
From: Burnell, Scott
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 9:27 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot; Hayden, Elizabeth
Subject: Events

Eliot, Beth;

The Chairman and Chuck had a basic conversation about 9 – 9:10 p.m. and Chuck spoke with the ET for another 10 minutes, (b)(5)

(b)(5) I spoke with Angela, and there's a significant possibility of needing a press release this weekend. Angela and I agreed it wasn't worth waking anyone up. I'll be in at 8 along with Diane and we'll get caught up so I can brief you later tomorrow morning.

Scott

BU/1

From: SIMON LOMAX, BLOOMBERG/ NEWSROOM: <slomax@bloomberg.net>
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 8:06 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: (BN) 'Miniscule' Amounts of Radiation From Japan Found in

Thanks again Eliot. Thanks also for the link to the report. I wrote a short on it and will send it over to our colleagues in Asia in case it's helpful to them.

+-----+

'Miniscule' Amounts of Radiation From Japan Found in U.S. (1)
2011-03-18 23:34:35.866 GMT

(Updates with comment from the NRC on radiation in ninth paragraph, comment from California governor in 10th.)

By Simon Lomax and John Hughes

March 19 (Bloomberg) -- A "miniscule" amount of radiation that probably came from damaged nuclear reactors in Japan was picked up at a California monitoring station yesterday, the U.S. government said.

The level of radiation registered in Sacramento was about "one-millionth of the dose" a person gets from rocks, bricks, the sun and natural background sources and "poses no concern," the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Energy Department said in a joint statement.

A similar level of the radioactive isotope, xenon-133, was detected in Washington state on March 16 and 17, according to the agencies. It was "consistent with a release from the Fukushima reactors in Northern Japan," according to the statement. The EPA and Energy Department have monitoring systems and neither found "radiation levels of concern."

Japan is seeking to avert a meltdown at the Fukushima Dai-ichi plant, which was damaged by a March 11 earthquake and tsunami. Helicopters and fire trucks used water buckets and cannons to help cool the plant, which has been crippled by explosions, fires and radiation leaks.

Tokyo Electric Power Co., the plant's owner, said it's also trying to connect a power line to the site to restart water pumps used to keep fuel rods from overheating.

President Barack Obama said yesterday his nuclear advisers don't expect "harmful levels" of radiation will reach the U.S.

Aircraft, Ships

Aircraft and ships can operate into Japan's airports and sea ports, excluding those damaged by the tsunami, the International Civil Aviation Organization said, citing information from the World Health Organization and other international agencies.

Screening for radiation of international passengers from Japan isn't considered necessary at this time, the organization said in an e-mailed statement yesterday.

"The radiation is actually at a rather low altitude, less than a kilometer, rather than up high," the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission said yesterday in an e-mail. "It is bleeding out, carried on plumes of heat, and radiation levels drop off rapidly higher above the plant."

California Governor Jerry Brown said the Japan crisis poses "no threat" to the state's residents, and officials are monitoring air quality and consulting with federal agencies.

Doctors and scientists have said the Fukushima plant is unlikely to pose a health risk for people living more than 36 miles (50 kilometers) from the site.

Chernobyl, Containment

The containment devices in Japan, even if compromised, offer more protection than reactors at the world's worst nuclear disaster at Chernobyl, Ukraine, in 1986, said Donald Bucklin, former medical director of Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station in Arizona, the largest U.S. nuclear plant.

Radiation can damage DNA, the building blocks of human life, said Bucklin, now medical review officer for U.S. HealthWorks, the nation's largest private provider of occupational health care. While the body repairs most damage, some radiation-caused mutations can make cells malignant, he said.

Radiation spewed from the reactor in a meltdown might rise to as high as 500 meters (1,640 feet), and is unlikely to reach Tokyo, 135 miles away, John Beddington, U.K.'s chief science officer, said on a conference call March 16 with the British Embassy in Tokyo. The Chernobyl explosion sent radioactive dust 30,000 feet high and continued for months.

The public-health risk would be equal to little more than two additional chest x-rays, said John Lee, a professor of nuclear engineering and radiological sciences, at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. A Chernobyl type of explosion is impossible, he said.

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BMAP of Disasters: [BMAP 80438 <GO>](#)

U.S. reactor status: [NRCR <GO>](#)

--With assistance from Michelle Cortez in Chicago and John Lauer in Boston. Editor: Steve Geimann

To contact the reporters on this story:

Simon Lomax in Washington at +1-202-654-4305 or slomax@bloomberg.net; John Hughes in Washington at +1-202-624-1819 or jhughes5@bloomberg.net

To contact the editor responsible for this story:

Larry Liebert at +1-202-624-1936 or

lliebert@bloomberg.net

From: ANS.HOC@nrc.gov
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 7:24 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: ACTION: (OUO) Commissioners Assistants Briefing Notification
Attachments: USNRC Earthquake-Tsunami Update.031811.1800EDT.pdf

There will be a Commissioners Assistants Briefing given by the NRC HQ at 8 p.m. EDT concerning the Reactor Events in Japan. Call approximately 5 minutes before the scheduled start time. When prompted, enter security code . You may call 301-816-5164 at this time and follow the voice prompts if you do not wish to receive this notification from our Automatic Notification System. See attachment.

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 7:24 PM
To: Leistikow, Dan; McIntyre, David
Cc: Reynolds, Tom; Mueller, Stephanie; LaVera, Damien; Podmaniczky, Katinka; Batkin, Joshua
Subject: RE: Heads up ... and a request

Dan:

We know it's enough because it's based on the worst case scenario of the known geologic history of the site and there's an extra margin for the plant remaining intact over and above the level at which the NRC requires a shutdown..

Put in the ground movement terminology ... The shutdown figure is actually determined by the horizontal and vertical ground acceleration that would take place under the worst quake historically in an area, plus a safety margin on top of that. The NRC insists that plants be able to shut down under severe circumstances.

(Note that NO U.S. plants are near the one subduction fault and none sit on faults.)

And that's as geologic as I can get.

-----Original Message-----

From: Leistikow, Dan [mailto:Dan.Leistikow@hq.doe.gov]
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 7:03 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot; McIntyre, David
Cc: Reynolds, Tom; Mueller, Stephanie; LaVera, Damien; Podmaniczky, Katinka; Batkin, Joshua
Subject: RE: Heads up ... and a request

Thanks for this; I know how crazy things are. The obvious follow up question would be "understanding that you don't base it on the richter scale specifically, how do we know that the safe shut down at 7.5 is enough? Couldn't there be a larger quake in that area?"

Sorry to be a pain ... I just want to make sure we're totally prepared for Sunday so we don't have a problem that creates headaches for both of us ...

-----Original Message-----

From: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 6:58 PM
To: Leistikow, Dan; McIntyre, David
Cc: Reynolds, Tom; Mueller, Stephanie; LaVera, Damien; Podmaniczky, Katinka; Batkin, Joshua
Subject: RE: Heads up ... and a request

Dan: this is a quick and dirty response, blessed by our resident rocks expert. A fuller package of material will be made available (and put up on the web) tomorrow.

Eliot

1) How many reactors are on fault lines?

A: Some plants are near, but not on, fault lines. None are on the San Andreas fault. The NRC prohibits the construction of plants on active faults. Each plant in the country is built to withstand the appropriate hazard level for the particular location. There are two plants, each with two reactors, on the California coast, Diablo Canyon near San Luis Obispo and San Onofre at San Onofre, CA. There are two faults near, but not under, the Diablo Canyon facility. The only fault near any U.S. coast similar to the Japanese fault (a subduction fault) is off the coast of Oregon and Washington, and there are no nuclear plants in the vicinity.

2) What is the design spec for reactors on fault lines (san andreas fault, for example)? Are they designed for a 7.5? An 8.0? A 9.0?

A: No plant is on the San Andreas. We don't use the Richter scale but rather ground motion. The impact of a quake is dependent on its location, its intensity, the intervening geology and other factors. In ballpark terms the Diablo Canyon is required to safely shut down at a roughly 7.5 magnitude temblor at the site and San Onofre must safely shut down at 7. Both have tsunami protections.

