

2001-007346 3/19/01 9:46 56

Secretary, The

007346

From: []
Sent: Sunday, March 18, 2001 10:55 AM
To: Secretary, The
Subject: Policy

] B6

FROM: []
NAME: Don Roullier] B6
SUBJECT: Policy
ZIP:
CITY:

PARM.1: TO:the.secretary@hq.doe.gov
STATE:

TOPIC: Energy Policy
SUBMIT: Send Comments
CONTACT: email

COUNTRY:

MESSAGE: March 18, 2001 To whom it may Concern, I am writing to express my worries about the present executive administrations energy policy. I have grown up hearing about the limits of fossil fuel. My grandchildren or great grandchildren may not have the luxury of half a century to postpone considering the inevitable loss of this resource. I beg you, as a matter of national security, please subsidize the production of solar panels, fund fuel cell research, and promote the disciplined and super cautionary use

MAILADDR: [] B6

29647

March 19, 2001

President George W. Bush
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

THE LARSENS

(b)(6)

Re: Agriculture and energy policies

Mr. President:

I would like to take this opportunity to pass on some thoughts and ideas about our agricultural and energy policies. To help add some credibility to these thoughts and ideas, I think that you should know that I am a retired petroleum engineer and manager with Chevron Corporation. I also grew up on the farm in South Dakota and currently own and operate a tree farm/nursery in eastern South Dakota. All of my life I have been involved in either farming or the petroleum business or both.

As I look at my expenses for my home and business and talk with my farming friends and relatives one thing continues to be clear to me. We are at or are heading towards a crisis in both the agricultural and energy sectors of our country and the two are tied together.

Let's start with the energy sector. Hydrocarbons are not a renewable resource, yet we utilize them like we will never run out. The U.S. continues to import a larger and larger share of its petroleum needs year after year. Maintaining a steady supply of this product in turn increases our military expenses higher and higher with less and less of a guarantee that our foreign supply will be available. Many talk about the vast supplies of untapped oil and gas at ANWR yet we currently ship crude oil from Alaska overseas because we are not geared up to refine that product in the western U.S.. Our limitations on supplies of oil and gasoline are limited as much by refinery capacity as they are by crude oil supplies. Will developing the reserves in places like ANWR really help our domestic situation? Refinery capacity is a major capital and environmental investment for the oil industry. The oil companies are not going to make those types of capital investments without a significant long-term crude oil supply such as those developed overseas or projected from an ANWR. Do we really want to take the environmental risks of opening up ANWR to oil and gas exploration? I've worked in the industry for 20 years and I don't believe it is a worthwhile risk when there may be other alternatives. So what are the other alternatives?

I believe that one alternative is ethanol and bio-diesel fuels. I believe that the U.S. needs to make a major energy policy shift away from foreign oil and put significant pressure and emphasis on utilizing renewable resources such as corn and soybeans. U.S. farmers are the most efficient in the world and year after year supply exceeds demand and prices stay pathetically low. The agriculture sector comes to the government year after year

29648

complaining about low prices that they have created by over-producing. There are two ways to improve prices for farm products – cut supply or increase demand. We have historically tried to find ways to entice farmers to cut. We pay them to set aside land in CRP programs. We spend billions of dollars on price supports and guarantees. Our government buys grain at elevated prices to further continue to support prices in a market that is glutted with product. While we have spent some time and effort to create “value added” markets for our products, we have just scratched the surface. We need a major policy shift in the agriculture department to focus those billions of dollars paid for “not growing” and “price supporting” to developing major markets for the products that we grow. It is time for the energy department and the agriculture department to join together and solve two crisis with one solution.

Here is that solution:

The energy department needs to establish a new policy that sets a target for significantly reducing our dependence on foreign oil in the next five years to say 50%. By the end of ten years that dependence needs to drop to 40% and so on. There needs to be significant pressure put on the oil industry to shift their emphasis to providing production and refining capacity to renewable resources. Mom and pop corporations and coops are building small ethanol and bio-diesel plants in the corn-belt. These facilities make only a small dent in the needs of our country. It is time that our government stepped forward with a challenge to the oil industry to essentially burn up all of the surplus corn and soybeans that our country produces. Building large ethanol and bio-diesel plants across the corn-belt will stimulate the economy, provide jobs in an area that is losing farms and farm jobs and provide a market at home for our own products. If we make this a significant part of our energy and farm policies, we can shift most of the billions of dollars that we spend on farm programs for corn and soybeans to providing incentives for ethanol and bio-diesel investment. I firmly believe that if the oil companies put their vast resources into this effort, they can build and operate ethanol and bio-diesel plants more efficiently and effectively than any other sector of our country. Their vast refining knowledge and expertise could be brought to bear on an industry that needs that help.

