anna be kept on site, or should they be shipped to another site, I believe that they would pose a threat to the environment and local communities. Fuel rods have gone missing in the past years, and until the nation has a safe and secure means to store spent fuel, the rods pose a risk to the environment and in a worst-case scenario, could end up in the wrong hands.

I am opposed to new nuclear power. I would prefer that Dominion meet its power capacity needs using clean energy like wind or biomass. In reevaluating the ESP and the EIS, the NRC should urge Dominion to consider other alternatives to an expensive nuclear plant. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers.

Thank you sincerely for your time.

Sincerely,

Amber Ostheimer
194 Martin Rd
Bristol, CT 06010-4021
USA
amberko@comcast.net

ROB received 4/20/05

From: "Neah Monteiro" <nimont@wm.edu>
To: "NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov" <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Thu, Mar 24, 2005 10:12 PM
Subject: No nuclear power plant in North Anna

1243

March 24, 2005

Alicia Williamson
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555

Dear NRC,

I urge the NRC to reconsider issuing an Early Site Permit to the North Anna nuclear project on the basis that it will not adversely impact the environment. I am writing to ask the NRC to examine the "cradle to cradle" effects of building a new nuclear plant. From construction, to power generation, to disposing of and storing the spent fuel, the proposed nuclear site would be detrimental to the environment and local communities.

The construction of the plant - including truck traffic, smog and building waste, will be detrimental to the environment. Further, Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. The increased water use associated with the new reactor will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact the lake and could lower property values. Lake temperature will be affected, probably killing the lifeforms that inhabit it.

Currently, there is no national policy on nuclear waste storage. Should the spent fuel rods from North Anna be kept on site, or should they be shipped to another site, I believe that they would pose a threat to the environment and local communities. Fuel rods have gone missing in the past years, and until the nation has a safe and secure means to store spent fuel, the rods pose a risk to the environment and in a worst-case scenario, could end up in the wrong hands.

I am opposed to new nuclear power. I would prefer that Dominion meet its power capacity needs using clean energy like wind or biomass. In reevaluating the ESP and the EIS, the NRC should urge Dominion to consider other alternatives to an expensive nuclear plant. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers.

Thank you sincerely for your time.

Sincerely,

Neah Monteiro
CSU 3561 P O BOX 8793
Williamsburg, VA 23186-0001
USA
nimont@wm.edu

2116

ROB received 4/20/05

From: "Lindsay Broockman" <Lindsay_Broockman@brown.edu>
To: "NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov" <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Wed, Mar 23, 2005 10:32 AM
Subject: Reconsider the Lake Anna Early Site Permit

March 23, 2005

Alicia Williamson
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555

Dear NRC,

I urge the NRC to reconsider issuing an Early Site Permit to the North Anna nuclear project on the basis that it will not adversely impact the environment. I am writing to ask the NRC to examine the "cradle to cradle" effects of building a new nuclear plant. From construction, to power generation, to disposing of and storing the spent fuel, the proposed nuclear site would be detrimental to the environment and local communities.

The construction of the plant - including truck traffic, smog and building waste, will be detrimental to the environment. Further, Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. The increased water use associated with the new reactor will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact the lake and could lower property values. Lake temperature will be affected, probably killing the lifeforms that inhabit it.

Currently, there is no national policy on nuclear waste storage. Should the spent fuel rods from North Anna be kept on site, or should they be shipped to another site, I believe that they would pose a threat to the environment and local communities. Fuel rods have gone missing in the past years, and until the nation has a safe and secure means to store spent fuel, the rods pose a risk to the environment and in a worst-case scenario, could end up in the wrong hands.

I am opposed to new nuclear power. I would prefer that Dominion meet its power capacity needs using clean energy like wind or biomass. In reevaluating the ESP and the EIS, the NRC should urge Dominion to consider other alternatives to an expensive nuclear plant. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers.

Thank you sincerely for your time.

Sincerely,

Lindsay Broockman
6404 Williams Ridge Way
Austin, TX 78731-2700
USA
Lindsay_Broockman@brown.edu

2117

ROB received 4/20/05

From: "Bruce Flinchum" <geektacular@yahoo.com>
To: "NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov" <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 15, 2005 4:03 AM
Subject: Reconsider the Lake Anna Early Site Permit

1245

March 15, 2005

Alicia Williamson
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555

Dear NRC,

I urge the NRC to reconsider issuing an Early Site Permit to the North Anna nuclear project on the basis that it will not adversely impact the environment. I am writing to ask the NRC to examine the "cradle to cradle" effects of building a new nuclear plant. From construction, to power generation, to disposing of and storing the spent fuel, the proposed nuclear site would be detrimental to the environment and local communities.

The construction of the plant - including truck traffic, smog and building waste, will be detrimental to the environment. Further, Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. The increased water use associated with the new reactor will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact the lake and could lower property values. Lake temperature will be affected, probably killing the lifeforms that inhabit it.

Currently, there is no national policy on nuclear waste storage. Should the spent fuel rods from North Anna be kept on site, or should they be shipped to another site, I believe that they would pose a threat to the environment and local communities. Fuel rods have gone missing in the past years, and until the nation has a safe and secure means to store spent fuel, the rods pose a risk to the environment and in a worst-case scenario, could end up in the wrong hands.

I am opposed to new nuclear power. I would prefer that Dominion meet its power capacity needs using clean energy like wind or biomass. In reevaluating the ESP and the EIS, the NRC should urge Dominion to consider other alternatives to an expensive nuclear plant. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers.

Thank you sincerely for your time.

Sincerely,

Bruce Flinchum
6024 Docs Rd
Viewtown, VA 22746-1706
USA
geektacular@yahoo.com

RDB received 4/26/05

From: "Michaela Starrett" <michaela1k@msn.com>
To: "NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov" <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Sun, Mar 13, 2005 1:32 PM
Subject: Please find an alternative to the North Anna nuclear project

1246

March 13, 2005

Alicia Williamson
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555

Dear NRC,

I urge the NRC to reconsider issuing an Early Site Permit to the North Anna nuclear project on the basis that it will not adversely impact the environment. I am writing to ask the NRC to examine the "cradle to cradle" effects of building a new nuclear plant. From construction, to power generation, to disposing of and storing the spent fuel, the proposed nuclear site would be detrimental to the environment and local communities.

The construction of the plant - including truck traffic, smog and building waste, will be detrimental to the environment. Further, Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. The increased water use associated with the new reactor will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact the lake and could lower property values. Lake temperature will be affected, probably killing the lifeforms that inhabit it.

Currently, there is no national policy on nuclear waste storage. Should the spent fuel rods from North Anna be kept on site, or should they be shipped to another site, I believe that they would pose a threat to the environment and local communities. Fuel rods have gone missing in the past years, and until the nation has a safe and secure means to store spent fuel, the rods pose a risk to the environment and in a worst-case scenario, could end up in the wrong hands.

I am opposed to new nuclear power. I would prefer that Dominion meet its power capacity needs using clean energy like wind or biomass. In reevaluating the ESP and the EIS, the NRC should urge Dominion to consider other alternatives to an expensive nuclear plant. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers.

Thank you sincerely for your time.

Sincerely,

Michaela Starrett
1200 Fuller Wiser Rd Apt 2136
Euless, TX 76039-8325
USA
michaela1k@msn.com

ROB received 4/20/05

From: <jwporfert@cox.net>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Sun, Mar 13, 2005 10:42 AM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

(1247)

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly and will raise water temperatures harming game fish.

Additionally, safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia, or the need for new generating capacity.

Also, I oppose the use of taxpayer funds to prop up the regulatory requirements of the utility industry. They either pay for it and make a profit, or they don't get it.

Sincerely,

Joe Porfert
PO Box 4066
Roanoke, VA 24015-0066

ROB received 4/20/05

From: "Bill Teer" <billteer@hotmail.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Wed, Mar 9, 2005 3:52 PM
Subject: Support for North Anna

Although this comment is being submitted after the March 1 deadline, I hope you will be able to place it in the record.

(1248)

In browsing through ADAMS, I see you have received about 400 comments on the North Anna ESP. Although I did not look at all of them, the ones I read were all opposed. And I note that much of the opposition came from outside of Virginia, some from as far away as California. And I also noted that the wording in many of them was identical.

This is to express my unqualified support for issuance of an Early Site Permit for North Anna. I live in the Dominion Virginia service area and enjoy the benefits of the inexpensive nuclear generated electricity from the two existing North Anna reactors.

I cannot imagine any reason why an Early Site Permit would be denied. Virginia Electric and Power (the predecessor to Dominion) originally planned to build four reactors at the North Anna site, which was sized to accommodate four units.

Some of the opposition comes from people living in the vicinity of the plant. Somehow they forget to mention the low property taxes they are paying because of the high taxes paid by Dominion. I would love to have a nuclear plant in my neighborhood.

To quote from the form letter sent by the opponents: "I would prefer that Dominion meet its power capacity needs using clean energy like wind or biomass." If Dominion proposed to build a wind farm with a capacity of 1000 MWe at the North Anna site, I am sure the NIMBYs would be loud and vehement in their opposition.

The quicker an Early Site Permit can be issued, the quicker Dominion can apply for a Construction Operating License. It would be great to have a new nuclear reactor in Virginia in the next few years.

Sincerely,
Bill R. Teer
3808 Hemlock Way
Fairfax, VA 22030-1615

RDB received 4/26/05

From: "M.A. Jones" <wahsichu@firstva.com>
To: <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 8, 2005 6:55 PM
Subject: nukyuler

1249

To Whom It Should Concern :

No more nukes/stop th old ones.

we ALL live at Yucca Mountain...

M.A.Jones

RDB received 4/20/05

From: <joanna@heartwood.org>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 8, 2005 11:41 AM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

1250

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly and will raise water temperatures harming game fish.

Additionally, safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia, or the need for new generating capacity.

Sincerely,

Joanna gras
521 West Kirkwood Ave., Ste. #
Bloomington, IN 47404

ROB received 4/20/05

From: <jcb28@duke.edu>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 8, 2005 9:38 AM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

1251

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. Dominion's Early Site Permit application does not adequately address the increased water use associated with new reactors, which will cause the lake level to drop significantly and will raise water temperatures harming game fish.

Additionally, safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the Early Site Permit process. The ESP application doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia, or the need for new generating capacity.

Sincerely,

Joel Boggan
910 Constitution Dr
Durham, NC 27705-2895

RDB received 4/26/05

From: <robindina1968@yahoo.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 8, 2005 8:00 AM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

(1252)

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

Robin Dina
79 Castle Ct
Brunswick, OH 44212-1205

ROB received 4/20/05

From: <ann_volk@hotmail.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 8, 2005 1:22 AM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

1253

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

Ann Volk
1143A Roxie Ln
Walnut Creek, CA 94597-1806

RDB received 4/20/05

From: <rarebird16@juno.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Mon, Mar 7, 2005 11:21 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

(1254)

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

Jimmy Brooks
8401 Etiwanda Ave
Northridge, CA 91325-3709

ROB received 4/26/05

From: <rubie_80@yahoo.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Mon, Mar 7, 2005 8:37 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

(1255)

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

Jessica Mottley
827 McDonell Dr
Gahanna, OH 43230-1619

ROB received 4/26/05

From: <mtc10@optonline.net>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Mon, Mar 7, 2005 8:33 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

(1256)

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

michael cavanaugh
237A Elm St
Monroe, NY 10950-2841

ROB received 4/20/05

From: <bend9740@wlu.ca>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Mon, Mar 7, 2005 8:22 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

(1257)

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

Jill Bender
254 Peel St.
New Hamburg, ON N3A1E3
Canada

ROB received 4/20/05

From: <jalge@neo.rr.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Mon, Mar 7, 2005 4:26 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

(1258)

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

John Alge
1039 Newburg St NW Apt 19
Canton, OH 44709-1352

ROB received 4/20/05

From: <tekejo@juno.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Mon, Mar 7, 2005 3:39 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

(259)

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

Joyce & Terry Fernandez
3733 Calle Cita
Santa Barbara, CA 93105-2410

ROB received 4/26/05

From: <cgmathews@comcast.net>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Mon, Mar 7, 2005 3:34 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

(1260)

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

Carla Mathews
1200 Warminster Dr
Midlothian, VA 23113-2639

RPB received 4/20/05

From: <britta.gustavson@gmail.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Mon, Mar 7, 2005 1:31 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

(1261)

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

Britta Gustavson
1220 W Stadium Blvd Apt 4
Ann Arbor, MI 48103-5358

ROB received 4/20/05

From: <skeith@craig.k12.va.us>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Mon, Mar 7, 2005 1:12 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

(1262)

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

Susan Keith
1701 Keith Ln
Christiansburg, VA 24073-7133

ROB received 4/20/05

From: <fashion1@care2.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Mon, Mar 7, 2005 12:26 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

(1263)

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

James Heater
PO Box 1275
502 OLIVE
Dalhart, TX 79022-1275

2136

RDB received 4/26/05

From: <holily@care2.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Mon, Mar 7, 2005 11:40 AM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

1.264

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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peace

Sincerely,

holly holily holian
PO Box 4664
Arcata, CA 95518-4664

RDB received 4/20/05

From: <reality@kans.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Mon, Mar 7, 2005 11:26 AM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

1265

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

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Thank you for your attention to this most serious matter, and I look forward to receiving your response. Lest "we" forget, if you don't exercise responsibility, its Siamese sister, freedom, will wither, as well. Sadly, now, it first needs to be exorcized before its exercised. Enjoy a festive eve' as you can. Copy, share, as you will. Viva la evolution! reality
Thanks.

Sincerely,

James M Nordlund
813 N 5th St Apt 3
Stockton, KS 67669-1362

ROB received 4/20/05

From: <joa7@care2.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Mon, Mar 7, 2005 10:59 AM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

(266)

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

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Sincerely,

Billie Reed
1615 N 2nd St
Quincy, IL 62301-1541

ROB received 4/20/05

From: <ddunkleberger@yahoo.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Mon, Mar 7, 2005 10:28 AM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

1267

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

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Sincerely,

David Dunkleberger
1290 Almshouse Rd
Apt. # 628
Doylestown, PA 18901-2828

RDB received 4/20/05

From: <feliciabyfar@msn.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Mon, Mar 7, 2005 9:04 AM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

(268)

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

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Sincerely,

Felicia VandenBranden
1350 ECHOING VALLEY DR
SW
BYRON CENTER, MI 49315-8269

2141

RDB received 4/20/05

From: <martz_51@hotmail.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Mon, Mar 7, 2005 8:39 AM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

(1269)

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

DIANA(ANIMALSPIRIT) MARTZ
2117 Delence St
Toledo, OH 43605-2511

ROB received 4/20/05

From: "Mary E McGilligan" <mmcgilligan@frontiernet.net>
To: "NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov" <NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov>
Date: Wed, Apr 6, 2005 2:52 PM
Subject: Reconsider the Lake Anna Early Site Permit

1270

April 06, 2005

Alicia Williamson
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555

Dear NRC,

I urge the NRC to reconsider issuing an Early Site Permit to the North Anna nuclear project on the basis that it will not adversely impact the environment. I am writing to ask the NRC to examine the "cradle to cradle" effects of building a new nuclear plant. From construction, to power generation, to disposing of and storing the spent fuel, the proposed nuclear site would be detrimental to the environment and local communities.

The construction of the plant - including truck traffic, smog and building waste, will be detrimental to the environment. Further, Lake Anna cannot physically support the addition of new reactors. The increased water use associated with the new reactor will cause the lake level to drop significantly. Lower water levels will adversely impact the lake and could lower property values. Lake temperature will be affected, probably killing the lifeforms that inhabit it.

Currently, there is no national policy on nuclear waste storage. Should the spent fuel rods from North Anna be kept on site, or should they be shipped to another site, I believe that they would pose a threat to the environment and local communities. Fuel rods have gone missing in the past years, and until the nation has a safe and secure means to store spent fuel, the rods pose a risk to the environment and in a worst-case scenario, could end up in the wrong hands.

I am opposed to new nuclear power. I would prefer that Dominion meet its power capacity needs using clean energy like wind or biomass. In reevaluating the ESP and the EIS, the NRC should urge Dominion to consider other alternatives to an expensive nuclear plant. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers.

Thank you sincerely for your time.

Sincerely,

Mary E McGilligan
814 5th Ave
Two Harbors, MN 55616-1429
USA
mmcgilligan@frontiernet.net

2143

ROB received 4/20/05

(1271)

From: <mjparker@visuallink.com>
To: <northanna_esp@nrc.gov>
Date: Mon, Mar 14, 2005 1:17 PM
Subject: DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit

Dear US Nuclear Regulatory Comm,

Please register my opposition to any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for Virginia's environment, bad for taxpayers, and bad for residential and commercial ratepayers. I urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demands over the coming years.

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Sincerely,

Michelle Parker
709 S Stewart St
Winchester, VA 22601-4024

ROB received 4/22/05

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

1272



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION III
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103-2029

April 11, 2005

Mr. Jack Cushing
OWFN 11 F-1
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555-0001

Dear Mr. Cushing:

Enclosed are additional comments on the above Draft Environmental Impact Statement for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the North Anna ESP Site - NUREG-1811 (North Anna ESP project). CEQ # 040569.

EPA is grateful to the NRC for their consideration of additional comments after the close of the comment period.

If you any questions regarding these comments please feel free to contact Kevin Magerr at (215) 814-5724.

Sincerely,

William Arguto,
NEPA Team Leader

-Attachments: Comments

Printed on 100% recycled/recyclable paper with 100% post-consumer fiber and process chlorine free.
Customer Service Hotline: 1-800-438-2474

♻️ SISP Review Complete
Templat = Adm-013

2145

E-RID3: ADM-03
Add J Cushing (JXC9)
A. Williamson (ARW1)

Comments to Draft Environmental Impact Statement for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the North Anna ESP Site

1. The document is too broad in its consideration of potential plant designs. The document intends to allow for the citing of 7 potential designs for nuclear units. While adequate design information exists for a few of the designs, by the admission of the NRC (see Chap 3, Page 3-4, Line 31 and 32, Lines 39 and 40, Lines 40 and 41) there is inadequate design information available for some of the proposed units from which to make accurate environmental assessments of the impacts. The document should limit its scope to those nuclear plant designs for which reasonable data existed for assessing environmental impacts. If the NRC continues to consider those reactor units as viable it should develop a supplemental EIS or an additional EIS when environmental information becomes available.
Based on a review of the DEIS, the document should be limited to the following units: ACR-700, Advanced Boiling Water Reactor, Advanced Pressurized Water Reactor (Surrogate AP1000), and the Economic Simplified Boiling Water Reactor.
2. Chapter 1, Pg 1-2 line 13 - The document states that a detailed design of the reactor or reactors is not needed at this time. However, there should be enough design information or data available on any reactor design to accurately bound the environmental impact. For several of the desired plant designs, this information is either not available or not provided as part of the DEIS in order to substantiate Plant Parameter Envelope information.
3. Chapter 3, Pg 3-3, Paragraph - The approach to develop a plant parameter envelope, while valid, is much more useful for developing a generic environmental impact statement. The approach proves less useful when referring to a specific action at a site. This approach is less credible when used to encompass reactor designs for which no accurate design parameters exist (the gas cooled reactors, and the IRIS next generation pressurized water reactors).
4. Chapter 3, Section 3.2.1.2 - If unit 4 will be a dry cooling tower, then it will require some combination of water treatments, which should be relatively straightforward based on the draft designs. There should exist enough information for this analysis to be included in the DEIS.
5. Chapter 3, Pg 3-7, Line 17 - Generally speaking, the design basis for the new units will reject $\frac{1}{2}$ as much heat to the environment as each of the existing units. Is there a rationale for this, and for which designs does this apply?
6. Chapter 3; Pg 3-9, Line 18 - Please explain why radioactive waste management systems have not been identified. The description of the high level waste storage facility, security of this facility and the monitoring (frequency and type) are not addressed.

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7. Chapter 3, Pg 3-9, Line 22 - If adequate design information is only available to accurately estimate liquid and gaseous effluents for 3 reactors, then this DEIS should only apply to those reactors. The usefulness of the information included in this DEIS is limited to those plants used as a design basis for the PPE. Otherwise, problems will arise when a PPE has been established, but a new design must "shoe-horned" into the parameters established by the PPE (which were based on other reactor designs).
8. Chapter 3, Pg 3-10, Line 15 - Enough information is available to definitively state the State and Federal regulations that apply.
9. Chapter 4, Pg 4-6, Line 12 - Can an analysis based on the groundwater available and current information on re-charge rates be developed at this stage?
10. Chapter 6, Pg 6-10, Line 33 - Please justify that the thermal effects from the use of all units would be negligible.
11. Chapter 6, Pg 6-20, Line 6 - Note the admission that the impacts of gas-cooled reactors would need to be assessed at the CP or COL stage, when more data is available on the design.
12. Chapter 6, Pg 6-22, Line 21 - Note that the document states that there exists significant uncertainty in the final design of any gas-cooled reactors. Thus, the DEIS should be limited to exclude the design of these reactors until specifics on the design are known. Same comment for Pg 6-38, Line 25.
13. Chapter 7, Section 7.8 - The statement that the impacts of operating the new units is 'well below the estimated effects from natural radiation' misses the point. The public has no control over natural radiation, but the point of this DEIS is to evaluate the impacts of citing 2 new nuclear units so that an informed decision can be made as to its merit.
14. Chapter 9, page 9-1, Line 31 - NRC has cited NEPA Section 102(2)(c)(iii) as requiring an analysis of alternatives to the proposed action. EPA believes this to include an analysis of a wide array alternatives not just alternatives of different sites. Furthermore, EPA believes this interpretation is reinforced by Section 102(2)(E) that requires all agencies of the federal government to "study, develop, and describe appropriate alternatives to recommended course of action in any proposal which involves unresolved conflicts concerning alternatives uses of available resources;"

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RDB received 4/19/05

12/10/04

69 FR 71854

1273

We are writing to you to urge you to stop the construction of new nuclear power plants. Why not, instead, spend our tax dollars on seeking out real alternatives such as solar and wind power?

Sincerely,
James John Evans
4512 Park Rd.
Alexandria, Va. 22312

4512 Park Rd.
Alexandria, Va.
22312



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

SISP Review Complete
Template = ADM-013

E-RIDS = ADM-03
Add J. Cusling (JXC9)
A. Williamson (ARW1)

2148

Official Transcript of Proceedings
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Corrected Transcript

Title: Draft EIS for the North Anna ESP Site
Public Meeting

Docket Number: [Docket Number: 52-008]

Location: Mineral, Virginia

Date: Thursday, February 17, 2005

Work Order No.: NRC-237

Pages 1-209

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1 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
2 NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
3 + + + + +
4 PUBLIC MEETING TO COLLECT COMMENTS
5 ON THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
6 STATEMENT FOR AN EARLY SITE PERMIT (ESP)
7 AT THE NORTH ANNA ESP SITE
8 + + + + +
9 THURSDAY,
10 FEBRUARY 17, 2005
11 + + + + +
12
13 The workshop was convened at the Forum of
14 the Louisa County Middle School Auditorium, 1009 Davis
15 Highway, Mineral, Virginia, at 7:00 p.m., Francis
16 "Chip" Cameron, facilitator, presiding.
17 PRESENT:
18 FRANCIS "Chip" Cameron, Facilitator
19 JACK CUSHING, License Renewal and Environmental
20 Impact Project Manager
21 ANDREW KUGLER, Section Chief, License Renewal
22 and Environmental Impact
23 MARYANN PARKHURST, Pacific Northwest National
24 Laboratory
25

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PRESENT (Continued):

BELKYS SOSA, New and Test Research Reactors,
Safety Project Manager
RICHARD EMCH, Environmental Impact Section,
Senior Project Manager

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P R O C E E D I N G S

(7:04 p.m.)

1
2
3 MR. CAMERON: Well, good evening,
4 everybody. Thank you, thank you, thank you for all
5 being here tonight with us to help the NRC in its
6 decision making on this important matter.

7 My name is Chip Cameron, and I'm the
8 Special Counsel for Public Liaison at the Nuclear
9 Regulatory Commission, and it's my pleasure to serve
10 as your facilitator for tonight's meeting, and
11 basically my job is to try to make sure that all of
12 you have a productive meeting tonight.

13 The subject is the draft environmental
14 impact statement that the NRC has prepared as part of
15 its evaluation of an application that we received for
16 an early site permit. We received this application
17 from Dominion Energy for a potential new reactor at
18 the North Anna site.

19 And I just want to go over a couple of
20 things about meeting process before we get into the
21 substance of our discussions tonight. First of all,
22 I would like to talk about format; then to just go
23 through some simple ground rules for the meeting; and
24 finally to introduce the NRC speakers who will be
25 talking to all of you tonight.

1 Our format is going to be basically a two-
2 part format, and those two parts match up with our
3 objectives tonight for the meeting. The first part is
4 to give all of you some information on the NRC's
5 process for reviewing these early site permit
6 applications. And we have a few NRC speakers that are
7 going to tell you about that process.

8 And we also want to give you information
9 on what the findings, what the analysis is in the
10 draft environmental impact statement that we prepared
11 on this application, and I want to emphasize the word
12 "draft" because it's not going to be finalized until
13 we evaluate all of the comments that come in from the
14 public, the comments that we hear tonight, the written
15 comments that are submitted on this draft
16 environmental impact statement.

17 Only after that evaluation will the
18 environmental impact statement be finalized.

19 So we have some brief presentations.
20 We'll have a little time for some questions from you
21 on the process and on the findings in the draft
22 environmental impact statement.

23 Then we're going to move into the second
24 part of the meeting, which is our opportunity to hear
25 from you on these issues. Your advice, your concerns,

1 your recommendations on the draft environmental impact
2 statement, the process in general.

3 We also are taking written comments on
4 these issues, and the NRC staff will explain how you
5 submit written comments, but we wanted to be here with
6 you tonight personally, and it's just wonderful to see
7 such a great turnout, and again, thank you for being
8 here.

9 Anything that you say tonight will carry
10 as much weight as a written comment that we have
11 received, and as I noted earlier, we are taking a
12 transcript of the meeting.

13 In terms of ground rules, I would just ask
14 that one person speak at a time for a couple of
15 obvious reasons. One is that so we can give our full
16 attention to whomever has the floor at the time.

17 You're going to hear a lot of information
18 tonight not only from the NRC, but from fellow members
19 of the audience. So we want to hear that. We're here
20 to listen, and I think we're all here to listen to
21 those comments. So one person at a time, and that
22 will allow Habte to get a clean transcript so that
23 we'll know who is speaking.

24 I would ask you to introduce yourself to
25 us when you speak and to give us any affiliation, if

1 that's appropriate, so that we know who you're
2 affiliated with, and I would just ask you to be
3 concise. We have a lot of people who want to talk
4 tonight, and I want to make sure that everybody who
5 wants to speak gets an opportunity to speak.

6 We have to be out of the school, by the
7 school's rules, by 11 o'clock tonight, and we need to
8 pack up. So we're going to go at least till 10:30,
9 and then we're going to have to try to get out of
10 here. Hopefully we can hear from all of you.

11 I'm asking everyone to follow a three-
12 minute rule, a guideline in terms of their
13 presentation. I know that is short, but it will allow
14 us to get everybody on, I hope. And three minutes, I
15 think, is just enough time to summarize your main
16 points, and that's going to accomplish two important
17 objectives for us, one of which is it's going to alert
18 the NRC staff to the important issues that we need to
19 start evaluating right away, and that we want to talk
20 to you about further after the meeting.

21 The NRC staff and our experts will be here
22 after the meeting. They're going to be listening to
23 what you say, and hopefully they'll have a chance to
24 talk to you after the meeting.

25 But besides alerting the NRC to these

1 issues, it's going to alert all of you to issues of
2 concern on this subject. So three minutes.

3 If you have a prepared statement that you
4 want us to attach to the transcript, we can do that.
5 We do have comment forms if you want to put some more
6 comments down tonight and leave them with us. And of
7 course, there will be the written comments that you
8 can submit, and the staff will be telling you more
9 about that.

10 And I guess the last ground rule is that
11 we just try to all be courteous towards one another.
12 These are extremely important issues. People have
13 strong feelings on one type or the other. So I would
14 just ask you all to respect each other's views.

15 And another aspect of that is we're all
16 guests in this community, and there are people who are
17 from outside the community who are concerned about
18 these issues, and just please afford them the courtesy
19 of guests in the community.

20 And with that, let me introduce the NRC
21 staff who's going to be talking to you, and then we
22 can get on with this. We're going to have three brief
23 -- and I asked the staff to be brief so that we can
24 get to you as soon as possible -- three brief
25 presentations on process.

1 One is basically a welcome from Mr. Andy
2 Kugler of the NRC. Andy is the Section Chief for the
3 License Renewal and Environmental Review Program at
4 the NRC. Any environmental assessment or impact
5 statement for a reactor issue, be it an early site
6 permit, license renewal or whatever, Andy and his
7 staff is in charge of that. He's been with us for
8 about 15 years. He was with the Naval Submarine
9 Program, worked for a nuclear utility, a Bachelor's
10 from Cooper Union, and we have other Cooper Union
11 graduates in the audience, I think. He had mechanical
12 engineering from Cooper Union and a Master's in
13 technical management from Johns Hopkins.

14 Next we're going to go to Belkys Sosa, who
15 is the Project Manager for the safety review on this
16 early site permit, and she's going to explain what
17 that is to all of you. She's new to the NRC, been
18 with us two years.

19 Before that she was also connected with
20 the nuclear submarine program, and she has a
21 Bachelor's in nuclear engineering from the University
22 of Maryland.

23 Then we're going to go to a final process
24 piece, and that is Mr. Jack Cushing from the NRC.
25 He's the Environmental Project Manager, the person who

1 supervises putting together this draft EIS that we're
2 going to talk about tonight. Jack has been with the
3 NRC for six years. He was a licensed operator or a
4 nuclear power plant, the Maine Yankee plant, I
5 believe, and he's a graduate of the Massachusetts
6 Maritime Academy, mechanical -- or, no.

7 MR. CUSHING: Marine engineering. Okay.

8 Then we're going to go out and see if
9 there's any questions about process.

10 Then we're going to get to the heart of
11 the matter in terms of the findings in the draft
12 environmental impact statement, and we have the team
13 leader for that effort, Maryann Parkhurst right here,
14 who is from Pacific Northwest National Laboratory.
15 She's the head of a team of experts that the NRC has
16 assisting us in preparing this environmental impact
17 statement.

18 She has a Bachelor's in chemistry from the
19 University of New Mexico, Master's in ecology from
20 Washington State University, and a Master's in
21 radiological sciences from the University of
22 Washington. Thank you, Maryann.

23 And we're looking forward to talking to
24 you this evening after the meeting, and please, this
25 is just one meeting. This is just one point on a

1 spectrum. The staff, they're going to give you some
2 contact information, phone numbers, E-mails. If you
3 have questions, concerns, any time just please feel
4 free to contact the NRC staff, and they'll be very
5 responsive to your concerns.

6 And with that, I'm going to ask Andy.
7 Would you like to lead off for us? Thank you.

8 MR. KUGLER: Thank you, Chip.

9 And I want to thank you all for coming out
10 this evening for a meeting on the draft environmental
11 impact statement for the North Anna early site permit.
12 I appreciate the effort it has taken to come here, and
13 I certainly appreciate the size of the turnout, which
14 exceeded our expectations.

15 I hope that you find that the information
16 we provide for you tonight is helpful to you to under
17 the process that we're going through. We also look
18 forward to listening to your questions, answering your
19 questions, and listening to any comments you might
20 have.

21 Because of the large number of people, as
22 Chip mentioned, we'll try and keep our presentation
23 brief.

24 I would like to start by saying a few
25 words about the NRC. We are an independent regulator,

1 independent agency. We do not promote, build or
2 operate nuclear power plants. That's not our job.
3 Our job is to regulate the civilian use of nuclear
4 materials here in the United States, and that would
5 include the regulation of nuclear power reactors.

6 Our job is also to insure the protection
7 of public health and safety, to protect the
8 environment, and also to promote the common defense
9 and security.

10 I'd also like to mention that we have at
11 least two resident inspectors at each site, including
12 North Anna. At this site we have a senior resident
13 inspector, Mark King, and a resident inspector, Gerald
14 Wilson. These individuals are assigned to this site.
15 They live in this area, and they're there to monitor
16 operations on a day-to-day basis and insure the plants
17 are operated safely.

18 Next slide, please.

19 In this slide we display the overall
20 process for licensing a new reactor under Part 52.
21 This is in Title 10 of the Code of Federal
22 Regulations, and these are our regulations for how to
23 license a new reactor.

24 If a company wants to request a combined
25 license to build and to operate a new reactor, one of

1 the ways that they can do that is to reference an
2 approved early site permit and to reference an
3 approved design.

4 Use of these early approvals means that
5 the design and siting issues or many of the design and
6 siting issues will have already been reviewed and
7 resolved at an earlier stage.

8 And if the NRC does approve a combined
9 license at a plant, we would be monitoring the
10 construction of the plant and verifying key attributes
11 before the plant is allowed to operate.

12 Dominion's request for an early site
13 permit is the first that the NRC is reviewing. If the
14 early site permit is approved, Dominion could some day
15 request a combined license and reference that early
16 site permit.

17 Next slide.

18 Now, before we go into any of the specific
19 issues, I'd like to touch briefly on the nature of an
20 early site permit and what is allowed under such a
21 permit.

22 An early site permit is basically a site
23 suitability review. The staff evaluates if this
24 location is suitable for the construction and
25 operation of a new nuclear power plant or plants.

1 If approved, the permit does not give
2 Dominion permission to build a plant. In order to
3 actually build it, as I mentioned, they would have to
4 apply for a license to do so, and that would be a
5 separate review, and we would perform another
6 environmental review of that application.

7 However, under the early site permit,
8 Dominion can conduct certain site preparation
9 activities and limited construction activities if the
10 early site permit include an approved site redress
11 plan. And we have preliminarily concluded that the
12 site redress plan that Dominion provided would be
13 acceptable.

14 The site redress plan is there for a
15 specific purpose. If construction at the site or pre-
16 construction activities were carried out at the site
17 and then Dominion decided not to build a plant, the
18 site redress plan would be used to return the site to
19 an environmentally stable and aesthetically acceptable
20 condition.

21 Some of the activities that would be
22 allowed under a site redress plan would be things like
23 building roads, building support buildings,
24 excavation, things of that nature. However, no
25 construction of systems or components that are

1 NRC, and Bill and his staff are in charge of the early
2 site permit process. So I just wanted to introduce
3 him.

4 And now we're going to go to one of Bill's
5 staff to talk to us. This is Belkys Sosa, who's going
6 to tell you a little bit about the safety review that
7 are done on these early site permits.

8 Belkys.

9 MS. SOSA: Thank you.

10 This figure lays out the major steps in
11 the review process for an early site permit
12 application. Opportunities for public involvement in
13 the process are depicted in yellow.

14 As reflected here, the first opportunity
15 for public involvement occurred before we received the
16 application. We were here in April of 2003 to explain
17 the early site permit process.

18 The North Anna early site permit
19 application was received in September of 2003, which
20 initiated a review by the staff. As the figure shows,
21 the ESP application includes two major reviews: the
22 safety review and the environmental review.

23 The top portion of the figure shows the
24 review process related to site safety. This review is
25 conducted in accordance with the requirements of the

1 Atomic Energy Act and the Commission regulations.

2 The safety review involves an evaluation
3 of site safety issues and plans for coping with
4 emergencies independent of the review of a specific
5 nuclear plant design. In other words, the review will
6 address the site acceptability to safely host one or
7 more nuclear units.

8 After the NRC develops the safety
9 evaluation report or the SER, it will be reviewed by
10 the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards, or ACRS.
11 The ACRS is an independent advisory group of technical
12 experts that advises the Commission.

13 The ACRS will hold public meetings during
14 its review of the application, as well as the staff
15 safety evaluation report. The ACRS will report
16 directly to the Commission the results of their review
17 of the application, as well as comments on the staff's
18 review and provide recommendations. The ACRS report
19 is provided directly to the Commission and is
20 considered by the Commission on their decision for the
21 early site permit application.

22 After the NRC staff and the ACRS complete
23 their respective safety reviews, the NRC will issue a
24 Federal Register notice announcing the mandatory
25 public hearing. The safety evaluation report will be

1 one of the items considered in the hearing.

2 The lower portion of the figure reflects
3 the environmental review process conducted by the
4 staff in accordance with the National Environmental
5 Policy Act, or NEPA.

6 Early in the review process we conduct
7 scoping activities. In other words, this is where we
8 decide the issues that should be included in the
9 environmental review.

10 We held scoping meetings here in December
11 of 2003, and the purpose of today's meeting is to
12 inform you of the results of the NRC's review and to
13 receive your comments on the draft environmental
14 impact statement.

15 You will hear more on this from the
16 Environmental PM, Mr. Cushing.

17 The key aspects of the site safety review
18 are evaluation of site characteristics as they relate
19 to the safety of a plant, as well as emergency plan.
20 The staff will determine whether the site is
21 physically suitable for a new nuclear plant.

22 In addition, the staff will determine
23 whether there are any significant impediments to
24 successfully implementing an emergency plan.

25 The draft safety evaluation report was

1 made available to the public January 11th, 2005, and
2 it is posted on our Website, www.nrc.gov. A copy of
3 it is also available at the public library here in
4 Louisa County, as well as the Public Document Room at
5 the NRC's headquarters in Rockville, Maryland.

6 There are approximately 30 open items on
7 the draft safety evaluation report. Open items are
8 issues where the applicant will need to provide
9 additional information for the staff to be able to
10 complete the review.

11 When we resolve the open items, we will
12 issue the final safety evaluation report.

13 Here's my contact information. If you
14 have any questions on the safety evaluation report,
15 please feel free to contact me any time.

16 The draft safety evaluation report, as I
17 mentioned, is available at the library across the
18 street. I also brought a number of copies on CD with
19 me here today. So if you are interested, please see
20 me after the meeting. I'll be more than happy to
21 provide you a copy.

22 And before I conclude my presentation, I'd
23 like to mention that we will be conducting public
24 meetings next week on the 23rd at the NRC's
25 headquarters in Rockville, Maryland. This meeting is

1 to discuss open items with the applicant. The public
2 is invited to observe the meetings, and they will be
3 an opportunity for public comments during the agenda.

4 In addition, the following week, March 2nd
5 and 3rd, there will be another public meeting with the
6 ACRS, the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards,
7 regarding the draft safety evaluation report.

8 Thank you, and at this time I'd like to
9 turn to the next presentation.

10 Chip, I don't know if you have --

11 MR. CAMERON: Yeah, let's go to Jack
12 Cushing, and if you want information about the
13 meetings that Belkys mentioned, please talk to her,
14 but if it's possible for us to perhaps just write
15 these down and put these on a Website so that it's
16 easy for people to find out, we'll try to do that.

17 Jack Cushing, the Environmental PM,
18 Project Manager.

19 MR. CUSHING: Thank you, Chip.

20 Good evening. My name is Jack Cushing,
21 and I am the Environmental Project Manager for the NRC
22 review of the North Anna early site permit.

23 I'm going to spend some time tonight
24 explaining the environmental review process and
25 explaining how you can get involved in our review

1 schedule.

2 The National Environmental Policy Act, or
3 NEPA as it is also known, requires all federal
4 agencies to use a systematic approach to consider
5 environmental impacts during certain decision making
6 proceedings. It is a disclosure tool that involves
7 the public. It involves a process which information
8 is gathered to enable federal agencies to make
9 informed decision, and then as part of that process we
10 document the information and we invite the public to
11 participate.

12 In accordance with NEPA, an environmental
13 impact statement is required for any proposed action
14 that may significantly affect the human environment.
15 The Commission has determined that an environmental
16 impact statement will be prepared for an early site
17 permit.

18 Next slide.

19 This slide shows the environmental review
20 process in a little more detail. There are certain
21 steps that we at the NRC are required to follow during
22 an environmental review. The first step is the notice
23 of intent. That lets the public know that we're going
24 to prepare an environmental impact statement, and the
25 notice of intent for this early site permit was

1 published in the Federal Register on November 24th.

2 The notice of intent initiates the scoping
3 process, which is an opportunity for public
4 participation, and we held a public meeting here in
5 December 2003 as part of that process.

6 At the meeting we received public
7 comments, which are included in Appendix A of the
8 draft environmental impact statement.

9 That same week as our public scoping
10 meeting, our review team visited the site and
11 conducted a site audit. We also issued formal request
12 for additional information to document that key
13 information that we used in our environmental impact
14 statement.

15 When we completed our review, we issued
16 the draft environmental impact statement for public
17 comment on December 10th, 2004. The comment period
18 ends on March 1st, 2005.

19 Now, this report is a draft, not because
20 it's incomplete, but because we are at an intermediate
21 stage in the review process, and part of that process
22 is being here tonight to hear your comments, and we'll
23 capture those comments and take them back with us and
24 evaluate them. We also want to help you formulate
25 your comments tonight.

1 This draft document will be considered in
2 the hearing process as one input for the final agency
3 decision on whether to grant the early site permit.

4 Next slide.

5 As you can see from this diagram, the
6 staff sought input from a number of different sources,
7 including the application, federal, state, and local
8 agencies, the site audit, and the public through your
9 comments.

10 We looked at a number of issues, including
11 the environmental impacts of construction and
12 operation of reactor or reactors at the North Anna ESP
13 site, and we also looked at alternative sites.

14 In addition, we looked at alternate
15 cooling systems and possible mitigation measures,
16 which are things that could be done that would
17 decrease the environmental impacts of construction and
18 operation at the site.

19 There are certain issues that need not be
20 considered in the ESP environmental review, and those
21 were need for power and alternative energy sources.
22 The regulations specify that need for power does not
23 need to be considered in the environmental review.

24 In addition, the Commission has determined
25 that alternate energy sources don't need to be

1 considered at this stage.

2 Now, deferral of these issues is
3 acceptable because the issue at hand is site
4 suitability. In other words, is this site acceptable
5 for one or more nuclear plants?

6 Now, if the applicant chooses not to
7 address these issues, and Dominion did not, then they
8 would have to be addressed if and when an applicant
9 requests a construction permit or a combined license.
10 So before a plant is actually built these issues will
11 be evaluated.

12 Next slide.

13 Now, to prepare for the review, we
14 assembled the team of NRC staff with backgrounds in
15 specific technical and scientific disciplines to
16 perform these environmental reviews.

17 In addition, to supplement the technical
18 expertise of the staff, we engaged the assistance of
19 experts from Pacific Northwest National Laboratory to
20 insure that we have a well rounded knowledge base to
21 perform this review.

22 Our team is made up of approximately 20
23 people with a broad range of expertise as reflected in
24 this figure.

25 Next, Maryann Parkhurst, the team leader

1 from Pacific Northwest National Lab, will discuss what
2 we found during our review.

3 Now, before I turn it over to her, are
4 there any questions on the review process?

5 MR. DIAMOND: Yes.

6 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Yes, sir, we need to
7 get you on the microphone. Okay? So I'm going to
8 bring this up here to you, and if you could just
9 introduce yourself to us and ask the question.

10 MR. DIAMOND: Thank you.

11 My name is Richard Diamond. I'm a local
12 citizen.

13 My question is: does any of this process
14 take any account into security issues raised by 9/11?

15 MR. CUSHING: At the early site permits,
16 the staff does not evaluate security issues. At the
17 combined license, they will be required to have a
18 security plan, a full and complete security plan.

19 MR. CAMERON: And perhaps, Andy or Jack,
20 do you want to just, since it is a very important
21 concern to everyone, can you just give us a little
22 rundown on what the NRC does generally, apart from
23 these types of applications?

24 MR. CUSHING: All right. For like
25 existing reactors since September 11th, the NRC

1 increased their security requirements. They increased
2 the standoff distance from the plant. That's how
3 close vehicles can get to the plant.

4 They also increased the frequency of the
5 force-on-force drills and made them more robust as
6 well. Now, the force-on-force drills are where we
7 test the security response of the security force at
8 the plant, and we've also coordinated with the
9 Department of Homeland Security and increased
10 communications with all the licensees as well.

11 MR. CAMERON: And, Andy, anything you want
12 to add or is that sufficient?

13 MR. KUGLER: Well, I was just going to
14 say, as Jack mentioned, security will be reviewed in
15 detail if we receive an application for an actual
16 license to construct and operate a plant. At this
17 stage what we do look for is that there are no reasons
18 to believe a security plan could not be developed at
19 this site. So it's a fairly limited review, but it's
20 just to make sure that the site would not prevent the
21 development of a security plan.

22 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Let's go to this
23 gentleman right here. Yes, sir.

24 MR. MAKHIJANI: Arjun Makhijani.

25 PARTICIPANT: Hello, Arjun.

1 MR. MAKHIJANI: Good to see you.

2 I have two quick questions.

3 MR. CAMERON: Could you --

4 MR. MAKHIJANI: I'm Arjun Makhijani from
5 the Institute for Energy and Environmental Research.

6 Does the applicant actually submit to you
7 a soft copy of the site permit to PNNL or the NRC for
8 your use, or do you only get a hard copy?

9 MR. CUSHING: We get both electronic and
10 paper copies, if that was your question.

11 MR. MAKHIJANI: Yes.

12 MR. CUSHING: Yes, we do.

13 MR. MAKHIJANI: And can you identify for
14 me the sections in the draft environmental impact
15 statement that were listed or close to listed without
16 clear attribution from the early site application
17 directly into the DEIS?

18 MR. CUSHING: Well, our review relies on
19 the application as part of the licensing action. The
20 application is part of the licensing basis, and that
21 is what we evaluate.

22 Now, as you see in our draft environmental
23 impact statement where we did use information, we
24 reference the environmental report, and that's in the
25 reference section.

1 MR. MAKHIJANI: I actually did not see it,
2 which was the cause of my question.

3 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Let me just repeat
4 that for the transcript, is that Arjun couldn't
5 identify specifically which portions of the draft
6 environmental impact statement were drawn verbatim, I
7 guess, from the --

8 MR. MAKHIJANI: Close to verbatim.

9 MR. CAMERON: -- close to verbatim from
10 the applicant's environmental report.

11 And perhaps if, Jack, you and Maryann
12 could talk to Arjun and talk about this issue.

13 MR. CUSHING: Right. I have a copy of the
14 draft.

15 MR. CAMERON: All right.

16 MR. CUSHING: And I will go through that
17 with you.

18 MR. CAMERON: Okay, great. Other process
19 questions? Yes, ma'am.

20 MS. CRAWFORD: Hi. My name is Barbara
21 Crawford.

22 The second speaker, the woman over here,
23 I'm sorry. I didn't get your name.

24 MR. CAMERON: Belkys.

25 MS. CRAWFORD: Oh, you can't hear me.

1 You mentioned that there were 30 open
2 items which have to be resolved before a final
3 environmental impact statement can be issued. What
4 are those 30 open items?

5 MS. SOSA: Yes. This is in reference to
6 the safety evaluation report. If you -- and I have a
7 copy of it. I can -- it's in the first section of the
8 safety evaluation report. There is a table that goes
9 item by item what they are.

10 MS. CRAWFORD: Well, what's out there in
11 the whole --

12 MS. SOSA: It's the environmental, the
13 draft environmental impact statement, which is the
14 subject of today's meeting.

15 MS. CRAWFORD: Right.

16 MS. SOSA: I guess it's a bit confusing,
17 I know, but that's the reason why we have two separate
18 presenters. The safety valuation report is one
19 portion of the review, and the environmental impact
20 statement is a --

21 MS. CRAWFORD: Are those 30 open items
22 listed in that big tome that's out there in the hall?

23 MS. SOSA: No.

24 MS. CRAWFORD: Okay. How do we get hold
25 of that?

1 MS. SOSA: The draft safety -- environment
2 evaluation report --

3 MS. CRAWFORD: Yes.

4 MS. SOSA: -- which is what I'm
5 responsible for, I have it on CD if you would like a
6 copy.

7 MS. CRAWFORD: Okay. I can get that from
8 you after the meeting?

9 MS. SOSA: Yes, yes.

10 MS. CRAWFORD: Okay. Then my other
11 question was in terms of this slide right here, "team
12 expertise," who were your experts in aquatic ecology?

13 MR. CUSHING: Duane Nietzel from Pacific
14 Northwest Laboratories was the expert in aquatic
15 biology. Our hydrologist, which is a different water
16 issue, was Lance Field from Pacific Northwest Labs.

17 Lance is right here.

18 MS. CRAWFORD: Okay, okay. And
19 socioeconomic, environmental justice. I don't even
20 understand what you mean in terms of team expertise
21 for that one. Could you explain that?

22 MR. CUSHING: Sure. I'd be more than
23 happy to. Now, socioeconomic is the impact of the
24 plant on the economy and the social services of the
25 community. That goes into, you know, the business,

1 also the services that would be required,
2 construction, education. You know, more people would
3 potentially be moving into the area, those types of
4 things. That's socioeconomics.

5 Now, environmental justice, we look to see
6 if there's any significant adverse impacts that would
7 affect minority and low income populations to a
8 greater extent than the general population.

9 MS. CRAWFORD: And who were the experts in
10 socioeconomics and environmental justice?

11 MR. CUSHING: John Jaksch

12 MS. CRAWFORD: Who?

13 MR. CUSHING: John Jaksch was his name.
14 In our draft environmental impact statement, we list
15 the various contributors and their area of expertise.

16 MS. CRAWFORD: And is it clear --

17 MR. CUSHING: Yes.

18 MS. CRAWFORD: -- what their contribution
19 was to the team expertise?

20 MR. CUSHING: Yes. We list their names
21 and the areas that they were responsible for.

22 MS. CRAWFORD: Okay.

23 MR. CAMERON: Okay, and you know, Maryann
24 and Lance and others, if you can provide some more
25 information on that after the meeting.

1 Let's take one more process question and
2 then move on to Maryann. Okay. Let's take this young
3 lady, and then we'll take you quickly, and then we'll
4 go on.

5 Go ahead, and introduce yourself, please.

6 MS. SESHAWN: My name is Mia Seshawn, and
7 I'm a high school student in Charlottesville.

8 My question is about one of the earlier
9 slides that you showed, combined licenses, early site
10 permits, and standard design certifications. Two of
11 the things on the slide say "early slide permit" and
12 "standard design certification." And on the bottom of
13 the page it says "or equivalent process," and I was
14 just curious what the equivalent processes would be.

15 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Mia.

