NRC PDR

List of Addressees

Ms. Regina McArthur
767 Lincoln Place
Brooklyn, NY 11216

Ms. Sharon Wallace
79 South Avenue
Wappingerfalls, NY 13590

Mrs. Anna Gaun
15 Charles Place
Apt. 707
Baltimore, MD 21201

Mr. Thomas Lembo
42 Peterborough Drive
Northport, NY 11768

Ms. Regina Shaddox
Star Rt. 1, Box 536
Klickitat, WA 98628

Ms. Yvonne Marie Jimenez
844 Tafolla Street
Placentia, CA 92670

Mr. Terry Franklin
Pound Ridge Road
Bedford, NY 10506

Mr. Jonathan Groeger
P.O. Box 1260
La Plata, MD 20646

Mrs. Robert S. Foster
23 Grinnel Drive
Cedar Cliff Manor
Camp Hill, PA 17011

Mr.Mrs. Ronald Brenneman
29 Glendale Drive
Lancaster, PA 17602

Ms. Ellen Coogan
3916 Brisban Street
Harrisburg, PA 17111

Ms. Mary Humphrey Williams
837 E. Clinton Street
Hastings, MI 49508

Mr. S. S. Fishman
Sara Scientific Sales Co.
P.O. Box 321
San Francisco, CA 94101

Ms. Sandra Poliakin Rosen
1544 Appletree Road
Harrisburg, PA 17110

Ms. Anna Comer
YWCA of Greater Pittsburgh
Fourth and Wood Streets
Pittsburgh, PA 15222

Mr. John F. Mangels
RD 1, Box 435
York Haven, PA 17370

Ms. Patti Glass
P.O. Box 98
Bishop, GA 30621

Ms. Vici Goodhart
1185 Summerwood Drive
Harrisburg, PA 17111

857 106

7910250079

Mr. Jon Berland
24 E. Victoria
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

Mrs. William E. Maxwell
116 South School Lane
Souderton, PA 18964

Ms. Joni Holcomb
P.O. Box 462
Basile, LA 70515

Ms. Lisa D. Jones
Rt. 2, Box 376
Gainesville, GA 30501

York Committee for a Safe Environment
33 East Philadelphia Street
York, PA 17315

UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555
AUG 17 1979

Ms. Regina McArthur
767 Lincoln Place
Brooklyn, NY 11216

Dear Ms. McArthur:

Thank you for your recent letter requesting information on nuclear power plants.

We do not maintain general information on nuclear power plant design and operation. Such information could likely be obtained from your local library.

Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

Harold R. Denton

Harold R. Denton, Director
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

857 108

76 Lincoln Place
Brooklyn, New York 11217
April 5, 1979

Harold Denton
c/o Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I read much talk of Nuclear Energy's defects. Many people are debating on the fact of finding new uses of energy or making Nuclear Energy harmless. I am not so keen as to what is happening. I would be greatful for what pamphlets you could send me on Nuclear Energy.

Very truly yours,
Regina McArthur
Regina McArthur

857 109

Ms. Regina McArthur
767 Lincoln Place
Brooklyn, New York 11216

Harold Denton
% Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington D. C.

857 110

UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555

AUG 17 1979

Ms. Sharon Wallace
79 South Avenue
Wappingerfalls, NY 12590

Dear Ms. Wallace:

Thank you for your recent letter requesting information on nuclear power plants.

We do not maintain general information on nuclear power plant design and operation. Such information could likely be obtained from your local library.

Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

Harold R. Denton

Harold R. Denton, Director
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

857 111

Sharon Wallace
79 South Ave
Wappingers Falls
N.Y. 12590

To whom it may Concern.
Could you kindly Send me
Some pamphlets on
Nuclear power.

Thank you,
Sharon Wallace

Nuclear Regulatory Commision
Washington, D.C.
20555

3708

857 113

UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555

AUG 17 1979

Mrs. Anna Gaun
15 Charles Plaza, Apt. 707
Baltimore, MD 21201

Dear Mrs. Gaun:

Your recent letter to Chairman Hendrie requesting the names of utilities with nuclear power plants utilizing Babcock & Wilcox reactors was referred to this office for response.

Those plants with operating licenses, their locations and their corresponding utilities are listed in Enclosure 1. All of these plants are similar to Three Mile Island Nuclear Station, Unit 2 except for Indian Point Station, Unit 1. Those plants with construction permits, their locations and their corresponding utilities are listed in Enclosure 2.

We trust that this information is responsive to your request. Thank you for writing to us.

Sincerely,

Harold R. Denton

Harold R. Denton, Director
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

Enclosures: As stated

Enclosure 1

PLANTS WITH OPERATING LICENSES
UTILIZING BABCOCK & WILCOX REACTORS

PLANT	LOCATION	UTILITY
Indian Point Station, Unit 1	Indian Point, NY	Consolidated Edison Co.
Three Mile Island Nuclear Station, Units 1 and 2	Goldsboro, PA	Metropolitan Edison Co.
Davis Besse Nuclear Power Station, Unit 1	Oak Harbor, OH	Toledo Edison Co. and Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co.
Arkansas Nuclear One, Unit 1	Russellville, AK	Arkansas Power & Light Co.
Oconee Nuclear Station, Units 1, 2 and 3	Seneca, SC	Duke Power Co.
Crystal River Plant, Unit 3	Red Level, FL	Florida Power Corp.
Rancho Seco Nuclear Generating Station, Unit 1	Clay Station, CA	Sacramento Municipal Utility District

Enclosure 2

PLANTS WITH CONSTRUCTION PERMITS
UTILIZING BABCOCK & WILCOX REACTORS

PLANT	LOCATION	UTILITY
Midland Nuclear Power Plant, Units 1 and 2	Midland, MI	Consumers Power Co.
Bellefonte Nuclear Plant, Units 1 and 2	Scottsboro, AL	Tennessee Valley Authority
North Anna Power Station, Units 3 and 4	Mineral, VA	Virginia Electric & Power Co.
WPPSS, Units 1 and 4	Richland, WA	Washington Public Power Supply System

Memo

April 28, 1979

Dear Sir. —

Would appreciate knowing the activity companys that were built by Babcock + Wilcox.

Thank You!

Mrs. Anna Glenn
Apt 707 - 15 Charles Plaza
Baltimore, Md. (21201)

857 118

Thos Quinn Hunt
Apt 707
15 Charles Plaza
Baltimore 21201, Md

Mr. Joseph M. Hendrie
Nuclear Reg. Commission
1717 H. St. N.W.
Washington, D.C.

(20555)

UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555

AUG 17 1979

Mr. Thomas Lembo
42 Peterborough Drive
Northport, NY 11768

Dear Mr. Lembo:

Your recent letter to President Carter concerning the accident at Three Mile Island Nuclear Station Unit 2 expressing your views on nuclear power was referred to this agency for response. We appreciate your concerns and assure you that every effort is being made to ensure the continued protection of the health and safety of the public not only at the Three Mile Island Nuclear Station, but also at all nuclear power plants.

We have taken or are taking a number of actions with respect to all nuclear power plants as a result of the Three Mile Island accident. Specifically, full-time inspectors have been assigned to each operating plant utilizing Babcock & Wilcox pressurized water reactors like those at Three Mile Island. In addition, the licensees of all these plants which were not already shut down have voluntarily shut down their plants. We are issuing confirmatory orders to the licensees of all Babcock & Wilcox reactors like those at Three Mile Island to assure that necessary plant modifications, additional training and revised operating procedures will be effected prior to resuming operation.

Licensees of all operating plants utilizing pressurized water reactors have been instructed to take specific actions with regard to the status of certain equipment, plant procedures, operator actions and facility designs. Licensees of all operating plants, including those utilizing boiling water reactors, have been instructed to provide us with additional information with regard to their facilities in light of the Three Mile Island accident. In addition, substantial effort is being expended within this agency to evaluate the factors which contributed to the Three Mile Island accident and to prevent similar occurrence in the future.

We will carefully review all the information obtained and developed as a result of the Three Mile Island accident and take whatever further action is deemed appropriate.

Sincerely,

Harold R. Denton

Harold R. Denton, Director
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

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NRC

4 De Peterborough Dr.
Northport N.Y. 11768
April 9, 1979

Dear President Carter,

My name is Thomas Lembo and I am 9 years old. What will you do about these Nuclear Accidents. A few days ago some radiation almost came over Eatons Neck and we would not be able to swim in the Long Island Sound. I would not like that very much. If there was a big radiation leak many people would die and I am concerned. I hope I will hear from you.

Sincerely yours,
Thomas Lembo

President James Carter
Pennsylvania Ave. Washington
D.C.

857 121

UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555

AUG 17 1979

Ms. Regina Shaddox
Star Rt. 1, Box 536
Klickitat, WA 98628

Dear Ms. Shaddox:

Your recent letter to the Department of Energy concerning the accident at Three Mile Island Nuclear Station Unit 2 expressing your views on nuclear power was referred to this agency for response. We appreciate your concerns and assure you that every effort is being made to ensure the continued protection of the health and safety of the public not only at the Three Mile Island Nuclear Station, but also at all nuclear power plants.

We have taken or are taking a number of actions with respect to all nuclear power plants as a result of the Three Mile Island accident. Specifically, full-time inspectors have been assigned to each operating plant utilizing Babcock & Wilcox pressurized water reactors like those at Three Mile Island. In addition, the licensees of all these plants which were not already shut down have voluntarily shut down their plants. We are issuing confirmatory orders to the licensees of all Babcock & Wilcox reactors like those at Three Mile Island to assure that necessary plant modifications, additional training and revised operating procedures will be effected prior to resuming operation.

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We will carefully review all the information obtained and developed as a result of the Three Mile Island accident and take whatever further action is deemed appropriate.

With respect to alternative methods of energy production such as solar, wind and geothermal, the Department of Energy is the Federal Agency responsible for their research and development. Our consideration of alternative methods of energy production is limited to the assessment of the environmental impact of each nuclear power plant as part of our overall review of each utility's application for a construction permit or an operating license. To date, we

AUG 17 1979

have determined that alternative methods of energy production such as solar, wind and geothermal are neither technically nor economically feasible to provide the required amount of power at the time it is needed.

Sincerely,

Harold R. Denton

Harold R. Denton, Director
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

Star Rt. 1, Box 534
Lucket, WA 98628
March 30, 1979

Department of Energy
Independence Ave + 12th St. SW
Washington, DC. 20003

Gentlemen -
I am asking you to look into nuclear safety. I have always felt that it is to untested, and the accident in Pana. persuit. Nuclear plants should be so strictly regulated, so that human error will have no effect. Why wasn't all the money spent on safer forms of energy, like solar power? It could be workable today if the money had been spent like it was on atomic power.
I think there needs to be an investigation and maybe a halt to nuclear power since you obviously cannot control it yet.

Regina Shuler

857 124 9 541

857 125

Shaddox
Klickitat, WA 98628

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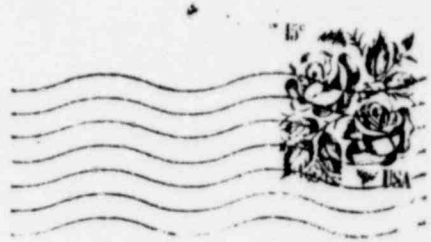

Department of Energy
Independence Ave-1 10th St. SW
Washington, DC 20003
J-309

UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555

AUG 17 1979

Ms. Yvonne Marie Jimenez
844 Tafolla Street
Placentia, CA 92670

Dear Ms. Jimenez:

Thank you for your recent letter concerning the accident at Three Mile Island Nuclear Station Unit 2 expressing your views on nuclear power. We appreciate your concerns and assure you that every effort is being made to ensure the continued protection of the health and safety of the public not only at the Three Mile Island Nuclear Station, but also at all nuclear power plants.

We have taken or are taking a number of actions with respect to all nuclear power plants as a result of the Three Mile Island accident. Specifically, full-time inspectors have been assigned to each operating plant utilizing Babcock & Wilcox pressurized water reactors like those at Three Mile Island. In addition, the licensees of all these plants which were not already shut down have voluntarily shut down their plants. We are issuing confirmatory orders to the licensees of all Babcock & Wilcox reactors like those at Three Mile Island to assure that necessary plant modifications, additional training and revised operating procedures will be effected prior to resuming operation.

Licensees of all operating plants utilizing pressurized water reactors have been instructed to take specific actions with regard to the status of certain equipment, plant procedures, operator actions and facility designs. Licensees of all operating plants, including those utilizing boiling water reactors, have been instructed to provide us with additional information with regard to their facilities in light of the Three Mile Island accident. In addition, substantial effort is being expended within this agency to evaluate the factors which contributed to the Three Mile Island accident and to prevent a similar occurrence in the future.

We will carefully review all the information obtained and developed as a result of the Three Mile Island accident and take whatever further action is deemed appropriate.

Sincerely,

Harold R. Denton

Harold R. Denton, Director
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

Yvonne Marie Jimenez
844 Tafolla Street
Placentia, California
92670

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

It is unfortunate that it took a nuclear "accident" at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant to occur in order to enforce a three month halt to the construction of new nuclear power plants. The NRC is to be commended for concluding that "an accident such as occurred at TMI not only could happen again, but is likely to at any time."

In light of this statement made by the NRC; why not a complete stop of the construction of more nuclear plants, instead of a "three month halt"? I, as a concerned American human being am opposed to the lax attitude of those in "power" who are threatening my life

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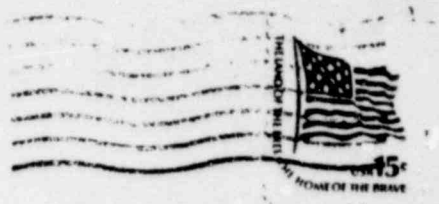
and well being by constructing more nuclear power plants.

Yvonne Marie Jimenez

Yvonne Marie Sinchez
614 Tafolla Street
Placentia, California
92670



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The Nuclear Regulatory Commission
1717 H Street N.W.
Washington D.C.
20555

857 129

UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555

AUG 17 1979

Mr. Terry Franklin
Pound Ridge Road
Bedford, NY 10506

Dear Mr. Franklin:

Your recent letter to Chairman Hendrie suggesting ways to prevent or mitigate accidents like that which occurred at Three Mile Island Nuclear Station, Unit 2 was referred to this office for response.

In the coming months, we will carefully review all the information obtained and developed as a result of the Three Mile accident and will reevaluate our requirements in light of our findings. Your suggestions, as well as the many others we have received, will be considered in this effort.

On behalf of the entire Nuclear Regulatory Commission staff, I want to express my appreciation for your interest and contribution.

Sincerely,

Harold R. Denton

Harold R. Denton, Director
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

May 29th, 1979

Dear Dr. Hendrie,

I hope you don't mind comments from laymen -- I imagine you probably get too many of them! But, I had a thought the other day that you may be interested in.

In an incident, like the one at Three Mile Island, where the major radioactive isotopes released are Kr^{85} and Xe^{133}, it must be hard to keep track of the plume over any great distance. I imagine that even 100 curies would be pretty hard to find once it was dissolved in several cubic miles of air, unless it could be reconcentrated -- which can't be done chemically with inert gasses.

I don't know if you really have any reason to follow a radioactive plume once it has dropped below the level of detectability, but if you do, here is my suggestion: Make a list of all the factories in the U.S. and Canada that produce nitrogen or oxygen by fractional distillation of liquid air. If the need arises, you would then be able to get samples of their inert gas residue to test for radioactivity. This source of concentrated inert gas could also be useful in monitoring the overall level of Kr^{85} in the atmosphere.

Sincerely,

Tony Franklin

857 131

857 132

Terry Franklin
Pound Ridge Rd.
Bedford, N.Y. 10506

Joseph M. Hendrie
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
1717 H St. NW
Washington, D.C. 20555

UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555

AUG 17 1979

Mr. Jonathan Groeger
P.O. Box 1260
La Plata, MD 20646

Dear Mr. Groeger:

Thank you for your recent letter suggesting ways to prevent or mitigate accidents like that which occurred at Three Mile Island Nuclear Station, Unit 2.

In the coming months, we will carefully review all the information obtained and developed as a result of the Three Mile Island accident and will reevaluate our requirements in light of our findings. Your suggestions, as well as the many others we have received, will be considered in this effort.

On behalf of the entire Nuclear Regulatory Commission staff, I want to express my appreciation for your interest and contribution.

Sincerely,

Harold R. Denton

Harold R. Denton, Director
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

857 133

P.O. Box 1260
La Plata, Md. 20646

May 6, 1979

Nuclear Regulatory Commission
1717 H St. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20555

Dear Sirs:

I am writing to you to make a few suggestions and to voice my opinions on the subject of nuclear energy. My main concern is the Three Mile Island nuclear reactor and any other reactors that have had mishaps. I generally feel that nuclear power plants are a necessity in the growing need for energy and technology that surrounds us. I am all for nuclear power plants except for two reasons: disposal of nuclear wastes and the safety of reactors. Getting back to the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant and the near-disaster that took place there just one month ago. I have read many magazine articles on Three Mile Island and the suggestions of carelessness. My own opinion is that the lack of interest people pay to the safety of nuclear reactors paid its price. If the persons in the control room had thought more about the reactor's safety than how much they're getting paid to work that night, then the reactor might have been cooled down before anything happened. The people in the control room shouldn't have thought since they were in the most up-to-date technical place in the world nothing could happen. But it did and now we regret it happened.

Now we have the problem of the wastes of the plant and the plant itself. Many news articles say that they may just seal everything up and leave it like it is. Many others say they're going to clean it up and use it again. I do not think they should seal it up because in a few years radioactivity is going to seep out and cause problems. But again if they clean it up, the wastes from the plant will be dumped on different states. I don't think that's right. I think they should build a gaint structure which would store the waste until we could dispose of it by inventing a radioactive waste disposal plant.

These are my ideas and I hope you take them into consideration.

Sincerely,

Jonathan Groeger

Jonathan Groeger

857 134

Jonathan Groeger
P.O. Box 1260
La Plata, Md. 20646

PRINCE GEORGES, MD 207
PM
4 JUN
1979

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OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

Nuclear Regulatory Commission
1717 H. St. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20555

857 135

UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555

AUG 17 1979

Mrs. Robert S. Foster
23 Grinnel Drive
Cedar Cliff Manor
Camp Hill, PA 17011

Dear Mrs. Foster:

Your recent letters to the Commissioners concerning the accident at Three Mile Island Nuclear Station Unit 2 expressing your views on nuclear power was referred to this office for response. We appreciate your concerns and assure you that every effort is being made to ensure the continued protection of the health and safety of the public not only at the Three Mile Island Nuclear Station, but also at all nuclear power plants.

We have taken or are taking a number of actions with respect to all nuclear power plants as a result of the Three Mile Island accident. Specifically, full-time inspectors have been assigned to each operating plant utilizing Babcock & Wilcox pressurized water reactors like those at Three Mile Island. In addition, the licensees of all these plants which were not already shut down have voluntarily shut down their plants. We are issuing confirmatory orders to the licensees of all Babcock & Wilcox reactors like those at Three Mile Island to assure that necessary plant modifications, additional training and revised operating procedures will be effected prior to resuming operation.

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We will carefully review all the information obtained and developed as a result of the Three Mile Island accident and take whatever further action is deemed appropriate.

Sincerely,

Harold R. Denton

Harold R. Denton, Director
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

23 Walnut Drive
Camp Hill, Pa. 17011
June 4, 1974

N.R.C. Joseph M. Hendrie, Chairman
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
1717 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20555

Dear Commissioner Hendrie:

I am greatly distressed by the newspaper articles in the June 1 Harrisburg "Evening News" headlined "GPU Hopes to Restart Unit 1 at Three Mile Island". I truly cannot believe my eyes — that they would have the audacity to attempt to do what to the people of this area looks like they are again trying to rush things into production without regard for safety! Is the speed-up in order to get at "it" on the heels before the results of this Kemeny Commission and other investigatory bodies are available? I get the impression this only seems — especially of Metropolitan Edison and GPU, but also of some state and federal officials — to assume and that is frightening.

On a former personal element, I think I am currently intelligent enough and I am seriously trying to find any pro-nuclear information which could show that, finally, I have not made a mistake. I am not a member of any anti-nuclear group (yet) and my only point of view has resulted attending part of the Kemeny Commission hearings at Middletown and two lectures on Three Mile Island at the Harrisburg Area Community College. I would appreciate any information you might be able to send me.

At this point, however, I respectfully request that you and the other NRC commissioners prevent the reopening of TMI Units 1 and/or 2 — ever.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,
Jane A. Foster
(Mrs. Robert A. Foster)

857 138

Mrs. Robert S. Foster
23 Grinnel Drive
Cedar Cliff Manor
Camp Hill, Penna. 17011

HARRISBURG, PA 171
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4 JUN
1979

ALWAYS US
ZIP CODE

Pennsylvania Tideware
Folk Art USA 15c

Commissioner Joseph M. Hendrie, Chairman
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
1717 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20555

857 139

Joan Hoxie
Camp Hill, Pa 17011
June 4, 1977

Mr. Richard T. Kennedy
Director of Regulatory Compliance
1717 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20555

Dear Commissioner Kennedy:

I am greatly distressed by the newspaper article in the June 1st Harrisburg "Evening News" headlined "GPU Hopes to Restart Unit 1 in Late August." I truly could not believe my eyes — that they would have the audacity to attempt to do that to the people of this area. Are they really trying to rush things into production without regard for safety? Is the speed-up in order to get it "on the line" before the reports of the Kemeny Commission and other investigatory bodies are available? I get the impression the only concern — especially of Metropolitan Edison and GPU, but also of some state and federal officials — is economic and that is frightening.

