From: PSC Public Comment
To: Jean Ellen
Subject: RE: Public Comment — Case No. 2025-00186
Date: Monday, November 9, 2026 9:57:00 AM

Case No. 2025-00186

Thank you for your comments on the application of Electronic Investigation of Nuclear Energy, Generation, Storage, and Related Matters. Your comments in the above-referenced matter have been received and will be placed into the case file for the Commission's consideration. Please cite the case number in this matter, 2025-00186 in any further correspondence. The documents in this case are available at View Case Filings for: 2025-00186 (ky.gov).

Thank you for your interest in this matter.

From: Jean Ellen [redacted]
Sent: Saturday, November 7, 2026 10:23 AM
To: PSC Public Comment <PSC.Comment@ky.gov>
Subject: Public Comment — Case No. 2025-00186

This Message Originated from Outside the Organization
This Message Is From an External Sender.
Report Suspicious

Dear Public Service Commission,

I am a Kentucky resident and electric ratepayer writing in Case No. 2025-00186, the investigation of nuclear energy, generation, storage, and related matters. I live approximately 15 miles from the proposed "Prosperity One" nuclear site in Lewis Co.

I oppose any ratepayer funding for nuclear projects in Kentucky. This includes cost recovery under KRS 278.615, grants under SB 57, and any mechanism that shifts nuclear project risk onto electric customers.

I fear for the health and safety of my family should this site be built. I also believe that my property value will suffer a drastic downturn should the "largest nuclear site in the US" come to fruition. Since Kentucky legislators have not put consumer protections in place, the ratepayers will 100% be footing the bill all the way around—much like the residents in Vogtle, GA!

Kentucky should not commit public money to nuclear projects that lack NRC licenses, power purchase agreements, or proven financing. **The risks belong with the**

developers, not with captive ratepayers.

Thank you for recording my comment.

Jean E. Spieles
[redacted], Garrison, KY 41141

From: PSC Public Comment
To: Phil Mailhiot
Subject: RE: Public Comment — Case No. 2025-00186
Date: Monday, November 9, 2026 9:58:00 AM

Case No. 2025-00186

Thank you for your comments on the application of Electronic Investigation of Nuclear Energy, Generation, Storage, and Related Matters. Your comments in the above-referenced matter have been received and will be placed into the case file for the Commission's consideration. Please cite the case number in this matter, 2025-00186 in any further correspondence. The documents in this case are available at View Case Filings for: 2025-00186 (ky.gov).

Thank you for your interest in this matter.

From: Phil Mailhiot [redacted]
Sent: Saturday, November 7, 2026 10:42 AM
To: PSC Public Comment <PSC.Comment@ky.gov>
Subject: Public Comment — Case No. 2025-00186

This Message Originated from Outside the Organization
You have not previously corresponded with this sender.
Report Suspicious

Dear Public Service Commission,

I am a Kentucky resident and electric ratepayer writing in Case No. 2025-00186, the investigation of nuclear energy, generation, storage, and related matters. I live about 15 miles from the proposed "Prosperity One" nuclear site in Lewis Co.

I oppose any ratepayer funding for nuclear projects in Kentucky. This includes cost recovery under KRS 278.615, grants under SB 57, and any mechanism that shifts nuclear project risk onto electric customers.

My first and foremost concern/fear is for the health and safety of my family, along with the impact on the wildlife should this site be built. I also believe that my property value will dramatically decrease should the "largest nuclear site in the US" be built in my back yard. Kentucky Legislators have not put consumer protections in place; therefore, the ratepayers will most certainly be footing the bill, much like the residents in Vogtle, GA!

Kentucky should not commit public money to nuclear projects that lack NRC licenses,

power purchase agreements, or proven financing. **The risks belong with the developers, not with captive ratepayers.**

Thank you for recording my comment.