16 MR. CUSHING: Let me go back to slide "or
17 equivalent process."

18 Now, the standard design certification,
19 what that is is somebody, a vendor, has submitted
20 their design that has been evaluated. Now, that's a
21 certified design. It has been through the review
22 process.

23 An equivalent would be if they submitted
24 a design that hadn't been reviewed. We would do an
25 independent review of that application, and we would

1 write a much larger safety evaluation because the
2 issues hadn't been looked at previously.

3 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thanks, Jack.

4 We're going to go to this gentleman for a
5 final question, and the staff will be available after
6 the meeting for questions.

7 Yes, sir.

8 MR. MCGARRY: Kevin McGarry, EPA.

9 You had mentioned in your presentation
10 that the EIS here doesn't need a purpose and need
11 because this is a suitability --

12 MR. CUSHING: No, I didn't say it didn't
13 need a purpose and need. I said we didn't need to
14 look at need for power.

15 MR. MCGARRY: Okay. You're saying that it
16 does have a purpose and need?

17 MR. CUSHING: Yes, it does have a purpose
18 and need.

19 MR. MCGARRY: Okay. Then I take I take
20 that back.

21 MR. CAMERON: Thanks, Kevin. It's good to
22 have the EPA here.

23 Maryann, are you ready to give us a
24 summary of the draft EIS? And then we'll go to
25 everybody for questions on that.

1 Maryann Parkhurst, team leader, Pacific
2 Northwest National Lab.

3 MS. PARKHURST: Good thing I'm in heels.

4 (Laughter.)

5 MS. PARKHURST: One of the last questions
6 here actually leads into my first slide. I can't tell
7 from here. This will be Slide 15.

8 Okay. Dominion's plant parameter
9 envelope. Now, what is this plant parameter envelope?
10 It's a surrogate for actual design parameters where
11 the utility hasn't yet selected a design.

12 In this case, Dominion had not selected a
13 specific plant design per the proposed Units 3 and 4.
14 Instead, the Dominion staff submitted in their
15 application a plant parameter envelope -- which I'll
16 probably call PPE. Excuse me for using the acronym.
17 That's the way we handle it here -- as a surrogate for
18 an actual design. Their PPE is a set of parameters
19 that Dominion believes bounds the design
20 characteristics of the plant that they would
21 eventually, should they choose to, submit an
22 application for their license.

23 In other words, the parameters represent
24 the maximum values of composite characteristics and
25 are not specific to any particular design.

1 So why would Dominion use a PPE? Well, it
2 allows them right now to defer till later making a
3 decision on a reactor design, until they decide
4 whether to go ahead with an application.

5 Dominion selected characteristics from
6 five lightwater reactors two gas-cooled reactors in
7 developing this PPE.

8 Next slide, please.

9 Using the PPE parameters, the assessment
10 team evaluated the construction and operation impacts
11 for the North Anna early site permit plants for topics
12 that I'll discuss a little later.

13 As part of the overall review, we also
14 evaluated Dominion's site redress plan. Now, on the
15 left side, we looked at the North Anna site and then
16 the redress plan. In bringing it down, Andy talked a
17 little bit about the redress plan. It would insure
18 that the site would be returned to environmentally
19 stable and aesthetically acceptable condition in the
20 event that the ESP were approved and that Dominion did
21 some work on the site and then did not pursue or was
22 not approved for a construction permit or combined
23 license.

24 We also evaluated environmental impacts
25 for the alternative site. That's on the right side of

1 the slide, which in this case included Dominion's
2 Surry site and the Department of Energy's Savannah
3 River site in South Carolina, as well as the
4 Portsmouth gaseous diffusion plant in Ohio.

5 Then towards the middle of the slide, we
6 compared the impacts of the North Anna ESP sites with
7 the alternative sites.

8 After finding that no alternative site was
9 obviously superior to the North Anna ESP site, our
10 preliminary conclusion is that ESP should be issued.

11 Next slide, please.

12 Now, for each of the issues, and, again,
13 I'll discuss them in a later couple of slides, an
14 impact level is assigned. These impact levels of
15 small, moderate, and large are based on or are
16 consistent with the Council of Environmental Quality
17 guidance for a NEPA analysis.

18 Next slide, please.

19 Now, here's the major categories of the
20 issues we looked at. These primary issues include
21 land use. In this case the proposed units would be
22 located adjacent to Units 1 and 2 and within the North
23 Anna exclusion boundary.

24 We looked at air quality and air
25 emissions, threatened and endangered species, as well

1 as the terrestrial and aquatic resources, but
2 threatened and endangered species we looked at, now,
3 within the county's bordering Lake Anna or the North
4 Anna River, there's a mussel that's federally listed,
5 and one additional species that's a candidate for
6 listing.

7 However, no protected species have been
8 found in Lake Anna or on the North Anna Power Station
9 site.

10 Additionally, the impacts to North Anna
11 River aquatic communities are expected to be small.

12 Someone asked about socioeconomics
13 earlier. Here's a little bit more information there.
14 We break it down into some major categories, including
15 the physical impacts, the demographics, and the
16 community characteristics, and then we also look into
17 the historic and cultural resources and the
18 environmental justice issue.

19 The final one shown here is human health.
20 We looked both at radiological and at non-
21 radiological, both public and occupational sorts of
22 issues, including in this case noise effects,
23 electromagnetic, and so on, of radiation.

24 Next one, please.

25 DR. BRIAN: Could I interrupt right there

1 because the next slide you're leaving out your Chapter
2 5 on accidents.

3 MS. PARKHURST: Let's go to the next
4 slide, please, and I think we'll answer that one.

5 MR. CAMERON: Dr. Brian, can we just in
6 the interest of time, let's let Maryann get through
7 her presentation and just please note your questions,
8 and then we'll come back and we'll take all of the
9 questions then.

10 And, Maryann, we'll go to Dr. Brian first
11 after you're done.

12 MS. PARKHURST: I think we're going to get
13 to it, like I say, on this next slide.

14 MR. CAMERON: Okay, good.

15 MS. PARKHURST: But we also reviewed the
16 environmental impacts of accidents, uranium fuel
17 cycle, and waste management, transportation, and the
18 eventual decommissioning.

19 Highlighting a few of our review items,
20 let's go to the next slide, and we'll talk about Lake
21 Anna usage. As probably all of you in this room know,
22 Lake Anna is an artificial reservoir created in 1971
23 by Virginia Power as a source of cooling water for the
24 North Anna Power Station.

25 The lake is divided into two distinct

1 water bodies, the reservoir and the waste heat
2 treatment facility, which is a series of three cooling
3 lagoons.

4 North Anna was initially licensed for four
5 nuclear units, of which only two were built. Lake
6 Anna currently provides cooling water for Units 1 and
7 2, and Dominion proposes to use Lake Anna for once
8 through cooling of Unit 3.

9 Dry tower cooling is proposed for Unit 4
10 because water and energy balance studies of Lake Anna
11 suggest that the lake would support one, but not two
12 units with once through cooling.

13 Virginia Power owns the land around the
14 lake up to the 255 high water mark. The land adjacent
15 to Lake Anna has become increasingly residential.
16 Lake Anna is a popular recreation destination, and the
17 dam itself provides downstream flood control.

18 The North Anna River below the dam is used
19 for municipal water supplies and provides an aquatic
20 environment that supports recreational fishing.

21 Next slide, please.

22 In our evaluation of the water use of Lake
23 Anna to support cooling of Unit 3, we modeled the
24 discharge of waste heat and its effects on evaporation
25 and on lake levels and lake temperatures. Our

1 conclusions of this modeling were that the impact of
2 the proposed Unit 3 on water use were small during
3 normal water years.

4 During severe drought years, we concluded
5 that the impacts were moderate. We further determined
6 that if Dominion goes forward with an application for
7 a construction permit or a combined license, a
8 verification that the actual discharge design is
9 within the plant parameters envelope must be
10 conducted.

11 Next slide, please.

12 During our visit with you last year, we
13 learned how important the striped bass recreational
14 fishing in Lake Anna is to many in this area. So we
15 undertook an evaluation of this planted species
16 separate from the evaluation of the native aquatic
17 species for some background here. The striped bass is
18 not native to this area. It's in what's called the
19 put-grow-and-take fishery that is stocked annually.

20 The striped bass actually prefer cooler
21 water than Lake Anna, and as a result they're one of
22 the most thermally sensitive fish species in the lake.

23 And we concluded from our analysis that
24 the impacts on fishing resulted from heat stress to
25 fish, to the striped bass, would be small during the

1 cooler months in non-draught years. Impacts on
2 fishing resulting from heat stress during the draughts
3 without mitigation would likely be moderate.

4 Some of the mitigation measures include
5 stocking more fish, stocking larger fish, managing the
6 fishery to provide more catch opportunities of large
7 fish, which probably a lot of the fishermen would like
8 in any case.

9 Next slide, please.

10 Radiological impacts is something that I
11 think very many people are interested in. We
12 evaluated the exposure to the public and to the
13 workers. We also looked at the impacts to biota, and
14 in each case found that they were within limits and
15 within the biota work that were found to be
16 acceptable.

17 I want to talk a little bit more. You
18 know, our conclusion here is that the radiological
19 impacts from construction and operation would be
20 small, and I want to talk a little bit more about this
21 issue because I know it is interesting, like I say, to
22 so many of us.

23 Cancer is a very real concern to all of
24 us. The statistics show that roughly one in four
25 people in the United States contract some form of

1 cancer. So we've all been touched by it either
2 personally or someone in our family or at least
3 someone we know. Cancer is not uncommon.

4 Radiation exposure is a very well studied
5 health risk. There have literally been thousands of
6 studies looking for links between radiation exposure
7 and cancer. No credible study has shown health
8 effects below does of 10,000 millirem.

9 For prospective, the average dose to an
10 individual in the United States from background
11 radiation sources is around 300 millirem. So that's
12 300 millirem versus 10,000 millirem.

13 Now, NRC's regulatory limits, the
14 regulations limits the maximum exposure that any
15 member of the public can get from the boundaries of
16 the different nuclear power plants, and the maximum
17 calculated exposure for this plant is below seven
18 millirem.

19 Now, like I say, background sources
20 average in this country is about 300. So that gives
21 you a perspective. At the boundary areas it['s that
22 much lower with distance from the plant.

23 In a 1990 study; the National Cancer
24 Institute, which is part of the National Institutes of
25 Health, published a study entitled "Cancer in

1 Populations Living Near Nuclear Facilities." This
2 study found no evidence of systematically higher
3 cancer risks in the area near nuclear power plants.
4 The counties near the North Anna site were included in
5 this study.

6 Next slide, please.

7 I mentioned that we also looked at
8 alternative plan -- well, we talked about alternative
9 plant cooling technology. We also looked at
10 alternative sites.

11 As part of our analysis of water usage for
12 cooling Units 3 and 4, we evaluated once through
13 cooling as well as wet and dry cooling towers for heat
14 dissipation. Although wet cooling towers would reduce
15 temperatures discharged into the waste heat treatment
16 facility, compared with once through cooling wet
17 cooling towers would significantly increase
18 consumption use of North Anna for Unit 3, use of Lake
19 Anna.

20 As I mentioned before, dry cooling towers
21 are proposed for Unit 4. They would largely eliminate
22 the impact on water consumption and waste heat
23 discharge. However, these benefits come at a high
24 price in energy efficiency, and as a result dry
25 cooling towers are not proposed for Unit 3.

1 I need some water up here.

2 MR. CAMERON: We're getting you some.

3 MS. PARKHURST: Ah, thank you. I could
4 use it as I'm almost completed through here.

5 We looked at alternative sites. As I
6 mentioned, there were four sites selected for
7 evaluation here. The first one is the Surry Power
8 Station, again, owned by Dominion, the three sites
9 with regard to North Anna in the evaluation. So we've
10 got the Surry Power Station, the Portsmouth gaseous
11 diffusion plant, and this is in Ohio, a Department of
12 Energy Site, and we also evaluated the Savannah River
13 site in South Carolina.

14 Next one, please.

15 We did the same kind of impact evaluation,
16 and then we compared the impacts of the alternative
17 sites to the North Anna ESP site. Our preliminary
18 conclusion is that all sites appear to have potential
19 for siting a nuclear plant or plants. Although there
20 were minor differences among the sites, none of these
21 differences was sufficient to determine that any of
22 the alternative sites is obviously superior to the
23 North Anna ESP site.

24 Therefore, our preliminary conclusion from
25 the environmental perspective is that the early site

1 permit be granted. .

2 Chip.

3 MR. CAMERON: Okay, and now we are getting
4 you some water.

5 And, Dr. Brian, was your question
6 answered? Do you want to ask it again?

7 DR. BRIAN: Yes, I'd like to ask a
8 somewhat related question, and that's on Slide 16 and
9 Slide 25, where you're considering the alternative
10 sites.

11 I would think at this point in your
12 environmental impact assessment you'd also look at the
13 no action option.

14 MS. PARKHURST: We certainly did look at
15 it in the document. We don't happen to have it in
16 this particular slide. It's busy enough, I'm afraid,
17 as it is.

18 DR. BRIAN: I guess my question is: at
19 what point would you be able to say, "No, we don't
20 want a reactor here. It's not a good idea. Nothing
21 is better than the proposal"?

22 Is there some point where you could turn
23 it down?

24 MS. PARKHURST: NRC may, if they have
25 basis for it certainly can.

1 Jack, do you want to speak to that one?

2 MR. CUSHING: Sure. Basically we would
3 turn down the application if when we did our
4 evaluation and you remember the flow chart where we
5 compared the North Anna site to the alternate site; if
6 one of the alternate sites, our evaluation of it
7 showed that it was obviously superior, then we would
8 probably have rejected the application.

9 MR. CAMERON: And there could be other
10 reasons for rejecting the application also.

11 MR. CUSHING: Right. There could be.
12 That's a lower threshold than, say, if the site was
13 totally unsuitable we would rejected it as well.

14 DR. BRYAN: I guess the basis for my
15 questions --

16 MR. CAMERON: And, Dr. Brian, we need to
17 get you on the record here. Okay?

18 DR. BRYAN: Thank you.

19 The basis for my question is that with
20 this early site permit, you're recommending approval
21 for it, and I'm wondering at what stage it could be
22 turned down in the future, or if this is kind of
23 opening the door, and the next thing you know the
24 whole thing is too late to say no.

25 MR. CUSHING: Well, first of all, the

1 draft environmental impact statement is a preliminary
2 recommendation, and if you remember our flow chart,
3 the draft environmental impact statement is only one
4 input to the final decision.

5 There's two other steps. There's a
6 hearing that will be held, and that hearing will be on
7 the safety as well as the environmental issues.
8 That's before the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board.

9 And following that hearing, it will go to
10 the Commission, and the Commission will make its
11 decision based on the input from the hearing and from
12 the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards. So they
13 could turn that down at those points.

14 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you.

15 Let's go to this gentleman back here.

16 Yes, sir.

17 MR. SLOANE: Ben Sloane from Goochland
18 County.

19 With regards to the radiological health
20 protection, is considerations for hormesis theories
21 impractical to interject into dose populations in
22 considerations or is it strictly the accepted LNT or
23 some other method?

24 MR. CAMERON: And, Maryann, people may not
25 know some of those terms, and I don't want to get into

1 a big deal, but if you could in answering it explain
2 what this is all about -- to me and everybody else.
3 No, don't worry about it.

4 MS. PARKHURST: And if Rick Emch is here
5 and wants to add to my comments, please do so.

6 Radiation hormesis is a theory that
7 suggests that there's been many studies out there
8 where the control group actually survived longer than
9 those -- excuse me -- where those that were exposed to
10 low levels of radiation survived longer than those in
11 the control group, and so that you actually -- it's
12 kind of like with vitamins. If you take vitamins --
13 you laugh. I think I probably ought to start over
14 here.

15 (Laughter.)

16 MS. PARKHURST: Let me go with one that
17 you might know a little bit more about. He mentioned
18 the linear no threshold theory. This is a theory that
19 was intended to be used for modeling high exposures,
20 and it said they looked for a correlation between the
21 doses in the cancer, the risk for cancer, and then
22 what they have done, they've used it by simply
23 drawing a linear line down through zero, and this is
24 what's called the linear no threshold theory.

25 It doesn't work very well in the low dose

1 area, and there's, in fact, the radiation hormesis
2 theory that suggests that there is actually a positive
3 benefit to health at the very low levels.

4 Like I say, the NRC is not using this as
5 the basis for their analysis. I'm responding to the
6 gentleman's comment. That's what the radiation
7 hormesis is looking at. There's a number of
8 possibilities as to what could cause it if it's real.

9 MR. CAMERON: Maybe you should say that
10 again about the NRC.

11 MS. PARKHURST: The NRC is not using the
12 theory concerning radiation hormesis in its analysis.
13 We are using the linear no threshold theory, which is
14 very conservative on the lower end. It's probably
15 fairly good at the upper end, but it's very
16 conservative at the lower end and should be very
17 protective of health.

18 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you, Maryann.
19 Let's go up to this gentleman in the back.
20 Yes, sir. And please introduce yourself to us.

21 MR. McDONALD: Norris McDonald. I'm with
22 the African American Environmentalists Association.

23 I wanted to ask a question about the
24 environment in this room. I think the lie meter signs
25 are so disrespectful. I've been at hearings all over

1 the country, and normally protest signs aren't allowed
2 in the formal hearing.

3 And I've also been chairman of a county
4 ACLU, and I do believe in free speech, but I would
5 hope we could conduct this hearing in a civil manner
6 and remove the signs.

7 (Applause.)

8 MR. CAMERON: Okay. I'm going to --

9 PARTICIPANT: It's too hot in here.

10 MR. CAMERON: Yeah, I thought that maybe
11 that's where you were going, but you had a more
12 important point.

13 What we're going to do is we're going to
14 open up this sliding door and that will allow some
15 ventilation in, and thank you for your point, sir. We
16 do have rules for our meetings about signs that are on
17 sticks or anything like that that may be harmful to
18 people, but if people want to hold up signs if they're
19 not blocking anybody's view or hitting someone, then
20 we let them do that and we may be getting close to the
21 edge here, but I would just ask the people who have
22 the signs to just exercise a little bit of discretion
23 with them, but you do not have to turn them in.

24 (Applause.)

25 MR. CAMERON: Okay? We want to take a

1 couple more questions so that we can get to hearing
2 more of you. I'm going to go back here and then over
3 to this gentleman back here.

4 Let me see if I can get this up to you,
5 sir, and if you could just introduce yourself to us.

6 MR. HERRING: Yeah, my name is Jeff
7 Herring, and I'm from Charlottesville.

8 I understand that one reason for rejecting
9 this application is that one of the three alternate
10 sites had been obviously superior. It's not clear to
11 me how those three sites were selected for this
12 process. It seems like they're putting up sites you
13 couldn't compare it to and possibly some that were
14 superior.

15 MS. PARKHURST: I think Jack is going to
16 respond to this one.

17 MR. CUSHING: Well, we have requirements
18 and guidance for the applicant selecting alternative
19 sites, and basically they have to define their region
20 of interest where they would actually operate and want
21 to produce power.

22 And they also have to select realistic
23 sites. So if you noticed, all of the sites they
24 selected hosted nuclear facilities so that they've
25 already passed a certain level of screening as far as

1 being able to host a nuclear facility.

2 So they're very realistic selections. So
3 that's how the process for selecting sites is
4 performed, and we evaluated whether they performed a
5 realistic review in their application, and then we
6 independently reviewed the alternate sites themselves.

7 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thanks, Jack.

8 And, again, I would just ask the NRC staff
9 and our experts to keep track of these questions, and
10 after the meeting is over, you may be able to provide
11 more information on that to the person who asked it.

12 Let's go to this gentleman right here.

13 MR. DAY: Thank you.

14 My name is Donald Day. I'm a nuclear
15 physicist at the University of Virginia, and I have a
16 couple of questions about your comments that include
17 the linear no threshold theory.

18 You said that there have been no studies
19 that would indicate that 10,000 millirem would induce
20 cancers in the population, and according to the linear
21 no threshold theory that's simply not true.

22 And furthermore, your comments about the
23 effluence of radioactivity around a nuclear power
24 plant and comparing that to what is normal terrestrial
25 or environmental radiation does not take into

1 consideration the particular chemical characteristics
2 of the effluents at nuclear power plants and their
3 tendency to localize themselves in body organs.

4 So I think it's misleading to sort of
5 dismiss normal operations around a nuclear power plant
6 as a consequence to the public, and I also think it's
7 a mistake or just an error on your part to suggest
8 that 10,000 millirem distributed to the population
9 would not induce any cancers.

10 At the nuclear accelerator where I work,
11 I carry a badge with me all the time, and through my
12 20 years of experience, the doses that I'm allowed to
13 get at these accelerators keeps declining, and from
14 the beginning of U.S. regulations there never has been
15 a reversal of the amount of radiation that somebody is
16 being allowed to get in normal work. It keeps
17 declining.

18 And as our education increases, we may
19 find that occupational doses have to be reduced once
20 again.

21 Thank you.

22 (Applause.)

23 MS. PARKHURST: In response to the first
24 part, your very first comment as far as linear no
25 threshold being a study, that's a modeling -- that's

1 not a study. The studies, the health studies do not
2 find deleterious effects at that level.

3 Certainly doses, as you're stating, the
4 legal levels have been going down for conservatism.
5 It's really, you know, we do learn more, but it's
6 conservatism that it has gotten larger.

7 Rich, I'm going to let you handle the
8 rest, and if we want to talk about like chemical in
9 water emissions, Lance perhaps can take a crack at
10 that.

11 MR. EMCH: Hi. My name is Rich Emch. I'm
12 a health physicist with the Nuclear Regulatory
13 Commission.

14 You mentioned several things, sir. I'm
15 going to try to cover them all, but if I miss any,
16 please let me know.

17 We're not really here to debate you
18 tonight. We're really here to hear what you have to
19 say, but I'll try to give some information.

20 The Nuclear Regulatory Commission believes
21 in linear non-threshold theory. What Maryann was
22 talking about, however, is that there have been
23 thousands, literally thousands of studies done,
24 credible studies, and that there has been no
25 identified damage to humans below 10,000 millirem.

1 Now, there are reports by ICRP, NCRP and
2 others where they talk about the potential for
3 radiation to cause cancer, just like there are a lot
4 of other things in life that can cause cancer. And,
5 in fact, in their report that we put out, there is a
6 discussion of what the potential risks in terms of
7 fatal cancers, birth defects and things like that;
8 there's a discussion of that in there that uses the
9 internationally known estimators for that.

10 And basically the concept is that while
11 there has been no reported -- no damage below 10,000
12 millirem, there is a belief that there is a certain --
13 there is the potential for some damage to be
14 associated with any amount of radiation exposure.
15 Okay?

16 Now, we did evaluate -- we do evaluate not
17 only whole body exposure. We evaluate dose to the
18 organs as well. You'll find all of that discussed in
19 the report as well.

20 As far as the comparison to natural
21 background, we're using it to give you a general idea,
22 you know. Is this thing bigger than a bread box,
23 smaller than a house, that sort of thing? And we
24 believe that it is quit small compared to the kinds of
25 exposures that we all get from living on the earth.

1 For example, not all of that 300 is from
2 whole body exposure. Some of it is from radionuclides
3 that are in your body and mine. Some of it is from
4 radon that all of us inhale to some degree by living
5 on this earth. That's the kind of thing we're talking
6 about, sir.

7 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you.

8 Let's have another question here and then
9 see if we can move on to commenting. May be will take
10 you and then you.

11 MR. DRIBBLE: Hi. I'm Ray Dribble, and I
12 live here in Louisa County.

13 My question is about the heat load on the
14 lake. I just want to understand something. For a
15 nuclear plant to, say, make 1,000 megawatts
16 electrical, the reactor must create, say, 3,000
17 megawatts thermal. Is that about right?

18 And the difference between those two,
19 2,000 megawatts, is waste heat. Is that about right?

20 MR. KUGLER: That's in the ballpark, yes.

21 MR. DRIBBLE: Okay. So using round
22 figures, there are two we'll call them 1,000 megawatt
23 electrical units sitting on Lake Anna. The cooling
24 lagoons are roughly 4,000 acres.

25 MR. KUGLER: I think it's 3,400.

1 MR. DRIBBLE: All right. The load on that
2 portion of the cooling lagoons is roughly a megawatt
3 per acre. Do you propose to increase that heat load
4 to, say, one and a half megawatts?

5 And is there any other body of water in
6 this country that a test will absorb that kind of
7 energy load, artificial energy load?

8 MR. KUGLER: This is Andy Kugler.

9 I'm not sure I can answer the latter part
10 of the question as to whether other bodies of water
11 received heat load because there are a lot of other
12 power plants out there that are not nuclear, and I'm
13 not familiar with all of the cooling systems.

14 One of the things I've seen in working on
15 nuclear power plants is every cooling system is done
16 differently. What happens at this plant is the
17 cooling lagoons are actually part of the plant.
18 Technically it's not part of the lake. It all belongs
19 to Dominion. It's part of the plant, and it removes
20 part of the heat.

21 In other words, right now for the current
22 plants roughly half of the heat load that comes out of
23 the plant and into the waste heat treatment facility
24 is dissipated before it flows into the lake through
25 Dike 3. When a third unit is added, it would no

1 longer be half. So a larger proportion would end up
2 being in the lake.

3 And I believe in the document we discuss
4 roughly what the heat loads would be coming into the
5 waste heat treatment facility and into the lake. I
6 believe we have that information in the report and you
7 can take a look at that.

8 MR. DRIBBLE: I'm familiar with the lake,
9 but the lake often reaches in excess of 100 degrees
10 surface temperature.

11 MR. KUGLER: On the hot side.

12 MR. DRIBBLE: That's right.

13 MR. KUGLER: Yes.

14 MR. DRIBBLE: And each reactor currently
15 adds about seven and a half degrees to that surface
16 temperature.

17 MR. KUGLER: Well, if they add a third
18 unit that uses once through cooling, what they would
19 be doing is increasing the flow rate. I don't know if
20 I can describe this easily where people could
21 understand it, but the differential temperature, the
22 intake temperature versus what comes out at the other
23 end would be roughly the same for the third unit.

24 So the actual temperatures I don't believe
25 are significantly higher coming out of the plant, but

1 there's more flow. There's a lot more flow. Okay?

2 PARTICIPANT: And it's how we do that
3 flow.

4 PARTICIPANT: Dilution.

5 MR. KUGLER: Essentially dilution.

6 MR. CAMERON: All right. Let's get -

7 MS. PECK: My name is Heather Peck from
8 Albemarle County.

9 Now, am I correct in understanding that
10 there was no discernment at all done that the NRC
11 required or that Dominion provided (a) for a need for
12 power and (b) for alternative energy sources to this
13 project, this proposal?

14 MR. KUGLER: That's correct. At this
15 stage what we're looking at is would the site be
16 suitable. We're not determining whether they can
17 actually build it. So at this stage they are not
18 required to address whether they need the power and
19 whether or not there are other better alternative
20 energy sources.

21 However, if they decide they do want to
22 build a plant and they request a license to do so from
23 us, at that time they have to provide that information
24 and we will evaluate it.

25 MS. PECK: Well, as a taxpayer and

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1 respecting very highly the expertise that you've
2 invested in this process up to now, tens of hundreds
3 of thousands of dollars, I'm a low income and middle
4 income taxpayer who's actually paying her taxes. Now
5 I'm concerned about a priori never establishing (a) a
6 need for power or (b) alternative energy sources.
7 This is really a deep concern and a common sense
8 problem, and you know, I'm looking for -- you know,
9 we're looking at the situation in the budget in
10 Washington, and this doesn't make much sense to me as
11 a taxpayer.

12 (Applause.)

13 MR. CAMERON: Thank you very much.

14 Maybe you can, you know, talk more to
15 Heather about that after. I think we need to move to
16 Jack to go through this and then so that we can go
17 into the public comment period.

18 Jack, can you talk to us about that?

19 And as I said, Maryann and others will be
20 here to talk to people about this in more detail.

21 Thank you, Maryann.

22 MR. CUSHING: All right. Well, thank you
23 everyone, and those were good comments.

24 And I'd like to go over some of the
25 milestones now of the review. We issued the draft

1 environmental impact statement in December. The
2 comment period runs to March 1st. After that we will
3 review and disposition your comments, and that may
4 result in modifying the final environmental impact
5 statement.

6 And we expect to issue that final
7 environmental impact statement in August of 2005. At
8 that point a hearing decision is scheduled for
9 February of 2006, and the Commission decision will
10 follow in June of 2006 it looks like.

11 Now, I'm the agency point of contact, and
12 you can reach me at this phone number. And this slide
13 also shows where the draft environmental impact
14 statement can be found, it's available at the library
15 in Louisa, and it's also available on our Website.

16 We did have some copies out front. I
17 don't know if they've all been picked up, but if they
18 haven't, you're certainly welcome to take one.

19 And next slide.

20 And again, provide comments by March 1st,
21 and you can do that by three ways outside this
22 meeting. You can do it by mail to the address
23 provided, if you happen to be in Rockville, Maryland.
24 I think this the least convenient way to do it, but
25 you could drop one off if you're there in person.

1 Give me a call, and I'll come down and pick them up.

2 And the best way, and I've gotten hundreds
3 of comments this way, is by E-mail to this address.

4 So there's one other method. During this
5 meeting if you do not wish to come up to the
6 microphone or speak, we did provide comment sheets.
7 Write down your comment, make sure I get them or an
8 NRC staff member gets them, and we'll make sure they
9 get into the transcript so that we can evaluate them.

10 Okay. Thank you very much, and I
11 appreciate your effort in coming out tonight, and I
12 hope we informed you a little bit of what we did
13 during our review.

14 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you. Thank you
15 very much.

16 (Applause.)

17 MR. CAMERON: Okay. We're going to go to
18 public comment in a minute here, and you can come up
19 to the podium or I can bring you this cordless
20 microphone. I am going to have to -- and I apologize
21 in advance for having to be a little bit inflexible
22 about this speaking time here, but Sue did you have a
23 quick question about commenting?

24 PARTICIPANT: I do have a quick question,
25 yes.

1 MR. CAMERON: Okay.

2 PARTICIPANT: My question to Jack, I
3 guess, is or to the staff that's here: what value --
4 can you give us an idea of what value you put on
5 public comment, please?

6 MR. CUSHING: Public comment is an
7 integral part of our process, and there's two points
8 at which we actively seek public comment. The first
9 is during the scoping process, and the public comments
10 help shape the issue that we look at during our
11 review.

12 So when we came out here during scoping we
13 asked for public comments, and that helped us in our
14 review. Now that we've written our draft
15 environmental impact statement, the comments we get
16 tonight we'll capture, we'll put in our final, and we
17 will evaluate those comments. And it does end up
18 modifying our final environmental impact statement.

19 MR. CAMERON: And, Jack, for Sue and the
20 rest of the people, when we do issue the final
21 environmental impact statement, will they be able to
22 see where the document has been changed because of
23 comments?

24 I'm not talking about individual comment
25 response to individuals, but will they be able to look

1 at that document and say, "Hey, someone brought this
2 issue up. We looked at it, and either we changed
3 things or we found that perhaps it is a concern"?
4 Will they be able to tell?

5 MR. CUSHING: Yes. What we do with your
6 comments is we have another appendices where you'll
7 see your comments, and in that appendices we'll
8 evaluate your comment right there, and then at the end
9 of it, we'll state whether it changed the
10 environmental impact statement or whether it didn't.

11 So you will be able to look up and find
12 your comment and find out if it did change our
13 environmental impact statement.

14 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you.

15 There's one issue that always is a concern
16 to people with these early site permits, and I think
17 Heather's comments really go to this point, and as a
18 backdrop information for you before we go to public
19 comments, it may be useful to just hear from Dominion
20 really briefly about what their plans are here and why
21 they're doing it.

22 I'm going to ask Gene Grecheck, Vice
23 President, Dominion. Do you want to? Why don't
24 you -- well, why don't you just talk from there?
25 That's better.

1 MR. GRECHECK: All right. Thanks. Chip.

2 Good evening. My name is Gene Grecheck,
3 and I'm Vice President of Nuclear Support Services for
4 Dominion.

5 Again, I'd like to thank the NRC for
6 having this forum for us to all discuss the draft
7 environmental impact statement, and really I'd like to
8 thank all of you local residents who are interested
9 enough in this subject because this is a complex
10 subject, and it's something that does require some
11 attention. So I'm glad that you all have the
12 opportunity to come out and express your opinion and
13 listen to the NRC's review.

14 I think it's probably worthwhile just to
15 explain briefly, you know, why we submitted our
16 application for an early site permit and the reasons
17 for that.

18 As you heard, we do not have any plans at
19 the moment to build a nuclear plant at North Anna.
20 What we're doing here is keeping the option open. We
21 are looking forward toward where the energy that
22 Virginia is going to need in the future is going to
23 come from, and as we look at the various options, one
24 of those options is nuclear.

25 So what we needed to determine is whether

1 the North Anna site is a place where we could build a
2 nuclear plant in the future if it became advisable to
3 do that.

4 And at that time we'll certainly look at
5 what quantities of energy are required, what the
6 various generating options are, what the market for
7 electricity looks like. All of that will be taken
8 into account prior to a decision to proceed.

9 Now, the reason that we would consider
10 nuclear as one of the options for Dominion is because
11 we do operate several nuclear units at the present
12 time. We have four units here in Virginia. We have
13 two in Connecticut. We've been operating plants for
14 30 years. We have a great deal of experience with
15 that, and so between the safety of our existing
16 operations and our environmental record, this is
17 something that we feel very confident with. This is
18 something that we feel we've developed a long
19 experience and relationship with the local
20 communities. So we'd like to continue them.

21 Now, as I said, the decisions that need to
22 be made about where energy is going to come from are
23 very, very complex. No matter what kind of energy we
24 decide to use or you decide to use, there are always
25 going to be impacts. There are impacts from any

1 energy source.

2 So that evaluation is part of what took
3 place for the nuclear option as part of this early
4 site permit application.

5 As a matter of fact, if you just look over
6 the last year and a half, we submitted this
7 application in September of 2003. Just in that last
8 year and a half, just look at a couple of the things
9 that have happened. As a matter of fact, just about
10 all of the electricity that has been added to the
11 United States grid in the last several years is being
12 generated by natural gas.

13 So what has been the result of that?
14 There has been tremendous price volatility in the
15 price of natural gas. The price of gas has been
16 varying maybe 30 or 40 percent, and the result of that
17 in many parts of the country is that industries that
18 depend on natural gas are actually leaving the
19 country. In the southern part of the United States,
20 they're closing plants and they're all moving to
21 Mexico because they're not able to afford the natural
22 gas price variations that are occurring.

23 Now, where is this natural gas coming
24 from? Most of it in the future will be imported into
25 the United States in the form of liquified natural gas

1 from various parts of the world, which are the same
2 parts of the world that right now we are concerned
3 about the stability of our petroleum supply.

4 So as we look toward the future we say,
5 you know, everything that we've been adding over the
6 last five or six years has been natural gas. Is that
7 really the right thing to do?

8 Also, this week many of you I'm sure have
9 heard on the news that the Kyoto Protocol was put into
10 effect around the world. The United States is not
11 participating in that. The Kyoto Protocol limits the
12 amount of carbon dioxide that can be put into the
13 atmosphere because of the concerns of the impact of
14 carbon dioxide on global temperatures.

15 Again, the U.S. is not participating. If
16 the United States does choose to participate, then
17 once again we need an energy source that does not
18 involve putting carbon dioxide into the air.

19 So as we look at that and we try to make
20 the decisions, we also see what's happening around the
21 world. In the last couple of weeks, Finland has just
22 broken ground on a new nuclear unit. That will be
23 their fifth unit. The French have just announced that
24 they're going to be building new units. The Chinese
25 are out for bids for a number of units that they say

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1 they're going to need over the next ten years.

2 So there's a growing awareness around the
3 world that if we're going to be generating power in an
4 environmentally responsible way, nuclear is one of the
5 options.

6 So, again, at this point we are not
7 announcing or we are not saying that we're going to
8 build. We are trying to maintain an option. We think
9 that the environmental review that has been done has
10 been done well. It is done adequately. We appreciate
11 the NRC's detail review, and I appreciate your
12 comments tonight, and we'll be listening carefully to
13 listen to what your concerns are.

14 Thank you.

15 (Applause.)

16 MR. CAMERON: Thank you.

17 We're going to go to our first public
18 comment. Paxus Calta.

19 MR. CALTA: Hi. My name is Paxus Calta,
20 and I'm a Louisa resident, and I work with the Nuclear
21 Information and Research Service.

22 And I have some good news and I have some
23 bad news. First the good news. The good news is that
24 there aren't going to be any new nuclear power plants
25 built at the North Anna facility.

1 (Applause.)

2 MR. CALTA: And there's several reasons
3 for this. In September of 2002, there was a major
4 nuclear revival conference in Washington, D.C. The
5 nuclear construction outfits were there. The
6 utilities were there. The regulatory commission was
7 there. Almost everybody was there. Missing were
8 investors. Not one showed up.

9 That wasn't because they weren't invited.
10 It is because nuclear power is a very bad investment.
11 The Department of Energy itself reports that the
12 average nuclear power plant built in the United States
13 ran 400 percent over budget.

14 Now, some of my nuclear friends in the
15 room would say, "Well, those are the old reactors."

16 What about the new stuff? Two reactors
17 just went on line in the Czech Republic in 2004. They
18 are now selling electricity at 60 percent of what it
19 costs them to make it.

20 Nuclear energy has been historically and
21 continues to be a terrible investment.

22 The process of building these reactors at
23 North Anna is going to take a long time, and there are
24 a number of talented people breaking ground, just
25 completing the process. There are a number of

1 talented people in this room who are determined to
2 make that process take as long as possible.

3 Now, the bad news. During that period of
4 time the Nuclear Regulatory Commission is going to
5 continue the process that it has been going through
6 for the last few years and continue to shove its
7 regulatory responsibility off onto the nuclear
8 industry.

9 At the same time, the nuclear operators
10 are going to continue to cut costs in the highly
11 competitive electricity market by reducing their staff
12 at nuclear facilities as much as they possibly can.
13 You can tell possibly where this is going.

14 I want to read you a short quote. "The
15 Nuclear Regulatory Commission should have but do not
16 identify or prevent the corrosion at Davis Besse
17 because its oversight did not generate accurate
18 information on plant conditions."

19 That's not from an environmental
20 organization. That's the U.S. General Accounting
21 Office, and they're reporting on the near accident
22 that happened 30 miles from Toledo, Ohio.

23 Basically we got lucky. Three-eighths of
24 an inch of stainless steel that was bulging and
25 fatigued stopped an accident of major proportion in

1 Ohio. The first accident that happens in the United
2 States during the period of time that this process is
3 going on will stop the additional reactors at the
4 North Anna nuclear power plant, just like the accident
5 at Three Mile Island canceled 100 reactors that were
6 on order at that time.

7 Some of my anti-nuclear colleagues here
8 were very distressed to see so many pro nuclear people
9 here. I completely disagree. I am very happy that
10 the pro nuclear people are here because the more that
11 we talk about this issue, the more I'm convinced that
12 we won't build new reactors.

13 And as one last piece of good news that I
14 want to give you, and I'm, oops, 15 seconds over, I
15 want very quietly the people who are opposed to this
16 reactor to raise their hands.

17 (Show of hands.)

18 MR. CALTA: That's the really good news.
19 Thank you.

20 (Applause.)

21 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you very much,
22 Paxus.

23 We're going to go to Mr. Sam Forrest, and
24 then we're going to go to Aviele.

25 Sam Forrest. Go ahead, Sam.

1 MR. FORREST: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

2 I'm Sam Forrest from Louisa.

3 And, again, I am opposed to nuclear power
4 anywhere on earth for three reasons. One, the power
5 plants are safe until they fail, and then they can be
6 catastrophic. Everything fails. Your car is going to
7 fail. Your body will fail. Even stars fail. These
8 plants will fail, and someone will have to deal with
9 it.

10 Two, to create nuclear waste and put it on
11 the earth is an unconscionable act. There is no
12 permanent, safe way to deal with it. The science to
13 render it harmless is immature and incomplete.

14 Three, that nuclear power is cheap is a
15 fiction. It's cheap at the meter, but if the tax
16 subsidies are included, it is more expensive, and
17 remember taxes are ultimately taken at the point of a
18 gun.

19 The summation of information is that
20 nuclear energy is an irrational pursuit. It's a bad
21 idea. So why after a 20-year hiatus is this great
22 push to impose upon us this devil? Your charge
23 charges you to protect, the citizens. In these times
24 when people are vulnerable and hunkered down and need
25 you the most, you betray their trust. You have

1 returned to plunder the very people you are charged to
2 protect, and I think somebody stands to make a lot
3 money.

4 Now, Mr. Chairman, that was my original
5 speech, but the other day I ran into Bill Murphy and
6 had lunch with him, and he refuted everything I said.
7 Raise you hand, Bill.

8 Anyway, however, we did come to one --
9 raise your hand. Smart man -- we did come to one
10 agreement, some common ground, in short, to build a
11 fuel reprocessing plant. Now, I understand this does
12 not fall within your purview. I argue that it does.
13 Presently the abundance of spent fuel is hazardous to
14 my nation's well-being.

15 You are charged with protecting me.
16 Protect me from that. An analogy for the present
17 system is that if it were gasoline, you would put one
18 gallon in the tank and eight gallons on the ground.
19 The present system is truly irrational.

20 So first develop a processing plant. Get
21 the technology right before you build any more power
22 plants. The power plants would be far more palatable
23 to people like me.

24 And finally, don't build it with tax
25 dollars. Use private money. I want the person who

1 turns on the switch to pay the penalty, and he'll be
2 more inclined to conserve.

3 So please take this message back to
4 Washington.

5 Thank you.

6 (Applause.)

7 MR. CAMERON: Thank you very much, Sam.

8 Abayha. And this is Abayha Thiel?

9 MS. THIEL: Hello. Thank you for the
10 opportunity of talking tonight.

11 My name is Abayha Thiel. I'm with the
12 People's Alliance for Clean Energy.

13 I'm very concerned about this entire
14 process. It's a new process the government has
15 initiated. It's a streamlined process. These two
16 reactors that Dominion is applying to build are the
17 first to be applied for under this process, and I
18 believe this is an abrogation of the democratic
19 system.

20 For one, I'd like to refer back to what
21 you've mentioned, the safety evaluation review. The
22 opportunity for public comment on the safety
23 evaluation review is February 23rd, I believe, and
24 then March 2nd and 3rd.

25 Now, in order for the public to make

1 comments on this critical aspect of the application
2 Dominion is putting forth, one would have to leave
3 one's job and go up to Washington, D.C., and that's
4 exactly what I intend to do, and I'm, frankly, very
5 resentful of having to do that, and I think it's very
6 indicative of this whole process.

7 Once a year we get a time to talk among
8 the community about this important issue, and I don't
9 think it's enough. And there are very many issues
10 that are not getting adequate study, such as the waste
11 issue. We have tons of nuclear waste in our backyard,
12 only less than 100 yards away from our precious Lake
13 Anna, and this waste is unlikely to be taken away
14 anywhere because Yucca Mountain repository is mired in
15 lawsuits. It's a political hot potato.

16 This waste is probably going to be here
17 and our responsibility, and as you know, 9/11 has
18 presented us with serious, new chances for terrorism.
19 And I do not think it is wise for our community to
20 allow these two new nuclear reactors to be built and
21 more waste to be brought into our midst.

22 Thank you very much.

23 (Applause.)

24 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Abayha.

25 Next we're going to go to Asa Vegodski.

1 MS. VEGODSKI: Vegodski.

2 MR. CAMERON: I'm sorry for mispronouncing
3 that.

4 MS. VEGODSKI: My name is Asa Vegodski.
5 I'm 11, and I come from Albemarle County, and this is
6 just a speech that I wrote up when I heard about these
7 two more nuclear reactors being built, and it's just
8 about the government and some of the reasons why I
9 don't think they should build it.

10 And so I think nuclear power is a really
11 bad kind of power, maybe one of the worst invented,
12 and I don't know if the people who even run these
13 power plants know what they're doing to the
14 environment because it just seeps through the ground
15 and gets to people's backyards and other animals and
16 beings.

17 And I think the government could probably
18 change the energy policies if they wanted to, and
19 there is a lot of things I think they could change,
20 especially the kind of energy that we use. And I
21 think the best kinds are probably solar, hydro, and
22 wind.

23 (Applause.)

24 MS. VEGODSKI: And these are the reasons
25 I think nuclear power is really bad.

1 One, nuclear power uses too much water.
2 The nuclear reactors must draw on significant amounts
3 of water in order to operate and avoid a meltdown. Up
4 to 2.5 billion gallons a day are used to cool the
5 current nuclear reactors.

6 Think of the mass drought us Virginians
7 had in 2003. We couldn't even flush our own toilets.
8 Think of how many toilets we could flush with 2.5
9 billion gallons of water.

10 (Applause.)

11 MS. VEGODSKI: Two, nuclear power would
12 disrupt marine ecosystems. In addition to the power
13 plant's drawing water from Lake Anna, the power plants
14 would also discharge water back into the lake. The
15 discharged water can be 25 degrees higher than the
16 rest of the lake and contain chemicals, heavy metals,
17 cleaning solvents, biocides, and radioactive
18 contamination.

19 Three, nuclear power plant sites contain
20 and store large amounts of the most deadly substance
21 known to man, nuclear waste. There is no known safe
22 method of containing nuclear waste. This waste will
23 eventually leak and poison our beautiful lakes,
24 oceans, and land, destroying many ecosystems and
25 causing many diseases.

1 Also, if we are truly concerned about
2 terrorists, isn't this a great temptation for them?

3 I'd like to keep our world safe, healthy,
4 and beautiful for my generation and my children's
5 generation. How about you?

6 This is my opinion. What's yours?

7 (Applause.)

8 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Thank you, Asa,
9 for taking the time to put the preparation into those
10 remarks. Thank you very much.

11 Sue Chase. And then we're going to go to
12 Dr. Jim Brian after Sue.

13 MS. CHASE: Good evening. I second Asa.

14 (Applause.)

15 MS. CHASE: I signed up to speak this
16 evening. I'm Sue Chase, and my affiliations, I guess,
17 quickly are I'm on the board of the Charlottesville
18 Center for Peace and Justice. I live in Albemarle
19 County about 50 miles from the North Anna plant.

20 And that fact is now a source of concern
21 to me knowing that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission
22 seems willing to accept this draft EIS, which
23 according to Public Citizen, People's Alliance for
24 Clean Energy and others, neglects to address crucial
25 safety issues. And here are some of the issues that

1 concern me greatly.

2 The issue of storing radioactive spent
3 fuel rods. Well, this is my take on it. We've heard
4 some this evening and probably will hear more, but
5 these rods are not really "spent." They are just not
6 efficient anymore. They're still radioactively hot.
7 So they must be stored in pools of water to keep them
8 cool.

9 As more and more of these rods are stored,
10 the pools get crowded, and the danger of exposed rods
11 increases. Exposed rods can spontaneously ignite, and
12 the resulting fire spreads radioactive particles into
13 the air.

14 Also, low water levels increase this
15 danger. The Spotsylvania County Planning Board is
16 right to be concerned about this, and so are we.

17 Second, the issue of accidents. Are
18 nuclear power plants safe from meltdowns, as in
19 Chernobyl, or partial meltdowns, as in Three Mile
20 Island?

21 Nothing assures me that meltdowns of any
22 kind can't happen again.

23 Third, the issue of terrorist attack. Who
24 can assure use that a plant won't be bombed, invaded
25 or hit by a plane, and that the fuel rods won't be

1 exposed resulting in a devastating fire? No one.

2 In 2003, Senator Harry Reid said that the
3 NRC had done nothing to improve safety and security at
4 our nation's nuclear power plants. The NRC's response
5 at that time was since it couldn't calculate the risk
6 of terrorist attack, it would not consider it a risk
7 factor in opening new power plants.

8 Fourth, the issue of evacuation plans. In
9 order to build a nuclear power plant, there must be an
10 evacuation plan approved by the NRC, as I understand
11 it. Unfortunately the NRC accepts evacuation plans
12 that can't work, and here are two examples.

13 One, at the time of the Three Mile Island
14 accident, 3,400 people were ordered to evacuate. One
15 hundred and forty-four thousand tried to leave
16 clogging highways all the way to New York. Not
17 workable.

18 Two, when the Shoreham Nuclear Power Plant
19 on Long Island was being built in the early '80s, the
20 Long Island Lighting Company's evacuation plan called
21 for residents to evacuate to upstate New York.
22 Upstate New York residents were interviewed about this
23 and some said they would shoot Long Islanders on
24 sight.

25 (Laughter.)

1 MS. CHASE: They really did.

2 This same plan called for decontaminating
3 fleeing vehicles with Handiwipes and spray Fantastik.
4 I know this because I lived there at the time and
5 heard these very words spoken by power company
6 officials at an NRC hearing.

7 The plan also called for evacuating people
8 according to their license plate numbers. One day the
9 even numbers could go. The next day, the odd numbers.

10 Studies have shown that in the event of a
11 nuclear accident, emergency workers would leave their
12 duties and go home to rescue their families. The same
13 for school bus drivers. So calling these evacuation
14 plans acceptable is without merit.

15 And, by the way, we kept the Shoreham
16 plant from opening.

17 (Applause.)

18 MR. CAMERON: Let me ask you to just wrap
19 up.

20 MS. CHASE: Okay. The fifth issue which
21 I won't get into in detail because my time is up are
22 the zones that are around Ground Zero in case of a
23 meltdown, the ten mile evacuation zone. A 17.5 mile
24 fatality zone, but those people are not in the
25 evacuation plan. You see where I'm getting at. A 50

1 mile peak injury radius.

2 So given all the issues I've mentioned
3 here I'll conclude by recommending that nuclear
4 fission power plants be retired, and to that end I
5 kindly, respectfully, and most seriously urge anyone
6 working for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to seek
7 other employment where you can use your talents to
8 provide people with safe energy and a clean
9 environment.

10 Thank you.

11 (Applause.)

12 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Sue. Thank you.

13 Good night.

14 We're going to go to Dr. Jim Brian, then
15 Mr. Bill Bardune, and then we're going to go to Dick
16 Clark and --

17 MR. CLARK: I can wait until the end.

18 MR. CAMERON: All right. Dr. Jim Brian.

19 DR. BRIAN: I appreciate the opportunity
20 to take part in this environmental impact assessment
21 discussion, and I'd like to point out that these
22 environmental impact assessments are valuable to us
23 probably more than most of us realize.