Like a lot of non-technical citizens, I think I am a relatively intelligent person & I am constantly trying to find out non-technical information about the entire situation and, frankly, I have not been very successful. I am not a member of any anti-nuclear group (yet) and my quest for facts has included attending part of the Kemeny Commission's hearings at Middletown and two lectures on TMI at the Harrisburg Area Community College.

At this point, however, I respectfully request that you and the other NRC Commissioners prevent the reopening of the Three Mile Island Units 1 and/or 2 — ever.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,
Joan M. Hoxie
(Mrs. Robert A. Hoxie)

Mrs. Robert S. Foster
23 Grinnel Drive
Cedar Cliff Manor
Camp Hill, Penna. 17011

HARRISBURG, PA 171
PM
4 JUN
1979

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YOUR VIS
WEEK

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Commissioner Richard T. Kennedy
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
1717 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20555

93 Locust Drive
Camp Hill, Pa. 17011
June 4, 1979

Mr. Peter A. Bradford
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D.C. 20555

Dear Commissioner Bradford:

I am greatly distressed by the newspaper article in the June 1 Harrisburg Evening News headlined "GPU Hopes to Restart Unit 1 at Three Mile Island." I truly could not believe my eyes — that they would have the audacity to do that to the people of this area. Are they once again trying to ram things into production without regard for safety? Is the speed-up in order to get it "in the bin" before the reports by the Kemeny Commission and other investigatory bodies are available? I get the impression the only reason — especially of Metropolitan Edison and GPU, but also of some state and federal officials — is economic and that is frightening.

As a former research chemist, I think I am a relatively intelligent person and I am seriously trying to find any pro-nuclear information other than economic considerations but, frankly, I have not been successful. I am not a member of any anti-nuclear group (yet) and my quest for facts has included attending most of the Kemeny Commission's hearings at Middletown and three lectures on TMI at the Harrisburg Area Community College.

At this point, however, I respectfully request that you and the other NRC Commissioners prevent the reopening of Three Mile Island Unit 1 until it is safe.

Thank you for your attention to this letter.

Sincerely,
Jane A. Foster
(Mrs. Robert A. Foster)

Mrs. Robert S. Foster
23 Grinnel Drive
Cedar Cliff Manor
Camp Hill, Penna. 17011

HARRISBURG, PA
PM
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Folk Art USA 15c

Commissioner Peter A. Bradford
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
1717 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20555

857 143

33 Walnut Drive
Camp Hill, Pa. 17011
June 4, 1979

The Honorable Joseph Hendrie
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
1717 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20555

Dear Commissioner Hendrie:

I am greatly distressed by the newspaper article in the June 1 Harrisburg "Evening News" headlined "GPU Hopes to Restart Unit 1 in Late August." I truly could not believe my eyes — that they would have the audacity to attempt to do that to the people of this area. Are they once again trying to rush things into production without regard for safety? Is the speed-up in order to get it "in the can" before the reports of the Kemeny Commission and other investigatory bodies are available? I get the impression this only occurs — especially of Metropolitan Edison and GPU, but also of some state and federal officials as economics and that is frightening.

As a former research chemist, I think I am a relatively intelligent person and I am sincerely trying to find any pro-nuclear information other than economic considerations but, frankly, I have not been very successful. I am not a member of any anti-nuclear group (yet) and my quest for facts has included attending part of the Kemeny Commission's hearing at Middletown and the lectures at Three Mile Island at Harrisburg Area Community College.

At this point, however, I respectfully request that you and the other NRC Commissioners prevent the reopening of Three Mile Island Units 1 and/or 2 — ever.

Thank you for your attention to this letter.

Sincerely,
Jane M. Foster
(Mrs. Robert A. Foster)

857 144

Mrs. Robert S. Foster
23 Grinnel Drive
Cedar Cliff Manor
Camp Hill, Penna. 17011

HARRISBURG, PA
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4 JUN
1979

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Folk Art USA 15c

Commissioner Victor Gilinsky
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
1717 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20555

857 145

UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555
AUG 17 1979

Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Brenneman
29 Glendale Drive
Lancaster, PA 17602

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Brenneman:

Your recent letter to Chairman Hendrie concerning the accident at Three Mile Island Nuclear Station Unit 2 expressing your views on nuclear power was referred to this office for response. We appreciate your concerns and assure you that every effort is being made to ensure the continued protection of the health and safety of the public not only at the Three Mile Island Nuclear Station, but also at all nuclear power plants.

We have taken or are taking a number of actions with respect to all nuclear power plants as a result of the Three Mile Island accident. Specifically, full-time inspectors have been assigned to each operating plant utilizing Babcock & Wilcox pressurized water reactors like those at Three Mile Island. In addition, the licensees of all these plants which were not already shut down have voluntarily shut down their plants. We are issuing confirmatory orders to the licensees of all Babcock & Wilcox reactors like those at Three Mile Island to assure that necessary plant modifications, additional training and revised operating procedures will be effected prior to resuming operation.

Licensees of all operating plants utilizing pressurized water reactors have been instructed to take specific actions with regard to the status of certain equipment, plant procedures, operator actions and facility designs. Licensees of all operating plants, including those utilizing boiling water reactors, have been instructed to provide us with additional information with regard to their facilities in light of the Three Mile Island accident. In addition, substantial effort is being expended within this agency to evaluate the factors which contributed to the Three Mile Island accident and to prevent a similar occurrence in the future.

We will carefully review all the information obtained and developed as a result of the Three Mile Island accident and take whatever further action is deemed appropriate.

With respect to alternative methods of energy production such as solar, wind and geothermal, the Department of Energy is the Federal Agency responsible for their research and development. Our consideration of alternative methods of energy production is limited to the assessment of the environmental impact of each nuclear power plant as part of our overall review of each utility's application for a construction permit or an operating license. To date, we

AUG 17 1979

have determined that alternative methods of energy production such as solar, wind and geothermal are neither technically nor economically feasible to provide the required amount of power at the time it is needed.

Sincerely,

Harold R. Denton

Harold R. Denton, Director
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

May 14, 1979
29 Glendale Drive
Lancaster, Pa. 17602

Dear Dr. Hendrie:

Due to the recent events at TMI, we have re-evaluated our priorities and would like to go on record as being OPPOSED to the continued use and development of nuclear energy as a power or energy source. We urge that the TMI plant NOT be reopened and that all existing nuclear power plants be re-evaluated in terms of their current safety status and that any further research and development of nuclear power plants be halted PERMANENTLY.

Although there are numerous arguments which are supportive of continued nuclear development, we feel that NONE JUSTIFY the great magnitude for POTENTIAL destruction and danger which would greatly affect us now and for future generations in the event of an accident, malfunction, or planned destruction of a nuclear facility. We feel that it is of the utmost importance that the United States investigate, with a renewed vigor and interest, alternate and safer power sources.

Sincerely,

J. Ronald Brenneman
Jane F. Brenneman

J. Ronald Brenneman
Jane F. Brenneman

857 148

Brenneman
29 Glendale Drive
Lancaster, Pa. 17602

Dr. Joseph M. Hendrie, Chairman
Nuclear Regulatory Comm.
1717 H. Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20515

857 143

UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555

AUG 17 1979

Ms. Ellen Coogan
3916 Brisban Street
Harrisburg, PA 17111

Dear Ms. Coogan:

Your recent letter to Chairman Hendrie concerning the accident at Three Mile Island Nuclear Station Unit 2 expressing your views on nuclear power was referred to this office for response. We appreciate your concerns and assure you that every effort is being made to ensure the continued protection of the health and safety of the public not only at the Three Mile Island Nuclear Station, but also at all nuclear power plants.

We have taken or are taking a number of actions with respect to all nuclear power plants as a result of the Three Mile Island accident. Specifically, full-time inspectors have been assigned to each operating plant utilizing Babcock & Wilcox pressurized water reactors like those at Three Mile Island. In addition, the licensees of all these plants which were not already shut down have voluntarily shut down their plants. We are issuing confirmatory orders to the licensees of all Babcock & Wilcox reactors like those at Three Mile Island to assure that necessary plant modifications, additional training and revised operating procedures will be effected prior to resuming operation.

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AUG 17 1979

have determined that alternative methods of energy production such as solar, wind and geothermal are neither technically nor economically feasible to provide the required amount of power at the time it is needed.

Sincerely,

Harold R. Denton

Harold R. Denton, Director
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

3916 Brisban Street
Harrisburg, Pa. 17111
May 21, 1979

Dear Sir,

I believe every rational person in America now knows that nuclear energy cannot ever be made safe. For many of us here it is already too late; we are destined to become statistics. But many of us are not willing to lie down and die peaceably.

Ever since March 28th I have been alternately furious and nearly catatonic. I have spent raving days and sleepless nights, but I can't keep up that energy level forever, and then I slip into lethargy and black cynicism. Please don't write me off as having mental problems, because I don't. I, a person who can normally count on one hand the number of days I am depressed in a year, spent five solid days the beginning of April when I didn't even get dressed. Here is why.

On March 30th I went to my 9:25 A.M. class at PSU's Capitol Campus. I parked my car at the far end of the parking lot and walked the considerable distance to the building. My class met on the side of the building facing Three Mile Island; I sat beside a whole row of open windows. When I went to leave the school I found the doors barred. I spent the next four hours in the basement, having been told the radiation levels outside were so high that nobody should leave. While we sat trembling in that basement came the news over the radio that the huge radiation leak we were trying to escape had in fact occurred between 6:00 and 9:00 A.M.!!! It just took them until 10:00 to decide to tell us. Can you imagine how that made us feel? Try to imagine.

That same Friday I left my home, thinking I might never be able to return. To compound the anguish even further, this incident is now destroying my family life too, because my husband doesn't seem to care about what has happened, and I can't live with that.

Added to the horror are shameless frauds such as the free radiation scans smeared over the front page of the Harrisburg paper. The only possible purpose of such scans was to delude and placate the citizens, and of course many people did believe that the scans were a way to measure doses, and they showed that everything was just fine. But give us a little credit; anyone who has had high school physics knows you don't have to ingest or inhale radioactive particles to be harmed — THAT'S WHY IT'S CALLED RADIATION — IT RADIATES LETHAL RAYS! Those scans constitute nothing short of a crime against humanity, the product of a mentality that schemes: What quasi scientific rituals can be used to calm down these smucks?

I wonder what good the energy of the future is to those of us who have been handed a death sentence and so have no future. But I am a humanist, and I do care about what happens to other people, people unborn and even undreamed of. I want the politicians in Washington and Harrisburg to quit sniveling

about how we can't convert to solar energy, to get off their asses and make it happen! If America can put a man on the moon nine years after John Kennedy decides it's a good idea, we can sure as hell develop solar technology if we are willing to make the same sort of concerted effort.

To those who still say nuclear plants are safe, when in their hearts they know it's a lie, I say repeal Price-Anderson to prove your sincerity -- if the plants are safe it is an utterly worthless piece of legislation.

It is true that big goverment and big business want us to lie down and die quietly, but I promise you that I for one will be dragged kicking and screaming to the cancer ward.

Sincerely,

Ellen E. Logan

Can't they dump their filth water in our river!!!!!!

857 153

HARRISBURG, PA 171
PM
4 JUN
1979

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

857 154

UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555

AUG 17 1979

Ms. Mary Humphrey Williams
837 E. Clinton Street
Hastings, MI 49508

Dear Ms. Williams:

Your recent letter to Chairman Hendrie expressing your views on nuclear power was referred to this office for response. We appreciate your concerns and assure you that every effort is being made to ensure the continued protection of the health and safety of the public at all nuclear power plants.

With respect to alternative methods of energy production such as solar, wind and geothermal, the Department of Energy is the Federal Agency responsible for their research and development. Our consideration of alternative methods of energy production is limited to the assessement of the environmental impact of each nuclear power plant as part of our overall review of each utility's application for a construction permit or an operating license. To date, we have determined that alternative methods of energy production such as solar, wind and geothermal are neither technically nor economically feasible to provide the required amount of power at the time it is needed.

Sincerely,

Harold R. Denton

Harold R. Denton, Director
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

857 155

THE UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN PARLIAMENT, Grand Rapids, Michigan

Hastings, Michigan
837 E. Clinton St.,
June 4, 1979

Nuclear Regulatory Commission
1717 H Street, S.W.
Washington D.C. 20555
also
Bethesda, Maryland 20014.

Mr. Joseph M. Hendrie, Chairman:
Dear Sir:

Please honor this message: that there is now a world law against nuclear power plants, and nuclear knowledge, in textbooks.

They are grossly unsafe, and are dependendant upon too many controls, many of which might not accurate, and also: the means (nuclear) to an end (electrical power) is not justified.

So then, Americans will make-do, with what they are using, until power dams (hydro-electric) can be made, and: I want to hear no noise about hydroelectric dams uprooting the fish,,or ruining the fishing, because this will all fall into place. It is the PEOPLE FIRST, AND SAFETY FIRST THAT IS BEING BROUGHT TO FOCUS...THEN, I PRAY YOU KNOW THAT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS, BETTER GET BUSY WITH A PROJECT THAT MAKES SENSE. AND, I HOPE THEY KNOW: THE CEMENT TO ANY DAM, MUST BE TESTED FIRST, FOR ITS STRENGTH,,FOR ITS PURITY, AND NOT ANY ADULTERATION IN THE CEMENT, WHICH WOULD MEAN NOT A STRONG CEMENT.

SO, AS THE PEOPLE IN AMERICA HAVE BEEN DEMONSTRATING AGAINST WHAT THE NUCLEAR REG. COMMISSION WAS DOING, "ALSO" THEN, THERE CAN BE NO MORE NUCLEAR REGULATORY OFFICES, AND SAVE THIS NATION FROM THAT.

IT IS SOLAR, AND HYDROELECTRIC DAMS, AND WE'VE GOT THE RIVERS TO PUT THEM ON.

I HAVE SO INFORMED THEM IN WASHINGTON DAYS AGO, THAT THE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER, IS THE FIRST RIVER THAT I ASKED THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS TO GET BUSY MAKING HYDRO-ELECTRIC DAMS ON.

THE RADIOACTIVE WASTES FROM ALL THOSE NUCLEAR PLANTS, WOULD FILL THIS NATION, AND MAKE OUR SOIL DEADLY. WHY DID YOU PEOPLE NOT REALIZE ALL THESE THINGS? OUR COUNTRY WOULD BE FULL OF RADIATION IF HIT BY GUIDED MISSILES. I THINK YOU WERE A CONSPIRACY, SO PLEASE HONOR THE MESSAGE.

PLEASE HONOR THIS LETTER, TAKE IT TO PRES. CARTER, ANYONE YOU WANT TO, JUST KNOW THIS NATION HAS BEEN UNDER NEW POWER, SINCE OCT.2, 1978, REALLY.

THEN, PLEASE CLOSE THE NRC. WE DON'T NEED IT.

Sincerely, Mary Elizabeth Humphrey Williams, Monarch.

Monarch, Mary Elizabeth
Humphrey Williams

857 156

have been this nation's admirer since [illegible]. Then, please honor the message I sent to you today.

I Am an Independent who follows Christ, not the Republican or Democratic path.

Registered Nurse, Lawrenceburg

I believe America can be turned back to one Nation under God with liberty & justice for all!

1980: I am trying to become President of America to give it leadership, so I am asking the Newspapers to promote me instead of Politicians — see it like it is: Nuclear powerplants Must end, need hydro-electric power dams and solar perfection (storage facilities or etc) to make it practical year round! America's oilfields didn't quit pumping; they are either bought by foreign and/or controlled — Who thinks they have the right to sell American soil, industry, shares in Airlines etc to foreign? Who thinks they have the right to shout "inflation" in the D.C Govt and create high prices & taxes & Controls & extra offices, bureaucracies etc, and even income tax is going to stop — other Nations Must Create their own Money systems!! America is no doormat! America nearly lost her Independence through what has happened through our Commerce Dept, and belonging to World Bank & International Monetary fund — then, if I can get through like An Abraham Lincoln to save this Nation Again through new government — that is: end What is not necessary, even Give the Clean new City, without money invested in it, for the American Govt, Which must come now 1979. I am interested in scientists' work (it is needed necessary) so that also NASA must end & use this money for farming — the education books of America must be gone over & burned if not like the good older books; the Bibles & prayer must go back in all public schools — Abortion must stop — in otherwords People, Hear My words and know I am for the people, to come to their rescue; that America is in Need to be brought back to Christ And Goodness; Teamsters Union Must be pared down, etc

Mayor Humphrey Williams Hastings Welch.

The United States Christian Parliament
Grand Rapids, Michigan
49506

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

1717 H STREET, S.W.

WASHINGTON D.C.(& BETHESDA, MARYLAND)

Mr.Joseph M. Hendrie,Chrman.

20555.

857 158

UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555

AUG 17 1979

Mr. S. S. Fishman
Sara Scientific Sales Co.
P.O. Box 321
San Francisco, CA 94101

Dear Mr. Fishman:

Thank you for your recent letter concerning the accident at Three Mile Island Nuclear Station, Unit 2 and describing your product.

The consideration of various products for use in conjunction with nuclear power plants is up to the utilities themselves. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission reviews nuclear power plant designs to ensure that the plants can be constructed and operated safely. It would, therefore, be inappropriate for us to consider you product.

Your interest in this matter is, nevertheless, appreciated.

Sincerely,

Harold R. Denton

Harold R. Denton, Director
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

Sara Scientific Sales Co.

P. O. Box 321 San Francisco, Cal. 94101
(415) 552-3355; 934-1331
P. O. Box 321 Boston, Mass. 02109
(617) 452-7741

May 19, 1979

Director, NRC
Washington D.C. 20545

Dear Sir:

Recent newspaper items report that the Three Mile Island reactor incident was due to a liquid level detector instrument reading error.

I considered that this was a weakness in reactor systems and several years ago conceived a method to check this out. U.S. Patent #3,851,333 issued in 1974, filed in 1969.

I have made a continuous attempt to interest nuclear reactor firms in using this concept in instrumentation without any success. I am bringing this to your attention, in view of recent events.

Very truly yours,

S. S. Fishman

S.S. Fishman
sss/sf

857 160

Here's an interesting item we picked up from a Louisiana paper:

A New Orelans attorney - seeking a FHA loan for a client - spent three months tracing title back to 1803 on property of his client to be offered as collateral for the loan.

After receiving a reply from FHA officials turning down his application because he had not cleared the title prior to 1802, the annoyed attorney wrote: "Your letter regarding titles in Case No. 189156 received. I note that you wish titles extended further back than I have presented them. I was unaware that any educated man in the world failed to know that Louisiana was purchased from France in 1803.

The title to the land was acquired by France by right of conquest from Spain. The land came into possession of Spain by right of discovery made in 1492 by a sailor named Christopher Columbus, who had been granted the privilege of seeking a new route to India by the then reigning monarch, Isabella. The good queen, being a pious woman and as careful about titles, almost, I might say, as the FHA, took the precaution of securing the blessing of the Pope for the Voyage before she sold her jewels to help Columbus.

Now the Pope, as you know, is the emissary of Jesus Christ, the son of God, and God, it is commonly accepted, made the world. Therefore, I believe it is safe to presume that He also made that part of the world called Louisiana, and I hope to hell you are satisfied."

857 161

Page 60—S.F. EXAMINER Mon., May 14, 1979

Power lack in India cuts production

NEW DELHI, India (UPI) — The government said India's production of ingot steel from domestic plants was down by 5.7 percent last year compared to the year before due to erratic power supply in the country.

Steel and Mines Minister Biju Patnaik told Parliament that during April-November last year the total ingot steel production was 5.276 million tons compared with 5.593 million tons during the same period in 1977.

Patnaik said the total production of salable steel during April-November 1978 was 4.266 million tons compared with production of 4.524 million tons in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

The minister said production during the current year was envisaged at 9.350 million tons of ingot and 7.405 million tons of salable steel subject to the "required level of coal, power and other essential inputs over which the steel plants have no control and are dependent on other agencies of government."

West Bengal, where the majority of Indian steel plants are located, is facing an unprecedented power shortage with many industries on the brink of forced closings.

U.S. warned about faulty nuke gauge

WASHINGTON (AP) — The reactor manufacturer and federal regulators were warned a year ago that a key instrument involved in the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant accident was unreliable for checking the level of cooling water in the reactor core, according to documents.

But sources probing the nuclear accident said the warning was largely ignored and operators of the Babcock & Wilcox reactors were allowed to believe they could depend on the instrument.

Babcock & Wilcox, a Virginia-based engineering firm, built the reactor near Harrisburg, Pa., as well as nine other reactors, including Rancho Seco near Sacramento, now temporarily closed for further safety checks.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has said the instrument, a pressurizer level indicator, misled an operator into turning off an emergency cooling system. The operator believed the pressure registered by the gauge meant too much water was in the reactor core, when in fact the core was getting too little water.

That move has been cited as a major reason for the fuel rods being uncovered for nearly an hour on the day of the accident and causing extensive fuel damage. Since the accident, the NRC has told operators at all of the nation's reactors not to rely on the pressure level gauge alone to determine core water levels.

But according to the documents, a nuclear consultant came to the same conclusion and reported it more than a year ago, following a year-long study on the consequences of small breaks in reactor cooling systems.

Carl Michelson, a nuclear engineer for the Tennessee Valley Authority and an NRC consultant, wrote in January 1978 that "the pressurizer level is not considered a reliable guide as to core cooling conditions."