Philip Mailhiot
[redacted], Garrison, KY 41141

From: PSC Public Comment
To: "Kenda Gammell"
Subject: RE: Case No. 2025-00186
Date: Monday, November 9, 2026 9:58:00 AM

Case No. 2025-00186

Thank you for your comments on the application of Electronic Investigation of Nuclear Energy, Generation, Storage, and Related Matters. Your comments in the above-referenced matter have been received and will be placed into the case file for the Commission's consideration. Please cite the case number in this matter, 2025-00186 in any further correspondence. The documents in this case are available at View Case Filings for: 2025-00186 (ky.gov).

Thank you for your interest in this matter.

From: Kenda Gammell [redacted]
Sent: Saturday, November 7, 2026 1:16 PM
To: PSC Public Comment <PSC.Comment@ky.gov>
Subject: Re: Case No. 2025-00186

This Message Originated from Outside the Organization
You have not previously corresponded with this sender.
Report Suspicious

Please confirm my comment is docketed as an individual filing in Case No. 2025-00186, not batched under Multiple Public Comments.

On Wed, Nov 4, 2026, 4:21 AM Kenda Gammell [redacted] wrote:

> Why Kentucky?
>
> They are building a web. Three facilities. One fuel supply chain. And Kentucky is the fly.
>
> Start in the west. McCracken County, on the grounds of the old Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant. That plant enriched uranium from 1952 to 2013 — first for weapons, then for reactors. It left behind 200,000 metric tons of depleted uranium tails and a groundwater plume of technetium-99 and TCE that forced DOE to supply city water to neighbors whose wells went bad.

Now the Australian company Silex Systems — through its American subsidiary Global Laser Enrichment, 51 percent Silex, 49 percent Canadian Cameco — is building the Paducah Laser Enrichment Facility. 1.76 billion. 98.9 million in state and county tax incentives. The county's 71.9 million share is hidden under a nondisclosure agreement.

Silex has a history. The SILEX technology was invented in Sydney in the 1990s. In 1996, Silex licensed it to the United States Enrichment Corporation. USEC walked away in 2003. In 2007, General Electric picked it up. GE Hitachi spun off Global Laser Enrichment in 2008. The NRC licensed a commercial facility in Wilmington, North Carolina, in 2012. That plant was never built — shelved because of low uranium prices and surplus enrichment capacity. In 2014, Silex halved its workforce. In 2016, GE Hitachi withdrew entirely, writing off its investment. In 2018, Silex announced it was abandoning the American venture and repatriating the technology to Australia.

Then the market shifted. In 2021, Silex bought back in, taking 51 percent of GLE. In 2016, GLE had signed an agreement with DOE to purchase 200,000 metric tons of depleted uranium hexafluoride tails from Paducah. The NRC published its final environmental impact statement on October 23, 2026, and recommended issuing the license. Kentucky Resources Council petitioned for a hearing. The NRC denied their standing. In September 2026, Cameco signed an exclusive offtake agreement to buy 100 percent of production. The fuel has a buyer before the plant has a license.

Next door, General Matter — a Peter Thiel-backed startup founded in 2024 — is building a 1.5 billion enrichment plant on 100 acres leased from DOE. 900 million federal contract. NRC license application submitted September 28, 2026. The technology is redacted as a trade secret. The environmental report is public. The enrichment method is not.

Now look east. Two hundred and eighty miles away. Carrs Bottom, Lewis County, Kentucky. Jonathan Webb's Nuclear Company wants six Westinghouse AP1000 reactors on 4,200 acres of Ohio River bottomland. 6.6 gigawatts. That site is 26 miles from my front door in Fleming County.

No NRC license application. No PJM grid-connection request. No announced power buyer. No published cooling design. No federal loan.

What they have is KRS 278.615, effective July 15, 2026, which lets a regulated utility

recover from ratepayers the costs of applying for a nuclear early site permit, construction permit, or combined operating license. They have SB 57, signed April 8, 2026, which funds state grants up to 25 million per project toward NRC licensing and exempts grant applications from Kentucky's Open Records Act. They have SB 11, signed March 27, 2017, which repealed the requirement that Kentucky have a permanent disposal plan before building a nuclear plant.

The sequence is not a coincidence. The 2017 door. The 2026 money pipeline. The October 21, 2026 announcement.