I have talked with managers with my former company of Chevron and at this time they do not see ethanol and bio-diesel as a significant part of their portfolio. I have talked with employees of Royal Dutch Shell Oil Company and they are slowly embarking on a “renewable resources” strategy for their company. It is time to give these major players some incentive to get into the ballgame now! The oil and gas industry needs to continue to be a significant part of our energy policy. It just needs to become a smaller and smaller part that doesn't put all of our eggs in a shaky Middle East basket. There are numerous advantages to the type of policy shift that I have outlined above and some of them are listed below:


29649

Advantages:

Utilizes more environmentally friendly fuels
 Utilizes renewable resources
 Increases refining capacity and improves distribution of refined products
 Reduces dependence on foreign oil
 Reduces the need for a significant military presence to protect foreign oil fields
 Creates jobs in the U.S.
 Improves our balance of trade
 Provides more independence for the U.S.
 Delays or prevents oil and gas exploration in environmentally sensitive areas
 Saves the taxpayer billions of dollars a year in farm program payments/supports
 Unites the country around common goals (conservation should be another goal)
 Provides for some bipartisan support
 Diversifies our U.S. portfolio
 It's the right and patriotic thing to do

I realize that there are some obstacles to overcome to make this happen and I would love to help in any way that I can. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,


Wayne K. Larsen

(b) (6)

cc: Vice-President Cheney
Secretary Veneman
Senator Daschle

Secretary Abraham
Senator Johnson
Representative Thune

29650

2001-008226 3/27/01 10:09

008226

21 March 2001

Edward Paul Petcavage

b6

Secretary Spencer Abraham
James Forrestal Bldg.
1000 Independence Ave., SW
Washington, DC 20585

Dear Mr. Abraham:

I understand the need for an energy plan that addresses the needs of all Americans. I urge you to come up with a balanced policy that gives equal weight between the use of fossil fuels (coal, oil, natural gas) and alternative sources of energy.

The urgent, immediate needs of the nation can be addressed with seeking greater efficiency standards, especially in automobiles. My state is getting heavily into research and development of fuel cells. I plan to purchase a hybrid car, or other high mileage vehicle, by 2003. As a landscape architect I know the techniques in reducing residential, etc. energy needs with intelligent landscape improvements. If there was a tax advantage, I would add solar panels on the roof of my house quite quickly.

We eventually must face the facts that clean burning fuels are in our future. The gasoline combustion engine is terribly inefficient and will be soon be replaced by innovative technological inventions. I am against short-term solutions like drilling for oil in natural treasures just so that we can have a couple years worth of power starting ten years from now. We need a little better thinking than that. Energy conservation will reap benefits short and long term. That is worth a try...alot better that putting all our eggs in one basket.

Growing up in coal country (Scranton, PA), I learned that residential cooking and heating with anthracite was replaced, in the economic marketplace, by other more efficient (and cleaner) energy fuels. And the air even got cleaner and easier to breathe.

Please come up with a energy policy that encourages the full range of possible energy sources...not just...fossil fuels take it or leave it.

Sincerely,



29651

Sec. Abraham

3-19-01

Economic

008827

- 1) why not more emphasis on wind, solar, hydro powers ??? provide funds for research to make more sources economical
- 2) why is money taken from those areas natural
- 3) why only Gas, Oil, Coal sources for energy being emphasized??
- 4) need to work with sources listed in item one above to reduce dependency on foreign oil & natural gas
- 5) Why is BP allowed to sell oil from Alaska to other countries??
- 6) national cap on energy is necessary

J. Abraham

b6

March 20, 2001

Christie Whitman, Secretary
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20460

Raymond J. Miller

b6

✓ Spencer Abraham, Secretary
U. S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20585

Subject: Energy and Environment can be a win-win situation with directed Federal Government plan and action.

Dear Secretaries:

OPEC is beginning to realize the extent of their economic power by controlling oil production. The U. S. (and the rest of the world) can do little but pay the price.

President Bush recants on his promise to reduce carbon dioxide levels.

California is struggling to meet its electrical needs, and with rolling black-outs predicted for summer.

Natural gas customers are faced with heating bills three times the normal rate.

With a concerted energy policy, the U.S need never have been in this situation. The whole American economy is closely tied to an ample supply of "cheap" energy. Our future as a nation depends on an uninterrupted supply of energy. Energy is every bit as important to our country as food. Indeed, energy is to industry and our well being as food is for our personal survival

The answer is there and available to us, but we have not had a directed national energy policy to achieve the desired result.