3) President Obama asked for a safety review this week. What will NRC be considering as part of this review? How will it work?

The NRC gets periodic updates on geologic information from the USGS and factors that information into its safety oversight. All information available from this earthquake and tsunami will be reviewed as part of the NRC's effort to learn what measures might be feasible to strengthen an already strong safety oversight program.

-----Original Message-----

From: Leistikow, Dan [mailto:Dan.Leistikow@hq.doe.gov]
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 5:57 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot; McIntyre, David
Cc: Reynolds, Tom; Mueller, Stephanie; LaVera, Damien; Podmaniczky, Katinka
Subject: Re: Heads up ... and a request

Anything on this?

Also, can you answer this question (which I think chu could be asked on Sunday shows):

1) How many reactors are on fault lines?

2) What is the design spec for reactors on fault lines (san andreas fault, for example)? Are they designed for a 7.5? An 8.0? A 9.0?

3) President Obama asked for a safety review this week. What will NRC be considering as part of this review? How will it work?

Chu and Jaczko speaking by phone now ... Your boss said he'd like exact number for #1 as well...

----- Original Message -----

From: Brenner, Eliot <Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov>
To: Leistikow, Dan; McIntyre, David <David.McIntyre@nrc.gov>
Cc: Reynolds, Tom; Mueller, Stephanie; LaVera, Damien; Podmaniczky, Katinka
Sent: Fri Mar 18 11:04:46 2011

Subject: RE: Heads up ... and a request

David: once you have reviewed my blog post, can you distill the best of our q-and-a to assist the folks at DOE?

-----Original Message-----

From: Leistikow, Dan [mailto:Dan.Leistikow@hq.doe.gov]

Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 11:02 AM

To: Brenner, Eliot

Cc: Reynolds, Tom; Mueller, Stephanie; LaVera, Damien; Podmaniczky, Katinka

Subject: Heads up ... and a request

Importance: High

(b)(5)

So heads up ... and also if there are TPs you want to provide us on these questions, we'd definitely be eager to have those. Our Secretary is doing Sunday shows this weekend, so I want to make sure he is fully prepared.

Here's all 6 interviews. The link to the MSNBC hit is #6 and #7.

<http://www.criticalmention.com/report/11626x204719.htm#>

From: iTrezzo Admin
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 7:23 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: BlackBerry Contact Update

To be prepared in an urgent situation, the NRC Emergency Preparedness Software has updated one or more of your Outlook Contacts.

The following 1 contact(s) were updated with current information:

- Daniel Dorman (PIN ; Other)

These changes will synchronize with the address book on your BlackBerry. Contact CSC at (301) 415-1234 if these changes do not appear on your BlackBerry within 24 hours.

Posted At: Friday, March 18, 2011 7:23 PM
Conversation: itrezzo EPS Backups: 3/18/2011 19:22
Subject: itrezzo EPS Backups: 3/18/2011 19:22

The following 1 contact(s) were updated with current information:

- Daniel Dorman (PIN: Other:)

NOTE: If itrezzo EPS overwrites any important data in your contacts, you can find the original, unchanged contacts attached to this message.

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 7:08 PM
To: Ahlers, Mike
Subject: information notice

<http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/gen-comm/info-notices/2011/ML110760432.pdf>

Eliot Brenner
Director, Office of Public Affairs
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Rockville, Md.
O: 301-415-8200
C:

From: OPA Resource
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 6:58 PM
To: Uselding, Lara; Brenner, Eliot
Subject: FW: Extended leave through Monday, June 6.

FYI

Ivonne L. Couret
Public Affairs Officer
Office of Public Affairs
Media Desk
opa.resource@nrc.gov
301-415-8200

Visit our online photo gallery. Incorporate graphics and photographs to tell your story!
<http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/photo-gallery/>

2010-2011 Information Digest - Where you can find NRC Facts at a Glance <http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/nuregs/staff/sr1350/>

-----Original Message-----

From: Terek, Shilo [mailto:S1T8@pge.com]
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 6:47 PM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Extended leave through Monday, June 6.

I am on extended leave with limited access to email and voicemail through Monday, June 6.

If you are interested in touring Diablo Canyon, have questions about PG&E's Speakers' Bureau, would like general information about the plant, or are a community group interested in utilizing the PG&E Energy Education Center, please email EnergyEducationCenter@pge.com or call 805-546-5280 between the hours of 9 a.m. and 1 p.m., Monday through Friday.

If you are a PG&E employee interested in reserving space at the Energy Education Center, please utilize Outlook to search for calendars CR 6588 Ontario SLO Auditorium and/or CR 6588 Ontario SLO Conference Room. Follow the instructions noted at the top of the dates to reserve.

For questions related to PG&E's financial assistance programs, please contact the PG&E 24-hour news line at (415) 973-5930.

For all other questions please contact Paul Flake (PMF8@pge.com).

Thank you and have a safe day.

Shilo Terek
Communications Representative

Media Relations and Nuclear Communications Pacific Gas and Electric Company Direct - (805) 546-3834 Fax - (805) 546-5232 Email - s1t8@pge.com Please consider the environment before printing this email

From: SIMON LOMAX, BLOOMBERG/ NEWSROOM: <slomax@bloomberg.net>
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 6:16 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: Bloomberg question re radiation information

hi Eliot -- thanks very much for this. i have a couple of options re attribution based on bloomberg rules:

1. "Quote," the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission said in an e-mailed statement. (this would be my preferred option)
2. Paraphrase, said a U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission official who declined to be identified because the agency hasn't made a public statement on the matter.

Just let me know what works for you.

Cheers,

Simon.

----- Original Message -----

From: Eliot Brenner <Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov>
To: SIMON LOMAX (BLOOMBERG/ NEWSROOM:)
Cc: David.McIntyre@nrc.gov, Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov, Holly.Harrington@nrc.gov, Ivonne.Couret@nrc.gov, Neil.Sheehan@nrc.gov, Robert.Taylor@nrc.gov, Scott.Burnell@nrc.gov
At: 3/18 17:50:57

Simon, for the moment, would you keep this as either an NRC or a government source? "The radiation is actually at a rather low altitude, less than a kilometer, rather than up high. It is bleeding out, carried on plumes of heat and radiation levels drop off rapidly higher above the plant."

Tell your buddies the altitude is far below long distance flight routes so they probably don't need to pursue that angle.

Scott/david/neil et al...once simon runs this, expect some calls. Feel free to provide the same background material or something close.

Eliot

-----Original Message-----

From: SIMON LOMAX, BLOOMBERG/ NEWSROOM: [mailto:slomax@bloomberg.net]
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 3:53 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: Bloomberg question re radiation information

Thanks Eliot -- is your welcome guidance on the way radiation is moving on the record or off? if it's on the record it might be very useful for some of my colleagues who are working directly on the flight routes.
cheers, and thank you again,
Simon.

----- Original Message -----

From: Eliot Brenner <Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov>
To: SIMON LOMAX (BLOOMBERG/ NEWSROOM:)
At: 3/18 15:17:41

Simon: any call on changing flight routes is up to the FAA or Japanese ATC officials. You need to talk with them. However, you need to remember that this radiation is actually at low altitudes rather than up high. It is bleeding out at ground level -- carried upwards on plumes of heat -- rather than, as was the case at Chernobyl, being explosively ejected high into the air currents.

Eliot

-----Original Message-----

From: SIMON LOMAX, BLOOMBERG/ NEWSROOM: [mailto:slomax@bloomberg.net]
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 2:40 PM
To: Burnell, Scott; Brenner, Eliot
Cc: Couret, Ivonne
Subject: RE: Bloomberg question re radiation information

Okay, thanks. Who makes the call about whether it's safe to fly through those plumes? I'm (reluctantly) bugging you all because NRC's recommendation was what led to the 50-mile evacuation zone for U.S. citizens in Japan.