And now the foreign money. On September 30, 2026, the United States and South Korea announced a framework agreement. South Korea will invest up to 120 billion in American nuclear projects. Six Westinghouse AP1000s and two Korean APR1400s on federal sites. A 10 billion advance payment by the end of 2026. Korea Electric Power Corporation and Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power may take a 5 to 10 percent stake in Westinghouse. Commerce Secretary Howard Lutnick said the reactors will go in Ohio, Tennessee, South Carolina, and Kentucky.

The United Arab Emirates is watching. The UAE's Barakah plant — four APR1400s built by South Korea — came online between 2020 and 2024. In May 2026, a drone strike hit Barakah Unit 3 and knocked out off-site power. The IAEA called the response effective. The UAE is now positioning itself as a transnational nuclear investor, signing agreements to co-finance projects in the United States, South Korea, and Romania.

This is the same recycled uranium fuel cycle that Y-12 National Security Complex ran from 1953 to 1989. A 2000 DOE report — Y/LB-16,036, Rev. 1 — documents 17.3 metric tons of uranium that cannot be accounted for. It documents 2,200 grams of neptunium missing from the mass balance. It documents 2,345 grams of technetium on site beyond what the records can explain. It documents groundwater contamination around the S-3 waste ponds. It admits that earlier estimates of uranium releases had been underestimated.

The report's conclusion? The quantities are "very small" and pose "no threat."

That is the vocabulary of the machine. De minimis. No significant exposure potential. Underestimated but not high-priority. The study that would tell us was never funded. The study cannot see us.

Kentucky is being positioned as the nuclear fuel cycle state. Enrich it in the west. Burn

it in the northeast. Store the waste wherever poor counties will take the money. The jobs are temporary. The contamination is permanent. The profits go to Australia, Canada, South Korea, and the Persian Gulf. The risk stays here.

The same governor who calls the Paducah project "the single largest capital investment in western Kentucky history" is being asked to bless Prosperity One with less oversight, fewer conditions, and more risk.

They want to turn Kentucky — the state of beautiful horses and wild women, of bluegrass and bottomland, of small farms and stubborn people — into a nuclear corridor from one end to the other. A fuel supply chain with a Kentucky address at every link.

One web. Three facilities. And the same old pattern: the industry gets the incentives, the workers get the doses, and the ratepayers get the bill.

Every Kentuckian who pays an electric bill is already in this fight. The only question is whether we fight back.

Sources:
- Y/LB-16,036, Rev. 1, "Recycled Uranium Mass Balance Project Y-12 National Security Complex Site Report," December 2000
- NRC Final Environmental Impact Statement, Global Laser Enrichment LLC Paducah Laser Enrichment Facility, October 23, 2026
- Silex Systems / Global Laser Enrichment corporate disclosures, September 2026
- General Matter NRC license application, September 28, 2026
- U.S. Department of Commerce, "Korea and United States Announce Historic Strategic Investment Projects," September 30, 2026
- IAEA Mission Report, Barakah Nuclear Power Plant, October 2026
- Kentucky Economic Development Finance Authority incentive agreements, March 2026
- KRS 278.615, effective July 15, 2026
- SB 57, signed April 8, 2026
- SB 11, signed March 27, 2017

Service List for Case 2025-00186

* L. Allyson Honaker
Honaker Law Office, PLLC
1795 Alysheba Way
Suite 1203
Lexington, KY 40509

* Angela M Goad
Assistant Attorney General
Office of the Attorney General Office of Rate Intervention
700 Capitol Avenue
Suite 20
Frankfort, KY 40601-8204

* Ashley Wilmes
Kentucky Resources Council, Inc.
Post Office Box 1070
Frankfort, KY 40602

* Honorable Allyson K Sturgeon
Vice President and Deputy General Counsel-Regulatory and PPL
LG&E and KU Energy LLC
2701 Eastpoint Parkway
Louisville, KY 40223

* Audrey Ernstberger
Kentucky Resources Council, Inc.
Post Office Box 1070
Frankfort, KY 40602

* Byron Gary
Kentucky Resources Council, Inc.
Post Office Box 1070
Frankfort, KY 40602