This is not a philosophical problem. It can be reduced to a simple mathematical equation with the need (or use) on one side, and the available resources to meet the need on the other side. We have the data to attack the problem in a logical manner, yet we are not doing it. The solution to our national energy problem is not based on faith or hope, or emotions, but on pure logic and common sense.

We know what our energy needs are today, and we can pretty well predict them into the future. There is little need for me to comment on this side of the equation other than to say that we all can do a better job of energy conservation. With a very conscientious effort we may effect a 10 percent savings. Outdoor, night-time lighting is one area where we could cut back on our energy usage by a considerable amount.

29653

My comments will deal with the energy resources to meet our needs. These are limited and specific. They include natural gas, oil, coal and nuclear energy.

Yes, environmentalists talk about wind power, water power, solar energy, ethanol, methanol, fuel cells and the hydrogen economy. None of these hold any hope of supplying any more than a small fraction of the power we need to keep our economy humming. And electricity is not a primary power source, since energy must be expended to generate electricity. Electricity is a secondary, generated source of power.

Thus we are left with coal, oil, natural gas and nuclear energy to supply our energy needs.

By the way, Energy is what we are talking about. Energy is the ability to do work, and is generally in the form of heat. Power is the time rate of energy expenditure or production. Thus, electrical power is measured in watts or kilowatts or megawatts, or gigawatts, whereas electrical energy is measured in watt-hours, KWH, MWH and GWH. Heat energy is measured in therms, or kilo therms or mega therms, whereas heat power is measured in therms per hour, or kilo therms per hour, etc.

Of the energy sources I cited, all except nuclear energy produce massive amounts of carbon dioxide since this is the normal and expected result of burning a carbon based fuel. Thus, the burning of coal, gas and oil all produce carbon dioxide.

To get to the point more quickly. A sensible national energy policy should be based on using each fuel to its best advantage while minimizing the amount of carbon based fuel burned to limit to a practical limit the generation of carbon dioxide.

We must face up to the fact that nuclear energy is the cleanest energy source we have to use. It produces no exhaust gases; it is plentiful and renewable. Yes, there are risks involved, but they are all well understood, and as a technically oriented nation, we have the ability to solve all of these problems, and minimize the risks. In fact, we have employed nuclear energy for over 50 years in the generation of electrical power. But we have raised so many fears and restrictions that we are "afraid" to proceed with new nuclear based power plants.

Nuclear power must be divided into two categories, namely controlled fission and controlled fusion. Controlled nuclear fusion is looked upon as our ultimate energy solution. Yet, after 50 years of research, we have made only small gains toward achieving usable controlled nuclear fusion energy sources. It is not an option as an energy source into the foreseeable future.

Nuclear fission reactors are currently providing about 17% of the electrical power in the world. France generates about 35% of its electrical power via nuclear energy. The United States generates only about 15% of its electrical power via nuclear power plants.

The Super Carrier, Ronald Reagan, was recently christened by Mrs. Reagan. As with the other 8 super carriers, it will be powered by a nuclear fission reactor. All of our modern submarines are also powered by nuclear fission reactors.

I propose that we begin immediately to reinvent our National energy policy, and use the fuels available to us to best advantage.

This means:

29654

1. Boldly striding forward to build new nuclear based electrical generating plants.
2. Restricting the use of oil and its derivatives to transportation.
3. Restricting natural gas usage to home and industrial heating and processes.
4. Utilizing coal fired plants for electrical power generation in favorable applications.

With the successful implementation of this program, we will significantly reduce the amount of carbon dioxide produced to meet President Bush's commitment to the world environment. We will cut back on our use of oil and natural gas to reduce the demand, and bring the supply-demand equation into balance. We will continue to use our greatest native resource of coal in a conscientious manner.

With respect to nuclear fission reactors, I think they have been treated as bastard children. Each one is different; each one is of custom design and construction. To move ahead with expanded use of nuclear based power generation, we must follow every other successful product, and dating back to Henry Ford. We must standardize designs based on fifty years of experience. I think we should decide on the most appropriate size, and manufacture many on them for installation in many locations throughout the country. The nuclear plant of today may be capable of generating a gigawatt of power. I think this is too much power concentrated in a single location.

I went on line and tried to discover the size or rating of the nuclear power plant on the Ronald Reagan. I could not find it, but this model of reactor could be the basis for implementing my suggested plan of many smaller, and standardized, nuclear generating plants in many locations. Arbitrarily, I would put an upper limit of 100 megawatts on the standard nuclear power generating plant.

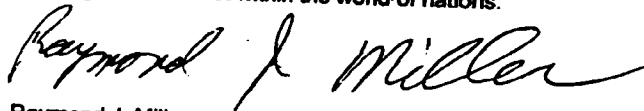
To implement my suggested program, three other problems areas must be attacked.

