

To: The Ohio Statehouse Committee Meeting for HB 308

From: Ronald O'Connell ~ 774 SR 534 South, Geneva Ohio 44041 (Farm owner 29 Years)

RE: Request that this written testimony be entered in the formal record for the committee meeting on H.B. 308 3rd Hearing Dec 13 2023

Date sent: Dec 10, 2023

Committee members,

Please enter the following questions / comments as part of the formal record for the hearing:

1. HOW CAN NUCLEAR POWER BE CALLED GREEN WHEN BY DEFINITION NUCLEAR POWER IS NOT EVEN A RENEWABLE POWER?
2. NUCLEAR POWER REQUIRES URANIUM THAT MUST BE REPLENISHED. THIS MEANS DEFINITION IT FAILS THE CRITERIA AS A RENEWABLE SOURCE.
3. RENEWABLE POWER MUST HAVE A SOURCE THAT IS CONSTANTLY REPLENISHED (i.e. SOLAR, WIND, HYDROELECTRIC, GEOTHERMAL, WAVE ACTION AND TIDAL TECHNOLOGIES).
4. NUCLEAR POWER HAS NO FUTURE. THE ENERGY FINANCIAL MARKETPLACE HAVE STOPPED NEW NUCLEAR POWER CONSTRUCTION DECADES AGO. THEIR REASON IS THAT NUCLEAR ENERGY DOESN'T MAKE GREEN (CASH) SENSE.
5. THE FINANCIAL DATA THAT WAS DISCLOSED IN OHIO HB6 PROVED THE NUCLEAR CANNOT FINANCIALLY COMPETE WITH THE CURRENT MIX GREEN, AND "NON-GREEN", ENERGY SUPPLIES (COAL AND GAS).
6. THE PROPOSED LANGUAGE FOR HB 308 HAS NO REFERENCES FROM THE NRC THAT SUPPORTS THAT NUCLEAR IS GREEN ENERGY. ARE THE OHIO LEGISLATORS CLAIMING THAT THEY HAVE MORE KNOWLEDGE OR EXPERIENCE WITH NUCLEAR THAN THE NRC?
7. NEW LEGISLATION SHOULD NEVER BE PROPOSED UNTIL OHIO LEGISLATORS SHOW FORMAL RECORDS, FROM ANY OTHER STATE, THAT CHANGES NUCLEAR FROM NON-RENEWABLE TO GREEN POWER. WHY IS THE ABILITY TO USE THE "LESSONS LEARNED" TO MAKE NEW OHIO LAW BEING IGNORED. UNTIL FORMAL DOCUMENTS ARE PRESENTED INTO THE RECORD, THE RECORD MUST STATE THAT OHIO IS THE FIRST STATE IN THE NATION CHANGING THIS ESTABLISHED DEFINITION FOR GREEN POWER.
8. DUE TO THE LACK OF UNDERSTANDING IN THE LEGISLATION THAT A (LIKELY) MAJOR ACCIDENT CAN HAPPEN (3 MILE ISLAND, CHERNOBYL OR FUKUSHIMA), THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES MUST BE ADDED TO THIS LEGISLATION. "SINCE THIS OHIO LAW IS SUPERSEDING AND USURPING THE NRC AND US EPA DEFINITION OF GREEN

POWER, THIS NEEDS TO BE FORMALLY RECOGNIZED FOR WHOM WOULD BE LEGALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY ACCIDENT.

THEREFORE ALL HOUSE AND SENATE MEMBERS THAT VOTE YES MUST RESIGN IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ACCIDENT. THIS ALSO APPLIES TO THE GOVERNOR THAT SIGNS THE BILL.”

IF THE ABOVE LANGUAGE US NOT AGREED TO, PLEASE EXPLAIN WHY THE PROPOSED LEGISLATION IS ALLOWED TO BE WRITTEN SO ONE SIDES. ON ONE SIDE IT PROPOSES CHANGE. YET ON THE OTHER SIDE IT ACCEPTS NO LIABILITY OR ACCOUNTABILITY FOR THE CHANGE.

