

416 S. 17th Street
Chesterton, Indiana
May 12, 1981

Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington Project Manager
Uranium Fuel Licensing Branch
Washington, D.C. 20555

Gentlemen:

Think of that salutation. Gentle men--I hope you will all be gentle and thoughtful with our lives. Those who live near Baily I near Chesterton, Indiana.

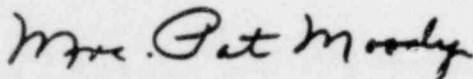
It would be really dumb to allow NIPSCO to build a nuclear plant there. And I don't believe you are all dumb. NIPSCO needs to rethink their priorities--to make life safer, secure for their customers--or their customers will be leaving the area and they won't be needing all that energy anyway. Right now, people are turning to other forms of energy and learning to conserve--so let's help NIPSCO save face and plan other ways to go--cogeneration with electricity and solar, etc., rather than nuclear! The total costs related to nuclear energy are too much, as compared with other energy.

Enclosed are some clippings, my paper from an environmental policy class. Please consider the people--what they are saying--no Baily I! The one pro group's statements and ideas show they are uninformed about many aspects of nuclear power. I was very upset when I read them.

Advanced technology often creates more adverse pollution and problems than people take the time to consider and stop. Please think well and forget profit and greed and consider health, safety and well being of the people. There is much profit and jobs to be created with other forms of energy also. Profit is okay as long as it is obtained decently and honestly.

Thank you.

Sincerely,



(Mrs.) Pat Moody

(I got an A.) (I want c. back to show them
Collins at PUP meeting, 8/29.
Patricia Moody
December 18, 1979
He has the
program.)

Since I have a real and vested interest in the location of the Bailly Nuclear Plant near Chesterton, Indiana, I decided to write my paper on nuclear energy and the options of other forms of energy. Having such an interest in a plant that would be almost "in my back yard," near the beaches on Lake Michigan where we swim and fish, and our steel industries--Bethlehem and Midwest--, I wanted to know what all the implications would be if such a plant were actually built. My vested interest is, of course, my children and grandchildren's lives, health, and safety, and those of my friends and myself as against the vested interest of Northern Indiana Public Service Company (NIPSCO), whose costs have risen from \$700 million to \$1.1 billion. These costs, of course, would be passed on to the consumers mentioned above.

I have discovered many important, interesting items in many newspaper articles and heard several talks which only heightens my concern and distaste for nuclear power. I, and many others, have many doubts and unanswered questions that need answers before we proceed with nuclear energy.

In the beginning I read many articles about the cover-up of nuclear mistakes and accidents--until they were exposed in the newspapers which raised grave doubts in my mind. For example, America's film hero, John "Duke" Wayne died a victim of radiation from U.S. atomic fallout which occurred in St. George, Utah. He was one of our greatest Americans. His death and the deaths of his co-stars in the movie "The Conqueror," have been linked to an open-air atomic test explosion in 1953, which was one of the nation's worst radiation fallouts. The radiation levels were the highest ever recorded in a populated area, surpassing those in Japan in World War II."

In the Silkwood-Kerr, McGee case, a Federal jury awarded \$10.5 million to the Silkwood family. That was a tremendous cover-up. The Chicago Sun Times reported that many U.S. Senators and Congressmen investigating the Three Mile Island disaster have received recent campaign contributions from Babcock and Wilcox Co. the maker of the TMI nuke. Three Mile Island was the real waker-upper to the American public that there are great risks involved with nuclear energy. It will be many years before the health factors are known resulting from the radiation. Public pressure following the accidents at Three Mile Island has forced the nuke industry to go up against Wall Street's investors, who are losing their enthusiasm for financing nuclear utilities. The Supreme Court denied a hearing to a former U.S. soldier who developed inoperable breast cancer after being forced to march within 3,000 yards of a nuclear blast in 1953. There are dangers at Zion, Commonwealth Edison's nuclear plant (which has one of the nations's worst safety records according to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC))--the reactors have scrambled four times in less than one month. Three were in reactor number one, which puts severe stress on delicate reactor machinery. Yet Commonwealth Edison wants to raise rates by 18.2%, a total of \$452 million, with the money almost exclusively toward building nuclear power plants,

leaving it with far more plant capacity than it needs. (The same as here in NIPSCO

& the longer the delay is, the more people are conserving & going to solar, wood & other

Thirty-four per cent of Illinois' electric power comes from nuclear/ways of heat-

ing, & cooling & using NIPSCO's services.)

not plants, and 50 per cent of Chicago's. But now Illinois is faced with

nuclear shutdown because of a lack of nuclear waste dumps. The Federal government is being asked to open 14 military or Federal research

radioactive dumps to Illinois wastes. Nevada, Washington state, and South Carolina closed their low-level radioactive dumps, leaving Commonwealth Edison Co. and Chicago's giant medical research center with no place to send their radioactive debris. Governor Thompson blamed the waste dilemma on the Federal Government which he said had failed to adopt a nationwide plan for radioactive waste disposal.