24 They were established by the National
25 Environmental Protection Act of 1969, by bipartisan

1 support, and the requirement of these is to pay
2 attention to what we're doing to the environment. If
3 we have a project, what is the reality of its effects
4 on the environment?

5 And these environmental impact assessments
6 at this point are under some danger of disappearing
7 from our communication, and I think that as much as
8 anything we're concerned about we need to be paying
9 attention to the openness of communication about our
10 reality.

11 So I do appreciate all of the information
12 that the NRC has provided us this evening. I
13 appreciate the viewpoints on both sides of this issue.

14 I do have some concerns about the
15 realities proposed in this environmental impact
16 statement, and with the shortage of time I'll just
17 stick to one aspect, but due to the subject of this
18 724 page environmental impact statement, after I just
19 read a part of it I couldn't wait to see how it
20 handled the risk of severe accidents.

21 So I turned to Chapter 5.10.2 on severe
22 accidents to see how this analysis was made, and I
23 know that the NRC has put great efforts into risk
24 assessments, especially since Three Mile Island, and
25 including in this North Anna environmental impact

1 assessment.

2 Much of this work, including the analysis
3 in this EIA is based on probabilistic risk
4 assessments. With a probabilistic risk assessment,
5 you identify various risks, determine how likely each
6 is to occur, and add the various risks together to get
7 an overall picture of the risk of serious accident.

8 When I read a summary of this, it said the
9 risk is small, and I said this is a pretty simplistic.
10 This is kind of like a yellow code or an orange code
11 or one of these codes that we heard so much about last
12 summer. It's pretty simplistic. Where do they come
13 up with this?

14 And then I read further, and it said,
15 well, the risk is less than one year in a million that
16 there would be an accident in a reactor like this, and
17 I said this doesn't make sense. So I looked at it
18 more to see how they're adding these things together
19 and coming up with such low risk.

20 Now, I'm not an expert in risk assessments
21 or statistics or nuclear reactors, but in my own
22 scientific work and work helping graduate students
23 analyze and present their data, I often observe data
24 that just didn't make sense and analyses that had to
25 be wrong, and I tried to encourage my students then to

1 open their eyes.

2 I think it's a sound practice that if your
3 data doesn't make sense, look at your data again. If
4 your analysis doesn't fit with reality, take another
5 look. Look for obvious mistakes. Reexamine your
6 assumptions.

7 And the assessment that a severe accident
8 is likely in less than one in a million years does
9 need reexamination.

10 The biggest problem with probabilistic
11 risk assessments is when you overlook factors that, in
12 fact, are real and don't think are factors that prove
13 to be important risks. For example, before the
14 accident at Three Mile Island, no one realized that
15 there needed to be some clear way to know when the
16 pilot operator relief valve for cooling water was open
17 and the cooling water was flowing away from the
18 reactor instead of towards it.

19 None of many technical factors would have
20 been included in any probabilistic risk assessment for
21 the Three Mile Island Reactor No. 2. They were risks,
22 but no one knew it.

23 But much more than a missing pressure
24 gauge and unexpected challenges in cooling the reactor
25 core, the major cause of all major nuclear accidents,

1 the major, inescapable, clearly identified cause,
2 including Three Mile Island, Chernobyl, the reactors
3 that have gone bad in Japan is human error.

4 Not only human error has been the cause,
5 but overlooking human error was identified as a
6 persistent pattern by both the NRC and the nuclear
7 industry in the forced core meltdown analysis of Three
8 Mile Island Reactor 2. Everyone who looked at that
9 accident after it happened pointed out that human
10 error and overlooking the relevance of human error to
11 reactor safety or danger were the main ingredients in
12 the recipe for disaster, and everyone agreed that we
13 should not overlook human error again.

14 I believe the NRC developed at that time
15 a serious and systematic program for lessons learned
16 in looking back at the Three Mile Island accident, and
17 tried to make sure that this didn't happen.

18 MR. CAMERON: Dr. Brian, can I ask you to
19 just wrap up, please?

20 DR. BRIAN: Yeah.

21 MR. CAMERON: Thank you.

22 DR. BRIAN: I can't find human error as a
23 factor specified in this probabilistic risk
24 assessment. Why human error should be left out
25 mystifies me.

1 Another thing that mystifies me is that
2 apparently the analysis of terrorism was done by
3 regulations proposed in 1996, and we need to be up to
4 date on this. It's bizarre that our government was
5 raising the possibility of terrorism every few days
6 last summer and fall, and that now somehow this branch
7 of government, the NRC, overlooks it in this analysis.

8 MR. CAMERON: And, Dr. Bryan's, we can
9 attach your -- can we attach that to the transcript?

10 DR. BRIAN: I'll send another, more
11 complete copy.

12 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Thank you very
13 much.

14 (Applause.)

15 MR. CAMERON: The full text of Dr. Bryan's
16 comments will be available as a public comment. Thank
17 you very much.

18 Bill Bardune.

19 PARTICIPANT: What is your background,
20 sir?

21 MR. CAMERON: Yes?

22 PARTICIPANT: What is Dr. Bryan's
23 background?

24 MR. CAMERON: Could you just do that
25 quickly for us?

1 DR. BRYAN: I'm a forester. I have a
2 Ph.D. in forestry and environmental studies, and I
3 have done quite a bit of work on the environmental
4 impact assessments and believe that it's a terrific
5 opportunity for paying attention to reality.

6 I'm not an expert in any way in nuclear
7 science or statistics or risk assessment.

8 MR. CAMERON: Thank you.

9 This is Mr. Bill Bourdin.

10 Bill.

11 MR. BOURDIN: Bill Bourdin. Thank you.

12 Over the last year and a half I've had the
13 opportunity to study the ESP process. However, this
14 evening my comments represent my personal opinions and
15 my wife.

16 We respect the opinions of others. I know
17 that it takes courage to stand up for what you believe
18 in. I'd like to make three quick points.

19 One, I favor a goal of energy independence
20 in this country. I think it's a goal that everyone
21 would want. Nuclear power supplies 20 percent of our
22 nation's energy. Coal-fired plants is 51 percent,
23 which causes problems as you know, and natural gas is
24 17 percent of our energy.

25 By the way, in France, 80 percent of their

1 energy is produced by nuclear power.

2 Building a nuclear power plant is
3 expensive. It could be, as somebody said, hundreds
4 and it's probably in the billions, but I think it's
5 going to take ten years to build the plant from the
6 time you begin the process.

7 And the ESP is simply a beginning of the
8 process from what I've discovered.

9 What about alternative sources of energy?
10 Well, for a fact, we have heard that Dominion has
11 already invested in what's called liquified natural
12 gas. I wouldn't doubt that if Dominion found the
13 right spot to build a wind farm with windmills that
14 could produce enough energy and make a profit they
15 would do it.

16 Anyway, if all of the energy initiatives
17 were to succeed, you've got to ask yourself the
18 question will America be better off. Will we get
19 closer to the goal of financial or -- excuse me -- of
20 energy independence?

21 Today we import 60 percent of our crude,
22 and the demand is growing. The United States uses 20
23 and a half million barrels of oil a day. If you
24 combine China, Japan, and the former Soviet Union,
25 collectively they currently use 15.5 million.

1 However, the demand is three times greater in those
2 countries right now than it is here.

3 The 1.3 billion Chinese are not going to
4 want to keep riding bikes.

5 (Laughter.)

6 MR. BOURDIN: They are hungry for the oil,
7 as you know in many cases.

8 Hundreds of articles have made the point
9 that the day of reckoning is coming to us when the
10 required source of energy may not be sufficient to
11 meet the demand. So unless we increase the supply
12 here domestically, the question is: are we going to
13 be ready when that happens?

14 Will we start from scratch at that
15 particular point to develop new energy sources when
16 really it's already too late?

17 By now we should all understand clearly
18 that those impacts that were reported in the NRC
19 report will affect some of us temporarily or
20 permanently, and we need to weigh those impacts up
21 against the goal. We need knowledge that those who
22 live and enjoy recreation on the warm side of the lake
23 will experience about a three percent increase in the
24 temperature, and that change in temperature will be
25 most noticeable during the hottest summer months.

1 The lake level on the cold side is going
2 to be lower, and it's going to last longer during
3 periods of drought conditions.

4 So what does that mean to me and perhaps
5 to some of you? Well, maybe that year I won't be able
6 to boat. Maybe I'll only boat 15 times rather than
7 30, but I personally feel that sacrifice is worth it
8 to achieve the goal of independence.

9 Recent polls show that over 65 percent of
10 the people support construction of nuclear power
11 plants. You may not share this point of view, and do
12 you know what? That's what makes America great. None
13 of us here are enemies. We're together, and I believe
14 each one of us has the goal to seek positive solutions
15 to the problems that we face as a nation.

16 Although I've been chairman of an ESP
17 committee, I have never voiced my personal opinion
18 until this evening. Ultimately, you must decide your
19 own personal position, make them known, go forward
20 with your decision, and don't look back in the rear
21 view mirror.

22 Thank you.

23 (Applause.)

24 MR. CAMERON: Thank you very much, Bill.

25 We're going to switch to another medium.

1 We have Adel Wood who is an artist with us, and she's
2 going to say a few words to us, but she's also going
3 to illustrate that through some graphics.

4 Adel.

5 MS. WOOD: Thank you so much.

6 Well, I've got two timers here. My name
7 is Adel Wood. I live in Ivy, Virginia. I have a
8 daughter in college, and I have a degree from Virginia
9 Tech in liberal arts and science curriculum, and a
10 sculpture degree from VCU.

11 It's my understanding that no matter what
12 side of the fence we're on in terms of spent nuclear
13 fuel, whether we want more produced or we don't, one
14 thing we can agree on is we really care about our
15 descendants that will come in the future. We don't
16 want them to get hurt by spent nuclear fuel.

17 From a World Watch Institute bulletin, I
18 found that a major constituent of nuclear waste is
19 Plutonium is 239 that can cause harm to living tissue
20 for a quarter of a million years or 12,000
21 generations.

22 So I have symbolically created in two
23 minutes to compress 12,000 generations into flickers
24 from strobe light and every second there will be ten
25 flickers, and every flicker will represent 200 years

1 or ten generations. That would be in the last 200
2 years from Thomas Jefferson when he was President 200
3 years ago, today until now.

4 So this is my love letter to all of our
5 descendants in the future, that we really do care.
6 That's something we can agree on, that we don't want
7 them to be hurt.

8 In every thousand generations we're going
9 to hit the chimes.

10 (Presentation.)

11 (Applause.)

12 MR. CAMERON: Thank you very much, Adel.
13 I think that that gives us a lot to think about even
14 in addition to nuclear power. So thank you very much.

15 We're going to go to Mr. Diamond.

16 MR. DIAMOND: Thank you.

17 I'm a citizen. I live about 25 or 30
18 miles west of here. One of my concerns is that I've
19 seen and heard about a study or more than one study
20 that has shown that if you live within 50 to 100 miles
21 of Lake Anna, you have statistically a higher rate of
22 cancer, and now maybe somebody else in this room can
23 talk more about that. I'm not an expert, but that's
24 a great concern to me as a parent.

25 As a homeowner, I'm concerned about my

1 property values. I don't understand why we in Central
2 Virginia have to house four nuclear reactors. It
3 seems like that's just inviting a terrorist attack.
4 It seems that the two that we have is probably enough,
5 and with the problem of nuclear fuel, it's probably
6 too much.

7 My only other point has to do with
8 credibility. When I came in tonight I saw signs that
9 apparently Dominion had put up saying "clean power,"
10 and to talk about nuclear power with nuclear waste the
11 most dangerous substance that we can possibly have on
12 this earth, and it's a substance that we don't know
13 what to do with it, and to talk about that is clean
14 makes me think I cannot believe anything that Dominion
15 Power has to say to me.

16 Thank you.

17 (Applause.)

18 MR. CAMERON: And thank you, Mr. Diamond.

19 Is Mr. Sloane here, Ben Sloane? Oh, hi.

20 There you are.

21 (Laughter.)

22 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Go ahead.

23 MR. SLOANE: Representatives from the NRC,
24 fellow citizens -- this is kind of a rush.

25 (Laughter.)

1 MR. SLOANE: -- my name is Ben Sloane. I
2 live in Goochland County, in Maidens, Virginia. My
3 home is approximately 24.7 miles south of the North
4 Anna containment buildings.

5 I'm a father of three children, president
6 of a software company based in Goochland, a concerned
7 citizen and an environmentalist, and also a Dominion
8 Power utility customer.

9 I speak in support of the conclusions
10 reached by the draft NRC EIS for the North Anna early
11 site permit with comments. Every power source has
12 economic and environmental costs, and there is no such
13 thing as zero risk. Being a victim of high methyl
14 concentrations in my blood due to eating fish from our
15 local grocery stores and seafood markets, I'm acutely
16 aware of the environmental problems induced by
17 effluent from coal generated plants.

18 From casually and professionally studying
19 the concepts from coal fly ash composition using
20 particle accelerators to other power sources, to the
21 accidents at Three Mile Island and Chernobyl -- and I
22 was actually at Three Mile Island, not part of, but
23 after the accident in April of 1979 -- I have
24 concluded that nuclear power has significantly lower
25 environmental and economic cost than coal-fired, other

1 fossil fuels, and other means of generating
2 electricity for our transmission grid.

3 Some of the world's top environmentalists,
4 including Wyeth-Ayerst, James Lovelock, Patrick Moore
5 who is the co-founder or one of the co-founders of
6 Greenpeace, Bishop Hugh Montefiore who is a long time
7 board member of the Friends of Earth, also agree.

8 Sixty-two years ago last December 2nd, a
9 team led by Nobel Prize winner Enrico Ferme created
10 the first manmade fission reactor at the University of
11 Chicago. However, the first nuclear fission reactors
12 on our planet were natural and occurred in Africa
13 millions of years ago.

14 We live in a naturally radioactive world
15 and universe. The food we eat contains naturally
16 occurring potassium and carbon. The sun is a fusion
17 reaction that constantly bombard our planet with
18 radiation and high energy particles. Our earth is
19 kept alive by the natural radioactive decay below its
20 crust. In fact, even some recent theories suggest
21 that there's a fission reactor at the core of our
22 earth that keeps it alive.

23 Disposal of radioactive waste is not an
24 environmental or technical problem. Both North Anna
25 and Surry Power Stations safely store used fuel at

1 their sites.

2 Ultimately I would agree with the
3 gentleman who spoke earlier. Used nuclear fuel
4 recycling should be implemented to provide energy for
5 hundreds of thousands of years. Unlike other energy
6 generating processes that put waste directly into the
7 air, water, and on our surfaces, nuclear power wastes
8 are contained, accounted for, and managed.

9 In fact, I will argue that nuclear power
10 is the only energy source which takes full
11 responsibility for all of its waste and fully costs
12 them in its product of electricity. This itself gives
13 rise to a negative perception. Since the wastes are
14 retained rather than being discharged into the
15 environment and forgotten, many are stored in
16 particular places, and they are represented
17 incorrectly as an unsolved problem.

18 Whether you consider the 103 safe and
19 productive operating commercial nuclear plants making
20 electricity or the hundreds of reactors and nuclear
21 power submarines, cruisers, and aircraft carriers that
22 protect our nation, nuclear power provides significant
23 benefits to the United States and others worldwide.
24 It generates 20 percent of our electrical needs. In
25 France it's 78 percent. Other nations, including

1 China, India, South Africa, and Finland are
2 aggressively building new plants as I speak.

3 Nuclear power decreases are needed for
4 foreign oil and provides us with the best future means
5 to generate hydrogen to potentially provide a new
6 fossil fuel, independent, and environmentally friendly
7 means of powering our vehicles. Let us resolve to use
8 the appropriate energy sources based on its true
9 market costs and benefits.

10 As a customer of Dominion Power and to the
11 men and women who work there, thank you for beginning
12 this long and arduous process and necessary process,
13 and than you all very much for allowing me to speak
14 and express my thoughts.

15 (Applause.)

16 MR. CAMERON: Thank you very much, Ben.

17 Let's go to Jerry Rosenthal, then shift a
18 little bit geographically and hear from Brendan
19 Hoffman, Public Citizen.

20 This is Jerry Rosenthal.

21 MR. ROSENTHAL: Thank you.

22 I'm Jerry Rosenthal. I live here in
23 Louisa. I've been active in dealing with North Anna
24 for almost 30 years, and many, many NRC hearings and
25 stuff, and I'm really glad to see so many people here

1 from all viewpoints, and it's nice not to just be here
2 with me and Chip.

3 (Laughter.)

4 MR. ROSENTHAL: I have a problem with the
5 ESP, a fundamental problem with it. It's a fixed and
6 static permit that's going to be there for 20 years
7 for a completely fluid situation. It doesn't seem
8 that you would want something fixed when what it's
9 regulating is changing.

10 Let's look on both the environmental and
11 safety basis. How many things have changed in the
12 last 20 years and will change significantly in the
13 next 20?

14 For example, the population growth right
15 around the lake, the water usage, the road usage for
16 evacuations, all of these things have changed. They
17 don't know how they're going to change again.

18 We've seen an explosion at the lake, and
19 we don't know what's going to happen. If it continues
20 like this, we're going to be confronted with
21 continuous problems, and here they want to give a
22 blank permit for 20 years.

23 It's fundamentally wrong in this
24 permitting thing to exclude security and terrorism,
25 the ultimate waste disposal, the waste storage on

1 site, alternative sources, and the need for power.

2 Now, as a taxpayer of our country and a
3 shareholder in Dominion, I'm dismayed to hear Dominion
4 say that they're going to go ahead and spend hundreds
5 of millions of dollars not to build the plant. That's
6 unbelievable. This money could be well spent on many
7 positive ways to either conserve energy, energy
8 efficiency, or to build a plant which is actually
9 going to produce energy.

10 But here he says we're not building a
11 plant. We're just going to take your money and spend
12 my shareholder money not to do it.

13 Dominion has many economic,
14 environmentally, and acceptable ways to produce or
15 save energy. Let them do that, and let them leave us
16 in peace.

17 (Applause.)

18 MR. CAMERON: Thanks, Jerry.

19 And Brendan, do you want to come down
20 front?

21 MR. HOFFMAN: Sure.

22 MR. CAMERON: Okay.

23 MR. HOFFMAN: My name is Brendan Hoffman.
24 I'm with Public Citizen.

25 I'd like to play a little bit off of what

1 Jerry was talking about and other folks have addressed
2 as well, many of the issues that are not involved in
3 this early site permit process, such as analyzing a
4 need for new generating capacity here in Virginia,
5 analyzing alternative forms of meeting our generating
6 needs.

7 Something that wasn't on the slides that
8 we saw earlier that was on slides last year when I was
9 here at the scoping meeting was what the impact was
10 going to be on the cost of power in Virginia. You
11 guys right now have a cap on your electricity base in
12 Virginia. That's going to be lifted in 2010, which is
13 before these plants, if they're built, which I believe
14 they will, too; before they're built, those rate caps
15 are going to come off, and any cost overruns on this
16 plant are going to be borne by shareholders and by
17 ratepayers. That's something you guys need to keep in
18 mind.

19 And I'd also like to talk a little bit
20 about why exactly Dominion is spending this much money
21 if they have no intention of going forward with
22 actually building plants, and I agree that it's a
23 travesty from the perspective of the taxpayers
24 because, as you know, taxpayers are picking up half of
25 the tab for Dominion to go through this process, the

1 application process, not only for the early site
2 process, but you may or may not be aware that Dominion
3 is also simultaneously pursuing this combined
4 operating license.

5 They haven't submitted the application
6 yet, but they're already spending taxpayer money.
7 They asked the Department of Energy for \$250 million
8 to help them prepare this application and submit it
9 and get it reviewed.

10 So I agree that as a taxpayer, Dominion
11 should not be spending this money, especially if they
12 have no intention of building these reactors, but one
13 of the reasons they can afford to do this is because
14 I would like to read a couple of statistics on the
15 economics of nuclear power.

16 Over the last 50 years, according to the
17 Congressional Research Service, nuclear energy has
18 received \$74 billion in subsidies just for research
19 and development. That's 56 percent of all research
20 and development costs on energy. That's compared to
21 \$14.6 billion that's been spent on research and
22 renewables and 11.7 billion that's been spent on
23 research into energy efficiency.

24 According to the Department of Energy,
25 nuclear power is projected to be more expensive than

1 coal, more expensive than gas, and even more expensive
2 than wind, not just now but through the year 2025.
3 It's going to continue to be the most expensive method
4 of generating electricity.

5 And one last issue that I'd like to touch
6 on briefly we've heard a little bit about energy
7 independence and the idea that nuclear power is going
8 to get us off foreign oil, and I personally believe we
9 shouldn't just get off foreign oil, but maybe oil in
10 general, and if more of us were riding bicycles we
11 could help do that.

12 But nuclear power is not going to make a
13 meaningful dent in our oil consumption. According to,
14 again, the United States Department of Energy figures
15 here, in 2003 the percentage of oil that was used in
16 the United States on generating electricity, 2.1
17 percent, and that's total. Not all of that was
18 imported even.

19 That compares to 70 percent of all
20 petroleum use in this country on transportation. So
21 if you're interested in achieving energy independence,
22 nuclear power is not going to get us there.

23 Thanks.

24 (Applause.)

25 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you. Thank

1 you, Brendan.

2 We're going to go to Rena Martin-Errick.

3 Hi, Rena. Here you are.

4 MS. MARTIN-ERRICK: Thank you.

5 My name is Rena Martin-Errick. I live in
6 Louisa County. I'm 81 years old, and I hope to
7 continue to have a healthy, productive life.

8 I care about the risks of nuclear power on
9 a personal level and on a global level. I need to say
10 specifically to NRC folks here that I don't believe
11 you when you say the issue of terrorist attacks on the
12 plant will be addressed in another part of the
13 process.

14 After September 11th, the Nuclear Energy
15 Institute commissioned an expert study which found
16 that existing reactors in the United States were safe
17 from that 9/11 type of attack, but the experts assumed
18 these large jets would slow down by over 300 miles per
19 hour before hitting the reactor, exactly the opposite
20 behavior of the actual 9/11 attackers.

21 Just last night Yahoo.news reported, and
22 I quote, "Speaking with one voice, President Bush's
23 top intelligence and military officials said Wednesday
24 that terrorists are regrouping for possible new
25 strikes against the United States."

1 So I don't believe you when you say you
2 have the ability to protect the public and insure our
3 safety.

4 I don't believe you when you say the issue
5 of nuclear waste will not be an ongoing and increasing
6 problem. None of the waste from these new reactors
7 will go to Yucca Mountain, which is already full
8 beyond its capacity. There is no other permanent high
9 level waste dump site even being considered at this
10 point, much less built.

11 So the highly toxic and dangerously
12 radioactive waste will stay in our county, yet the
13 problem of nuclear waste transport from North Anna
14 actually gets worse day by day since the nuclear waste
15 steadily increases and must somehow, some day be
16 removed.

17 Expanding the plant by two reactors would
18 double this problem and increase the risk to all of
19 us, many generations from now included. Too many lies
20 for too many years have been told to us about nuclear
21 power. I cannot start believing you now. So my
22 simple message is: don't issue this permit.

23 (Applause.)

24 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Rena.

25 We're going to go to Rebecca Faris and

1 then we're going to go to Michele Boyd.

2 Rebecca. Hi, Rebecca. Do you want to go
3 up there?

4 MS. FARIS: Before I make my remarks I'd
5 just like to talk for a second about a couple of
6 things that I've heard mentioned tonight that really
7 concern me.

8 With the idea of nuclear accidents on
9 everybody's mind, I'd just like to say that there is
10 release of radioactivity from these two existing
11 plants on a daily basis in the form of tritium, if I'm
12 pronouncing that correctly, the radioactive isotope
13 that goes into the water and comes out as part of the
14 process.

15 And as I understand it, there are five
16 annual releases of radioactivity every year, which
17 we're not told about, and the results of that I'm not
18 sure we're aware of..

19 I also want to mention the idea of
20 radioactivity and, again, forgive me because I'm not
21 an expert, but I think that it is disingenuous to
22 suggest that the radioactive environment is natural
23 because, as I understand it, there are over 200
24 radioactive isotopes that are created in the process
25 that do not exist in nature, and so these are outside

1 of our natural world.

2 And like someone mentioned before, a lot
3 of them act as analogues to nutrients so that they end
4 up in our bodies.

5 Perhaps some of you, like me, were raised
6 in the 1950s when we were taught that the answer to
7 all of society's needs for clean, safe, cheap,
8 unlimited energy was to be found inside the atom.
9 This is a hideous, perverted lie.

10 I am a teacher, and I have learned over
11 the past year that there is no magic in the fissioning
12 of the atom. There is horrible death, and there is
13 the potential for complete planetary destruction, and
14 there is heat, enormous amounts of heat, hundreds of
15 times what's needed to boil water.

16 Yeah, that's right. All of this is about
17 boiling water which changes to steam that turns the
18 turbines that generate the electricity. We're not
19 against electricity. We're not against folks making
20 a living or a county tax basis. I want to know when
21 we all bought into the idea that having enough energy
22 to meet our needs meant that we also had to have
23 terrorist threats or lethal poisoning of radioactivity
24 for tens of thousands of years.

25 This is not an either/or proposition.

1 We can do both. If we shut down nuclear today, we
2 would not have return to living in dark caves rubbing
3 sticks together to start fires. When we turn to wind
4 and solar for our electricity, the power companies
5 will still make profits. People will still be
6 employed. Taxes will still be paid.

7 But make no mistake. We are against
8 breathing air full of radioactive particles, drinking
9 water that poisons instead of gives life, eating food
10 that gives our children cancer for untold generations.
11 How do you explain the fact that we seem to be more
12 willing to protect our fragile psyches from looking
13 honestly at the horror we are creating than doing
14 whatever we have to do to protect our babies?

15 We must stop hiding behind "we'll fix it
16 tomorrow" or accidents never happen. We must speak
17 openly of the truth that we are talking about the end
18 of life on this planet and perhaps the end of life
19 throughout the whole universe. We don't really know.

20 Because whether or not it comes by
21 terrorism or leukemia or poisoned air and water or the
22 destruction of our DNA, death is the inevitable end of
23 this madness that is nuclear. We can do better, you
24 all. We can do better.

25 Don't you believe that these guys and

1 ladies are smart enough and capable enough to figure
2 out ways to boil water that aren't suicidal? I do.

3 (Applause.)

4 MS. FARIS: I know we're smart enough.
5 Life is not just about money and power. We have to
6 remember that life is about laughter and music and
7 fighting with our spouses and making up, and it's
8 about raising our children to be good people and
9 living long enough to hold their children in our arms.

10 How have we forgotten that? This earth
11 does not belong to us alone. We've borrowed it from
12 our children and from their grandchildren and from
13 their grandchildren, too.

14 I ask everyone working for the NRC and for
15 Dominion Virginia Power to join us today, to do
16 everything we can to stop our rush toward unparalleled
17 catastrophe. When future generations look back, let
18 them not curse our names. Rather, let them say that
19 this was the day; let them say that this was the
20 place; let them say that our voices were the voices
21 that returned the human race to sanity. Because if
22 not now, when?

23 If not here, where?

24 And if you not and me, then who?

25 (Applause.)

1 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you very much,
2 Rebecca.

3 And we're going to go to Michele Boyd at
4 this point.

5 MS. BOYD: Well, that is a tough
6 presentation to follow. I would like to just say that
7 I appreciate all of the comments that people have made
8 about their concerns about cost, waste, and safety,
9 and security around nuclear power. My comments are
10 going to revolve more around the lake itself. I'm
11 going to talk about some of the water impacts of
12 building its reactor.

13 The purpose of an early site permit is
14 supposedly, quote, to assess whether a proposed site
15 is suitable for a nuclear reactor. Yet the draft EIS
16 for the North Anna ESP fails to consider or to fully
17 acknowledge numerous environmental issues that
18 indicate the site is not suitable for additional
19 reactors.

20 For example, crucial data for making
21 informed analyses are not known, including, quote, a
22 reliable water budget of North Anna. What does that
23 mean? That's how much water is flowing in and flowing
24 out. This means they don't really know how much water
25 is flowing in or flowing out.

1 Nor have measurements been taken on the
2 velocity of the water flow within the lake. Yet the
3 NRC staff admits in the draft EIS that these data are
4 necessary for both understanding the hydrodynamics of
5 the lake and to calibrate the models.

6 With such inadequate data about the lake's
7 hydrology, how can NRC staff conclude that the impacts
8 of another once through reactor on the lake will be
9 small?

10 In addition, many of the necessary
11 analyses about mitigating these potential impacts are
12 being postponed to the COL stage, the combined
13 construction and operation license stage. For
14 example, Dominion did not have to provide any
15 information on the practices and procedures to
16 minimize the impacts of adding additional hot water to
17 the lake.

18 Other decisions are left until after the
19 NRC has already granted the ESP, such as whether the
20 State of Virginia or the Commonwealth of Virginia,
21 rather, would permit Dominion to even increase its
22 effluent discharges into the lake.

23 What then does an ESP really indicate
24 about site suitability? Another reactor of the size
25 that Dominion is proposing would reduce the lake level

1 affecting fish habitat and water based recreational
2 uses of the lake, especially in drought years. It
3 would significantly increase the temperature of the
4 lake and downstream, which would, again, affect the
5 aquatic life, in particularly the habitat of the
6 popular striped bass. .

7 It would also reduce the water flow
8 downstream, which would again affect aquatic life in
9 the river and increase further conflicts over water
10 use by downstream counties.

11 And finally, it would more than double the
12 number of aquatic life killed in the intake pipe.

13 In the 2002 drought, the water level
14 dropped to 245 feet above mean sea level. That
15 doesn't mean much to me either, but this is about five
16 feet lower than normal. Boats could not be launched
17 from ramps on the lake. The back yards of homes
18 around the lake were mud flats.

19 Had a third reactor been a once through
20 reactor, the same kind that they're proposing, been
21 built and operating in October of 2002, the lake level
22 would have dropped another two feet, and the reactors
23 would have had to shut down. This is from the draft
24 EIS itself and from Dominion.

25 In response, Dominion has asked to allow

1 the third proposed reactor to operate until the lake
2 level drops down to 242 feet above mean sea level.
3 Not only would this lowering of the shutoff point
4 increase the risks during plant operations. It would
5 also increase the impacts on the lake and downstream.

6 The NRC must gather all of the necessary
7 information about the lake and do all of the necessary
8 analyses before making conclusions about whether there
9 is sufficient water in Lake Anna to operate another
10 once through reactor.

11 Thank you.

12 (Applause.)

13 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Thank you,
14 Michele.

15 We're going to go to Lisa Shell now and
16 then we're going to go to Richard Ball, Sierra Club.

17 Lisa.

18 MS. SHELL: Mr. Chairman, can I be
19 allowed the same five or six minutes as some of the
20 previous speakers? Mr. Chairman.

21 MR. CAMERON: Yes.

22 MS. SHELL: May I be allowed the same five
23 or six minutes as the other speakers.

24 MS. SHELL: They haven't been going five
25 or six minutes. They've been going four, but go

1 ahead.

2 MS. SHELL: Okay. I'll take the short
3 version then.

4 My name is Lisa Shell, and I live in
5 Richmond. I'm a nuclear engineer with degrees from
6 the University of Missouri-Roll and the Massachusetts
7 Institute of Technology and have worked in the nuclear
8 industry for ten years.

9 When I first chosen nuclear engineering as
10 a career path, I was fascinated by the science and
11 inspired by the opportunity to contribute to an
12 industry that benefits our society, our health, our
13 economy, and our environment. Like many of you, the
14 one issue that concerned me the most was nuclear
15 waste. So as I progressed in my education, I began to
16 concentrate more on waste management and have spent
17 most of my career focused on spent nuclear fuel
18 management.

19 I'm also the Vice President of the North
20 American Young Generation of Nuclear, NAYGN, and a
21 member of the local Virginia section who put out a lot
22 of the signs tonight. Many of the local members who
23 are here tonight are residents of Louisa or other
24 immediately surrounding counties.

25 NAYGN was formed in 1999 as an

1 organization that unites young professionals that
2 share a personal conviction that nuclear science and
3 technology make important and valuable contributions
4 to our society.

5 As nuclear technology relates to
6 electricity generation, we wanted to tell everyone the
7 success story that is nuclear power in our country.
8 Nuclear energy is safe, clean, and reliable as an
9 important part of a balanced energy mix.

10 Furthermore, the local NAYGN is here to
11 show our support for the ESP process as a means to
12 guarantee an open and thorough evaluation of future
13 nuclear projects while insuring the timeliness and
14 predictability of the process.

15 In particular, as nuclear professionals
16 and as concerned local citizens, we concur with the
17 NRC's conclusion that environmental impacts would not
18 prevent issuing an early site permit for the North
19 Anna site.

20 The environmental report of Dominion's ESP
21 application and the NRC's draft environmental impact
22 statement demonstrate in great detail what has become
23 patently obvious in an area of increasing concerns
24 about global warming, air pollution, environmental
25 protection and industrial safety.

1 That is, in spite of the misinformed and
2 skewed claims of the small minority of career anti-
3 nuclear activists, nuclear power has perhaps the
4 smallest impact on the environment, including water,
5 land, habitat, species and air resources. And life
6 cycle emission analyses show that per kilowatt hours,
7 the impact of nuclear energy is among the lowest of
8 any form of electricity generation, including wind and
9 solar.

10 And as an aside, though we are not here to
11 debate the issue of spent nuclear fuel, I would like
12 to add that as an engineer who has years of experience
13 working and performing research in the management of
14 nuclear waste, I can say with confidence that the
15 problems of transportation and disposal are political
16 and not technical.

17 I was tempted to begin presenting a list
18 of facts and figures here, but I'd rather save the
19 full technical treatment for my time to speak is
20 limited. The matter of nuclear power here in Virginia
21 has become an emotion issue. So I want to share with
22 my friends and neighbors some of my own experiences
23 along with some of the facts, and here are the things
24 that I know.

25 I have seen scare tactics and

1 misinformation that characterized the campaign of
2 career anti-nuclear ideologues. Recently two
3 venerated leaders of the Green, James Lovelock of the
4 United Kingdom and Patrick Moore, founder of
5 Greenpeace, publicly criticized such distortion of the
6 facts. Lovelock has said that the fears these types
7 of anti-nuclear organizers have about the safety of
8 nuclear energy are irrational and exaggerated, his
9 words.

10 Moore has said that such groups have
11 abandoned science and logic in favor of emotion and
12 sensationalism.

13 I have found that in many cases, the
14 misinformation campaign is intentional. Ten years ago
15 I met a scientist with the National Resources Defense
16 Council at a public hearing. He must have assumed
17 from my casual appearance that I agree with his
18 position. This man told me that even if DOE and the
19 NRC could convince him technically that Yucca Mountain
20 was safe, he wouldn't tell his constituency that
21 because it would undermine their goal of forcing the
22 shutdown of all nuclear power plants.

23 More recently I was stunned when a
24 physicist speaking for PACE led people to believe that
25 extracting plutonium and making a bomb from spent fuel

1 like that at North Anna was about as easy as a high
2 school chemistry experiment.

3 Korea and other nuclear idealogues
4 continue to try like Dr. Mangano to scare the public
5 even though his tooth fairy study has been debunked by
6 the likes of the Center for Disease Control, the
7 National Institutes of Health, The New York Times, and
8 the Health Department's of New York, Connecticut, and
9 Illinois, just to name a few.

10 A young engineer and former colleague of
11 mine was mere miles from the Three Mile Island plant
12 at the time of the 1979 accident. She and many of her
13 high school classmates were born near TMI in the year
14 following the problems at Unit 2. She told me that
15 they are always perplexed by the exaggerated claims
16 made by anti-nuclear idealogues. She told me that
17 they would read stories alleging all sorts of alarming
18 effects, and they would laugh and wonder what the
19 brouhaha was all about.

20 And though I'm not speaking for Dominion
21 here tonight, I can tell you my experiences as an
22 employee. Now, I wouldn't claim they're perfect. I
23 would certainly like a higher salary, but my boss
24 isn't here tonight.

25 (Laughter.)

1 MS. SHELL: But I have found the
2 management to be uncompromising when it comes to
3 safety and ethics. As an engineer, Dominion has been
4 constantly reenforced to me that I'm not only
5 encouraged, but required to bring to management's
6 attention immediately any safety or efficacy concern.

7 And in practice I have done so,
8 particularly in my former position overseeing the
9 fabrication of spent nuclear fuel casks. Even if
10 addressing my concerns meant schedule delays or
11 additional costs, even if at the end my concern was
12 unfounded, I have always have the support of my
13 management in pursuing questions of safety, design,
14 and ethics.

15 And engineers and management are far from
16 the last or only lines of defense. In addition the
17 inherent and design safety features of the plants, I
18 know the people that make them work. I have crawled
19 through spent fuel casks with some of the dedicated
20 inspectors whose full-time jobs are to monitor the
21 fabrication of Dominion's critical equipment. I
22 personally know some of the operators and their
23 incredible attention to detail, safety and peer
24 checking every time they move fuel. Those they
25 haven't always made my job easy, I personally know

1 that thoroughness of the people that write and review
2 procedures, and my list could go on.

3 And the nuclear ideologues like to say it
4 only takes one person to make a mistake for there to
5 be a catastrophic event. Not only is that patently
6 false, but the opposite is true. If there was
7 something seriously wrong with the plant, it would
8 take only one person to shut it down.

9 And that brings me to the last item I want
10 to address. For several months now I've listened to
11 anti-nuclear extremists claim that severe accidents
12 can happen at power plants at any time, and that
13 nuclear power poisons the public and the environment.

14 I realize that they are implying one of
15 two things. They are implying either that all of us
16 who work in the nuclear industry are clueless idiots
17 that blindly go about our own sinister jobs or that we
18 are all greedy mercenaries in collusion with the
19 corporations for which we work.

20 In fact, last Saturday and here tonight at
21 a meeting organized by PACE, Public Citizen, and NIRS
22 in BREDL, the leaders explicitly charged me with
23 either ignorance or greed. Either they are insulting
24 my intelligence and my education or they're insulting
25 my character and integrity. Either way I am

1 personally offended.

2 My health and safety net of my family and
3 friends always come first. I also believe that we as
4 society must be good stewards of the environment. I
5 would not work in this industry if it violated these
6 principles, and I believe I speak for most, if not
7 all, of the nuclear professionals here tonight.

8 Thank you.

9 (Applause.)

10 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you very much,
11 Lisa.

12 Richard, is Richard Ball here from Sierra
13 Club? Richard Ball.

14 MR. BALL: Thank you. Thank you for
15 allowing me to appear here.

16 I want to just summarize a few things in
17 the couple of minutes at my disposal. The Sierra
18 Club, the national Sierra Club --

19 PARTICIPANT: Pull the mic closer, please.

20 MR. BALL: Is that better?

21 Okay. The Sierra Club has opposed nuclear
22 power but conditionally for many years dating back to
23 the '70s, but the Virginia Chapter of the Sierra Club,
24 all 18,000 members we represent here tonight, I'm the
25 energy issues chair of the Virginia Chapter, and we

1 took a resolution several months ago opposing approval
2 of additional reactors at Lake Anna or certification
3 of that site is suitable for new units.

4 I wanted to just -- a number of people
5 have touched on a number of points. So I'll just try
6 to summarize a little bit what I think are the
7 highlights. We think that the draft environmental
8 impact statement, while it is voluminous and treats
9 many issues in detail, nonetheless has some very
10 serious deficiencies in that it doesn't treat some
11 issues adequately. I'll mention a couple of those as
12 I go on.

13 I don't know where in the process that the
14 spent fuel issue is going to be treated, but I think
15 it's essential in your new staged process, but I think
16 it is essential that that issue be treated within the
17 context before an early site permit is given because
18 it's a major issue for the site because, in effect,
19 and as some other speakers have referred to, because
20 of the problems with Yucca Mountain, we are now
21 instead of just -- nuclear reactors in general, and
22 North Anna in particular, will now instead of just
23 becoming temporary holding areas before they ship the
24 waste off to a permanent repository, are going to
25 become semi-permanent repositories.

1 And so you have to look at the process of
2 citing a reactor here now as a process of generating
3 a semi-permanent; we don't really know how long, but
4 certainly for many decades, many decades before there
5 will be another solution, a repository for high level
6 radioactive waste.

7 Right now that is not in the environmental
8 impact statement. I would be happy to find out where
9 it is going to appear as a matter of information.

10 The other problem I wanted to turn to, and
11 you have heard one of the previous speakers, Michele
12 Boy and several others, address it quite a bit. The
13 water issue is a very site specific issue. It's one
14 of the ones that is not a generic issue. It's very
15 specific to this site, and I think if you look at the
16 -- and there is considerable information provided even
17 if there are some holes in it, and to some extent the
18 draft environmental statement do analyze the impact on
19 water discharge as it would result from a third
20 reactor, and that would be true whether it uses once
21 through cooling or evaporative cooling. It's going to
22 use a lot of water.

23 It appears to me in viewing the
24 implications of that that this site already is
25 inadequate. The water resources are already

1 inadequate for this site, and I think the best numbers
2 on that if you look at the percentage of time that the
3 Virginia Department of Environmental Quality's
4 discharge permit is violated -- perhaps "violation" is
5 the wrong term, but you have to understand that the
6 department wanted a minimum discharge of 40 cubic feet
7 per second, and except under drought conditions,
8 whatever "drought" means, it can go down to 20 cfs.

9 If you look at the historical of the
10 historical of the two reactors, it is that the history
11 of the hydrological response is that 44 percent of the
12 time, they're discharging less than 40 cubic feet per
13 second, and five percent of the time they're
14 discharging even less than the 20 feet per second,
15 which was only supposed to be under drought
16 conditions.

17 You have to seriously question whether you
18 can call something drought if it's happening 44
19 percent of the time. Those numbers, projected numbers
20 under a third unit, cooling of a third unit, would
21 realize to 52 percent of the time when you'd be
22 discharging less than 40 cubic feet per second.

23 MR. CAMERON: Richard, I hate to interrupt
24 you.

25 MR. BALL: Okay.

1 MR. CAMERON: But could you just wind up
2 for us?

3 MR. BALL: Yeah, okay.

4 And 12 percent of the time less than 20.

5 Now, my main point is that if you look at
6 the draft environmental impact statement, it does not
7 really analyze the impact of that on the downstream
8 uses in any detail, and I think the logic where they
9 reached a conclusion that that would be a small impact
10 most of the time and only moderate part of the time;
11 there's no real analysis to support why you would
12 reach that conclusion.

13 MR. CAMERON: Thank you.

14 MR. BALL: I think that those are serious
15 issues, and I think that I would add just one more
16 quick point. Putting off some of the issues, as other
17 people have referred to, to the time of the COL, the
18 construction license, could be disingenuous, and you
19 have a new process you're doing here, the staged
20 process that's being tried out.

21 Now, that could have some benefits to it
22 doing it that way, but if it's used in a manner that
23 varies certain issues, if you get a site permit before
24 you're really addressed all the important issues that
25 go into site suitability, that could be viewed as

1 undermining that whole process.

2 And I think your process is going to be
3 judged on the way that you handle these issues, and
4 I --

5 MR. CAMERON: Thank you.

6 MR. BALL: -- would be extremely cautious.

7 MR. CAMERON: Thank you for those very,
8 very specific comments. Thank you very much.

9 (Applause.)

10 MR. CAMERON: We're going to go --
11 Virginia, are you going to come down here? And it's
12 Virginia Rovnyak?

13 (Laughter.)

14 MR. CAMERON: Close enough? All right.
15 Okay.

16 MS. ROVNYAK: My name is Virginia Rovnyak.
17 I live in Albemarle County. I'm also a member of the
18 Charlottesville Center for Peace and Justice.

19 I submit that a Lake Anna site is not
20 suitable for a nuclear reactor. The War on Terrorism
21 is a top priority for this administration. President
22 Bush devoted 40 percent, four, oh, percent, of his
23 State of the Union message to the War on Terrorism.

24 You, the NRC, are a part of the
25 government, and you have a part in the war on

1 terrorism. The proliferation of nuclear reactors does
2 not mesh with the goal of preventing a disastrous
3 terrorist strike on the United States.

4 Last summer, Dr. Philip Zelikoff, who was
5 the Executive Director of the 9/11 Commission, was
6 asked this. The 9/11 Commission report blames a lack
7 of imagination for failing to anticipate the
8 terrorists would crash domestic planes into domestic
9 targets. What imaginings now keep you awake at night
10 having gone through all of that?

11 Dr. Zelikoff replied, "I think we're very
12 worried now, as some people were then, about the use
13 of unconventional weapons, especially nuclear or
14 biological weapons by a terrorist organization. There
15 are also some different ways of conducting a
16 conventional attack that might use aircraft that are
17 less well guarded or some other parts of the
18 transportation system. We said a little about that in
19 the report."

20 Yesterday Porter Goss, the Director of the
21 CIA, testified before the Senate Select Committee on
22 Intelligence and said, "Islamic extremists are
23 exploiting the Iraqi conflict to recruit new, anti-
24 U.S. jihadists. These jihadists who survive will
25 leave Iraq experienced and focused on acts of urban

1 terrorism."

2 Two days ago the Deputy Secretary of
3 Homeland Security, Admiral James Loy, testified before
4 that same Senate committee. He listed energy
5 facilities as being among the areas of greatest
6 concern. He said that real measurable progress had
7 been made for them, The trouble is that the
8 terrorists are also working on the problem, and I'm
9 sure you will agree that they have been a lot more
10 creative than the defenders.

11 Admiral Loy said, "We think that we are
12 most likely to be attacked by a vehicle borne,
13 improvised explosive device. However it remains very
14 clear that our primary adversaries continue to seek
15 weapons of mass effects with which they intend to
16 strike us. A strike on a nuclear facility that is
17 upwind of Washington would certain achieve a mass
18 effect."

19 I have a poster I'll show to you now. It
20 is a mere 75 miles from Lake Anna to the center of
21 Washington as the wind blows, and the wind does blow
22 in that direction quite often. Over and over again on
23 weather maps in most, the wind is blowing into
24 Washington from a southwesterly direction.

25 And the two dots, that's Lake Anna and

1 that's Washington, and Lake Anna is southwest of
2 Washington.

3 For example, on Monday night at 6:25 p.m.,
4 the wind in Washington was coming out of the south-
5 southwest at 11 miles per hour, and the prediction for
6 Monday night was "winds southwest."

7 Tuesday morning, winds were out of the
8 south-southwest in Washington, and prediction for the
9 day on Tuesday was "winds out of the south-southwest."

10 Tuesday evening, 11:00 p.m., winds are out
11 of the south-southwest, and the prediction for Tuesday
12 evening was winds out of the south.

13 Radioactivity --

14 MR. CAMERON: Virginia, can you just wrap
15 up for us, please?

16 MS. ROVNYAK: Okay. You have a part to
17 play. You have been warned by the government, by the
18 President, by Homeland Security, the CIA, and the 9/11
19 Commission report that the threat of a terrorist
20 attack is very real. You should not be authorizing a
21 new reactor near any metropolitan area, especially
22 Washington, which is a prime symbolic target. You
23 should not renew permits for current reactors, and you
24 should shut down the Indian Point reactor that is a
25 mere 35 miles from Times Square.

1 Thank you.

2 (Applause.)

3 MR. CAMERON: Thank you very much,
4 Virginia.

5 We're going to go to Jennifer Conner and
6 then to Jay Bolan.

7 Jennifer.

8 MS. CONNER: Thank you.

9 MR. CAMERON: That's quite an entrance,
10 Jennifer.

11 (Laughter.)

12 MS. CONNER: Hi. I'm Miss Radioactive.
13 I'm here with the beauty queens for nuclear waste.
14 Unfortunately my fellow beauty queens, Miss Property
15 Devaluation, Miss Meltdown and Ms. Partial Meltdown,
16 were unable to be here. So I'll be speaking on their
17 behalf also.

18 In my mind it's simple. The NRC and
19 Dominion are determined to build more nuclear
20 reactors, and that means more nuclear waste, and
21 that's great.

22 (Laughter.)

23 MS. CONNER: Nuclear power is expensive,
24 radioactive, and totally unreasonable and illogical,
25 just like me.

1. (Laughter.)

2 MS. CONNER: I want to thank the NRC and
3 Dominion for streamlining this process so that we can
4 look forward to future outbursts of radioactivity in
5 our environment and future nuclear waste dumps.

6 Look for me in the beauty pageant or
7 nuclear disaster -- I mean reactor nearest you.

8 Bye.

9 (Applause.)

10 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you.

11 Next we're going to go to Mr. Bolan, Jay
12 Bolan. And then we'll go to Sama Dilbaoy Leon.

13 MR. BOLAN: I have to follow that. Tough
14 job.

15 My name is Jay Bolan. I live on Lake Anna
16 on the hot side. You walk out the back of my hard and
17 you walk into the water on the hot side.

18 I'm speaking only for myself and nobody
19 else. I'm concerned about the water temperature and
20 the water level. I swim in the back of my property in
21 the months of August and July, sometimes early
22 September. The water is pretty warm. It's okay for
23 swimming for me. My wife doesn't care much for it,
24 but if it were any warmer, it wouldn't be so great.

25 During the drought year, the water was

1 down very low, and so that would be a problem, too.

2 A point that sometimes is made is that the
3 hot side of the lake is the waste heat treatment
4 facility. It's owned by Dominion, and the
5 implication, although it's never stated, is that the
6 people that live there don't have much to say about
7 anything.

8 I don't think that's right. Maybe I'm
9 misstating Dominion's position, but that area of the
10 lake has been pretty heavily populated. It's pretty
11 heavily used for all kinds of recreation fishing. So
12 I don't think the construction of these plants, if it
13 creates problems for people that live there, I don't
14 think those problems can be ignored, and I hope that
15 Dominion doesn't ignore them.

16 The water temperature being what it is, it
17 wouldn't take much of an increase to make that part of
18 the lake unusable during certain months of the year:
19 July, August, early September. If that happens or
20 even if the public thinks it's going to happen, if
21 there's a public perception that that part of the lake
22 is going to become unusable for the period of the year
23 when most people want to use it, that's going to
24 diminish property values quite a bit, including mine,
25 and for a lot of other people also.

1 Now, in terms of it actually affecting me,
2 I'm probably not going to be around, certainly not on
3 Lake Anna, if these new reactors are built. So it
4 won't affect me in terms of using the lake, but it
5 could affect me and a lot of other people if the
6 public believes that there's going to be a problem
7 with that part of the lake and then when I go to sell
8 my house, which would provide, you know, a good bit of
9 my net worth for my retirement the rest of my life, my
10 needs might be pretty great during that period. I
11 won't get as much for my property, and that's a
12 concern for me.