Furthermore, he said in a 29-page report, reliance on the instrument "may convince the operator to trip (shut down) the HPI (emergency cooling system) pump and watch for a subsequent loss of (pressure) level." That, say government and industry sources, is what happened March 28 at the

p 1,

United States Patent [19]

Fishman

[11] **3,851,333**

[45] **Nov. 26, 1974**

[54] **SPRAY INJECTION FOR TESTING AN ULTRASONIC LIQUID LEVEL DETECTOR**

[76] Inventor: **Sherman S. Fishman**, P.O. Box 321, San Francisco, Calif. 94101

[22] Filed: **July 31, 1969**

[21] Appl. No.: **855,445**

[52] **U.S. Cl.** ..... **340/410**, 73/290 V
[51] **Int. Cl.** **G08b 29/00**
[58] **Field of Search** ..... 340/244, 41 D, 25 KA; 73/170 A, 194 A, 290 V, 432 PS, 29, 67.5 R

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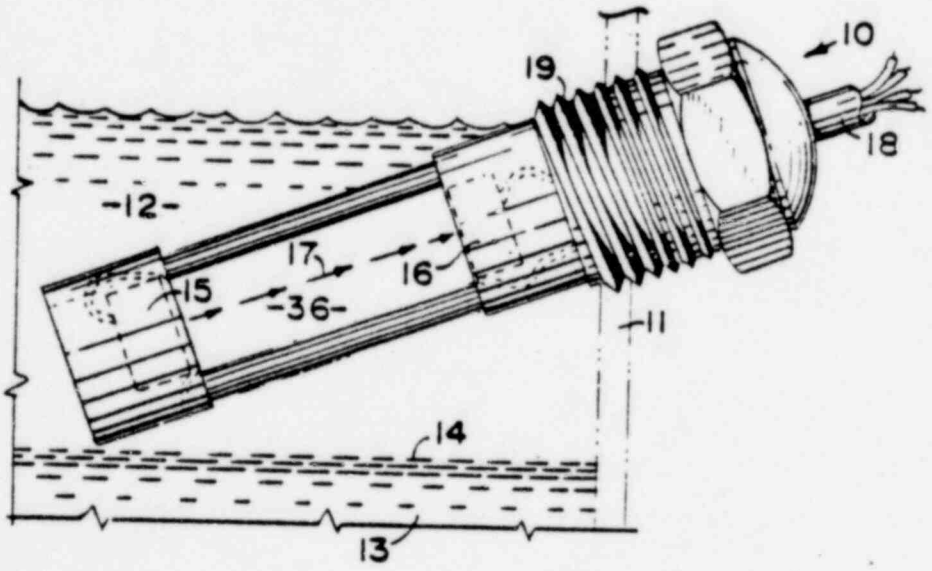
162,335	4/1964	U.S.S.R.	73/194 A

Primary Examiner—John W. Caldwell
Assistant Examiner—Daniel Myer

[57] **ABSTRACT**

An ultrasonic liquid level detector consisting of opposed ultrasonic sources in a glass pipe with a spray adaptor and pump means for simulating operational conditions with adaptors for other styles of ultrasonic probes.

2 Claims, 10 Drawing Figures



see p 3 col 1.

857 162

PATENTED NOV 26 1974

3,851,333

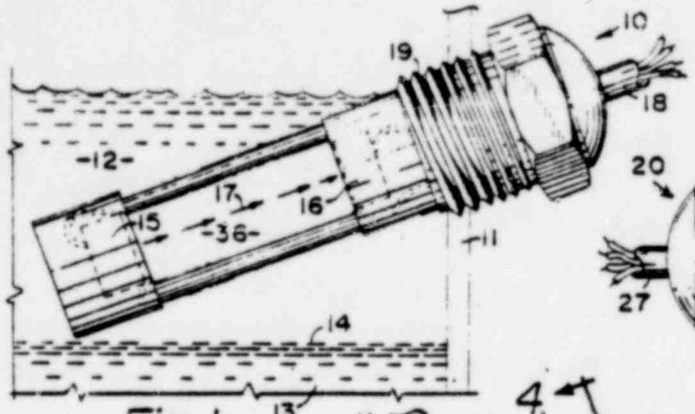


Fig. 1.

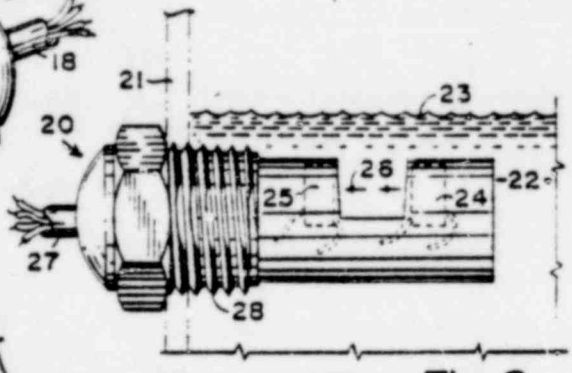


Fig. 2.

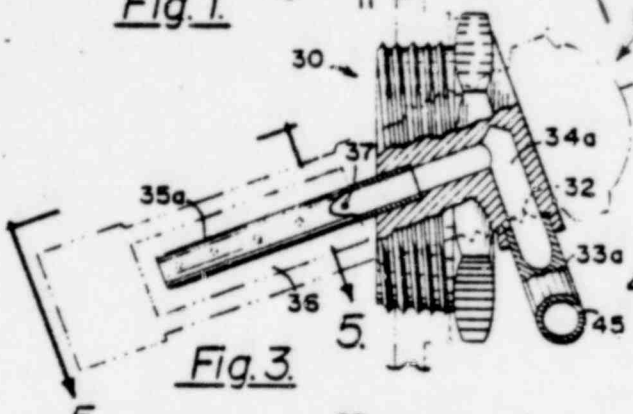


Fig. 3.

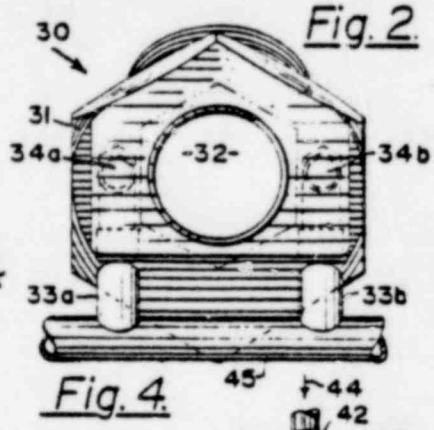


Fig. 4.

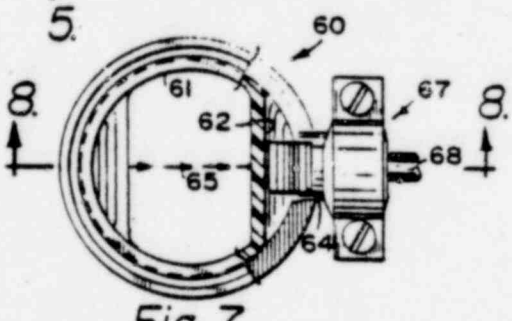


Fig. 7.

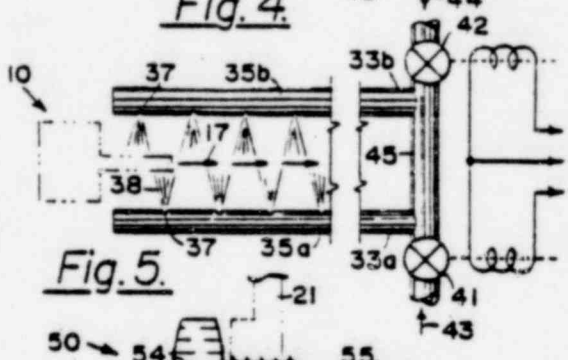


Fig. 5.

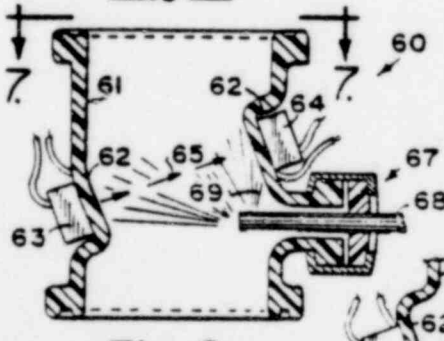


Fig. 8.

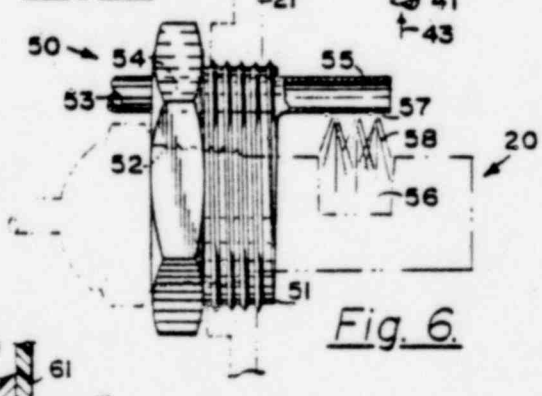


Fig. 6.

Fig. 9.

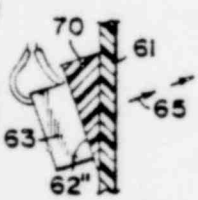


Fig. 10.

857. 163

SPRAY INJECTION FOR TESTING AN ULTRASONIC LIQUID LEVEL DETECTOR

This invention relates to liquid level and interface level detection using ultrasound as the physical phenomena to be measured, attenuated or detected. Liquid levels are important in the chemical process industry. For many years the best equipment available operated on principles of modified capacitance, conductivity, floating balls and in recent years radioactivity, magnetism and ultrasound. Because high frequency sound is rapidly attenuated in air but much less so in liquids, this characteristic is successfully used to indicate whether a probe is wet or dry. Such a probe will indicate when a tank is full, overflowing, low or empty. By known electronic means the signal indication from the probe can be used to start and stop a pump, open a drain, sound an alarm or shut down a reactive system.

There are special situations where the selection of the type of liquid level control is dictated by the nature of the substance to be sensed. The conductivity type device cannot be used if the substance is nonconductive. The capacitance type depends on a differing dielectric constant from air and which have a history of many failures; and floats which often become fouled. Ultrasonic devices depend upon the liquid transmitting sound. Ultrasonic probes in general use consist of opposing ultrasonic transducers where one sends a signal and the other receives the signal. If there is air between them the signal is not communicated across the gap and if there is liquid between them, the signal is transmitted from one transducer to the other through the liquid. This same principle is used in interface detection where the opposing transducers are not on a true horizontal but are at some small angle sufficient for the interface to reflect the ultrasonic signal away from the opposing transducer thereby giving an indication of the presence of the interface. An interface may also be detected by attenuation. The ultrasonic signal is adjusted in the lighter liquid phase to its minimal communicating energy to give a signal, and when the interface appears in the line of sight of the signal it is absorbed in the heavier liquid phase and is of insufficient energy to give a signal.

In chemical process plants, certain reagents can only be combined in glass-lined tanks with glass piping. Instrumentation cannot be installed in the sidewall of such glass-lined tanks. Putting controllers into such a tank from the top depends on the integrity of the sealing flanges which become very expensive. In emptying a glass-lined tank in which a two phase liquid exists, I have invented an ultrasonic interface detector which is a modified glass pipe and can be used to give a signal to shut a valve when one phase passes and the second phase begins, thus separating the two phases. The glass pipe detector can also be used to provide an output signal to shut off a pump when all the liquid has been removed and no liquid is in the tank. The electronics are all external.

An important part of all electronic equipment is the ability to test for operational integrity. The fail-safe characteristics of the circuit will determine its suitability for critical installations. Nuclear reactors and space oriented support equipment demands the highest degree of reliability possible. It is common to install simulated operational sequences for electronic circuits. It is more difficult to test for the operational integrity of the ultrasonic part of the circuit which in this instance is the probe.

By creating an environment around the probe as though it were under operating conditions, the ultrasonic transducers can be activated. This is done by putting spray jets around the transducers and signal path and using pumps so as to flood the ultrasonic pathway with either liquid or gas. A trough may be installed under the probe so that it will fill and immerse the probe or confine the spray during testing. The trough would have a small drain to allow it to drip slowly to its normal empty condition.

It is an object of this invention to provide a method and apparatus to simulate the operating ultrasonic parts of the circuit.

It is an additional object of this invention to provide a glass ultrasonic liquid level detector specifically adaptable to glass-lined tanks which are used in the chemical process industry where metal corrosion would occur if metal tanks were used.

The glass ultrasonic probe and adaptors are illustrated in the attached drawing, where

FIG. 1 is a side elevation view of a typical ultrasonic liquid interface probe installed in a tank or pipe wall.

FIG. 2 is a side elevation view of a typical ultrasonic liquid level probe installed in a tank or pipe wall.

FIG. 3 is a side elevation view of a typical ultrasonic liquid interface probe installed in an ultrasonic circuit test module.

FIG. 4 is an outside end elevation view of the interface probe ultrasonic circuit test module.

FIG. 5 is a plan view showing the interface probe test injector tubes and solenoid valves.

FIG. 6 is a side elevation view of a typical ultrasonic liquidlevel probe installed in an ultrasonic circuit test module.

FIG. 7 is a plan view of a glass pipe section showing the path of the ultrasonic beam.

FIG. 8 is a side elevation view of a glass pipe section adapted for ultrasonic liquid level or interface detection and ultrasonic circuit testing.

FIG. 9 shows a second embodiment of a glass pipe section with an ultrasonic transducer.

FIG. 10 shows a third embodiment of a glass pipe section with an ultrasonic transducer.

In FIG. 1 assembly 10 is a typical ultrasonic liquid-interface probe which functions by propagating an ultrasonic beam 17 from an ultrasonic transducer 15 which is transmitted along the signal path 36 to be received by ultrasonic transducer 16 which then generates a signal which is transmitted through suitable cables 18 to an electronic alarm system (not shown). Assembly 10 is installed in a tank or pipe wall 11 at a small angle by means of the threaded section 19 so that when the lower liquid 13, ie., water or condensate, meets the upper liquid 12, ie. oil, the interface 14 which is formed at the boundary between the oil and water can be detected when said interface 14 is rising and being horizontal it will intersect the ultrasonic signal pathway 17. When this happens the index of ultrasonic refraction in water being different from the index in oil, the ultrasonic signal will be deflected and will not reach the receiving transducer 16 in sufficient signal strength to generate an alarm signal. If the probe 10 were installed at a true horizontal it would not function as an interface detector but as a liquid detector.

In FIG. 2 assembly 20 is a typical ultrasonic liquid level probe which is usually mounted at right angles in a tank or pipe wall 21 by the threaded section 28. An ultrasonic beam 26 is generated by ultrasonic transducer 24 and is received by the ultrasonic transducer 25 which then generates an alarm signal which is carried by cables 27 to the alarm circuitry (not shown). When the assembly 20 is immersed in liquid 22 so that the liquid surface 23 is above the probe 20 then the liquid will allow the signal to be conducted across the gap to close the circuit. If the probe 20 were in air then the ultrasonic signal would not be conducted across the gap between the two transducers 24 & 25 and no ultrasonic signal would be generated indicating that the probe was not in liquid.

FIG. 3 illustrates our apparatus for testing for the integrity of the ultrasonic circuit. The interface assembly 10 is mounted in an interface test module 30 by means of the threaded hole 32 into which the interface assembly 10 fits. An injector tube 35A having spray jet openings 37 along its inner aspect facing the ultrasonic signal path 36 communicates with entry tube 34A which joins the manifold tube 45 at the tubular joint 33A.

In FIG. 4 it is shown that entry tube 34B is parallel to entry tube 34A and on the opposite side of the threaded hole 32 with connections to the manifold 45 at the tubular joint 33B. Threaded hexagonal adaptor 31 provides the means for attachment to a tank or pipe wall 11.

FIG. 5 shows the ultrasonic test module in operation with the interface probe assembly 10 in position. We select inlet 43 to admit an inert gas or non-reactive gas which passes through a solenoid valve 41 entering the manifold 45 and filling the tube joints 33A, 33B and the entry tube 35A, 35B and being ejected in a spray 38 through the spray jet openings 37 to interrupt the ultrasonic signal beam 17 when it is immersed in a liquid. When the interface probe assembly 10 and the ultrasonic test module 30 is above the liquid level and in dryness, the ultrasonic circuitry is tested by purging with a liquid passing through inlet 44 through solenoid valve 42 and following the same course as the gas to create a deluge of liquid along the ultrasonic signal path 17 which allows for transmission of the ultrasonic signal under a simulated liquid environment.

FIG. 6 shows a single point liquid level probe assembly 20 fitted into a threaded hole 52 in the threaded hexagonal mounting stud or pipe adaptor 50, a hole 54 accommodates the injector tube 55 which has spary jet holes 57 facing the ultrasonic gap 56. A flange may be used instead of the threaded adaptor. A manifold system 45 (shown in FIG. 5) is connected to the tubular joint 53 and the same system of purging with liquid or gas creates a purge spray 58 which will complete or interfere with the ultrasonic signal in the gap 56 depending upon whether we are conducting the test under wet or dry conditions. The adaptor 50 is attached to the wall 21 by means of threads 51.

FIG. 7 shows the glass liquid level sensor assembly 60 in section to illustrate the path of the ultrasonic beam 65.

FIG. 8 is a glass liquid level sensor 60 composed of a glass pipe or cylinder to which the ultrasonic transducers are attached in the proper angle orientation (shown) or in true horizontal (not shown) so that the glass pipe section with its injector tube system becomes an integral part of a glass lined tank as an inlet, outlet or overflow pipe. The pipe wall 61 has an optically flat indentation 62 to which is attached the ultrasonic transducers 63 and 64. The ultrasonic beam 65 can be interrupted by a gas or liquid jet 69 emitted from the glass injector tube 68 which passes through the sealed side arm assembly 67.

Alternate approaches to the installation of the ultrasonic transducers is shown in FIG. 9 where the optical flat is a protrusion 62 which allows for more perfect axial flow within the glass pipe or as in FIG. 10 the ultrasonic transducers 63 is shown acoustically coupled to the glass wall by means of a coupling block 70 which will transmit sound from the transducer 63 along the pathway 65 without any modification of the cylinder wall.

It is not the intention of this invention to limit its use to the embodiments shown, but to embrace those situations where the ultrasonics of the circuit are tested for operational integrity by simulating the environment under which it would be operating, thus providing a failsafe trial upon which confidence can be placed for the reliability of the device, with special reference to liquid level detection in glass-lined tanks.

I claim:

1. An ultrasonic liquid level detector comprising a glass tube open at both ends, an emitting ultrasonic transducer mounted on the side of the tube having its emitting surface facing the tube interior; a receiving ultrasonic transducer mounted on the side of the tube opposite the emitting transducer and having its receiving surface generally parallel to the emitting surface of the emitting transducer, means for activating the emitting transducer to cause emission of an ultrasonic beam, a liquid spray injector mounted in the tube arranged to direct a liquid spray into the gap between the emitting transducer and the receiving transducer so as to provide a conducting sound path and means for injecting such a spray following any substantial drop in the energy received by the receiving transducer.

2. An ultrasonic liquid level detector comprising a glass tube open at both ends, an emitting ultrasonic transducer mounted on the side of the tube having its emitting surface facing the tube interior; a receiving ultrasonic transducer mounted on the side of the tube opposite the emitting transducer and having its receiving surface generally parallel to the emitting surface of the emitting transducer, means for activating the emitting transducer to cause emission of an ultrasonic beam, a gaseous spray injector mounted in the tube, arranged to direct a gaseous spray into the gap between the emitting transducer and the receiving transducer so as to interrupt any conducting sound path, and means for injecting such spray following any substantial increase in the energy received by the receiving transducer.

* * * * *

UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555

AUG 17 1979

Ms. Sandra Poliakin Rosen
1544 Appletree Road
Harrisburg, PA 17110

Dear Ms. Rosen:

Your recent letters to the Commissioners concerning the accident at Three Mile Island Nuclear Station Unit 2 expressing your views on nuclear power was referred to this office for response. We appreciate your concerns and assure you that every effort is being made to ensure the continued protection of the health and safety of the public not only at the Three Mile Island Nuclear Station, but also at all nuclear power plants.

We have taken or are taking a number of actions with respect to all nuclear power plants as a result of the Three Mile Island accident. Specifically, full-time inspectors have been assigned to each operating plant utilizing Babcock & Wilcox pressurized water reactors like those at Three Mile Island. In addition, the licensees of all these plants which were not already shut down have voluntarily shut down their plants. We are issuing confirmatory orders to the licensees of all Babcock & Wilcox reactors like those at Three Mile Island to assure that necessary plant modifications, additional training and revised operating procedures will be effected prior to resuming operation.

Licensees of all operating plants utilizing pressurized water reactors have been instructed to take specific actions with regard to the status of certain equipment, plant procedures, operator actions and facility designs. Licensees of all operating plants, including those utilizing boiling water reactors, have been instructed to provide us with additional information with regard to their facilities in light of the Three Mile Island accident. In addition, substantial effort is being expended within this agency to evaluate the factors which contributed to the Three Mile Island accident and to prevent a similar occurrence in the future.

We will carefully review all the information obtained and developed as a result of the Three Mile Island accident and take whatever further action is deemed appropriate.

Sincerely,

Harold R. Denton

Harold R. Denton, Director
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

SANDRA POLIAKIN ROSEN
1544 APPLETREE ROAD
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 17110

Dear Mr. [illegible] -

Under <u>no</u> conditions regardless of any governmental guarantees of future safeguards for the operation of TMI, do I want reactors 1 and 2 reopened, nor do I want any type of nuclear power in the Harrisburg area.

We cannot afford physically, emotionally or financially to be exposed to even the most minute risks.

I also feel that even the <u>discussion</u> of a meeting between Harold Denton and GPU officials to discuss an August opening of reactor 1 is frightening + unnerving to us in this area, to say the least. We cannot live through a repeat of the original accident.