1. Convincing the public that nuclear power plants can be designed to be safe.
2. Eliminating unnecessary approvals, paperwork, and construction requirements that have made the building of new nuclear power plants almost impossible to achieve.
3. Dictating a final permanent resting place for spent nuclear fuel rods. This is another area that has been treated like a bastard child in the past. Even over a particular state's objection, a safe central permanent depository must be dictated and implemented.

A serendipitous benefit of implementing my suggested plan is that it will put the United States in the forefront of nuclear based electrical generating plants – which is where we should have been all along, and will give us a highly viable product to sell to many other nations, and including the third world where there will be an explosive demand for more electrical generating capacity to meet their growing needs without relying on uncertain oil supplies.

Ms. Whitman; Mr. Abraham, please take time to evaluate my proposal. Our nation needs such a plan to remain strong and foremost within the world of nations.

Sincerely,



Raymond J. Miller

29655

66

20 March 2001

Honorable Spencer Abraham
U. S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Ave, SW
Washington, DC 20585

Dear Secretary Abraham:

I am writing this letter to strongly urge the Bush Administration to support revival of the nuclear option for electrical power generation in this country. It is time the shackles of the last eight years be thrown off this safe, efficient technology, and we move forward.

I realize the task is formidable as you will be assailed by an army of anti-nukes, other assorted pseudo-environmentalists, and an uninformed public. (The very mention of restarting one of the Tennessee Valley Authority's nuclear units was met with shrill opposition by the anti-nukes.) The "greens" must be met with determination and perseverance, and the American people must be educated about nuclear power. We should borrow from the example the French have used to successfully gain acceptance of nuclear power plants: promotion of benefits and mandating power plant management and operators reside close to the facility.

To close the nuclear cycle, we must make the national waste repository operational as soon as possible and restart spent fuel recycling. Once again, I realize these efforts will not be without a struggle, but I am firmly convinced we must try.

It is outrageous that we can build a state-of-the-art, light-water reactor in North Korea and a central waste repository in Russia but not here!

Additionally, I fully support environmentally safe drilling for oil in Alaska (and anywhere else, for that matter), clean-burning coal technology, and a halt to attempts to dismantle our hydroelectric facilities.

I would appreciate your comments on the above suggestions and what the Bush Administration intends to do at the Federal level to return sanity to energy policy.

Yours truly,

Walter L. Adams, Jr.
Walter L. Adams, Jr.

29656

Federal arsenic levels allow cancer, study says

By Seth Rosenstein
Knight Ridder Newspapers

WASHINGTON — Two days after the Bush administration junked a Clinton administration effort to reduce the amount of arsenic in drinking water, a study released yesterday reported that the permissible levels of the toxic chemical are enough to cause cancer.

The study also revealed for the first time how arsenic can start a chain reaction in living cells that ends in cancer.

Christie Whitman, chief of the Environmental Protection Agency, said Tuesday that former President Clinton's proposal to limit arsenic in drinking water to 10 parts per billion was too expensive and "the scientific indicators are unclear."

Whitman's action sent arsenic standards back to the previous level of 50 parts per billion, although she said she would review them and revise them if necessary.

The new study in the March issue of the peer-reviewed journal *Environmental Health Perspectives*, which is published by the government's National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, is based on exposing rats to arsenic levels equivalent to 25 to 50 parts per billion.

Based on this work, one of the

researchers, Dartmouth University toxicologist Joshua Hamilton, said: "There is sufficient evidence that 50 parts per billion is not protective. I think 10 is a reasonable place to go."

EPA spokeswoman Robin Woods said her agency welcomed the new study and would consider it in developing a new standard for arsenic in drinking water.

The study, by Hamilton and three other professors at the Dartmouth Medical School in Hanover, N.H., explains how arsenic disables one of the body's key cancer-fighting agents. While it has long been linked to cancer, arsenic's role in causing the disease had never been understood, Hamilton said.

Arsenic alone doesn't cause cancer, he explained. Rather, it acts as a kind of vitamin that "enhances the ability of other things to cause cancer."

The Dartmouth researchers studied what arsenic does to a human steroid called glucocorticoid, which fights cancer by binding with genes and telling them what chemicals to produce.

The researchers found that exposure to arsenic allows glucocorticoid to go through its normal binding process, but then mutes its messages so that none of them gets through to the genes. As a result, the genes do nothing to fight cancer.