----- Original Message -----

From: Scott Burnell <Scott.Burnell@nrc.gov>
To: Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov, SIMON LOMAX (BLOOMBERG/ NEWSROOM:)
Cc: Ivonne.Couret@nrc.gov
At: 3/18 14:35:53

Hi Simon;

I would suggest contacting DOE for information on plume projections across the Pacific. I'd check with EPA on information regarding monitoring on U.S. territory. Thanks.

Scott

-----Original Message-----

From: SIMON LOMAX, BLOOMBERG/ NEWSROOM: [mailto:slomax@bloomberg.net]
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 2:34 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Cc: Couret, Ivonne; Burnell, Scott
Subject: RE: Bloomberg question re radiation information

Hi Eliot

FYI, just heard from our FAA reporter -- FAA says it has no information on radioactivity over the Pacific.

----- Original Message -----

From: Eliot Brenner <Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov>
To: SIMON LOMAX (BLOOMBERG/ NEWSROOM:)
Cc: Ivonne.Couret@nrc.gov, Scott.Burnell@nrc.gov
At: 3/18 13:49:02

We are in contact with the FAA offering them information that might affect flight routes. You would have to check with FAA public affairs 202-267-3883. I do not have immediate details on the rest of your questions. We are not the sole repository for all information, though folks think we are.

eliot

-----Original Message-----

From: SIMON LOMAX, BLOOMBERG/ NEWSROOM: [mailto:slomax@bloomberg.net]

Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 12:55 PM

To: Brenner, Eliot

Cc: Burnell, Scott; Couret, Ivonne

Subject: Bloomberg question re radiation information

Hi Eliot (cc Scott & Ivonne):

Hope you're hanging in there.

We're trying to nail down the specific information that U.S. Agencies have collected on radiation from the Fukushima plant. Does the NRC have this information:

- the latest radiation measurements from the affected area in Japan;
- radiation levels in the atmosphere over the Pacific Ocean; and
- an assessment of whether it's safe for passenger aircraft to be flying through airspace with radiation that's coming from the Fukushima reactors.

If you've got this information, can you please provide ASAP? If not, can you tell us which agency of the U.S. government is making that information available? My deadline is ASAP.

Thank you again for your help,

Simon Lomax
Bloomberg News
202-654-4305 (w)
(b)(6) (c)
slomax@bloomberg.net

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 6:03 PM
To: Casto, Chuck
Subject: RE: Shoot me a note

(b)(5)

Keep up the good work, buddy.

-----Original Message-----

From: Casto, Chuck
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 6:02 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Re: Shoot me a note

(b)(5)

----- Original Message -----

From: Brenner, Eliot
To: Casto, Chuck
Sent: Fri Mar 18 17:55:48 2011
Subject: RE: Shoot me a note

OK, keep me posted. I am thinking that after the commission meeting would be the time to get some of you guys on film. I have ABC and 60 minutes chomping at the bit, and I'm sure others will follow once we start setting things up.

Others with USAID are milking this for all it's worth, and since we are front and center, I want to get us into the fray. I have Jaczko's OK to do what I need to do.

Eliot

p.s. -- I know a really good tempura place just off the main Ginza intersection where you can get dinner for under \$10 and save a few bucks on the per diem!

-----Original Message-----

From: Casto, Chuck
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 5:26 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Re: Shoot me a note

K. Not sure if today. We should wait until we complete the pumping system design and figure out how to procure it and timeline.

Casto

----- Original Message -----

From: Brenner, Eliot

To: Casto, Chuck

Sent: Fri Mar 18 14:29:16 2011

Subject: Shoot me a note

About when you think you can take on some press.

Eliot Brenner

Director, Office of Public Affairs

US Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Protecting People and the Environment

301 415 8200

C: (b)(6)

Sent from my Blackberry

From: Burdick, Leslie <LBURDICK@c-span.org>
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 6:00 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: Attention: Elliot Brenner & Brenda. C-SPAN logistics for Chairman Jaczko -- for Newsmakers Sunday morning, March 20.

Ok. We know it's a really busy time for you! Thanks.

From: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 5:59 PM
To: Burdick, Leslie
Subject: RE: Attention: Elliot Brenner & Brenda. C-SPAN logistics for Chairman Jaczko -- for Newsmakers Sunday morning, March 20.

Yes. Thanks.

From: Burdick, Leslie [mailto:LBURDICK@c-span.org]
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 5:59 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot; apa.resource@nrc.gov; Akstulewicz, Brenda
Subject: FW: Attention: Elliot Brenner & Brenda. C-SPAN logistics for Chairman Jaczko -- for Newsmakers Sunday morning, March 20.

Hi, Eliot and Brenda,
Did you get C-SPAN's info for Sunday? We just want to be sure you did.

Thanks!
Leslie Burdick
C-SPAN
202 626-4893
lburdick@c-span.org

From: Burdick, Leslie
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 3:53 PM
To: 'eliot.brenner@nrc.gov'
Subject: Attention: Elliot Brenner & Brenda. C-SPAN logistics for Chairman Jaczko -- for Newsmakers Sunday morning, March 20.

Hi, Elliot and Brenda -- Please let us know you got this...

PLEASE ALSO SEND A CELL NUMBER FOR SUNDAY MORNING, in case we need to reach the Chairman before he arrives.

The reporters are Stephen Power of The Wall Street Journal and Matthew Wald of The New York Times.

Thanks for arranging this -- Leslie Burdick, C-SPAN, 202 626-4893, lburdick@c-span.org

Dear Chairman Jaczko:

C-SPAN looks forward to talking with you this Sunday morning, March 20, at 10:00am for "Newsmakers." Please arrive at C-SPAN at 9:45a.m. We'll air LIVE at 10:00a.m., though we're likely to start at 10:05 so the host can run from one studio to another between floors. This is a 30-minute interview.

Note: We'll meet you in the lobby of our building, street level, at 400 N. Capitol Street NW, between D & E Streets NW.

The Newsmakers studio is on this 1st floor -- street level. Don't let the guards send you to the 6th floor. We'll watch for you in the lobby but if you don't see us right away, call our control room at 202 626-4354 and we'll run to get you. Staffer Zach Dade will meet you.

You'll talk for 30 minutes with a C-SPAN host and two reporters. "Newsmakers" host will be Steve Scully. Reporters are Stephen Power of The Wall Street Journal and Matthew Wald of The New York Times.

"Newsmakers" will air live at 10a.m. ET and it will reair at 6pm ET on C-SPAN.

C-SPAN INFO IN BRIEF.

DAY/TIME: Sunday, March 20. Arrive C-SPAN at 9:45a.m. It airs live at 10 (or 10:05a.m.) It's a 30-minute interview.

LOCATION: C-SPAN studio, 400 N. Capitol Street NW, between D & E Streets NW. Stay on Ground Floor - street level. But if you don't see us, call C-SPAN's control room at 202 626-4354.

PARKING: On Sundays, street parking is generally easiest, allowing for speedy entry and exit. Parallel parking spaces and diagonal parking spaces need no money or permits on Sunday. Validated parking is available under the building on the E Street side, too – but it takes a little more time in part because parking attendants may want to inspect your trunk. It's a Colonial parking garage; the entrance is about 100 yards from the corner of E & North Capitol, and the entrance is more or less across the street from Hotel George. Bring your parking stub with you and we'll validate.

Our contact numbers:

Saturday: 626-4893, my desk, or (b)(6) cell – Leslie Burdick.

Sunday morning: 202 626-4354, C-SPAN's control room – Lindley Smith, morning producer, in charge.