Then the NRC cited Commonwealth Edison for having an unqualified employee on the job in connection with a spill of radioactive cooling water at its Dresden nuclear power plant near Morris, IL.

The following assumptions are to be considered in regard to the nuclear industry and specifically to the Bailly Nuclear Plant near Chesterton, Indiana:

- A. Since the time Bailly was first started, it has encountered many political decisions. And the nuclear industry was first supported by the government as a quick answer to our energy's problems; however, due to mounting problems being brought to light by the press, Congress is taking a second look and asking many questions which have yet to be answered. The Harris Poll shows that Americans are increasingly worried about the safety of nuclear reactors and the dangers of wastes. It seems to me there was a need to have a gigantic Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) done on the nuclear industry on all the implications and ramifications of using nuclear power. The cost of building, maintenance, training, transporting the wastes, disposal of the wastes, and rebuilding, payment to victims and other costs in

the wake of a disaster need to be considered.

- B. Most political actors see the world in a narrow scope and in a short time frame. As noted in A., the quick answer of nuclear power to our energy problems made by our politicians has backfired and there is more of a need to view our energy crisis in a long term way and consider more alternative means of energy.
- C. They thought their choice of nuclear energy would cost the least, now we are discovering many more costs in money, lives and health.
- D. Political decisions are incremental; change is therefore slow. In August 1970, NIPSCO applied for licensing of Bailly plant and was amended 16 times in response to staff questions on the NRC. Hearings were held, additional evidence submitted on 21 different environmental issues, 19 radiological health and safety issues, and five legal issues, and in April of 1974 the license was approved. In 1975 the Court of Appeals overturned the issuance of the license and stopped construction of the Bailly plant, but in November of 1976 the U.S. Supreme Court overturned that decision and construction of Bailly Nuclear I was cleared. On the pile driving method, the NRC asked in late September of 1977 for an alternate method, made tests, then the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards reviewed and made a favorable report after a meeting in Portage, IN last July. Their decision against holding full evidentiary hearings on the

foundation design of Bailly plant was attacked by Bailly Alliance, a citizen's group formed to fight construction of Bailly. They contend that the NRC is not considering all of the issues involved. Alliance spokesman David Canright stated "The delay and the resulting cost increase to NIPSCO customers in Northwest Indiana rests squarely on the shoulders of NIPSCO engineers and executives for their choice of a site on Lake Michigan and for their failure to solve the foundation problems." The next issue to be considered is the permit which expired in September. It is expected that the Bailly Alliance and a new group, Democrats United for Energy Safety (DUES), will lead a campaign on write-ins to Congressmen, and the NRC in protest to "halt all construction, deny reissuance of any construction permits, cancel all licenses, and declare Bailly Nuclear I site unsuitable for nuclear construction."

- E. Political conflict, although often about key substantive issues, seldom is expressed in these terms; rather, there is a tendency to reduce the conflict to simple, symbolic terms. The Chicago Tribune asked that a nuclear power plant not be built on Lake Michigan in a densely populated area, but, instead select a Kankakee river site away from metropolitan areas. Bailly I site is the only nuclear site in the nation to flunk all six of the new NRC criteria for nuclear plant siting in populated areas. People tell you they are willing

to have nuclear power and then they say, "But don't put it in my neighborhood," a recent quote by Rep. Morris K. Udall, D-Ariz.

F. Political conflict seldom is fully resolved; at best, it is contained and laid to rest for a time. Conflicts arise again and again. Congress, once decidedly pro-nuclear, is undergoing a transition. It is not prepared to endorse nuclear power reflecting the heightened concern about nuclear safety brought about by the accident last March at the Three Mile Island plant in Pennsylvania. Those concerns had led increasing numbers of legislators to agree that until those questions are answered, nuclear power cannot be depended on as a major energy source for the future. The public mood is for more, not less, regulation of nuclear power. The Kemeny Commission, appointed to study the Three Mile Island accident, indicted the government and industry safety practices and called for fundamental changes to avoid future accidents. So the utilities are setting up an Institute of Nuclear Power Operations in Atlanta to serve as an in-house regulator of safety. Certifying utility training programs for plant operators for one thing, and also an insurance program that will help cover the costs of buying more expensive substitute electricity in the event of an accident or shutdown. The government took responsibility 20 years ago for the radioactive wastes from nuclear reactors; it still has no plan or site for permanent disposal. Sen. Energy