13 So what I would ask of NRC and Dominion
14 would be to somehow publicly reassure people if you do
15 build these reactors that you're not going to do
16 anything to make the lake significantly less usable
17 than it is now. I think if that were done, I think
18 you wouldn't have the problem with the perception and,
19 therefore, with the potential lowering of the property
20 values.

21 I think as long as people know that you're
22 going to be able to use the lake normally and they
23 feel confident about that, then you don't have this
24 potential problem.

25 Thank you very much.

1 (Applause.)

2 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Thank you very
3 much, Mr. Bolan.

4 And this is Sama?

5 MS. LEON: Good evening. My name is Sama
6 Dilbaoy Leon, and I am a member of the American
7 Nuclear Society, and I am one of the founding members
8 of the North American Young Generation in Nuclear.

9 I have a Ph.D. in nuclear engineering.
10 So, yes, I am a nuclear engineer, and as such, I am
11 extremely proud of the very significant contribution
12 that nuclear science and technology makes every day to
13 improve our quality of life.

14 This contribution is most time very quiet,
15 unglamorous, and very much behind the scenes, and most
16 people truly aren't aware of it.

17 In particular, I think that nuclear power
18 is an unsung hero, that every day it generates more
19 than 35 percent of the electricity in Virginia,
20 safely, cleanly, inexpensively, and reliably.

21 I am an active environmentalist. I share
22 the concerns about minimizing human impact on the
23 planet, and I certainly want to preserve natural
24 resources for future generations. As a Young
25 Professional in Nuclear, I know that nuclear power is

1 the most environmentally sound, large-scale option for
2 new energy investment.

3 Nuclear power minimizes environmental
4 impact by using a small land area and a small amount
5 of fuel to produce a large energy output.

6 Furthermore, it accomplishes these without
7 releasing any hazardous emissions, and the byproducts
8 of nuclear power are the most manageable of energy
9 waste burn-ups being thoroughly contained in
10 retrievable and reusable.

11 I cannot really understand how any serious
12 environmentalist after thoroughly reviewing the facts
13 can realistically dismiss the measurable, positive
14 contribution of existing nuclear power plants and the
15 potential in the future role of new nuclear power
16 towards the sustainable development of humankind. I
17 insist I am talking about the unbiased review of
18 facts, not wandering (phonetic) half truths and out of
19 context, misinterpreted data.

20 Yesterday, February 16, 2005, the Kyoto
21 protocol finally entered into force. After eight
22 years of tedious negotiations, more than 140 countries
23 from all over the world have right beside the accord,
24 have committed to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions
25 in an attempt to curb climate change and minimize the

1 disastrous blowout consequences.

2 Even though the United States is not a
3 signatory to the Kyoto Treaty, it is still committed
4 to reduce the greenhouse gas intensity of the U.S.
5 economy.

6 So all of these countries that certify
7 this Kyoto Protocol, having gone home, is the
8 realization that it will be impossible for them to
9 exceed this emission that was established targets
10 without having nuclear power as an important part of
11 their mix.

12 For example, Tilden (phonetic) is breaking
13 ground with a new nuclear reactor, and China has plans
14 to build 20 more, and Sweden has nuclear phase-out
15 plans and wants to keep their cooler nuclear reactors
16 on for as long as they can.

17 In the U.S. studies show that it's not
18 possible to maintain the existent percentage of
19 unlimited energy sources, let alone increase this
20 percentage, with the contribution of nuclear power.
21 That means that just to maintain the current level of
22 economic development and environmental quality, we
23 will need to be build new nuclear power plants.

24 I commend Dominion for the interactive
25 draft in planning for expected increases in energy

1 demand over the coming years, while considering
2 sources that minimize the environmental footprint, as
3 well as the economic burden on Dominion's estimates.

4 I also support the ESP process as a means
5 to warrant the open and thorough evaluation of future
6 nuclear projects while insuring the timeliness and
7 predictability of the process.

8 And finally, I want to voice my support to
9 granting Dominion Resources an early site permit to
10 construct new nuclear reactors at its North Anna site.

11 Thank you.

12 (Applause.)

13 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Thank you, Sama.

14 We're going to go to Brian, Brian Buckley,
15 and then we're going --

16 PARTICIPANT: What was her address?

17 MR. CAMERON: Did you state your address?

18 MS. LEON: (Speaking from an Richmond,
19 Virginia location.)

20 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Sorry.

21 Brian, yeah, and then we're going to go to
22 Arjun and then to Scott Peterson, and it is ten
23 o'clock, and we have a lot more people, and we have to
24 finish at 10:30. As soon as we get done with these
25 people, we'll talk about that.

1 MR. BUCKLEY: Thank you. Thank you for
2 your comments. Both of the Young Nuclear Physicists
3 especially enlightened me in some way, but my
4 questions about nuclear waste still remain. Since we
5 all want a cleaner earth and a cleaner environment,
6 and yet we have this waste that we have to contain,
7 and we're hoping to bring thousands and thousands of
8 miles across the country to bury into Holy Land that
9 people have promised will not cross their border.

10 No amount of money, no amount of jobs, no
11 amount of tax breaks for Nevada has convinced them
12 that nuclear energy is profitable. So if it's not
13 good enough for them, I don't see how or why it is
14 good enough for us here.

15 I think last week's board meeting or
16 Planning Commission meeting, the head guy, the
17 Commissioner, said that we need to see North Anna as
18 a nuclear repository site. Envision this because it's
19 very possible that that nuclear waste will never leave
20 Lake Anna.

21 I also do not only want to blame or point
22 fingers at the NRC or Nuclear Physicists or Dominion.
23 I think it's in our hands as well, as citizens, as
24 sharers of the earth to come up how we live our life.
25 We need to practice conservation. We have minds. We

1 shouldn't sort of fall at the feet of these physicists
2 and say, "Please help us. Please help us. We're
3 powerless. Turn on our lights."

4 I think we've all been empowered to a
5 degree with a way to live, and we could all live more
6 environmentally, and I think everyone wants a cleaner
7 and better and safer earth, and if we could all work
8 towards that instead of waiting for the engineering
9 messiah to come and save us from darkness.

10 Thank you.

11 (Applause.)

12 MR. CAMERON: Thanks, Brian.

13 We are going to at least 10:30. Arjun is
14 going to come up and talk now. I don't know if we're
15 going to get to everybody because we have to be out of
16 here by 11. There were a number of people who came in
17 tonight and signed up for the first time.

18 There is a comment sheet if you want to
19 write some comments down. There's an opportunity for
20 written comments, but we're going to keep going until
21 absolutely the last moment.

22 Arjun, and then we're going to go to Scott
23 Peterson, and then we're going to keep going.

24 MR. MAKHIJANI: Yeah, I'm Arjun Makhijani.
25 I'm President of the Institute for Energy and

1 Environmental Research in Takoma Park, just outside of
2 Washington, D.C. I have a Ph.D. in nuclear fusion
3 from U.C.-Berkeley, and I'm old and bald, and it was
4 a long time ago.

5 (Laughter.)

6 MR. MAKHIJANI: While a student there, I
7 also did the first ever assessment of the energy
8 efficiency potential of the U.S. economy. I worked in
9 industry, including helping design two uranium mills
10 which sparked my environmental passions later on when
11 I discovered that there were no real protections from
12 the trailing. This was in the '60s.

13 I did a study right after September 11th.
14 I stopped everything I was doing because I was very
15 concerned about many of the things that have been
16 talked about.

17 I'm very concerned about greenhouse
18 emissions and acknowledge that nuclear power doesn't
19 emit greenhouse. I think trading carbon dioxide
20 reductions for plutonium is not a very good bargain,
21 and so I published -- but I like to present positive
22 alternatives. You can find on the Website of the
23 institute, ieer.org, a study that I did called
24 "Securing the Energy Future of the United States."
25 You're welcome to look at it, and if there are any

1 technical critiques, they're certainly welcome.

2 My wife, who is a scientist, and I are
3 doing a similar study for France currently, which is
4 a tougher job.

5 I was a little surprised to hear that you
6 don't know of any studies that show radiation health
7 effects under ten rads. I point you to Alice
8 Stewart's studies that -- you had your turn. I'd
9 point to Alice Stewart's studies in the 1950s that
10 showed fetal effects, leukemia increases from X-rays
11 given to pregnant women.

12 One of the problems that we have noticed
13 is that radiation protection has been for standard
14 men, understandable back then when nuclear workers
15 were mostly men, but there are populations out there
16 and we think that we ought to remember that we come
17 from pregnant women and not from standard men.

18 (Laughter.)

19 MR. MAKHIJANI: In that regard, I found my
20 colleague, Brian Smith, especially, a bright young man
21 who appears to be in physics from MIT, found a rather
22 startling defect in the EIS, and I brought some baby
23 food for the contractor, four bottles here, for the
24 contractor, for the NRC staff, for the administrative
25 judges, and for the Commission because it says here

1 on page 5-61 that no infant doses were calculated for
2 the vegetable or meat pathway as infants do not
3 consume these foods.

4 Well, I checked -- may I enter this as
5 part of the unusual comments?

6 (Laughter.)

7 MR. MAKHIJANI: Because I did a survey of
8 all the mothers, including my wife, and I also looked
9 at the NRC guidance, NRC Regulation 1.109. I looked
10 at the EPA guidance. I looked at the NCRP reports,
11 and all of them admit that infants consume consider
12 amounts of vegetables and meat.

13 (Laughter.)

14 MR. MAKHIJANI: And so if they are
15 belonging to a non-vegetarian family, that is.

16 Now, we found some pretty serious
17 problems. This is very serious in the EIS, and I'm
18 going to formally request that the NRC should redo the
19 draft environmental impact statement because of
20 certain inadequacies.

21 I mentioned the problem of plagiarism, and
22 I did ask our librarian, the professional librarian,
23 whether there was plagiarism in this report, and you
24 can correct me if I am wrong. Let me read the
25 question of aquatic ecology came up. This is from the

1 early site permit application.

2 "Several species of residential and
3 migratory wading birds and water fowl utilize Lake
4 Anna. Virginia Power biologists have documented," et
5 cetera. "Several species of residential and migratory
6 wading birds and water fowl use Lake Anna."

7 I would like to know whether you actually
8 start with the permit application in the computer and
9 edit it in certain parts or whether the draft
10 environmental impact statement is a fresh look at the
11 environmental impacts of the proposed plants.

12 In the one place where -- there are no
13 citations here. there are no citations here. I can
14 point you to the migrant labor. Migrant workers are
15 typically members of minority -- migrant laborers are
16 -- there's some attempt at changing some of the words
17 -- are typically members of minority, et cetera.

18 I won't go on, but --

19 MR. CAMERON: Okay, and I --

20 MR. MAKHIJANI: I'll put these into the
21 record.

22 MR. CAMERON: Arjun, I guess we're --

23 MR. MAKHIJANI: One minute.

24 MR. CAMERON: -- we're going to have to
25 ask you to wrap up.

1 MR. MAKHIJANI: We did find -- we did find
2 references to Dominion in the infant thing, and I
3 regard -- this table that infants don't eat vegetables
4 is directly from Dominion. That may be Dominion's
5 opinion, but it shows a shocking lack on the part of
6 NRC and its contractor that they have not paid
7 attention to EPA, NRC, or any of the rules in
8 evaluating the NRC site application, and I am very
9 skeptical that the safety analysis which claimed that
10 confirmatory and independent evaluations have been
11 done, have actually been done, and we would like to
12 see all of the input data, the runs, the output data,
13 in electronic and hard copy files.

14 We are sending an FOIA request to the NRC
15 and extremely troubled by -- I would like to know that
16 there was an independent evaluation and that this
17 plagiarism did not occur and what the explanation is.

18 but so long as this observation stands, I
19 think this draft environmental impact statement should
20 be scrapped and the NRC should start over and produce
21 its own evaluation as required by law and under the
22 rules that we should be operating.

23 thank you.

24 (Applause.)

25 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Thank you,

1 Arjun. As always, very well prepared, and we'll look
2 forward to those comments.

3 MR. PETERSON: Good evening. I'm Scott
4 Peterson. I'm a Dominion customer in Northern
5 Virginia, and I'm also Vice President of the Nuclear
6 Energy Institute, and it's my pleasure to join you
7 this evening.

8 I'd like to applaud Dominion for pursuing
9 an early site permit at North Anna, for its efforts to
10 preserve the options to make prudent future choices
11 for our electricity, not only today, the electricity
12 challenges we have today, but also the challenges our
13 future generations are going to have.

14 When 11 year old ASA is 30, we're going to
15 need 45 percent to 50 percent more electricity than we
16 have today, even assuming efficiency and conservation.
17 So we're going to need more renewables, more than the
18 two percent of electricity that we get today from wind
19 and solar. We're going to need more nuclear, more
20 than the 20 percent that we get today from nuclear
21 energy. We're going to need electricity from all the
22 sources we can get to meet the high tech economy, the
23 growing population and the quality of life that we
24 would like for our children at that time.

25 The diversity of supply, including

1 nuclear, helps keep us on an energy reliable and
2 affordable track and helps reduce our dependence on
3 foreign energy supplies. And Dominion isn't alone in
4 this endeavor. There are other companies in the
5 energy industry that are pursuing early site permits
6 and testing other NRC licensing processes to build
7 new reactors in the future.

8 And these efforts are broadly supported by
9 the public, by policy makers, Republicans, Democrats,
10 independents alike, as Mr. Sloane said, by leading
11 environmentalists across the world.

12 Simply put, it makes sense for Dominion to
13 take this step to explore options for serving millions
14 of customers in Virginia, including my family who's
15 going to depend on reliable, affordable, and clean
16 electricity.

17 Nuclear energy helped back oil out of the
18 electricity sector in the 1970s and the 1980s by
19 essentially replacing oil in electric generation. We
20 think it can do the same thing in the transportation
21 sector by making hydrogen to operate fuel cell
22 vehicles, another way to make us less dependent on
23 foreign sources of oil.

24 Nuclear power is the only large scale,
25 emission free electricity source that we have today

1 that can be readily expanded to meet our growing
2 economy. Several people have said nuclear power does
3 not emit greenhouse gases. Last year alone nuclear
4 energy prevented 700 million tons of carbon from going
5 into the atmosphere. That's the equivalent of taking
6 all the carbon out of nine out of ten cars on the road
7 across America.

8 I want to just mention security for one
9 minute because it has been raised by several speakers.
10 Our industry is one of the few industries that's
11 regulated by the federal government in the area of
12 security. Since 9/11, we've updated our security
13 requirements according to the NRC's mandates twice,
14 most recently in October of last year.

15 And we meet security requirements because
16 it's important not only to protect our workers, but to
17 protect their families and their neighbors. That's
18 why we do it. We have three ways that we protect our
19 plants, our workers, and our neighbors: structural
20 security at our plants, very strong structures;
21 technological security with access detection
22 equipment; and we have human security, 8,000 well
23 trained, well armed officers at 64 sites across the
24 country. Three ways, three redundant ways to protect
25 our plants.

1 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Scott.

2 Bill Murphy, and then we're going to go to
3 Dick Clark.

4 MR. MURPHY: I'll just talk from here and
5 make one simple point. We've been talking about the
6 nuclear power plant, and that's what the Nuclear
7 Regulatory Commission has to address, but I think the
8 societal concern is a little bit broader. We are
9 really asking do you want a nuclear plant or do you
10 want a fossil fuel plant.

11 You say, oh, solar, wind. You need all of
12 the solar and wind that you can get in place. So go
13 ahead and do that anyway, but the choice between
14 nuclear and coal.

15 The coal plant for 1,500 megawatts puts
16 out 13 million tons of carbon dioxide every year and
17 enough sulphur to make 8,000 tons of sulfuric acid.

18 There was cutoff of the nuclear power
19 program in 1979. At that time we had 100 plants. If
20 we had increased through the nuclear power program at
21 four percent per year the same as the rest of the
22 economy has increased, we'd have 200 plants today. We
23 would have 40 percent of our power from nuclear
24 instead of 20 percent, and we would have far beyond
25 met all of the Kyoto requirements that are in the

1 treaty.

2 So you can fight against nuclear power,
3 but you trade it for global warming.

4 Thank you.

5 (Applausé.)

6 MR. CAMERON: Thanks, Bill.

7 We're going to go to Dick Clark and just
8 let's try to keep to three minutes, and I'll need to
9 talk to the NRC staff.

10 MR. CLARK: My name is Dick Clark. I'm
11 speaking here tonight as the President of the Oak
12 Ridge Homeowners Association. It's one of their
13 approximate 150 subdivisions on Lake Anna. I'm also
14 a property owner here for over 35 years.

15 First of all, I want to thank the NRC
16 staff for having this, coming here tonight and hold
17 this public comment hearing. It demonstrates that the
18 NRC is interested in obtaining the citizen input into
19 environmental, as well as the safety issues regarding
20 the proposed regulatory action.

21 First of all, I reviewed, of course, the
22 new reg., 1811, and as a former AEC/NRC environmental
23 project manager, I was responsible for preparing many
24 of the draft and final EISEs for construction permits
25 and operating licenses.

1 And incidentally, Maryann, Batelle Pacific
2 Northwest Lab provided a lot of support on man of the
3 FESes. I always liked going out to Hanford in
4 Richmond. You always got to go to Seattle by that
5 way.

6 Furthermore, as a former project manager
7 responsible for preparing the safety evaluation
8 reports for licensing certain nuclear plants, I think
9 really you covered about as much as you could
10 regarding the safety issues in Section 5 based on the
11 limited information available on the assumed plant
12 parameter.

13 To wrap it all up, based on my review, I
14 have concluded that any environmental impacts
15 associated with the preparation and preliminary
16 construction activities -- and I'm emphasizing that --
17 allowed by 10 CFR 50.10 -- you know the rules -- are
18 minor and will not result in any adverse environmental
19 impact, and I really recommend the draft be issued as
20 a final.

21 I meant to emphasize that that conclusion
22 only has to do with, as you said, the increased or the
23 impacts associated with the pre-construction ones,
24 Jack.

25 My main concern has to do with really,

1 Jack, I don't really think you really adequately
2 addressed the effect of the increased temperatures in
3 the waste heat treatment section and in Section 3.22.
4 Maybe you didn't have the data available, frankly, and
5 that was in the DEQ database, but there really will be
6 a moderate, not just a small environmental impact, and
7 we've done a lot of research on this, Jack, I think,
8 because the temperature in that -- and you may not
9 have had this data actually -- many times between June
10 and August, particularly, the temperatures we have
11 actually measured with real accurate Hydrolab
12 instruments and whatnot can very accurately measure
13 down to a tenth of a degree Fahrenheit. The
14 temperature has often run from 93, 96 degrees.

15 And at present when you raise that another
16 four degrees, you're talking about 100 degrees, and
17 according to most ecologists that I know, when you get
18 above 100 degrees that's pretty much lethal for many
19 of the species of fish.

20 But anyway, that's the only thing. Really
21 I echo Scott's thing that I'm real just happy that
22 Dominion Power is interested in nuclear power because
23 I really think we need it, and again, Jack, Andy, and
24 Richard, thanks very much for coming tonight.

25 Good luck on the safety evaluation.

1 Thanks very much.

2 (Applause.)

3 MR. CAMERON: Thanks a lot, Dick.

4 We're going to try to keep going until the
5 last minute before we have to pack up. We have
6 several more speakers, and I would just encourage all
7 of you if you think that your points have been made by
8 previous speakers, think about whether you could fill
9 out a written comment form tonight or submit written
10 comments.

11 Yes, ma'am.

12 PARTICIPANT: Well, if there are so many
13 people that still want to speak, can I suggest that
14 perhaps you set up a second, third and maybe a fourth
15 public hearing in areas that are in Central Virginia
16 so that people may make comments and this session
17 could continue? Because I think that this is not only
18 important for Central Virginia, but I think it's
19 important for Virginia. I think --

20 MR. CAMERON: We're not getting it. Okay.
21 The suggestion is that we --

22 PARTICIPANT: I think we should have
23 hearings in Charlottesville. I think you should have
24 them in Richmond. I think you should have them in
25 Fredericksburg. I think there's a very --

1 (Applause.)

2 MR. CAMERON: Okay. The comment is, for
3 the record, that we should have additional public
4 meetings in other parts of the Commonwealth of
5 Virginia, and it's a comment, and we will consider it.

6 Thank you.

7 PARTICIPANT: Well, please consider it
8 very seriously.

9 MR. CAMERON: Okay. All right. How about
10 Delbert, Delbert Horn and John McCoy. Delbert or
11 John.

12 MR. HORN: Delbert.

13 MR. CAMERON: Delbert, all right. And,
14 John, are you here?

15 MR. McCOY: Over here.

16 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Delbert and John
17 McCoy.

18 Delbert.

19 MR. HORN: Good evening. I'm Delbert
20 Horn. I'm a resident of Goochland County and a
21 Dominion Power employee.

22 It's great to see so many people here
23 tonight concerned about the environment. I read on
24 Public Citizens' Website that the higher water
25 temperatures will threaten the striped bass population

1 in the lake. I was curious. So I read the
2 environmental impact statement. I learned that the
3 Department of Game and Inland Fisheries introduced
4 striped bass to Lake Anna, and they have to restock
5 100 to 2,000 striped bass every year at considerable
6 expense because the creeks and river that feed the
7 lake just aren't deep enough or fast enough for
8 spawning runs.

9 You see, without spawning runs, a self-
10 sustained striped bass population just isn't possible
11 regardless of lake temperature.

12 What's interesting though is that Public
13 Citizen, a government watchdog group, isn't blowing
14 the whistle on the state government for supporting an
15 artificial striped bass population. Instead they
16 filed a legal contention that Dominion will make the
17 lake less comfortable for the striped bass that the
18 state dumps into the lake every year.

19 On the Blue Ridge Environmental Defense
20 League Website, Lou Zeller claims the death rate for
21 children age one to 14 almost doubled in the
22 surrounding counties after North Anna started up. He
23 claims the data suggest these children were harmed by
24 radioactive emissions from the plant.

25 Mr. Zeller referenced the CDC Website as

1 his data source. So I went on line myself to check
2 out the numbers, and I encourage all of you to do the
3 same.

4 While the Blue Ridge Website says the
5 death statistics exclude accidents, homicides and
6 suicides, what I saw at wonder.cdc.gov proved
7 otherwise. Zeller's before numbers did correctly
8 exclude accidents, but his after numbers did not.
9 This is how Lou makes these numbers appear to actually
10 double.

11 After North Anna's opening, Mr. Zeller
12 counted in the one to four year old group one case of
13 death by criminal neglect and three cases of burning
14 by conflagration. Lou, they died in a fire.

15 In the five to 14 year old group, Mr.
16 Zeller's statistics included two accidental drownings,
17 one hanging, and one handgun incident. Additionally,
18 the non-accidental deaths that he counted included
19 four cases of meningitis, one case of influenza, and
20 an unspecified intestinal obstruction.

21 Mr. Zeller said, "Something is killing
22 people here at an alarming rate." He also concluded,
23 "I believe the high death rates are clearly related to
24 the nuclear power plants at Lake Anna."

25 Well, Mr. Zeller, North Anna isn't burning

1 or drowning our children or giving them meningitis.
2 What's truly alarming here is your sloppy use of
3 statistics and your clear attempt to scare these
4 people into thinking that North Anna is killing our
5 children.

6 What I find interesting about your
7 outrageous claim though is that you did not file a
8 legal contention for those deaths you say were clearly
9 related to North Anna. Instead, the contentions filed
10 with the Licensing Board by Public Citizen and the
11 Blue Ridge Environment Defense League talk about the
12 thermal comfort of the striped bass that are dumped
13 into Lake Anna every year.

14 So I have to conclude, Mr. Zeller, that
15 you either don't care about our children or you just
16 care about the striped bass visitors more. Either
17 way, it doesn't reflect well on the Blue Ridge
18 Environmental Defense League now, does it?

19 Let me put the risk oriented approach of
20 these groups into perspective. The Sierra Club
21 Website said it best, and I paraphrase. Why on earth
22 would any idiot build a device that could kill
23 thousands of people?

24 Rebecca, since North Anna opened, over
25 21,000 Virginians have died in motor vehicle

1 accidents.

2 MS. FARIS: Delbert, I --

3 MR. HORN: It's not as romantic as your
4 environmental doomsday scenario --

5 MR. CAMERON: I must ask you to try to
6 wrap up now.

7 MR. HORN: Okay.

8 MR. CAMERON: Okay?

9 MR. HORN: It's not as romantic as the
10 environmental doomsday scenario that these people are
11 talking about tonight, but dead is dead. With these
12 automobiles with their poor safety record and your
13 obvious concerns about risk, why on earth would you
14 own and drive one?

15 You see, highway safety is an area where
16 somebody can make a positive impact on a real threat,
17 not a perceived threat to public safety. Instead,
18 most of these interest groups here tonight are more
19 interested in butchering cause of death statistics and
20 scaring people, all the while looking out for the
21 comfort of the striped bass that the State of Virginia
22 dumps into Lake Anna.

23 MR. CAMERON: Okay, Delbert. I think --

24 MR. HORN: Thank you.

25 MR. CAMERON: -- we have to wrap up.

1 (Applause.)

2 MR. CAMERON: And we're going to go to Jim
3 Riccio and Lou Zeller next, and this is -- no, I'm
4 sorry, John. After you.

5 MR. McCOY: Okay. Thank you.

6 MR. CAMERON: John McCoy.

7 MR. McCOY: Thanks.

8 Good evening. I'm John McCoy. I'm a
9 member of the public from Lynchburg, Virginia.

10 I took vacation time this afternoon and
11 drove up here, or more accurately, I carpooled up here
12 with three of my friends.

13 PARTICIPANT: A little louder please or
14 pull the mic up.

15 MR. McCOY: Need I repeat what I said
16 before?

17 PARTICIPANTS: No.

18 MR. McCOY: I follow the environmental
19 energy and nuclear press in some detail, and over the
20 past couple of years I've been reading the press and
21 have been impressed by the trend I've seen that favors
22 construction of new nuclear power plants. There are
23 various things behind this.

24 The first reason is the support that
25 nuclear power is gaining from a variety of

1 environmentalists. I'll read briefly from James
2 Lovelock, who has been mentioned previously. He says,
3 "Nuclear energy from its start in 1952 has proved to
4 be the safest of all energy sources."

5 That was in 2004, mind you, after the
6 9/11/2001 incidents.

7 More recently, this year, Patrick Moore
8 writes as follows: "nuclear energy is the only non-
9 greenhouse gas emitting power source that can
10 effectively replace fossil fuels and satisfy global
11 demand."

12 Plain words, and while some might quibble
13 about whether it's completely free of greenhouse gas
14 emissions, that is his view as really one of the
15 founding members of Greenpeace.

16 The second thing that has struck me
17 recently is the progress being made in waste
18 management. I worked on the Yucca Mountain project
19 from 1993 until 2001, and those were tough years. We
20 grappled with a lot of issues about disposal of
21 nuclear waste. Is the mountain stable enough? Will
22 it erode on us? Is it dry enough? What type of
23 packages should we put in there? What should we make
24 them from? How thick should the walls be? How much
25 can we put in each package? Should we place them

1 vertically or horizontally? How should we build the
2 packages?

3 It was a lot of work, and that work is
4 finally coming to fruition this year with the DOE
5 scheduled to submit a license application to the NRC
6 before the end of 2005.

7 There are numerous other reasons which
8 I'll only mention here since I have limited time.
9 Fossil fuel prices rising recently. Increased
10 electricity demand. Air pollution.

11 For me, all of these events, all of these
12 developments point to one thing. It's time for us to
13 build a new generation of nuclear plants. Approving
14 an early site permit for the North Anna site is an
15 important step in that direction, and I think that it
16 should be done. Let's do it.

17 (Applause.)

18 MR: CAMERON: We're going to go to Jim
19 Riccio and then we're going to go to Lou Zeller and
20 then we're going to Brianne Boylan.

21 MR. RICCIO: Hi. My name is Jim Riccio,
22 and unlike Patrick Moore, I do work for Greenpeace,
23 and unlike James Lovelock, I'm not willing to jump out
24 of the global warming flying pan into the nuclear
25 fire.

1 (Applause.)

2 MR. RICCIO: Now, unlike some of our other
3 colleagues here, I'm not going to even address the
4 EIS, and I'm afraid that you all had to participate in
5 really a charade. All the NRC has been able to
6 determine is that what they're going to place on this
7 site will not be as dangerous as the two reactors that
8 already exist there. Dominion does not even know the
9 reactor design it wants to build.

10 Why? Because the minute they mention that
11 they have a reactor design, Wall Street will think
12 it's an intent to construct, and they will short your
13 stock. Your own CEO stated it best. Hedge funds will
14 be knocking over each other trying to short your
15 stock. The minute Wall Street thinks you're going to
16 build a nuclear power plant, your bonds turn to junk.
17 That's Dominion's own CEO. That's not the
18 environmentalists.

19 And let's address risk for a moment. We
20 can't talk about waste. We can't talk about terrorism
21 because it's not addressed in your EIS. We can't talk
22 about significant mitigation design alternatives,
23 which is required by law because they don't have a
24 design.

25 Now, it's really easy to say, "Oh, it's

1 not going to be as dangerous as North Anna," but do
2 you know what? Right now the nuclear bureaucrats in
3 Washington are paving the way to allow construction of
4 reactors that lack the very containment domes that
5 they were lauding after 9/11.

6 Now, I'm not saying that Al Qaeda
7 terrorists are going to attack North Anna. I don't
8 know that, but I do know one thing. The NRC has not
9 done the job.

10 If you looked after 9/11, how were we
11 attacked? We were attacked by the air. What has NRC
12 done in its inestimable wisdom? They've shored up our
13 defenses from the ground. Nothing has been done to
14 secure these plants from airliner attack.

15 Now, North Anna isn't as bad off as one-
16 third of the reactors out there that are designed by
17 G.E. They've got no protection. These guys have a
18 dome.

19 Now, we don't know that the next reactor
20 that they're going to build there will even have that
21 dome, and in fact, that dome would drive up your
22 costs, and I would think possibly your CEO wouldn't
23 want to drive up your costs. Just a guess.

24 Now, I've already taken up too much of
25 your time, and there has been many articulate speakers

1 here, and I'm very appreciative of all their comments,
2 even those from the nuclear industry, but look at your
3 won numbers. It wasn't the anti-nuclear movement that
4 really beat back, you know, your reactors. It was
5 your own inability to manage construction and
6 operating costs of your own reactors.

7 Forbes Magazine called you the greatest
8 managerial disaster in the history of American
9 business. I don't suggest we go down that path again.

10 (Applause.)

11 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Jim.

12 And now Lou Zeller and then Brianne.

13 MR. ZELLER: Thank you, Chip.

14 My name is Lou Zeller, and I'm on the
15 staff of the Blue Ridge Environmental Defense League.

16 I've heard a lot tonight about the Kyoto
17 Protocol, more than I expected, I must admit. I guess
18 it's fair to assume that not only Dominion, but the
19 Nuclear Energy Institute are lobbying in favor of the
20 framework convention for greenhouse gases and for the
21 Kyoto Protocol; is that correct?

22 I assume that the utility and the
23 institute sent a letter to the -- I'm sorry. Just a
24 minute, Mr. Peterson.

25 Yeah, well, I assume you sent a letter to

1 the President in 2001 when he abrogated the treaty,
2 which we are obliged to follow.

3 MR. CAMERON: I think, Lou, why don't you
4 just, you know, give us your comments.

5 MR. ZELLER: Okay.

6 MR. CAMERON: Because I think we have a
7 lot of people to go, and we could spend a lot of time
8 on this one.

9 MR. ZELLER: You're right.

10 MR. CAMERON: I think your point is made.

11 MR. ZELLER: You're quite right. I think
12 we should eschew homonyms.

13 But there is one comment I do need to
14 address in terms of the data which I am presenting
15 more tonight about the ongoing death and disease,
16 which shows up in the public record in the nine-county
17 area around the North Anna plant.

18 Now, the contentions that were mentioned
19 earlier about striped bass are because the Atomic
20 Safety and Licensing Board, before which we have
21 brought our contentions, has whittled down our
22 contentions to those remaining, which included effects
23 on striped bass and wake effects.

24 Our contentions from the beginning have
25 been based on a whole variety of factors, primarily

1 human health.

2 Today, again, the Blue Ridge Environmental
3 Defense League calls upon the Nuclear Regulatory
4 Commission for a comprehensive health study before the
5 federal government issues an early site permit for new
6 nuclear plants at North Anna. BREDL recommends death
7 and disease studies be done in Albemarle, Culpeper,
8 Fluvanna, Goochland, Green, Louisa, Madison, Orange,
9 Spotsylvania Counties, and Charlottesville because of
10 data showing significantly higher death rates in the
11 nine-county area.

12 Records show that death rates rose sharply
13 soon after Dominion Virginia Power's North Anna
14 nuclear reactors began operation, and those effects
15 continue to the present time.

16 Thank you.

17 (Applause.)

18 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Thank you very
19 much, Lou.

20 And we are attaching prepared remarks to
21 the transcript, as well as having them submitted as
22 formal comments.

23 Brianne, and then we're going to go to
24 Seamus, Seamus Allman.

25 MS. BOYLAN: So I'm one of several

1 residents within that 17.5 mile fatality zone, and I'm
2 also a business owner in Louisa County.

3 Whew, I feel really frustrated with this
4 process. The fact that we're giving Dominion the
5 protection of a 20-year bank on a site and so much
6 changes in 20 years. We're protecting the corporate
7 interest and ignoring the safety of residents,
8 workers, fish, and the environment in future
9 generations, and the reason why fish and other animals
10 are good for us to look at is because a habitat
11 that's not safe for fish is not safe for humans.

12 Furthermore, an authentic environmental
13 impact statement must take into account waste. There
14 is no suitable site for nuclear waste, and as such,
15 there is no suitable site for nuclear reactors. I
16 don't want the additional tons of radioactive shit
17 stored in my back yard. I don't want it stored in an
18 American Indian reservation in Utah. I don't want
19 unsafe radioactive waste lasting thousands of years
20 and posing new terrorist targets to be in anyone's
21 back yard.

22 We can do better than this. Don't create
23 something you can't make safe. Until you can clean up
24 an old mess, don't make a new one.

25 Thanks.

1 (Applause.)

2 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Brianne.

3 And this is Seamus -- Seamus. Sorry.

4 MR. ALLMAN: My name is Seamus Allman.

5 I'm a resident of Louisa County.

6 First of all, I do believe that this
7 process is a farce. The NRC has streamlined it for
8 the purpose of limiting public participation. That's
9 why hearings about a new reactor in Mineral, Virginia
10 are more likely to occur in Rockville, Maryland.
11 That's why important issues like nuclear waste and
12 terrorism are left out of the discussion.

13 This administration's clear policy is to
14 ignore scientific fact and protect Wall Street's
15 bottom line over the environment and public health.

16 The first myth of nuclear power is that
17 it's cheap. It is made to seem that way by the
18 subsidies the government gives to the industry. This
19 hemorrhage of cash has totaled nearly \$100 billion
20 over the last 50 years. These subsidies are in
21 actuality a redistribution of tax money from working
22 people to rich corporations so they can avoid the true
23 cost of doing business.

24 The only reason the nuclear industry can
25 even afford its insurance is that the Price Anderson

1 Act limits liability ridiculously below the likely
2 cost of an accident. It would cost prohibitive for
3 the industry to be insured against the actual cost of
4 a meltdown.

5 The Yucca Mountain repository, if it ever
6 truly opens, will have cost over \$60 billion. Forbes
7 Magazine wrote in February '85 -- I'll just continue
8 the quote that was mentioned earlier -- "only the
9 blind or the biased can now think that most of that
10 money has been well spent." That's money spent on the
11 nuclear industry.

12 The second myth of nuclear power is that
13 it's clean. The mining and refining of uranium,
14 transportation of fresh and spent fuel, construction
15 of reactors and of the waste repository all create
16 carbon emissions. Uranium enrichment uses 93 percent
17 of the chloroflorocarbon or CFC gas made annually in
18 the U.S. CFCs are greenhouse gases that trap
19 thousands of times more heat than carbon dioxide.

20 Saying that it's clean ignores the fact
21 that it creates hundreds of thousands of pounds of
22 highly radioactive waste that must be safely stored
23 for tens of thousands of years. If we are to use
24 Yucca Mountain, all of these tons of waste must be
25 transported across the country, but any new reactors

1 can't us Yucca. It will be at capacity before it even
2 opens.

3 Saying it's clean ignores the routine
4 release of radioactive gases that build up inside the
5 reactor building. Filters catch some of these, but
6 some gases get through, like Xenon 135, which decays
7 into Cesium 135, which is an isotope with a three
8 million year half-life.

9 Radioactive tritium, an isotope of
10 hydrogen, is released every day into the warm side of
11 the lake and the air above it in the form of water and
12 water vapor.

13 The North Anna Power Station uses
14 2,736,000 gallons of water per day. Airborne tritium
15 can be inhaled and absorbed, and tritiated water is
16 incorporated into the food chain.

17 Radioactive corrosion products stick to
18 the interior of the reactor vessel and slough off into
19 the cooling water, which is then released into the
20 lake.

21 Fission products also enter the cooling
22 water from leaks in the fuel rods which are allowed by
23 government regulations and which contain the
24 equivalent radioactivity of 1,000 Hiroshima bombs.

25 There is no such thing as a safe dose of

1 radiation, and background natural radiation does exist
2 and we can't do anything about it, but knowing that
3 exposure to radiation causes cancer and that cancer
4 rates have increased since the power station came on
5 line, why would we want to expose ourselves further?

6 (Applause.)

7 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Mr. Allman.

8 Sue Frankel-Streit, and then we'll go to
9 Tyla Madison.

10 Do you want to use this or do you want to
11 go up there?

12 MS. FRANKEL-STREIT: Thanks.

13 Hi. My name is Sue Frankel-Streit, and I
14 live here in Louisa County. I have three kids.

15 And I'd like to say to Lisa and the other
16 folks from Dominion that I'm here to express my
17 outrage, but I'm not here to call anyone an idiot, and
18 I hope that my opinion is not taken as that because
19 that is not the intention at all.

20 But I am outraged that Dominion is
21 considering adding new reactors to Lake Anna. I love
22 Louisa, and I know many people do because it's
23 beautiful. It's healthy. It's a great place to raise
24 kids. We're in unchlorinated water.

25 And yet it's very disturbing to me that

1 the way we get all of our power, from our lights in
2 our living rooms to our freezers at Food Lion, is at
3 a nuclear plant that's continually producing toxic
4 waste that we have no permanent, safe way to deal
5 with.

6 And when I heard tonight that one of the
7 ways that Dominion protects us from terrorists is to
8 hire armed guards to patrol the lake that doesn't make
9 me feel safer, and if our current power source has to
10 be guarded by a virtual private army, I think we
11 should start looking for a new power source.

12 If our power source is creating waste
13 that's going to be harmful to the earth for the next
14 hundred thousand years, then I think we need to find
15 a new power source.

16 And if the only say that citizens of this
17 county have about the radioactive waste being created
18 here and stored in our community is three minutes to
19 speak at one hearing or two hearings where no
20 decisions are made and some questions aren't going to
21 get answered, then I think we need a new process.

22 And I'm asking the NRC to refuse to grant
23 this permit to Dominion. I'm asking Dominion to
24 please pour your resources into sources of energy that
25 are really clean and safe and efficient.

1 And I'm asking myself and citizens of
2 Louisa to be loud and consistent in our demands for
3 safe power and in cutting back our own energy use and
4 in our own experiments with alternative power.

5 It really doesn't matter how great a place
6 this is to live if our children and our world are
7 being exposed to radiation and to the potential of
8 catastrophic nuclear disasters.

9 Please don't build more reactors in this
10 community and please change this process so that
11 everyone can be heard from.

12 Thank you.

13 (Applause.)

14 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Thank you very
15 much.

16 MS. MATTESON: My name is Tyla Matteson.
17 I'm speaking in opposition to the permit for two
18 nuclear reactors.

19 We know that nuclear power is not safe for
20 citizens and the environment. Otherwise why can you
21 not find a private insurance company to fully insure
22 against the costs of a major nuclear accident? Why
23 are citizens told that they cannot raise issues on
24 nuclear reactor security and nuclear waste?

25 What will happen to the local economy

1 property values if reactors impair fishing and
2 recreational uses of Lake Anna? Should they be closed
3 or partially closed for security purposes?

4 What will happen to the recreation on the
5 Monkey River downstream, such as kayaking and
6 canoeing, which Lake Anna feeds into, when the low
7 flows occur?

8 What will happen to the fish and to humans
9 as they recreate on the lake when the temperatures
10 increase, causing possible harmful bacteria and algae
11 to continue to live all winter long and not die off in
12 a natural winter cycle?

13 What thorough studies have been conducted
14 on the plant and animal ecology both at the lake and
15 downstream on the Monkey River and further downstream
16 to the York River and the Chesapeake Bay, all impaired
17 water systems, and with the bay at 27 percent of its
18 historical percentage?

19 Thank you.

20 (Applause.)

21 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you, Tyla.

22 We're going to go to Bill Casino, then
23 Paul Gunter, then Jana Cutler.

24 Bill Casino.

25 MR. CASINO: Good evening. My name is

1 Bill Casino and I live in Lynchburg, Virginia, and I'm
2 a nuclear engineer.

3 I had made this little speech up. I
4 thought I was going to be able to contribute something
5 that everybody here would be interested in listening
6 to, but after hearing everybody's comments here, the
7 stuff I wrote on this paper is not applicable.

8 I want to apologize to you guys because
9 I'm not going to address the North Anna permit
10 directly. I want to make a few points about something
11 that I hear over and over and over again that is
12 clearly one of the underlying fears that most of you
13 have, and I'm in a unique position to speak on that,
14 and it is everybody's concern about the longevity and
15 the toxicity of nuclear waste.

16 None of us are proud of the fact that
17 there's 70,000 metric tons of radioactive nuclear
18 waste stored on sites all over the nation. It's not
19 the way things were supposed to be, but of course, the
20 best plans often go awry.

21 The original vision back in the '50s and
22 the '60s when the Atoms for Peace and all the great
23 minds were visualizing this new renaissance of power
24 for our nation, they didn't do this off the cuff
25 without thinking long term. There was a plan. There

1 was a very well thought out fuel cycle that was to be
2 implemented, which was unfortunately derailed by
3 fears, uninformed fears, that occurred in political
4 arenas in the late '70s.

5 I'd like to share with you the vision of
6 the future that many of us are working on. I happen
7 to be working on future reactor technology projects
8 which is remarkably similar to what was originally
9 envisioned back in the '50s.

10 Nuclear power can and will be a renewable
11 power source. The original vision was that we would
12 mine a sufficient amount of uranium to feed a nuclear
13 fuel cycle, which would eventually become self-
14 perpetuating. The vision was that after a certain
15 period of time we would be able to stop mining natural
16 uranium because we were developing technologies which
17 generated their own fuel.

18 Imagine, if you will, a car that creates
19 two gallons of fuel for every gallon of fuel that it
20 consumes. It's called breeder reactor technology. It
21 was well into development in the '60s and '70s, and we
22 certainly hope to revive that effort in the future.

23 The vision is that we'll have reactors
24 burning fuel, generating these highly controversial
25 and highly toxic waste forms, but then that we will

1 reprocess these waste forms into usable fuel for other
2 reactors. Therefore, this material will not linger
3 around for potential negative things to happen to us
4 for generations to come. In fact, the energy will be
5 consumed and the remnants left over will be moderately
6 dangerous for a couple of hundred years, which is
7 certainly well within our realm of responsibility to
8 handle properly.

9 Let's see. What can I add to this?

10 It's unfortunate that fear doesn't allow
11 us to keep an open mind and think about the future.
12 There was a gentleman over here to my right who
13 mentioned he didn't think it was wise for us to sit
14 around and wait for the technology messiah to come
15 along and save us from our problems. I'd like to just
16 make a personal observation about human nature.

17 I, from my personal opinion, I think we
18 actually rather like technology and power and being
19 able to, being empowered to improve our caliber of
20 life. So we certainly would like to, all of us, I
21 think, share the same goal even though we have
22 different ideas of how to achieve that goal; we would
23 all like to live comfortably, safely, and not have our
24 technological endeavors endanger us or generations to
25 come.

1 I guess as a closing statement I'd like to
2 say please have faith in mankind's ability to be
3 responsible to do what's best for society. Certainly
4 don't not watch what's going on. I think it's
5 crucially important that we have watchdog
6 organizations, people checking and double checking to
7 make sure that people are doing what they ought to be
8 doing and things don't happen improperly.

9 I believe that we can do what's right, fix
10 this problem. It won't be fixed in the next ten
11 years, but I do believe that the future is bright and
12 that we can overcome this problem, and we will be
13 better off in the long run.

14 Thank you.

15 (Applause.)

16 MR. CAMERON: Paul Gunter.

17 MR. GUNTER: Thank you.

18 My name is Paul Gunter. I'm with the
19 Nuclear Information Resource Service.

20 And the draft environmental impact
21 statement has trivialized the known and potentially
22 harmful environmental impacts of nuclear waste
23 generation, and there are two areas I'd quickly like
24 to address: the so-called low level radioactive
25 waste, and the high level radioactive waste, primarily

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1 the irradiated fuel.

2 The report states at Section 6.1.1.6,
3 radioactive wastes, and to boil it down really quick,
4 they say that there's no release to the environment
5 that's expected.

6 It is worth noting that in this same
7 section the staff has admitted that, quote, "It has
8 been assumed that all of the gaseous and volatile
9 radionuclides contained in the spent fuel are released
10 to the atmosphere before the disposal of the
11 radioactive waste.

12 Now, it's relevant to this EIS and
13 certainly to this community that that off-gassing
14 occurs to your air and water and is part of the so-
15 called disposal process. The noble gases of
16 radioactive xenon and krypton with half-lives of
17 minutes and hours decay into radioactive fallout of
18 strontium and cesium particulate with half-lives on
19 the orders of decades and millions of years.

20 It is the surrounding community that is
21 the cumulative disposal grounds for these radioactive
22 isotopes.

23 The draft EIS further states for the high
24 level radioactive waste that, quote, "There is some
25 uncertainty with respect to the regulatory limits for

1 the off-site releases." And they go on to say that we
2 assume that these limits are developed.

3 And I would point out the word "assume."
4 And they go on to say that the waste confidence
5 decision with that assumption that a repository can
6 and likely be developed which will comply with such
7 regulations.

8 Now, they say that the consequence will be
9 acceptable and small, but I submit that while this may
10 look good on paper, it is not based in reality. The
11 EIS fails to quantify the uncertainty which they have
12 identified, which continues to plague this industry
13 and the nuclear waste question since the first couple,
14 maybe cannot be considered small or acceptable when
15 talking about the permanent contamination of our air,
16 land, water, and gene pool.

17 Now, some of this uncertainty has to be
18 taken into account about the excess to Yucca Mountain.
19 It has been referenced here, but we did a "back of the
20 envelope" calculation, and with North Anna 1 and 2
21 alone, the excess to Yucca Mountain with a 60-year
22 license is 1,162 metric tons excess to Yucca Mountain.

23 With the addition of North Anna 3 and 4,
24 and that's with a 40-year license on those two units,
25 it goes up to -- well, that's 2,346. So we're talking

1 about an excess here of 3,508 metric tons.

2 The NRC is equally dismissive in its
3 treatment in the EIS for the disposal of so-called low
4 level radioactive waste, and I think it's important to
5 get to the point here that Virginia will lose its
6 queue in disposal of this so-called low level
7 radioactive waste at Barnwell, South Carolina, year
8 2008.

9 So effectively the current units will have
10 all of this orphaned waste and nothing is planned for
11 the waste for the three and four. It's not even
12 contemplated.

13 So how is it that the EIS reduces this
14 concern to small and acceptable when, in fact, it
15 doesn't even fully evaluate the uncertainty associated
16 with not having any place to put even the low level
17 radioactive waste.

18 But in closing, I just wanted to say isn't
19 it peculiar that as long as these poisons stay in the
20 fuel rods, that they are considered high level, but
21 when they leak out of the fuel rods, which is a common
22 occurrence, into the water that circulates around the
23 fuel and throughout the reactor and they're filtered
24 from that water and they go into the pores of the
25 concrete base mat and they irradiated and activate

1 the metal that surrounds that. Then they become so-
2 called low level radioactive waste.

3 The same plutonium contamination that is
4 high level in the fuel is dubbed low level when it
5 leaks out, and these are the kinds of uncertainties
6 that should not be accepted and, in fact, this
7 community needs to stand with the communities around
8 the country that are tired of being dumped on by the
9 operation of these reactors.

10 Thank you.

11 (Applause.)

12 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Paul.

13 Is it Jana?

14 MS. CUTLER: Correct.

15 MR. CAMERON: Good, and then we're going
16 to go to Donald and Elena Day.

17 Jana.

18 MS. CUTLER: It's Jana. Good evening. My
19 name is Jana Cutler, and I live in Albemarle County,
20 and I've been authorized by the Green Party of
21 Virginia to speak here tonight.

22 The Green Party of Virginia is one of 51
23 state Green Parties in the United States, including
24 the D.C. Statehood Green Party, and the Green Party of
25 the United States is affiliated with Green Parties in

1 over 90 countries worldwide.

2 The Greens are a worldwide movement and
3 each Green Party on the planet is opposed to building
4 new nuclear reactors.

5 We object to the secret meetings during
6 which the Bush administration formulated the current
7 energy policy, including the renewed push for nuclear
8 energy which brought us all here tonight.

9 The Green Party denies President Bush's
10 recently stated contention that nuclear power is a
11 safe, clean, and renewable energy source. Nuclear
12 power is not clean, nor is it safe, nor is it
13 renewable.

14 A clean, safe, renewable energy resource
15 might be solar or wind power.

16 We deny that any process that produces
17 waste so toxic that it remains a threat to human
18 health for tens of thousands of years is clean.

19 We oppose opening any further nuclear
20 reactor power plants, including the two proposed for
21 North Anna, in my neck of the woods, and we oppose
22 transporting nuclear waste across the country through
23 thousands of neighborhoods. We oppose Chernobyl on
24 wheels.

25 The 2004 Green Party of the United States

1 platform calls for the dismantling of all currently
2 active nuclear power plants within five years. One
3 down, four to go, and there will be no new reactors.