Sincerely,
Sandra P Rosen

857 167

Joseph M. Kendrick, Chairman
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Comm.
Washington, DC 20555

UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555

AUG 17 1979

Ms. Anna Comer
YWCA of Greater Pittsburgh
Fourth and Wood Streets
Pittsburgh, PA 15222

Dear Ms. Comer:

Your recent letters to the Commissioners concerning the accident at Three Mile Island Nuclear Station Unit 2 expressing your views on nuclear power was referred to this office for response. We appreciate your concerns and assure you that every effort is being made to ensure the continued protection of the health and safety of the public not only at the Three Mile Island Nuclear Station, but also at all nuclear power plants.

We have taken or are taking a number of actions with respect to all nuclear power plants as a result of the Three Mile Island accident. Specifically, full-time inspectors have been assigned to each operating plant utilizing Babcock & Wilcox pressurized water reactors like those at Three Mile Island. In addition, the licensees of all these plants which were not already shut down have voluntarily shut down their plants. We are issuing confirmatory orders to the licensees of all Babcock & Wilcox reactors like those at Three Mile Island to assure that necessary plant modifications, additional training and revised operating procedures will be effected prior to resuming operation.

Licensees of all operating plants utilizing pressurized water reactors have been instructed to take specific actions with regard to the status of certain equipment, plant procedures, operator actions and facility designs. Licensees of all operating plants, including those utilizing boiling water reactors, have been instructed to provide us with additional information with regard to their facilities in light of the Three Mile Island accident. In addition, substantial effort is being expended within this agency to evaluate the factors which contributed to the Three Mile Island accident and to prevent a similar occurrence in the future.

We will carefully review all the information obtained and developed as a result of the Three Mile Island accident and take whatever further action is deemed appropriate.

Sincerely,

Harold R. Denton

Harold R. Denton, Director
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

857 169

YWCA OF GREATER PITTSBURGH
FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS ▼ PITTSBURGH PA 15222 ▼ (412) 391-5100

April 30, 1979

Dr. Hendric
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Dr. Hendric:

The reactor accident at the Three Mile Island has shattered our confidence and trust in the safety of nuclear power. It has shattered our confidence and trust in Babcock & Wilcox, the company who designed and built the reactor. It has shattered our confidence and trust in the Metropolitan Edison Company who runs the plant. Metropolitan Edison ended the testing phase on the reactor prematurely on December 30, 1978, in order to be eligible for certain tax breaks and rate increases that might not have been available if the facility had started on January 1, 1979.

The accident has shattered our confidence and trust in the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) whose crash efforts to cope with the situation were inadequate; whose superficial surveillance of nuclear power plants became evident; whose dedication to safety of such plants became questionable; and who seems to be more worried about the financial interests of the industry than about public safety.

The accident has made us very much aware of the inadequate Nuclear Disaster Planning by the government. Why have the NRC, the Department of Energy and the Department of Defense never told all the local authorities near nuclear facilities of potential risks? Why has the Federal Government never requested that emergency plans to protect the public be drawn up for nuclear power plants, nuclear research facilities and nuclear military installations? Why does the new Federal Emergency Management Agency have no coordinating role in radiation emergency? Why have all these government agencies assumed that in the event of a nuclear accident local and state authorities would take care of protecting the public? The licensing of nuclear facilities should be made contingent on workable, tested emergency plans that include evacuation procedures.

We count strongly on your influence and action to make sure that these various gaps in nuclear safety disappear, and confidence and trust be restored.

Yours Truly,

857 170

Anna Comer
Chairperson

Maria Karlovitz
Subcommittee on
Energy

YWCA OF GREATER PITTSBURGH
FOURTH AND WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. 15222

Join
The YWCA

Dr. Hendric
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D.C. 20510

8571 171

Eliminate Racism

UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555

AUG 17 1979

Mr. John F. Mangels
RD 1, Box 435
York Haven, PA 17370

Dear Mr. Mangels:

Thank you for your recent letter requesting information on nuclear power plants.

In response to your request, we are enclosing a list of all the nuclear power plants that are in operation, under construction or planned in the United States and their locations.

Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

Harold R. Denton

Harold R. Denton, Director
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

Enclosure: As stated

Nuclear Electric Generating Units in Operation, Under Construction or Planned

(As of September 30, 1978)

The following listing includes 212 nuclear power reactor electrical generating units which were in operation, under NRC review for construction permits, and ordered or announced by utilities in the United States at the end of September 1978, representing a total capacity of approximately 209,000 MWe. TYPE is indicated by: BWR—boiling water reactor, PWR—pressurized water reactor, HTGR—high temperature gas-cooled reactor, and LMFBR—liquid metal cooled fast breeder reactor. STATUS is indicated by: OL—has operating license, CP—has construction permit, UR—under review for construction permit, A/O—announced or ordered by the utility but application for construction not yet docketed by the NRC for review. The dates for operation are either actual or those scheduled by the utilities (N/S—not yet scheduled).

Site	Plant Name	Capacity (Net MWe)	Type	Status	Utility	Commercial Operation
ALABAMA						
Decatur	Browns Ferry Nuclear Power Plant Unit 1	1,065	BWR	OL	Tennessee Valley Authority	1974
Decatur	Browns Ferry Nuclear Power Plant Unit 2	1,065	BWR	OL	Tennessee Valley Authority	1975
Decatur	Browns Ferry Nuclear Power Plant Unit 3	1,065	BWR	OL	Tennessee Valley Authority	1977
Dothan	Joseph M. Farley Nuclear Plant Unit 1	829	BWR	OL	Alabama Power Co.	1978
Dothan	Joseph M. Farley Nuclear Plant Unit 2	829	PWR	CP	Alabama Power Co.	1980
Scottsboro	Bellefonte Nuclear Plant Unit 1	1,235	PWR	CP	Tennessee Valley Authority	1981
Scottsboro	Bellefonte Nuclear Plant Unit 2	1,235	PWR	CP	Tennessee Valley Authority	1981

Site	Plant Name	Capacity (Net MWe)	Type	Status	Utility	Commercial Operation
ARIZONA						
Winterburg	Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station Unit 1	1,270	PWR	CP	Arizona Public Service Co.	1982
Winterburg	Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station Unit 2	1,270	PWR	CP	Arizona Public Service Co.	1984
Winterburg	Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station Unit 3	1,270	PWR	CP	Arizona Public Service Co.	1986
Winterburg	Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station Unit 4	1,270	PWR	UR	Arizona Public Service Co.	1988
Winterburg	Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station Unit 5	1,270	PWR	UR	Arizona Public Service Co.	1990
ARKANSAS						
Russelville	Arkansas Nuclear One Unit 1	850	PWR	OL	Arkansas Power & Light Co.	1974
Russelville	Arkansas Nuclear One Unit 2	912	PWR	OL	Arkansas Power & Light Co.	1978
CALIFORNIA						
Eureka	Humboldt Bay Power Plant Unit 3	65	BWR	OL	Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	1963
San Clemente	San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station Unit 1	436	PWR	OL	So. Calif. Ed. & San Diego Gas & Electric Co.	1968
San Clemente	San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station Unit 2	1,140	PWR	CP	So. Calif. Ed. & San Diego Gas & Electric Co.	1980
San Clemente	San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station Unit 3	1,140	PWR	CP	So. Calif. Ed. & San Diego Gas & Electric Co.	1981
Diablo Canyon	Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant Unit 1	1,084	PWR	CP	Pacific Gas & Elec. Co.	1979
Diablo Canyon	Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant Unit 2	1,106	PWR	CP	Pacific Gas & Elec. Co.	1979
Clay Station	Rancho Seco Nuclear Generating Station Unit 1	917	PWR	OL	Sacramento Municipal Utility District	1975

Site	Plant Name	Capacity (Net MWe)	Type	Status	Utility	Commercial Operation
*	Stanislaus Unit 1	1,200	BWR	A/O	Pacific Gas & Elec. Co.	Indef.
*	Stanislaus Unit 2	1,200	BWR	A/O	Pacific Gas & Elec. Co.	Indef.
Clay Station	Rancho Seco Nuclear Generating Station Unit 2	1,100		A/O	Sacramento Municipal Utility District	Indef.
COLORADO						
Platteville	Fort St. Vrain Nuclear Generating Station	330	HTGR	OL	Public Service Co. of of Colorado	1978
CONNECTICUT						
Haddam Neck	Haddam Neck Generating Station	575	PWR	OL	Conn. Yankee Atomic Power Co.	1968
Waterford	Millstone Nuclear Power Station Unit 1	660	BWR	OL	Northeast Nuclear Energy Co.	1971
Waterford	Millstone Nuclear Power Station Unit 2	830	PWR	OL	Northeast Nuclear Energy Co.	1975
Waterford	Millstone Nuclear Power Station Unit 3	1,159	PWR	CP	Northeast Nuclear Energy Co.	1986
DELAWARE						
Summit	Summit Power Station Unit 1	1,200		A/O**	Delmarva Power & Light Co.	N/S
FLORIDA						
Florida City	Turkey Point Station Unit 3	693	PWR	OL	Florida Power & Light Co.	1972
Florida City	Turkey Point Station Unit 4	693	PWR	OL	Florida Power & Light Co.	1973
Red Level	Crystal River Plant Unit 3	825	PWR	OL	Florida Power Corp. Light Co.	1977
Ft. Pierce	St. Lucie Plant Unit 1	802	PWR	OL	Florida Power Corp. Light Co.	1976
Ft. Pierce	St. Lucie Plant Unit 2	842	PWR	CP	Florida Power Corp. Light Co.	1983

*Site not selected.

**Limited work authorization issued.

Site	Plant Name	Capacity (Net MWe)	Type	Status	Utility	Commercial Operation
GEORGIA						
Baxley	Edwin I. Hatch Plant Unit 1	786	BWR	OL	Georgia Power Co.	1975
Baxley	Edwin I. Hatch Plant Unit 2	795	BWR	OL	Georgia Power Co.	1978
Waynesboro	Alvin W. Vogtle, Jr. Plant Unit 1	1,100	PWR	CP	Georgia Power Co.	1984
Waynesboro	Alvin W. Vogtle, Jr. Plant Unit 2	1,100	PWR	CP	Georgia Power Co.	1985
ILLINOIS						
Morris	Dresden Nuclear Power Station Unit 1	200	BWR	OL	Commonwealth Edison Co.	1960
Morris	Dresden Nuclear Power Station Unit 2	794	BWR	OL	Commonwealth Edison Co.	1970
Morris	Dresden Nuclear Power Station Unit 3	794	BWR	OL	Commonwealth Edison Co.	1971
Zion	Zion Nuclear Plant Unit 1	1,040	PWR	OL	Commonwealth Edison Co.	1973
Zion	Zion Nuclear Plant Unit 2	1,040	PWR	OL	Commonwealth Edison Co.	1974
Cordova	Quad-Cities Station Unit 1	789	BWR	OL	Comm. Ed. Co.-Iowa-Ill. Gas & Elec. Co.	1973
Cordova	Quad-Cities Station Unit 2	789	BWR	OL	Comm. Ed. Co.-Iowa-Ill. Gas & Elec. Co.	1973
Seneca	LaSalle County Nuclear Station Unit 1	1,078	BWR	CP	Commonwealth Edison Co.	1979
Seneca	LaSalle County Nuclear Station Unit 2	1,078	BWR	CP	Commonwealth Edison Co.	1980
Byron	Byron Station Unit 1	1,120	PWR	CP	Commonwealth Edison Co.	1981
Byron	Byron Station Unit 2	1,120	PWR	CP	Commonwealth Edison Co.	1982
Braidwood	Braidwood Unit 1	1,120	PWR	CP	Commonwealth Edison Co.	1981
Braidwood	Braidwood Unit 2	1,120	PWR	CP	Commonwealth Edison Co.	1982
Clinton	Clinton Nuclear Power Plant Unit 1	950	BWR	CP	Illinois Power Co.	1982
Clinton	Clinton Nuclear Power Plant Unit 2	950	BWR	CP	Illinois Power Co.	1988
Savannah	Carroll County Station Unit 1	1,120		A/C	Commonwealth Edison Co.	1984

Site	Plant Name	Capacity (Net MWe)	Type	Status	Utility	Commercial Operation
Savannah	Carroll County Station Unit 2	1,120		A/O	Commonwealth Edison Co.	1985
INDIANA						
Westchester Town	Bailly Generating Station	660	BWR	CP	Northern Indiana Public Service Co.	1984
Madison	Marble Hill Unit 1	1,130	PWR	CP	Public Service of Indiana	1982
Madison	Marble Hill Unit 2	1,130	PWR	CP	Public Service of Indiana	1984
IOWA						
Pala	Du. ne Arnold Energy Center Unit 1	538	BWR	OL	Iowa Elec. Light & Power Co.	1975
Vandalia	Iowa Power Unit 1	1,270	BWR	A/O	Iowa Po. & Lt. Co.	N/S
KANSAS						
Burlington	Wolf Creek	1,150	PWR	CP	Kansas Gas & Elec. Co.	1983
LOUISIANA						
Taft	Waterford Steam Electric Station Unit 3	1,165	PWR	CP	Louisiana Power & Light Co.	1981
St. Francisville	River Bend Station Unit 1	934	BWR	CP	Gulf States Utilities Co.	1984
St. Francisville	River Bend Station Unit 2	934	BWR	CP	Gulf States Utilities Co.	N/S
MAINE						
Wiscasset	Maine Yankee Atomic Power Plant	790	PWR	OL	Maine Yankee Atomic Power Co.	1972
MARYLAND						
Lusby	Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant Unit 1	845	PWR	OL	Baltimore Gas & Elec. Co.	1975
Lusby	Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant Unit 2	845	PWR	OL	Baltimore Gas & Elec. Co.	1977

Site	Plant Name	Capacity (Net MWe)	Type	Status	Utility	Commercial Operation
Douglas Point	Douglas Point Generating Station Unit 1	1,146	BWR	UR	Potomac Electric Power Co.	Indef.
MASSACHUSETTS						
Rowe	Yankee Nuclear Power Station	175	PWR	OL	Yankee Atomic Elec. Co.	1961
Plymouth	Pilgrim Station Unit 1	655	BWR	OL	Boston Edison Co.	1972
Plymouth	Pilgrim Station Unit 2	1,180	PWR	UR	Boston Edison Co.	1985
Turners Falls	Montague Unit 1	1,150	BWR	UR	Northeast Nuclear Energy Co.	N/S
Turners Falls	Montague Unit 2	1,150	BWR	UR	Northeast Nuclear Energy Co.	N/S
MICHIGAN						
Big Rock Point	Big Rock Point Nuclear Plant	72	BWR	OL	Consumers Power Co.	1963
South Haven	Palisades Nuclear Power Station	805	PWR	OL	Consumers Power Co.	1971
Lagoona Beach	Enrico Fermi Atomic Power Plant Unit 2	1,123	BWR	CP	Detroit Power Co.	1980
Bridgman	Donald C. Cook Plant Unit 1	1,054	PWR	OL	Indiana & Michigan Elec. Co.	1975
Bridgman	Donald C. Cook Plant Unit 2	1,100	PWR	OL	Indiana & Michigan Elec. Co.	1978
Midland	Midland Nuclear Power Plant Unit 1	492	PWR	CP	Consumers Power Co.	1982
Midland	Midland Nuclear Power Plant Unit 2	818	PWR	CP	Consumers Power Co.	1981
St. Clair County	Greenwood Energy Center Unit 2	1,200	PWR	UR	Detroit Edison Co.	N/S
St. Clair County	Greenwood Energy Center Unit 3	1,200	PWR	UR	Detroit Edison Co.	N/S
MINNESOTA						
Monticello	Monticello Nuclear Generating Plant	545	BWR	OL	Northern States Power Co.	1971
Red Wing	Prairie Island Nuclear Generating Plant Unit 1	530	PWR	OL	Northern States Power Co.	1973

Site	Plant Name	Capacity (Net MWe)	Type	Status	Utility	Commercial Operation
Red Wing	Prairie Island Nuclear Generating Plant Unit 2	530	PWR	OL	Northern States Power Co.	1974
MISSOURI						
Fulton	Callaway Plant Unit 1	1,150	PWR	CP	Union Elec. Co.	1982
Fulton	Callaway Plant Unit 2	1,150	PWR	CP	Union Elec. Co.	1987
MISSISSIPPI						
Port Gibson	Grand Gulf Nuclear Station Unit 1	1,250	BWR	CP	Mississippi Power & Light Co.	1981
Port Gibson	Grand Gulf Nuclear Station Unit 2	1,250	BWR	CP	Mississippi Power & Light Co.	1984
Yellow Creek	Yellow Creek Unit 1	1,285	PWR	UR**	Tennessee Valley Authority	1985
Yellow Creek	Yellow Creek Unit 2	1,285	PWR	UR**	Tennessee Valley Authority	1985
NEBRASKA						
Fort Calhoun	Fort Calhoun Station Unit 1	457	PWR	OL	Omaha Public Power District	1973
Brownville	Cooper Nuclear Station	778	BWR	OL	Nebraska Public Power District	1974
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
Seabrook	Seabrook Nuclear Station Unit 1	1,194	PWR	CP	Public Service of N.H.	1983
Seabrook	Seabrook Nuclear Station Unit 2	1,194	PWR	CP	Public Service of N.H.	1985
NEW JERSEY						
Toms River	Oyster Creek Nuclear Power Plant Unit 1	650	BWR	OL	Jersey Central Power & Light Co.	1969
Forked River	Forked River Generating Station Unit 1	1,070	PWR	CP	Jersey Central Power & Light Co.	1984

**Limited work authorization issued.

Site	Plant Name	Capacity (Net MWe)	Type	Status	Utility	Commercial Operation
Salem	Salem Nuclear Generating Station Unit 1	1,090	PWR	OL	Public Service Elec. & Gas Co.	1977
Salem	Salem Nuclear Generating Station Unit 2	1,115	PWR	CP	Public Service Elec. & Gas Co.	1979
Salem	Hope Creek Generating Station Unit 1	1,067	BWR	CP	Public Service Elec. & Gas Co.	1984
Salem	Hope Creek Generating Station Unit 2	1,067	BWR	CP	Public Service Elec. & Gas Co.	1986
Little Egg Inlet	Atlantic Generating Station Unit 1	1,150	PWR	UR	Public Service Elec. & Gas Co.	N/S
Little Egg Inlet	Atlantic Generating Station Unit 2	1,150	PWR	UR	Public Service Elec. & Gas Co.	N/S
*	Atlantic Generating Station Unit 3	1,150	PWR	A/O	Public Service Elec. & Gas Co.	N/S
*	Atlantic Generating Station Unit 4	1,150	PWR	A/O	Public Service Elec. & Gas Co.	N/S
NEW YORK						
Indian Point	Indian Point Station Unit 1	265	PWR	OL	Consolidated Edison Co.	1962
Indian Point	Indian Point Station Unit 2	873	PWR	OL	Consolidated Edison Co.	1973
Indian Point	Indian Point Station Unit 3	965	PWR	OL	Consolidated Edison Co.	1976
Scriba	Nine Mile Point Nuclear Station Unit 1	610	BWR	OL	Niagara Mohawk Power Co.	1969
Scriba	Nine Mile Point Nuclear Station Unit 2	1,080	BWR	CP	Niagara Mohawk Power Co.	1983
Ontario	R. E. Ginna Nuclear Power Plant Unit 1	490	PWR	OL	Rochester Gas & Elec. Co.	1970
Brookhaven	Shoreham Nuclear Power Station	854	BWR	CP	Long Island Lighting Co.	1980
Scriba	James A. FitzPatrick Nuclear Power Plant	821	BWR	OL	Power Authority of State of N.Y.	1975

*Site not selected.

Site	Plant Name	Capacity (Net MWe)	Type	Status	Utility	Commercial Operation
Long Island	Jamesport Unit 1	1,150	PWR	UR	Long Island Lighting Co.	1988
Long Island	Jamesport Unit 2	1,150	PWR	UR	Long Island Lighting Co.	1990
*	New Haven 1	1,250	PWR	A/O	N.Y. State Elec. & Gas. Co.	Indef.
*	New Haven 2	1,250	PWR	A/O	N.Y. State Elec. & Gas Co.	Indef.
Sterling	Sterling Power Project Unit 1	1,150	PWR	CP	Rochester Gas & Elec. Co.	1988
Cementon	Greene County Nuclear Power Plant	1,270	PWR	UR	Power Authority of State of N.Y.	1986
*	Mid-Hudson East 1	1,300		A/O	Empire State Power Resources	N/S
*	Nine Mile Point 3	1,300		A/O	Empire State Power Resources	N/S
NORTH CAROLINA						
Southport	Brunswick Steam Electric Plant Unit 2	821	BWR	OL	Carolina Power & Light Co.	1975
Southport	Brunswick Steam Electric Plant Unit 1	821	BWR	OL	Carolina Power & Light Co.	1977
Cowans Ford Dam	Wm. B. McGuire Nuclear Station Unit 1	1,180	PWR	CP	Duke Power Co.	1979
Cowans Ford Dam	Wm. B. McGuire Nuclear Station Unit 2	1,180	PWR	CP	Duke Power Co.	1981
Bonsal	Shearon Harris Plant Unit 1	915	PWR	CP	Carolina Power & Light Co.	1983
Bonsal	Shearon Harris Plant Unit 2	915	PWR	CP	Carolina Power & Light Co.	1985
Bonsal	Shearon Harris Plant Unit 3	915	PWR	CP	Carolina Power & Light Co.	1989
Bonsal	Shearon Harris Plant Unit 4	915	PWR	CP	Carolina Power & Light Co.	1987
Davie Co.	Perkins Nuclear Station Unit 1	1,280	PWR	UR	Duke Power Co.	1988
Davie Co.	Perkins Nuclear Station Unit 2	1,280	PWR	UR	Duke Power Co.	1991
Davie Co.	Perkins Nuclear Station Unit 3	1,280	PWR	UR	Duke Power Co.	1993

*Site not selected.