Chairman Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., Sen. J. Bennett Johnston, D.-La., and others want to mandate an interim storage facility that would last 50 to 100 years. In the meantime, their bill (S 685) directs the government to deal with the problems that have prevented permanent underground storage, such as how to isolate the wastes for hundreds of years and how to convince a state to provide the storage site. But Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., who heads a nuclear panel for the Environment and Public Works Committee, wants an earlier deadline for permanent underground storage. If no such storage were available by 1985, the bill would require the generating capacity of operating reactors to be reduced by 10 percent a year, with all reactors closed down by 1995.

And there is the problem of evacuation--Bailly Alliance states that it would put two major industrial regions of the state, Gary-Calumet and South Bend-Coshen-Elkhart, in the path of a potential accident at the Bailly plant. Such an accident would kill over 3,300 persons, injure 45,000 and lead to 45,000 cancers over the next several years. There are 300,000 people living within the 10 mile radius (NRC's new Emergency Planning Zone radius) and up to 750,000 people within a 25-mile radius. Bethlehem Steel has over 8,000 employees next to the Bailly site, and one of the two bottleneck mill entrances is the only access to Bailly. Many thousands of people visit the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore each year next to the site and the Indiana Dunes State Park less than 3 miles away. U.S. 12, nearly all 2 lane, is the only road servicing the Lakeshore area between Gary's Miller area and Michigan City.

Thus, I am proposing that we do not need Baily Nuclear No. 1 in the heavily populated area around Bethlehem and Chesterton, Indiana. Instead, we need to be pursuing other alternative forms of energy much more realistically and with haste. I'm proposing that Solar Energy be more efficiently used in existing systems as noted by Dr. Barry Commoner. Cogeneration, the joint production of heat and electricity, uses that heat for neighboring buildings, thereby boosting the plant's operating efficiency. Power plants can be built with cogenerators. It can begin to go solar by putting solar collectors on the roofs of houses, feed the heat into the district heating system, using less fuel. New breakthroughs are being made every day in solar energy to make it more feasible. Put our sunshine to work and store it for future use too. Use gasohol that can be made from cull potatoes, off-grade molasses, and "grain screenings" with "distressed grain," which are being sold on the waste or low-grade market. Or from cellulose from crop byproducts, sawdust, trash and paper pulp into glucose, which can then be distilled into alcohol, which would not affect our food supply. Rep. Floyd Filburn, D., IN, stated "I think the pro-oil and pro-nuclear bias in the Department of Energy has been intolerable. I don't say they're in bed with the oil and nuclear people, it's just that their mindset comes from those industries." He notes that the nation has a potential annual capacity for producing 7 billion gallons of alcohol fuel from grain, including 115 million gallons of alcohol that could have been produced last year from 19 million acres of cropland on which the government paid farmers to grow nothing. Coal and oil can be used more to a certain degree. I commend the

government's action to develop the tight sands basins for oil from shale in the west and midwest. And, of course, there is wood which is renewable, wholesome and abundant, and David M. Smith, Professor of Silviculture at Yale University School of Forestry and Environmental Studies stated "The most important way of using wood for energy is as a structural material."

Thus, I conclude that nuclear energy has proven to be an environmental bust for us. Let us then go on to other forms of energy and know that all of us will be safer, healthier and richer by using other forms of energy and conserving. There are many ways to conserve and it behooves all of us to find and practice those ways:7/



Voice of The People

"To build the Bailly Nuclear Plant would be sheer madness," Russell Peterson, president of the National Audubon Society, recently stated. Peterson also served on the President's Commission to study the Three Mile Island accident.

* The Bailly site is the only nuclear plant site in the nation to fail all of the new siting guidelines (based on population density) proposed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

* If a core meltdown accident occurred at Bailly, many thousands of people would be killed. This is according to accident studies done by the NRC and others. An area the size of Pennsylvania would be contaminated with deadly, long-lasting radioactive pollutants.

* Bailly would be only the second nuke in the U.S. built on a foundation of 'pilings'. These pilings will not even reach bedrock.

