

## Rulemaking1CEm Resource

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**From:** RulemakingComments Resource  
**Sent:** Tuesday, December 17, 2013 12:07 PM  
**To:** Rulemaking1CEm Resource  
**Subject:** FW: COMMENTS ON THE WASTE CONFIDENCE DRAFT GENERIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT AND PROPOSED RULE

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**TITLE:** Waste Confidence—Continued Storage of Spent Nuclear Fuel

**COMMENT#:** 00443

**From:** Paula Hoisington [<mailto:pjjhoisington@aol.com>]

**Sent:** Tuesday, December 17, 2013 10:35 AM

**To:** RulemakingComments Resource; WCRRegistration; Rowe, TR; Wittick, Susan

**Subject:** COMMENTS ON THE WASTE CONFIDENCE DRAFT GENERIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT AND PROPOSED RULE

To whom it may concern:

My name is Paula Hoisington and I currently serve as the Chair of the National Black Caucus of State Legislators/ Corporate Roundtable Energy Committee.

I believe nuclear energy plays a vital role in meeting our nation's electricity needs. One hundred nuclear power plants generate nearly 20 percent of our electricity ... and in seven states; nuclear plants generate more electricity than any other source.

The Energy Department projects that U.S. electricity demands will rise 28 percent by 2040, even with very modest economic growth. That means, the United States will need hundreds of new power plants of all types to meet increased demand and replace older facilities that are retired.

I strongly believe some of these new power plants will have to be nuclear—like the five reactors under construction in Georgia, South Carolina and Tennessee.

Nuclear energy is the only emission-free source of electricity that can be widely expanded. The President has set ambitious goals for reducing carbon dioxide emissions, and the United States simply cannot get there without nuclear energy.

In addition to generating clean-air electricity, nuclear plants strengthen state and local economies through jobs, taxes, and direct and secondary spending. A typical nuclear plant generates \$470 million a year in economic output, including more than \$35 million in total labor income.

These figures include both direct output and secondary effects. The direct output reflects the plant's annual electricity sales—approximately \$453 million. The secondary effects at the local level include subsequent spending attributable to the presence of the plant and its employees as plant expenditures filter through the local economy. That spending amounts to approximately \$17 million a year.

Analysis shows that every dollar spent by the average nuclear plant results in the creation of \$1.04 in the local community, \$1.18 in the state economy and \$1.87 in the U.S. economy.

The average nuclear plant pays about \$16 million in state and local taxes annually. These tax dollars benefit schools, roads and other state and local infrastructure.

A September 18 story in The Boston Globe highlighted the economic impact of a nuclear plant—from the standpoint of a community whose plant closed. The article states—and I quote:

“In the 17 years since Maine Yankee began dismantling its reactors and shedding its 600 workers, the town of Wiscasset have experienced drastic changes: property taxes have spiked by more than 10 times ... the number living in poverty has more than doubled ... and town services and jobs have been cut.”

The article quotes the town manager, Laurie Smith: “All these years later,” she said, “we’re still feeling the loss of jobs, the economic downturn and the huge tax increases.”

For many reasons, nuclear energy is a vital part of our nation’s electricity system. It is essential for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to complete the waste confidence rulemaking and move forward with issuing renewed operating licenses for existing nuclear plants ... and licenses to build and operate new plants.

Thank you for the opportunity to resent comments.

Respectfully,  
Paula J. Hoisington

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