

## The Promise of Real Clean Energy

Wisconsin can be both Carbon Free and Nuclear Free by 2050 at a reasonable cost. This is possible through:

- Increasing energy efficiency with new building codes and strategic investments in existing buildings and
- Creating a fully renewable electric grid by coordinating wind and solar capacity to reduce standby capacity needs and continuing to improve storage technology. For example, wind energy in combination with compressed air storage can provide base-load energy.

The U.S.'s solar and wind capacities are both plentiful enough to supply its entire electricity requirement.

- The potential wind energy of each state: Texas, Kansas, South Dakota North Dakota, Montana, and Nebraska, is each greater than the electricity produced by all 104 U.S. nuclear power plants.
- In our region, the potential offshore wind resources of the Great Lakes are vast.



## What Can You Do?

- Visit [www.wnpj.org/cfnf](http://www.wnpj.org/cfnf) for more about the Carbon Free & Nuclear Free campaign and sign up to receive email updates.
- Ask your local officials and candidates what their stance is on energy issues. Let them know that nuclear power is not clean power!
- Contact your state legislators and tell them not to support any attempts to weaken or repeal Wisconsin's sensible restrictions on nuclear reactors. Contact legislators toll-free: 1-800-362-9472 or directly in Madison: 266-9960.

Wisconsin Network for Peace and Justice  
122 State Street #405  
Madison, WI 53703  
[www.wnpj.org](http://www.wnpj.org)  
608-250-9240



# Truly Clean Power for Wisconsin

[www.wnpj.org](http://www.wnpj.org)

# Defend Wisconsin's sensible laws on nuclear reactors!

## What Current Law Says

Wisconsin prohibits the construction of new nuclear reactors unless:

- 1) There is a federally-licensed facility to dispose of high level radioactive waste from the reactors, and
- 2) The Public Service Commission determines that nuclear power makes economic sense.

These restrictions have protected Wisconsin taxpayers and communities since 1984.

The nuclear industry has tried repeatedly to weaken or repeal this law.

## Nuclear Power Is Too Costly!

- New reactors cost at least \$14 billion to build. Costly new reactors would take resources away from truly clean, local, renewable and efficient energy solutions.
- An accident in Wisconsin could total more than \$40 billion in damages.
- As a reactor ages, up-keep costs increase, in order to repair and update defective, obsolete, or worn-out equipment.
- Uranium is becoming more expensive as its availability decreases. Uranium mining contaminates workers and the environment, often in Native communities.
- Waste from nuclear reactors must be stored away from the environment and humans for up to 1 million years. There is no safe, permanent way to store highly-radioactive waste.

## Nuclear Waste and Safety

Nuclear power reactors and on-site radioactive waste are potential targets for terrorists.

Wisconsin's Point Beach and Kewaunee nuclear reactors have had many problems. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has issued only five "red findings" – the most serious violation – in its history. Three of these have been issued to the Point Beach facility.

Without a long term storage site for nuclear waste, it is currently stored in "temporary" storage facilities nearby the plants. In Wisconsin, these facilities are located near Lake Michigan, the source of drinking water for over 6million people.

## Wisconsin a Possible Dump Site

Should Wisconsin allow the opening of new nuclear plants it is possible that federal pressure will push for the selection of our state as the repository for the nation's nuclear waste. Waste remains toxic and dangerous for up to 1 million years. There is no safe, permanent way to store highly-radioactive waste.

In the 1980s, granite formations in central and northern Wisconsin were identified as potential storage sites. With the elimination of Yucca Mountain as the federal site, eyes may turn once again to Wisconsin.