* Seven major oil storage tanks with a capacity of more than 30 million gallons and two natural gas pipelines lie dangerously close. One of the oil tanks is only 300 feet from the reactor site. The pipelines are 150 and 200 feet away. The NRC task force recommends these should be at least one half mile away.

* The Bailly site is only 1000 feet from Bethlehem Steel's Burns Harbor mill and is adjacent to the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

* Bailly would routinely release radioactive materials into the environment. Nuclear plants are also plagued by radioactive 'leaks'. The danger of this 'low-level' radiation is that the material gets into our water, air and food and from there into our bodies. Scientists say this will lead to a marked increase in cancers, birth defects and other illnesses.

* Radioactive wastes from Bailly will be stored at the site (next to the Dunes and Lake Michigan) until someplace else is found to dump it.

* If there were no alternative sources of energy economically available, we might

we willing to accept all of these grave effects of nuclear power in Indiana. Fortunately for us, economical alternatives do exist.

* On March 8, the New York Times pointed out that coal fired plants are cheaper. Unlike uranium, we do have abundant coal resources in this country. The New York Times article also talked about the huge amounts of our tax money that goes to subsidize the nuclear industry (over \$961 million proposed for next year).

* The Bailly plant will cost at least \$1.1 billion to build. Add to that the cost of handling radioactive wastes, unknown health costs, the cost of decommissioning the radioactive plant once it is obsolete, and you see that Bailly will end up costing us a lot of money.

* GE and Westinghouse say they will have photovoltaic cells (convert sunlight directly into electricity) that are competitive in price with any other electricity source within six years.

* By being more efficient we could use 40% less energy by the year 2000. Conservation is the cheapest, safest and least disruptive energy source immediately available, according to Harvard researchers and many others.

* We do not need the Bailly nuclear plant. It would be unsafe, unhealthy and very costly. Let's keep Indiana non-radioactive. With our help, Indiana can be the 'safe energy state'.

Anna Grabowski

TWO CARS DAMAGED IN PARKING CRASH

Two cars received minor damage in a collision in the Big T parking lot at 801 Broadway in Chesterton Saturday afternoon, according to a Chesterton police report.

Susan Bodnar of Phoenix, Arizona, and Lynn Aaron of 615 N. Calumet, Chesterton, were backing out of parking spaces opposite each other and collided, police said.



Editorial

Help the economy! Support anti-Bailly rally

We believe citizens of Northwestern Indiana should support the effort to stop construction of Bailly Nuclear 1 because we believe in the long run this plant will be bad for the economy of our area.

We don't know what the motives are of those for or against building Bailly Nuclear 1, and we don't accept a conspiracy theory applied against either side.

It is unlikely that environmentalists across the country have conspired to weaken American industry and make this country a "third rate power," as a proponent of Bailly Nuclear 1 told us.

Likewise, it is unlikely that plant managers are in a conspiracy with investors to make a short term profit and place an industry in jeopardy by not keeping up with new technology.

Bailly Nuclear 1 would be an economic disaster. Any hint of trouble at the nuclear plant or even a false alarm could result in millions of dollars of damage to Bethlehem's Burns Harbor plant. Obviously there can be no sane evacuation plan using two-lane U.S. 12, and there is no place to put the radioactive waste from any of the country's nuclear plants.

Bailly has been delayed the last 3½ years because of the building contractor's

inability to pound foundation piles to bedrock. It is now estimated it will cost \$1.1 billion and it is not scheduled to be on line until its design and equipment are 20 years old.

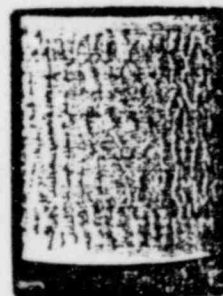
The nuclear industry in general is wrestling with the same problems it was 20 years ago—safety, waste disposal, and high costs of construction as well as fuel.

What is needed is a return to the old fashion inventive, creative thinking that made this country strong. Steel mills in the Calumet Region could produce all the electricity needed by the mills and then some by using the heat that goes out the smokestacks, but utility rate structures make this process, called cogeneration, economically unfeasible.

Jobs could be created by use of Indiana coal, and the by-products of desulfuring this coal would be an asset to society and the economy.

By seeking alternatives to nuclear power, this area could be insured cheap electricity which would protect existing industry and provide incentive for new industry which would create jobs.

We say tell NIPSCO Saturday to stop wasting our money and placing our lives and jobs in jeopardy.



Pat Moody
416 S. 17th St.
Chesterton, IN 46304



Washington Project Manager
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Uranium Fuel Licensing Branch
Washington, D.C. 20555