Thanks,
Leslie Burdick
C-SPAN Producer
202 626-4893
lburdick@c-span.org

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CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE: This e-mail may contain information that is privileged, confidential or otherwise protected from disclosure. If you are not

From: Harrington, Holly
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 5:52 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot; Burnell, Scott; Couret, Ivonne; Hayden, Elizabeth; McIntyre, David; Chandrathil, Prema; Dricks, Victor; Hannah, Roger; Ledford, Joey; Mitlyng, Viktoria; Screnci, Diane; Sheehan, Neil; Uselding, Lara
Cc: Taylor, Robert; Widomski, Michael
Subject: FW: ESF 15 Info Update (scroll) - Japan Reactor Crisis March 11-18, 2011 - NICCL
Attachments: image003.jpg

fyi

From: NATIONAL JIC [mailto:NationalJIC@dhs.gov]
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 5:32 PM
To: NATIONAL JIC
Subject: ESF 15 Info Update (scroll) - Japan Reactor Crisis March 11-18, 2011 - NICCL



Homeland
Security

National Joint Information Center

Japan Nuclear Reactor Crisis
March 11-18, 2011

65	<p>03/18/11</p> <p>Radiation Monitors Confirm That No Radiation Levels of Concern Have Reached the United States</p> <p>The United States Government has an extensive network of radiation monitors around the country and no radiation levels of concern have been detected. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency RadNet system is designed to protect the public by notifying scientists, in near real time, of elevated radiation levels so they can determine whether protective action is required. The EPA's system has not detected any radiation levels of concern.</p> <p>In addition to EPA's RadNet system, the U.S. Department of Energy has radiation monitoring equipment at research facilities around the country. The DOE also not detected any radiation levels of concern.</p> <p>As part of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Organization's International Monitoring System (IMS), the Department of Energy has the capability to detect tiny quantities of radioisotopes that might indicate an underground nuclear test on the other side of the world. These detectors are very sensitive and can detect minute amounts of radioactive materials.</p> <p>Today, one of these monitoring stations in Sacramento, California that feeds into the IMS detected miniscule quantities of the radioactive isotope Xenon-133. The origin was determined to be consistent with a release from the Fukushima reactors in Northern Japan. The levels detected were approximately 0.1 disintegrations per second per cubic meter of air (0.1 Bq/m³), which results in a dose rate approximately one-millionth of the dose rate that we receive from rocks, bricks, the sun and other natural background sources. This validates a similar reading of 0.1 Bq/m³, taken from March 11, 2011 in Washington State.</p> <p>Xenon-133 is a radioactive noble gas produced during nuclear fission that poses no concern at the detected level.</p>
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BU/12

These types of readings remain consistent with our expectations since the onset of this tragedy, and are to be expected in the coming days.

Following the explosion of the Chernobyl plant in Ukraine in 1986 – the worst nuclear accident in world history -- air monitoring in the Un picked up trace amounts of radioactive particles, less than one thousandth of the estimated annual dose from natural sources for a typical pe

As part of the federal government's continuing effort to make our activities and science transparent and available to the public, the Environr Agency will continue to keep all RadNet data available in the current online database. Please see www.epa.gov/radiation for more information.

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USCG Fact Sheet

Talking points regarding radiation exposure and seagoing vessels

Q.1. - What is the Coast Guard doing now to assist or prevent [radiation] from getting to U.S. and its territories?

- As the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has said as well as other experts, we do not expect to see radiation at harmful levels reaching damaged Japanese nuclear power plants. As we do every day, the Coast Guard is monitoring and assessing current reports on any possible marine transportation system (U.S. merchant vessels, mariners, and U.S. ports and facilities).
- The Coast Guard is providing a Notice to Mariners recommending, as a precaution, that vessels avoid transiting within 50 miles of the Nuclear Power Plant.

In the event a vessel bound for a U.S. port transits within the 50-mile cautionary area, the U.S. Coast Guard will require the vessel's master information in their routine 96-hour Advanced Notice of Arrival.

If vessels are suspected of being contaminated, the Coast Guard will ensure advanced screening of vessels and exercise control measures as port entry to assess and mitigate any threat to U.S. ports or population.

Q.2. - Do you have any impacts to your current operations or readiness as a result of this incident?

- The nuclear situation in Japan is not significantly impacting current Coast Guard operations or readiness. All domestic port operations normally. No Coast Guard assets are operating near the damaged zone or in Japan.

Q.3. - What else is the Coast Guard doing regarding this incident?

- The U.S. Coast Guard will continue to track and monitor commercial shipping operating in the vicinity of Japan, providing precaution prevent possible nuclear contamination of vessels and cargo.
- The Coast Guard will ensure advanced screening of any vessels suspected of contamination prior to entry in U.S. ports.

Q.4. - What steps will be taken in the event contamination is discovered during your operations as a result of this incident?

- The Coast Guard's Radiation Detection Program is an integral part of our nation's everyday radiation detection architecture. Together and Border Protection (CBP) and local port partners, Coast Guard Captains of the Port routinely follow established protocols for responding detection of radioactive contamination when it is discovered aboard a vessel, on or in a shipping container or within a port facility itself.
- Coast Guard radiation detection resources can be deployed during arriving vessel at-sea boardings, and Coast Guard procedures exist radiation detected on vessels. These include identification, "zeroing-in" on and isolating potential sources of radiation. Additional radiologi equipment, including radiation detection portals, is located within US port facilities.
- The Coast Guard has the authority to direct contaminated vessels to a safe location, e.g., keep at sea, or direct to a safe anchorage away centers and/or infrastructure, in U.S. waters, until vessels, cargo and personnel are decontaminated. Vessels deemed a possible risk due to k call or transit routes may be targeted for an at-sea boarding and screening before being allowed to enter port.
- Coast Guard Captains of the Port work with CBP Laboratories and Scientific Services and the Department of Energy Radiological As

	<p>local assistance in cases of radiation detection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Coast Guard will also be working with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and other federal government agencies to develop policies to mitigate any potential risk posed to the U.S. homeland by radiation threats conveyed by commercial shipping.
63	<p>03/18/11</p> <p>Statement: Agriculture Secretary Vilsack on Tragedies in Japan, Effects on U.S. Food Imports</p> <p>WASHINGTON, March 18, 2011- Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack today made the following statement on the recent tragedies in Japan</p> <p>"I know that there are many questions Americans might have about the terrible tragedies in Japan. I want to reassure the American public that we have no reason to suggest that any of our meat, poultry, dairy or processed egg products are unsafe for consumption due to the recent events. Imports from Japan are quite limited. What we do import must meet the safety standards of this country. We monitor and inspect imports to meet those standards. Should any risk with imports arise, we have procedures and processes in place to identify problems and deal with them. We will continue to offer aid and assistance to the Japanese we do not intend to lose sight of our core mission which is to make sure our food remains affordable."</p>
62	<p>03/18/11</p> <p>SICCL ADVISORY -- Federal Communications Update</p>
61	<p>03/18/11</p> <p>NICCL update: Fact Sheets and TPs sent to Federal agencies</p>
60	<p>03/18/11</p> <p>NICCL call to discuss Japan Reactor Crisis.</p>
59	<p>03/17/11</p> <p>POTUS Rose Garden remarks on Japan</p> <p>THE PRESIDENT: Good afternoon, everyone. Over the last several days, the American people have been both heartbroken and deeply concerned about developments in Japan.</p> <p>We've seen an earthquake and tsunami render unimaginable -- an unimaginable toll of death and destruction on one of our closest neighbors in the world. And we've seen this powerful natural disaster cause even more catastrophe through its impact on nuclear reactors that bring peace and prosperity to the people of Japan.</p> <p>Today, I wanted to update the American people on what we know about the situation in Japan, what we're doing to support American citizens and the safety of our own nuclear energy, and how we are helping the Japanese people contain the damage, recover and rebuild.</p> <p>First, we are bringing all available resources to bear to closely monitor the situation, and to protect American citizens who may be in harm's way. Even as Japanese responders continue to do heroic work, we know that the damage to the nuclear reactors in Fukushima Daiichi plant poses a risk to people who are nearby. That is why yesterday, we called for an evacuation of American citizens who are within 50 miles of the plant based upon a careful scientific evaluation and the guidelines that we would use to keep our citizens safe here in the United States, or anywhere else in the world.</p> <p>Beyond this 50-mile radius, the risks do not currently call for an evacuation. But we do have a responsibility to take prudent and protective measures to educate those Americans who may be endangered by exposure to radiation if the situation deteriorates. That's why last night I called for the voluntary departures of family members and dependents of U.S. officials working in northeastern Japan.</p> <p>All U.S. citizens in Japan should continue to carefully monitor the situation and follow the guidance of the U.S. and Japanese governments. Those who are seeking assistance should contact our embassy and consulates, which continue to be open and operational.</p> <p>Second, I know that many Americans are also worried about the potential risks to the United States. So I want to be very clear: We do not expect harmful levels of radiation to reach the United States, whether it's the West Coast, Hawaii, Alaska, or U.S. territories in the Pacific. Let me be clear: We do not expect harmful levels of radiation to reach the West Coast, Hawaii, Alaska, or U.S. territories in the Pacific. That is the judgment of our Nuclear Regulatory Commission and many other experts.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and public health experts do not recommend that people in the United States</p>

precautionary measures beyond staying informed. And going forward, we will continue to keep the American people fully updated -- because you must know what I know as President.

