

State of Florida



Public Service Commission

CAPITAL CIRCLE OFFICE CENTER • 2540 SHUMARD OAK BOULEVARD
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399-0850

-M-E-M-O-R-A-N-D-U-M-

DATE: *May 8, 2015*
TO: Office of Commission Clerk
FROM: Bureau of Consumer Assistance, Division of Safety, Reliability & Consumer Assistance
RE: Customer Correspondence

Please add the attached customer correspondence to Docket Correspondence-Consumers and their Representatives, in Docket *150009*.

COMMISSION
CLERK

15 MAY - 8 PM 2:40

RECEIVED FPSC

April 20th, 2015

The Florida Public Service Commission
2540 Shumard Oak Blvd.
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0850

Dear Members of the Florida Public Service Commission,

I am a student at Berkeley Preparatory School. I was researching an alternate method of nuclear power when I came across thorium. I then did some research about it to discover the benefits of thorium verses plutonium/uranium. I mean, sure plutonium powered bombs are more destructive, but when compared to thorium in terms of power, thorium wins by a landslide. Thorium is about three or four times more abundant, simpler, and safer than plutonium is. If we must use thorium for anything, it is power. I have attached a book review from Foreign Affairs stating the advantages of thorium over plutonium. We are eventually going to need thorium one way or another, so why not start now?

Here is an excerpt from the review:

“Last year's tsunami-induced nuclear disaster in Fukushima, Japan, raised concerns about the safety of high-pressure water-cooled nuclear reactors and cast doubt on the future of nuclear power. Uranium-fueled reactors such as the ones at Fukushima pose a number of problems, including the risky disposal of radioactive waste. According to Martin, thorium is a far superior reactor fuel because it is less radioactive and more abundant than uranium and also produces much less waste. This thorough book details the history of research into thorium reactors. In the 1960s, the United States developed an experimental thorium reactor at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, but the Nixon administration later abandoned the project for budgetary and bureaucratic reasons. Today, the governments of China, India, and Japan are developing thorium reactors, as are private-sector players in South Africa and the United Kingdom. Martin urges the United States to get back into the action, since in his view thorium offers the ideal material for satisfying the world's burgeoning demand for electricity without relying on fossil fuels.”

For more information, please look at the Book
“Superfuel”
By Richard Martin

Sincerely,

A Concerned Berkeley Preparatory School Student



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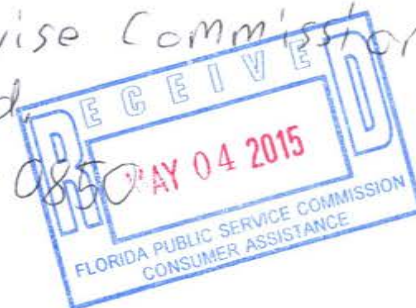
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