* Honorable David Edward Spenard
Strobo Barkley PLLC
239 South 5th Street
Ste 917
Louisville, KY 40202

* Thomas J FitzGerald
Counsel & Director
Kentucky Resources Council, Inc.
Post Office Box 1070
Frankfort, KY 40602

* Denotes served by Email

* Heather Temple
Honaker Law Office, PLLC
1795 Alysheba Way
Suite 1203
Lexington, KY 40509

* Hector Garcia
Kentucky Power Company
1645 Winchester Avenue
Ashland, KY 41101

* Harlee P. Havens
Stites & Harbison
250 West Main Street, Suite 2300
Lexington, KY 40507

* Louisville Climate Action Network
P.O. Box 4594
Louisville, KY 40204

* John Horne
Office of the Attorney General Office of Rate Intervention
700 Capitol Avenue
Suite 20
Frankfort, KY 40601-8204

* Kentucky Power Company
Kentucky Power Company
1645 Winchester Avenue
Ashland, KY 41101

* Kenneth J Gish, Jr.
Stites & Harbison
250 West Main Street, Suite 2300
Lexington, KY 40507

* Duke Energy Kentucky, Inc.
Duke Energy Kentucky, Inc.
139 East Fourth Street
Cincinnati, OH 45202

* Larisa Vaysman
Duke Energy Kentucky, Inc.
139 East Fourth Street
Cincinnati, OH 45201

* Lawrence W Cook
Assistant Attorney General
Office of the Attorney General Office of Rate Intervention
700 Capitol Avenue
Suite 20
Frankfort, KY 40601-8204

* Meredith L. Cave
Honaker Law Office, PLLC
1795 Alysheba Way
Suite 1203
Lexington, KY 40509

* J. Michael West
Office of the Attorney General Office of Rate Intervention
700 Capitol Avenue
Suite 20
Frankfort, KY 40601-8204

* Minna Sunderman
Duke Energy Kentucky, Inc.
139 East Fourth Street
Cincinnati, OH 45201

* Michael J. Schuler
American Electric Power Service Corporation
1 Riverside Plaza, 29th Floor
Post Office Box 16631
Columbus, OH 43216

* East Kentucky Power Cooperative, Inc
East Kentucky Power Cooperative, Inc.
4775 Lexington Road
P. O. Box 707
Winchester, KY 40392-0707

* Big Rivers Electric Corporation
Big Rivers Electric Corporation
710 West 2nd Street
P. O. Box 20015
Owensboro, KY 42304

* Rick E Lovekamp
Manager - Regulatory Affairs
LG&E and KU Energy LLC
2701 Eastpoint Parkway
Louisville, KY 40223

* Robert Conroy
Vice President, State Regulation and Rates
LG&E and KU Energy LLC
2701 Eastpoint Parkway
Louisville, KY 40223

* Randal A. Strobo
Strobo Barkley PLLC
239 South 5th Street
Ste 917
Louisville, KY 40202

* Senthia Santana
Big Rivers Electric Corporation
710 West 2nd Street
P. O. Box 20015
Owensboro, KY 42304

* Sheena McGee Leach
Duke Energy Kentucky, Inc.
139 East Fourth Street
Cincinnati, OH 45201

* Kentucky Utilities Company
Kentucky Utilities Company
2701 Eastpoint Parkway
P. O. Box 32010
Louisville, KY 40223

* Louisville Gas and Electric Company
Louisville Gas and Electric Company
2701 Eastpoint Parkway
Louisville, KY 40223

* Sara Judd
Assistant General Counsel
PPL Services Corporation
2701 Eastpoint Parkway
Louisville, KY 40223

* Toland Lacy
Office of the Attorney General
700 Capital Avenue
Frankfort, KY 40601

* Timothy Mayer
Strobo Barkley PLLC
239 South 5th Street
Ste 917
Louisville, KY 40202

* Tyson Kamuf
Corporate Attorney
Big Rivers Electric Corporation
710 West 2nd Street
P. O. Box 20015
Owensboro, KY 42304