

<b>United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission Official Hearing Exhibit</b>	
In the Matter of: Entergy Nuclear Operations, Inc. (Indian Point Nuclear Generating Units 2 and 3)	
	<b>ASLBP #:</b> 07-858-03-LR-BD01
	<b>Docket #:</b> 05000247   05000286
	<b>Exhibit #:</b> ENT000152-00-BD01
	<b>Admitted:</b> 10/15/2012
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<b>Other:</b>	<b>Identified:</b> 10/15/2012 <b>Withdrawn:</b> <b>Stricken:</b>

ENT000152  
Submitted: March 28, 2012

# *2d Atom Generator Planned by Con Ed*

By **MERRILL FOLSOM**

The Consolidated Edison Company plans to establish another nuclear-fueled electric generating plant at Indian Point on the east shore of the Hudson River south of Peekskill.

It would provide electric power for a million people in the New York metropolitan area, which the company believes will be urgently needed in the next few years.

Sources in Washington said that the announcement of the company's plan was to have been made today or Monday but that a postponement had been ordered until after Tuesday's elections because of the political effects it might have.

A company spokesman here

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**The New York Times**

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## 2d Nuclear Generator Planned By Con Ed at Indian Point Site

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said later that a company report on a plan for a new power source was imminent, that high consideration was being given to a new installation at Indian Point but that specifics were being withheld at this time—but not for political reasons.

The spokesman said, however, that the company's pioneer \$127 million nuclear-fueled plant at Indian Point had proved conclusively that generators with nuclear power could be operated competitively with plants using coal, hitherto the cheapest fuel.

He also said that a continuing search for power from Canadian sources produced political entanglements that were discouraging, that plants using coal and oil were considered causes of air pollution and that the big interests of power countries throughout the northeast were turning to nuclear fuel.

"And," the spokesman went on, "we know that Con Ed will need new power sources by 1969 and the delays in building the pump-storage plant at Storm King Mountain near Cornwall-on-Hudson makes action elsewhere imperative now."

A two-year study of radioactivity in the neighborhood of the Indian Point plant has just been completed by the Westchester County and New York State Health Departments. Studies were made of air, water, milk, fish, rabbits, mud and other substances in the neighborhood. The radioactivity discovered was called about the same as that found throughout the state.

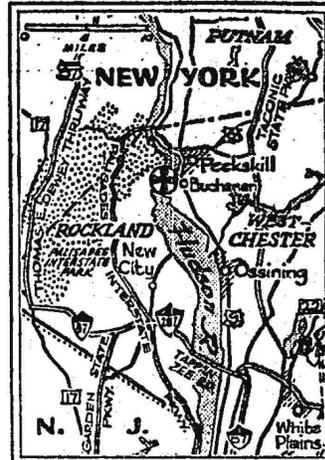
### Present Plant Described

The present Indian Point plant produces 275,000 kilowatts, 59 per cent from the heat of a reactor and 41 per cent from supplementary heaters using oil.

The vessel containing the reactor core weighs 230 tons and is 35 feet tall. Its 29-ton cap is one of the largest protectors ever built.

On Aug. 2, 1962, Consolidated Edison made its official entry into the atomic power field by having the reactor "go critical" to provide power.

Today, the plant is temporarily out of operation while a new core is being installed to replace the original one which cost \$17 million when installed in 1961.



The New York Times Oct. 30, 1965  
Con Ed plant site (cross)

Although reporting that nuclear fuel is now competitive in price with coal, engineers said the capital cost of constructing plants for the two fuels were not yet necessarily on the same level. Westinghouse and General Electric are among companies figuring on new nuclear power equipment for the company.

Consolidated Edison own 358 acres of land at Indian Point, which it bought in 1954. Only a small part of the property is occupied by the present plant. The tract had been used as an amusement park and picnic area for Hudson River excursion boats.

### Authorized in 1955

In 1955, Buchanan village officials gave permission for construction of a plant, which some residents feared might explode but who later welcomed it as a tax and job bonanza. A year later, the Atomic Energy Commission authorized construction and in 1958 major work began.

Buchanan later discovered that the plant was paying most of its taxes, so much so that the village could quadruple the one-man police force, build sewers and put in other improvements.

A company spokesman said it was difficult to compare the costs of pump storage electricity and nuclear power because a nuclear-fueled plant would operate 24 hours a day but a pump storage plant would provide electricity only in the few hours a day when peak power was needed.