Here at home, nuclear power is also an important part of our own energy future, along with renewable sources like wind, solar, and coal. Our nuclear power plants have undergone exhaustive study, and have been declared safe for any number of extreme contingencies. In a crisis like the one in Japan, we have a responsibility to learn from this event, and to draw from those lessons to ensure the safety and security of our country.

That's why I've asked the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to do a comprehensive review of the safety of our domestic nuclear plants in the wake of the disaster that unfolded in Japan.

Finally, we are working aggressively to support our Japanese ally at this time of extraordinary challenge. Search and rescue teams are on the ground in Japan to help the recovery effort. A disaster assistance and response team is working to confront the aftermath of the earthquake and tsunami. The U.S. military, which has helped to ensure the security of Japan for decades, is working around the clock.

To date, we've flown hundreds of missions to support the recovery efforts, and distributed thousands of pounds of food and water to the people. We've also deployed some of our leading experts to help contain the damage at Japan's nuclear reactors. We're sharing with them our equipment, and technology so that the courageous responders on the scene have the benefit of American teamwork and support.

And the American people have also opened up their hearts. Many have given generously to support the ongoing relief efforts. The Red Cross assistance to help meet the immediate needs of those who've been displaced. And I would encourage anybody who wants to lend a hand to learn more -- that's usa.gov -- to find out how you can be helpful.

As I told Prime Minister Kan last night, and reaffirmed at the Japanese embassy here in Washington today, the Japanese people are not alone in their great trial and sorrow. Across the Pacific, they will find a hand of support extended from the United States as they get back on their feet. An alliance that was forged more than a half century ago, and strengthened by shared interests and democratic values. Our people share ties of culture, and ties of commerce. Our troops have served to protect Japan's shores, and our citizens have found opportunity and friendship in Japanese towns.

Above all, I am confident that Japan will recover and rebuild because of the strength and spirit of the Japanese people. Over the last few days, they've opened up their homes to one another. They've shared scarce resources of food and water. They've organized shelters, provided free medical care, and helped one another out for their most vulnerable citizens. One man put it simply: "It's a Japanese thing. When hard times hit, we have to help each other."

In these hard times, there remains, nevertheless, hope for the future. In one small town that had been flattened by the tsunami, emergency responders rescued a four-month-old baby who had been swept out of her parents' arms and stranded for days among the debris. No one can say for certain how she survived the water and the wreckage around her. There is a mystery in the course of human events.

But in the midst of economic recovery and global upheaval, disasters like this remind us of the common humanity that we share. We see it in the responders who are risking their lives at Fukushima. We see it through the help that has poured into Japan from 70 countries. And we see it in the child, miraculously pulled from the rubble.

In the coming days, we will continue to do everything we can to ensure the safety of American citizens and the security of our country. And we will stand with the people of Japan as they contain this crisis, recover from this hardship, and rebuild their great nation.

Thanks very much.

58	<p>03/17/11</p> <p>NRC chairman crushing the science tells us no harmful doses headed here</p> <p>WASHINGTON (AP) -- The chief of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission says that the radiation being emitted from Japan's most troubled nuclear power plant poses no threat to the United States or U.S. territories.</p> <p>NRC Chairman Gregory Jaczko gave the assurances during a briefing Thursday at the White House, saying that basic science says there can be no harmful doses headed here.</p> <p>Jaczko and Dan Poneman, a deputy secretary of energy, also said that it appears that the U.S. advice for Americans within 50 miles of the Fukushima plant to evacuate was prudent.</p>
57	<p>03/17/11</p> <p>Statement from Washington State Governor Gregoire to State employees</p>

In the days since the earthquake and tsunami in Japan we've watched, in sorrow, the devastation brought to that country. Washington and Japan's long relationship — we share deep cultural and familial ties and a strong economic relationship. Japan is our state's third largest trading partner and people and businesses have a proud history.

Several people have asked what they can do to help. At the Seattle Sounders match last night, First Mike and I helped the American Red Cross Japanese-American community groups raise awareness and money for earthquake and tsunami relief. An amazing \$22,000 was collected in a true outpouring of support and generosity.

As we struggle with our own economic recovery here at home, the spirit of giving and caring is alive and well. If you are interested in helping efforts please [click here](#) for a list of some of the charities accepting donations. As we saw last night, every dollar counts.

Our Department of Health monitors the air for radiation around the state. We have seen no signs of radiation from Japan and our radiation monitors indicate that the nuclear events in Japan do not pose a public health threat to people in Washington.

An FAQ on public health risks has been [posted here](#) to answer some of the questions you have or that you are receiving from the public. If you have public health related questions, forward them to prepare@doh.wa.gov.

Our hearts and minds are with our friends, families and peers in Japan. They remain in our thoughts.

Sincerely,

Chris

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State Department briefing

QUESTION: A follow-up on that. In the past, the U.S. has said that they have felt confident in the recommendations that have been provided by the Japanese. In this case, the U.S. is now recommending a distance four times greater than what the Japanese still maintain at 20 kilometers. How confident do you have in whether you have any confidence in the Japanese authorities at this point in their recommendations and why those two numbers are different?

MR. TONER: Well, you're right. We have expressed confidence throughout this in the Japanese authorities in their ability to deal with this situation but the considerable aftermath of an earthquake, a tsunami, and now the nuclear situation. But again, this is not any kind of judgment. The Japanese authorities are telling their public. This is based on what we would advise American citizens here to do in a similar situation. So based on that estimate, or based on that appraisal, to advise American citizens in Japan to do the same. That's all it is.

Go ahead.

QUESTION: Just to follow up on that, what I was talking about yesterday, have you had any issues with getting information from the Japanese about what's going on there on the ground close to these sites?

MR. TONER: Right, and we talked a little bit about this. Look, again, not to cite the obvious, but this is a country that's been hit with an extremely devastating and a huge earthquake, 8.9 magnitude earthquake — and then a subsequent tsunami, and now there's a situation at its nuclear power plant coping with. So it's only natural that a free flow of information or solid information is hard to get in those kinds of situations. But we feel we're cooperating effectively with the Japanese Government and that we are communicating. There's a good back-and-forth. But again, it's just difficult circumstances, and that's just an acknowledgement of that.

QUESTION: So you're completely satisfied with the information sharing that's been going on?

MR. TONER: I think we're just cognizant of the circumstances under which information is flowing, so it's difficult. I mean, it's a difficult situation to know how to better put it than that.