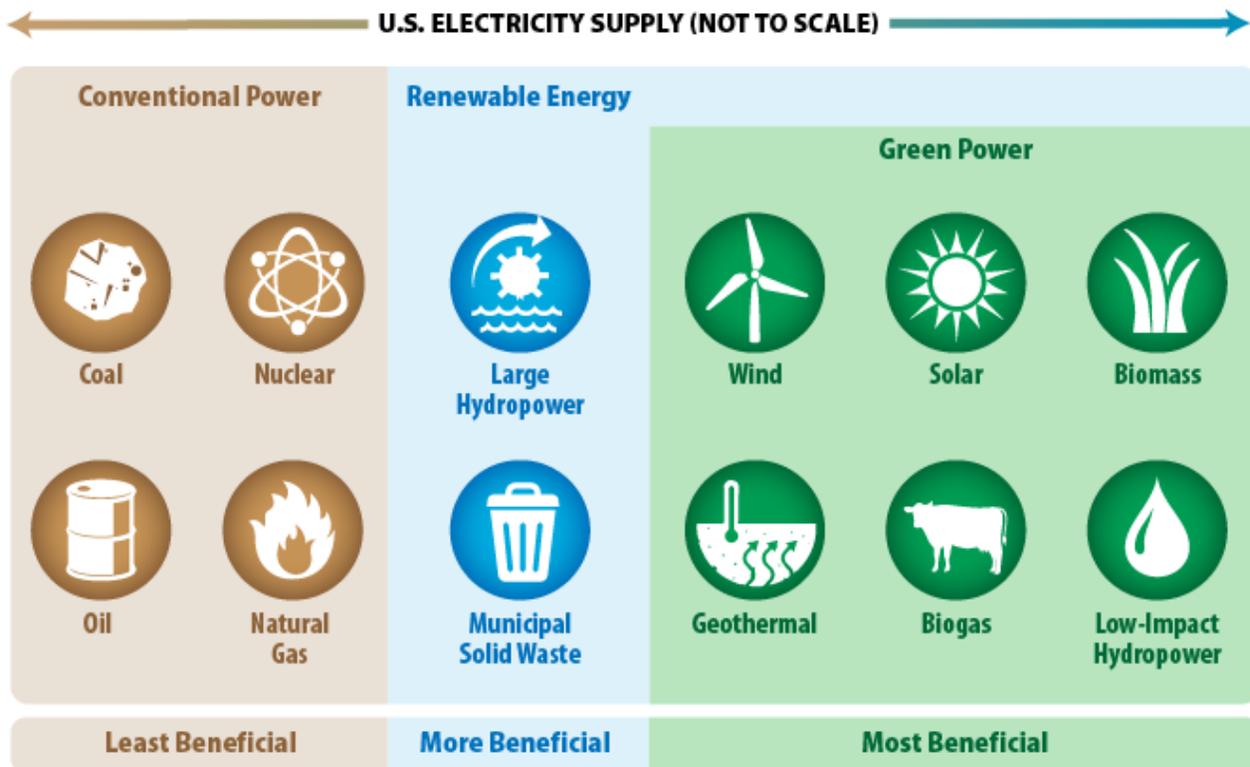
9. WHY DOES THE STATEMENT OF FACT INQUIRY FOR HB 308 HAVE NO REFERENCES FROM THE US EPA THAT SUPPORTS THAT NUCLEAR IS GREEN ENERGY? IS THE OHIO LEGISLATORS CLAIMING THAT THEY HAVE MORE EXPERIENCE WITH NUCLEAR THAN THE US EPA? SEE TEXT AND GRAPH BELOW:

Thank you,
Ronald O'Connell

EPA quoted text and graph source:

<https://www.epa.gov/green-power-markets/what-green-power>

“Within the U.S. voluntary market, green power is defined as electricity produced from solar, wind, geothermal, biogas, eligible biomass, and low-impact small hydroelectric sources. “



EIA quoted text source:

<https://www.eia.gov/energyexplained/nuclear/nuclear-power-and-the-environment.php>

The processes for mining and refining uranium ore and making reactor fuel all require large amounts of energy. Nuclear power plants also have large amounts of metal and concrete, which require large amounts of energy to manufacture. If fossil fuels are used for mining and refining uranium ore, or if fossil fuels are used when constructing the nuclear power plant, then the emissions from burning those fuels could be associated with the electricity that nuclear power plants generate.

Nuclear energy produces radioactive waste

A major environmental concern related to nuclear power is the creation of radioactive wastes such as uranium mill tailings, spent (used) reactor fuel, and other radioactive wastes. These materials can remain radioactive and dangerous to human health for thousands of years. Radioactive wastes are subject to special regulations that govern their handling, transportation, storage, and disposal to protect human health and the environment.

Radioactive wastes are classified as low-level waste or high-level waste. The radioactivity of these wastes can range from a little higher than natural background levels, such as for uranium mill tailings, to the much higher radioactivity of used (spent) reactor fuel and parts of nuclear reactors. The radioactivity of nuclear waste decreases over time through a process called radioactive decay. The amount of time it takes for the radioactivity of radioactive material to decrease to half its original level is called the radioactive half-life. Radioactive waste with a short half-life is often stored temporarily before disposal to reduce potential

radiation doses to workers who handle and transport the waste. This storage system also reduces the radiation levels at disposal sites.

The other types of low-level radioactive waste are the tools, protective clothing, wiping cloths, and other disposable items that become contaminated with small amounts of radioactive dust or particles at nuclear fuel processing facilities and nuclear power plants. These materials are subject to special regulations for their handling, storage, and disposal so they will not come in contact with the outside environment.

Spent reactor fuel storage and reactor decommissioning

Spent reactor fuel assemblies are highly radioactive and, initially, must be stored in specially designed pools of water. The water cools the fuel and acts as a radiation shield. Spent reactor fuel assemblies can also be stored in specially designed dry storage containers. An increasing number of reactor operators now store their older spent fuel in dry storage facilities using special outdoor concrete or steel containers with air cooling. The United States does not currently have a permanent disposal facility for high-level nuclear waste.