Columbus Dispatch
3/23/01

3/23/01

29657

2001-008275 3/27 P 3:46

John Castle

(b)(6)

March 23, 2001

Secretary, Spencer Abraham
United States Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20585-0121

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I would be most grateful if you would please supply me with the following information:

1. The national energy policy plans (NEPP) for the years of 1993, 95, 97 and 99.
2. The amount of money that [we] our federal government has invested in the form of energy subsidies: the names of the recipients, and the amounts of their subsidies by the year starting with 1970 through the year 2000 as follows:

Oil	Coal	Natural Gas	Nuclear
-----	------	-------------	---------

3. Please furnish the names and locations of the nuclear plants that our federal government has decommissioned to date.
4. Please furnish the federal government's costs of decommissioning these plants by name. Also, the time it takes for decommissioning: the method of storage; the location of storage sites, and the costs of storing the spent fuels (LLW, mixed LLW and HLW).
5. Please furnish the names and the locations of the nuclear plants that are scheduled to be decommissioned in the future, and the projected dates of decommissioning.

I am most grateful for your efforts in fulfilling my request. Thank You.

Respectfully and Sincerely,

John Castle
John Castle
Questions?...

b6

29662

2001-008344 3/27/01 4:55

008344

Secretary, The

From:
Sent: Friday, March 23, 2001 2:59 PM
To: Secretary, The
Subject: Energy Production

b6

FROM:
NAME:
SUBJECT: Energy Production
ZIP:
CITY:
PARM.1: TO:the.secretary@hq.doe.gov
STATE: Disappointed
TOPIC: The Republican Crisis Mongers
SUBMIT: Send Comments
CONTACT: email
COUNTRY: Thisone

b6

MESSAGE: "Billions have been invested in developing renewable energy and will continue to be invested under the Bush Administration. But renewables have yet to overcome the economic advantages of conventional energy sources". With this statement, the Bush policy is laid bare--the cheapest (i.e., most profitable for the developer) methods will be implemented. With regard to the proposal to open the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to drilling operations, it means that the "technological advances in exploration"

MAILADDR: 12345

29663

Secretary, The

008419

From: Secretary, The
Sent: Sunday, March 25, 2001 11:52 AM
To: Secretary, The

(b)(6)



trp.htm

Dear Sir,

I would like to see a national energy policy in place. I am not smart enough to know exactly what shape this policy should take. However I am smart enough to know that the rise of natural gas prices was entirely to high and should be investigated.
Thank You
Jay Dodson

29664

Secretary Spencer Abraham
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Ave., SW
Washington, DC 20585

25 Mar. 2001

Dear Secretary Abraham,

There is a lot of talk in Washington these days about morality. For me, morality boils down to the golden rule, do unto others, as you would have others do unto you. However, this simple dictum is not at all simple to put into practice. It requires constant vigilance over the often less than obvious ramifications of one's actions.

The current energy policy espoused by the Department of Energy and the Bush Administration fails the golden rule test. It implicitly states that unchecked consumption outweighs all other societal values. It specifically ignores the overwhelming evidence (see National Academy of Sciences report on Climate Change) that burning fossil fuels is changing our climate and endangering the health and well being of future generations. How is it that we can afford billions on a missile defense system for theoretical threats, when we cannot afford to invest in energy conservation and renewable, non-polluting energy sources?

We will foul the air with pollutants and destroy the last wild places on earth so we can all drive Ford Excursions with aplomb. U.S. residents will continue to use 459 gallons of gasoline per capita compared with 140 in Germany or 10 in China. When the poor of the world starve from flooding or drought in Bangladesh or sub-Saharan Africa, we will blame it on bad genes and ignore the empirical evidence that our energy policy contributed to their fate.

In the Gospel according to Matthew, Jesus Christ stated "You cannot serve God and mammon". Our worship of rising stock prices, mega Malls, house boats, jet skis and bigger and more absurd homes and vehicles makes it clear that, in the final analysis, we serve mammon and we will destroy everything beautiful in God's creation to feed our habit.

Only when our own way of life here in the U.S. is directly threatened, will we act to try to avert global warming. However, the quantity of CO2 in the atmosphere will not be effected in the short term and our actions will be too late. Our own grandchildren will face a diminished world with more violent weather (the insurance industry has perked up to this inevitability), flooding of coastal cities, drought, increased infectious disease and, possibly, mass extinction. We will not hold a warm place in their hearts.

We need an energy policy that emphasizes conservation and renewable, non-polluting sources. That is our moral obligation to future generations.