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DOE Team members in Japan, 39 total

- 4 permanent staff at the US Embassy in Tokyo
- 1 emergency response expert deployed as part of the U.S. Agency for International Development Disaster Assistance (Deployed Last Week)

- 1 nuclear engineer with Japanese language skills deployed to support the US Embassy in Tokyo (Deployed Last Week)
- 2 federal team-leads to support lead the Consequence Management Response Teams and the Aerial Measuring System (Departed U.S. March 14)
- We have positioned 26 Consequence Management Response Team members at U.S. Consulates and military installations. These teams have the skills, expertise and equipment to help assess, survey, monitor and sample areas. They include those that could be sent out to gather technical information in the area. (Departed U.S. March 14)
- We have sent 5 people from our Aerial Measuring System. They use detectors and analytical equipment to provide a picture of contamination on the ground. (Departed U.S. March 14)

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Idaho Works with National Partners and Other States to monitor Japanese Nuclear Situation.

Idaho public health and environmental safety officials are closely monitoring information on the radiation release reported from Japan's nuclear power facilities.

According to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), the situation does not pose a radiation health threat to the United States. Given the 1,000 miles between the two countries, Hawaii, Alaska, the U.S. Territories and the U.S. West Coast are not expected to experience any harmful levels of radioactivity.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is monitoring information from their network of highly sensitive radiation detectors, which provide a picture of ambient radiation. The monitors are part of a national network run by the EPA called "RadNet." There are EPA radiation detectors located in Oregon and Idaho, along with additional non-EPA detectors being monitored by the Department of Environmental Quality located at the Idaho State Laboratory.

None of the RadNet detectors have measured any elevated radiation levels at the United States monitoring stations and all air samples remain within normal levels. Idaho will continue working with federal and state partners to monitor the situation and inform the public of any changes that may occur.

There is concern among public health officials about the inappropriate use of potassium iodide, an over the counter iodine supplement that is used to block the absorption of radioactive iodine in the thyroid gland. Potassium iodide is not an 'anti-radiation pill,' and because of side-effects associated with its use when an individual has been in the immediate vicinity of a nuclear release. There are currently no conditions at the power plants in Japan that require people in the U.S. to take potassium iodide.

Information will be updated on the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare's website, www.healthandwelfare.idaho.gov.

Other information that may be helpful includes:

- U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: <http://emergency.cdc.gov/radiation/>
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency: <http://www.epa.gov/radiation/rert/monitoring.html> and <http://epa.gov/narel/radnet/>
 - Nuclear Regulatory Commission: <http://www.nrc.gov/>

General Idaho earthquake and preparedness information prepared by the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security is available by [clicking here](#).

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EPA FAQs

What are EPA's radiation air monitoring capabilities?

EPA's nationwide radiation monitoring system, RadNet, continuously monitors the nation's air and regularly monitors drinking water, milk and precipitation for environmental radiation.

The network contains approximately 100 air monitors across the United States and 40 deployable air monitors that can be sent to take readings anywhere in the country.

The near-real-time air monitoring data is continually reviewed by computer, and if the results show a significant increase in radiation levels, EPA laboratory staff is alerted immediately and further reviews the data to ensure accuracy.

The system has been used to track radioactive material associated with foreign atmospheric nuclear weapons testing as well as for monitoring foreign nuclear accidents such as Chernobyl.

EPA maintains additional monitoring capabilities that can be deployed to any location in the United States or its territories during radiological emergencies.

Is this monitoring able to cover the whole U.S.?

EPA's nationwide radiation monitoring system, RadNet, contains approximately 100 air monitors across the United States that in 49 states and covers about 70% of the U.S. population and 40 deployable monitors that can be sent to supplement the system and take readings anywhere in the country.

What are the deployable monitors? What do they measure?

EPA has 40 deployable radiation air monitors that can be sent anywhere in the United States to gather data.

The RadNet deployable monitors have built in weather stations and measure gamma radiation.

Like all RadNet radiation air monitors, the RadNet deployable monitors send both weather and gamma radiation readings to EPA's National Air and Radiation Environmental Laboratory, hourly.

When will this data be available to the public?

The near-real-time air monitoring data are continually reviewed by computer and are usually posted to EPA's Central Data Exchange website within 2 hours of arriving at the laboratory.

If the results show an abnormality in radiation levels, EPA laboratory staff is alerted immediately and reviews the data to ensure accuracy before posting.

How will EPA share this data?

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If the results show an abnormality in radiation levels, EPA laboratory staff is alerted immediately and reviews the data to ensure accuracy before posting.

The public can access the RadNet data at www.epa.gov/cdx. Users must create a username and password before accessing the site.

I read about the RadNet system, are these additional units linked into that system or are they different units?

The deployable monitors are part of the larger RadNet system.

Like the fixed radiation air monitors, The RadNet deployable monitors send radiation air monitoring data to EPA's National Air and Radiation Environmental Laboratory hourly.

Why do I have to log-in to the CDX site to get this information?

EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) website houses a variety of environmental data, including the RadNet air monitoring data.

Due to the sensitivity and importance of the data, EPA has had a longstanding practice of using password protection.

Can you tell me if EPA has deployed additional radiation air monitors to Guam?

EPA maintains additional deployable radiation air monitors that can be sent to any location in the United States or its territories during radiological emergencies.

EPA made the decision to deploy additional monitors out of an abundance of caution. As the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has said, we do not expect to see radiation at harmful levels reaching the U.S. from damaged Japanese nuclear power plants.

EPA has sent a radiation air monitor to Guam.

The monitor is expected to be operating by the end of the week.

Placing the monitors in Guam allows us to gather data from a position closer to Japan.

Can you tell me if EPA has deployed additional radiation air monitors to Alaska?

EPA maintains additional deployable radiation air monitors that can be sent to any location in the United States or its territories during radiological emergencies.

EPA made the decision to deploy additional monitors out of an abundance of caution. As the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has said, we do not expect to see radiation at harmful levels reaching the U.S. from damaged Japanese nuclear power plants.

EPA has sent additional air radiation monitors to Alaska.

The additional monitors will be set up in Dutch Harbor, Nome, and Juneau. They are expected to be operating by the end of the week.

Placing three additional monitors in Alaska allows us to gather data from a position closer to Japan.

Can you tell me if EPA has deployed additional radiation air monitors to Hawaii?

EPA maintains additional deployable radiation air monitors that can be sent to any location in the United States or its territories during radiological emergencies.

EPA made the decision to deploy additional monitors out of an abundance of caution. As the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has said, we do not expect to see radiation at harmful levels reaching the U.S. from damaged Japanese nuclear power plants.

	<p>EPA is planning to send additional air radiation monitors to Hawaii.</p> <p>Placing two additional monitors in Hawaii allows us to gather data from a position closer to Japan.</p>
51	<p>03/16/11 Federal and State government website WWW.USA.GOV for Japan Incident USA.gov will create a page at http://www.usa.gov/Japan2011 to aggregate high-value information from across federal and state governments by noon, 3/17 USA.gov team will create a widget for the page and share code with the Federal web managers forum. The widget should be live by noon, Sarah Crane (USA.gov) will act as main point of contact for agencies wishing to include or update information on the page. Sarah.crane@g5855 or 202-309-4661 cell</p>
50	<p>03/16/11 Potassium Iodide (KI) FAQ (CDC) http://emergency.cdc.gov/radiation/ki.asp</p>
49	<p>03/16/11 Arizona Update FAQ's Regarding Nuclear Reactors in Japan (Posted on March 16, 2011, at 6:45 p.m) The events in Japan do not current health risk in Arizona, nor is a risk to public health in Arizona expected in the future. At this time, there is no detectable increase in radiatic Arizona. Due to our distance from Japan, it is unlikely that future levels will be high enough to impact short or long term health. Federal, state, and local monitoring the situation. It is not necessary to have potassium iodide (KI) on hand. The WHO and FDA recommend KI only when people are exposed to levels of radiation. http://www.azsein.gov/azsein/default.aspx</p>
48	<p>03/16/11 NRC provides protective action recommendations based on U.S. guidelines Under the guidelines for public safety that would be used in the United States under similar circumstances, the NRC believes it is appropriate within 50 miles of the Fukushima reactors to evacuate. http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/news/2011/11-050.pdf</p>
47	<p>03/16/11 Oregon Public Health Division continues monitoring: no public health risk from radiation Updated Wednesday, March 16, 2011, 6:19 PM: UPDATED FACT SHEET 03-16-2011, 6:19 PM: Ways to Protect Yourself from Radiation Exposure http://public.health.oregon.gov/Preparedness/CurrentHazards/Documents/Factsheets/factsheet-protection-event.pdf</p>
46	<p>03/16/11 Washington State Dept of Health - Information updated March 16, 2011 Japanese Earthquake 2011 - Why the Japanese nuclear incidents are not a health threat in Washington Radiation from the nuclear power plants in Japan is not a health risk for Washington. Since the failure of the power plants in Japan, radiatic levels in Washington have not climbed above normal background levels and we do not expect they will. Several factors play a role in protecting us from radiation occurring at the damaged reactors in Japan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the radioactive material is contained at the damaged plants; even if radioactive material reaches the upper atmosphere, it will not reach Washington in concentrations high enough to cause a health risk. • The radioactive material that was released did not reach the upper atmosphere where it could be carried toward North America by amounts that would cause public health impact... <p>http://www.doh.wa.gov/Topics/japan-faq.htm</p>