Site	Plant Name	Capacity (Net MWe)	Type	Status	Utility	Commercial Operation
*	Carolina P&L Unit 8	1,150	PWR	A/O	Carolina Power & Light Co.	—
*	Carolina P&L Unit 9	1,150	PWR	A/O	Carolina Power & Light Co.	—
OHIO						
Oak Harbor	Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station Unit 1	906	PWR	OL	Toledo Edison-Cleveland Elec. Illum. Co.	1977
Oak Harbor	Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station Unit 2	906	PWR	UR**	Toledo Edison-Cleveland Elec. Illum. Co.	1986
Oak Harbor	Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station Unit 3	906	PWR	UR**	Toledo Edison-Cleveland Elec. Illum. Co.	1988
Perry	Perry Nuclear Power Plant Unit 1	1,205	BWR	CP	Cleveland Elec. Illum. Co.	1981
Perry	Perry Nuclear Power Plant Unit 2	1,205	BWR	CP	Cleveland Elec. Illum. Co.	1983
Moscow	Wm. H. Zimmer Nuclear Power Station Unit 1	810	BWR	CP	Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co.	1979
Berlin Hgts.	Erie Unit 1	1,260	PWR	UR	Ohio Edison Co.	1986
Berlin Hgts.	Erie Unit 2	1,260	PWR	UR	Ohio Edison Co.	1988
OKLAHOMA						
Inola	Black Fox Unit 1	1,150	BWR	UR**	Public Service Co. of Oklahoma	1983
Inola	Black Fox Unit 2	1,150	BWR	UR**	Public Service Co. of Oklahoma	1985
OREGON						
Prescott	Trojan Nuclear Plant Unit 1	1,130	PWR	OL	Portland General Elec. Co.	1976
Arlington	Pebble Springs Unit 1	1,260	PWR	UR	Portland General Elec. Co.	1986
Arlington	Pebble Springs Unit 2	1,260	PWR	UR	Portland General Elec. Co.	1989

*Site not selected.
**Limited work authorization issued.

Site	Plant Name	Capacity (Net MWe)	Type	Status	Utility	Commercial Operation
PENNSYLVANIA						
Peach Bottom	Peach Bottom Atomic Power Station Unit 2	1,065	BWR	OL	Philadelphia Elec. Co.	1974
Peach Bottom	Peach Bottom Atomic Power Station Unit 3	1,065	BWR	OL	Philadelphia Elec. Co.	1974
Pottstown	Limerick Generating Station Unit 1	1,065	BWR	CP	Philadelphia Elec. Co.	1983
Pottstown	Limerick Generating Station Unit 2	1,065	BWR	CP	Philadelphia Elec. Co.	1985
Shippingport	Shippingport Atomic Power Unit 1	90	PWR	—[1]	Duquesne Light Co. & ERDA	NA
Shippingport	Beaver Valley Power Station Unit 1	852	PWR	OL	Duquesne Light Co. Ohio Edison Co.	1976
Shippingport	Beaver Valley Power Station Unit 2	852	PWR	CP	Duquesne Light Co. Ohio Edison Co.	1982
Goldsboro	Three Mile Island Nuclear Station Unit 1	819	PWR	OL	Metropolitan Edison Co.	1974
Goldsboro	Three Mile Island Nuclear Station Unit 2	906	PWR	OL	Metropolitan Edison Co.	1978
Berwick	Susquehanna Steam Electric Station Unit 1	1,052	BWR	CP	Pennsylvania Power & Light Co.	1980
Berwick	Susquehanna Steam Electric Station Unit 2	1,052	BWR	CP	Pennsylvania Power & Light Co.	1982
Fulton	Fulton Generating Station Unit 1	1,160		UR	Philadelphia Elec. Co.	N/S
Fulton	Fulton Generating Station Unit 2	1,160		UR	Philadelphia Elec. Co.	N/S
RHODE ISLAND						
No. Kingston	New England Unit 1	1,194	PWR	UR	New England Power Co.	1987
No. Kingston	New England Unit 2	1,194	PWR	UR	New England Power Co.	1989
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Hartsville	H. B. Robinson S. E. Plant Unit 2	700	PWR	OL	Carolina Power & Light Co.	1971
Seneca	Oconee Nuclear Station Unit 1	887	PWR	OL	Duke Power Co.	1973

[1]Operable but OL not required.

Site	Plant Name	Capacity (Net MWe)	Type	Status	Utility	Commercial Operation
Seneca	Oconee Nuclear Station Unit 2	887	PWR	OL	Duke Power Co.	1974
Seneca	Oconee Nuclear Station Unit 3	887	PWR	OL	Duke Power Co.	1974
Broad River	Virgil C. Summer Nuclear Station Unit 1	900	PWR	CP	So. Carolina Elec. & Gas Co.	1980
Lake Wylie	Catawba Nuclear Station Unit 1	1,145	PWR	CP	Duke Power Co.	1981
Lake Wylie	Catawba Nuclear Station Unit 2	1,145	PWR	CP	Duke Power Co.	1983
Cherokee County	Cherokee Nuclear Station Unit 1	1,280	PWR	CP	Duke Power Co.	1984
Cherokee County	Cherokee Nuclear Station Unit 2	1,280	PWR	CP	Duke Power Co.	1986
Cherokee County	Cherokee Nuclear Station Unit 3	1,280	PWR	CP	Duke Power Co.	1988

TENNESSEE

Daisy	Sequoyah Nuclear Power Plant Unit 1	1,140	PWR	CP	Tennessee Valley Authority	1979
Daisy	Sequoyah Nuclear Power Plant Unit 2	1,140	PWR	CP	Tennessee Valley Authority	1980
Spring City	Watts Bar Nuclear Plant Unit 1	1,165	PWR	CP	Tennessee Valley Authority	1979
Spring City	Watts Bar Nuclear Plant Unit 2	1,165	PWR	CP	Tennessee Valley Authority	1980
Oak Ridge	Clinch River Breeder Reactor Plant	350	LMFBR	UR	U.S. Government	Indef.
Hartsville	TVA Plant 1 Unit 1	1,205	BWR	CP	Tennessee Valley Authority	1982
Hartsville	TVA Plant 1 Unit 2	1,205	BWR	CP	Tennessee Valley Authority	1983
Hartsville	TVA Plant 2 Unit 1	1,205	BWR	CP	Tennessee Valley Authority	1983
Hartsville	TVA Plant 2 Unit 2	1,205	BWR	CP	Tennessee Valley Authority	1984
Phipps Bend	Phipps Bend Unit 1	1,220	BWR	CP	Tennessee Valley Authority	1983
Phipps Bend	Phipps Bend Unit 2	1,220	BWR	CP	Tennessee Valley Authority	1984

Site	Plant Name	Capacity (Net MWe)	Type	Status	Utility	Commercial Operation
TEXAS						
Glen Rose	Comanche Peak Steam Electric Station Unit 1	1,150	PWR	CP	Texas P&L, Dallas P&L, Texas Elec. Service	1981
Glen Rose	Comanche Peak Steam Electric Station Unit 2	1,150	PWR	CP	Texas P&L, Dallas P&L, Texas Elec. Service	1983
Wallis	Allens Creek Unit 1	1,213	BWR	UR	Houston Lighting & Power Co.	1985
Bay City	South Texas Nuclear Project Unit 1	1,250	PWR	CP	Houston Lighting & Power Co.	1980
Bay City	South Texas Nuclear Project Unit 2	1,250	PWR	CP	Houston Lighting & Power Co.	1982
VERMONT						
Vernon	Vermont Yankee Generating Station	514	BWR	OL	Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Corp.	1972
VIRGINIA						
Gravel Neck	Surry Power Station Unit 1	822	PWR	OL	Va. Electric & Power Co.	1972
Gravel Neck	Surry Power Station Unit 2	822	PWR	OL	Va. Electric & Power Co.	1973
Mineral	North Anna Power Station Unit 1	907	PWR	OL	Va. Electric & Power Co.	1978
Mineral	North Anna Power Station Unit 2	907	PWR	CP	Va. Electric & Power Co.	1979
Mineral	North Anna Power Station Unit 3	907	PWR	CP	Va. Electric & Power Co.	1982
Mineral	North Anna Power Station Unit 4	907	PWR	CP	Va. Electric & Power Co.	1983
*	Central Virginia 1	1,150		A/O	American Electric Power Co.	1990
*	Central Virginia 2	1,150		A/O	American Electric Power Co.	1990
WASHINGTON						
Richland	N-Reactor/WPPSS Steam	850	GR	—[1]	Wash. Public Power Supply System	

*Site not selected.
[1] Operable but OL not required.

Site	Plant Name	Capacity (Net MWe)	Type	Status	Utility	Commercial Operation
Richland	WPPSS No. 1 (Hanford)	1,267	PWR	CP	Wash. Public Power Supply System	1982
Richland	WPPSS No. 2 (Hanford)	1,103	BWR	CP	Wash. Public Power Supply System	1980
Satsop	WPPSS No. 3	1,242	PWR	CP	Wash. Public Power Supply System	1984
Richland	WPPSS No. 4	1,267	PWR	CP	Wash. Public Power Supply System	1984
Satsop	WPPSS No. 5	1,242	PWR	CP	Wash. Public Power Supply System	1985
Sedro Wooley	Skagit Nuclear Power Project Unit 1	1,277	BWR	UR	Puget Sound Power & Light Co.	1985
Sedro Wooley	Skagit Nuclear Power Project Unit 2	1,277	BWR	UR	Puget Sound Power & Light Co.	1987
WISCONSIN						
Genoa	Genoa Nuclear Generating Station (LaCrosse)	50	BWR	OL	Dairyland Power Coop.	1969
Two Creeks	Point Beach Nuclear Plant Unit 1	497	PWR	OL	Wisconsin Michigan Power Co.	1970
Two Creeks	Point Beach Nuclear Plant Unit 2	497	PWR	OL	Wisconsin Michigan Power Co	1972
Carlton	Kewaunee Nuclear Power Plant Unit 1	535	PWR	OL	Wisconsin Elec. Power Co.	1974
Durand	Tyrone Energy Park Unit 1	1,150	PWR	CP	Northern States Power Co.	1985
Ft. Atkinson	Haven Nuclear Plant Unit 1	900	PWR	UR	Wisconsin Elec. Power Co.	1987
Ft. Atkinson	Haven Nuclear Plant Unit 2	900	PWR	UR	Wisconsin Elec. Power Co.	1989
PUERTO RICO						
Arecibo	North Coast Nuclear Plant Unit 1	583	PWR	UR	Puerto Rico Water Resources Authority	Indef.

June 6, 1979

John F. Mangels
RD 1 - Box 435
York Haven, PA 1737
Newberry Township

Dear Mr. Stanton,

I would be most appreciative if you could send to me a listing & map, or perhaps both which would show the locations of all nuclear power plants in operation or under construction throughout the country.

The reason for my request is predicated on the following:

Since I live about 2½ miles from the Three Mile Island facility I feel (as do many of my neighbors) that it would be absolutely necessary for me and my family to re-locate if either of the two units at this site are allowed to re-open and operate under nuclear power. If through some

stroke of misfortune this should come to pass my highest priority in re-locating would be to place my family as far away from a nuclear facility and its potential for devastation as I possibly could.

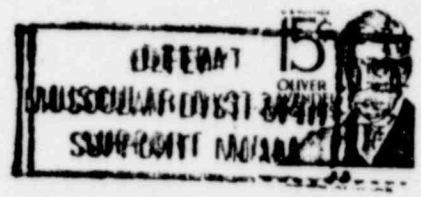
Your prompt attention to this request would certainly be appreciated.

Very truly yours

P.S.

Please send as many copies as you can; you would be amazed at the number of families in my community who are interested in having this information.

J.F. MANGELS
RD 1 Box 435
YORK HAVEN, PA.
17370



3700

MR. HAROLD DENTON
DIRECTOR - N.R.R.
U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON D.C. 20555

857 189

UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555

AUG 17 1979

Ms. Patti Glass
P.O. Box 98
Bishop, GA 30621

Dear Ms. Glass:

Your recent letter to the Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards requesting information on nuclear power plants was referred to this office for response.

We do not maintain general information on nuclear power plant design and operation. Such information could likely be obtained from your local library.

In response to your request, we are enclosing a list of all the nuclear power plants that are in operation, under construction or planned in the United States and their locations.

Thank you for writing to us.

Sincerely,

Harold R. Denton

Harold R. Denton, Director
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

Enclosure: As stated

Nuclear Electric Generating Units in Operation, Under Construction or Planned

(As of September 30, 1978)

The following listing includes 212 nuclear power reactor electrical generating units which were in operation, under NRC review for construction permits, and ordered or announced by utilities in the United States at the end of September 1978, representing a total capacity of approximately 209,000 MWe. TYPE is indicated by: BWR—boiling water reactor, PWR—pressurized water reactor, HTGR—high temperature gas cooled reactor, and LMFBR—liquid metal cooled fast breeder reactor. STATUS is indicated by: OL—has operating license, CP—has construction permit, UR—under review for construction permit, A/O—announced or ordered by the utility but application for construction not yet docketed by the NRC for review. The dates for operation are either actual or those scheduled by the utilities (N/S—not yet scheduled).

Site	Plant Name	Capacity (Net MWe)	Type	Status	Utility	Commercial Operation
ALABAMA						
Decatur	Browns Ferry Nuclear Power Plant Unit 1	1,065	BWR	OL	Tennessee Valley Authority	1974
Decatur	Browns Ferry Nuclear Power Plant Unit 2	1,065	BWR	OL	Tennessee Valley Authority	1975
Decatur	Browns Ferry Nuclear Power Plant Unit 3	1,065	BWR	OL	Tennessee Valley Authority	1977
Dothan	Joseph M. Farley Nuclear Plant Unit 1	829	BWR	OL	Alabama Power Co.	1978
Dothan	Joseph M. Farley Nuclear Plant Unit 2	829	PWR	CP	Alabama Power Co.	1980
Scottsboro	Bellefonte Nuclear Plant Unit 1	1,235	PWR	CP	Tennessee Valley Authority	1981
Scottsboro	Bellefonte Nuclear Plant Unit 2	1,235	PWR	CP	Tennessee Valley Authority	1981

Site	Plant Name	Capacity (Net MWe)	Type	Status	Utility	Commercial Operation
ARIZONA						
Winterburg	Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station Unit 1	1,270	PWR	CP	Arizona Public Service Co.	1982
Winterburg	Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station Unit 2	1,270	PWR	CP	Arizona Public Service Co.	1984
Winterburg	Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station Unit 3	1,270	PWR	CP	Arizona Public Service Co.	1986
Winterburg	Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station Unit 4	1,270	PWR	UR	Arizona Public Service Co.	1988
Winterburg	Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station Unit 5	1,270	PWR	UR	Arizona Public Service Co.	1990
ARKANSAS						
Russelville	Arkansas Nuclear One Unit 1	850	PWR	OL	Arkansas Power & Light Co.	1974
Russelville	Arkansas Nuclear One Unit 2	912	PWR	OL	Arkansas Power & Light Co.	1978
CALIFORNIA						
Eureka	Humboldt Bay Power Plant Unit 3	65	BWR	OL	Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	1963
San Clemente	San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station Unit 1	436	PWR	OL	So. Calif. Ed. & San Diego Gas & Electric Co.	1968
San Clemente	San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station Unit 2	1,140	PWR	CP	So. Calif. Ed. & San Diego Gas & Electric Co.	1980
San Clemente	San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station Unit 3	1,140	PWR	CP	So. Calif. Ed. & San Diego Gas & Electric Co.	1981
Diablo Canyon	Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant Unit 1	1,084	PWR	CP	Pacific Gas & Elec. Co.	1979
Diablo Canyon	Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant Unit 2	1,106	PWR	CP	Pacific Gas & Elec. Co.	1979
Clay Station	Rancho Seco Nuclear Generating Station Unit 1	917	PWR	OL	Sacramento Municipal Utility District	1975

Site	Plant Name	Capacity (Net MWe)	Type	Status	Utility	Commercial Operation
•	Stanislaus Unit 1	1,200	BWR	A/O	Pacific Gas & Elec. Co.	Indef.
•	Stanislaus Unit 2	1,200	BWR	A/O	Pacific Gas & Elec. Co.	Indef.
Clay Station	Rancho Seco Nuclear Generating Station Unit 2	1,100		A/O	Sacramento Municipal Utility District	Indef.
COLORADO						
Platteville	Fort St. Vrain Nuclear Generating Station	330	HTGR	OL	Public Service Co. of of Colorado	1978
CONNECTICUT						
Haddam Neck	Haddam Neck Generating Station	575	PWR	OL	Conn. Yankee Atomic Power Co.	1968
Waterford	Millstone Nuclear Power Station Unit 1	660	BWR	OL	Northeast Nuclear Energy Co.	1971
Waterford	Millstone Nuclear Power Station Unit 2	830	PWR	OL	Northeast Nuclear Energy Co.	1975
Waterford	Millstone Nuclear Power Station Unit 3	1,159	PWR	CP	Northeast Nuclear Energy Co.	1986
DELAWARE						
Summit	Summit Power Station Unit 1	1,200		A/O**	Delmarva Power & Light Co.	N/S
FLORIDA						
Florida City	Turkey Point Station Unit 3	693	PWR	OL	Florida Power & Light Co.	1972
Florida City	Turkey Point Station Unit 4	693	PWR	OL	Florida Power & Light Co.	1973
Red Level	Crystal River Plant Unit 3	825	PWR	OL	Florida Power Corp. Light Co.	1977
Ft. Pierce	St. Lucie Plant Unit 1	802	PWR	OL	Florida Power Corp. Light Co.	1976
Ft. Pierce	St. Lucie Plant Unit 2	842	PWR	CP	Florida Power Corp. Light Co.	1983

*Site not selected.

**Limited work authorization issued.

Site	Plant Name	Capacity (Net MWe)	Type	Status	Utility	Commercial Operation
GEORGIA						
Baxley	Edwin I. Hatch Plant Unit 1	786	BWR	OL	Georgia Power Co.	1975
Baxley	Edwin I. Hatch Plant Unit 2	795	BWR	OL	Georgia Power Co.	1978
Waynesboro	Alvin W. Vogtle, Jr. Plant Unit 1	1,100	PWR	CP	Georgia Power Co.	1984
Waynesboro	Alvin W. Vogtle, Jr. Plant Unit 2	1,100	PWR	CP	Georgia Power Co.	1985
ILLINOIS						
Morris	Dresden Nuclear Power Station Unit 1	200	BWR	OL	Commonwealth Edison Co.	1960
Morris	Dresden Nuclear Power Station Unit 2	794	BWR	OL	Commonwealth Edison Co.	1970
Morris	Dresden Nuclear Power Station Unit 3	794	BWR	OL	Commonwealth Edison Co.	1971
Zion	Zion Nuclear Plant Unit 1	1,040	PWR	OL	Commonwealth Edison Co.	1973
Zion	Zion Nuclear Plant Unit 2	1,040	PWR	OL	Commonwealth Edison Co.	1974
Cordova	Quad-Cities Station Unit 1	789	BWR	OL	Comm. Ed. Co.-Iowa-Ill. Gas & Elec. Co.	1973
Cordova	Quad-Cities Station Unit 2	789	BWR	OL	Comm. Ed. Co.-Iowa-Ill. Gas & Elec. Co.	1973
Seneca	LaSalle County Nuclear Station Unit 1	1,078	BWR	CP	Commonwealth Edison Co.	1979
Seneca	LaSalle County Nuclear Station Unit 2	1,078	BWR	CP	Commonwealth Edison Co.	1980
Byron	Byron Station Unit 1	1,120	PWR	CP	Commonwealth Edison Co.	1981
Byron	Byron Station Unit 2	1,120	PWR	CP	Commonwealth Edison Co.	1982
Braidwood	Braidwood Unit 1	1,120	PWR	CP	Commonwealth Edison Co.	1981
Braidwood	Braidwood Unit 2	1,120	PWR	CP	Commonwealth Edison Co.	1982
Clinton	Clinton Nuclear Power Plant Unit 1	950	BWR	CP	Illinois Power Co.	1982
Clinton	Clinton Nuclear Power Plant Unit 2	950	BWR	CP	Illinois Power Co.	1988
Savannah	Carroll County Station Unit 1	1,120		A/O	Commonwealth Edison Co.	1984

Site	Plant Name	Capacity (Net MWe)	Type	Status	Utility	Commercial Operation
Savannah	Carroll County Station Unit 2	1,120		A/O	Commonwealth Edison Co.	1985
INDIANA						
Westchester Town	Bailly Generating Station	660	BWR	CP	Northern Indiana Public Service Co.	1984
Madison	Marble Hill Unit 1	1,130	PWR	CP	Public Service of Indiana	1982
Madison	Marble Hill Unit 2	1,130	PWR	CP	Public Service of Indiana	1984
IOWA						
Pala	Duane Arnold Energy Center Unit 1	538	BWR	OL	Iowa Elec. Light & Power Co.	1975
Vandalia	Iowa Power Unit 1	1,270	BWR	A/O	Iowa Po. & Lt. Co.	N/S
KANSAS						
Burlington	Wolf Creek	150	PWR	CP	Kansas Gas & Elec. Co.	1983
LOUISIANA						
Taft	Waterford Steam Electric Station Unit 3	1,165	PWR	CP	Louisiana Power & Light Co.	1981
St. Francisville	River Bend Station Unit 1	934	BWR	CP	Gulf States Utilities Co.	1984
St. Francisville	River Bend Station Unit 2	934	BWR	CP	Gulf States Utilities Co.	N/S
MAINE						
Wiscasset	Maine Yankee Atomic Power Plant	790	PWR	OL	Maine Yankee Atomic Power Co.	1972
MARYLAND						
Lusby	Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant Unit 1	845	PWR	OL	Baltimore Gas & Elec. Co.	1975
Lusby	Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant Unit 2	845	PWR	OL	Baltimore Gas & Elec. Co.	1977