4 I believe that siting two new reactors at
5 the North Anna area constitutes a terrorist threat.
6 When the U.S. was attacked on September 11th, the
7 terrorists didn't need to go to Iraq to find those
8 weapons of mass destruction. They used our technology
9 against us.

10 By licensing and building additional
11 nuclear power plants, we are further increasing the
12 risk of another terrorist attack.

13 Nuclear power is not safe. It is not
14 clean. It is not renewable. And since the NRC is
15 charged with protecting the public's health, I urge
16 you to consider these facts and deny Dominion's early
17 site permit. There are too many risks to approve the
18 environmental impact statement. The future of us all
19 depends on it.

20 Thank you.

21 MR. CAMERON: Thank you very much.

22 (Applause.)

23 MR. CAMERON: We'll go to Donald Day.

24 MR. DAY: Thank you.

25 I'll abandon the prepared comments because

1 I don't want to take up too much of your time, but I
2 just do want to refer to a couple of things I've heard
3 tonight.

4 In particular, I want to start off, which
5 I hope is a constructive criticism of the NRC, and
6 that has to do, again, with Maryann Parkhurst's
7 comments about lack of harm of a radiation dose of ten
8 rads, or 10,000 millirems.

9 I mean, she chose to emphasize this, that
10 there's no studies that show any health effects for
11 exposure to 10,000 millirems, but she knows and I know
12 that if Dominion Power reported that one of their
13 workers at North Anna received 10,000 millirems, there
14 would be an immediate investigation, and at the end of
15 that process, there would be a considerable fine.

16 And Gene Grecheck or Lisa Shell, if they
17 were in charge of that activity, they would probably
18 end their careers unceremoniously.

19 So I think it's important for the NRC to
20 rein in that sort of activity because, on the one
21 hand, suggesting that radiation is harmless while
22 their own policies which are designed to protect
23 workers are based on the knowledge that radiation is
24 not harmless.

25 We heard a lot tonight, actually three

1 times, about Finland and China. All of a sudden,
2 Finland. You know, a couple of years ago it was
3 France was our enemy. Now it's Finland and China are
4 the examples by which we should meld our national
5 policy.

6 But I'll read the names of a few other
7 countries. Perhaps you've heard of them. Sweden,
8 nuclear power is phased out. Norway, it's banned.
9 Germany, they have a commencement for phasing it out.
10 Spain, there's a moratorium on nuclear power.
11 Denmark, it's banned. Austria, it's banned.
12 Australia, it's banned. Portugal, they've never had
13 a program. The United Kingdom, it's moribund.
14 Ireland, it's banned. Greece, it's banned. Italy,
15 it's banned.

16 And guess what. All of those countries I
17 mentioned have infant mortality rates less than the
18 United States and life expectancy that is greater than
19 the United States. I can't make the connection, the
20 absolute connection, but just because someone says
21 that Finland is building a nuclear reactor means that
22 we have to rush off and build two here in Central
23 Virginia is an absolute absurdity.

24 So I'll conclude by saying, as you well
25 know, even though I am a nuclear physicist, I have a

1 Ph.D. in nuclear physics, my life line is connected
2 with the research of nuclear physics; I'm opposed to
3 these reactors because this is an insensible national
4 policy to build our energy future without paying
5 enough attention to conservation in our homes, in our
6 businesses, and in our transportation sector.

7 Thank you very much.

8 (Applause.)

9 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Donald.

10 And we're going to go to Elena Day.

11 MS. DAY: My name is Elena Day. I'm with
12 the People's Alliance for Clean Energy.

13 And I just want to give this to you as
14 what, the representative of the NRC? This is a letter
15 that we began circulating two days ago that opposes
16 any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear
17 reactors at its North Anna Nuclear Power Station in
18 Virginia.

19 And I am not going to read through it. It
20 is two pages long and lists the reasons why, and with
21 two days over 130 organizations in this country have
22 already signed this circulating letter; and also over
23 100 individuals. That's in two days.

24 I think you're going to find a lot of
25 opposition wherever you are, Virginians, and, you

1 know, their cohorts or whatever in the nuclear
2 industry, in the NEI.

3 I would urge you to be good corporate
4 citizens. Stop feeding at the taxpayer trough. Take
5 that money and look at renewable energies. Look at
6 conservation technologies, and stop this insanity of
7 trying to build two new nuclear plants in Central
8 Virginia. Because you see opposition here now. It's
9 going to continue. It's going to continue as the
10 debate intensifies in Central Virginia, as it
11 intensifies in Virginia, and as it intensifies across
12 our country, because people want to be involved in
13 their energy future. they don't want a decision
14 coming down from Washington, D.C., that is, you know,
15 coercive, that has been coerced by the Bush
16 administration and the nuclear energy industry and
17 their lobbyists and friends in Congress.

18 And one more thing. Hold this, please.

19 (Laughter.)

20 MS. DAY: In the late '70s, early '80s, I
21 was with Piedmont Alliance for Safe Energy. This was
22 our tee shirt: "safe energy alternatives." That's
23 what we advocated, the wave of the future.

24 Now I'm with People's Alliance for Clean
25 Energy. You still haven't done it. Got you on it,

1 Dominion. Be a good corporate neighbor. Do it.

2 (Applause.)

3 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Thank you,
4 Elena, and we'll put this on the transcript.

5 And we're going to go to Mr. Robert
6 Singleterry and then Terry Lilley.

7 Robert, do you want to go up there?

8 MR. SINGLETERRY: I'll take the
9 microphone.

10 MR. CAMERON: All right.

11 MR. SINGLETERRY: A lot of the things I
12 was going to say have already been said, but I just
13 wanted to say who I am. I'm Robert Singleterry, and
14 why should I be addressing you?

15 (a) I'm a liberal.

16 (b) I have a B.S., M.S., and Ph.D. in
17 nuclear engineering. I worked at E.I. Hatch, a
18 nuclear power plant. I put in safety parameter
19 display systems in the nuclear power plants. I went
20 to graduate school, became a reactor designer. I
21 worked at Argonne National Laboratory West.

22 I am now a civil servant with an unnamed
23 organization that's part of the government, but I do
24 space radiation engineering.

25 I have no vested dog in this fight. I

1 don't care, except for one very important thing: my
2 pocketbook. I also live within 12 miles of the Surry
3 Power Plant.

4 So we have reactor versus what? Coal and
5 oil? Wind, solar? A miracle -- I mean, fusion? No.

6 I just got my natural gas bill: \$114,
7 \$114 last month. I wasn't even there for half of it.
8 My electric bill was \$30. My wife lives in Lynchburg.
9 Her electric bill was \$50, and we have no natural gas
10 there.

11 So my question is: why is Dominion
12 spending the last four years putting in purely natural
13 gas plants? Please, I can't afford it.

14 We need more nuclear power. There's a lot
15 that I could go into. I just spent the last two years
16 as a Fellow within the organization I work with
17 teaching. I could go on for two hours lecturing about
18 the pluses and the minuses of nuclear power. Don't
19 have the time. So I won't do that.

20 But I would like to leave you with a very
21 important point that nobody has seemed to have made
22 here tonight. Solar and wind will not produce
23 baseline power, period.

24 (Applause.)

25 MR. SINGLETERRY: Period. You can't

1 produce baseline power? We need something else.

2 That's all there is.

3 Now, they're great at producing peak power
4 and maybe we should consider them for that, but for
5 base power, we need nuclear power, and that's just the
6 end of that argument.

7 (Applause.)

8 MR. CAMERON: Okay. And for those of you
9 who are curious about what agency Mr. Singleterry
10 works for, he may be available after the meeting to
11 talk with you.

12 (Laughter.)

13 MR. CAMERON: But do you want to just say
14 something really quickly?

15 MS. LEON: Yeah, I just wanted to say that
16 we found out yesterday that base was having a petition
17 asking for people to sign up against nuclear power.
18 so we, NAYGN, started yesterday the same thing, and
19 here we are handing the NRC right now an envelope for
20 540 signatures.

21 (Applause.)

22 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you.

23 Is Terry Lilley here? Thank you Sama.

24 Terry.

25 MS. LILLEY: I'm Terry Lilley. I live in

1 the City of Charlottesville. I have a degree in
2 environmental science. I have a seven year old son,
3 and I'm very passionate about the health of our world.

4 It's obvious the enormous amount of time,
5 money, and energy that's been put into what Dominion
6 says is just one option, and I'm wondering how much is
7 being spent to seek alternatives.

8 This could be an opportunity for Dominion
9 to be an innovative force in seeking true clean
10 energy. Nuclear is being touted as clean, and I think
11 we need to redefine that term.

12 It does reduce CO₂ emissions, but I don't
13 feel that waste that lasts for hundreds of thousands
14 of years is clean.

15 Nuclear power perpetuates us living in
16 fear, fear for our environment, our safety, our
17 health, and our future. And it is imperative that we
18 consider need, how to reduce our need, and
19 alternatives in this process.

20 I saw a very interesting sign outside when
21 I was walking in that said "A Day without Radiation Is
22 a Day without Sunshine." I think that if we harness
23 the sun, something that come sup on a daily basis,
24 that we need to get more creative in this process, and
25 if we bring the sun closer to the earth in our back

1 yards, we will fry.

2 (Applause.)

3 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Terry.

4 We're going to go to Mr. Montague, and Mr.
5 Todd Flowers.

6 Is Mr. Montague here?

7 MR. MONTAGUE: Here.

8 MR. CAMERON: Okay, and Mr. Flowers, are
9 you still here? Oh, great. Okay. This is Mr.
10 Montague.

11 MR. MONTAGUE: Good evening. My name is
12 Joe Montague. I live in Richmond, Virginia.

13 I work for my wife and three children.

14 (Laughter.)

15 MR. MONTAGUE: I am employed by Dominion
16 Generation. I am affiliated with the American Nuclear
17 Society and the North American Young -- yes, I said
18 "young" -- Generation of Nuclear. I'm a mentor.

19 (Laughter.)

20 MR. MONTAGUE: I am thankful for the
21 opportunity to participate in this democratic process.
22 I'm a nuclear engineer with 27 years' experience and
23 I have a graduate degree in environmental economics.
24 In that capacity, I have studied and examined Dominion
25 Generation's exploration of a wide variety of

1 alternative energy sources and alternative fuels,
2 including peat, solar, photovoltaics, wind power,
3 tidal, and nuclear power.

4 In that capacity, I have reviewed the
5 draft environmental impact statement for the North
6 Anna early site permit. I have found it thorough,
7 well written, with sound conclusions, and see no basis
8 for not approving the environmental impact statement
9 and the early site permit.

10 That's on a professional level. On a more
11 personal level, in the run-up to this meeting, it has
12 been insinuated and stated that I and my co-workers
13 are either fools or complicit in the poisoning of the
14 people and the environment. As a counter to that
15 premise, that assertion, I wish to enter into the
16 record a statement issued under -- this is without
17 permission -- issued under the official letterhead of
18 the Department of Veteran Affairs.

19 "On behalf of the recreation therapy and
20 patients from the nursing home care unit at Maguire VA
21 Medical Center, I would like to extend a warm thank
22 you to you and to your fellow staff members at
23 Dominion Virginia Power for the holiday party on
24 December 22nd, 2004. The party was a great success.
25 Food, singing and gifts were very much enjoyed.

1 "Moreover, the kindness shared and the
2 spread was invaluable. Your continued commitment and
3 compassion are indeed making a difference in the lives
4 of our hospitalized veterans. Thank you. We look
5 forward to working with you in 2005."

6 And that's sincerely from the staff of the
7 Department of Veterans Affairs at the Hunter Homes
8 Maguire Medical Center in Richmond.

9 Thank you very much.

10 (Applause.)

11 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Mr. Montague.

12 And this is Todd Flowers?

13 MR. FLOWERS: Yes, I'm Todd Flowers, and
14 I reside in the City of Richmond, although I lived in
15 Albemarle County for a couple of years, and I spend
16 many summer afternoons on Lake Anna enjoying the
17 recreation facilities there.

18 I'm here tonight to voice my support for
19 one of the most misunderstood technologies of today's
20 time, the generation of electricity using nuclear
21 energy, and specifically for my support of the early
22 site permit at North Anna.

23 And I'm going to abbreviate what I had
24 planned on saying to night because it's getting late,
25 and I know everyone wants to go home, but I come to

1 you tonight not only as a proud employee of Dominion,
2 as a past chairman of the Virginia Section of the
3 American Nuclear Society, as an active member of the
4 North American Young Generation in Nuclear. I'm
5 compelled to speak not to my allegiance to these
6 organizations, but as a reassured citizen.

7 I'm reassured because our nation needs
8 more baseload energy generation, and tonight's hearing
9 is one step to a process that brings us closer to
10 resolving our need for more clean, economical, and
11 reliable power.

12 I emphasize baseload generation because
13 many opponents to nuclear power seem to miss this
14 significant factor. I agree that solar and wind power
15 should continue to provide more and more power as a
16 percentage share of total power generated. Although
17 these technologies are maturing, getting a large
18 concentration of energy is not possible due to the
19 distributed nature of the ultimate energy source, the
20 sun and the wind.

21 Even when solar and wind power is applied
22 to its fullest extent, these sources cannot meet the
23 country's overall demand for electricity. The only
24 environmentally conscious solution to adding baseload
25 generation is nuclear power.

1 I am an environmentalist, and I cannot
2 comprehend how some people who claim to be
3 environmentalists have not realized nuclear energy's
4 environmental value.

5 I agree with the draft environmental
6 impact statement that concludes that there are no
7 environmental impacts from the possible future
8 construction and operation of a nuclear power plant in
9 North Anna that should prevent issuing an early site
10 permit.

11 I applaud Dominion for taking the steps
12 necessary to insure nuclear energy remains an option.

13 Thank you.

14 (Applause.)

15 MR. CAMERON: And now we're going to go to
16 Mr. Robert Cruickshank.

17 MR. CRUICKSHANK: John.

18 MR. CAMERON: John Cruickshank.

19 MR. CRUICKSHANK: You can't hold me to
20 three minutes.

21 Good evening. My name is John
22 Cruickshank. I live in nearby Albemarle County, and
23 I'm speaking as a representative of the Piedmont Group
24 of the Sierra Club.

25 Our group has 1,158 members in the City of

1 Charlottesville and the Counties of Louisa, Green,
2 Fluvanna, Culpeper, Orange, and Albemarle.

3 We urge the Commission to take a stand
4 against the construction of additional nuclear power
5 plants at the North Anna site. Here are some of our
6 reasons.

7 More nuclear plants will have serious
8 consequences to water temperature and water levels at
9 Lake Anna and the rivers that flow from it. Decreases
10 in the downstream release of water will adversely
11 affect the wildlife of the streams in the York River
12 watershed, including the North Anna and the Potomac
13 Rivers. This will be particularly critical during
14 periods of drought.

15 There are already high levels of PCBs,
16 polychlorinated biphenyls, in the lower lake. These
17 chemicals are known to cause cancer and nervous system
18 disorders.

19 This situation is likely to worsen if a
20 nuclear plant is constructed and becomes operational.

21 The drastic increase of traffic during
22 construction of the power plants will crowd our
23 highways and pollute our air.

24 There is no approved plan for the disposal
25 of highly radioactive spent fuel that will be

1 generated by new power plants. It will most likely be
2 stored at North Anna indefinitely in spent fuel pools
3 and dry casks, and these will pose a serious health
4 and security risk for the people of Virginia.

5 There is no demonstrated need for the
6 additional energy that these nuclear reactors would
7 supply. Our government and our power production
8 companies should instead establish aggressive policies
9 for energy conservation and clean renewable energy
10 production.

11 I walked into this room. It's 35 degrees
12 outside and it's about 80 degrees in here. It has
13 gotten a little better now. Thank you. But I'm
14 wondering is this an efficient use of energy? I think
15 that's an example of how Americans live and how they
16 waste energy.

17 We do not believe that nuclear power is
18 safe. This might be said about other means for
19 generating electrical energy, but the world has
20 witnessed the consequences of a nuclear disaster. It
21 simply is not worth the risk.

22 Earlier we had a young man walking around
23 in here, and we had Asa speak, and it made me think
24 that we're here. I probably by the time this is
25 built, I may be -- or if it's built -- I may be near

1 the end of my life, but we have to be good stewards
2 for this earth. We need to be thinking about them.

3 And almost every major environmental group
4 in the world is opposed to nuclear power.

5 Thank you.

6 (Applause.)

7 MR. CAMERON: Thank you very much, Mr.
8 Cruickshank.

9 We're going to have to close down soon,
10 but I was wondering is Mr. Waksmunski (phonetic),
11 George Waksmunski here?

12 (No response.)

13 MR. CAMERON: And, Fred Gruber, you had
14 an admonition for the NRC staff. Why don't you just
15 briefly give it?

16 MR. GRUBER: I came here with a lot of
17 concerns. I think all but one of them have been
18 addressed and I won't belabor that one.

19 I'm an analyst by background, some might
20 think a psycho analyst. No, I'm a business analyst.
21 I live by facts. What strikes me as the enormous
22 responsibility that you have to answer the questions
23 that were raised here tonight, provide the facts that
24 will give the populous the confidence that these
25 nuclear facilities could be constructive for the

1 generations to come.

2 I'm sorry to say I believe that most
3 people in the United States no longer trust our
4 government in their whole hearts. They're fearful of
5 one thing or another. They're fearful of bureaucrats.
6 I pray that you are not bureaucrats abiding by the
7 wishes on high in doing what you think they want.

8 Look in your hearts. Listen to your
9 conscience. I hope you're scientists as opposed to
10 administrators. Explore all the concerns that the
11 people have expressed here, and please, give us the
12 valid answers.

13 And if the answers are factual, the final
14 decision will stand out for you to announce.

15 Thank you.

16 (Applause.)

17 MR. CAMERON: I think that's a fitting
18 closing. Does someone who did sign up to speak that
19 has a real burning desire to get one more comment in
20 here?

21 MR. FLAGE: I have a burning desire.

22 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Let's make it a
23 short, short burn.

24 (Laughter.)

25 MR. FLAGE: A short burn? Oh, well, I'll

1 leave that where it is.

2 My name is Kurt Flage. I live in
3 Goochland County. I live there with my wife and two
4 children.

5 I just wanted to speak to you tonight. I
6 graduated from the University of Illinois in 1980
7 about the time, just afterwards, of Three Mile Island
8 and in nuclear engineering. I spent ten years in
9 Pittsburgh at Bettis (phonetic) Atomic Power
10 Laboratory. Some of you might know that as a facility
11 that provides engineering for naval reactors program.
12 And I spent the last 15 years, since 1990, with
13 Dominion at the corporate offices in Glen Allen,
14 Virginia as a nuclear safety analyst.

15 I really want to speak to you because, you
16 know, this is the first opportunity that I have had to
17 be in a forum like this in my lifetime, and so I have
18 concerns about this sort of thing going on. I am
19 gratified of the number of people who have taken the
20 time to go through the ESP and make relevant comments,
21 comments I think that the NRC needs to go back and
22 review and understand, and I believe come to a proper
23 answer to.

24 And so you know, that's where I leave us.
25 I think there's two things that I'd like to make a

1 point of. One is I've got a brother who has a B.S. in
2 forestry, an M.S. in soil science, and a Ph.D. in
3 agricultural engineering. He spends his time in the
4 South Florida Water District managing water flow into
5 the Everglades. Okay?

6 My family is environmental. We grew up
7 recycling stuff, when they had the glass plates. When
8 it first flared up, you grab all of your glass and you
9 go and you take it and you put it there. We've been
10 that way since I was a little person, you know.

11 So you know, to get this idea in mind
12 that, you know, people who are nuclear engineers, who
13 work for Dominion aren't environmentalists by nature,
14 that's just not true. Boy, we really want to have the
15 right thing happen here. We want to see a solution
16 found.

17 And the other thing is I have two
18 children. I am very concerned about their well-being
19 growing up. If I thought nuclear power was not the
20 right way to go, by golly, I wouldn't be in this
21 industry. I'd be doing something else.

22 Thank you.

23 (Applause.)

24 MR. CAMERON: I thank you very much.

25 We're going to go right here for a final

1 comment, and then a quick close from Andy.

2 Yes, sir.

3 MR. ADAMS: A lot of people have also said
4 what I wanted to say, but one thing has come up, and
5 that's the human scale perspective on nuclear garbage.
6 There's a lot of bureaucratese that was used to talk
7 about it, but it boils down to what the plant puts out
8 is garbage. We don't have those breeder reactors.
9 It's a nice dream. It's not going to be realized for
10 a long time, if ever.

11 So in the meantime nuclear plant garbage
12 is highly concentrated, highly reactive, and will be
13 dangerous for 10,000 or more years.

14 To put it in perspective, if the first
15 nuclear power plant had been built and started
16 producing radioactive garbage about the time Jesus had
17 been born, we'd only have to guard that garbage for
18 another 8,000 years.

19 On the other hand, Dominion's North Anna
20 plant has a life span of 60 to 100 years, and if I
21 understand the laws correctly, Dominion has no legal
22 responsibility to treat or make that waste go away.

23 As taxpayers, it's our responsibility.
24 That bill will come due, and it will be high.

25 So if we continue, let's increase that

1 waste that we have to dispose of, and let's increase
2 what our descendants are going to have to pay for or
3 not.

4 MR. CAMERON: Could you introduce
5 yourself?

6 MR. ADAMS: I'm Jim Adams, and I live just
7 over on the other side of Louisa.

8 MR. CAMERON: Okay, and, Andy, before you
9 close out, I just want to thank everybody for their
10 fortitude and their thoughtful and heartfelt comments
11 we heard and your courtesy. That was very, very much
12 appreciated on a particularly strongly felt issue.

13 Andy Kugler.

14 MR. KUGLER: This won't take more than
15 half an hour.

16 (Laughter.)

17 MR. KUGLER: No, but seriously, I want to
18 thank you all for coming out and for sticking with us.
19 It has been a very long meeting, but there has been a
20 lot of good discussion, and we appreciate all of the
21 comments we have gotten. Believe it or not, I know
22 some people don't think we will, but we really do
23 appreciate hearing your comments.

24 I do want to thank also the school system
25 here for supporting us and staying around late.

1 (Applause.)

2 MR. KUGLER: And also the local law
3 enforcement folks who hung around with us as well.

4 (Applause.)

5 MR. KUGLER: If you do think of anything
6 after the meeting, the comment period is open until
7 the 1st of March. The slides present information on
8 how to provide comments to us, and there's multiple
9 ways to do that. Please do so.

10 If you have any questions, Jack Cushing's
11 name and phone number and Belkys' phone number are on
12 the slides as well.

13 We do have meeting feedback forms if
14 you've got the will to let us know how we did and if
15 there are things that we can do better. Those forms
16 are just outside the door here, and you can mail them
17 back. They're prepaid postage.

18 So thank you and please drive safety going
19 home.

20 (Whereupon, at 11:30 p.m., the meeting was
21 concluded.)

22

23 Attached are the written comments provided to the
24 staff at the public meeting. These comments are
25 treated by the staff the same as the spoken comments.

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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

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PETITION SUPPORTING DOMINION'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTORS AT NORTH ANNA

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

Name	Jim Whitt	Address	1000 JEFF DAVIS HWY, Fredericksburg VA 22401
Phone Number	540-809-2876	Email	jwhitt@com.net
Name	MIKE JOHNSON	Address	401 WRIGHT ST. GORDONSVILLE, VA 22942
Phone Number	540 832-7829	Email	mjohnsongolfer@msn.com
Name	Steve Tippsword	Address	10246 Black Walnut Court Gordonsville VA 22942
Phone Number	540-832-2696	Email	Steve_Tippsword@dom.com
Name	Michael G Morgan	Address	2107 KAISER DR, Fredericksburg Va. 22407
Phone Number	540-898-6185	Email	michael-g-morgan@dom.com
Name	Gary Madis	Address	5800 Kidge Road Spotsy Va
Phone Number	546-895-5596	Email	Gary-F.Madis@Dom.com
Name	Walter Wade	Address	98 WILLIAM ST Mineral VA 23117
Phone Number	540 872-7249	Email	WALTERSU@Dom.Com

Please fax a copy to 804.273.3543 ASAP and mail the originals to North American Young Generation in Nuclear, P.O. Box 10014, La Grange, IL 60525

PETITION SUPPORTING DOMINION'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTORS AT NORTH ANNA

Name: Michael P. Whalen Address: 12303 Wilderness Park Dr. Spotsylvania, VA 22553
 Phone Number: (540) 972-3185 Email: M.P._Whalen@dom.com

Name: DAVID E. NUNBERG Address: 14157 WESTWIND LN. CULPEPER VA 22701
 Phone Number: (540) 825-3116 Email: David_Nunberg@Dom.com

Name: DAVID DRIVER Address: 18207 FLEMINGSMILL DR BUMPASS, VA 23024
 Phone Number: 804-449-6256 Email: Dave_Driver@Dom.com

Name: B.J. BROWN Address: 2 Fairfield Circle, F.B. VA 22407
 Phone Number: 540-898-6016 Email: bradley_brown@dom.com

Name: J.M. DAVIS Address: 1017 JOE BROOKE LN VA 23103
 Phone Number: 804-784-2096 Email: jmdavis@comcast.net

Name: Jeffrey T. Johns Address: 70801 Canaan Valley Ct. Glou Allen VA 23060
 Phone Number: 804-270-5797 Email: JeffreyJohns@Dom.com

Name: ERICH W. DREYER Address: 566 Kellam Ln, LOUISH VA 23093
 Phone Number: 540 467-0007 Email: erich-dreyer@dom.com

Name: Dennis A Bried Address: 739 Canterbury Dr. Ruther Glen, VA 22546
 Phone Number: 540-809-1726 Email: dennis-bried@dom.com

Name: SR WALKER Address: 9304 JEFFERSON HY MINERAL VA 23117
 Phone Number: 540 894 4151 Email:

Name: Jon COWLEY Address: 2411 BITTSTON RD FREDERICKSBURG VA 22402
 Phone Number: 540-894-2627 Email: Jon_Cowley@Dom.com

Name: Michael W. Meclung Address: 171 Bear Castle DR Bumpass VA 23024
 Phone Number: 540 894 2633 Email: Michael_W_Meclung@Dom.com

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Name	Address	Phone Number	Email
Jennifer Gezymalla	Montpelier, VA 2392	gezymalla@hotmail.com	
Wm. B. McLaughlin	Louisa VA 23093	540-967-1929	B.MCLAUGHLIN@FIRSTVA.COM
Michael Knizer	11468 Carthorne Rd Glen Allen VA 23059	(804) 799-2264	carthorne1@msn.com
Richard H. Morris	4401 Weyhan Ct Fredericksburg, VA 22408	540-710-7616	Rhul_Morris@comcast.net
Correll L. Johnson	1193 Oliver Creek Rd. Terry, VA 22974	434-589-2166	
Kelly Taylor	9553 Shannon Hill Rd. Louisa VA 23093	(540) 874-0287	keltay3@yahoo.com
H. Allen Hynds	4488 E. Old Mountain Rd. Louisa VA 23093	894-9190	
Kevin E. Jones	9505 Merchants Hope Rd. (804) 541-8126		sports7835@aol.com
Tony Sowards	15501 James River Dr. Disputanta VA (804) 458-4990		
Nikki Passmore	8426 Essex Rd Richmond, VA 23228	804-262-2024	nicole.m-passmore@dom.com
Craig McClung	PO Box 497 Mineral VA 23117	540-892-2675	

Please fax a copy to 885.273.3545 ASAP and mail the originals to North American Young Generation in Nuclear, P.O. Box 10014, La Grange, IL 60525

804.273.3543
804.273.3547

North American Young Generation in Nuclear (NA-YGN)

www.na-ygn.org

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1.877.526.2946
1.877.526.2948

PETITION SUPPORTING DOMINION'S NEW NUCLEAR REACTORS AT NORTH ANNA

Name	Address	Phone Number	Email
Preston Dougherty	337 S. Bates Rd Troy VA 22974 Montpelier VA 23192	434-591-4551	Preston_Dougherty@Dom.com
Wilson Nobles	17060 Connie Hall Rd 856 Patrice Henry Place	804-883-5023	Wilson_Nobles@dom.com
Melanie Main	Louisa VA 23093	540-967-0207	Melanie-Main@dom.com
Steve Hamill	9705 Hickory Hill Dr. Fredericksburg, VA 22408	540 998 4813	Steve_Hamill@dom.com
Roger Galbreith	5741 Creek Mill Way Glen Allen VA 23059	804-364-5329	Roger_s_galbreith@dom.com
Irene Luch	6823 Kentucky Sp. Rd. Ninero, VA 23117	540-894-0663	foureluch@yahoo.com
ED THOMAS	8412 GENERAL SICKLES Gs FREDERICKSBURG, VA 22404	540-548-1297	edthomas@comcast.com
Jerry Edwards	1598 Wildwood Shore Ln Parkton - VA 23139	804-598-7833	JSEdwards76@msn.com
Marilyn Broadus	5111 Fortspur Lane Richmond, VA 23237	540-694-2817	Marilyn_Broadus@Dom
Charles G. Johnson	13100 Chaucery Pl 804 Bartley Dr.	804-360-3530	chuck_johnson@dom.com
Alan Dowell	Fredericksburg, VA 22407 12101 Greenwood Road	540 786 4218	adowell@MSN.COM
Robert A. Wright Jr.	Orange VA 22960	540-661-3570	rwright@comcast.net
Jeff Camp	4472 Indian Creek 10428 Homosa Green	540-894-4394	
K. Avey	Spotsy VA 22553	540-894-2123	
Michael P. Morris	2924 Freepoint PIAPTIS Richmond VA 23233	804-747-3676	picodelsol@gmail.com
DAVID MCGOWAN	12412 Sommer Creek Lt Glen Allen, VA 23059	804-364-8240	david_mcgowan@dom.com
DAVID L. FLESHOOD	14572 RIVERSIDE DR ASHLAND, VA 23005	804-752-6861	
ROBERT W COPELAND	107 WEST ST LOUISA, VA 23093	540-967-3679	ROBERT_COPELAND@DOM.COM
James H. Horton	7444 Fredericksburg TPK Woodford, VA 22580	804-633-1311	jim_horton@dom.com
Roderic A. Bergquist	14 Shannonloch Pr. Fredericksburg, VA 22408	(540) 893 3201	bergquistnd@aol.com
EDWARD WELLS	2646 DUFFS LACE LN SCOTTSDALE VA 22950	434 587 1740	EDWARD.WELLS@dom.com

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Name	JIM ZABOROWSKI	Address	4419 EVERYVILLE DRIVE RICHMOND, VA 23294
Phone Number	(804) 672-2542	Email	jimzaborowski@comcast.net
Name	Eugene T. Combs	Address	68 Williams Oak Ct, Aylett VA 23009
Phone Number	804 769 4670	Email	Chip-Combs@dom.com
Name	Mark Greer	Address	206 Morgan Lane Spots, Va. 22533
Phone Number	(540) 582-1040	Email	
Name	JOE COENEN	Address	9444 PINNACLES RD, LOUISA VA 23093
Phone Number	(540) 967-23093	Email	JVC_COENEN@dom.com
Name	L. Lindqvist	Address	59 Pinewood Dr, Mineca, Va. 23117
Phone Number	(540) 894-0704	Email	L-Lindqvist@dom.com
Name	T.R. MCHALE	Address	30076 MINE RUN RD UNIONVILLE, VA 22587
Phone Number	540-894-2359	Email	JD_MCHALE@DOM.COM
Name	Mike Haynes	Address	10910 CEO Ct. Fredericksburg Va. 22401
Phone Number	540-894-2797	Email	Haynesmd@adelphia.net
Name	Charles A. Taylor	Address	9553 Shannon Hill Rd, Louisa Va 23093
Phone Number	540-894-0287	Email	CarutChuck@Netscape.Net
Name		Address	
Phone Number		Email	
Name		Address	
Phone Number		Email	
Name		Address	
Phone Number		Email	

PETITION SUPPORTING DOMINION'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTORS AT NORTH ANNA

Name	<u>Reg Curn</u>	Address	<u>105 WOODGER CIRCLE LOUISA VA 23093</u>
Phone Number	<u>540 967-2295</u>	Email	<u>GRACE GC AND AC @ ADELPHIA.NET</u>
Name	<u>DOUGLAS J STRUKMEYER</u>	Address	<u>3808 TWIFORD CT F-BURG VA 22408</u>
Phone Number	<u>540 710 9033</u>	Email	
Name	<u>MICHAEL</u>	Address	<u>PO Box 868, Orange Va 22960</u>
Phone Number	<u>540-672-5352</u>	Email	
Name		Address	
Phone Number		Email	
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Name		Address	
Phone Number		Email	
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Name	804-273-3264	Address	Email
Name	804-273-3071	Address	Email
Name	804-814-4547	Address	Email
Name	809-553-7988	Address	Email
Name		Address	
	Phone Number		Email
Name		Address	
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Please fax a copy to 804.273.3543 ASAP and mail the originals to North American Young Generation In Nuclear, P.O. Box 10014, La Grange, IL 60525

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Name	W.D. POWERS	Address	474 N. LAKE SHORE DRIVE, #5105, CHICAGO, IL
Phone Number	630-252-1052	Email	dainter@northpioneer.com
Name	Thomas H. Fanning	Address	4835 Swardick Cir, Naperville IL
Phone Number	630-904-4765	Email	home@fanning.net
Name	Phillip Pappas	Address	4063 West End Rd. D.G. IL
Phone Number	630-252-4589	Email	pappasfor2000@hotmail.com
Name	Tanya Sofu	Address	3012 Hillside Lane, Darien IL
Phone Number	630-985-3481	Email	tjsou@gmail.com
Name	Reed W. Van	Address	135 N. Breckinham Dr Aurora IL
Phone Number	630-426-0117	Email	
Name	Michael A Smith	Address	284 TBCUMSBM BLDG BHOAK IL 60490
Phone Number	630-252-3469	Email	masmith@anl.gov

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PETITION SUPPORTING DOMINION'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTORS AT NORTH ANNA

Name	Address	Phone Number	Email
Kalimullah	10 South 231 Suffield Drive, Downers Grove, IL 60516	630-910-4200	kalimullah@sbcglobal.net
Name	Address	Phone Number	Email
T. H. Bauer	600 Millbrook Dr., Downers Grove, IL	630-910-0766	thbauer@sbcglobal.net
Name	Address	Phone Number	Email
Charles G. Nuckman	4802 Highland Ave, Downers Grove, IL 60515	(630) 969-0455	highlandpipers@aol.com
Name	Address	Phone Number	Email
David Briggs	701 61st St / Downers Grove, IL 60516	630/252-4677	dbriggs@aol.com
Name	Address	Phone Number	Email
Arthur E Wright	1418 62nd St., Downers Grove, IL 60516	630-963-6433	townrights@aol.com
Name	Address	Phone Number	Email
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MICHAEL CORRADINI / Michael Corradini 1500 ENGR DR, MADISON, WI
Name Address
608-263-1647 corradini@engr.wisc.edu
Phone Number Email

ERIN HANEY / Erin M. Haney 1500 ENGINEERING DRIVE, MADISON, WI 53706
Name Address
608 262 4711 erhaney@wisc.edu
Phone Number Email

RICCARDO BONAZZA 1500 ENGINEERING DR MADISON, WI 53706
Name Address
608-265-2337 BONAZZA@ENGR-WISC.EDU Riccardob
Phone Number Email

FRANCESCO FRANCESCHI / Francesco Franceschi 1500 ENGINEERING DR MADISON, WI 53706
Name Address
608-265-2337 franceschi@engr.wisc.edu
Phone Number Email

ROBERT J. AGASIE 1513 UNIVERSITY AVENUE, MADISON WI 53706
Name Address
(608) 262-3392 Agasiel@engr.wisc.edu
Phone Number Email

PAT ARNOLD 805 Tanglewood Dr DeForest WI 53532
Name Address
(608) 888-2747 parnold@engr.wisc.edu
Phone Number Email

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www.na-ygn.org

1.877.526.2946

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808-263-7451

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Name <u>PAUL WILSON</u>	Address <u>1500 ENGINEERING DR, MADISON, WI 53706</u>
Phone Number <u>608-263-0807</u>	Email <u>wilsonp@engr.wisc.edu</u>
Name <u>ROSS FRADEL</u>	Address <u>1500 Engineering Dr. Madison, WI 53706</u>
Phone Number <u>608-265-8699</u>	Email <u>rfradel@wisc.edu</u>
Name	Address
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Phone Number	Email
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Phone Number	Email
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www.na-ygn.org

North American Youth Conference on Nuclear (NA-YGN)

1.877.526.2946

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02/17/2005 14:09 608-263-7451

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Richard P. Potelken ^{2/16/05} 3635 E. Woodside Av., Lynchburg, VA 24503

Name	Address
<u>434-384-0868</u>	<u>rpotelken.ge68@gtalumni.org</u>
Phone Number	Email

Klaus A. Walton ^{2/17/05} 102 Lake Ridge Dr. Forest, VA 24551

Name	Address
<u>434-525-0495</u>	<u>1walton@ncsbronline.com</u>
Phone Number	Email

Name Address

Phone Number Email

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Name	Alice Corey	Address	3617 Ardwick Cr. Fred, VA
Phone Number	540 710-6511	Email	cedsquare@adelphia.net
Name	Phil Krause	Address	2409 Overbrook Ct. Richmond, VA
Phone Number	804 360 5219	Email	PHILIT.KRAUSE@dom.com
Name	Charles A. Gates	Address	CHARLES A. GATES 1840 S. SYCAMORE ST. PETERSBURG VA
Phone Number	(804) 732-4334	Email	andy_gates@dom.com
Name	Kenneth W. Zelin	Address	15170 REEBERT RD DOSWELL, VA 23047
Phone Number	804-883-7823	Email	
Name		Address	
Phone Number		Email	

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<u>John Connelly</u> Name	<u>4671-H FOUR SEASONS TERR - GLEN ALLEN, VA</u> Address
<u>(PDA) 747-4278</u> Phone Number	<u>CONNELLYJOHN@MSN.COM</u> Email
<u>MIKE SEKULIC</u> Name	<u>4108 FAIRLAKE LN. APT H. GLEN ALLEN VA 23060</u> Address
<u>804-273-2837</u> Phone Number	<u>SRBIN@YAHOO.COM</u> Email
<u>CHARLES AHLUWALIA</u> Name	<u>3501 CEDAR BAY CT., RICHMOND, VA 23233</u> Address
<u>804-762-4543</u> Phone Number	<u>C-RATH@YAHOO.COM</u> Email
<u>DONALD K. DUNCAN</u> Name	<u>3 GAMEBIRD CT. MANAKIN SABOT, VA 23103</u> Address
<u>804-273-2371</u> Phone Number	<u>DNLDUNCAN@EARTHLINK.NET</u> Email
<u>DAVID W. LIPPARD</u> Name	<u>4301 COLLINGSWOOD DR. CHESTERFIELD, VA 23832</u> Address
<u>804-512-0609</u> Phone Number	<u>dlippard@comcast.net</u> Email
<u>William B. Rodill</u> Name	<u>14722 Boyces Cove Dr. Midlothian VA 23112</u> Address
<u>804 639-6227</u> Phone Number	<u>Benrodill@Lycos.com</u> Email

Please fax a copy to 804.273.3545 ASAP and mail the originals to North American Young Generation in Nuclear, P.O. Box 10014, La Grange, IL 60525

PETITION SUPPORTING DOMINION'S NEW NUCLEAR REACTORS AT NORTH ANNA

Name	MARC HOTCHKISS <i>Marc Hotchkiss</i>	Address	9423 Barley Ct, Mechanicsville VA
Phone Number	804-273-3084	Email	hotchkissm@asme.org
Name	JOHN W BOSS JR <i>John W Boss Jr</i>	Address	2124 FRENCH HILL CT POWHATAN VA 23139
Phone Number	804-273-3149	Email	JVA-GENTLEMAN@HOTMAIL.COM
Name	JANET BROOK <i>Janet Brook</i>	Address	4526 SPRING MOSS CIR, GLEN ALLEN, VA 23060
Phone Number	804-273-1995	Email	janetmbrook@comcast.net
Name	DEAN PRICE <i>Dean Price</i>	Address	995 APPLEGROVE RD, MINERAL VA. 29117
Phone Number	804-273-2684	Email	dean-price@dam.com
Name	VISHWA M. BHARGAVA <i>Vishwa M. Bhargava</i>	Address	1702 TUNBRIDGE DR. RICHMOND, VA 23238
Phone Number	804 273 3039	Email	VISHWA_BHARGAVA@DOM.COM
Name	PAUL AITKEN <i>Paul Aitken</i>	Address	3600 MILSHIRE COURT RICHMOND
Phone Number	804.273.2888	Email	Paul.Aitken@Dom.com
Name		Address	
Phone Number		Email	
Name		Address	
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Phone Number		Email	

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- ? We concur with the NRC's conclusion that environmental impacts would not prevent issuing an ESP for the North Anna 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.
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- ? We commend Dominion 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 Dominion customers.

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

Name	James E. Hopf	Address	4847 Capistrano Ave, San Jose, CA 95129
Phone Number	(408) 246-3960	Email	jhopf@bnflinc.com (Dominion Shareholder)
Name	Timothy Lloyd	Address	236 Glenwood Ave, Santa Cruz CA 95060
Phone Number	831-457-0181	Email	tim.Lloyd@poBox.com
Name	Samara A. Gruje	Address	125A Alhambra Ave, Santa Cruz CA 95062
Phone Number	(831) 423-9096	Email	
Name	RAM SRINIVASAN	Address	1168 Lone Pine Lane, San Jose CA 95120
Phone Number	408-218-0929	Email	
Name	Carl H. Froehlich	Address	1020 Burlwood Drive SAN JOSE, CA 95126
Phone Number	(408) 268-7754	Email	cfroehlich@bnflinc.com
Name	BRANDON THOMAS	Address	4925 MONTREAL BL. SAN JOSE, CA 95130
Phone Number	(408) 374-5713	Email	bdthomas@bnflinc.com

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Steven E. Sisley 557 Elder Ct., San Jose, CA 95123
 Name Address
(408) 227-7377 ssisley@bnflinc.com
 Phone Number Email

WILLIAM H. BORTER 104 CHALLENGE CT. FOSTER CITY, CA 94404
 Name Address
650-357-0172 wborter@bnflinc.com
 Phone Number Email

Name Address
 Phone Number Email

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Pam Snider 10259 Stratford Hall Ct, Mech, Va 23116
Name Address

771-4824
Phone Number

Email

Herman O. Allen 11412 Glenmont Rd Richmond Va. 23236
Name Address

771-4711
Phone Number

Email

ROBERT E. HOLMES 5225 Eastbranch Dr., Glen Allen, VA
Name Address

273-3558
Phone Number

Email

C. K. Kelley 9230 WATERFOUR FLYWAY, CHESTERFIELD, VA. 27830
Name Address

273-3592
Phone Number

Email

J. DAVIS 8202 FAIR ISLE CT. CHESTERFIELD VA 27838
Name Address

273-3220
Phone Number

Email

FRANCIS M. Coy 2609 TARGWAY LOOP Richmond, VA 23236
Name Address

273-2545
Phone Number

Email

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MICHAEL DUFFEY 1619 GOSHEN RD. MANCHESTER VA 23192

Name: MICHAEL DUFFEY Address: 1619 GOSHEN RD. MANCHESTER VA 23192
 Phone Number: 804-283-0110 Email: rebmarine@westhaver.net

RONALD P. WHITE 434 NAHOK MANOR RD. PALMYRA VA 22963

Name: RONALD P. WHITE Address: 434 NAHOK MANOR RD. PALMYRA VA 22963
 Phone Number: (434) 589 1738

LARRY J. LLOYD 188 MARSHALL ST. ORANGE, VA 22960

Name: LARRY J. LLOYD Address: 188 MARSHALL ST. ORANGE, VA 22960
 Phone Number: 540-874-2224

KAREN J. MOORE 11448 Montford Lake Rd. Orange Va. 22960

Name: KAREN J. MOORE Address: 11448 Montford Lake Rd. Orange Va. 22960
 Phone Number: 540-672-1368

KENNETH W. ELLER 8204 SHARONWAY CT. GLEN ALLEN VA 23060

Name: KENNETH W. ELLER Address: 8204 SHARONWAY CT. GLEN ALLEN VA 23060
 Phone Number: 804-755-1118

MICHAEL WHITLOCK 10723 MOUNTAIN ASH DR GLEN ALLEN

Name: MICHAEL WHITLOCK Address: 10723 MOUNTAIN ASH DR GLEN ALLEN
 Phone Number: 540-295-3662

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PETITION SUPPORTING DOMINION'S NEW NUCLEAR REACTORS AT NORTH ANNA

Name: W S ERVIN JR Address: 7 Quail Run MANAKIN SAULT VA
 Phone Number: 804 784 4614 Email: 1hondo@comcast.net

Name: T.A. WOODSON Address: 558 WOODSON CT MANAKIN SAULT VA
 Phone Number: 804 784 3317 Email:

Name: _____ Address: _____
 Phone Number: _____ Email: _____
 Name: Robert O. Wernick Address: 1733 Fox Docks Lane O.VILLE VIRGINIA
 Phone Number: _____ Email: row229@cornell.edu

Name: Arne M. Ruckelshaus Address: 558 Woodson Ct MS VA 23102
 Phone Number: 784 3317 Email:

Name: Arthur V. Myers Address: 3 Doherty Rd, Richmond VA 23238
 Phone Number: (804) 784-3296 Email:

Name: Barbara S. Stone Address: 2052 Mathews Rd Mathews VA 23102
 Phone Number: _____ Email:

Name: Robert H. Bosert Address: _____
 Phone Number: 804-556-2854 Email: barbara@fsl.com
 Name: _____ Address: robertbosert@comcast.net
 Phone Number: (804) 556-6793 Email: 2949 River Road West, Goodland VA 23063

Name: _____ Address: _____

Phone Number: _____ Email: _____

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Name	<u>Ben Stone</u>	Address	<u>2052 Maidens Road Maidens, VA 23102</u>
Phone Number	<u>804-556-1180</u>	Email	<u>stoneb@fml.com</u>
Name	<u>Nick Howard</u>	Address	<u>3804 Three Chapl Rd Gum Spring, VA 23065</u>
Phone Number	<u>804-852-3240</u>	Email	<u>nick@fml.com</u>
Name	<u>Marjorie Mayo</u>	Address	<u>5700 Mayo Lake Drive, Columbia VA 23038</u>
Phone Number	<u>Robert C George</u>	Email	<u>34511th Lakeview Manor SAOT, VA 23107</u>
Name	<u>804.784.5528</u>		
Name	<u>Dr. Anne Longford</u>	Address	<u>9 Lower Annapolis Rd E.</u>
Phone Number	<u>804 784-7086</u>	Email	<u>ALL532@COMCAST.NET</u>
Name	<u>W.H. WEBB</u>	Address	<u>1415 HERMITAGE RD MANASSAS, VA 23103</u>
Phone Number	<u>804 7645106</u>	Email	<u>SPIDER 5203@AOL.COM</u>

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<u>DAVID SANDERSON</u>	<u>300 MOONFIELD DRIVE, SMITHFIELD VA 23140</u>
Name	Address
<u>(757) 365-2643</u>	<u>DAVID_SANDERSON@DOM.COM</u>
Phone Number	Email
<u>Walter J. Ford</u>	<u>137 Linbrook Dr. Newport News, VA 23602</u>
Name	Address
<u>(757) 898-2920</u>	<u>Walter_ford@dom.com</u>
Phone Number	Email
<u>Bonnie Jurawicz</u>	<u>15212 Mt. Holly Creek Lane, Smithfield, VA 23130</u>
Name	Address
<u>(757) 365-0997</u>	<u>Bonnie - Jurawicz@dom.com</u>
Phone Number	Email
<u>DAVID SCHULKER</u>	<u>101 MILES MAITONE, WILLIAMSBURG, VA 23188</u>
Name	Address
<u>(757) 365-3143</u>	<u>DAVID-B-SCHULKER@DOM.COM</u>
Phone Number	Email
<u>ROMAN G. HERBERT</u>	<u>105 CLIPPER CREEK LN</u>
Name	Address
<u>757-357-0807</u>	<u>ROM-HERBERT@DOM.COM</u>
Phone Number	Email
<u>Lori Huskey</u>	<u>10233 Kendra Dr. Smithfield, VA</u>
Name	Address
<u>757-365-2037</u>	<u>Lori_Huskey@DOM.COM</u>
Phone Number	Email

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PETITION SUPPORTING DOMINION'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTORS AT NORTH ANNA

<p><u>Duane R. Shepherd</u> Name</p> <p><u>757-238-7009</u> Phone Number</p>	<p><u>9059 River Crescent Suffolk, Va. 23433</u> Address</p> <p><u>Duane020@yahoo.com</u> Email</p>
<p><u>Michael Wagner-Diggs</u> Name</p> <p><u>757-365-2603</u> Phone Number</p>	<p><u>115 Towne Square Drive N.N. VA 23607</u> Address</p> <p><u>mwadiggs@juno.com</u> Email</p>
<p><u>RONALD E. TOUBERT</u> Name</p> <p><u>757-365-2937</u> Phone Number</p>	<p><u>148 JOHN ROSE LN WILLIAMSBURG VA</u> Address</p> <p><u>TOUBERT51571@HOTMAIL.COM</u> Email</p>
<p><u>Valoree V. Allen</u> Name</p> <p><u>757-538-2623</u> Phone Number</p>	<p><u>103 Ryan Arch Suffolk, VA 23434</u> Address</p> <p><u>valoree_a@yahoo.com</u> Email</p>
<p><u>Michael W. Barber/Mil/Bates</u> Name</p> <p><u>757-365-2389</u> Phone Number</p>	<p><u>1420 Planters Drive, Suffolk, Va. 23431</u> Address</p> <p><u>Michael-Barber@Dom.com</u> Email</p>
<p><u>William Gene Major (Gurly)</u> Name</p> <p><u>757-357-7236</u> Phone Number</p>	<p><u>11 Dashiell Drive Smithfield VA 23430</u> Address</p> <p><u>Gene_Major@Dom.com</u> Email</p>
<p><u>WILLIAM M. O'FLYNN</u> Name</p> <p><u>757-365-2379</u> Phone Number</p>	<p><u>209 WILMSFORDWAY NEWPORT NEWS VA 23608</u> Address</p> <p><u>Mika.O'Flynn@com.com</u> Email</p>
<p><u>Timothy A. Hesselbach</u> Name</p> <p><u>757-850-7849</u> Phone Number</p>	<p><u>15 B Hampton Va 23669</u> Address</p> <p><u></u> Email</p>
<p><u>Charlene M. Stump</u> Name</p> <p><u>757-867-9764</u> Phone Number</p>	<p><u>208 Hounds Chase</u> Address</p> <p><u>Charlene_Stump@dom.com</u> Email</p>
<p><u>JEFF T. SPENCE</u> Name</p> <p><u>757-874-1389</u> Phone Number</p>	<p><u>944 Hanbury Place, NN, Va 23608</u> Address</p> <p><u>ITSPENCE@COX.NET</u> Email</p>
<p><u>ROBERT W Soderholm</u> Name</p> <p><u>757-253-1144</u> Phone Number</p>	<p><u>4608 YEANDLEY LOOP WILLIAMSBURG VA 23185</u> Address</p> <p><u>Soderholm@wtbomaker.com</u> Email</p>
<p><u>Scott Barry</u> Name</p> <p><u>757-591-0767</u> Phone Number</p>	<p><u>688 LEAKE LANE, N.N. VA. 23601</u> Address</p> <p><u>BARRY.MICHAEL@COX.NET</u> Email</p>

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<u>Cynthia Howell</u>	<u>758 Cobham Wharf Rd Surry VA 23883</u>
Name	Address
<u>757 365 2634</u>	<u>Cynthia_Howell @ dom.com</u>
Phone Number	Email
<u>RONALD L. MAVIN JR.</u>	<u>133188 Bethany Church Rd. Smithfield Va. 23430</u>
Name	Address
<u>757-365-2625</u>	<u>RON_MAVIN @dom.com</u>
Phone Number	Email
<u>REBECCA F. LANE</u>	<u>2528 LAKEWOOD LANE CHESAPEAKE, VA 23321</u>
Name	Address
<u>(757) 865-2058</u>	<u>Becky_Lane @ dom.com</u>
Phone Number	Email
<u>DAVID CLEWELLYN</u>	<u>4409 PULHATAN CROSSING, WICHAMSBURG, VA 23189</u>
Name	Address
<u>(757) 365-2012</u>	<u>DAVID_CLEWELLYN @ dom.com</u>
Phone Number	Email
<u>Ken Grover</u>	<u>368 Sexton Rd Elberon VA 23816</u>
Name	Address
<u>757 365 2129</u>	<u>Ken_Grover @ dom.com</u>
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Name <u>LISA VARGA</u>	Address <u>12 Trotter Circle</u>
Phone Number <u>(540) 891-5218</u>	Email <u>lvarga@ovrl.org</u>
Name <u>Jeff Clark</u>	Address <u>3 Trotter Circle</u>
Phone Number <u>540-710-1670</u>	Email <u>jeff_chokay@msn.com</u>
Name <u>Jennifer McDowell</u>	Address <u>9 Stable Way</u>
Phone Number <u>540-710-7534</u>	Email <u>jenmcdowl@msn.com</u>
Name <u>MICHAEL McDOWELL</u>	Address <u>9 STABLE WAY</u>
Phone Number <u>540-710-7534</u>	Email <u>TURKMCD@MSN.COM</u>
Name <u>ERIC WELSH</u>	Address <u>8 Trotter Circle</u>
Phone Number <u>753 540-710-1165</u>	Email eric.welsh@ovrl.org
Name <u>Mike & Rebecca Rinker</u>	Address <u>2023 White Lake Dr</u>
Phone Number <u>540-834-2260</u>	Email <u>beckabro@verizon.com</u>
Name <u>Eleanor Curtis</u>	Address <u>1915 White Lake Dr.</u>
Phone Number <u>(540) 834-4078</u>	Email <u></u>
Name <u>Robert Curtis</u>	Address <u>1915 White Lake Dr.</u>
Phone Number <u>(540) 809-9190</u>	Email <u></u>
Name <u>LISA JOHNSON</u>	Address <u>1906 White Lake Dr. Fred.</u>
Phone Number <u>540-834-4262</u>	Email <u>ljohns@ovrl.com</u>
Name <u>GARY SEAY</u>	Address <u>6 Trotter Circle</u>
Phone Number <u></u>	Email <u>Fredericksburg, VA. 22407</u>
Name <u>Sarah Welsh</u>	Address <u>8 Trotter Fredricksburg VA</u>
Phone Number <u>710-1134</u>	Email <u></u>
Name <u>Suzanne Benton</u>	Address <u>4424 Gallop Rd Partlow, VA 22534</u>
Phone Number <u>540-582-6022</u>	Email <u></u>

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<u>Donald L. Sage</u>		<u>1930 Castlebridge Rd Middle VA-23113</u>	
Name		Address	
	<u>(804) 794-6608</u>		
Phone Number		Email	
<u>Rick Curry</u>		<u>1813 Timberland Ct Richmond 23233</u>	
Name		Address	
	<u>804-741-1883</u>		
Phone Number		Email	
<u>Bryan E. Hain</u>		<u>10028 BELLONA CT RICH, VA 23233</u>	
Name		Address	
	<u>304 747-5059</u>		
Phone Number		Email	
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- We concur with the NRC's conclusion that environmental impacts would not prevent issuing an ESP for the North Anna site.
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- We commend Dominion 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 Dominion customers.