	http://www.doh.wa.gov/Topics/japan/safe.htm
45	<p>03/16/11</p> <p>South Carolina - Given the recent earthquake and concerns over radiation and nuclear issues in Japan, SCDHEC has this document (pdf) to nuclear power plant operations and radiation topics here in South Carolina. The document includes the most frequently asked questions and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Carolina Radiation History/Overview • Radiation Basics • Radiation Health • How Nuclear Power Plants Work
44	<p>03/16/11</p> <p>CBP - Response to query on questions regarding screening and today's radiation alarms.</p> <p>"U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is monitoring developments in Japan carefully and is specifically assessing the potential for radiation contamination associated with the ongoing impact of the earthquake and tsunami to Japan's nuclear facilities. Out of an abundance of caution, CBP is providing field guidance reiterating its operational protocols and directing field personnel to specifically monitor maritime and air traffic from Japan.</p> <p>No aircraft entering the United States today tested positive for radiation at harmful levels.</p> <p>To address radiological and nuclear risks, CBP employs several types of radiation detection equipment in its operations at both air and sea ports. In addition to radiation detection equipment, along with specific operational protocols, to resolve any security or safety risks that are identified with inbound travelers and cargo, CBP frontline personnel are equipped with Personal Radiation Detectors (PRDs) that can detect the presence of radiological materials. At airports, CBP personnel use more sensitive Radiation Isotope Identification Devices (RIIDs) to determine both the presence and type of radiation encountered. If any manifest signs of radiation sickness are referred to health authorities and provided appropriate treatment.</p> <p>At seaports, and in its international mail and express consignment facilities, CBP continues to use sensitive, large-scale Radiation Portal Monitors (RPMs) to scan all maritime cargo and express consignment and mail arriving from Japan. CBP maintains similar protocols for identifying and resolving issues in these operations and will deny entry to contaminated cargo and mail.</p> <p>CBP will continue to evaluate the potential risks posed by radiation contamination on inbound travelers and cargo and will adjust its detection protocols, in coordination with its interagency partners, as developments warrant."</p>
43	<p>03/16/11</p> <p>US Coast Guard statement to National Public Radio etc:</p> <p>"At this time, we have not increased radiologic screening of vessels at U.S. ports as the information we have available to us indicates such is not necessary, however, we, and our port safety and security partners, continue to follow our port state control processes for ships calling upon us. Passive monitoring is incorporated. We are working closely with the government of Japan, the Nuclear Regulatory Committee and other agencies to assess if there are any potential risks to shipping associated with conditions at nuclear power plants impacted by the earthquake or tsunami. If warranted, the U.S. Coast Guard will issue advisories to the maritime community providing them information on how best to avoid those risks. We will continue to provide information as it becomes available."</p>
42	<p>03/16/11,</p> <p>Review draft of federal Q/A communications document prior to Thursday's 10:00 a.m. NICCL. Add additional questions and communications points as needed based on the calls you're receiving from reporters.</p>
41	<p>03/16/11, 3:30 p.m.</p> <p>SICCL call to discuss Japan Reactor Crisis</p>
40a	<p>03/16/11</p> <p>Topline Federal Messages</p> <p>IF ASKED about any questions about harmful radiation headed towards the US: NRC Chairman Jaczko continues to say the following: going to have any radiological material that, by the time it traveled those large distances, could present any risk to the American public.</p> <p>Topline Points</p>

- The United States is continuing to do everything in its power to help Japan and American citizens who were there at the time of the earthquake.
- USAID is coordinating the overall U.S. government efforts in support of the Japanese government's response and are currently directing response efforts through www.usaid.gov for information about response donations.
- The President is being kept up to date and is constantly being briefed by his national security staff. The National Security staff is also coordinating a large interagency response with experts meeting around the clock to monitor the latest information coming out of Japan.
- We have offered our Japanese friends includes disaster response experts, search and rescue teams, technical advisers with nuclear expertise and logistical support from the United States military.
- In response to the deteriorating situation at the Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant, the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Department of Energy and other technical experts in the U.S. Government have reviewed the scientific and technical information that has been disseminated from assets in country, as well as what the Government of Japan has disseminated. Consistent with the NRC guidelines that would be used in a similar situation in the United States, we are recommending, as a precaution, that American citizens who live within 50 miles (80 kilometers) of the Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant evacuate the area or to take shelter indoors if safe evacuation is not practical.
- We want to underscore that there are numerous factors in the aftermath of the earthquake and Tsunami, including weather, wind direction and the nature of the reactor problem that affect the risk of radioactive contamination within this 50 mile radius or the possibility of radioactive materials reaching greater distances.
- To support our citizens there, the Embassy is working around the clock, we have our consular services available 24 hours a day to provide information on whereabouts and well-being of all U.S. citizens in Japan. U.S. citizens in need of emergency assistance should send an e-mail to JapanEmergencyUSC@state.gov with detailed information about their location and contact information, and monitor the U.S. Department of State website at travel.state.gov.

As I said earlier, we have offered our Japanese friends disaster response experts, search and rescue teams, technical advisers with nuclear expertise and logistical support from the United States military.

- Secretary Chu announced that DOE offered and Japan accepted an Aerial Measuring System capability, including detectors and equipment used to provide assessments of contamination on the ground. In total, the DOE team includes 34 people.
- USAID set up a Response Management Team in DC and sent a Disaster Assistance Response Team to Tokyo, which includes people with expertise from the Departments of Energy and Health and Human Services as well the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). There are experts in boiling water nuclear reactors and are available to assist their Japanese counterparts.
- Two Urban Search and Rescue Teams (LA County and Fairfax County teams) which total 144 members plus 12 search and rescue dogs and 45 metric tons of rescue equipment have begun searching for survivors.
- The Department of Defense has the USS Reagan on station off the coast of Japan and is currently using an air facility in Misawa as an operating base.
- The American Red Cross (ARC) International Services team is supporting the Japanese Red Cross Society (JRCS) to assess the impact of the disaster, coordinate relief response efforts, and assist the people of Japan.
- USAID is hosting a daily conference call with Congressional staff, including participation from DoD, DoS, NRC, DoE, and HHS. The call will continue to provide a brief overview of each agency's efforts in the response to Japan and respond to questions from the Congress regarding humanitarian assistance, military assistance, and the nuclear plant situation.
- Currently nearly 5300 US military members are supporting the disaster relief efforts. There are 8 ships, including the aircraft carrier USS Reagan, transport aircraft and more than 100 military helos are being repositioned to northern Japan to support the efforts.
- The US military has flown reconnaissance flights and provided the Japanese government with images of the areas affected by the earthquake and tsunami. Search and rescue flights and missions along the coast continue, relief operations including delivery of food, water and other supplies also continue.
- Yokota Air Base is serving as a humanitarian relief operations staging area and Misawa Air Base is serving as both a logistical hub and relief and rescue workers as well as an operating base for U.S., Japanese and other international helos and aircraft.