Site	Plant Name	Capacity (Net MWe)	Type	Status	Utility	Commercial Operation
Douglas Point	Douglas Point Generating Station Unit 1	1,146	BWR	UR	Potomac Electric Power Co.	Indef.
MASSACHUSETTS						
Rowe	Yankee Nuclear Power Station	175	PWR	OL	Yankee Atomic Elec. Co.	1961
Plymouth	Pilgrim Station Unit 1	655	BWR	OL	Boston Edison Co.	1972
Plymouth	Pilgrim Station Unit 2	1,180	PWR	UR	Boston Edison Co.	1985
Turners Falls	Montague Unit 1	1,150	BWR	UR	Northeast Nuclear Energy Co.	N/S
Turners Falls	Montague Unit 2	1,150	BWR	UR	Northeast Nuclear Energy Co.	N/S
MICHIGAN						
Big Rock Point	Big Rock Point Nuclear Plant	72	BWR	OL	Consumers Power Co.	1963
South Haven	Palisades Nuclear Power Station	805	PWR	OL	Consumers Power Co.	1971
Lagoona Beach	Enrico Fermi Atomic Power Plant Unit 2	1,123	BWR	CP	Detroit Power Co.	1980
Bridgman	Donald C. Cook Plant Unit 1	1,054	PWR	OL	Indiana & Michigan Elec. Co.	1975
Bridgman	Donald C. Cook Plant Unit 2	1,100	PWR	OL	Indiana & Michigan Elec. Co.	1978
Midland	Midland Nuclear Power Plant Unit 1	492	PWR	CP	Consumers Power Co.	1982
Midland	Midland Nuclear Power Plant Unit 2	818	PWR	CP	Consumers Power Co.	1981
St. Clair County	Greenwood Energy Center Unit 2	1,200	PWR	UR	Detroit Edison Co.	N/S
St. Clair County	Greenwood Energy Center Unit 3	1,200	PWR	UR	Detroit Edison Co.	N/S
MINNESOTA						
Monticello	Monticello Nuclear Generating Plant	545	BWR	OL	Northern States Power Co.	1971
Red Wing	Prairie Island Nuclear Generating Plant Unit 1	530	PWR	OL	Northern States Power Co.	1973

Site	Plant Name	Capacity (Net MWe)	Type	Status	Utility	Commercial Operation
Red Wing	Prairie Island Nuclear Generating Plant Unit 2	530	PWR	OL	Northern States Power Co.	1974
MISSOURI						
Fulton	Callaway Plant Unit 1	1,150	PWR	CP	Union Elec. Co.	1982
Fulton	Callaway Plant Unit 2	1,150	PWR	CP	Union Elec. Co.	1987
MISSISSIPPI						
Port Gibson	Grand Gulf Nuclear Station Unit 1	1,250	BWR	CP	Mississippi Power & Light Co.	1981
Port Gibson	Grand Gulf Nuclear Station Unit 2	1,250	BWR	CP	Mississippi Power & Light Co.	1984
Yellow Creek	Yellow Creek Unit 1	1,285	PWR	UR**	Tennessee Valley Authority	1985
Yellow Creek	Yellow Creek Unit 2	1,285	PWR	UR**	Tennessee Valley Authority	1985
NEBRASKA						
Fort Calhoun	Fort Calhoun Station Unit 1	457	PWR	OL	Omaha Public Power District	1973
Brownville	Cooper Nuclear Station	778	BWR	OL	Nebraska Public Power District	1974
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
Seabrook	Seabrook Nuclear Station Unit 1	1,194	PWR	CP	Public Service of N.H.	1983
Seabrook	Seabrook Nuclear Station Unit 2	1,194	PWR	CP	Public Service of N.H.	1985
NEW JERSEY						
Toms River	Oyster Creek Nuclear Power Plant Unit 1	650	BWR	OL	Jersey Central Power & Light Co.	1969
Forked River	Forked River Generating Station Unit 1	1,070	PWR	CP	Jersey Central Power & Light Co.	1984

**Limited work authorization issued.

Site	Plant Name	Capacity (Net MWe)	Type	Status	Utility	Commercial Operation
Salem	Salem Nuclear Generating Station Unit 1	1,090	PWR	OL	Public Service Elec. & Gas Co.	1977
Salem	Salem Nuclear Generating Station Unit 2	1,115	PWR	CP	Public Service Elec. & Gas Co.	1979
Salem	Hope Creek Generating Station Unit 1	1,067	BWR	CP	Public Service Elec. & Gas Co.	1984
Salem	Hope Creek Generating Station Unit 2	1,067	BWR	CP	Public Service Elec. & Gas Co.	1986
Little Egg Inlet	Atlantic Generating Station Unit 1	1,150	PWR	UR	Public Service Elec. & Gas Co.	N/S
Little Egg Inlet	Atlantic Generating Station Unit 2	1,150	PWR	UR	Public Service Elec. & Gas Co.	N/S
•	Atlantic Generating Station Unit 3	1,150	PWR	A/O	Public Service Elec. & Gas Co.	N/S
•	Atlantic Generating Station Unit 4	1,150	PWR	A/O	Public Service Elec. & Gas Co.	N/S
NEW YORK						
Indian Point	Indian Point Station Unit 1	265	PWR	OL	Consolidated Edison Co.	1962
Indian Point	Indian Point Station Unit 2	873	PWR	OL	Consolidated Edison Co.	1973
Indian Point	Indian Point Station Unit 3	965	PWR	OL	Consolidated Edison Co.	1976
Scriba	Nine Mile Point Nuclear Station Unit 1	610	BWR	OL	Niagara Mohawk Power Co.	1969
Scriba	Nine Mile Point Nuclear Station Unit 2	1,080	BWR	CP	Niagara Mohawk Power Co.	1983
Ontario	R. E. Ginna Nuclear Power Plant Unit 1	490	PWR	OL	Rochester Gas & Elec. Co.	1970
Brookhaven	Shoreham Nuclear Power Station	854	BWR	CP	Long Island Lighting Co.	1980
Scriba	James A. FitzPatrick Nuclear Power Plant	821	BWR	OL	Power Authority of State of N.Y.	1975

*Site not selected.

Site	Plant Name	Capacity (Net MWe)	Type	Status	Utility	Commercial Operation
Long Island	Jamesport Unit 1	1,150	PWR	UR	Long Island Lighting Co.	1988
Long Island	Jamesport Unit 2	1,150	PWR	UR	Long Island Lighting Co.	1990
*	New Haven 1	1,250	PWR	A/O	N.Y. State Elec. & Gas. Co.	Indef.
*	New Haven 2	1,250	PWR	A/O	N.Y. State Elec. & Gas Co.	Indef.
Sterling	Sterling Power Project Unit 1	1,150	PWR	CP	Rochester Gas & Elec. Co.	1988
Cementon	Greene County Nuclear Power Plant	1,270	PWR	UR	Power Authority of State of N.Y.	1986
*	Mid-Hudson East 1	1,300		A/O	Empire State Power Resources	N/S
*	Nine Mile Point 3	1,300		A/O	Empire State Power Resources	N/S
NORTH CAROLINA						
Southport	Brunswick Steam Electric Plant Unit 2	821	BWR	OL	Carolina Power & Light Co.	1975
Southport	Brunswick Steam Electric Plant Unit 1	821	BWR	OL	Carolina Power & Light Co.	1977
Cowans Ford Dam	Wm. B. McGuire Nuclear Station Unit 1	1,180	PWR	CP	Duke Power Co.	1979
Cowans Ford Dam	Wm. B. McGuire Nuclear Station Unit 2	1,180	PWR	CP	Duke Power Co.	1981
Bonsal	Shearon Harris Plant Unit 1	915	PWR	CP	Carolina Power & Light Co.	1983
Bonsal	Shearon Harris Plant Unit 2	915	PWR	CP	Carolina Power & Light Co.	1985
Bonsal	Shearon Harris Plant Unit 3	915	PWR	CP	Carolina Power & Light Co.	1989
Bonsal	Shearon Harris Plant Unit 4	915	PWR	CP	Carolina Power & Light Co.	1987
Davie Co.	Perkins Nuclear Station Unit 1	1,280	PWR	UR	Duke Power Co.	1988
Davie Co.	Perkins Nuclear Station Unit 2	1,280	PWR	UR	Duke Power Co.	1991
Davie Co.	Perkins Nuclear Station Unit 3	1,280	PWR	UR	Duke Power Co.	1993

*Site not selected.

Site	Plant Name	Capacity (Net MWe)	Type	Status	Utility	Commercial Operation
*	Carolina P&L Unit 8	1,150	PWR	A/O	Carolina Power & Light Co.	—
*	Carolina P&L Unit 9	1,150	PWR	A/O	Carolina Power & Light Co.	—
OHIO						
Oak Harbor	Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station Unit 1	906	PWR	OL	Toledo Edison-Cleveland Elec. Illum. Co.	1977
Oak Harbor	Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station Unit 2	906	PWR	UR**	Toledo Edison-Cleveland Elec. Illum. Co.	1986
Oak Harbor	Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station Unit 3	906	PWR	UR**	Toledo Edison-Cleveland Elec. Illum. Co.	1988
Perry	Perry Nuclear Power Plant Unit 1	1,205	BWR	CP	Cleveland Elec. Illum. Co.	1981
Perry	Perry Nuclear Power Plant Unit 2	1,205	BWR	CP	Cleveland Elec. Illum. Co.	1983
Moscow	Wm. H. Zimmer Nuclear Power Station Unit 1	810	BWR	CP	Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co.	1979
Berlin Hgts.	Erie Unit 1	1,260	PWR	UR	Ohio Edison Co.	1986
Berlin Hgts.	Erie Unit 2	1,260	PWR	UR	Ohio Edison Co.	1988
OKLAHOMA						
Inola	Black Fox Unit 1	1,150	BWR	UR**	Public Service Co. of Oklahoma	1983
Inola	Black Fox Unit 2	1,150	BWR	UR**	Public Service Co. of Oklahoma	1985
OREGON						
Prescott	Trojan Nuclear Plant Unit 1	1,130	PWR	OL	Portland General Elec. Co.	1976
Arlington	Pebble Springs Unit 1	1,260	PWR	UR	Portland General Elec. Co.	1986
Arlington	Pebble Springs Unit 2	1,260	PWR	UR	Portland General Elec. Co.	1989

*Site not selected.
**Limited work authorization issued.

Site	Plant Name	Capacity (Net MWe)	Type	Status	Utility	Commercial Operation
PENNSYLVANIA						
Peach Bottom	Peach Bottom Atomic Power Station Unit 2	1,065	BWR	OL	Philadelphia Elec. Co.	1974
Peach Bottom	Peach Bottom Atomic Power Station Unit 3	1,065	BWR	OL	Philadelphia Elec. Co.	1974
Pottstown	Limerick Generating Station Unit 1	1,065	BWR	CP	Philadelphia Elec. Co.	1983
Pottstown	Limerick Generating Station Unit 2	1,065	BWR	CP	Philadelphia Elec. Co.	1985
Shippingport	Shippingport Atomic Power Unit 1	90	PWR	—[1]	Duquesne Light Co. & ERDA	NA
Shippingport	Beaver Valley Power Station Unit 1	852	PWR	OL	Duquesne Light Co. Ohio Edison Co.	1976
Shippingport	Beaver Valley Power Station Unit 2	852	PWR	CP	Duquesne Light Co. Ohio Edison Co.	1982
Goldsboro	Three Mile Island Nuclear Station Unit 1	819	PWR	OL	Metropolitan Edison Co.	1974
Goldsboro	Three Mile Island Nuclear Station Unit 2	906	PWR	OL	Metropolitan Edison Co.	1978
Berwick	Susquehanna Steam Electric Station Unit 1	1,052	BWR	CP	Pennsylvania Power & Light Co.	1980
Berwick	Susquehanna Steam Electric Station Unit 2	1,052	BWR	CP	Pennsylvania Power & Light Co.	1982
Fulton	Fulton Generating Station Unit 1	1,160		UR	Philadelphia Elec. Co.	N/S
Fulton	Fulton Generating Station Unit 2	1,160		UR	Philadelphia Elec. Co.	N/S
RHODE ISLAND						
No. Kingston	New England Unit 1	1,194	PWR	UR	New England Power Co.	1987
No. Kingston	New England Unit 2	1,194	PWR	UR	New England Power Co.	1989
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Hartsville	H. B. Robinson S. E. Plant Unit 2	700	PWR	OL	Carolina Power & Light Co.	1971
Seneca	Oconee Nuclear Station Unit 1	887	PWR	OL	Duke Power Co.	1973

[1]Operable but OL not required.

Site	Plant Name	Capacity (Net MWe)	Type	Status	Utility	Commercial Operation
Seneca	Oconee Nuclear Station Unit 2	887	PWR	OL	Duke Power Co.	1974
Seneca	Oconee Nuclear Station Unit 3	887	PWR	OL	Duke Power Co.	1974
Broad River	Virgil C. Summer Nuclear Station Unit 1	900	PWR	CP	So. Carolina Elec. & Gas Co.	1980
Lake Wylie	Catawba Nuclear Station Unit 1	1,145	PWR	CP	Duke Power Co.	1981
Lake Wylie	Catawba Nuclear Station Unit 2	1,145	PWR	CP	Duke Power Co.	1983
Cherokee County	Cherokee Nuclear Station Unit 1	1,280	PWR	CP	Duke Power Co.	1984
Cherokee County	Cherokee Nuclear Station Unit 2	1,280	PWR	CP	Duke Power Co.	1986
Cherokee County	Cherokee Nuclear Station Unit 3	1,280	PWR	CP	Duke Power Co.	1988

TENNESSEE

Daisy	Sequoyah Nuclear Power Plant Unit 1	1,140	PWR	CP	Tennessee Valley Authority	1979
Daisy	Sequoyah Nuclear Power Plant Unit 2	1,140	PWR	CP	Tennessee Valley Authority	1980
Spring City	Watts Bar Nuclear Plant Unit 1	1,165	PWR	CP	Tennessee Valley Authority	1979
Spring City	Watts Bar Nuclear Plant Unit 2	1,165	PWR	CP	Tennessee Valley Authority	1980
Oak Ridge	Clinch River Breeder Reactor Plant	350	LMFBR	UR	U.S. Government	Indef.
Hartsville	TVA Plant 1 Unit 1	1,205	BWR	CP	Tennessee Valley Authority	1982
Hartsville	TVA Plant 1 Unit 2	1,205	BWR	CP	Tennessee Valley Authority	1983
Hartsville	TVA Plant 2 Unit 1	1,205	BWR	CP	Tennessee Valley Authority	1983
Hartsville	TVA Plant 2 Unit 2	1,205	BWR	CP	Tennessee Valley Authority	1984
Phipps Bend	Phipps Bend Unit 1	1,220	BWR	CP	Tennessee Valley Authority	1983
Phipps Bend	Phipps Bend Unit 2	1,220	BWR	CP	Tennessee Valley Authority	1984

Site	Plant Name	Capacity (Net MWe)	Type	Status	Utility	Commercial Operation
TEXAS						
Glen Rose	Comanche Peak Steam Electric Station Unit 1	1,150	PWR	CP	Texas P&L, Dallas P&L, Texas Elec. Service	1981
Glen Rose	Comanche Peak Steam Electric Station Unit 2	1,150	PWR	CP	Texas P&L, Dallas P&L, Texas Elec. Service	1983
Wallis	Allens Creek Unit 1	1,213	BWR	UR	Houston Lighting & Power Co.	1985
Bay City	South Texas Nuclear Project Unit 1	1,250	PWR	CP	Houston Lighting & Power Co.	1980
Bay City	South Texas Nuclear Project Unit 2	1,250	PWR	CP	Houston Lighting & Power Co.	1982
VERMONT						
Vernon	Vermont Yankee Generating Station	514	BWR	OL	Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Corp.	1972
VIRGINIA						
Gravel Neck	Surry Power Station Unit 1	822	PWR	OL	Va. Electric & Power Co.	1972
Gravel Neck	Surry Power Station Unit 2	822	PWR	OL	Va. Electric & Power Co.	1973
Mineral	North Anna Power Station Unit 1	907	PWR	OL	Va. Electric & Power Co.	1978
Mineral	North Anna Power Station Unit 2	907	PWR	CP	Va. Electric & Power Co.	1979
Mineral	North Anna Power Station Unit 3	907	PWR	CP	Va. Electric & Power Co.	1982
Mineral	North Anna Power Station Unit 4	907	PWR	CP	Va. Electric & Power Co.	1983
*	Central Virginia 1	1,150		A/O	American Electric Power Co.	1990
*	Central Virginia 2	1,150		A/O	American Electric Power Co.	1990
WASHINGTON						
Richland	N-Reactor/WPPSS Steam	850	GR	—[1]	Wash. Public Power Supply System	

*Site not selected.
[1] Operable but OL not required.

Site	Plant Name	Capacity (Net MWe)	Type	Status	Utility	Commercial Operation
Richland	WPPSS No. 1 (Hanford)	1,267	PWR	CP	Wash. Public Power Supply System	1982
Richland	WPPSS No. 2 (Hanford)	1,103	BWR	CP	Wash. Public Power Supply System	1980
Satsop	WPPSS No. 3	1,242	PWR	CP	Wash. Public Power Supply System	1984
Richland	WPPSS No. 4	1,267	PWR	CP	Wash. Public Power Supply System	1984
Satsop	WPPSS No. 5	1,242	PWR	CP	Wash. Public Power Supply System	1985
Sedro Wooley	Skagit Nuclear Power Project Unit 1	1,277	BWR	UR	Puget Sound Power & Light Co.	1985
Sedro Wooley	Skagit Nuclear Power Project Unit 2	1,277	BWR	UR	Puget Sound Power & Light Co.	1987
WISCONSIN						
Genoa	Genoa Nuclear Generating Station (LaCrosse)	50	BWR	OL	Dairyland Power Coop.	1969
Two Creeks	Point Beach Nuclear Plant Unit 1	497	PWR	OL	Wisconsin Michigan Power Co.	1970
Two Creeks	Point Beach Nuclear Plant Unit 2	497	PWR	OL	Wisconsin Michigan Power Co	1972
Carlton	Kewaunee Nuclear Power Plant Unit 1	535	PWR	OL	Wisconsin Elec. Power Co.	1974
Durand	Tyrone Energy Park Unit 1	1,150	PWR	CP	Northern States Power Co.	1985
Ft. Atkinson	Haven Nuclear Plant Unit 1	900	PWR	UR	Wisconsin Elec. Power Co.	1987
Ft. Atkinson	Haven Nuclear Plant Unit 2	900	PWR	UR	Wisconsin Elec. Power Co.	1989
PUERTO RICO						
Arecibo	North Coast Nuclear Plant Unit 1	583	PWR	UR	Puerto Rico Water Resources Authority	Indef.

DPM

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Dear Sirs;

I am a student from the Creek County High School in Sapulpa and in the 7th grade. I am doing a project on nuclear power and nuclear power plants. Could you please send me any kind of information on nuclear power and how it works. If it is possible could you send me some kind of diagram showing how the plants works. I will also need to know where the nuclear power plants that you have are located. It would be a big help to my project.

Thank you,

Patti Sears

[illegible]

BISHOP, GA
APR 17 AM 1979

Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington D.C. 20555

857 206

UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555

AUG 17 1979

Ms. Vici Goodhart
1185 Summerwood Drive
Harrisburg, PA 17111

Dear Ms. Goodhart:

Your recent letter to Chairman Hendrie concerning the accident at Three Mile Island Nuclear Station Unit 2 expressing your views on nuclear power was referred to this agency for response. We appreciate your concerns and assure you that every effort is being made to ensure the continued protection of the health and safety of the public not only at the Three Mile Island Nuclear Station, but also at all nuclear power plants.

We have taken or are taking a number of actions with respect to all nuclear power plants as a result of the Three Mile Island accident. Specifically, full-time inspectors have been assigned to each operating plant utilizing Babcock & Wilcox pressurized water reactors like those at Three Mile Island. In addition, the licensees of all these plants which were not already shut down have voluntarily shut down their plants. We are issuing confirmatory orders to the licensees of all Babcock & Wilcox reactors like those at Three Mile Island to assure that necessary plant modifications, additional training and revised operating procedures will be effected prior to resuming operation.

Licensees of all operating plants utilizing pressurized water reactors have been instructed to take specific actions with regard to the status of certain equipment, plant procedures, operator actions and facility designs. Licensees of all operating plants, including those utilizing boiling water reactors, have been instructed to provide us with additional information with regard to their facilities in light of the Three Mile Island accident. In addition, substantial effort is being expended within this agency to evaluate the factors which contributed to the Three Mile Island accident and to prevent a similar occurrence in the future.

We will carefully review all the information obtained and developed as a result of the Three Mile Island accident and take whatever further action is deemed appropriate.

With respect to alternative methods of energy production such as solar, wind and geothermal, the Department of Energy is the Federal Agency responsible for their research and development. Our consideration of alternative methods of energy production is limited to the assessment of the environmental impact of each nuclear power plant as part of our overall review of each utility's application for a construction permit or an operating license. To date, we have determined that alternative methods of energy production such as solar, wind and geothermal are neither technically nor economically feasible to provide the required amount of power at the time it is needed.

With respect to waste disposal, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission was given regulatory authority over the storage and disposal of all commercially-generated radioactive wastes upon its creation in 1974 by the Energy Reorganization Act. To implement this authority and to provide guidance to the Department of Energy, the industry and the public, we are developing new or revised regulatory standards and guidelines for such storage and disposal. These standards and guidelines will require conformance with a fixed set of minimum acceptable performance standards (technical, social and environmental) for waste management activities while providing for flexibility in technological approach. These standards and guidelines will be designed to assure public health and safety and protection of the environment.