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

C. Thomas Snow C. Snow 5000 Dominion Blvd Glen Allen VA 23060
 Name Address
(804) 273-2937 Tom_Snow@dom.com
 Phone Number Email

P.R. Gwynn 9615 Pappantree Dr. Richmond 23238
 Name Address
(804) 273-2809 RGwynnD@hotmail.com
 Phone Number Email

James I. Bennetch, J.I. Pomuth 1537 Persimmon Tree Lane, Glen Allen 23060
 Name Address
804-262-1583 bennetch@comcast.net
 Phone Number Email

Larry C. Kidd 400 Elm Creek Dr. Manakin Sabot, VA 23103
 Name Address
804-704-3617 lckidd@comcast.net
 Phone Number Email

E.R. Smith, Jr 2816 Waterford Way West Richmond, VA 23233
 Name Address
804-360-5402 gene-smith@dom.com
 Phone Number Email

K.M. Herman 8901 E. Pl. GA, VA 23060
 Name Address
804-273-3707 kimberly-herman@dom.com
 Phone Number Email

Please fax a copy to 804.273.3543 ASAP and mail the originals to North American Young Generation in Nuclear, P.O. Box 10014, La Grange, IL 60525

PETITION SUPPORTING DOMINION'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTORS AT NORTH ANNA

Marc Hall 10268 Radford Mill Terrace, Mechanicsville, VA 23116
Name Address

804-273-2659 marc-hall@dom.com
Phone Number Email

Marc Hall

Name Address

Next → Leslie L. Spain 9605 Kingscrott Dr. Glen Allen VA 23060
Name Address

804 273 2602 les-spain@dom.com
Phone Number Email

Jermel Shin 17920 Old King Lane, Middleton, VA-23115
Name Address

804-273-2280 JermelShin@dom.com
Phone Number Email

HOANG V. LE hoang-le@dom.com
Name Address

273-4119 8311 LANSDOWNE Rd, Richmond VA 23229
Phone Number Address

Charles Richardson cer@matrixpress.com
Name Address

804-901-3666 9440 Blakenidge Ave. Mechanicsville VA 23116
Phone Number Address

THOMAS A. JONES 331 SHADE TREE DR, COLONIAL HEIGHTS, VA 23854
Name Address

804-273-2661 thomas-a-jones@dom.com
Phone Number Email

Name Address

Phone Number Email

PETITION SUPPORTING DOMINION'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTORS AT NORTH ANNA

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

Name	Judith M. Thomas	Address	3716 Montridge Pl Lynchburg
Phone Number	434-385-7245	Email	Judith.Thomas@framatomer-anp.com
Name	Jennifer Hodgkin	Address	3315 Old Forest Rd Lynchburg, VA
Phone Number	434 832-4020	Email	Jennifer.Hodgin@framatomer-anp.com
Name	Marcy Mezzano	Address	818 New Hampshire Ave Lynchburg VA
Phone Number	434-832-4222	Email	Marcy.Mezzano@framatomer-anp.com
Name	Martha W. Luise	Address	3315 Old Forest Rd, Lynchburg, VA
Phone Number	(434) 832-3983	Email	
Name	Peggy Hobbs	Address	216 Garland Ave, Amherst VA
Phone Number	(434) 946-2030	Email	peggy.hobbs@framatomer-anp.com
Name	Linda Leech	Address	Linda.Leech@Framatome-AnP.com
Phone Number	434.832.2812	Email	196 Wellington Rd

Please fax a copy to 804.273.3545 ASAP and mail the originals to North American Young Generation In Nuclear, P.O. Box 10014, La Grange, IL 60525

PETITION SUPPORTING AN ESP FOR NEW NUCLEAR REACTORS AT NORTH ANNA

Name	<u>Joan M. Moore</u>	Address	<u>1920 Matthew Talbot Rd</u>
Phone Number	<u>434-832-3757</u>	Email	<u>joan.moore@framatomc-arp.com</u>
Name	<u>Brian Poves</u>	Address	<u>1411 Heirloom Rd Bedford VA 24523</u>
Phone Number	<u>434-832-2818</u>	Email	<u>brian.poves@framatomc-arp.com</u>
Name	<u>Laura Clark</u>	Address	<u>3315 Old Forest Rd Lyn. VA 24502</u>
Phone Number	<u>(434) 832-4216</u>	Email	<u>Laura.Clark@Framatome-arp.com</u>
Name	<u>Donna Gaddy-Bowen</u>	Address	<u>3315 Old Forest Rd Lyn VA 24502</u>
Phone Number	<u>(434) 832-3702</u>	Email	<u>donna.gaddybowen@FRAMATOME-arp.com</u>
Name	<u>Warren Wright</u>	Address	<u>3315 Old Forest Rd Lynchburg VA 24502</u>
Phone Number	<u>434-832-2310</u>	Email	<u>warren.wright@framatomc-arp.com</u>
Name	<u>Tom Woodall</u>	Address	<u>3315 Old Forest Road Lynchburg VA 24502</u>
Phone Number	<u>434-832-2921</u>	Email	<u>thomas.woodall@framatomc-arp.com</u>
Name	<u>Bruce Thompson</u>	Address	<u>2700 H Weeping Willow Dr</u>
Phone Number	<u>434-832-3669</u>	Email	<u>bruce.thompson@framatomc-arp.com</u>
Name	<u>Liz Smith</u>	Address	<u>4464 Village Hwy Lynchburg, VA 24504</u>
Phone Number	<u>434 832-4056</u>	Email	<u>Liz.Smith@framatomc-arp.com</u>
Name	<u>Teresa J. Weirmeister</u>	Address	<u>1035 Hollas Hill Rd</u>
Phone Number	<u>434 882 8776</u>	Email	<u>teresa-weirmeister@framatomc-arp.com</u>
Name	<u>Starla Kraber</u>	Address	<u>504 Mt. Haven Drive, Forest, VA 24551</u>
Phone Number	<u>434-832-3780</u>	Email	<u>starla.kraber@framatomc-arp.com</u>
Name	<u>Ashley M Tucker</u>	Address	<u>1290 Homestead Garden Pt. #8 Forest, VA 24551</u>
Phone Number	<u>(434-832-2775</u>	Email	<u>Ashley.Tucker@Framatomc-arp.com</u>

PETITION SUPPORTING AN ESP FOR NEW NUCLEAR REACTORS AT NORTH ANNA

Name	<u>Karen Ullmann</u>	Address	<u>220 Swan Lane, Forest VA 24551</u>
Phone Number	<u>434 832-2853</u>	Email	<u>Karen.ullmann@framatomc-arp.com</u>
Name	<u>Michele Curlee</u>	Address	<u>1938 Matthew Talbot Rd., Forest VA 24551</u>
Phone Number	<u>(434) 832-3130</u>	Email	<u>Michele.curlee@framatomc-arp.com</u>

Name _____ Address _____

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

Name	<u>Pamela Figgert</u>	Address	<u>14391 Mill Creek Dr</u>
Phone Number	<u>(804) 883-1119</u>	Email	<u>pamertad@aol.com</u>
Name	<u>Dwight Baker</u>	Address	<u>68 Perkins Rd Cartersville VA 23027</u>
Phone Number	<u>804-375-3140</u>	Email	<u>dbakerpa@aol.com</u>
Name	<u>KIERSTEN MARSHALL</u>	Address	<u>P.O. Box 2360 Gum Spring, VA 23065</u>
Phone Number	<u>(804) 556-5610</u>	Email	<u>Kiersten.marshall@hotmail.com</u>
Name	<u>Bill Murphy</u>	Address	<u>114 Lakeway Rd ^{in Hume} 23117</u>
Phone Number		Email	<u>MURPHY2ND@AOL.COM</u>
Name	<u>Janice M. Schroeder</u>	Address	<u>P.O. Box 1083 Hume, VA 23092</u>
Phone Number		Email	
Name	<u>Astok V. Bankley</u>	Address	<u>6020 Maybrook Way Glen Allen, VA 23059</u>
Phone Number	<u>(804) 253-1364</u>	Email	

Please fax a copy to 804.273.3543 ASAP and mail the originals to North American Young Generation in Nuclear, P.O. Box 10014, La Grange, IL 60525

**PETITION SUPPORTING DOMINION'S PROPOSED
NEW NUCLEAR REACTORS AT NORTH ANNA**

Newport News

Robert Singletary Jr. 617 Todd Trail / VA 23606

Name: Robert Singletary Jr. Address: 617 Todd Trail / VA 23606
 Phone Number: 434 426 6378 Email: robertc.singletary@nasa.gov

Name: William Byers Address: 882 Bowen Pk. Bypass
 Phone Number: 540-672-5205

Name: William Phillips Address: 14617 Nah Rd
 Phone Number: 540-590-3481 Email: Childsheel VA 25838

Name: Shawn Goodman Address: PO Box 2669
 Phone Number: (540) 895-5149 Email: Spotsylvania, VA 22553

Name: RUTH A SMALL Address: PO Box 343 Louisa
 Phone Number: Ra Saunders Email: RA.Saunders007@yahoo.com

Name: _____ Address: _____
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PETITION SUPPORTING DOMINION'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTORS AT NORTH ANNA

Name <i>Sharon Miller</i>	Address <i>12172 Winns Church Rd Glen Allen, VA 23059</i>
Phone Number <i>804 798-1161</i>	Email
Name <i>Chesley Delans</i>	Address <i>636 Glenpark Lane - Middletown VA 23114</i>
Phone Number <i>804-273-4253</i>	Email
Name <i>Lois H Jenkins</i>	Address <i>6482 Harbor Dr. Mech VA 23111</i>
Phone Number <i>804-273-4442</i>	Email
Name <i>Joe R Leslie</i>	Address <i>30 Ebenezer Rd Mineral, Va 23117</i>
Phone Number <i>540-894-4887</i>	Email
Name <i>Flora M. [unclear]</i>	Address <i>5039 James Madison Hwy PO Box 642 Folk Union, Va 23055</i>
Phone Number <i>434-842-3303</i>	Email
Name <i>David J. Ford</i>	Address <i>7048 Trumbull Rd. Mechanicsville, VA 23116</i>
Phone Number	Email
Name <i>Charles E. [unclear]</i>	Address <i>9724 West River Road Palmyra VA 22963</i>
Phone Number <i>434-842-5262</i>	Email
Name <i>Ronald H. [unclear]</i>	Address <i>13112 TRINITY PL RICHMOND VA 23233</i>
Phone Number <i>804-360-5239</i>	Email
Name <i>Gene W. [unclear]</i>	Address <i>1061 Turkey Ridge Dr, MOSELEY VA 23120</i>
Phone Number	Email
Name <i>Samuel T. [unclear]</i>	Address <i>12520 Ferrington Rd. Ashland VA 23005</i>
Phone Number <i>804-752-2357</i>	Email
Name <i>Sid [unclear]</i>	Address <i>4408 Fitzhugh Ave Richmond, VA 23230</i>
Phone Number <i>804-369-2296</i>	Email
Name <i>D. Whoney</i>	Address <i>2419 Crowncrest Drive, Richmond, VA 23233</i>
Phone Number <i>804 273 3574</i>	Email

PETITION SUPPORTING DOMINION'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTORS AT NORTH ANNA

Name	<u>MARSHALL W Stahbs</u>	Address	<u>136 N. Grove Ave Highland Spring Va</u>
Phone Number	<u>804-737 1289</u>	Email	<u>MWStahbs1@NetPro.Net</u>
Name	<u>KATHY CURTIS</u>	Address	<u>2831 AMBERGATE TERRACE, MIDLO, VA 23113</u>
Phone Number	<u>804-273-2901</u>	Email	<u>Katheryn-Curtis@dom.com</u>
Name	<u>Bill Wright</u>	Address	<u>2833 Queensland Dr. RICH VA 23294</u>
Phone Number	<u>804-314-1781</u>	Email	
Name	<u>DANIEL WOODS</u>	Address	<u>4841 GARDEN SPRING LAKE #104 GEMMERS, VA 23059</u>
Phone Number	<u>804-364-3259</u>	Email	
Name	<u>William F Brooks</u>	Address	<u>717 Sibley Ave, Richmond VA 23227</u>
Phone Number	<u>804-273-3828</u>	Email	
Name	<u>Rick Woolard</u>	Address	<u>12246 Bristle Cone Lane, Peter Colon, VA 22546</u>
Phone Number	<u>804-273-2991</u>	Email	<u>Rick-Woolard@dom.com</u>
Name	<u>Dan Moyers</u>	Address	<u>12725 Stonebriar Lane Richmond VA 23233</u>
Phone Number	<u>804-273-2916</u>	Email	<u>Daniel_Moyers@dom.com</u>
Name	<u>J. A. BROWDER</u>	Address	<u>1385 QUARTER MILL CT</u>
Phone Number	<u>(804) 598-5030</u>	Email	
Name	<u>Dod HINTZ</u>	Address	<u>12220 Gayles St Blvd. RIC</u>
Phone Number	<u>804.360-4627</u>	Email	<u>dod-hintz@dom.com</u>
Name	<u>John Kanara</u>	Address	<u>13531 Spring Branch Cr. Ashland, Va.</u>
Phone Number	<u>804 798 3999</u>	Email	
Name	<u>Jill Bergern</u>	Address	<u>9198 Gpps Rd Mech Va 23111</u>
Phone Number	<u>804-779-1000</u>	Email	
Name	<u>Warren C Field</u>	Address	<u>9035 MORILLA PLACE MARCH VA 23116</u>
Phone Number	<u>804 580-0337</u>	Email	

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

Name	Dan Cave	Address	3030 Royal Va Parkway Louisa Va.
Phone Number	904-457-4136	Email	
Name	Smita A. Bankley	Address	6020 - May Brook way
Phone Number	804- 344 405-7222	Email	SMITUSA @ Yahoo.COM
Name	Brian Morrison	Address	9511 Walnut Rd. Gordonsville, Va. 22942
Phone Number	540-894-2810	Email	Brian-Morrison@dom.com
Name	Betsy C. Basehore	Address	4801 Stoney Creek Pkwy., Chester, VA 23831
Phone Number	(804) 717-5811	Email	
Name	William Jenkins	Address	1150 MERIWETHER Circle, LYNN, VA 24503
Phone Number	434-384-6219	Email	
Name		Address	
Phone Number		Email	

Please fax a copy to 804.273.3543 ASAP and mail the originals to North American Young Generation in Nuclear, P.O. Box 10014, La Grange, IL 60525

PETITION SUPPORTING DOMINION'S NEW NUCLEAR REACTORS AT NORTH ANNA

Name John J. Meyer Address 3617 Hunters Glen Dr. Glen Allen
Phone Number 804 360 9211 Email jjmeyer@comcast.net

Name _____ Address _____
Phone Number _____ Email _____

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Lawrence H. Flores 105 Fox Chase Lane, Forest, VA
 Name Address
434-832-2627 larry.flores@framatome-arp.com
 Phone Number Email

Willie R. Mason 818 Pershing Ave. Lynchburg VA 24503
 Name Address
434-296-4446 mason.73@yahoo.com
 Phone Number Email

Majed Natour 228 Dove Court, Lynchburg, VA 24501
 Name Address
434-239-2040 Majed.Natour@framatome-arp.com
 Phone Number Email

James R. Kedes 8900 Biskland Hwy, Bedford VA 24523
 Name Address
540-586-4696 Jim.Kedes@framatome-arp.com
 Phone Number Email

DAVID P. HENDERSON JR 1014 MOREVIEW DR. LYNCHBURG VA 24502
 Name Address
434-832-2352 DAVE.HENDERSON@FRAMATOME-ANP.COM
 Phone Number Email

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North American Young Generation in Nuclear (NA-YGN)

www.na-ygn.org

1.877.526.2946

2413

PETITION SUPPORTING DOMINION'S NEW NUCLEAR REACTORS AT NORTH ANNA

Name	Edward P. Michael	Address	120 Village Road Lynchburg, VA 24502
Phone Number	(434) 832-0440	Email	Edward.Michael@frematome-amp.com
Name	MATTHEW J. LEPICIO	Address	128 E. OTTER RIDGE DR. FOREST, VA 24556
Phone Number	(540) 587-7692	Email	MAT.LEPICIO@FRANATOME-AMP.COM
Name	Peter Suchocki	Address	110 Otterview Rd, Forest VA 24551
Phone Number	434-525-4102	Email	
Name	BRIAN J. DELANO	Address	1428 CLUB DRIVE ; LYNCHBURG, VA 24503
Phone Number	(434) 584-4629	Email	
Name	L.A. GLASSLER	Address	250 WARWICK LN, Lynchburg Va 24503
Phone Number	434-528-1764	Email	
Name	Greg H. Hobson	Address	211 Blument Dr. Lynchburg VA 24503
Phone Number	434-385-6182	Email	
Name	Richard C Deveney	Address	203 Crestview Dr Forest VA 24551
Phone Number	434 525-9319	Email	
Name	Pete Holman	Address	100 Mill Acres Dr, Lynchburg, Va. 24503
Phone Number	434-385-8195	Email	PeteHolmanSkip@msn.com
Name	John H. Jones	Address	301 Woodland Ave., Lynchburg, VA 24503
Phone Number	434-846-4597	Email	
Name	D.A. FARNWORTH	Address	227 SAINT ANDREWS LYNCHBURG VA 24503
Phone Number	434 832 3292	Email	
Name	Thomas P. Luedeke	Address	486 Montrose Rd, Monroe, VA 24574
Phone Number	(434) 386-0404	Email	Luedeke@excite.com
Name	GRANDON UYEDA	Address	1039 ASHBOEN DR, FOREST, VA 24551
Phone Number	434-525-1217	Email	

North American Young Generation in Nuclear (NA-YGN)

www.na-ygn.org

1.877.526.2846

2414

PETITION SUPPORTING DOMINION'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTORS AT NORTH ANNA

We, the undersigned individuals, many of us being customers and shareholders of Dominion Resources, as well as residents of Loudoun County or other areas neighboring the North Anna site, SUPPORT plans by Dominion to secure an Early Site Permit (ESP) to construct new nuclear reactors at its North Anna facility, on the following grounds:

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

Paul E. Benneche PO Bdx 5567 Charlottesville VA 22905
 Name Address
434-979-3286 peb@virginia.edu
 Phone Number Email

 Name Address

 Phone Number Email

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Name	James Holzheuer	Address	5000 Dominion Blvd
Phone Number	260 356 8563	Email	jholzheuer@hotmail.com
Name	Joshua Duc	Address	5000 Dominion Blvd
Phone Number	765- 724 ⁶¹⁰ -0052	Email	bjduc38@yahoo.com
Name	Kenneth W. Brown	Address	9031 Chatham Grove Ln, Richmond, VA 23236
Phone Number	(804) 273-3563	Email	
Name	Charles A. Blanton IV	Address	505 Henri Rd, Richmond, Va 23226
Phone Number	(804) 282-2532	Email	
Name	J.M. (Joe) Montague	Address	8708 Launie Dr. P'wood, Va. 23235
Phone Number	(804) 330-7476	Email	
Name	Jeff Horton	Address	204 Sunset Drive, Richmond Va 23229
Phone Number	(804) 285-8909	Email	

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Name	<u>John P. Smith</u>	<u>11574 SILVERLEAF LANE, FREDERICKSBURG VA</u>
Phone Number	<u>540 786-6718</u>	<u>JMAS1022@ATT.NET</u>
Name	<u>Clifford S Waller</u>	<u>12004 Lys Court, Richmond VA</u>
Phone Number	<u>804 360-5011</u>	<u>CSWALLEN@Yahoo.COM</u>
Name	<u>CHARLES D. KELLEY</u>	<u>6322 DAHLIA RD MERRIMACKSVILLE, VA</u>
Phone Number	<u>804 273-2251</u>	<u>CHARLES_KELLEY@DOM.COM</u>
Name	<u>FRANCIS TERMINELLA</u>	<u>11402 LINDENSHIRE LN RICHMOND VA</u>
Phone Number	<u>(804) 741-5052</u>	<u>FRANCIS_TERMINELLA@DOM.COM</u>
Name	<u>George Maitland</u>	<u>16219 Hartland Court, Beaverton, VA 23015</u>
Phone Number	<u>(804) 273-2606</u>	<u></u>
Name	<u>John Kin</u>	<u>6214 Willow Glen Rd, Middleburg VA 23112</u>
Phone Number	<u>(804) 273-2122</u>	<u>John_Kin@DOM.COM</u>

Please fax a copy to 804.273.3545 ASAP and mail the originals to North American Young Generation in Nuclear, P.O. Box 10014, La Grange, IL 60525

PETITION SUPPORTING DOMINION'S NEW NUCLEAR REACTORS AT NORTH ANNA

R. PRATT CHERRY 425B. GLASGOW RD. GLEN ALLEN, VA 23060

Name Address
(804) 273-2725 pratt_cherry@dom.com

Phone Number Email
Allan Huber 217472 Mountain Road, Orange VA 22960

Name Address
(540) 672-4870

Phone Number Email
STEVE SOVICK 9446 Deer Stream Drive Mechanicsville VA 23116

Name Address
(804) 569-3922 steve_sovick@dom.com

Phone Number Email
Alexander McNeill Alex_McNeill@Dom.com

Name Address
(804) 273-2528 8286 Tangle Pond Lane, Mechanicsville VA 23111

Phone Number Email
Viki Armentrout 9615 Pepper Tree Drive

Name Address
(804) 273-2402

Phone Number Email
MICHELE A. SMITH 11514 SILVERLEAF LN, FREDERICKSBURG, VA 22407

Name Address
(540) 786-6718 JPMAS1022@ATT.NET

Phone Number Email
Peyer Burke 6403 Cranston Ln Fredericksburg VA 22407

Name Address
540-898-8079

Phone Number Email

Name Address

Phone Number Email

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

Sid S Kere 2/16/05
Date
SID S. KERE, 7830 MARILEA RD, RICHMOND
Name Address VA 23225-1124
(804) 323-6423 SID_KERE@DOM.COM
Phone Number Email

W.H. Lucas 2/16/05
Date
W.H. LUCAS - 7840 MARILEA RD.
Name Address
804/272-6544 RD, RICHMOND, VA. 23225
Phone Number Email

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[Signature]
 Name Sama Bilbao y Leon Address 8308 Whistler Rd, Richmond VA 23227
 Phone Number 804.553.7988 Email bilbaoleon@yahoo.com

Name Todd R. Flowers Address 4013 Stuart Ave, Richmond VA 23221
 Phone Number 804-918-0884 Email tat1@cautel.net

Name Delbert L. Horn Address PO Box 4, Goochland, VA 23063
 Phone Number 804-273-2779 Email

Douglas L. Gilliat
 Name DOUGLAS L. GILLIATT Address 4720 SPLIT CREEK CT, CHESTER, VA 23831
 Phone Number 804-748-7360 Email

Robert S. Margolis
 Name Robert S. Margolis Address 13903 Shadow Ridge Road, Middlethian, VA 23112
 Phone Number 804-763-2466 Email

Name Sophie Gutner Address P.O. Box 4646, Glen Allen, VA 23058
 Phone Number 804-747-7689 Email s.gutner@yahoo.com

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PETITION SUPPORTING DOMINION'S NEW NUCLEAR REACTORS AT NORTH ANNA

John C. Lautzenheiser 3041 Winterfield Rd, Midlothian VA 23113
 Name Address
 (804) 794-2481 LAUTZEN3@COMCAST.NET
 Phone Number Email

Noval A. Smith, Jr 11700 Smokeytree Drive Richmond VA 23286
 Name Address
 (804) 379-9455 histime@verizon.net
 Phone Number Email

Joseph G. Erb Joseph Erb 2300 Sommie Lane, Richmond VA 23229
 Name Address
 (804) 270-9436 j-o-erb@verizon.net
 Phone Number Email

William K. Kohloser 9522 Catesby lane, Richmond VA, 23238
 Name Address
 (804) 346 4126 Bill_Kohlroser@dom.com
 Phone Number Email

Mark C. Handrick 4809 Fort McHenry Parkway Alb. Albn, VA 23060
 Name Address
 804-346-8307 mhandrick@comcast.net
 Phone Number Email

Cary B. LaRoe 3770 Halbrooke PL, Richmond VA 23233
 Name Address
 804-270-4279
 Phone Number

RDS Rebecca D. Kepler 4902 Evelyn Byrd Rd Richmond VA 23225
 Name Address
 (804) 651-4519 rebecca-kepler@dom.com
 Phone Number Email

Walter A. Peterson WALTER A. PETERSON 2347 WINDY PWN MANAKIN-SABOT, VA. 23103
 Name Address
 (804) 749-8409
 Phone Number

STEPHEN B. ROSENFELDER 10945 PONT GREY RD, RICHMOND VA 23233
 Name Address
 804.273.3555
 Phone Number

C. Alan Ford 354 FAIRWOOD DRIVE, RICHMOND VA 23235
 Name Address
 (804) 272-8739 alanford@umich.edu
 Phone Number Email

Dean C. Featherston 10317 Avenham Way Richmond VA 23238
 Name Address
 804 273 2860
 Phone Number

PETITION SUPPORTING DOMINION'S NEW NUCLEAR REACTORS AT NORTH ANNA

Richard L. Ridder 6099 Homehills Road, Mechanicsville, VA 23111
Name Address

804-273-2415
Phone Number

ALLEN BLACK 4212 MARTHA LANE, RICHMOND, VA 23234
Name Address

804-273-2863
Phone Number

[Signature] 9908 MISTVIEW CT. OPEN ALLEN, VA 23060
Name Address

(804) 273-2862
Phone Number

Christopher Wells 2219 Holding Pond Lane, Midlothian VA 23112
Name Address

(804) 273-2310
Phone Number

Kurt F. Flaig 595 Nelwood Place, Manakin-Sabot, VA 23103
Name Address

804-749-4228
Phone Number

Dana M. Koen 3769 Three Chest Road Gum Spring, VA 23065
Name Address

804-556-5010
Phone Number

[Signature] 2910 Wicklow Ln., Rich. VA-23236
Name Address

804-273-2245
Phone Number

SYED-AHMED@DOM.COM
Email

Name Address

Phone Number Email

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Bob Pettit 6000 Prosper 1.7542 Dobwood TRAIL Rd Rockville
 Name Address VA 23144
 Phone Number 804 749 4219 Email UPI-g.pettit@netsnet.net

Bob Pledge 17542 Dogwood Trail Rd Rockville VA 23146
 Name Address
 Phone Number 804 749-4219 Email

RF Toney 8155 Fork Rd Mechanicsville, VA 23111
 Name Address
 Phone Number 804 730-2138 Email

Kurt W. Hamby 18563 Willoughby Haight Lane, Rockville VA 23146
 Name Address
 Phone Number (804) 949-8690 Email

Mila Spaulding 18563 Willoughby Hts Ln, Rockville 23146
 Name Address
 Phone Number 749-8690 Email

Ellen E. Henry Rockville VA
 Name Address
 Phone Number 749-3567 Email

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PETITION SUPPORTING DOMINION'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTORS AT NORTH ANNA

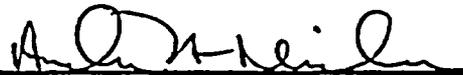
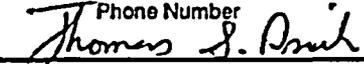
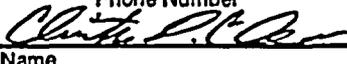
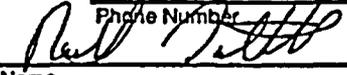
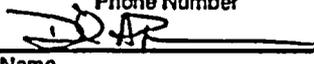
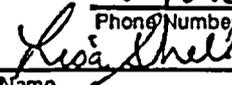
Wayne Melton	317 Echo Meadows Rd Rockville VA 23146
Name	Address
804 749 4978	
Phone Number	Email
Etek Melton	317 Echo Meadows Rd Rockville VA 23146
Name	Address
804 749-4978	
Phone Number	Email
Cathy Crang	434 ELM CREEK ST MANASSAS 23103
Name	Address
804 784 2652	
Phone Number	Email
Sara Hyman	11315 Cedar Blade Ln, Rockville, VA 23146
Name	Address
804-749-3816	hokiehyman@peoplepc.com
Phone Number	Email
Arthur W. Case Jr.	12274 South Anna Dr. Rockville Va 23146
Name	Address
804 749 4646	ACASE13@MSN.COM
Phone Number	Email
Susan Davis	12210 Shrop Cup Ln Rockville 23146
Name	Address
749 4209	Silverhops@hotmail.com
Phone Number	Email
Anita McEntine	4900 Three Chopt Rd. Louisa, VA 23093
Name	Address
247-0077	bell_lady@juno.com
Phone Number	Email
Eddie Flaig	595 Belwood Pl Manassas Sabots VA 23103
Name	Address
804-749-4228	eflaig@glnd.k12.va.us
Phone Number	Email
Name	Address
Phone Number	Email
Name	Address
Phone Number	Email
Name	Address
Phone Number	Email

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	10921 Tray Way, Glen Allen, VA 23060
Name	Address
(804) 346-2726	andrew_nicholson@dom.com
Phone Number	Email
	10624 Toston Ln, Glen Allen, VA 23060
Name	Address
(804) 747-4651	tombrews@msn.com
Phone Number	Email
	5109 Rigney Ter., Glen Allen, VA 23060
Name	Address
(804) 273-2249	christopher_clencas@dom.com
Phone Number	Email
	77353 Tericho Drive Beaverdam VA 23015
Name	Address
(804) 273-3041	
Phone Number	Email
	20031 Woodland Fox Ln, Radwille, VA 23146
Name	Address
804 273 2736	david_pearson@dom.com
Phone Number	Email
	2901 CHASE WELLESLEY PLACE Apt 1613 Richmond, VA 23223
Name	Address
804-273-3626	lisashell_1995@yahoo.com
Phone Number	Email

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PETITION SUPPORTING DOMINION'S NEW NUCLEAR REACTORS AT NORTH ANNA

Pat Edwards
 Name: Pat Edwards Address: 5208 Timber Hollow Pl, 23060
 Phone Number: 804-273-0886 Email: PATRICIA-EDWARDS@DOM.COM

Paula Larouere
 Name: Paula Larouere Address: 12309 RIDGEFIELD PARKWAY, RICHMOND VA 23233
 Phone Number: 804-740-9356 Email: PAULA-LAROUERE@DOM.COM

Ruena Allen
 Name: Ruena Allen Address: 600 Winnetka Ave Richmond VA 23227
 Phone Number: 804-273-2457

Kenneth Tully
 Name: Kenneth Tully Address: 4324 LITCHFIELD DR, CHESTERFIELD VA 23832
 Phone Number: 804-273-3498 Email: 11300 Belhaven Ct. Richmond VA 23233

Mary L. Darden
 Name: Mary L. Darden Address: _____
 Phone Number: 804-273-3497

Yadon TEPERA
 Name: Yadon TEPERA Address: 9521 Turf club lane #1009, Richmond VA 23294
 Phone Number: 804 273-2925

Amy R. Pristas
 Name: Amy R. Pristas Address: 1303 Careybrook Drive, Richmond 23238
 Phone Number: 804-740-4814 Email: teampristas@earthlink.net

Myron D. Matras
 Name: Myron D. Matras Address: 4115 Patterson Ave Richmond VA 23221
 Phone Number: 804-358-3831 Email: myron-matras@dom.com

Song-Hua Shen
 Name: Song-Hua Shen Address: 2409 Hawkesbury Ct. Richmond VA 23233
 Phone Number: 804-364-8698 Email: songshen@comcast.net

JAMES C. PAK
 Name: JAMES C. PAK Address: 1705 WALTHAM CREEK DR. COLONIAL HEIGHTS, VA. 23834
 Phone Number: 804-715-3071 Email: jcpak580202@comcast.net

Barry Sloane
 Name: Barry Sloane Address: 11307 WOODCREEK CIRCLE, RICHMOND, VA 23236
 Phone Number: 804-794-1725 Email: barry.sloane@stanfordalumni.org

B. C. O'Brien
 Name: B. C. O'Brien Address: 809 McCaul St., Richmond, VA 23231
 Phone Number: 804 226 1811 Email: OBRIENBETTY@YAHOO.COM

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Name	Vicky Harte	Address	PO Box 1442 Louisa, Va 23093
Phone Number	540-967-0477	Email	victoria57@aol.com
Name	James Davies	Address	632 Miller Drive Bumpass, Va 23024
Phone Number	(804) 556-4165	Email	va90k74@aol.com
Name	SCOTT CLEMENTS	Address	212 BARKLEY LN COHASSET VA 22960
Phone Number	540-672-3917	Email	hokie231@msn.com
Name	Stanley G. Krzysztopik	Address	415 W. Park Dr. Stafford, VA 22551
Phone Number	(540) 657-2181	Email	skrysztopik@yahoo.com
Name	ROY E. BUTLER JR	Address	87 BEAR CASTLE DR. BUMPASS, VA 23024
Phone Number	(540) 874-4406	Email	R-E-BUTLERJR@YAHOO.COM
Name		Address	
Phone Number		Email	

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<u>Ruth Prideaux</u>	<u>215 Ross Road Richmond, VA 23229</u>
Name	Address
<u>804 819 2536</u>	<u>Ruth-Prideaux@dom.com</u>
Phone Number	Email
<u>John C. Larson</u>	<u>6071 Glen Abbey Dr. Glen Allen, VA 23059</u>
Name	Address
<u>804-815-2902</u>	<u>John-Larson@dom.com</u>
Phone Number	Email
<u>Marilyn Hopkins</u>	<u>402 Willcox Ave., Richmond, VA</u>
Name	Address
<u>804-262-0525</u>	<u>Marilyn-Hopkins@dom.com</u>
Phone Number	Email
<u>Greg S. Tler</u>	<u>8302 Turkington Dr. Richmond, VA 23227</u>
Name	Address
<u>804 819 2475</u>	<u>gregs-@dom.com</u>
Phone Number	Email
<u>Greg Workman</u>	<u>2819 Aylesford Dr. Midlothian, VA 23113</u>
Name	Address
<u>804 594 7071</u>	<u>greg-workman.comcast.net</u>
Phone Number	Email
<u>Paul Prideaux</u>	<u>215 Ross Rd Richmond Virginia 23229</u>
Name	Address
<u>804 262-1741</u>	<u>PPRideaux@comcast.net</u>
Phone Number	Email

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North American Young Generation in Nuclear (NA-YGN)

www.na-ygn.org

. 1 877.526 2946

2428

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Name	<u>Cheri Olson</u>	Address	<u>300 S. Marshall Rd, Richmond VA 23229</u>
Phone Number	<u>804-741-5536</u>	Email	<u>dandolson@comcast.net</u>
Name	<u>Paul Row</u>	Address	<u>1832 Red Queen Ct, Rich. VA 23222</u>
Phone Number	<u>804-921-4040</u>	Email	<u>paul_row@dom.com</u>
Name	<u>Angelo T. Sakellariou</u>	Address	<u>Angelo T. Sakellariou P. dom.com</u>
Phone Number	<u>804-819-2329</u>	Email	<u>9213 Lexy Ct Richmond, VA 23228</u>
Name	<u>John Dickerson</u>	Address	<u>John Dickerson@dom.com</u>
Phone Number	<u>804-908-0638</u>	Email	<u>9136 Lake Ridge Pk. Mech. VA 23116</u>
Name	<u>Linda McGrath</u>	Address	<u>8252 Siege. Rd. Mech. VA 23111</u>
Phone Number	<u>804-730-2685</u>	Email	<u>Linda_McGrath@dom.com</u>
Name	<u>Jennifer Gidner</u>	Address	<u>10310 Brickerton Drive Mechanicsville VA 23116</u>
Phone Number	<u>(804)550-2028</u>	Email	<u>jennifer_gidner@dom.com</u>

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JAMES A BABER JR 3804 Ensley Pl Richmond, VA 23233

Name JAMES A BABER JR Address 3804 Ensley Pl Richmond, VA 23233
 Phone Number 804-747-0684 Email james-baber@dom.com

AJIT N. MANDGI 2701 Robsonk Ct, Richmond VA 23232

Name AJIT N. MANDGI Address 2701 Robsonk Ct, Richmond VA 23232
 Phone Number 804-303-1018 Email ajit-mandgi@dom.com

PAUL DIERICKX Paul-a-dierickx@dom.com

Name PAUL DIERICKX Address Paul-a-dierickx@dom.com
 Phone Number 804-690-1614 Email 4905 Gardner Ct Glen Allen VA 23059

BOB DUDAS 15346 Highway Ct. Mechanicsville 23116

Name BOB DUDAS Address 15346 Highway Ct. Mechanicsville 23116
 Phone Number 804 550 5278 Email Bob Dudas@Dom.com

LIN BARTLETT 9208 Humad Drive Richmond VA 23235

Name LIN BARTLETT Address 9208 Humad Drive Richmond VA 23235
 Phone Number 804-560-7440 Email LINBartlett@comcast.net

John A. White 14518 Spyglass Hill Circle Chesterfield, Va 23832

Name John A. White Address 14518 Spyglass Hill Circle Chesterfield, Va 23832
 Phone Number 804-241-9571 Email Jac-White@comcast.net

Scott R Young 3408C Club House Ct Richmond VA

Name Scott R Young Address 3408C Club House Ct Richmond VA
 Phone Number 304-669-4326 Email scott66@dom.com

Barbara Corry barbara-corry@dom.com

Name Barbara Corry Address barbara-corry@dom.com
 Phone Number 804-771-4346 Email 113 Cloister Dr, Richmond Va 23238

Jeff Alexander 8424 Little Florida Rd.

Name Jeff Alexander Address 8424 Little Florida Rd.
 Phone Number 804-771-4547 Email Jeffrey-Alexander@dom.com

Nancy Gleason 8100 Jable Rd, Richmond 23233

Name Nancy Gleason Address 8100 Jable Rd, Richmond 23233
 Phone Number 804-771-3212 Email nancy.gleason@dom.com

Ravi Chandran Ravi_chandran@dom.com

Name Ravi Chandran Address Ravi_chandran@dom.com
 Phone Number (804) 771-3122 Email 10912 Ricker Ct. Glen Allen VA 23060

John Thwaites 10314 carlow rd, Chesterfield, VA 23838

Name John Thwaites Address 10314 carlow rd, Chesterfield, VA 23838
 Phone Number (804) 771-4627 Email John-Thwaites@dom.com

PETITION SUPPORTING DOMINION'S NEW NUCLEAR REACTORS AT NORTH ANNA.

