

Citizens of Colorado are concerned about preventing secret nuclear power meetings. The promotion of Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) occurred recently in Pueblo Colorado to a small invite only group. Pueblo Colorado is an Environmental Justice community and began asking questions after the secret meeting.

The community began investigating the proposed SMRs and have concluded the risks outweigh any benefits! What are the risks? Many: Nuclear Terrorists, Nuclear Accidents, Nuclear Fuel, and Nuclear waste storage, Nuclear Power approved releases to air and water...to name a few. Benefits? None.

Learning about a non-profit group supporting secret meetings in Ohio and the Egeneration statements: “ Federal policies with states are not consistent with international arrangements and agreements of cooperation. “ “Countries around the world — particularly China, Russia, India, and developing nations — see the benefits of developing new nuclear technology and are poised to increase their nuclear production.” Why the mention of China, Russia, and India? Shouldn’t the citizens of Ohio be concerned about openness of nuclear power facts? Colorado citizens gathered facts as to why Nuclear Power is not the answer to our local state energy needs.

Many years ago Colorado promoted nuclear power and finally came to the decision to support a shut down of the Fort St Vrain nuclear power plant! The technology was a failure. Learning about the Ohio non-profit group support for nuclear power and another controversial molten salt reactor is questionable.

The DOE should remain in control and continue to support open public meetings in Ohio and the nation! Most of all, Ohio citizens and state government should support renewable energy alternatives!

“Ohio is a manufacturing state, so we benefit from the national expansion of wind, solar, and efficiency technology. But refusing to be part of that program will cost Ohio increasingly over time”.
Ned Ford

“Small modular reactors will not save the day. The US can get to 100% clean power without new nuclear. We can create a renewable electricity system that is much more resilient to weather extremes and more reliable than what we have today.

Published Nov. 28, 2022 By Arjun Makhijani. <https://www.utilitydive.com/news/small-modular-reactor-smr-wind-solar-battery-100-percent-clean-power-electricity/637372/>

Thank you,
Joan Seeman
Colorado

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<https://www.cnbc.com/2021/06/28/oklo-planning-nuclear-micro-reactors-that-run-off-nuclear-waste.html>

“ Federal armed guards lugging machine guns patrol the spent fuel, stored behind barbed wire in a special concrete building encased in protective casks” in Colorado.”

<https://www.denverpost.com/2016/05/24/feds-favor-mini-nuke-power-plants-but-still-face-70k-ton-disposal-burden/amp/>

But...

“ Three years ago, Ohio lawmakers attempted to bail out the state’s aging nuclear power plants with a law to make utility customers pay more than \$1 billion in subsidies for those former FirstEnergy plants.

The nuclear subsidies were eventually repealed, but now some lawmakers are pushing legislation to help private companies develop a type of next-generation nuclear technology in the state known as a molten salt reactor.”

“ Ed Lyman, director of nuclear safety for the Union of Concerned Scientists, said that to his knowledge the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has not licensed any authority to a state for licensing a molten salt reactor. Moreover, Lyman said, “there’s already a lot of work on the federal level” focused on small nuclear reactor designs. Although Elysium Industries has done some [limited work](#) funded by the Department of Energy, big players at that level haven’t lined up behind the Ohio bill, Lyman said. <https://energynews.us/2022/05/10/ohio-bill-would-open-door-to-subsidize-next-generation-nuclear-power-work/>

Reprocessing nuclear waste is not acceptable!

<https://www.nirs.org/wp-content/uploads/factsheets/reprocessisnotsolution.pdf>

Ohio needs to focus on cleaning up nuclear waste and experimentation!

<https://www.wsj.com/graphics/waste-lands/state/OH/>

“Nuclear Madness! Ohio House Bill 434 passed the Ohio House on March 23, 2022. This bill authorizes the creation of a new Ohio body, called the Ohio Nuclear Development Authority, which would be given the go ahead to do research and development on new nuclear reactors, defining them as “advanced.” This is the third General Assembly into which versions of this bill have been introduced and kept moving forward.

To fill in the picture of what’s wrong with the proposed legislation and the Nuclear Development Authority it envisions, plus learn more about failed clean-up of Ohio nuclear radiation contamination sites, Nuclear Hotseat host, Libbe HaLevy, spoke with two veteran opponents of Ohio nuclear:” <https://beyondnuclear.org/nuclear-madness-in-ohio/>

1.

“Representatives of a Cleveland-based nonprofit organization, eGeneration, testified for the bill and stressed the potential benefits of developing the project in Ohio. Supporters say the technology could generate carbon-free power for centuries using spent fuel depleted at conventional nuclear power plants or by converting thorium into fuel.