In addition, the Department of Energy has been pursuing a program designed to accommodate the anticipated need for disposal of high-level waste or spent fuel that is expected to accumulate as the nuclear power industry continues to grow. This program includes, among other things, plans to develop several operations for disposal of high-level wastes in stable geological formations. The purpose of these facilities would be to demonstrate the acceptability of a specific geological formation for permanent disposal of high-level and transuranic wastes. These facilities would be treated as permanent disposal repositories. The Department of Energy is now awaiting a Presidential direction of policy and plans which will occur following completion of studies recommended by an interagency task force formed by the President. There are several methods of high-level waste disposal which are technologically feasible. The Department of Energy is expected to continue to investigate options to determine whether superior disposal alternatives can be developed.

Sincerely,

Harold R. Denton

Harold R. Denton, Director
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

1185 Summerwood Dr.
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
May 25, 1979

Dear Mr Hendrie,

Many of my friends and people I've spoken to, totally agree, but haven't written.

I am against the following:

1. TMI reopening.
2. The Price-Anderson Act.
3. Rate hikes for Met-Ed customers.
4. Future nuclear plant construction.
5. The opening of plants under construction.

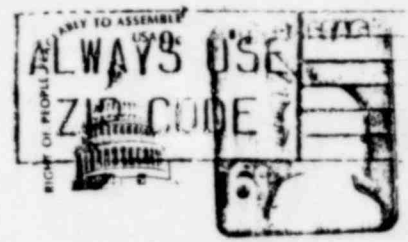
How can you or anyone support nuclear waste ??? -

Please promote solar and other alternate energy forms. I support the Nuclear Reappraisal Act (HR 366) and Theodore Weiss (D-NY) legislation of (HR 789)

Sincerely,
Vicki Goodhart

857 209

1185 Summerwood Dr
17111



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

857 210

UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555

AUG 17 1979

Mr. Jon Berland
24 E. Victoria
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

Dear Mr. Berland:

Your recent letter to Chairman Hendrie concerning the accident at Three Mile Island Nuclear Station Unit 2 expressing your views on nuclear power was referred to this agency for response. We appreciate your concerns and assure you that every effort is being made to ensure the continued protection of the health and safety of the public not only at the Three Mile Island Nuclear Station, but also at all nuclear power plants.

We have taken or are taking a number of actions with respect to all nuclear power plants as a result of the Three Mile Island accident. Specifically, full-time inspectors have been assigned to each operating plant utilizing Babcock & Wilcox pressurized water reactors like those at Three Mile Island. In addition, the licensees of all these plants which were not already shut down have voluntarily shut down their plants. We are issuing confirmatory orders to the licensees of all Babcock & Wilcox reactors like those at Three Mile Island to assure that necessary plant modifications, additional training and revised operating procedures will be effected prior to resuming operation.

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Sincerely,

Harold R. Denton

Harold R. Denton, Director
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

Mr. Joseph M. Hendrie, Chairman
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Harlow Building
Washington, D.C. 20555

June 5, 1979

Mr. Hendrie:

I am writing to express my feelings concerning nuclear energy. Though it may be economically lower to generate electricity, once the plant is paid for, which is more important: a few extra savings in dollars or a continued healthy stock of peoples?

I realize that scientifically it is both a challenge and a stimulus to make, operate and design nuclear reactors, to try and deal with the disposal of nuclear wastes and all the rest of it. Economically it means jobs and additional income for companies associated with nuclear energy. But, if it's not going to work let's accept that fact and go on to something else.

You and many others know that the sun, water and wind are abundant. Using these sources are both terrifically challenging as well as proven. Man has felt the need to create on his own and of his own for millions of years. Possibly this, in part, is the reason for his continued efforts in the field of nuclear construction and all its counterparts.

In light of documented situations such as Three Mile Island, nuclear waste leakages, and all the other examples associated

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(over)

with man's limits on trying to satisfy the nuclear energy situation, let's let down the pride and go forth to something else.

Very truly,

Jon Borland
24 E. Victoria
Santa Barbara, Ca 93101

24 E. Victoria
Santa Barbara, Ca.
93101

SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.
5 JUN
1979

USA 15¢

Mr. Joseph M. Hendrie, Chairman
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Landow Building
Washington, D.C.
20555

857 215

UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555

AUG 17 1979

Mrs. William E. Maxwell
116 South School Lane
Souderton, PA 18964

Dear Mrs. Maxwell:

Your recent letter to President Carter concerning the accident at Three Mile Island Nuclear Station Unit 2 expressing your views on nuclear power was referred to this agency for response. We appreciate your concerns and assure you that every effort is being made to ensure the continued protection of the health and safety of the public not only at the Three Mile Island Nuclear Station, but also at all nuclear power plants.

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Sincerely,

Harold R. Denton

Harold R. Denton, Director
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

4.
NRC

Souderton, Pennsylvania

April 5, 1979

Dear Sir:

Yesterday's raindrops still sparkle among the needles of the little blue spruce in our yard, Radioactive raindrops? If we lived near Three Mile Island they could be! We live nearly 90 miles away, but I know there is no "Safe Haven" from radioactivity and I am concerned, gravely and seriously concerned! This morning it was reported in the newspaper that the radioactive emissions were "only 9 mrems; safe, even for pregnant women"! Why, then, do obstetricians prohibit any X-rays, except in cases of extreme emergencies, since one X-ray emits only 3 mrems? Is a little radioactivity "safe"? How does one know how much or how little? Perhaps a few errant microorganisms may have undergone mutation and become suddenly virulent, even lethal, as a result of that "little bit" of safe radioactivity that was released into our environment. We Don't Know! What we do know is that we cannot believe anyone, including the President, about the safety of any of the 70 operating Nuclear Energy Installations. We certainly cannot believe the business people who run those plants. The purpose of the secrecy, of course, is "to protect the people from PANIC"! It is far more important that we remain calm and complacent, even though our bodies may be being bombarded by an invisible menace.

What really would have happened if that malignant Hydrogen "bubble"

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would have continued to enlarge until it burst through the walls? What if the core had undergone melt-down and contaminated the Susquehanna River? All of the surrounding area would have been worse than dead for years! That includes wild-life, domestic animals, fish and fowl. Who would undertake the hazardous task of burying the dead of all species who would number in the hundreds-of-thousands? Where would we find burial sites? (Noone wants the bodies from Jonestown and those unfortunate victims died of cyanide poisoning, a containable toxin.) The huge land mass involved would be a sterile sinister desert for many years. The river, poisoned and poisonous, would course through our beautiful countryside, through towns and cities, carrying insidious radioactivity for mile after mile. Many of those "only sickened" by the radiation would eventually lie in hospitals, stricken with leukemia or other forms of cancer, in pain and agony, waiting to die.

If there is only one chance in a thousand (and "human error" occurs more frequently than that) of this happening again in any of the reactors now in operation I plead, "Please, please take a long hard look at what could happen!" Do we really need these Energy Monsters? The alternative measures, for the moment, could be coal conversion (no more expensive than the Nuclear Reactors) until a truly safe form of energy could be developed. It has been suggested that nuclear fusion, rather than the always potentially explosive fission, could be utilized.

In this instance, as in others, where is the leadership from the

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Top? Does BIG BUSINESS "own" them all? Does everyone worship at the Altar of Corporate Dividends? Only the Governor of Pennsylvania and Senator McGovern have had the courage to take a stand against the proliferation of nuclear energy facilities. I understand that if just the present plants continue in operation that by the year 2006 they will have reached the saturation point and will be unable to store any additional nuclear waste. They are, at present, the only place equipped to store such residue. What in the world will they do with it then? It is a waste that defies disposal. As there are more and more nuclear installations built, the problems intensify. With a nuclear plant in everyone's "backyard" the probability of a disaster increases at a tremendous rate.

I believe that the American people will be willing to sacrifice, if they are given the reason for such sacrifice. If it is a question of 3% or 12%, or 25% less energy or the loss of lives, health security, or property they will respond earnestly. Let them choose if there should be Nuclear Reactors in their state, or in the United States. It is our country, we have the right to choose if we want it prematurely embalmed! It is my fervent wish that we bequeath to our children and grandchildren a beautiful planet, made better that we "passed this way", rather than the sick and sour wasteland that we seem intent upon preparing for them.

Sincerely,

857 220

President Jimmy Carter
The White House
Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington D.C.
20500

857 22

UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555
AUG 17 1979

Ms. Joni Holcomb
P.O. Box 462
Basile, LA 70515

Dear Ms. Holcomb:

Your recent letter to President Carter expressing your views on nuclear power and requesting information on nuclear power plants was referred to this agency for response.

We do not maintain general information on nuclear energy. Such information could likely be obtained from your local library.

Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

Harold R. Denton

Harold R. Denton, Director
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

857 222

NRC [illegible]

April 6, 1979

P.O. Box 462

Basile, Louisiana

70515

Honorable Jimmy Carter,

I am a sophomore at Basile High School and this is a Civics assignment, I am writing this letter to you to express my opinions on the matter concerning nuclear energy. I favor the expansion of nuclear plants because of the energy crisis. I would appreciate it if you would inform me of your position and opinions concerning this matter. Also, could you please send me more information on nuclear energy and the safety hazards involved?

Sincerely yours,

Joni Holcomb

857 223

Joni Holcomb
P.O. Box 462
Basile, Louisiana
70515

Jimmy Carter
President of the U. S.
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C.
20000

857 224

UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555

AUG 17 1979

Ms. Lisa D. Jones
Rt. 2, Box 376
Gainesville, GA 30501

Dear Ms. Jones:

Your recent letter to President Carter expressing your views on nuclear power and requesting information on nuclear power plants was referred to this agency for response.

In response to your request, we are enclosing a list of all the nuclear power plants that are in operation, under construction or planned in the United States and their locations.

Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

Harold R. Denton

Harold R. Denton, Director
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

Enclosure: As stated

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Nuclear Electric Generating Units in Operation, Under Construction or Planned

(As of September 30, 1978)

The following listing includes 212 nuclear power reactor electrical generating units which were in operation, under NRC review for construction permits, and ordered or announced by utilities in the United States at the end of September 1978, representing a total capacity of approximately 209,000 MWe. TYPE is indicated by: BWR—boiling water reactor, PWR—pressurized water reactor, HTGR—high temperature gas-cooled reactor, and LMFBR—liquid metal cooled fast breeder reactor. STATUS is indicated by: OL—has operating license, CP—has construction permit, UR—under review for construction permit, A/O—announced or ordered by the utility but application for construction not yet docketed by the NRC for review. The dates for operation are either actual or those scheduled by the utilities (N/S—not yet scheduled).

Site	Plant Name	Capacity (Net MWe)	Type	Status	Utility	Commercial Operation
ALABAMA						
Decatur	Browns Ferry Nuclear Power Plant Unit 1	1,065	BWR	OL	Tennessee Valley Authority	1974
Decatur	Browns Ferry Nuclear Power Plant Unit 2	1,065	BWR	OL	Tennessee Valley Authority	1975
Decatur	Browns Ferry Nuclear Power Plant Unit 3	1,065	BWR	OL	Tennessee Valley Authority	1977
Dothan	Joseph M. Farley Nuclear Plant Unit 1	829	BWR	OL	Alabama Power Co.	1978
Dotnan	Joseph M. Farley Nuclear Plant Unit 2	829	PWR	CP	Alabama Power Co.	1980
Scottsboro	Bellefonte Nuclear Plant Unit 1	1,235	PWR	CP	Tennessee Valley Authority	1981
Scottsboro	Bellefonte Nuclear Plant Unit 2	1,235	PWR	CP	Tennessee Valley Authority	1981

Site	Plant Name	Capacity (Net MWe)	Type	Status	Utility	Commercial Operation
ARIZONA						
Winterburg	Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station Unit 1	1,270	PWR	CP	Arizona Public Service Co.	1982
Winterburg	Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station Unit 2	1,270	PWR	CP	Arizona Public Service Co.	1984
Winterburg	Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station Unit 3	1,270	PWR	CP	Arizona Public Service Co.	1986
Winterburg	Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station Unit 4	1,270	PWR	UR	Arizona Public Service Co.	1988
Winterburg	Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station Unit 5	1,270	PWR	UR	Arizona Public Service Co.	1990
ARKANSAS						
Russelville	Arkansas Nuclear One Unit 1	850	PWR	OL	Arkansas Power & Light Co.	1974
Russelville	Arkansas Nuclear One Unit 2	912	PWR	OL	Arkansas Power & Light Co.	1978
CALIFORNIA						
Eureka	Humboldt Bay Power Plant Unit 3	65	BWR	OL	Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	1963
San Clemente	San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station Unit 1	436	PWR	OL	So. Calif. Ed. & San Diego Gas & Electric Co.	1968
San Clemente	San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station Unit 2	1,140	PWR	CP	So. Calif. Ed. & San Diego Gas & Electric Co.	1980
San Clemente	San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station Unit 3	1,140	PWR	CP	So. Calif. Ed. & San Diego Gas & Electric Co.	1981
Diablo Canyon	Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant Unit 1	1,084	PWR	CP	Pacific Gas & Elec. Co.	1979
Diablo Canyon	Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant Unit 2	1,106	PWR	CP	Pacific Gas & Elec. Co.	1979
Clay Station	Rancho Seco Nuclear Generating Station Unit 1	917	PWR	OL	Sacramento Municipal Utility District	1975

Site	Plant Name	Capacity (Net MWe)	Type	Status	Utility	Commercial Operation
•	Stanislaus Unit 1	1,200	BWR	A/O	Pacific Gas & Elec. Co.	Indef.
•	Stanislaus Unit 2	1,200	BWR	A/O	Pacific Gas & Elec. Co.	Indef.
Clay Station	Rancho Seco Nuclear Generating Station Unit 2	1,100		A/O	Sacramento Municipal Utility District	Indef.
COLORADO						
Platteville	Fort St. Vrain Nuclear Generating Station	330	HTGR	OL	Public Service Co. of of Colorado	1978
CONNECTICUT						
Haddam Neck	Haddam Neck Generating Station	575	PWR	OL	Conn. Yankee Atomic Power Co.	1968
Waterford	Millstone Nuclear Power Station Unit 1	660	BWR	OL	Northeast Nuclear Energy Co.	1971
Waterford	Millstone Nuclear Power Station Unit 2	830	PWR	OL	Northeast Nuclear Energy Co.	1975
Waterford	Millstone Nuclear Power Station Unit 3	1,159	PWR	CP	Northeast Nuclear Energy Co.	1986
DELAWARE						
Summit	Summit Power Station Unit 1	1,200		A/O**	Delmarva Power & Light Co.	N/S
FLORIDA						
Florida City	Turkey Point Station Unit 3	693	PWR	OL	Florida Power & Light Co.	1972
Florida City	Turkey Point Station Unit 4	693	PWR	OL	Florida Power & Light Co.	1973
Red Level	Crystal River Plant Unit 3	825	PWR	OL	Florida Power Corp. Light Co.	1977
Ft. Pierce	St. Lucie Plant Unit 1	802	PWR	OL	Florida Power Corp. Light Co.	1976
Ft. Pierce	St. Lucie Plant Unit 2	842	PWR	CP	Florida Power Corp. Light Co.	1983

*Site not selected.

**Limited work authorization issued.

Site	Plant Name	Capacity (Net MWe)	Type	Status	Utility	Commercial Operation
GEORGIA						
Baxley	Edwin I. Hatch Plant Unit 1	786	BWR	OL	Georgia Power Co.	1975
Baxley	Edwin I. Hatch Plant Unit 2	795	BWR	OL	Georgia Power Co.	1978
Waynesboro	Alvin W. Vogtle, Jr. Plant Unit 1	1,100	PWR	CP	Georgia Power Co.	1984
Waynesboro	Alvin W. Vogtle, Jr. Plant Unit 2	1,100	PWR	CP	Georgia Power Co.	1985
ILLINOIS						
Morris	Dresden Nuclear Power Station Unit 1	200	BWR	OL	Commonwealth Edison Co.	1960
Morris	Dresden Nuclear Power Station Unit 2	794	BWR	OL	Commonwealth Edison Co.	1970
Morris	Dresden Nuclear Power Station Unit 3	794	BWR	OL	Commonwealth Edison Co.	1971
Zion	Zion Nuclear Plant Unit 1	1,040	PWR	OL	Commonwealth Edison Co.	1973
Zion	Zion Nuclear Plant Unit 2	1,040	PWR	OL	Commonwealth Edison Co.	1974
Cordova	Quad-Cities Station Unit 1	789	BWR	OL	Comm. Ed. Co.-Iowa-Ill. Gas & Elec. Co.	1973
Cordova	Quad-Cities Station Unit 2	789	BWR	OL	Comm. Ed. Co.-Iowa-Ill. Gas & Elec. Co.	1973
Seneca	LaSalle County Nuclear Station Unit 1	1,078	BWR	CP	Commonwealth Edison Co.	1979
Seneca	LaSalle County Nuclear Station Unit 2	1,078	BWR	CP	Commonwealth Edison Co.	1980
Byron	Byron Station Unit 1	1,120	PWR	CP	Commonwealth Edison Co.	1981
Byron	Byron Station Unit 2	1,120	PWR	CP	Commonwealth Edison Co.	1982
Braidwood	Braidwood Unit 1	1,120	PWR	CP	Commonwealth Edison Co.	1981
Braidwood	Braidwood Unit 2	1,120	PWR	CP	Commonwealth Edison Co.	1982
Clinton	Clinton Nuclear Power Plant Unit 1	950	BWR	CP	Illinois Power Co.	1982
Clinton	Clinton Nuclear Power Plant Unit 2	950	BWR	CP	Illinois Power Co.	1988
Savannah	Carroll County Station Unit 1	1,120		A/O	Commonwealth Edison Co.	1984

Site	Plant Name	Capacity (Net MWe)	Type	Status	Utility	Commercial Operation
Savannah	Carroll County Station Unit 2	1,120		A/O	Commonwealth Edison Co.	1985
INDIANA						
Westchester Town	Bailly Generating Station	660	BWR	CP	Northern Indiana Public Service Co.	1984
Madison	Marble Hill Unit 1	1,130	PWR	CP	Public Service of Indiana	1982
Madison	Marble Hill Unit 2	1,130	PWR	CP	Public Service of Indiana	1984
IOWA						
Pala	Duane Arnold Energy Center Unit 1	538	BWR	OL	Iowa Elec. Light & Power Co.	1975
Vandalia	Iowa Power Unit 1	1,270	BWR	A/O	Iowa Po. & Lt. Co.	N/S
KANSAS						
Burlington	Wolf Creek	1,150	PWR	CP	Kansas Gas & Elec. Co.	1983
LOUISIANA						
Taft	Waterford Steam Electric Station Unit 3	1,165	PWR	CP	Louisiana Power & Light Co.	1981
St. Francisville	River Bend Station Unit 1	934	BWR	CP	Gulf States Utilities Co.	1984
St. Francisville	River Bend Station Unit 2	934	BWR	CP	Gulf States Utilities Co.	N/S
MAINE						
Wiscasset	Maine Yankee Atomic Power Plant	790	PWR	OL	Maine Yankee Atomic Power Co.	1972
MARYLAND						
Lusby	Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant Unit 1	845	PWR	OL	Baltimore Gas & Elec. Co.	1975
Lusby	Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant Unit 2	845	PWR	OL	Baltimore Gas & Elec. Co.	1977

Site	Plant Name	Capacity (Net MWe)	Type	Status	Utility	Commercial Operation
Douglas Point	Douglas Point Generating Station Unit 1	1,146	BWR	UR	Potomac Electric Power Co.	Indef.
MASSACHUSETTS						
Rowe	Yankee Nuclear Power Station	175	PWR	OL	Yankee Atomic Elec. Co.	1961
Plymouth	Pilgrim Station Unit 1	655	BWR	OL	Boston Edison Co.	1972
Plymouth	Pilgrim Station Unit 2	1,180	PWR	UR	Boston Edison Co.	1985
Turners Falls	Montague Unit 1	1,150	BWR	UR	Northeast Nuclear Energy Co.	N/S
Turners Falls	Montague Unit 2	1,150	BWR	UR	Northeast Nuclear Energy Co.	N/S
MICHIGAN						
Big Rock Point	Big Rock Point Nuclear Plant	72	BWR	OL	Consumers Power Co.	1963
South Haven	Palisades Nuclear Power Station	805	PWR	OL	Consumers Power Co.	1971
Lagoona Beach	Enrico Fermi Atomic Power Plant Unit 2	1,123	BWR	CP	Detroit Power Co.	1980
Bridgman	Donald C. Cook Plant Unit 1	1,054	PWR	OL	Indiana & Michigan Elec. Co.	1975
Bridgman	Donald C. Cook Plant Unit 2	1,100	PWR	OL	Indiana & Michigan Elec. Co.	1978
Midland	Midland Nuclear Power Plant Unit 1	492	PWR	CP	Consumers Power Co.	1982
Midland	Midland Nuclear Power Plant Unit 2	818	PWR	CP	Consumers Power Co.	1981
St. Clair County	Greenwood Energy Center Unit 2	1,200	PWR	UR	Detroit Edison Co.	N/S
St. Clair County	Greenwood Energy Center Unit 3	1,200	PWR	UR	Detroit Edison Co.	N/S
MINNESOTA						
Monticello	Monticello Nuclear Generating Plant	545	BWR	OL	Northern States Power Co.	1971
Red Wing	Prairie Island Nuclear Generating Plant Unit 1	530	PWR	OL	Northern States Power Co.	1973