Name	Thomas Mott	Address	3627 Wanfleet Dr
Phone Number	804 771 3714	Email	tmott_2001@yahoo.com
Name	Chris G Davis	Address	835 White Hill Rd VA 23114
Phone Number	804 771 4550	Email	chris.davis@dom.com
Name	Karen Lindsey	Address	1317 Old Coach Ct. VA 23238
Phone Number	804 771 3159	Email	Karen.Lindsey@dom.com
Name	ARON HAMEON ROTEL	Address	701 E Cary St. Richmond, VA.
Phone Number	804-771-3008	Email	arduloi@dom.com
Name	Alta A Almadge	Address	3230 Patch Ter. Glen Allen VA 23059
Phone Number	804-262-3572	Email	alitalmadge@yahoo.com
Name	Patricia K. Schiller	Address	Richmond VA
Phone Number	804-771-4659	Email	pschiller@dom.com
Name	DAVID DURKONIC	Address	13103 FAIRBOROUGH RD - MONTEPELIER, VA 23112
Phone Number	804-883-1003	Email	DURK48103@YATTO.COM
Name	BARBARA DAVIS	Address	4508 FOXWOOD RD CHESTER VA 23831
Phone Number	804-775-5113	Email	BARBARA-DAVIS@DOM.COM
Name	Shriram Kalagi	Address	4134 Meadowgreen Ct, Richmond VA
Phone Number	804-527-0142	Email	Shriram-N-Kalagi@dom.com
Name	Kem Winesette Ken Winesette	Address	1021 Black Heath Rd. Middleburg VA 23113
Phone Number	771-3798	Email	Ken.Winesette@Dom.com
Name	Ronald D Hoke	Address	3310 Pleasants Rd. Powhatan VA 23132
Phone Number	804-771-4420	Email	Ronald.Hoke@Dom.com
Name	Diana Schwartz	Address	8125 Shannon Green Ct. Rich VA 23132
Phone Number	804 771 4213	Email	Diana-Schwartz@Dom.com

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

Name	ROB GARVER	Address	435 JEFFOLS DR, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA 22911
Phone Number	804-273-2609	Email	
Name	Richard Johnson	Address	10279 Tailor Drive, Mech, VA 23116
Phone Number	804-550-1799	Email	
Name	DAVID W. Roberts	Address	12905 FOX MEADOW DR Richmond VA
Phone Number	804.273.3067	Email	
Name	ERIC W. May	Address	4816 Ft. McHenry Pkwy Glen Allen VA 23060
Phone Number	804-270-5302	Email	
Name	Kerry L Basehore	Address	4801 Stoney Creek Pkw Chester VA 23831
Phone Number	804 273-2263	Email	KLBASE@RCN.COM
Name	Lee O. Hill, Jr.	Address	10009 Marylou Lane, Richmond VA 23236
Phone Number	(804) 276-7360	Email	leehilljr@earthlink.net

Please fax a copy to 804.273.3543 ASAP and mail the originals to North American Young Generation in Nuclear, P.O. Box 10014, La Grange, IL 60525

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<u>Thomas John</u>	<u>12100 Browning Ct. Richmond, VA 23233</u>
Name	Address
<u>(804) 364-8643</u>	<u>ThomasJohn@comcast.net</u>
Phone Number	Email
<u>C DUNEVANT</u>	<u>604 Arlie St Richmond VA 23226</u>
Name	Address
<u>(804) 303-1966</u>	<u>mdunevant@comcast.net</u>
Phone Number	Email
<u>Lee Griffiths</u>	<u>11039 stonefield ct, Mechanicsville, VA</u>
Name	Address
<u>804 850-7410</u>	<u>Lee_Griffis@dom.com LeeC.Griffis</u>
Phone Number	Email
<u>J D Desrochers</u>	<u>3770 Courthouse Rd Louisa, Va</u>
Name	Address
<u>540-967-1048</u>	
Phone Number	Email
<u>STEVEN OLSEN</u>	<u>11301 TRAVIS BRIDGE RD CLUSTERFIELD</u>
Name	Address
<u>804-590-0158</u>	<u>OLSOJSA@MSK.COM</u>
Phone Number	Email
<u>JOHN B. LEE, JR.</u>	<u>10606 BAY PINES LANE, RICH., VA 23238</u>
Name	Address
<u>804-741-9654</u>	<u>JOHN.LEE@dom.com</u>
Phone Number	Email
<u>THOMAS G. HOOK</u>	<u>3801 HEVERLY DR GLEN ALLEN, VA 23059</u>
Name	Address
<u>804-303-3039</u>	<u>HOOKTG@COMCAST.NET</u>
Phone Number	Email
<u>Charles A. Zalesiak</u>	<u>Chuck_Zalesiak@dom.com</u>
Name	Email
<u>(804) 301-0864</u>	<u>2601 Wetherburn Ct., Richmond, VA 23233</u>
Phone Number	Address
<u>GORDON WATKINS</u>	<u>Gordon-h-watkins@dom.com</u>
Name	Email
<u>804 768 9575</u>	<u>2701 Pine Meadow Circle Chester Va</u>
Phone Number	Address
<u>David Roth</u>	<u>David-Roth@dom.com</u>
Name	Email
<u>804 360-5324</u>	<u>2606 Southbay Drive Richmond, Va. 23233</u>
Phone Number	Address
<u>W.C. Beck</u>	<u>205 Naman Rd, Richmond, VA 23229</u>
Name	Address
<u>804-741-1772</u>	<u>wcbeck@comcast.net</u>
Phone Number	Email
<u>TOM NOWICKI</u>	<u>5531 WINTERCREEK DR. GLEN ALLEN VA 23060</u>
Name	Address
<u>804 270-5482</u>	
Phone Number	Email

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<u>LEO M. KOLONAY</u>	<u>12178 TILLER CIRC, ROCKVILLE, VA. 23146</u>
Name	Address
<u>804-749-4463</u>	<u>LEO.KOLONAY@DOM.COM</u>
Phone Number	Email
<u>John Wolak</u>	<u>1608 Swinton Lane, Richmond, VA 23238</u>
Name	Address
<u>804 741 8455</u>	<u>John.Wolak@dom.com</u>
Phone Number	Email
<u>MICHAEL J. PEMBERTON</u>	<u>5412 HOLLY PINES DR. CHESTERFIELD, VA 23832</u>
Name	Address
<u>804 440-5908</u>	<u>mpeberton@comcast.net</u>
Phone Number	Email
<u>Randy L. Keeling</u>	<u>17025 Ancient Acres Rd Beaverdam, VA 23015</u>
Name	Address
<u>904-449-6311</u>	<u>RANDY-KEELING@DOM.COM</u>
Phone Number	Email
<u>KAMAL MEHROTRA</u>	<u>4904 Macilroy Ct, Richmond VA 23228</u>
Name	Address
<u>964-2703273</u>	<u>KMEHROTRA@comcast.net</u>
Phone Number	Email
Name	Address
Phone Number	Email
Name	Address
Phone Number	Email
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Phone Number	Email
Name	Address
Phone Number	Email
Name	Address
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Name	Jim Pearson	Address	9457 Deer Stream Dr., Mechanicsville
Phone Number	427 5860	Email	
Name	Robert M. Dine	Address	2521 RETRIEVERS RDG RD RICHMOND VA 23233
Phone Number	804 273 2320	Email	
Name	Leslie Hartz	Address	1635 FOX DOWNS LN Oilville VA 23129
Phone Number	804-784-4316	Email	
Name	DON RUMBERGER	Address	15256 TEMPLE MILL RD. BEVERLY VA 23015
Phone Number	804 449 1479	Email	
Name	RAYMOND H. WOODALL, MD	Address	2321 CORNER ROCK RD MIDLOTHIAN, VA 23113
Phone Number	804-794-4241	Email	
Name		Address	
Phone Number		Email	

Please fax a copy to 804.273.3543 ASAP and mail the originals to North American Young Generation in Nuclear, P.O. Box 10014, La Grange, IL 60525

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HEATHER FADES 2501 ARMENTROUT CT. GLEN ALLEN, VA. 23060
Name Address

273-2890 CILYWBT@YAHOO.COM
Phone Number Email

THORALD EVANS 2308 WHEATLANDS DRIVE MANASSAS, VA 23103
Name Address

749-4116 THOR-EVANS@DOM.COM
Phone Number Email

THERESA DAVIS 10700 RUCKERS CT. CHESTERFIELD VA 23232
Name Address

273-4329(w) THERESA.A.DAVIS@DM.COM
Phone Number Email

MICHAEL TAGGART 1604 BUTTERNUT DR HOPWAL, VA 23860
Name Address

(804) 458-1404 MICHAEL_J_TAGGART@DOM.COM
Phone Number Email

Name Address

Phone Number Email

Name Address

Phone Number Email

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Name	9200 Enwood Rd, Richmond VA 23229
Phone Number	804-746-6412
Email	mopteduck@aol.com
Name	12500 Serenity Ct. Glen Allen VA 23059
Phone Number	804-338-0178
Email	NCSUVA@comcast.net
Name	12383 W. PATRICK HENRY RD. ASHLAND VA 23005
Phone Number	804-778-0873
Email	BARTON-BETZ@DOM.COM
Name	9300 Woody Cove Pkwy APT-6, Rich. VA 23294
Phone Number	(804)270-9171
Email	JGJSHP@aol.com
Name	4406 Mill River Trace Chestfield VA 25832
Phone Number	804 743 2959
Email	jnstargard@aol.com
Name	Address
Phone Number	Email

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Brenda Bennett 3516 Bayon Way, Glen Allen, VA 23060
 Name Address
 804/672-7713
 Phone Number Email

B. N. Jackson 2932 Kents Stone Way - Kents Stone Way, 23084
 Name Address
 Phone Number Email

Duff L. Gordon 296 Duff Ln Gordonsville
 Name Address
 540-852-2878 dJCURTIS@CEDARCREEKGUNS.COM
 Phone Number Email

Kathleen McMahon 41535 Spring Mass Circle, Glen Allen VA 23060
 Name Address
 Phone Number Email

Rubin Dexter 5333 Aunt Lillian Drive, Glen Allen
 Name Address
 934-0664
 Phone Number Email

Ken Ken 1400 E 1682 Borden Island Road
 Name Address
 (804) 276-2622 Palmyra, VA 22963
 Phone Number Email

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Name	Jeann Ferguson	Address	2631 Pleasant Run Rd Richmond 23233
Phone Number	741-5001	Email	
Name	BARRY YEAGLE	Address	13005 PEPE RSW IN FREDERICKSBURG, VA 22407
Phone Number	540-785-8054	Email	
Name	CAROL L PIERCE	Address	14113 Colsonth Way Middleburg, VA 22113
Phone Number	804-794-2013	Email	
Name	Anne Lewis Weymouth	Address	12044 Bienvenue Rd. Rockville, VA 23146
Phone Number	804-749-4064	Email	
Name	ROBERT C. DICKERSON	Address	10271 COVERLEY CT. MECH, VA 23116
Phone Number	804-273-3520	Email	B.c.Dickerson@dom.com
Name	Cathy West	Address	4909 Snowshoe Ct Glen Allen VA
Phone Number	804-273-2801	Email	cathy-west@dom.com
Name	Beth Downer	Address	3117 Parkside Lane Williamsburg Va. 23185
Phone Number	(757) 365-2073	Email	beth-downer@dom.com
Name	Wendy T. Weller	Address	4002 Carnasbrook Ln Chesterfield 23838
Phone Number	(804) 273-3593	Email	wbweller@comcast.net
Name		Address	
Phone Number		Email	
Name		Address	
Phone Number		Email	
Name		Address	
Phone Number		Email	
Name		Address	
Phone Number		Email	

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Name	JAMES T. Bell Jr	Address	192 Lacey P.D. Louisa VA 23093
Phone Number	803 840-1067	Email	
Name	Jeff Heiser	Address	10402 Ivy Springs Rd Mineral, VA 23117
Phone Number	540-226-7108	Email	
Name	JASON RUSSELL	Address	8912 MEREDITH'S BRANCH DR GLEN ALUM VA 23060
Phone Number	804-935-1872	Email	JASON-B-RUSSELL@DOM.COM
Name	Denise Craig	Address	6544 Laurel Corner Rd Spotsy Warr VA 22553
Phone Number	540 894 2313	Email	denise_craig@dom.com
Name	SRWALKER	Address	
Phone Number	540-8944151	Email	
Name	Sean E. Burnette	Address	1904 JEFFERSON HY MINERAL VA 23117
Phone Number	(434) 822-0654	Email	
Name	Bobby Henry	Address	2240 Vandola Rd. Danville, Va. 24541
Phone Number	540 894-0320	Email	
Name	Thomas Gower	Address	475 Davis Hwy, Mineral, VA 23117
Phone Number	540-894-4039	Email	
Name	J.M. WILSON	Address	134 West end Mountain Rd Louisa VA 23093
Phone Number	540-672-0377	Email	
Name	Philip HAHN	Address	19272 Loveis Lane GORDONVILLE VA.
Phone Number	540-832-3503	Email	
Name	HAROLD SEIBERT	Address	9027 SHANPOU HILL RD LOUISA VA 23093
Phone Number	540-894-4478	Email	
Name	Keith Wainwright	Address	405 Neckwood Dr. Fredricksburg VA 22401
Phone Number	540-710-9707	Email	

PETITION SUPPORTING DOMINION'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTORS AT NORTH ANNA

Name	ROBERT W. FLESHMAN	Address	1977 KENTIS MILL RD. LOUISA, VA.
Phone Number	9167-2779	Email	
Name	KEVIN TUCKER	Address	17578 JUNE NEW HUNT GARDENSVILLE VA
Phone Number	540 832 5123	Email	22942
Name	MICHAEL GULL	Address	2722 BENTLEY CHURCH RD. BUMPASS, VA 23024
Phone Number	872-9155	Email	
Name	Beverly French	Address	135 Foxfield Lane Montpelier VA 23192
Phone Number	(804) 883-5944	Email	
Name	Robert Hutshell	Address	6915 Marshall Hills Dr
Phone Number	540-582-6817	Email	SPOTSVANIA VA 22553
Name	John D. Rayman	Address	9706 Paper Tree Rd
Phone Number	540-972-7383	Email	SPOTSVANIA, VA 22553
Name	Shayla Ripley	Address	4500 Hadamar Rd Spotsylvania VA 22553
Phone Number	540-582-5419	Email	
Name	TIM MANN	Address	27431 MOREL WAY RHEADEVILLE, VA
Phone Number	540-854-6044	Email	
Name	Steven Bencke	Address	18406 QUARTER CHARGE DR SPOTSVANIA VA 22553
Phone Number	540-872-7743	Email	SBencke@AOL.COM
Name	HARVEY MERKINSON	Address	161 JEFFERSON DRIVE PAMUNKA VA 22963
Phone Number	434-591-0723	Email	hvp2@adelphia.net
Name	Alison Campbell	Address	AC17936@201.com
Phone Number	540 872 5128	Email	BUMPASS VA

(11)

PETITION SUPPORTING DOMINION'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTORS AT NORTH ANNA

Name	Kevin D. Botke	Address	2363 Turnabout Rd. Lorica, VA 23055
Phone Number	540-967-0684	Email	Kevin.Botke@Dom.Com
Name	Harry F. Wilson	Address	1195 Km US Rd. Orange Va. 22760
Phone Number	(540) 672-3834	Email	moe.medic9@aol.com
Name	Travis Bowers	Address	10257 Lake Ridge Square Court Apt. F, Ashland, VA 23005
Phone Number	(804) 229-4319	Email	travis_bowers@dom.com
Name	Donald W. Henshaw	Address	Donald Henshaw@Dom.Com
Phone Number	540-894-5172	Email	1293 Kennon Rd Mineral VA 23117
Name	William R. Moore	Address	P.O. Box 367 Ladysmith, Va 22501
Phone Number	804-448-0043	Email	
Name	Gary E. Matylo	Address	13460 DEER CREEK RD ASHLAND, VA 23005
Phone Number	804-752-7161	Email	
Name	James R. Schless	Address	226 Boxley Lane Orange Va 22960
Phone Number	540 672-0701	Email	james_schless@dom.com
Name	W. Pickering	Address	11920 Ivy Hollow Ct., Glen Allen, Va 23059
Phone Number	804-360-1508	Email	pickeringw@comcast.net
Name	Mike LaPrade	Address	1200 Foxchase Rdg Charlottesville VA
Phone Number	434 984 4042	Email	
Name	John Tuckelt	Address	9901 Shawnee Lane, Spotsylvania, VA 22553
Phone Number	540-786-2486	Email	
Name	Rosemary Andrews	Address	971 Zachary Taylor Hwy
Phone Number	540 894 2045	Email	minerva VA 23117
Name		Address	
Phone Number		Email	

PETITION SUPPORTING DOMINION'S NEW NUCLEAR REACTORS AT NORTH ANNA

Name	Address
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Name	Address
Phone Number	Email

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Name	<u>Delva Willis</u>	Address	<u>1705 Honey Creek Dr. Fredley VA 22407</u>
Phone Number	<u>(540) 898-9272</u>	Email	<u>dswmijw@aol.com</u>
Name	<u>Susan M. Brooke</u>	Address	<u>12800 Pelham Dr. Spotsylvania, VA 22553</u>
Phone Number	<u>540-972-7755</u>	Email	<u>Susan_Brooks@dom.com</u>
Name	<u>HARRY D FOX</u>	Address	<u>7985 GOLD LEAF LIRLLR SPOTSVYLVANIA, 22582</u>
Phone Number	<u>540-582-7469</u>	Email	<u>FOXHDJR@ADALPHIA.NET</u>
Name	<u>Barry Parsons</u>	Address	<u>6706 Willcher Ct. Fredericksburg VA 23233</u>
Phone Number	<u>540-786-9862</u>	Email	<u>b1parsons@adelphia.net</u>
Name	<u>FRED MLADEN</u>	Address	<u>11442 NEW FARMINGTON CT GLEN ALLEN VA 23059</u>
Phone Number	<u>540-891-2074</u>	Email	<u>FRED-MLADEN@DOM.COM</u>
Name	<u>Daryl W. Hunt</u>	Address	<u>702 HARRIS CREEK RD. LOUISA, VA 23093</u>
Phone Number	<u>(540) 967-0284</u>	Email	
Name	<u>Martha W. Flint</u>	Address	<u>21090 Green Bay RD. Beaverdam, VA. 23015</u>
Phone Number	<u>(804) 449-6480</u>	Email	<u>Martha_Flint@dom.com</u>
Name	<u>Chuck Huffman</u>	Address	<u>8126 Solitude Lane Mechanicsville VA 23111</u>
Phone Number	<u>(804) 559-8863</u>	Email	<u>Chuck_Huffman@dom.com</u>
Name	<u>JERRY FOX</u>	Address	<u>5002 Chivalry Dr. Fredericksburg, VA</u>
Phone Number	<u>(540) 891-2555</u>	Email	<u>Jerry_Fox@dom.com</u>
Name	<u>Bill Douglas</u>	Address	<u>516 1911th St COLLEGE 22701</u>
Phone Number	<u>540 875-2590</u>	Email	<u>William_Douglas@dom.com</u>
Name	<u>CHARLES ROSE</u>	Address	<u>16915 SPRAY CT, GLEN ALLEN, VA 23110</u>
Phone Number	<u>(804) 527-4357</u>	Email	<u>charles_rose@dom.com</u>
Name	<u>Samuel W. Garber</u>	Address	<u>109 Walnut Way Barboursville, VA 22923</u>
Phone Number	<u>(434) 485-1264</u>	Email	<u>Sam_Garber@dom.com</u>

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Name	<u>Deborah U. Seay</u>	Address	<u>6 Trotter Circle, Fredericksburg, VA</u> 22407
Phone Number	<u>540 898 7397</u>	Email	
Name	<u>Thomas W Willis</u>	Address	<u>1705 STONEY CREEK DR. FREDERICKSBURG, VA</u>
Phone Number	<u>898-9272</u>	Email	<u>DSWmjlw@Aol.com</u>
Name	<u>Anna J. Lucas</u>	Address	<u>15 Trotter Circle</u>
Phone Number	<u>540 891-9610</u>	Email	<u>RnLucasCop@aol.com</u>
Name	<u>Sally Fisher</u>	Address	<u>14 Trotter Circle</u>
Phone Number	<u>540-710-9894</u>	Email	<u>sallyjf@adelphia.net</u>
Name	<u>John Jordan</u>	Address	<u>1605 Stony Creek Dr.</u>
Phone Number	<u>540 850 6524</u>	Email	<u>jordans1@adelphia.net</u>
Name	<u>Alex VARGA</u>	Address	<u>12 TROTTER CIRCLE</u>
Phone Number	<u>(540)891-5218</u>	Email	<u>jacksonv2004@yahoo.com</u>

Please fax a copy to 804.273.3543 ASAP and mail the originals to North American Young Generation in Nuclear, P.O. Box 10014, La Grange, IL 60525

PETITION SUPPORTING DOMINION'S NEW NUCLEAR REACTORS AT NORTH ANNA

We, the undersigned individuals, many of us being customers and shareholders of Dominion Resources, as well as residents of Louisa County or other areas neighboring the North Anna site, SUPPORT plans by Dominion to secure an Early Site Permit (ESP) to construct new nuclear reactors at its North Anna facility, on the following grounds:

- We concur with the NRC's conclusion that environmental impacts would not prevent issuing an ESP for the North Anna 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 Dominion 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 Dominion customers.

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

Name	Marael Stuart	Address	18281 Shiloh Church Rd., Braxentown, VA 23015
Phone Number	(804) 447-6176	Email	Stuartmj@yahoo.com
Name	John HAYDEN	Address	20222 Woodland Fox Lane Rockville VA 23146
Phone Number	804-749-4708	Email	Johnsusieinna@earthlink.net
Name	Rebecca Mitchell	Address	2613 Coaches Lane, Richmond 23233
Phone Number	540-894-2448	Email	TimeTravel@aol.com
Name	Susan Haberstroh-Timpone	Address	16504 Estate Lane, Montpelier, VA 23192
Phone Number	(804) 883-5999	Email	dolls1td@earthlink.net
Name	Forrest B Wall Jr	Address	211 Sheffield Rd.
Phone Number	(757) 565-1419	Email	wallfamily@erols.com
Name	Lee Thomason	Address	1102 Wood Bluff Loop Richmond, Va 23236
Phone Number	804 379 0013	Email	Lee_Thomason@dom.com

Please fax a copy to 804.273.3545 ASAP and mail the originals to North American Young Generation in Nuclear, P.O. Box 10014, La Grange, IL 60525

PETITION SUPPORTING DOMINION'S NEW NUCLEAR REACTORS AT NORTH ANNA

Name	Melinda Nolen	Address	1323 Buford Rd Rich VA 23235
Phone Number	804 273 2727	Email	melinda-nolen@dom.com
Name	GWEN NEWMAN	Address	3021 BRETTON LN, GVENTALEN, VA 23060
Phone Number	(804) 672-7913	Email	PHURCMAN@AOL.COM
Name	Addison Hall	Address	10267 AYNHOE CT, MECHANISVILLE VA 23116
Phone Number	(804) 273-2284	Email	admiral0906@att.net
Name	Mildred D. Bueh	Address	1834 Park Ave., Richmond, VA 23220
Phone Number	(804) 273-3234	Email	
Name	Arthur H. Friedman	Address	128 Jefferson's Hundred Williamsburg, VA 23185
Phone Number	(757) 565-2537	Email	CAV776@AOL.COM
Name	GARY D. MILLER	Address	11409 Sunny Park Road, Chester, VA 23831
Phone Number	804-796-3659	Email	gary-miller@dom.com
Name	PAUL R. WILLOUGHBY	Address	4306 NORTH HEATHCOTE WOODS ROAD MOUNTAIN, VA 23112
Phone Number	804-744-1853	Email	FRPWILLOUGHBY@AOL.COM
Name	THOMAS SHAUB	Address	2800 WATERFORD WAY WEST RICHMOND, VA 23226
Phone Number	804 360-4091	Email	TKETS@COMCAST.NET
Name	THOMAS J. SZYMANSKI	Address	2235 Monument Ave, Richmond, VA 23226
Phone Number	804-273-3065	Email	tom_szymanski@dom.com
Name	Mike Garton	Address	16039 Pickett Rd Gordonsville, VA 22942
Phone Number	540-832-3258	Email	
Name	DONALD HAERT	Address	713 QUARTERPATH, Col Hill 23834
Phone Number	804-530-3992	Email	Don-Haert@dom.com

PETITION SUPPORTING DOMINION'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTORS AT NORTH ANNA

We, the undersigned individuals, many of us being customers and shareholders of Dominion Resources, as well as residents of Louisa County or other areas neighboring the North Anna site, SUPPORT plans by Dominion to secure an Early Site Permit (ESP) to construct new nuclear reactors at its North Anna facility, on the following grounds:

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

<u>Ron Thomas 517 Ridge Top Rd Richmond VA 23229</u>	
Name	Address
<u>804-273-2205</u>	
Phone Number	Email
<u>RAJ HARNAL 13636 Blue Heron Circle, Chesterfield, VA 23838</u>	
Name	Address
<u>804.273.2678</u>	
Phone Number	Email
<u>BOB GERLE 59537 ANISON NAPERVILLE, IL 60540</u>	
Name	Address
<u>804-273-3628</u>	
Phone Number	Email
<u>BILL CORBIN 11221 EASTBOROUGH CT RICHMOND VA 23233</u>	
Name	Address
<u>804 273 9773</u>	
Phone Number	Email
<u>Robert Atkinson 13413 Kincham Place M. plothen VA 23114</u>	
Name	Address
<u>804 273-2190</u>	
Phone Number	Email
<u>William C Hallings 12301 Northlake Court Richmond VA 23233</u>	
Name	Address
<u>804 273-2374</u>	
Phone Number	Email

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PETITION SUPPORTING DOMINION'S PROPOSED NEW NUCLEAR REACTORS AT NORTH ANNA

JOHN Temple 12532 NEWFOUND FALLS LN. DOSWELL, VA. 23047
Name Address

804-273-2297 JOHN-Temple@DOM.COM
Phone Number Email

Linda McCray 828 Yorktown Road, Poquoson, VA 23662
Name Address

757-868-0396 Linda-McCray@DOM.COM
Phone Number Email

DALE BLAKE 137 MILSTEAD RD., NEWPORT NEWS, VA 23606
Name Address

757-930-2412 HORACE-DALE-BLACK@DOM.COM
Phone Number Email

ROBERT M. MACMECCAN, JR. 9636 EGRET LAKE, CHESTERFIELD VIRGINIA 23038
Name Address

(804) 273-2121 BOB-MacMECCAN@DOM.COM
Phone Number Email

BARRY VENTURO 9425 WINDSOR SHADK DR MECHANICS VILLE
Name Address

804 5502559 BARRY-T-VENTURO@DOM.COM
Phone Number Email

CHARLES S. WISER 1937 HICKORY RIDGE RD. RICHMOND, VA. 23238
Name Address

804-241-9160 CHARLES.WISER@VERIZON.NET
Phone Number Email

RICHARD REDMOND 10116 SPORTING CLUB DR. RALEIGH, NC. 27617
Name Address

919-293-0085 redmond.h@VERIZON.NET
Phone Number Email

Jerry Wheeler 7900 Penniman Place Richmond, VA 23228
Name Address

804-273-2549 Jerry-Wheeler@DOM.COM
Phone Number Email

EUGENE L. BROWN, P.E. ASCEVA NEWS@EROLS.COM 10405 Silverbrook Drive Richmond, VA 23233
Name Address

TOM FOUNTAINE 2536 NORTHWIND PL RICHMOND VA 23253
Name Address

804-360-3274 THOMAS-FOUNTAINE@DOM.COM
Phone Number Email

JERRY SHANK 8590 Woodlake Drive Richmond VA 23294
Name Address

804-273-09689 Jerry-Shank@DOM.COM
Phone Number Email

Joanne McKenna 804 Lake Sharon DR Glen Allen VA 23060
Name Address

804-273-4143
Phone Number Email

PETITION SUPPORTING DOMINION'S NEW NUCLEAR REACTORS AT NORTH ANNA

Name	Brian McBride	Address	10005 Heritage Lane Glen Allen VA
Phone Number	804-672-7433	Email	brian-mcbride@dom.com
Name	Mike Surface	Address	1503 Grove Ave, Richmond 23220
Phone Number	804-358-3961	Email	msurface@vcu.org msurface@vcu.org
Name	Pat Kelly	Address	1813 Cloverfield Ln. Manakin-Sabot, VA 23103.
Phone Number		Email	
Name	John F. Curling	Address	3066 Church St Wakefield VA 23088
Phone Number	(757) 899-4207	Email	RAJNFC@MSN.COM
Name	Michael Neal	Address	5011 Floyd Ave, Richmond, VA 23221
Phone Number	804-353-1690	Email	
Name	MEUSSA BROWN	Address	14170 PEACOCK PL. Montpelier VA 23192.
Phone Number	804-883-7626	Email	MEUSSA-BROWN@DOM.COM
Name	Carl A Tarantini	Address	1463 Abbotsdale Road, Richmond, VA 23235
Phone Number	804-560-9602	Email	carl-tarantini@dom.com
Name	Nora Nicholson	Address	10708 Newenwood Ct Spotsylvania VA 22553-1600
Phone Number	540 894 2071	Email	Nora_Nicholson@dom.com
Name		Address	
Phone Number		Email	
Name		Address	
Phone Number		Email	
Name		Address	
Phone Number		Email	
Name		Address	
Phone Number		Email	

PETITION SUPPORTING DOMINION'S NEW NUCLEAR REACTORS AT NORTH ANNA

Donaldo M. OLSON 1 CHAPEL HILL RD RICHMOND VA
Name Address
804-740-9088 don-olson@dom.com
Phone Number Email

Lee Girard 5717 lake west Ter Glen Allen VA
Name Address
804-360-2353 lee-girard@dom.com
Phone Number Email

Michael G. PINION 2570 Wanstead Court Richmond VA
Name Address
804-750-1533
Phone Number Email

Name Address
Phone Number Email

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

m.k. punata
MAHENDRA K. PUNATAR, 503 Bedford Springs Rd, Lynchburg, VA 24502
 Name Address

434 832 2680 mpunatar@hotmail.com
 Phone Number Email

R.m. Punatar
RANJAN M. PUNATAR, 503 Bedford Springs Rd, Lynchburg VA 24502
 Name Address

434 525 3463 RPunatar@hotmail.com
 Phone Number Email

Amy Punatar
Amy Punatar, 9218 Centerway Drive, Glen Allen, VA 23059
 Name Address

434 426 5094 A-Punatar@hotmail.com
 Phone Number Email

Name Address

Phone Number Email

Name Address

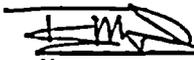
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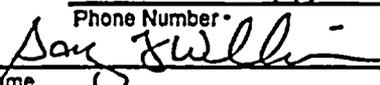
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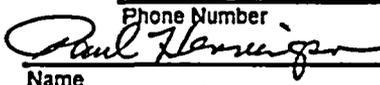
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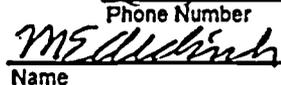
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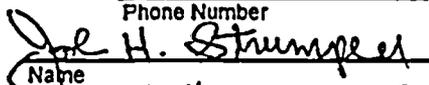
PETITION SUPPORTING AN ESP FOR NEW NUCLEAR REACTORS AT NORTH ANNA

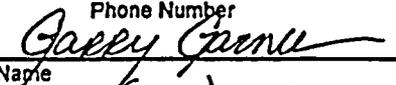

 Name 1747 LINK RD Lynchburg VA 24503 Address
 Phone Number 832-2698 Email

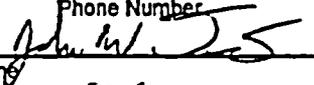

 Name 1619 Cove Creek Farm Rd Courthouse VA 24536 Address
 Phone Number 832 2809 Email gtwilliams@att.net

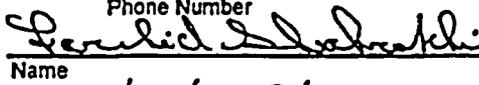

 Name 244 Whitestone Dr. LYNCHBURG, VA 24502 Address
 Phone Number (434) 832-2639 Email Paul.Henningson@FRAMATOME-anp.com

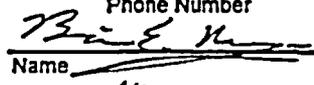

 Name 1114 Club Terrace Forest VA 24551 Address
 Phone Number 434 832 3216 Email

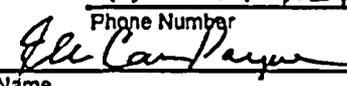

 Name John.Strumpell@framatome-anp.com Address
 Phone Number 434 832 3191 Email 118 Guffey Terrace Lynchburg VA 24502

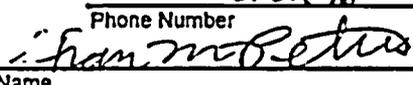

 Name Garry.Garner@framatome-anp.com Address
 Phone Number (434) 832-5274 Email 2712 Lee-Jackson Hwy. Lynchburg, VA 24503

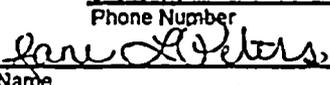

 Name 1096 Shadow Peak Road Forest, VA 24551 Address
 Phone Number 434-385-9039 Email wasbydavis@email.com


 Name 1513 Linden Ave. Lynchburg, VA 24503 Address
 Phone Number 434-384-6706 Email F.Shahrokhi@framatome-anp.com


 Name 2945 Richmond Ave. #42 Lynchburg, VA 24503 Address
 Phone Number 434-851-3629 Email bemay@alumni.virginia.edu


 Name 2118 Bedford Ave, Lynchburg, VA 24503 Address
 Phone Number 434-832-2476 Email


 Name 4104 Fort Ave, Lynchburg, VA 24502 Address
 Phone Number (434) 847-5530 Email


 Name 4104 Fort Avenue Lynchburg VA 24502 Address
 Phone Number 434-847-5530 Email

PETITION SUPPORTING AN ESP FOR NEW NUCLEAR REACTORS AT NORTH ANNA

Name	<u>M. Saeglan</u>	Address	<u>3508 Plymouth Pl. Lynchburg, VA ²⁴⁵⁰⁷</u>
Phone Number	<u>434-374-6086</u>	Email	<u>Saeglan@alumni.utexas.net</u>
Name	<u>Giornik' eloscau</u>	Address	<u>107 WOODBRIDGE CIRCLE, LYNCHBURG, VA 24502</u>
Phone Number	<u>434-832-2675</u>		
Name	<u>MIRRAY DUJIN</u>	Address	<u>594 WINDHURST DR. LYNCHBURG, VA 24502</u>
Phone Number	<u>434.832.2491</u>		
Name	<u>Sally L. Weatherly</u>	Address	<u>206 LEEWOOD PL. Lynchburg, VA 24503</u>
Phone Number	<u>434-385-9416</u>		
Name	<u>Orindra R. McKenna</u>	Address	<u>1528 Rivermont Ave. Lynchburg VA 24503</u>
Phone Number	<u>434.528.3901</u>		
Name	<u>Mahendra K. Punz</u>	Address	
Phone Number		Address	
Name	<u>Mark J. Harris</u>	Address	<u>1258 Valleydale Drive, Lynchburg, VA ²⁴⁵⁰²</u>
Phone Number	<u>434-239-9593</u>		
Name	<u>William J. McComan</u>	Address	<u>428 Atlanta Ave, Lynchburg, VA 24502</u>
Phone Number	<u>434-832-2640</u>		
Name	<u>Shirley Hill</u>	Address	<u>114 Seilview Dr. Forest, VA.</u>
Phone Number	<u>434-832-3970</u>		
Name	<u>Royal W. Anderson</u>	Address	<u>2224 LARK PLACE, LYNCHBURG, VA 24503</u>
Phone Number	<u>434-384-1324</u>		
Name	<u>Wanda L. Long</u>	Address	<u>114 Cedarwood Court</u>
Phone Number	<u>434-534-0692</u>		
Name	<u>Jan C. Hoey</u>	Address	<u>1142 SHADE TREE DR, FOREST VA 24551</u>
Phone Number	<u>434-384-9051</u>	Email	<u>jim_hoerner@hotmail.com</u>

PETITION SUPPORTING AN ESP FOR NEW NUCLEAR REACTORS AT NORTH ANNA

Name	Kevin S. LaRau	Address	103 Worldridge Cir LYNCHBURG VA
Phone Number	434-239-3059	Email	
Name	Judy LaRau	Address	103 Worldridge Cir. LYNCHBURG VA
Phone Number	434-239-3059	Email	
Name	Elizabeth Stanley McKey	Address	225 Farley Branch Drive Lynchburg VA 24502
Phone Number	434-582-1253	Email	
Name	William J. C.	Address	128 Lynview Dr. wja8288@yahoo
Phone Number	434-237-0907	Email	
Name	JR Rozik	Address	123 Mayfield Dr., Lynchburg, VA
Phone Number	434 832 3362	Email	
Name	W.E. VanCater	Address	207 Blumont Drive, Lynchburg, VA
Phone Number	434 832-2855	Email	
Name	G.E. Hanson	Address	3526 3525 Willow Lawn Dr., Lynchburg, VA
Phone Number	434 384-7192	Email	
Name	ERIC Miller	Address	110 MARVIN PLACE, Lynchburg VA
Phone Number	434 832 2848	Email	
Name	Bert M. Dunn	Address	301 Elmwood Ave. Lynchburg, VA
Phone Number	434-847-7479	Email	
Name	LEONARD NEWMAN	Address	3235 Roaring Run Rd Gade VA
Phone Number	434-832-2737	Email	
Name	Harold L. Massie JR	Address	108 Sunset Circle Madison Hts VA
Phone Number	434 832 2618	Email	
Name	Claude W. Mays	Address	202 Orchard Dr. Madison Hts VA 24572
Phone Number	434-832-2625	Email	

PETITION SUPPORTING AN ESP FOR NEW NUCLEAR REACTORS AT NORTH ANNA

J.R. Worsham III 4708 Alclif Drive, Lynchburg, VA
 Name Address
R.L. Johnson III 434 832 3409
 Phone Number Email

J.R. Biller 105 Woodberry Lane Lynchburg, VA
 Name Address
J. Biller (434) 237-7906
 Phone Number Email

Elaine Dzielisz 117 Overlink Court Lynchburg VA 24503
 Name Address

Elaine Dzielisz (434) 384-2798
 Phone Number Email

Name Address
 Phone Number Email

Comments on the North Anna Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Public Meeting February 17, 2005

These written comments were provided at the public meeting and will be entered into the transcript for the meeting. The comments will be treated as if the individual actually spoke at the meeting.

Name: Barthula Romine Rd
1972, Harrington
Gordonsville, Va 22942

Comment: The North Anna site is not
appropriate for expansion.

- ① Plans for storage, transport
& long term management of
nuclear waste are inadequate.
Water volume has been an issue with the
reactors.
- ② There is in fact no safe &
effective plan to evacuate
the vicinity which recognizes
that many citizens who will
require assistance & transportation.
- ③ Even a "minor" accidental
discharge could have serious
effects due to the densely populated
suburbs of Washington.
- ④ The ^{site's} proximity to Washington D.C.
presents an extremely attractive
target for terrorist attack.
- ⑤ These resources would be better
directed to alternative energy & energy
conservation efforts.

Comments on the North Anna Draft Environmental Impact Statement
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Name: Jean M. Boraduin 540-894-9262
637 Bear Castle Drive
Bumpass, VA 23024

Comment:

Re: Slide labelled "Lake Anna Usage"
presented during Mary Ann's comments

Residential was not listed - this is something
I do not understand. Recreation is
occasional while residential is a 24/7 piece
of the setting. Residential should be listed.

Thanks Much

Comments on the North Anna Draft Environmental Impact Statement
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Name: Joanne N. Fisher

Comment:

I am a mother of three children, wife, homemaker, artist and environmentalist. My father was an engineer for NASA and was instrumental in developing an important project for the space station ~~and much more~~. ~~They~~ They live in Ashtabula, Ohio on the bank of Lake Erie. We have experienced through the years major changes in Lake Erie. The major concern, as you well know is the dead zone. It is being investigated still after 2 years observation and still to my knowledge considered a mystery. I wonder if there is any correlation between the dead zone, which ^{is} expands expanding every year and what could happen to Lake Anna if any nuclear waste or power plants are built here in Virginia. I have a concern with the wetlands that were once surrounding the area where I currently live. What will happen if Virginia Power is able to build a Nuclear Power ~~Plant~~ _{OVER 7} Plant?

Our children will be left to find out or
then again maybe they won't. There are
other ways to create energy without
harming our environment,

2462

Statement by William E. Small
4400 Byrd Mill Road
Louisa, VA 23093
540-967-2431

My name is William E. Small. I have been a citizen of Louisa County for nearly 40 years. I am here to support the operation and expansion of the North Anna nuclear power plant.

By way of background, I earned my B.S. in geology from Michigan State University in 1961, where I studied a great deal of science relating to earthquakes and ground movement, soil and erosion, physics, chemistry, biology, and nuclear detection. While at State, I worked for the physics department helping design and build nuclear research equipment including their first cyclotron. I followed that with an M.A. in journalism and received the first degree given by Michigan State in Science Writing. For nearly a decade I wrote about science and technology for a number of national publications including McGraw-Hill's "Scientific Research," "Business Week," and a score of their technical magazines.

During a long and very interesting career, I also wrote the nation's first environmental law covering solid waste as a senior staff member of the U.S. Senate Committee on Public Works (and also authored a book called "Third Pollution" published by Praeger). I went on to direct the public information program at the National Bureau of Standards (now NIST), and consulted for a number of federal agencies including the U.S. Geological Survey, the Departments of Energy, Commerce, Health & Human Services.

I branched out into the health field and for the last two decades served as a senior executive with the American Pharmaceutical Association, the American Medical Association, and then as CEO of the National Foundation for Infectious Diseases and finally the Association of Biotechnology Companies (now the Biotechnology Industry Organization).

Over these many decades, I have studied and written reams about nuclear energy, health, and environmental issues. Closer up I have watched the growth and operations of the North Anna nuclear power plant. My wife and daughter both worked there way back when. We have friends and clients who currently work there. None of them have three eyes or are missing ears or limbs.

In fact, nuclear energy is in many ways better and safer than conventional power producers like coal, gas and oil. There are virtually NO air pollutants from nuclear power. There are virtually NO water pollutants from nuclear power. And there is very little solid waste generated by these plants. Therefore, they are environmentally much cleaner.

As for the safety issue, the opponents keep talking about Chernobyl and Three Mile Island. Well, that's all they can talk about. That's because nuclear power plants are designed to

be safe and are tightly regulated to prevent an impact on public health. They are built with several barriers between the radioactive material and the outside. In fact, NRC established safety goals that the acceptable risk to the average individual within the vicinity of a nuclear plant should be less than 0.001%, whether from an accident itself or from cancer resulting from radiation exposure. Some critics have yelled about Strontium-90 dangers to neighbors of power plants, but the facts are quite the opposite. The biggest source of Sr-90 in the environment is from weapons testing, and a large fraction of the remaining 1% was from Chernobyl. The total annual release of Sr-90 from all 103 commercial nuclear power plants in the U.S. is 1/1000 of a curie, or lower than the minimum detectable activity of equipment placed within 30 miles of any of the plants.

Now Goochland County Supervisors have weighed in on the issue and determined that the impact of another reactor on Lake Anna *might* lower the lake level. And many folks who have built on the lake are opposed to expanding the power production of the plant, presumably based on safety issues. Well, to both groups I would like to point out that Lake Anna WOULD NOT EXIST if it hadn't been built by Dominion Power expressly for cooling the reactors. Goochland County would have no lake front, and the Lake Anna residents would have no lake if Dominion had been refused the original permit to build a nuclear power plant.

Dominion Power has been a real good neighbor and friend here in Louisa County...and Spotsylvania and Goochland Counties, too. It has provided a wonderful lake for recreation and housing and a great state park. It has provided tax money and employment for people all over the area. It currently pays Louisa County more than \$10 million a year in taxes just to be here. And the company has supported fairs and events and programs and kids and road clean-ups and much, much more.

So if it is good, clean energy provided by a company with a wonderful safety record, strictly supervised by a state and federal regulatory mechanism tougher than any other in the world, and if it provides recreation and housing and employment opportunities, and if it subsidizes the three bordering Counties with significant taxes, why are all these demonstrators and agitators from Charlottesville and New York and elsewhere here trying to tell you, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, that this is not a good idea or a good program for Louisa County? Why should these outsiders have any right to speak about the impact on OUR County?

As a taxpayer and adopted citizen of this County, I am very supportive of Dominion Power and the North Anna Nuclear Power Station. Many of my neighbors and business acquaintances feel the same. So I urge you to swiftly approve the Environmental Impact Statement for the Early Site Permit (NUREG 1811). Follow your staff's recommendation and approve the ESP and let Dominion get started with the next reactors.

One final comment: I would like to suggest that you take the names and addresses of all of these agitators and demonstrators opposing nuclear power and promptly **TURN OFF THEIR ELECTRICITY...FOREVER.** AND require that they make up the taxes lost from our nuclear power plant. They just might change their tune!!! They obviously don't understand that the world is running out of fossil fuels and nuclear is the **ONLY** (safe and clean) solution. And let's move on to fusion technology as quickly as possible.

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Name: JEFF HERRIN
CHARLOTTESVILLE VA 22902

Comment:

As a nearby resident and former nuclear engineer - one who worked at one-time on solving waste management problems at North Anna - I would like to state my strong opposition to the proposed new reactors.

First, and foremost, this country should not invest a penny more in power generation until it has a conservation plan that is equally invested in.

Second, nuclear power generation is a messy, toxic business even when handled well, and neither private industry nor the NRC has shown the fortitude for doing it well.

Thirdly, the current administration and Congress has refused to take the proper measures - any measures - to make nuclear and chemical plants safe from terrorist attack.

DO NOT BUILD MORE REACTORS.

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Name: BILL MCLAUGHLIN
9376 POINDEXER ROAD
LOUISA VA 23093

Comment: AS A LONGTIME RESIDENT OF LOUISA COUNTY AND
AN EMPLOYEE AT NORTH ANNA POWER STATION, I ENDORSE
DOUGLASS PROPOSAL FOR AN EARLY SITE PERMIT FOR
AN ADDITIONAL PLANT AT NORTH ANNA. NUCLEAR
A SAFE & EFFICIENT.
ENERGY IS AN IMPORTANT SUPPLIER OF OUR ENERGY NEEDS
TODAY & WILL BE MORE IMPORTANT IN THE FUTURE.

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Name: Roy Butler
87 Bear Castle Dr
Bumpass, VA 23024

Comment: As a Retired Navy Vet. AND AVID LAKE USER
I COULD THINK OF NOTHING BETTER THEN TO HAVE AN ADDITIONAL
NUCLEAR PLANT AT NORTH ANNA.

I HAVE WORKED WITH NUCLEAR POWER FOR 20 YEARS,
AND LIVE WITHIN 2 MILES OF THE SITE. MY WIFE ENJOYS
THE LAKE MORE THAN I AND ENJOYS THE WARMER TEMPS PROVIDED
BY THE DISCHARGE, ALLOWING HER TO BE ON THE LAKE EARLY IN
APRIL AND LATE IN OCTOBER.

THIS IS THE SAFEST FORM OF POWER GENERATION
AND LEAST POLLUTANT OF THE TIMES. I WOULD RECOMMEND
ANOTHER PLANT AT THIS SITE

AS CHAIRMAN OF THE ESP COMMITTEE, WITH THE SUPPORT OF LACA, WE HAVE DONE OUR BEST TO RESEARCH ALL OF THE CONCERNS RELATED TO ESP PROCESS OVER THE LAST YEAR AND HALF. WE HAVE ANSWERED QUESTIONS WITH FACTUAL UNBIASED INFORMATION.

THIS EVENING, MY COMMENTS REPRESENT THE PERSONAL OPINIONS OF MY WIFE AND I.

WE RESPECT THE OPINION OF OTHERS AND KNOW THAT IT TAKES COURAGE TO STAND UP FOR WHAT YOU BELIEVE IS THE TRUTH.

I WOULD LIKE TO MAKE THREE POINTS:

1. THERE IS A GREATER VISION FOR OUR LIFE THAN WHAT IS TAKING PLACE HERE IN LOUISA COUNTY TONIGHT.

READ FRIEDMAN ARTICLE

I AGREE WITH MR. FRIEDMAN

THE GOAL- ENERGY INDEPENDENCE.....A GOAL, MOST EVERYONE WOULD EMBRACE. SO..HOW THEN DO WE ATTAIN IT??

NUCLEAR POWER SUPPLIES 20% OF OUR NATIONS ELECTRICITY, COAL FIRED PLANTS PROVIDE 51%... HOWEVER, CARBON DIOXID, IS THOUGHT TO CAUSE GLOBAL WARMING. NATURAL GAS SUPPLYS 17% OF OUR ENERGY AND OUR RESERVES ARE DWINDLING. BY THE WAY, 80% OF THE ENERGY PRODUCED IN FRANCE COMES FROM NUCLEAR POWER.

BUILDING A NUCLEAR POWER PLANT IS VERY EXPENSIVE....IN THE BILLION UPON BILLIONS OF DOLLARS. TO BUILD A NUCLEAR POWER PLANT TAKES 10 YEARS FROM THE TIME YOU BEGIN THE PROCESS, SUCH AS THE ESP, TO THE COMPLETION OR OPERATION.....THIS IS IF ALL GOES WELL.

WHAT ABOUT ALTERNATIVE SOURCES OF ENERGY? WELL I KNOW FOR A FACT THAT DOMINION HAS INVESTED IN THE FUEL SOURCE KNOWN AS LNG.... LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS. I WOULD NOT DOUBT THAT IF DOMINION FOUND THE RIGHT SPOT TO BUILD A WIND FARM OF WINDMILLS AND COULD PRODUCE A LOT OF ENERGY AT A PROFIT.....THEY WOULD DO IT!

ANYWAY, IF ALL OF THE ENERGY INITIATIVES WERE TO SUCCEED.....ASK YOUR SELF THE QUESTION.....WILL WE AS AMERICANS BE BETTER OFF? WILL WE GET CLOSER TO OUR GOAL OF INDEPENDENCE

2. WE CANNOT IGNORE THE CHALLENGE THAT THE WORLDS MAJOR OIL PRODUCING NATIONS..... ARE UNSTABLE. IT IS INCREASINGLY MORE DIFFICULT TO ACCESS AND DELIVER TO MORE OIL-HUNGARY CONSUMERS AROUND THE GLOBE

CHINA IS NOT ONLY BUYING INTO THE OIL RESERVES OF CANADA, KNOW AS THE TAR SANDS.....BUT MANY OTHER OIL-RICH NATIONS AS MENTIONED EARLIER.

TODAY WE IMPORT 60% OF OUR CRUDE OIL....AND THE DEMAND IS GROWING. THE US CONSUMES 20.5 MILLION BARRELS OF OIL PER DAY, CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE FORMER SOVIET UNION COLLECTIVELY CONSUMES 15.5 MILLION OF BARRELS PER DAY AND THE DEMAND IS GROWING 3 X THAT OF THE US. THE 1.3 BILLION CHINESE ARE GETTING THIRSTIER. THEY WILL NOT CONTINUE TO RIDE BIKES WHEN THEY CAN AFFORD A CAR.

HUNDREDS OF ARTICLES POINT TO THE FACT THAT THE DAY OF RECKONING IS COMING TO THE US, WHEN THE REQUIRED ENERGY RESOURCE WILL NOT BE SUFFICIENT TO MEET THE DEMAND.....UNLESS WE INCREASE OUR DOMESTIC SUPPLY OF ENERGY.

HERE IS THE QUESTION.....DO WE WANT TO BE READY AT THAT TIME? WILL ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY BE IN PLACE?.....OR DO WE WANT TO START FROM SCRATCH AND WAIT 10 YEARS TO BUILD NEW POWER SOURCES.....WHEN IT IS ALREADY TOO LATE.

3. CONCLUSIONS: JEAN AND I SUPPORT THE NRC DRAFT CONCLUSIONS. WE SUPPORT THE ESP PROCESS AS THE FIRST STEP TOWARD ENERGY INDEPENDENCE AS THIS PROCESS WAS INITIATED OUR GOV'T WITH BIPARTISIAN SUPPORT. EACH ONE OF US HERE HAVE BEEN GIVEN THE OPPORTUNITY TO PARTICIAPTE IN THE ESP PROCESS ALONG WITH THE NRC.

IN THIS FIRST STEP, THE NRC, IN DETAIL, OUTLINED ALL OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS THAT WOULD ADVERSLY IMPACT THE LAKE REGION. THEY CONCLUDE THE IMPACT, FOR THE MOST PART, WOULD BE SMALL.

BY NOW, WE SHOULD ALL UNDERSTAND CLEARLY WHAT THOSE IMPACTS ARE AND HOW WE WOULD NEED TO ADJUST OUR LIFESTYLE WHEN THE IMPACT TEMPORARLY OR PERMANENATLY AFFECTS US..... AND WEIGH THAT UP AGAINST THE ULTIMATE GOAL OF INDEPENDENCE.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE, THAT THOSE WHO LIVE OR ENJOY RECREATION ON THE WARM SIDE OF THE LAKE WILL EXPERIENCE AN INCREASE IN TEMPERATURE OF APPROXIMATLEY 3 DEGREES. THIS CHANGE IN TEMPERATURE WILL BE MOST NOTICABLE DURING THE HOTTEST DAYS OF SUMMER.

THE LAKE LEVEL WILL BE LOWER AND LAST LONGER DURING DROUGHT CONDITIONS. SO, WHAT WILL THAT MEAN FOR ME AND MAYBE MOST OF YOU? MAYBE I WON'T BOAT THAT YEAR, OR GO BOATING 15 TIMES VERSUS 30 TIMES THAT YEAR. JEAN AND I FEEL THAT IT IS WORTH A TEMPORARY, SMALL SACRIFICE IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE THE DESIRED GOAL.

RECENT POLLS SHOW THAT 65% OF THE PUBLIC SUPPORT CONSTRUCTION OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS. LEADING ENVIRONMENTALIST, PROFESSOR JAMES LOVELOCK, ENDORSED NUCLEAR POWER AS THE ONLY PRACTICAL ALTERNATIVE.

YOU MAY NOT SHARE OUR POINT OF VIEW.....THAT IS WHAT MAKES AMERICA A GREAT COUNTRY. WE ARE FRIENDS HERE TONIGHT, NOT ENEMIES. HOPEFULLY WE SEEK POSITIVE SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEMS WE FACE AS A NATION

LASTLY, DOMINION HAS PROVIDED OUR COMMITTEE WITH SUBSTANTIAL ACCESS TO INFORMATION. WE WERE ALWAYS WELCOME AND TREATED WITH RESPECT.

I MIGHT ADD THAT THE ORIGINAL APPLICATION FROM DOMINION INCLUDED 40 PAGES OF THERMAL AND WATER LEVEL MITIGATION OPTIONS THAT WERE NOT CONTAINED IN THE EIS. THESE OPTIONS, IF EXECUTED, WOULD FURTHER REDUCE THE IMPACTS DISCUSSED PREVIOUSLY.

THANK COMMITTEE....

BILL MURPHEY, DOYLE BROWN AND GERRY HOSKINS. THANKS TO TONY BANKS AND GEORGE O CONNELL FOR YOUR COOPERATION AT DOMINION, ANDY KUGLER AND JACK CUSHING AT THE NRC AND THE SUPPORT WE HAVE RECEIVED FROM LACA.

THE MISSION OF OUR ESP COMMITTEE IS TO BE A KNOWLEDGABLE SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THE GENERAL PUBLIC, GOV'T OFFICIALS AND OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES AROUND THE LAKE.

Tonight is the first time I have made my personal conclusions public.

Ultimately, you must decide your own personal positions and make them known. Go forward with your decisionnot looking back in the rear view mirror.

Best wishes.

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Name: Jacob Hosen
1206-B Jamestown Rd.
Williamsburg, VA 23185

Comment: I was told time and time again ~~that~~ at the EIS public meeting that this issue was very complicated and that I would not understand all of the issues; I think that this is a very dangerous attitude. ~~One of the issues that was not discussed was that Virginia already has an~~ One reality that is easy for anyone to understand is that Virginia already has an excess of energy production capacity. This is a socioeconomic issue, because Virginia has already built up excess production of Air-polluting coal and gas power plants ~~now the~~ ~~commitment~~ now we are asked to accept the risk of nuclear production and waste disposal for the generation of others' power.

~~I was told we are discussing this issue with a~~ ~~what was left~~ Additionally the issue of nuclear power's waste has not been resolved, one does not need to be an expert to know there we do not have enough storage space (or any adequate permanent storage space, Yucca Mountain) and that the transportation techniques are imperfect.

Finally, the question of accidents, I have been told that the potential for accidents is small. I personally live only 15 miles (or less) from Swigg Nuclear Power Plant as does my University, the College of William & Mary. A few years ago, due to concern about meltdown or terrorist attack iodine pills were ~~the primary~~ ~~of the~~ ~~community~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~area~~ distributed to the Williamsburg community surrounding the College, students living in dorms were exempted from this. While residents of Williamsburg receive annual bulletins regarding evacuation procedures, students do not. If these blatant exclusions were made, what other errors in evacuation procedures, or meltdown prevention or security measures were made?

I may not be an expert, but I know not to trust the 'experts' when they say, "trust us."

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Name: Mecca Burns

In response to the Dominion VP's remarks:

Comment: Why is there no mention of alternative energy sources? Why just mention natural gas? Imagine if the amount of money that was put into this NRC review was put into subsidizing solar applications, or research on other alternative energy possibilities in the area.

