

From: "Jessica Star" <jessica@jessicastar.com>  
 To: <SECY@nrc.gov>  
 Date: Thu, Jan 20, 2005 1:54 PM  
 Subject: NUCLEAR POWER INSECURITY; Protect the Public from Nuclear Power Disaster Following an Attack

DOCKET NUMBER

PETITION RULE FRM

73-12

(69 FR 64690)

DOCKETED  
USNRC

February 3, 2005 (11:53am)

OFFICE OF SECRETARY  
RULEMAKINGS AND  
ADJUDICATIONS STAFF

I am writing you to urge you to upgrade the safety requirements at America's nuclear power plants. I'm well aware of what happened in Chernobyl, I met a little boy who lived there who was so full of radiation that my dog wouldn't let him pet him, just kept barking at the glowing kid. What we have here is wide open vulnerable wounds in America where any insane person can decide to end it for the rest of us. This is a matter of IMMEDIATE IMPORTANCE.

If a nuclear plant's containment shell and reactor core, or spent fuel pools, are ever breached, a terrible explosion of radioactivity, on a par with the Chernobyl accident, would ensue. Millions of Americans would be placed in harm's way. Unfortunately, America's nuclear plants are highly vulnerable to attack. Fortunately, such a cataclysm is preventable.

(230)

The American Airlines flight that struck the North Tower of the World Trade Center could just as readily have hit the Indian Point nuclear power plant, forth miles north of Times Square . . . The consequences of an attack on a nuclear plant would depend largely on where the plane hit. If the aircraft penetrated the containment dome, the attack could cause the reactor to melt down, releasing hundreds of millions of curies of radioactivity into the surrounding environment, hundreds of times that released by the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombs. We already know what such an incident would look like. In April 1986, an accident explosion inside the Soviet nuclear reactor at Chernobyl ignited a powerful fire that raged for ten days. The resulting radiation forced the evacuation and resettlement of over 350,000 people and caused an estimated \$300 billion of economic damage, and is likely to lead ultimately to tens of thousands of excess cancer deaths among those exposed to the fallout.

An even more vulnerable target at a nuclear plant is the building that houses the spent fuel rods, which are stored in pools of water to prevent the heat from their residual radioactivity from melting them. Designed to remain intact in case of an earthquake, these structures are open to the air in some instances and housed in only light-duty buildings in others, which means that a plane attacking from above might drain the pool, destroy backup safety systems, and ignite the fuel. The resulting fire would spew radioactivity into the environment in amounts that could reach three or four Chernobyl's.

Such threats are real possibilities. In November 1972, three Americans with pistols and hand grenades commandeered a Southern Airlines Flight 49, and ordered the plane to fly to Oak Ridge, Tennessee, and threatened to plow the plane into a reactor unless their ransom was met. And on February 7, 1993, a distraught intruder drove his station wagon onto Three Mile Island nuclear power station property, crashing through gates in the "protected" area of the nuclear facility before wrecking the vehicle into the turbine building. He evaded security for several hours before being arrested. Fortunately, he carried no explosives.

Last year, our friends at Committee to Bridge the Gap (CBG) filed a Petition

Template = SECY-067

SECY-02

for Rulemaking to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (posted in the Federal Register on November 8, 2004, Volume 69, Number 215) for "Upgrading the Design Basis Threat Regulations for Protection Against Terrorist Attacks on Nuclear Reactors."

The petition most crucially requests that NRC upgrade the Design Basis Threat (DBT) for U.S. nuclear power stations revising DBT regulations to require NRC and the nuclear power industry to contemplate and prepare for an attack of nuclear power stations by air by constructing shields consisting of (inexpensive and quick-to-assemble) steel I-beams and steel cabling to obstruct the angle of air attack at stand-off distances from the reactor building, fuel pool and other safety-related assets so that hijacked, rented or private aircraft (potentially carrying explosives) attempting to deliberately crash into a reactor site would be torn up in the "Beamhenge" shield effectively reducing the impact and penetration force on safety-related structures. The shield effort is focused on reasonably reducing the public's risk of terrorists successfully using nuclear power stations for radiological-enhanced sabotage.

In 1998, at the behest of industry, NRC management zeroed out the budget for the OSRE program only to be restored through media exposure by an agency whistleblower, CBG, and action by President Clinton. However, the nuclear industry continued to stonewall security upgrades as unnecessarily sophisticated and overly expensive, culminating in a draft NRC policy to turn over security testing to an industry self assessment program to begin its pilot phase in September 2001.

In the aftermath of the September 11 attack, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has attempted some reforms but they are far from protective. In September 2004, a Government Accountability Office (GAO) report concluded that NRC's new security initiatives were "largely a paper review." The NRC did not visit sites to verify compliance nor request facilities to submit documents that supported security upgrades. In fact, GAO concluded it will be at least three more years before NRC will have data to validate whether site-specific upgraded security plans are adequate.

Most of this letter was copied and pasted, this is not my forte but I do feel very strongly that you have to act NOW and protect the American people, and the rest of the world by making these nuclear reactors safe.

Thank you, Jessica Star

**Mail Envelope Properties (41EFFE69.0A8 : 3 : 45224)**

**Subject:** NUCLEAR POWER INSECURITY;Protect the Public from Nuclear Power Disaster Following an Attack  
**Creation Date:** Thu, Jan 20, 2005 1:55 PM  
**From:** "Jessica Star" <jessica@jessicastar.com>  
**Created By:** jessica@jessicastar.com

**Recipients**

nrc.gov  
owf5\_po.OWFN\_DO  
SECY (SECY)

**Post Office**

owf5\_po.OWFN\_DO

**Route**

nrc.gov

**Files**

MESSAGE  
TEXT.htm  
Mime.822

**Size**

5580  
6740  
14251

**Date & Time**

Thursday, January 20, 2005 1:55 PM

**Options**

**Expiration Date:** None  
**Priority:** Standard  
**Reply Requested:** No  
**Return Notification:** None

**Concealed Subject:**

No

**Security:**

Standard