Sincerely,



James F. Lombardo, MD

(b.)(6)

29665

Secretary, The

From: bc
Sent: Sunday, March 25, 2001 9:51 PM
To: Vice President Dick Cheney
Cc: Secretary, The; President George W. Bush; Strickland, Ted; Senator George Voinovich; Governor Taft; Senator DeWine; NRC-Office of Public Affairs; Rice, Condoleezza; Commerce; Senator Pete Domenici; Committee on Appropriations; Committee on Energy
Subject: ENERGY SOLUTIONS



tmp.htm

3/24/01

Vice President Cheney:

The United States must acquire a long-range national Energy Plan. Incorporated in this plan should be funding for centrifuge research and development (R&D) technology in the United States. Nuclear energy is essential to minimize impacts on local and global environment, provide a reliable and affordable electrical power supply, and place the United States in a situation to play a leadership role in the worldwide nuclear program. Also, the government needs to reclaim ownership of the two uranium enrichment facilities in the U.S. to ensure this industry remains a viable resource in America.

President Bush backed off his campaign promise to regulate carbon dioxide emissions because of the country's energy problems. This proves nuclear energy needs to play a large part of the future Energy Policy to guarantee a high potential for success in meeting the increased electrical needs and to comply with the U.S. Clean Air Act. With Nuclear power the opportunity to improve environmental quality by reducing emissions of air pollutants and greenhouse gases exists, along with providing an energy supply that will take us well into the 21st century.

Nuclear energy efficiency, through new technologies, is at the very heart of the world solution to meet future electrical needs. The U.S. must retain a leadership role in centrifuge R&D to remain as a power in the nuclear worldwide market. To secure the nuclear enrichment cycle in the U.S. decreases foreign dependency and conserves the U.S. energy resources. An Energy Plan that includes nuclear power and funding for uranium enrichment through the advanced Centrifuge Technology prevents America from being held hostage to prices and supplies controlled by foreign suppliers. With the U.S. dependency on oil ever increasing, we will have to export dollars to pay for that oil, deepening our trade deficit.

The U.S. needs to be a major competitor in the uranium enrichment market and the world leaders with the Centrifuge Technology. Also, the government should restructure itself as owner/operator of the two U.S. enrichment facilities, now operated by the U.S. Enrichment Corporation (USEC), to redeem this industries reputation for high product quality and standards that America is known for. I don't think anyone really believes that privatization was the way to go in the uranium enrichment industry. The financial condition of this industry has deteriorated since privatization. The NRC has stated, "USEC will be unable to generate profit from its own SWU production after 2003, when the NRC certificate for Paducah, KY (PGDP) is up for renewal. The only way USEC could be profitable after 2003 would be as a broker of Russian or other materials, and then, only if it can negotiate lower prices from the Russians."

We need a new national energy strategy that recognizes the need for a balanced approach to our energy demands and environmental concerns. Electricity use in the U.S. is expected to increase (27% by 2020) due to technology developments that continue to expand the range of applications for which electricity is the preferred energy source. The U.S. energy policy should encourage nuclear power and the promotion of Centrifuge Technology for uranium enrichment. Centrifuge Technology will guarantee America to be the world's leading supplier of uranium fuel enrichment services and less reliant on the foreign market. Nuclear power we can reduce air pollution, improve efficiency, and promote an industry that reduces the trade deficit experienced in the oil trades.

Teresa K. Mollette: 1

E-mail: r

Voice: 7

bb

1

29666

Secretary, The

From:
 Sent: Monday, March 26, 2001 11:08 AM
 To: Secretary, The
 Subject: Policy

b6

FROM:
 NAME: Tom Abbott
 SUBJECT: Policy
 ZIP:
 CITY:
 PARM.1: TO:the.secretary@hq.doe.gov

" b6

STATE:
 TOPIC: Nuclear/bio fuels
 SUBMIT: Send Comments
 CONTACT: email
 COUNTRY: USA

MESSAGE: Dear Secretary Abraham, I have read your recent comments regarding the fact that we will not beg OPEC countries for oil, and that we should continue our exploration efforts. I agree with that assessment. However, I believe that the current energy problems (prices/blackouts, last summers gasoline prices) points out that we still need to have a comprehensive energy policy for this country that includes oil/gas exploration, coal/coal gasification, nuclear energy, and bio fuels energy. Particularly, I

b6

MAILADDR:

2001-008309 3/27 P 4:53

Secretary, The

008309

From:
Sent: Monday, March 26, 2001 1:54 PM
To: Secretary, The
Subject: Select

(b)(6)

FROM: (b)(6)
NAME: Ellen Robinson
SUBJECT: Select
ZIP: b6
CITY:
PARM.1: TO:the.secretary@hq.doe.gov
STATE: LA
TOPIC: future energy policy
SUBMIT: Send Comments
CONTACT: email
COUNTRY:

MESSAGE: Dear Secretary Abraham: I am writing as an individual, not affiliated with any organization, who recognizes the need, which President Bush has expressed, for the United States to develop an energy policy. But I am also concerned we will choose nuclear energy without having the means to rid ourselves of the nuclear waste. So I am writing to ask you to consider other means of developing America's energy independence. Thank you for your time and consideration. Sincerely, Ellen Robinson
MAILADDR: 5000 Leon Dr. #52

29668

008297

Secretary, The

(b)(6)

From:
 Sent: Monday, March 26, 2001 2:18 PM
 To: Secretary, The
 Cc: George W. Bush; Dick Cheney
 Subject: Remarks by U.S. Secretary of Energy Spencer Abraham U.S. Chamber of Commerce. National Energy Summit March 19, 2001

I agree that a balanced energy policy is needed. Why then was your speech 99% weighted toward increasing domestic production of fossil fuels?

Dependence upon fossil fuels (and also nuclear energy) is dependence upon energy sources that

- 1) harm the public health through production of poisonous by-products,
- 2) threaten agriculture and economic stability through alteration of global climate and
- 3) jerk consumers around due to extreme sensitivity to supply manipulation at every stage of production and delivery.

Irregardless of whether these fuels come from foreign or domestic sources, dependence upon them still constitutes harm to us all, even those who temporarily profit from this dependence.

So long as public policy favors increasing fossil fuel production over the sustainable alternatives of:

- A) conservation and energy efficiency;
- B) public transit infrastructure instead of 2 SUV's in every garage;
- C) solar, geothermal and off-the grid alternatives for general heat/water/light;

so long will we remain DEPENDENT upon harmful and wasteful energy practices, and the MYTHS that perpetuate them.

THIS is what people mean when they talk about conspiracies to gouge consumers. The FTC was barking up the wrong tree when it investigated gasoline suppliers. Believe me, the American people know it. Just like we know that the timing of the California blackouts is too coincidental to be true. When the blind man eats wontons, in his stomach he knows how many.

Although the Energy Secretary is not an elected official, he is no less obligated to recommend and execute, to the very best of his ability, policies that will benefit all Americans in this and future generations. To this end, I call upon you to lead the way in

- 1) Promoting energy efficiency and conservation across the board, but especially in the field of transportation;
- 2) Giving strongest support to real development of a diversified suite of clean, alternative energy sources, with the goal being to transfer our dependence AWAY FROM FOSSIL FUELS and over to these as soon as possible;
- 3) Ensuring that those areas of fuel production which are still tied to fossil fuels will be conducted with minimum environmental impact;
- 4) Respect the American people's rightful refusal to have nuclear waste stockpiles and potential Chernobyls -- no nuclear power.

29669

Weekly
Planner

MARCH 2001

: FOREIGN POLICY:

19 : THREATEN SERBS
TOTAL ANNIHILATION =
NUCLEAR POWER. Monday

20 ABANDON AFRICA:
TOTALLY: Tuesday

21 : GIVE ARABS TO
IRAQ FOR OIL:
SEIZE SAUDI OIL Wednesday

22 : PEG OIL AT \$40 PB:
SLOW CONSUMPTION
TO 3M BARRELS A DAY Thursday

23 MAKE OPERATING A
PERSONAL AUTO SO
EXPENSIVE IT CAN'T
BE DONE... Friday

24 RUSSIAN COMMUNISM
WORKS BETTER THAN
DEMOCRACY. LET
THEM RETURN: Saturday

25 SIGNED:
LORD LESLIE SHAFFER
LORD DONALD SHAFFER
DS / LSP / POPP Sunday

DONALD SHAFFER

(b)(6)

Weekly
Planner

MARCH 2001

ENERGY POLICY

19

SENIORS ARE STARVING
Monday

20

SENIORS ARE COLD
Tuesday

21

AUTOS ARE TOO EXPENSIVE
TO OPERATE IN FUTURE.
Wednesday

22

NATURAL GAS IS TOO
EXPENSIVE NOW:
Thursday

23

LIVES ARE BEING
LOST BECAUSE OF
ELECTRICITY RATES
Friday

24

THIS IS DEATH IN THE
NATION: MURDER 3.
Saturday

SIGNED

25

LORD LESLIE SHAFER
LORD DONALD SHAFER.
Sunday

12/12/12/POPE OF THE USA

29671

2001-008598 3/29/01 11:51

008598

Secretary, The

From:
Sent: Wednesday, March 28, 2001 3:36 PM
To: Secretary, The
Subject: NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY

(b)(6)

Dear Secretary Abraham,

Our country can not be held hostage by the Energy Mafia. Please do something NOW, before it is too late. We need a national energy policy that protects old people and poor people from freezing to death and insures a reasonable return on investment to suppliers.