The amount of money spent on nuclear research is \$79 billion vs. \$14 billion on all renewable energy research.

I would like to install solar panels in my home, but the cost is prohibitive. Until more citizens invest in these technologies, the cost will probably not come down, so I am considering going into debt for it.

My fervent wish is that the focus will shift, sooner rather than later, to invest in finding "ways to boil water that are not suicidal" let the scientists and commissioners apply their intelligence and expertise to this endeavor.

To Whom It May Concern:

We, the undersigned organizations, businesses, and individuals, **OPPOSE** any plans by Dominion to build any new nuclear reactors at its North Anna nuclear power station in Virginia. The site is unsuitable, and many important factors are not being considered in the decision of whether to approve Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the site. Constructing new reactors would be bad for the environment, bad for the safety and security of our country, bad for principles of open and accountable government, and bad for ratepayers as well as taxpayers. For example:

- ✓ The ESP is part of a new "streamlined" licensing process meant to reassure investors that past regulatory delays will not occur again. However, this will prevent citizens from raising crucial safety problems that have been at the root of past delays. The process has gone forward rapidly with little effort on behalf of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or Dominion to involve members of the public, either locally or nationally, despite its profound implications.
- ✓ Safer, cheaper alternatives to new nuclear generating capacity are not being explored as part of the ESP process. The ESP application also doesn't consider what the effect might be on the cost of power in Virginia or nationally, or whether there is a need for new generating capacity. Virginia currently has a surplus of electrical generating capacity, so excess power will likely be sold outside the state rather than being used in-state to lower prices. Local residents will be forced to live with the risks of the nuclear plant without getting the benefits.
- ✓ Nearly 3½ years after September 11th, 2001, legislation to improve security at nuclear plants has not been enacted, and security improvements by the nuclear industry have been shown to have significant gaps and flaws. Security guards are often ill-trained and ill-equipped: Mock assaults designed to test guards and keep them on their toes are often done in an unrealistic manner, with weeks of advanced warning and limited attack scenarios. Further, the company testing security also guards nearly half the plants in the country, creating a conflict of interest that prevents meaningful security analysis. Eight state attorneys general submitted comments to the NRC in January 2005 calling for vastly improved security standards.
- ✓ A major nuclear accident could leave an area the size of Pennsylvania uninhabitable for decades. The area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant, site of a major accident in 1986, is still closed to public access and radiation levels are still high. Cleanup costs for a major nuclear accident are estimated to be around \$500 billion, not including broader economic shockwaves. The nuclear industry's liability for such an accident is capped at around \$10 billion, leaving taxpayers with a \$490 billion bill, ratepayers with a bankrupt utility, and surviving residents without a home.
- ✓ Emergency plans for dealing with an accident or terrorist attack are inadequate, and rely on uninformed teachers, bus drivers, doctors, and other civilians to facilitate an evacuation, without taking into account the possibility of role abandonment. Studies of the Three Mile Island accident, which took place in 1979 in Pennsylvania, found that doctors and other key workers abandoned their posts up to 25 miles from the site to tend to their families or save themselves.

In the case of a more severe accident, heroic actions would be required to successfully carry out an evacuation.

- ✓ There is at this time no solution to the problem of nuclear waste, and constructing new reactors will only worsen that problem. The proposed Yucca Mountain repository in Nevada will not open until 2010 at the *earliest*, but even industry experts feel 2015 is a more realistic best-case scenario. That doesn't count the remaining scientific questions about the suitability of the site, and the half-dozen lawsuits currently pending – any of which could send the U.S. Department of Energy back to the drawing board. Even if the facility were to open as scheduled, it's not large enough to hold even the amount of waste expected to be generated by currently-operating plants. Waste from new plants will require a new repository. Meanwhile, all the highly-radioactive irradiated fuel from the plants will continue to be stored on-site. In addition, there is no place to send the so-called "low-level" radioactive waste from routine operation, dismantlement and decommissioning of this proposed reactor in Virginia.
- ✓ The history of nuclear power demonstrates that constructing nuclear reactors is expensive, with final costs often running billions of dollars over budget – costs that are often passed on to ratepayers. The first 75 reactors constructed in the U.S. had a combined cost overrun of over \$100 billion. The average reactor ran 400% over budget and was over 4 years late in start up. The last reactor in the U.S. to be completed, the Watts Bar plant in Tennessee, was finally opened in 1996, 23 years after it was first proposed. It cost \$8 billion. Nuclear power continues to be uneconomical. The cost for the ESP process, as well as the later permitting stages, is being split between the industry and the U.S. Department of Energy. Draft language in the federal energy bill indicates that perhaps up to half the cost of construction will be shifted to taxpayers. After a half-century and \$74 billion in subsidies, nuclear power should be forced survive or fail on its own.
- ✓ Nuclear power, due to the large generating capacity of one reactor, is an inherently centralized form of electricity production. As a consequence, we have to generate more power overall because there has to be so much extra capacity to continue meeting demand when just one reactor goes down. Also, taking that much power off the grid at once, as can happen in the case of an emergency or during events like the August 2003 blackout, is very destabilizing and can make the situation worse. Third, it takes a huge amount of money to build a nuclear plant, meaning that it's difficult if not impossible for smaller energy companies to enter that market, meaning there's less competition. Plus, the large utilities that can afford to build or own nuclear plants are growing ever larger, as evidenced by Dominion's quest to purchase the Kewaunee reactor and Exelon's proposed merger with PSEG. Centralized control means loss of local control. We should be moving toward decentralized, rather than centralized, energy systems.
- ✓ Renewable energy sources such as wind power create more jobs per investment dollar than does nuclear power. Those jobs also require less specialized education, increasing the chances that local workers will be able to secure the jobs rather than requiring outside experts.

In light of these concerns, we urge the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to DENY Dominion's application for an Early Site Permit, and for Dominion to instead focus on finding alternative methods of addressing expected increases in energy demand over the coming years.

Sincerely,

National and International Organizations

Lois Gibbs and Anne Rabe
Center for Health, Environment & Justice
BE SAFE Network
Falls Church, Virginia

Alice Slater and Dulce Fernandes
Global Resource Action Center for the
Environment
New York, New York

Bruce K. Gagnon
Global Network Against Weapons & Nuclear Power
in Space
Brunswick, Maine

Jim Riccio
Greenpeace
Washington DC

Dr. Charles Mercieca
International Association of Educators for World
Peace
Washington DC

Dr. Rosalie Bertell
International Institute of Concern for Public Health
National Association of Public Health Policy,
Science Oversight Committee
Buffalo, New York

Brenda Platt
Institute for Local Self-Reliance
Washington, DC

State and Regional Organizations

Adele Kushner
Action for a Clean Environment
Alto, Georgia

Frank C. Subject
Air, Water, Earth Organization
Lake Havasu City, Arizona

Janet Greenwald
Albuquerque Center for Peace and Justice
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Dirk Bannink
Laka Foundation
Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Michael Marriotte
Nuclear Information & Resource Service
Washington DC

Carah Ong
Nuclear Age Peace Foundation
Santa Barbara, California

Geoff Ower
Nuclear Reality Campaign
Bloomington, Illinois

Wenonah Hauter
Public Citizen
Washington DC

Navin Nayak
U.S. Public Interest Research Group
Washington DC

Sayuri Miyazaki
US - Japan Environmental Action Center
Mount Rainier, Maryland

Mary Hess
Women's International League for Peace and
Freedom
Hartford, Connecticut

Bobbie Paul
Women's Action for New Directions
Atlanta, Georgia

Rochelle Becker
Alliance for Nuclear Responsibility
San Luis Obispo, California

Betty Schroeder
Arizona Safe Energy Coalition
Tucson, Arizona

Vicki Fox
Beacon Sloop Club
Beacon, New York

Kathryn V. Syr
Berkshire Citizens for Peace and Justice,
Pittsfield, Massachusetts

Louis Zeller
Blue Ridge Environmental Defense League
Glendale Springs, North Carolina

Deb Katz
Citizens Awareness Network
Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts

Jane Williams
California Communities Against Toxics
Rosamond, California

William S. Linnell
Cheaper, Safer Power
Portland, Maine

Peggy Maze Johnson
Citizen Alert
Las Vegas, Nevada

Molly Rush
Citizens Budget Campaign of Western PA
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Kathleen Curtis and Mike Schade
Citizens' Environmental Coalition
Albany and Buffalo, NY

Philip Lane Stanton
Citizens for Alternatives to Chemical
Contamination
Lake Station, Michigan

Janet Greenwald
Citizens for Alternatives to Radioactive Dumping
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Mildred McClaine
Citizens for Environmental Justice
Atlanta, Georgia

Mary Jane Shimsky
Citizens for Safe Energy
Hastings-on-Hudson, NY

Laura Olah
Citizens for Safe Water Around Badger
Merrimac, Wisconsin

Cindy Luppi
Clean Water Action Alliance of Massachusetts
Boston, Massachusetts

Hope Taylor
Clean Water for North Carolina
Asheville, North Carolina

Guy Wolf
Clean Wisconsin
Stoddard, Wisconsin

Francis Chiappa
Cleveland Peace Action
Cleveland, Ohio

Laurette Janak
Cluster Advocates Coalition
Colden, New York

Norm Cohen
Coalition for Peace and Justice
Linwood, New Jersey

Bridget Wandelt
COAR Environment Program, University of Mary
Washington
Fredericksburg, Virginia

Karen H. Prather
Concern About Radiation In the Environment
Corry, Pennsylvania

Kim Haymans-Geisler
Concerned Citizens of Milford Township
Trumbauersville, Pennsylvania

Nancy Burton
Connecticut Coalition Against Millstone
Redding Ridge, Connecticut

Peg Ryglisyn
Connecticut Opposed to Waste
Broad Brook, Connecticut

Arnold Gore
Consumers Health Freedom Coalition
New York, New York

Michel Lee, Esq.
Council on Intelligent Energy & Conservation
Policy
White Plains, New York

Coila Ash
Creative Commotion: Voices for Social Change
Santa Fe, New Mexico

Sandra Gavulis
C-10 Research and Education Foundation
Newburyport, Massachusetts

Rose Marie Cecchini, MM
Diocese of Gallup
Office of Peace, Justice and Creation Stewardship
Gallup, New Mexico

Kathryn Barnes
Don't Waste Michigan
Detroit, Michigan

Robert Auer
Energy Solutions
Fairfield, Connecticut

Phillip Allen, M.D., Ph.D. and June Allen, M.Ed.
Enviro-Health Concerns
Wichita, Kansas

Jan Conley
Environmental Association for Great Lakes
Education
Duluth Minnesota

Carol Williams
Environmental Community Action
Atlanta, Georgia

Judith Johnsrud
Environmental Coalition on Nuclear Power
State College, PA

Earl H. Davis
Foundation for Conscious Evolution
Tucson, Arizona

Glenn Carroll
Georgians Against Nuclear Energy
Atlanta, Georgia

June A. Rusten
Gray Panthers of Huron Valley
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Janet Provost
Grandmothers for Peace
Superior, Wisconsin

Stacey Rossi
Greylock Green Group
Pittsfield, Massachusetts

Jennifer O. Vireck
Healing Ourselves and Mother Earth
Tecopa, California

Bill Heavens
Hope4Kids2
Sacramento, California

Karen Miller
Huntington Breast Cancer Action Coalition
Huntington, New York

John Bailey
Institute for Local Self-Reliance
Minneapolis, Minneapolis

Laura Cayford
Jersey Shore Nuclear Watch
Asbury Park, New Jersey

Gary Ashbeck
Jonah House Community
Baltimore, Maryland

James M Nordlund
Kansas Chapter of National Action Network
Stockton, Kansas

Hart Feuer
Lafayette Environmental Awareness and Protection
Easton, Pennsylvania

Kathy Moyes
Lawrence Environmental Action Group, Inc.
Lawrence, Massachusetts

Greg Mello
Los Alamos Study Group
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Gladys Schmitz
Mankato Area Environmentalists
Mankato, Minnesota

Kathy Moyes
Merrimack Valley Environmental Coalition
North Andover, Massachusetts

David Blecker
Midwest Renewable Energy Association
Custer, Wisconsin

Betty Hutchinson and Marjorie Ramphal
Montgomery County Peace Action
Sandy Spring, Maryland

Carolyn and Roy Treadway
No New Nukes
Clinton, Illinois

Jim Warren
North Carolina Waste Awareness and Reduction
Network
Durham, North Carolina

Peggy MacLeod
Northampton Citizens for Climate Protection
Northampton, Massachusetts

Carol Lukens
Northwoods Peace Fellowship
Wausau, Wisconsin

Dave Kraft
Nuclear Energy Information Service
Evanston, Illinois

Wendy Oser
Nuclear Guardianship Project
Berkeley California

Jack and Felice Cohen-Joppa
Nuclear Resister
Tucson, Arizona

Dr. Kathleen Sullivan
Nuclear Weapons Education & Action Project
New York, New York

John LaForge
Nukewatch
Luck, Wisconsin

Daniela K. Horsman, R.N.
Nurses Net LLC
Lorton, Virginia

Philip Tymon
Occidental Arts and Ecology Center
Occidental, California

Jane Harris
Oregon Center for Environmental Health
Portland, Oregon

Angela Crowley-Koch
Oregon Physicians for Social Responsibility
Portland, Oregon

David Monk
Oregon Toxics Alliance
Eugene, Oregon

Derek Shapiro
Peace Action Connecticut
Stamford, Connecticut

Peggy Prince
Peace Action New Mexico
Santa Fe, New Mexico

Mavis Belisle
Peace Farm
Panhandle Texas

Molly Rush
Pennsylvanians United for Single-Payer Healthcare
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Ed Arnold
Physicians for Social Responsibility/Atlanta
Atlanta, Georgia

E.M.T. O'Nan
Protect All Children's Environment
Marion, North Carolina

Virginia D. Judson
People's Action for Clean Energy
Wethersfield, Connecticut

Joan Benham
People's Action for Clean Energy
North Canton, Connecticut

Judi Friedman and Barbara Backman
People's Action for Clean Energy
Canton, Connecticut

Liz Vitale
People's Action for Clean Energy
Hartford, Connecticut

Nancy B. Mason
People's Action for Clean Energy
Torrington, Connecticut

Mary Lampert
Pilgrim Watch
Duxbury, Massachusetts

John and Gina Rollins
Public Citizen
Green Bay, Wisconsin

Megan Owens
Public Interest Research Group in Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Eileen Charles Hyatt
Reaching Accord
Denver, Colorado

Becca Moeller, Lynda Marin
Jane Sooby, Cappy Israel
Santa Cruz Weapons Inspection Team
Santa Cruz, California

Morgan Rafferty
San Luis Obispo Mothers for Peace
San Luis Obispo, CA

David Blecker
Seventh Generation Energy Systems, Inc.
Belleville, Wisconsin

Pete Litster
Shundahai Network
Salt Lake City, UT

Jacque Funk
Skyhouse Community
Rutledge, Missouri

Harold Dean
Sierra Club and Public Citizen
New Orleans, Louisiana

Linda Hiross
Sierra Club VA
Locust Grove, Virginia

Michael McCarthy
Sierra Club Massachusetts
West Roxbury, Massachusetts

Ruth Stambaugh
Sierra Club NC
Black Mountain, North Carolina

Jeremy Maxand
Snake River Alliance
Boise, Idaho

Doug Bullock
Solidarity Committee of the Capital District
Albany, New York

Sara Barczak
Southern Alliance for Clean Energy
Savannah, Georgia

Ken Bossong
SUN DAY Campaign
Takoma Park, Maryland

Maureen Mulligan
TMI Alert
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Marylia Kelley
Tri-Valley Communities Against a Radioactive
Environment
Livermore, California

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Tucson, Arizona

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UNPLUG Salem Campaign
Cherry Hill, New Jersey

John Blair
Valley Watch, Inc.
Evansville, Indiana

Greg Wingard
Waste Action Project
Seattle, Washington

Kate Boniske
Western NC Chapter of Physicians for Social
Responsibility
Arden, North Carolina

Richard Duffee
Westchester People's Action Coalition
White Plains, New York

Jacqueline Cabasso
Western States Legal Foundation
Oakland, California

Don Richardson, M.D.
Western North Carolina Physicians for Social
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Asheville, North Carolina

M. Golden
Women's Community Cancer Project
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Huntsville, Alabama

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Department of Psychology, Saint
Mary's College
Notre Dame, Indiana

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Dept. of Earth and Environment,
Franklin and Marshall College
Lancaster, Pennsylvania

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**Presentation to Staff of Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Regarding Draft Environmental Impact Statement for
An Early Site Permit at the North Anna Site**

Good Evening: My name is Dick Clark and I am here as President of the Oak Ridge Homeowners Association, one of the approximately 150 subdivisions on Lake Anna as well as a property owner for 35 years on the Lake.

I want to thank the NRC staff for taking the time to come here again and hold this public comment meeting tonight. It demonstrates that the NRC is interested in obtaining citizen input into environmental as well as safety issues regarding proposed regulatory actions.

I have reviewed NUREG-1811; the Draft EIS Report. As a former AEC/NRC Environmental Project manager I was responsible for preparing Draft and Final EISs for Construction Permits and Operating Licenses. In my opinion, you have discussed to some extent everything in the Draft EIS required by NEPA. I think the staff did an outstanding job. Furthermore, as a former Project Manager responsible for preparing the safety evaluation reports for licensing certain nuclear plants, I think you covered as much as you could regarding safety issues in Section 5 based on the limited information available on the assumed plant parameter envelope.

Based on my review of NUREG-1811, I conclude that any environmental impacts associated with site preparation and preliminary construction activities allowed by 10CFR50.10 (e)(1) are minor and will not result in any adverse environmental impact that cannot be redressed. I recommend the Draft be issued as a Final EIS. This conclusion only relates to preliminary construction activities. As discussed subsequently, the Draft EIS in Section 3.2.2 has not adequately addressed the environmental impacts on the aquatic ecosystem of the increased temperatures in the waste heat treatment facility (WHTF) or cooling lagoons associated with operation of a third unit during summer months.

There will be some moderate – not small – environmental impacts if a third or fourth nuclear unit is constructed and placed in operation at the site such as the increased temperature in the cooling lagoons. The impacts will be less if the possible additional reactors are replacements for the present Units 1 & 2 when the current operating licenses expire. We recognize that Dominion Power created Lake Anna at considerable expense to provide cooling water for four reactors. The FES issued by the AEC approved operation of four reactors. When I visited the site in the 1970s there was considerable evidence of construction for a third unit such as the base mat for the reactor pressure vessel. Creation of Lake Anna has provided recreational opportunities for thousands of people – more than indicated in Section 2.8.1 of the Draft EIS. Unlike some utility and Corps of Engineers impoundments, Dominion Power only bought a small amount of shoreline and allowed shoreline usage rights to lake-front property owners. The power station has been a tremendous tax asset to Louisa County. We will try to interact with Dominion Power and NRC towards the objective of possibly having a third or fourth nuclear unit at the North Anna Site with acceptable environmental and operational impacts.

As stated previously, the Draft EIS in Section 3.2.2 did not adequately address the environmental impacts on the aquatic ecosystem of the increased temperatures in the WHTF associated with operation of Unit 3 on the aquatic ecosystem. Dominion Power created the three WHTFs by damming up several tributaries where they entered the North Anna River (e.g., Sedges Creek, Elk Creek, Millpond Creek, Coleman Creek) and interconnecting the three impoundments with canals. The impoundments, like the lake, tend to mirror ambient air temperatures.

The Lake Anna Civic Association (LACA) and the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) have for the past four years been assessing water quality from April to October in the Lake - including near the present intake area - and in the three WTHFs.

The LACA volunteers are using expensive and precisely calibrated electronic instruments to accurately measure air and water temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen and conductivity at various depths. Temperatures in summer months between June and August in the WTHFs have at times measured in the range of 93.2° to 96.8° F with a corresponding decrease in dissolved oxygen. An additional rise in temperature of 4° F could raise the temperature of the water on hot summer days to near the order of 100° F and lower the dissolved oxygen level to less than 4 ppm, which DEQ considers the minimum DO level where many species of fish can survive. Dominion Power should propose some thermal mitigating actions when the temperature at Dike 1 exceeds 95° F (e.g., spray fountains such as used in the discharge canals at other generating facilities; a mechanical draft cooling tower that would process part of the 1,140,000 gal./min. discharge, etc.).

It's good to see that there is some new interest by utilities to pursue possible consideration of additional nuclear power plants. There will be a need for additional electrical generating capacity in this county irrespective of conservation efforts. With potential hydro sites limited, nuclear power is the most efficient and economical source of the generation. Based on my experience, I have complete confidence in the safety of nuclear power facilities and particularly those operated by Dominion Power. I thank you for your consideration of my comments.

Dick Clark

Nuclear Information Resource Service

1424 16th St. NW Suite 404

Washington, DC 20036

Tel 202 328 0002 <http://www.nirs.org>

Statement by Paul Gunter on Behalf of Nuclear Information and Resource Service U.S. NRC Public Meeting, Mineral, VA, February 17, 2005 Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the North Anna Early Site Permit

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission's (NRC) Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the expansion of North Anna nuclear power station has trivialized the known and potentially harmful environmental impacts of nuclear waste generation for both high-level radioactive waste (primarily irradiated fuel) and so-called "low-level" radioactive waste from additional power reactors constructed and operated on Lake Anna.

The report states at Section 6.1.1.6 Radioactive Wastes:

For low-level waste disposal in land burial facilities, the Commission states there will be no significant radioactive releases to the environment. For the high-level and transuranic wastes, the Commission states that these are to be buried in a repository, such as the volcanic and seismically active Yucca Mountain in Nevada, where staff states that "no release to the environment is expected."

It is worth noting in this section of the EIS staff admission that "it has been assumed that all of the gaseous and volatile radionuclides contained in the spent fuel are released to the atmosphere before the disposal of the waste."

It is relevant to this EIS to understand that the off gassing of the radioactive waste occurs to this community's air and water before so-called "disposal." The noble gases of radioactive xenon and krypton with half lives of minutes and hours decay into radioactive fallout of strontium and cesium particulate with half lives on the order of decades and millions of years. It is the surrounding community that is the cumulative "disposal" grounds for these radioactive isotopes. More reactors means more long lived radioactivity deposited onto the land and into the water, where it biomagnifies eventually to humans. Yet this human health concern is casually dismissed by NRC and industry.

The draft EIS further states that for high-level waste and the irradiated fuel disposal, "there is some uncertainty with respect to regulatory limits for offsite releases of radioactive nuclides for the current candidate repository site. However promulgation of the affected provisions of the Commission's regulations, we assumed that limits are developed along the lines of the 1995 National Academy of Sciences report 'Technical Bases for Yucca Mountain Standards' and in accordance with the Commission's Waste Confidence Decision 10 CFR 51.23, a repository can and likely will be developed at some site which will comply with such limits..." Staff goes on to say that despite this uncertainty they are able to conclude that the impacts to this community and communities into the distant future are "acceptable" and "small."

This might look good on paper to some, but unfortunately it is not based in reality.

The EIS fails to quantify the "uncertainty" which continues to plague the nuclear waste question since the first cupful was generated over a half century ago. "Maybe" can not be considered "small" or "acceptable" when talking about the permanent contamination of our air, land, water and gene pool.

NRC's dismissive treatment in the EIS of the absence of disposal capacity for so-called "low-level" radioactive contamination issues is even more egregious.

In addition to the highly radioactive irradiated fuel, there is a steady stream of radioactive liquids, solids, gasses, sludges emitting from reactors that remain radioactively and biologically hazardous for hundreds, thousands, literally millions of year.

When the uranium atoms split they form lighter radioactive elements (fission products) like cesium, strontium, iodine and many others. When the uranums absorb neutrons they form heavier radioactive elements (called transuranics) like plutonium, neptunium and others. These neutrons hit metals or other non-radioactive materials forming radioactive elements within (activation products). All of these are now "low-level" radioactive wastes.

As NRC has acknowledged these same radionuclides are routinely released from nuclear power reactors into the surrounding environment. Others are captured in filters, sludges, resins, evaporator bottoms that can give a lethal dose of radiation in just 20 minutes, yet still categorized as "low-level."

Isn't it peculiar that as long as these poisons stay in the fuel rods they are considered "high level" radioactive waste. But when they leak out of the fuel rods (a common occurrence) into the water that circulates throughout the reactor, when they are filtered from that water, when they get into the pores of the concrete base mat and containment dome, when they concentrate in pipes, they are suddenly called "low-level" radioactive waste. The same plutonium contamination that is "high level" in the fuel rod is dubbed "low-level" when it leaks out. And federal regulations allow for burial of this waste in unlined ditches with only 100 years of institutional control. All of the six US burial sites for so-called "low-level" radioactive wastes have leaked and four are closed. There is no way to permanently isolate so-called "low-level" radioactive waste from the environment.

Contrary to NRC's assertions, "low-level" is NOT low-risk in terms of environmental damage and the public's health and safety.

Right now, this so-called "low level" radioactive waste from the North Anna reactors is being shipped to South Carolina and Utah and dumped in soil trenches. Some is stored on site but the waste is generally shipped to Barnwell, SC or Envirocare, UT for disposal.

The Lake Anna community should be aware that Utah citizens are fighting the expansion of that dump there which takes a portion of the nuclear waste generated by nuclear power. NRC is aware that the dump at Barnwell, South Carolina, is closing to waste from outside of (the Atlantic Compact) South Carolina, New Jersey and Connecticut in 2008. The only other dump in the country that is still open for this kind of waste is at Hanford, Washington and it only takes waste from the Northwest and Rocky Mountain compact states.

How are environmental concerns and consequences created by Virginia's potentially orphaned radioactive waste stockpiles being casually dismissed? These issues are conspicuously missing from the North Anna EIS.

The reality is that *there is no where to dispose of the hottest* of the so-called "low-level" radioactive that would be generated by a new nuclear power reactor in Virginia. There is no plan for the disposal of the waste from routine operations and eventual decommissioning of the proposed reactor. What this means is that some community somewhere will be asked and maybe forced to take this dangerous and long lasting waste. It means it could remain here...in fact decommissioning experience at reactors around the country reveals that radioactivity will remain at the sites long after the reactors are shuttered and the operating company has left town with its liability. A new reactor will further contaminate this area. How much is cleaned up depends on the political clout of the community and a place to send the radioactive contamination.

Equally as startling is the move by the nuclear industry, NRC, EPA and other federal agencies to *deregulate* radioactive contaminated materials—that is to pretend it is not radioactive at all and dump it in regular landfills, hazardous (not radioactive-licensed) landfills, incinerate it with regular trash, and worse yet redefine it as a retrievable resource to be recycled into everyday consumer goods.

A new reactor means more radioactive waste with NO proposed permanent disposal site after 2008 for Virginia's so-called "low-level" radioactive garbage.

It means that the proposed reactor has no legal or scientifically accepted place to send the "high-level" radioactive waste it would generate that is in excess to the timeless poison already here with a doubtful future.

It means the search for new sacrificial zones and the prospect of the Lake Anna site itself becoming a de facto permanent radioactive waste dump.

It means more nuclear waste that will be dumped, incinerated or potentially recycled into consumer goods.

These are not "acceptable" or "small" consequences and it is irresponsible of NRC to allow this new source of radioactive waste generation and contamination to be sited, constructed or operated.

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Tons of High-Level Radioactive Waste Stored at North Anna Nuclear Power Plant

Current North Anna Unit 1 & 2 Reactors:

Year:	1995	2004	2011	2030	2040	Excess to Yucca
	570	915	1,184	1,955	2,346	1,162

Proposed New North Anna 3 & 4 Reactors:

<u>If Operated for 40 Years</u>	<u>If Operated for 60 Years</u>	<u>(All of It Excess to Yucca)</u>
1,564	2,346	1,564 to 2,346

Total waste excess to Yucca Mountain's capability to accept it: 2,726 to 3,508 tons.

*Waste figures in metric tons of heavy metal.

*2004 data from Environmental Working Group's

http://www.ewg.org/reports/nuclearwaste/exec_summ.php

*1995, 2011, and 2030 data from U.S. Department of Energy Yucca Mountain Final Environmental Impact Statement (February 2002), Table A-7 and Table A-8, pages A-15 and A-16. DOE, however, assumed only ten year license extensions, whereas the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission has granted twenty year license extensions to North Anna 1 & 2.

*2040 figure calculated by determining North Anna 1 & 2's average annual rate of generation of high-level radioactive waste -- which is 39.1 metric tons -- using DOE's above data. 2040 represents the culmination of the twenty year license extensions granted by NRC.

*Excess to Yucca refers to the fact that by 2011, 63,000 metric tons of commercial irradiated nuclear fuel will already exist in the U.S. This is the legal limit for how much a Yucca Mountain repository could take, at least until a second repository is opened in the eastern U.S.

*Prepared on Feb. 17, 2005 by Kevin Kamps, Nuclear Waste Specialist, Nuclear Information and Resource Service, 1424 16th Street, N.W., Suite 404, Washington, D.C. 20036; phone 202.328.0002 ext. 14; www.nirs.org; kevin@nirs.org.

BLUE RIDGE ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE LEAGUE

www.BREDL.org - PO Box 88 Glendale Springs, North Carolina 28629 - Phone (336) 982-2691 - Fax (336) 982-2954 - Email: BREDL@skybest.com

February 17, 2005

Chief, Rules and Directives Branch
Division of Administrative Services
Office of Administration
Mailstop T-6D59
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555-0001
NorthAnna_ESP@nrc.gov

**Re: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for an Early Site Permit at the North Anna
ESP Site, NUREG-1811**

Dear Sir or Madam:

On behalf of the Blue Ridge Environmental Defense League and our members in Virginia, I submit the following comments on the draft EIS.

NEW REACTORS MAY BE HAZARDOUS TO INFANT, CHILD HEALTH DEATH RATES INCREASED AFTER NORTH ANNA STARTUP Comprehensive Health Study Should Be Done

Today the Blue Ridge Environmental Defense League (BREDL) calls upon the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for a comprehensive health survey before the federal government issues an early site permit for new nuclear plants at North Anna. BREDL recommends death and disease studies be done in Albemarle, Culpeper, Fluvanna, Goochland, Greene, Louisa, Madison, Orange, and Spotsylvania and Charlottesville in central Virginia because of data showing significantly higher death rates in the nine county area. Records show that death rates rose sharply soon after Dominion Virginia Power's North Anna nuclear reactors began operation and the effects continue to the present time.

Soon after the North Anna Units 1 and 2 started operations in 1978 and 1980, unexpected growth in fetal and infant death rates occurred within 30 miles of the plant. The 1979-81 local rates of fetal and infant deaths were 2.5% and 10.7% above the 1978 rates, while levels in other Virginia counties and the U.S. continued to fall. Similar patterns in children, adolescents, and the elderly after the plant's startup provided further evidence that North Anna may be causing health problems among the local population. From 1979-82 to 1983-86, deaths to children age 1-14 in the nine counties rose 46.7%, while declines occurred in other Virginia counties (-9.6%) and the U.S. (-2.2%). Local death rates for age groups 15-24 and 85 and over rose 14.2% and 10.4%, respectively.

www.BREDL.org

2493

These findings were compiled by Joseph Mangano, MPH and Janette Sherman, MD of the New York-based research group Radiation and Public Health Project. They suggest that even low-level radioactive emissions harm local residents, especially the young.

According to Dr. Sherman, an Alexandria toxicologist and a research associate with the Radiation and Public Health Project research group, radiation from nuclear reactor emissions is most toxic to the fetus and infant. Based on past experience, she suggests that building new reactors at North Anna would likely cause further harm.

Something is killing people here at an alarming rate. The Mangano study is preliminary and prompt further investigation. Local governments would be foolhardy to support new nuclear reactors based on the flimsy evidence presented by Dominion. They should heed these findings and take steps to protect public health. The NRC should do its job: examine radiation dose estimates to connect cause and effect.

Recent federal data published in a study by the National Cancer Institute showed that prior to North Anna's startup, the cancer death rate in three local counties Caroline, Hanover, and Louisa was 6% below the U.S. average. After North Anna opened (1979-82), the rate climbed to 3% above the U.S. rate; and most recently (1999-2001) the rate was 14% higher than the national average.

I plan to submit further comments before the close of the public comment period.

Respectfully,


Louis Zeller
Campaign Coordinator
Blue Ridge Environmental Defense League
PO Box 88
Glendale Springs, NC 28629
BREDL@skybest.com

Tables and Graphs Attached

Radiation and Public Health Project

www.radiation.org 786 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, NY 11215 (718) 857-9825 Joseph J. Mangano, MPH, National Coordinator

January 19, 2005

Death Rates in Central Virginia in the Vicinity of North Anna Nuclear Station
 Counties of Albemarle, Culpeper, Fluvanna, Goochland, Greene, Louisa, Madison, Orange, and Spotsylvania and Charlottesville
 Source: National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Fetal Deaths >20 weeks gestation

	<u>Deaths</u>		<u>Live Births</u>		<u>Rate/1000 Births</u>		Rate % Ch
	1978	1979-81	1978	1979-81	1978	1979-81	
10 VA Cos.	44	142	3147	9913	13.98	14.32	+ 2.5
Oth. VA	1083	2965	70296	224745	15.41	13.15	- 14.7
U.S.	33399	98878	3333279	10735894	10.02	9.21	- 8.0

Infant Deaths < 1 Year

	<u>Deaths</u>		<u>Live Births</u>		<u>Rate/1000 Births</u>		Rate % Ch
	1978	1979-81	1978	1979-81	1978	1979-81	
10 VA Cos.	35	122	3147	9913	11.12	12.31	+10.7
Oth. VA	975	3057	70296	224745	13.87	13.60	- 1.9
U.S.	45945	134696	3333279	10735894	13.78	12.55	- 9.0

Deaths, All Causes*, Age 1-14

	<u>Deaths</u>		<u>Population</u>		<u>Rate/100,000</u>		Rate % Ch
	'79-82	'83-86	'79-82	'83-86	'79-82	'83-86	
10 VA Cos.	25	37	183173	184978	13.65	20.00	+46.7
Oth. VA	736	712	4235136	4191125	17.38	16.99	- 2.2
U.S.	36285	32837	191118236	191421531	18.99	17.15	- 9.6

Deaths, All Causes*, Age 15-24

	<u>Deaths</u>		<u>Population</u>		<u>Rate/100,000</u>		Rate % Ch
	'79-82	'83-86	'79-82	'83-86	'79-82	'83-86	
10 VA Cos.	33	36	193559	184736	17.05	19.49	+14.3
Oth. VA	775	705	3956569	3857288	19.59	18.28	- 6.7
U.S.	39116	34938	168778046	161028735	23.18	21.70	- 6.4

Deaths, All Causes*, Age 85 and over

	<u>Deaths</u>		<u>Population</u>		<u>Rate/100,000</u>		Rate % Ch
	'79-82	'83-86	'79-82	'83-86	'79-82	'83-86	
10 VA Cos.	1196	1510	8547	9817	1399	1538	+10.4
Oth. VA	23546	28693	161825	192364	1455	1492	+ 2.5
U.S.	1388219	1605333	9222949	10522396	1505	1526	+ 1.4

* Excludes Accidents, Homicide, Suicide (ICD-9-CM codes 800.0-999.9)
 Data available at <http://wonder.cdc.gov>, underlying cause of death.

Good evening! My name is John Cruickshank. I live in nearby Albemarle County and I am speaking as a representative of the Piedmont Group of the Sierra Club. Our group has 1,158 members in the city of Charlottesville and the counties of Louisa, Greene, Fluvanna, Culpeper, Orange, and Albemarle.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has been given the responsibility to make a decision that will affect Virginians and possibly all Americans for generations to come. It is critical that the Commission use sound judgement. It must carefully consider the health and safety of our people and ensure the protection of our natural environment. We urge the Commission to take a stand against the construction of additional nuclear power plants at the North Anna Site. Here are some of our reasons:

- More nuclear plants will have serious consequences for water temperature and water levels at Lake Anna and the rivers that flow from it. Decreases in the downstream release of water will adversely affect the wildlife of the streams in the York River Watershed, including the North Anna and Pamunkey Rivers. This will be particularly critical during periods of drought.
- There are already high levels of PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) in the lower lake. These chemicals are known to cause cancer and nervous system disorders. This situation is likely to worsen if a new nuclear plant becomes operational.
- The drastic increase of traffic during construction of the power plants will crowd our highways and pollute our air.
- There is no approved plan for the disposal of highly radioactive spent fuel that will be generated by new power plants. It will most likely be stored at the North Anna site indefinitely, in spent fuel pools elevated above ground. These will pose a serious health and security risk for the people of Virginia.
- There is no demonstrated need for the additional energy that these new nuclear reactors would supply. Our government, major utilities, and power production companies should instead establish aggressive policies for energy conservation and clean renewable energy production.
- We do not believe that nuclear power is safe. This might be said about other means for generating electrical energy, but the world has witnessed the consequences of a nuclear disaster. It simply is not worth the risk.

A great Republican president once wrote that "shortsighted men... in their greed and selfishness will, if permitted, rob our country of half its charm by their reckless extermination of all useful and beautiful things."

If Theodore Roosevelt were here today, I believe he would agree that more nuclear power plants will seriously jeopardize the future of this beautiful land which we hold in trust for our children and grandchildren.

Good evening.

My name is Sama Bilbao y León, and I am a member of the American Nuclear Society and the North American Young Generation in Nuclear.

I am also a nuclear engineer, and as such, I am extremely proud of the very significant contribution that nuclear science and technology makes every day to improve our quality of life. This contribution is most times very quiet, unglamorous, and behind the scenes, and most people are truly unaware of it. In particular, I think that nuclear power is an unsung hero, that every day generates more than 35% of the electricity we consume in Virginia, safely, cleanly, inexpensively and reliably.

I am an active environmentalist. I share the concerns about minimizing human impact on the planet, and preserving natural resources for future generations. I am a young professional in nuclear. I know that nuclear power is the most environmentally sound, large-scale option for new energy investment. Nuclear power minimizes environmental impact by using a small land area and a small amount of fuel to produce a large energy output. Furthermore, it accomplishes this without releasing any greenhouse gas emissions. The byproducts of nuclear power are the most manageable of energy waste products, being totally contained, retrievable, and reusable.

I cannot understand how any serious environmentalist, after thoroughly reviewing all the FACTS, can realistically dismiss the measurable positive contribution of existing nuclear power plants, and the potential beneficial role of new nuclear power towards the sustainable development of humankind. I insist... I am talking about the unbiased review of FACTS, not fear mongering half-truths and out-of-context misinterpreted data.

Yesterday, February 16, 2005, the Kyoto Protocol finally entered into force. After 8 years of tedious negotiations, more than 140 countries from all over the world have ratified the accord, and have committed to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions in an attempt to curb Climate Change and minimize its predicted disastrous global consequences. Even though the United States is not a signatory of the Kyoto Treaty, it is still committed to reduce the greenhouse gas intensity of the US economy.

What most of these countries have in common, is the realization that it will be impossible for them to achieve these emission reduction targets without having nuclear power as an important part of their energy mix. For example, Finland is building a new nuclear reactor and China has plans to build 20 more. And Sweden has reversed its nuclear phase-out plans and wants to keep running its existing nuclear capacity. In the US, studies show that it is not possible to maintain the existing percentage of non-emitting energy sources (let alone increase this percentage!) without the contribution of nuclear power. That means that just to maintain our current level of economic development and environmental quality we will need to build new nuclear power plants.

I commend Dominion for being proactive in planning for expected increases in energy demand over the coming years, while considering sources that minimize the environmental footprint, as well as the economic burden to Dominion customers.

I also 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.

Finally, I want to voice my SUPPORT to granting to Dominion Resources an Early Site Permit to construct new nuclear reactors at its North Anna site.

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To: FOIA@nrc.gov, EIE@nrc.gov
From: Lois Chalmers/IEER <lois@ieer.org>
Subject: FOIA to NRC re NUREG-1811, EIS on North Anna power plant
Cc:
Bcc:
Attached:

Freedom of Information Act and Privacy Act (FOIA/PA) Officer
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Mail Stop T6-D8
Washington, DC 20555-0001
Phone: (301) 415-7169
Fax: (301) 415-5130
FOIA@nrc.gov

and, in regard to the fee waiver:

Office of the Chief Information Officer
at EIE@nrc.gov

Dear FOIA/PA Officer:

Pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act, (5 U.S.C., Section 552 *et seq.* (FOIA)), we request that you provide to the Institute for Energy and Environmental Research (IEER) materials cited by the NRC in its publication: NUREG-1811, *Draft Environmental Impact Statement for an Early Site Permit (ESP) at the North Anna ESP Site: Draft Report for Comment*. Washington, DC: Division of Regulatory Improvement Programs, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, November 2004.

The materials we seek relate to the radiological impacts addressed in Chapter 5: Station Operation Impacts at the Proposed Site. We would like to see all papers or electronic files that document the efforts by the NRC staff in performing all "independent evaluations" or "confirmatory" analyses as part of drafting its EIS, NUREG-1811, and when examining the claims and analyses presented by Dominion Nuclear North Anna (hereafter, Dominion). We seek both the calculations and all discussions of the calculations. We seek the specific examples given below and all other such calculations done by the NRC in preparing this EIS in regard to radiological impacts.

Examples of "independent evaluations" or "confirmatory" analyses cited by the NRC:

In the Section "5.9 Radiological Health Impacts"

- In regard to subsection "5.9.2 Radiation Doses to Members of the Public," we seek the documentation of NRC's "independent evaluation of liquid pathway doses" and "independent evaluation of gaseous pathway doses."
- In regard to subsection "5.9.3 Impacts to Members of the Public," we seek the documentation of

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NRC's "independent evaluation of population doses."

In the Section "5.10 Environmental Impacts of Postulated Accidents," subsection "5.10.1 Design-Basis Accidents"

- In regard to subsection "Summary of Design Basis Accident Impacts," we seek documentation of the NRC staff review of Dominion's analysis of the environmental impacts, including any and all NRC analyses done to verify the Dominion analysis as well as all NRC comments on the accuracy, completeness, and adequacy of the Dominion analysis.
- In regard to subsection "Summary of Severe Accident Impacts," we seek documentation of the NRC staff review of Dominion's analysis in the ER and documentation of NRC's own "confirmatory analysis", using the MACCS2 code including all electronic and paper submissions by Dominion made in response to the March 12, 2004, request for additional information by the NRC.

Our request is not limited to the specific examples cited above and applies to all other such calculations done by the NRC in preparing this EIS in regard to radiological impacts.

If any part of this request is denied, please list the specific exemptions that are claimed for withholding information. The Freedom of Information Act also provides that if only portions of a file are exempted from release, the remainder must be released. The Institute for Energy and Environmental Research (IEER) therefore requests that it be provided with all nonexempt portions that can be reasonably segregated. IEER, of course, reserves the right to appeal the withholding or deletion of any information.

IEER is a non-profit organization actively involved in the collection and dissemination of information relative to various safety, health, and environmental issues. It is among the leading public interest organizations doing technical work in these areas, with the primary aim of educating the public. It has published many books and reports and publishes a quarterly newsletter. The books, reports, and the newsletter are used in courses taught in universities in the United States. IEER is registered as an educational institution with Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association--College Retirement Equities Fund.

FEE WAIVER:

IEER requests a waiver of all fees for this request, based on our status as an educational non-profit institution. Please let us know if you need further materials to support our fee waiver request. Disclosure of the requested information to IEER is in the public interest because it is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operation or activities of the government. Through various presentations and publications, IEER has demonstrated its ability to convey the requested information to other interested members of the public.

To address the factors considered by NRC in applying statutory and regulatory criteria used for judging fee waiver requests, you will find below my summary of the reasons that IEER should be granted a waiver.

IEER requests a waiver of all fees for this request. We believe that our FOIA request meets the six factors, as set forth in 10CFR9.41(b), used to assess fee waiver requests, as follows:

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(1) Describe the purpose for which the requester intends to use the requested information.
The records requested are needed to analyze and comment in a scientifically meaningful way on the Draft EIS as it relates to Dominion's request for an Early Site Permit.

(2) Explain the extent to which the requester will extract and analyze the substantive content of the agency record.

The information requested will provide IEER with the ability to more completely judge the scientific merit of the NRC staff's review of the Dominion application. The adequacy of the NRC "independent evaluations" and "confirmatory" analyses can only be properly considered in light of the information requested. IEER will use the information to examine the completeness as well as the accuracy of the NRC work which forms, in part, the basis for its conclusions as presented in the Draft EIS.

(3) Describe the nature of the specific activity or research in which the agency records will be used and the specific qualifications the requester possesses to utilize information for the intended use in such a way that it will contribute to public understanding.

The records will be used to comment on the Draft EIS. Also, as our work, which relies in part on information obtained through FOIA requests such as this, is designed for dissemination to the general public, the information we are seeking here will likewise be used in our well-established process of analysis and subsequent discussions in public hearings, meetings, and workshops and also in publications: our newsletter, *Science for Democratic Action* (circulation is approximately 4500 in the United States); technical and policy reports, and on our Web site.

Our staff includes highly trained and experienced scientists. The scientists who will be first analyzing what the NRC sends to IEER in response to this FOIA are Arjun Makhijani, Ph.D. (Engineering, UC Berkeley) and Bruce Smith Ph.D. (Physics, MIT). Dr. Makhijani has been speaking and publishing books and articles, aimed at a general readership, on technical issues relating to the health and environmental impacts of energy production for more than thirty years. We would be happy to send you copies of the curriculum vitae of Drs. Makhijani and Smith.

This topic: the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's process of independently evaluating the potential environmental impacts of nuclear power plants in general and the proposed North Anna plant in particular, is of great importance and the general public and the neighbors of the North Anna plant will benefit from learning about it from our public presentations, discussions, publications and other information dissemination activities.

(4) Describe the likely impact on the public's understanding of the subject as compared to the level of public understanding of the subject before disclosure.

Disclosure of the aforementioned information is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of NRC's processes and previous actions. IEER's 16 years of research and production of books, articles, reports, and newsletters, based in part on information from government agencies via FOIA requests such as this, have established a record of IEER's significant contributions to public understanding of the operations and activities of the United States government, including the possible environmental effects of nuclear facilities. This FOIA request is likely to result in a contribution to public understanding of the how one can analyze environmental impacts and also NRC's commitment to independently analyzing potential environmental impacts of nuclear power plants -- a topic of extreme interest to us, our readers, and the general public.

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(5) Describe the size and nature of the public to whose understanding a contribution will be made.

We expect the people most immediately neighboring the proposed North Anna plant will constitute the first group to be interested in IEER's analysis of these materials, the audience for this information is national. It is of interest to people living near any nuclear power plant or any facility regulated by the NRC. In addition it will be used in analyses of the current debate surrounding the future of nuclear power in general which will also have a national audience.

(6) Describe the intended means of dissemination to the general public.

IEER's analysis will be disseminated in person at public meetings, in print through our newsletter or reports, and via our Web site. Previous IEER analyses have also appeared in numerous U.S. newspapers throughout the country.

(7) Indicate if public access to information will be provided free of charge or provided for an access fee or publication fee.

Our analyses are offered at no charge to the public in our newsletter and on our Web site.

(8) Describe any commercial or private interest the requester or any other party has in the agency records sought.

The information we request is not intended for commercial use or for private profit. We are a non-profit organization.

Thank you for your cooperation. As provided in the Freedom of Information Act, IEER will expect a reply to this request within twenty (20) working days. If IEER does not receive a response within this time, IEER will treat this request as denied and will pursue the necessary appeal.

IEER will be pleased to work with you and your staff to explain or reformulate this request as necessary to comply with the terms of the law and regulations.

Sincerely yours,

Lois Chalmers, on behalf of the scientific staff of IEER

Ms. Lois Chalmers
Librarian
Institute for Energy and Environmental Research (IEER)
6935 Laurel Avenue, Suite 201
Takoma Park MD 20912 U.S.A.
Phone: 1-301-270-5500; Fax: 1-301-270-3029
e-mail: lois@ieer.org
website: <http://www.ieer.org>

NRC Public Hearing on North Anna's Early Site Permit – Louisa, VA 2-17-2005

I am here tonight to voice my support for one of the most misunderstood technologies of today's time – the generation of electricity using nuclear energy . . . and specifically for my support of the Early Site Permit at North Anna. I first became fascinated with nuclear science as an undergraduate studying physics. My interest led me to graduate school where I studied nuclear engineering at the University of Virginia located less than 40 miles west of where I am standing tonight. I later began my career as a Nuclear Safety Analysis Engineer, where it was, and still is, our job to ensure the safe operation of the reactor core, the reactor coolant system, engineered safeguards, and all the safety-related equipment and systems of the Dominion nuclear units.

The more I learn about nuclear power generation, the more I am assured that it is safe, reliable, and clean. The track record of the industry and Dominion speaks for itself. Although I come to you tonight as a proud employee of Dominion, as a past-Chairman of the VA Section of the American Nuclear Society, and as a active member of the North American Young Generation in Nuclear, I am compelled to speak tonight, not to my allegiance to these organizations, but as a reassured citizen.

I am reassured because our nation needs more base-load energy generation and tonight's hearing is one step to a process that brings us closer to resolving our need for more clean, economical, and reliable power. I emphasize base-load generation because many opponents to nuclear power seem to miss this significant factor:

I agree that solar and wind power should continue to provide more and more power as a percentage share of the total power generated. Although these technologies are maturing, getting a large concentration of energy is not possible due to the distributed nature of the ultimate energy source (the sun and the wind). Even when solar and wind power is applied to its fullest extent, these sources cannot meet the country's overall demand for electricity.

The only environmentally conscious solution to adding base-load generation is nuclear power. I am an environmentalist, and I cannot comprehend how some people, who claim to be environmentalists, have not realized nuclear energy's environmental value.

Of all energy sources, nuclear energy has the lowest impact on the environment, including water, land, habitat, species and air resources. Nuclear energy is the most eco-efficient of all energy sources because it produces the most electricity in relation to its minimal environmental impact.

Nuclear energy is efficient and cost-effective due to its high plant performance coupled with modernized plants, low production cost, future price stability, and clean air compliance value. New nuclear plants at North Anna will ensure nuclear energy's continued contribution to both our economy and the protection of our environment.

I agree with the draft Environmental Impact Statement that concludes that there are no environmental impacts from the possible future construction and operation of a nuclear power plant at North Anna that should prevent issuing an Early Site Permit (ESP). I applaud Dominion for taking the steps necessary to ensure nuclear energy remains an option.

Thank you.

Todd Flowers
Richmond, Virginia