Critics see the bill as another attempt by Ohio lawmakers to favor a particular form of generation.”Pat Marida

2. What is eGeneration?

If you believe consuming our nuclear waste, rather than storing it, to make affordable carbon free energy is a great pursuit....

If you believe Ohio can use thousands of high paying research, manufacturing, and logistic jobs.....

If you believe that clean energy doesn't need to be expensive or subsidized.....

Then Sign the Petition to Unleash Nuclear Innovation

<https://docs.google.com/document/u/0/d/1ruRMTPJkDgiC-mnpaXL9aDcGRxDH3EuQYNI9ZnNdRIY/mobilebasic>

<https://egeneration.org/>

INTEREST

[example]

I, **(NAME OF LEGISLATOR)** am an American politician. I have had the honor to represent the citizens of **(DISTRICT OR STATE)**. I wish to improve the world in which I live. I believe the greater use of nuclear energy can improve the human condition and provide safety and security to Americans. I believe that developing new nuclear technologies is paramount to the safety and security of the United States.

BACKGROUND

Federal agencies have failed to provide a domestic program of research and development for nuclear technologies to encourage maximum scientific and industrial progress allowing other nations to become the world leaders in nuclear and energy diplomacy. This failure has compromised America's safety and security and put states at a competitive disadvantage to foreign countries in producing new nuclear technologies. Federal policies with states are not consistent with international arrangements and agreements of cooperation.

“Countries around the world — particularly China, Russia, India, and developing nations — see the benefits of developing new nuclear technology and are poised to increase their nuclear production.”

“Nuclear energy is simply more reliable than all other sources of energy except geothermal. It has the ability to operate at full capacity 90 percent of the time. By contrast, solar energy can only sustain maximum output less than one-third of the time and wind generation just about half of the time because the sun isn't always shining and the wind isn't always blowing. Another source of energy must always be ready to back up unreliable renewables, which is often coal and natural gas.”

“The federal government has failed to recognize substantively the interest of the states to develop new nuclear technologies for peaceful uses”.

“The federal government should remove barriers to the research and development of nuclear technologies so that states can provide scientific diversity and aid in accelerating the development of new nuclear technologies. This will help provide Americans with a program of maximum development and an energy future that is not only clean, affordable, and reliable, but also powers their lives and their potential for flourishing.”

3.

<https://oakridgetoday.com/2022/02/02/doe-makes-upgrades-to-molten-salt-reactor-experiment/>

“The facility was inspired by a short-lived effort to develop a nuclear-powered aircraft in the 1950s. After that initiative was cancelled, focus shifted to using MSRE technology to generate electricity. Concerns about long-term uranium supplies made this concept more attractive because of its ability to function as a “breeder,” producing more fuel than it consumed.”

<https://www.world-nuclear-news.org/Articles/Chinese-molten-salt-reactor-cleared-for-start-up>

“The liquid fuel design is descended from the 1960s Molten-Salt Reactor Experiment at Oak Ridge National Laboratory in the USA.”

<https://thebulletin.org/2022/06/molten-salt-reactors-were-trouble-in-the-1960s-and-they-remain-trouble-today/>

“In 1965, when the reactor started operating, it was fueled by a mixture of 150 kilograms of depleted uranium and 90 kilograms of weapons-grade, highly-enriched uranium (93 percent of uranium-235). After March 1968, the fuel was changed to one involving another weapons-usable material, uranium-233, which was derived from thorium. After this switch, the Molten Salt Reactor Experiment went critical in October 1968 and reached full power in January 1969. But at the end of that year, the experiment shut down. No more molten salt reactors have been built since.

The Molten Salt Reactor Experiment operation. Proponents of molten salt reactors have claimed for decades that the Molten Salt Reactor Experiment operated successfully. Indeed, they started making this claim even when it had barely started operating. In May 1966, for example, Paul Haubenreich, Oak Ridge National Laboratory associate director, cockily announced that the experiment “will live up to the name which we think goes with the initials M.S.R.E.—Mighty Smooth Running Experiment.” This, after listing many problems, including a basic one that was never resolved.”

4. “The only nuclear power plant in Colorado operated from 1979 to 1989 at Fort St. Vrain, 40 miles north of Denver near Platteville — a center for Colorado’s oil and gas drilling boom. Xcel closed this gas-cooled reactor in 1989 after facing technical difficulties. Federal armed guards lugging machine guns patrol the spent fuel, stored behind barbed wire in a special concrete building encased in protective casks.”

“ Guarding the spent fuel at 113 locations is expensive. Energy officials said waste is stored in different ways at each site and eventually would have to be re-packaged for safety. Federal regulators have said the waste in Colorado can stay until at least 2030, or until a permanent disposal facility is built.”

Sent from my iPhone