Thanks for your time.

Sincerely,

Tom Quinn

29672

Wednesday, March 28, 2001

Secretary of Energy: Spencer Abraham
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Ave., SW
Washington, DC 20585

Dear Secretary Abraham:

I have reviewed several news reports and summaries regarding the Senate Democrats' recently introduced "Comprehensive and Balanced Energy Policy Act of 2001" and "Energy Security Tax and Policy Act of 2001," and I am impressed with what appear to be the core tenets of this bill:

- 1) Elevate our national energy policy to a more responsible level by giving greater precedence to mainstream environmental thinking and policy.
- 2) Expand lower-impact, more environmentally-benign, renewable energy alternatives and the level of R&D critical to their advancement.
- 3) More evenly balance short-term, power-generation solutions that require nonrenewable energy as their primary input with efficiency increases and reductions in per-person demand.
- 4) Institute better regional energy infrastructure coordination and planning.
- 5) Offer the right mix of incentives and mandates that make tenets 1-4 work.

The only things pertinent to this bill that I question, is the meaning of the proposed dam certification streamlining, the area through which the construction of a natural gas pipeline would traverse, and the lack of stronger clean air standards applicable to the power generation industry. I am, after all, not in favor of seeing more dams built. And I do not support building a pipeline that would pass through frontier wilderness tracts.

Outside of those three issues, I believe this legislation would positively impact our economy through its increased emphasis on efficiency and alternative energy generation. Such an emphasis has already proven to spawn creative problem solving at the research level, as well as a host of technical, service, and other related jobs and industries.

That is why I endorse the Senate Democrats' bill. Its progressive nature is more in tune with energy policy recommended by respectable, forward-thinking scientists, business leaders and mainstream environmental groups worldwide.

Sincerely,



Stephen Koerner

address:

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

29673

Wednesday, March 28, 2001

Secretary of Energy Advisory Board
U.S. Department of Energy, AB-1
1000 Independence Ave., SW
Room 8E-044
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary of Energy Advisory Board:

I have reviewed several news reports and summaries regarding the Senate Democrats' recently introduced "Comprehensive and Balanced Energy Policy Act of 2001" and "Energy Security Tax and Policy Act of 2001," and I am impressed with what appear to be the core tenets of this bill:

- 1) Elevate our national energy policy to a more responsible level by giving greater precedence to mainstream environmental thinking and policy.
- 2) Expand lower-impact, more environmentally-benign, renewable energy alternatives and the level of R&D critical to their advancement.
- 3) More evenly balance short-term, power-generation solutions that require nonrenewable energy as their primary input with efficiency increases and reductions in per-person demand.
- 4) Institute better regional energy infrastructure coordination and planning.
- 5) Offer the right mix of incentives and mandates that make tenets 1-4 work.

The only things pertinent to this bill that I question, is the meaning of the proposed dam certification streamlining, the area through which the construction of a natural gas pipeline would traverse, and the lack of stronger clean air standards applicable to the power generation industry. I am, after all, not in favor of seeing more dams built. And I do not support building a pipeline that would pass through frontier wilderness tracts.

Outside of those three issues, I believe this legislation would positively impact our economy through its increased emphasis on efficiency and alternative energy generation. Such an emphasis has already proven to spawn creative problem solving at the research level, as well as a host of technical, service, and other related jobs and industries.

That is why I endorse the Senate Democrats' bill. Its progressive nature is more in tune with energy policy recommended by respectable, forward-thinking scientists, business leaders and mainstream environmental groups worldwide.

Sincerely,


Stephen Koermer

(b)(6)

29674

2001-009535 4/6 4:04

Secretary, The

From: (b)(6)
Sent: Friday, April 06, 2001 1:06 PM
To: Secretary, The
Subject: Policy

FROM: (b)(6)
NAME: Mark Frankis
SUBJECT: Policy
ZIP: bb
CITY: r
PARM.1: TO:the.secretary@hq.doe.gov
STATE: ca
TOPIC: policy idea
SUBMIT: Send Comments
CONTACT: email
COUNTRY: usa
MESSAGE: Here's an idea I had concerning energy policy: Offer a large bonus to the first state that can produce 5,000+? megawats of power by either solar or wind etc. (i.e. new facilities etc.) The bonus would have to be large enough to be interesting: \$10 or \$20 billion?. The funds would be paid after 90-180 days of operation at the target megawats etc. The state that won would decide how to spend the money or rebate the money... Some of the effects that I can think of are: - It's a sold acti
MAILADDR: bb

29675