Site	Plant Name	Capacity (Net MWe	Type	Status	Utility	Commercial Operation
Red Wing	Prairie Island Nuclear Generating Plant Unit 2	530	PWR	OL	Northern States Power Co.	1974
MISSOURI						
Fulton	Callaway Plant Unit 1	1,150	PWR	CP	Union Elec. Co.	1982
Fulton	Callaway Plant Unit 2	1,150	PWR	CP	Union Elec. Co.	1987
MISSISSIPPI						
Port Gibson	Grand Gulf Nuclear Station Unit 1	1,250	BWR	CP	Mississippi Power & Light Co.	1981
Port Gibson	Grand Gulf Nuclear Station Unit 2	1,250	BWR	CP	Mississippi Power & Light Co.	1984
Yellow Creek	Yellow Creek Unit 1	1,285	PWR	UR**	Tennessee Valley Authority	1985
Yellow Creek	Yellow Creek Unit 2	1,285	PWR	UR**	Tennessee Valley Authority	1985
NEBRASKA						
Fort Calhoun	Fort Calhoun Station Unit 1	457	PWR	OL	Omaha Public Power District	1973
Brownville	Cooper Nuclear Station	778	BWR	OL	Nebraska Public Power District	1974
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
Seabrook	Seabrook Nuclear Station Unit 1	1,194	PWR	CP	Public Service of N.H.	1983
Seabrook	Seabrook Nuclear Station Unit 2	1,194	PWR	CP	Public Service of N.H.	1985
NEW JERSEY						
Toms River	Oyster Creek Nuclear Power Plant Unit 1	650	BWR	OL	Jersey Central Power & Light Co.	1969
Forked River	Forked River Generating Station Unit 1	1,070	PWR	CP	Jersey Central Power & Light Co.	1984

**Limited work authorization issued.

Site	Plant Name	Capacity (Net MWe)	Type	Status	Utility	Commercial Operation
Salem	Salem Nuclear Generating Station Unit 1	1,090	PWR	OL	Public Service Elec. & Gas Co.	1977
Salem	Salem Nuclear Generating Station Unit 2	1,115	PWR	CP	Public Service Elec. & Gas Co.	1979
Salem	Hope Creek Generating Station Unit 1	1,067	BWR	CP	Public Service Elec. & Gas Co.	1984
Salem	Hope Creek Generating Station Unit 2	1,067	BWR	CP	Public Service Elec. & Gas Co.	1986
Little Egg Inlet	Atlantic Generating Station Unit 1	1,150	PWR	UR	Public Service Elec. & Gas Co.	N/S
Little Egg Inlet	Atlantic Generating Station Unit 2	1,150	PWR	UR	Public Service Elec. & Gas Co.	N/S
•	Atlantic Generating Station Unit 3	1,150	PWR	A/O	Public Service Elec. & Gas Co.	N/S
•	Atlantic Generating Station Unit 4	1,150	PWR	A/O	Public Service Elec. & Gas Co.	N/S
NEW YORK						
Indian Point	Indian Point Station Unit 1	265	PWR	OL	Consolidated Edison Co.	1962
Indian Point	Indian Point Station Unit 2	873	PWR	OL	Consolidated Edison Co.	1973
Indian Point	Indian Point Station Unit 3	965	PWR	OL	Consolidated Edison Co.	1976
Scriba	Nine Mile Point Nuclear Station Unit 1	610	BWR	OL	Niagara Mohawk Power Co.	1969
Scriba	Nine Mile Point Nuclear Station Unit 2	1,080	BWR	CP	Niagara Mohawk Power Co.	1983
Ontario	R. E. Ginna Nuclear Power Plant Unit 1	490	PWR	OL	Rochester Gas & Elec. Co.	1970
Brookhaven	Shoreham Nuclear Power Station	854	BWR	CP	Long Island Lighting Co.	1980
Scriba	James A. FitzPatrick Nuclear Power Plant	821	BWR	OL	Power Authority of State of N.Y.	1975

*Site not selected.

Site	Plant Name	Capacity (Net MWe)	Type	Status	Utility	Commercial Operation
Long Island	Jamesport Unit 1	1,150	PWR	UR	Long Island Lighting Co.	1988
Long Island	Jamesport Unit 2	1,150	PWR	UR	Long Island Lighting Co.	1990
*	New Haven 1	1,250	PWR	A/O	N.Y. State Elec. & Gas. Co.	Indef.
*	New Haven 2	1,250	PWR	A/O	N.Y. State Elec. & Gas Co.	Indef.
Sterling	Sterling Power Project Unit 1	1,150	PWR	CP	Rochester Gas & Elec. Co.	1988
Cementon	Greene County Nuclear Power Plant	1,270	PWR	UR	Power Authority of State of N.Y.	1986
*	Mid-Hudson East 1	1,300		A/O	Empire State Power Resources	N/S
*	Nine Mile Point 3	1,300		A/O	Empire State Power Resources	N/S
NORTH CAROLINA						
Southport	Brunswick Steam Electric Plant Unit 2	821	BWR	OL	Carolina Power & Light Co.	1975
Southport	Brunswick Steam Electric Plant Unit 1	821	BWR	OL	Carolina Power & Light Co.	1977
Cowans Ford Dam	Wm. B. McGuire Nuclear Station Unit 1	1,180	PWR	CP	Duke Power Co.	1979
Cowans Ford Dam	Wm. B. McGuire Nuclear Station Unit 2	1,180	PWR	CP	Duke Power Co.	1981
Bonsal	Shearon Harris Plant Unit 1	915	PWR	CP	Carolina Power & Light Co.	1983
Bonsal	Shearon Harris Plant Unit 2	915	PWR	CP	Carolina Power & Light Co.	1985
Bonsal	Shearon Harris Plant Unit 3	915	PWR	CP	Carolina Power & Light Co.	1989
Bonsal	Shearon Harris Plant Unit 4	915	PWR	CP	Carolina Power & Light Co.	1987
Davie Co.	Perkins Nuclear Station Unit 1	1,280	PWR	UR	Duke Power Co.	1988
Davie Co.	Perkins Nuclear Station Unit 2	1,280	PWR	UR	Duke Power Co.	1991
Davie Co.	Perkins Nuclear Station Unit 3	1,280	PWR	UR	Duke Power Co.	1993

*Site not selected.

Site	Plant Name	Capacity (Net MWe)	Type	Status	Utility	Commercial Operation
*	Carolina P&L Unit 8	1,150	PWR	A/O	Carolina Power & Light Co.	—
*	Carolina P&L Unit 9	1,150	PWR	A/O	Carolina Power & Light Co.	—
OHIO						
Oak Harbor	Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station Unit 1	906	PWR	OL	Toledo Edison-Cleveland Elec. Illum. Co.	1977
Oak Harbor	Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station Unit 2	906	PWR	UR**	Toledo Edison-Cleveland Elec. Illum. Co.	1986
Oak Harbor	Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station Unit 3	906	PWR	UR**	Toledo Edison-Cleveland Elec. Illum. Co.	1988
Perry	Perry Nuclear Power Plant Unit 1	1,205	BWR	CP	Cleveland Elec. Illum. Co.	1981
Perry	Perry Nuclear Power Plant Unit 2	1,205	BWR	CP	Cleveland Elec. Illum. Co.	1983
Moscow	Wm. H. Zimmer Nuclear Power Station Unit 1	810	BWR	CP	Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co.	1979
Berlin Hgts.	Erie Unit 1	1,260	PWR	UR	Ohio Edison Co.	1986
Berlin Hgts.	Erie Unit 2	1,260	PWR	UR	Ohio Edison Co.	1988
OKLAHOMA						
Inola	Black Fox Unit 1	1,150	BWR	UR**	Public Service Co. of Oklahoma	1983
Inola	Black Fox Unit 2	1,150	BWR	UR**	Public Service Co. of Oklahoma	1985
OREGON						
Prescott	Trojan Nuclear Plant Unit 1	1,130	PWR	OL	Portland General Elec. Co.	1976
Arlington	Pebble Springs Unit 1	1,260	PWR	UR	Portland General Elec. Co.	1986
Arlington	Pebble Springs Unit 2	1,260	PWR	UR	Portland General Elec. Co.	1989

*Site not selected.
**Limited work authorization issued.

Site	Plant Name	Capacity (Net MWe)	Type	Status	Utility	Commercial Operation
PENNSYLVANIA						
Peach Bottom	Peach Bottom Atomic Power Station Unit 2	1,065	BWR	OL	Philadelphia Elec. Co.	1974
Peach Bottom	Peach Bottom Atomic Power Station Unit 3	1,065	BWR	OL	Philadelphia Elec. Co.	1974
Pottstown	Limerick Generating Station Unit 1	1,065	BWR	CP	Philadelphia Elec. Co.	1983
Pottstown	Limerick Generating Station Unit 2	1,065	BWR	CP	Philadelphia Elec. Co.	1985
Shippingport	Shippingport Atomic Power Unit 1	90	PWR	—[1]	Duquesne Light Co. & ERDA	NA
Shippingport	Beaver Valley Power Station Unit 1	852	PWR	OL	Duquesne Light Co. Ohio Edison Co.	1976
Shippingport	Beaver Valley Power Station Unit 2	852	PWR	CP	Duquesne Light Co. Ohio Edison Co.	1982
Goldsboro	Three Mile Island Nuclear Station Unit 1	819	PWR	OL	Metropolitan Edison Co.	1974
Goldsboro	Three Mile Island Nuclear Station Unit 2	906	PWR	OL	Metropolitan Edison Co.	1978
Berwick	Susquehanna Steam Electric Station Unit 1	1,052	BWR	CP	Pennsylvania Power & Light Co.	1980
Berwick	Susquehanna Steam Electric Station Unit 2	1,052	BWR	CP	Pennsylvania Power & Light Co.	1982
Fulton	Fulton Generating Station Unit 1	1,160		UR	Philadelphia Elec. Co.	N/S
Fulton	Fulton Generating Station Unit 2	1,160		UR	Philadelphia Elec. Co.	N/S
RHODE ISLAND						
No. Kingston	New England Unit 1	1,194	PWR	UR	New England Power Co.	1987
No. Kingston	New England Unit 2	1,194	PWR	UR	New England Power Co.	1989
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Hartsville	H. B. Robinson S. E. Plant Unit 2	700	PWR	OL	Carolina Power & Light Co.	1971
Seneca	Oconee Nuclear Station Unit 1	887	PWR	OL	Duke Power Co.	1973

[1]Operable but OL not required.

Site	Plant Name	Capacity (Net MWe)	Type	Status	Utility	Commercial Operation
Seneca	Oconee Nuclear Station Unit 2	887	PWR	OL	Duke Power Co.	1974
Seneca	Oconee Nuclear Station Unit 3	887	PWR	OL	Duke Power Co.	1974
Broad River	Virgil C. Summer Nuclear Station Unit 1	900	PWR	CP	So. Carolina Elec. & Gas Co.	1980
Lake Wylie	Catawba Nuclear Station Unit 1	1,145	PWR	CP	Duke Power Co.	1981
Lake Wylie	Catawba Nuclear Station Unit 2	1,145	PWR	CP	Duke Power Co.	1983
Cherokee County	Cherokee Nuclear Station Unit 1	1,280	PWR	CP	Duke Power Co.	1984
Cherokee County	Cherokee Nuclear Station Unit 2	1,280	PWR	CP	Duke Power Co.	1986
Cherokee County	Cherokee Nuclear Station Unit 3	1,280	PWR	CP	Duke Power Co.	1988

TENNESSEE

Daisy	Sequoyah Nuclear Power Plant Unit 1	1,140	PWR	CP	Tennessee Valley Authority	1979
Daisy	Sequoyah Nuclear Power Plant Unit 2	1,140	PWR	CP	Tennessee Valley Authority	1980
Spring City	Watts Bar Nuclear Plant Unit 1	1,165	PWR	CP	Tennessee Valley Authority	1979
Spring City	Watts Bar Nuclear Plant Unit 2	1,165	PWR	CP	Tennessee Valley Authority	1980
Oak Ridge	Clinch River Breeder Reactor Plant	350	LMFBR	UR	U.S. Government	Indef.
Hartsville	TVA Plant 1 Unit 1	1,205	BWR	CP	Tennessee Valley Authority	1982
Hartsville	TVA Plant 1 Unit 2	1,205	BWR	CP	Tennessee Valley Authority	1983
Hartsville	TVA Plant 2 Unit 1	1,205	BWR	CP	Tennessee Valley Authority	1983
Hartsville	TVA Plant 2 Unit 2	1,205	BWR	CP	Tennessee Valley Authority	1984
Phipps Bend	Phipps Bend Unit 1	1,220	BWR	CP	Tennessee Valley Authority	1983
Phipps Bend	Phipps Bend Unit 2	1,220	BWR	CP	Tennessee Valley Authority	1984

Site	Plant Name	Capacity (Net MWe)	Type	Status	Utility	Commercial Operation
TEXAS						
Glen Rose	Comanche Peak Steam Electric Station Unit 1	1,150	PWR	CP	Texas P&L, Dallas P&L, Texas Elec. Service	1981
Glen Rose	Comanche Peak Steam Electric Station Unit 2	1,150	PWR	CP	Texas P&L, Dallas P&L, Texas Elec. Service	1983
Wallis	Allens Creek Unit 1	1,213	BWR	UR	Houston Lighting & Power Co.	1985
Bay City	South Texas Nuclear Project Unit 1	1,250	PWR	CP	Houston Lighting & Power Co.	1980
Bay City	South Texas Nuclear Project Unit 2	1,250	PWR	CP	Houston Lighting & Power Co.	1982
VERMONT						
Vernon	Vermont Yankee Generating Station	514	BWR	OL	Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Corp.	1972
VIRGINIA						
Gravel Neck	Surry Power Station Unit 1	822	PWR	OL	Va. Electric & Power Co.	1972
Gravel Neck	Surry Power Station Unit 2	822	PWR	OL	Va. Electric & Power Co.	1973
Mineral	North Anna Power Station Unit 1	907	PWR	OL	Va. Electric & Power Co.	1978
Mineral	North Anna Power Station Unit 2	907	PWR	CP	Va. Electric & Power Co.	1979
Mineral	North Anna Power Station Unit 3	907	PWR	CP	Va. Electric & Power Co.	1982
Mineral	North Anna Power Station Unit 4	907	PWR	CP	Va. Electric & Power Co.	1983
*	Central Virginia 1	1,150		A/O	American Electric Power Co.	1990
*	Central Virginia 2	1,150		A/O	American Electric Power Co.	1990
WASHINGTON						
Richland	N-Reactor/WPPSS Steam	850	GR	—[1]	Wash. Public Power Supply System	

*Site not selected.
[1] Operable but OL not required.

Site	Plant Name	Capacity (Net MWe)	Type	Status	Utility	Commercial Operation
Richland	WPPSS No. 1 (Hanford)	1,267	PWR	CP	Wash. Public Power Supply System	1982
Richland	WPPSS No. 2 (Hanford)	1,103	BWR	CP	Wash. Public Power Supply System	1980
Satsop	WPPSS No. 3	1,242	PWR	CP	Wash. Public Power Supply System	1984
Richland	WPPSS No. 4	1,267	PWR	CP	Wash. Public Power Supply System	1984
Satsop	WPPSS No. 5	1,242	PWR	CP	Wash. Public Power Supply System	1985
Sedro Wooley	Skagit Nuclear Power Project Unit 1	1,277	BWR	UR	Puget Sound Power & Light Co.	1985
Sedro Wooley	Skagit Nuclear Power Project Unit 2	1,277	BWR	UR	Puget Sound Power & Light Co.	1987
WISCONSIN						
Genoa	Genoa Nuclear Generating Station (LaCrosse)	50	BWR	OL	Dairyland Power Coop.	1969
Two Creeks	Point Beach Nuclear Plant Unit 1	497	PWR	OL	Wisconsin Michigan Power Co.	1970
Two Creeks	Point Beach Nuclear Plant Unit 2	497	PWR	OL	Wisconsin Michigan Power Co	1972
Carlton	Kewaunee Nuclear Power Plant Unit 1	535	PWR	OL	Wisconsin Elec. Power Co.	1974
Durand	Tyrone Energy Park Unit 1	1,150	PWR	CP	Northern States Power Co.	1985
Ft. Atkinson	Haven Nuclear Plant Unit 1	900	PWR	UR	Wisconsin Elec. Power Co.	1987
Ft. Atkinson	Haven Nuclear Plant Unit 2	900	PWR	UR	Wisconsin Elec. Power Co.	1989
PUERTO RICO						
Arecibo	North Coast Nuclear Plant Unit 1	583	PWR	UR	Puerto Rico Water Resources Authority	Indef.

NRC

Dear Mr. President,

I am a conserned citizen of these United States. I would like to know how many Nuclear Plants are in this Country and where they are. I realize that we have to find an alternative for the oil and other foreign products we are now importing. However, I feel that the people should be aware ~~of~~ that these plants are experimenting with different products and the area near could be in danger if something happened. For that reason, I would like a response telling me the location of these Nuclear Plants.

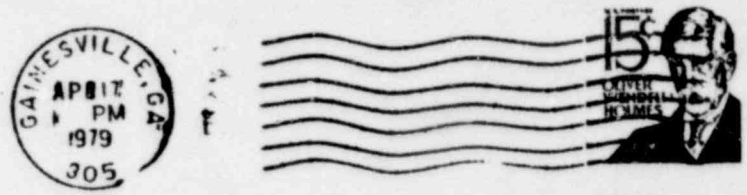
Sincerely Yours,

Lisa D. Jones

Lisa D. Jones

857 240

Lisa D. Jones
Rt#2 Box 376
Gainesville, Ga. 30501



Jimmy Carter
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

857 241

UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555

AUG 17 1979

York Committee for a Safe Environment
33 East Philadelphia Street
York, PA 17315

Gentlemen:

Your recent petition to Congressman Goodling concerning the accident at Three Mile Island Nuclear Station Unit 2 expressing your views on nuclear power was referred to this agency for response. We appreciate your concerns and assure you that every effort is being made to ensure the continued protection of the health and safety of the public not only at the Three Mile Island Nuclear Station, but also at all nuclear power plants.

We have taken or are taking a number of actions with respect to all nuclear power plants as a result of the Three Mile Island accident. Specifically, full-time inspectors have been assigned to each operating plant utilizing Babcock & Wilcox pressurized water reactors like those at Three Mile Island. In addition, the licensees of all these plants which were not already shut down have voluntarily shut down their plants. We are issuing confirmatory orders to the licensees of all Babcock & Wilcox reactors like those at Three Mile Island to assure that necessary plant modifications, additional training and revised operating procedures will be effected prior to resuming operation.

Licensees of all operating plants utilizing pressurized water reactors have been instructed to take specific actions with regard to the status of certain equipment, plant procedures, operator actions and facility designs. Licensees of all operating plants, including those utilizing boiling water reactors, have been instructed to provide us with additional information with regard to their facilities in light of the Three Mile Island accident. In addition, substantial effort is being expended within this agency to evaluate the factors which contributed to the Three Mile Island accident and to prevent a similar occurrence in the future.

We will carefully review all the information obtained and developed as a result of the Three Mile Island accident and take whatever further action is deemed appropriate.

Sincerely,

Harold R. Denton

Harold R. Denton, Director
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

857 242

House of Representatives, U.S.

MEMORANDUM

The attached refers to a subject in which you are interested, and is, therefore, referred for your information.

Yours very truly

Bill Young

PETITION TO SHUTDOWN
THREE MILE ISLAND

We The undersigned find the risks of catastrophic accident from Three Mile Island unacceptable for ourselves, our children, our property, and our domestic animals. We therefore petition the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to permanently shutdown and decommission Three Mile Island Nuclear Reactors Units #1 and 2, dockets 50-289 and 50-320.

Name	Address	ZIP	Miles from TMI
Stephen A. Gladfelter	105 N. Hills Rd.	York, PA 17404	12
Michael L. Allwine	2548 Eastwood Dr.,	York, PA 17402	14
Sara E Brown	3102 Skylight Dr E	York 17402	15
Joann Valerie Blevins	131 W. Jackson	York, PA 17403	13
Virginia Dubel	118 Temple Lane	Durham NC	400 27713
Linda Hauck	1240 Prospect St	York Pa	14
Lewis J. Hauck	1240 PROSPECT ST	York PA	
PERRY R. Brandt	1041 Mt. Rose Ave	York Pa.	17403
David R. Fuller	93 N. Main	New Oxford	
PAUL B. APPEL		YORK PA	13 MI
Rosti F. VANATTA	4550 Bull Rd	DOVER PA	9 mi
Linda M. Allwine	2422 Stonewall Dr	Vienna Va	22180
Robert W. Lovell	5031	3rd Place	Hyattsville Md.
Jeffrey L. Gable	115 Arch St.	York Pa.	17403 13
Linda M. Gable	RD #10 Box 125	York Pa	17404
Dale Kinter	215 Cherry Rd.	York PA.	17403
Deb Kinter	1208 W. King St	York PA	17404
Steven L. Kinter	1870 South Duke	York, Pa.	17404

Please return to: York Committee for a Safe Environment, 33 East Philadelphia, Street, York, PA 17315

857 244

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Name	Address	ZIP	Miles from TMI
Carolyn V. Koerber	R.D. 2 New Freedom Pa.	17349	23
David Lingo	RD 2 New Freedom Pa	17349	23
Rebecca C. Mann	4505 Crest Lane	Mclean Va 22101	100
Nancy Van Zile	11922 Trawstock Ct.	Reston Va 22091	100
Patrice Dowis	4644 Pennhurst St.	Phila. Pa. 19124	100

Please return to: York Committee for a Safe Environment, 33 East Philadelphia, Street, York, PA 17315

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

PUBLIC DOCUMENT

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Bill Goodling
M.C.

U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY
COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20555

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