Here at home, the government is doing a number of things as well.

- The US Government will be studying every aspect of the Japanese disaster and the Japanese government's response, with the goal as possible from that review.
- As the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has said, we do not expect to see radiation at harmful levels reaching the U.S. from damaged power plants. As part of the federal government's continuing effort to make our activities and science transparent and available to the public, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will continue to keep all RadNet data available in the current online database. In addition, with its federal partners to deploy additional monitoring capabilities to parts of the western U.S. and U.S. territories.
- As always, EPA is utilizing this existing nationwide radiation monitoring system, RadNet, which continuously monitors the nation monitors drinking water, milk and precipitation for environmental radiation. The RadNet online searchable database contains historical environmental radiation monitoring data from all fifty states and U.S. territories.
- The FDA and USDA continues to ensure all our imported food remains safe as they do everyday
- If there were to be a nuclear accident here, we are prepared to respond and FEMA and the Department of Homeland Security exercise preparedness plans with the rest of the government and state and local officials as well. Release of radioactive materials can be accidental and we have a detailed plan to respond regardless of the cause. The Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex to the National Framework outlines which department or agency would have the lead for the Federal response depending on the source and type of release. For example, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) would coordinate a response to a release at nuclear power facilities licensed by the Department of Energy would coordinate a response to a release involving nuclear weapons in DOE custody. The Department of Homeland Security would coordinate a response to a deliberate attack using improvised nuclear devices or radiological dispersal devices.
- Given the range of potential causes, from an earthquake to a terrorist attack, the plan provides the flexibility and agility we need to respond aggressively and effectively. In addition, state and local officials and nuclear facilities have detailed emergency plans that include actions, evacuation routes, and methods to alert the public of actions to take in the event of an emergency. There is a robust and current plant accident exercise program that includes Federal, State, and local involvement to test plans and keep them current, and just like any such an exercise. Federal protective action guides are used at all nuclear power plants and are widely accepted and used in planning. We will continue our efforts to plan and prepare for the safety and security of the American people.

40	<p>03/16/11</p> <p>Department of State: U.S. Ambassador John V. Roos</p> <p>The United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), the Department of Energy and other technical experts in the U.S. Government have shared scientific and technical information they have collected from assets in country, as well as what the Government of Japan has disseminated, regarding the deteriorating situation at the Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant. Consistent with the NRC guidelines that apply to such a situation in the United States, we are recommending, as a precaution, that American citizens who live within 50 miles (80 kilometers) of the Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant evacuate and take shelter indoors if safe evacuation is not practical...</p> <p>http://japan.usembassy.gov/e/p/tp-20110317-01.html</p>
39a	<p>03/16/11</p> <p>Department of State: Ambassador John V. Roos Speaks to the Press</p> <p>http://japan.usembassy.gov/e/p/tp-20110316-06.html</p>
39	<p>3/16/11, 9:30 a.m.</p> <p>Washington State update</p> <p>Radiation Monitoring</p> <p>Curious about how radiation is monitored in our area? Our partners at the state Department of Health have provided more information about radiation monitoring. There are four monitoring stations in Washington, located in Seattle, Olympia, Richland, and Spokane.</p>

38	<p>03/16/11 11:53 A.M.</p> <p>CALIFORNIA Public Health FAQs about Radiation</p> <p>Q. What's the risk for California from the current nuclear power emergency in Japan? A. At present, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) indicates Japan's nuclear emergency presents no danger to California</p> <p>Q. Does California have a plan in place to respond to a radiological emergency? A. CDPH has a plan for response to radiological emergencies, called the <u>Nuclear Emergency Response Plan</u>.</p> <p>Q. Does California stockpile supplies for such an emergency? A. California does stockpile emergency supplies, including potassium iodide (KI) tablets. Potassium iodide tablets are not recommended at present a danger to people with allergies to iodine, shellfish or who have thyroid problems. Potassium iodide tablets should not be taken until authorities.</p> <p>Q. Why are potassium iodide tablets used during emergencies involving radiation exposure? A. Potassium iodide tablets may be recommended to individuals who are at risk for radiation exposure or have been exposed to excessive radiation. Potassium iodide tablets reduce the body's absorption of radioactive iodine. Using potassium iodide when inappropriate could have potential serious side effects such as abnormal heart rhythms, nausea, vomiting, electrolyte abnormalities and bleeding.</p> <p>Q. Should I be taking potassium iodide to protect myself? A. No. Potassium iodide tablets are not recommended at this time, and can present a danger to people with allergies to iodine, shellfish or who have thyroid problems.</p> <p>Q. Should I purchase potassium iodide as a precaution? A. No. Potassium iodide is only appropriate within a very close proximity to a nuclear event. Using potassium iodide when inappropriate could have potential serious side effects such as abnormal heart rhythms, nausea, vomiting, electrolyte abnormalities and bleeding.</p> <p>http://www.cdph.ca.gov/Pages/RadiationFAQS2011.aspx</p>
37	<p>03/16/11 10:32 A.M.</p> <p>NICCL call to discuss Japan Reactor Crisis.</p>
36f	<p>03/15/11</p> <p>KING COUNTY (WA) EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT</p> <p>http://www.kingcounty.gov/News/JapanResponse.aspx</p> <p>Response to the crisis in Japan</p> <p>The recent earthquake and tsunami have caused unprecedented devastation to our neighbors across the pacific. Our thoughts are with the Japanese people and we have also been monitoring the unfolding events at the Japanese nuclear reactors.</p> <p>Experts at the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Washington Department of Health do not expect significant levels of radioactivity in Washington. There is no public health threat in Washington from the situation in Japan.</p>
36e	<p>03/15/11</p> <p>Washington State - Information updated March 15, 2011</p> <p>Japanese Earthquake 2011 - What does it mean for Washington? Nuclear power plants in Japan were damaged by the massive earthquake last week. There have been concerns about the amounts of radiation that may be released and how it might affect Washington. There is no public health threat in Washington as a result of the events at Japan's nuclear facilities. The information below will give you additional information and answers to your questions about radiation exposure.</p> <p>FAQ. This question and answer sheet answers most of the concerns people have about radiation exposure in the Northwest.</p>
36d	<p>03/15/11</p> <p>WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH</p> <p>Nuclear event in Japan poses no health risk in Washington; state monitoring</p>

	<p>OLYMPIA – The state Department of Health is conducting ongoing air monitoring for radiation to see if the nuclear plant incident in Japan radiation levels in Washington. There have been no elevated readings.</p> <p>The agency’s Radiation Protection staff expects no public health risk in Washington, and the monitoring is precautionary. If the situation changes in Washington, the Department of Health will inform the public.</p>
36c	<p>03/15/11</p> <p>NEWS RELEASE: Portland-Area Radiation Experts Announce Inter-Agency Press Conference - State and local radiation officials will hold a press conference on March 16, 2011, at 11:00 am at Portland Fire & Rescue's Training Center 122nd Avenue in Portland. Media is invited to attend.</p> <p>A panel of experts will be on hand to address questions and concerns about radiation-related health risks to Oregonians stemming from Japanese compromised nuclear facilities. Information will be provided on measures that public health officials are taking to monitor air quality for radiation resulting from the disaster, as well as how the participating agencies are and will continue to work together to protect the health and safety of the public.</p>
36b	<p>03/15/11</p> <p>OREGON PUBLIC HEALTH</p> <p>Oregon air quality monitoring. State continues monitoring: no public health risk from radiation</p> <p>Updated Tuesday, March 15, 2011, 5:53 PM: <u>UPDATED FACT SHEET 03-15-2011, 5:53 PM: No Health Risk from Japanese Radiation Events</u></p> <p><u>UPDATED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS 03-15-2011, 5:53 PM: Event in Japan and Monitoring in Oregon</u></p>
36a	<p>03/15/11</p> <p>ALASKA DIVISION OF EMERGENCY SERVICES</p> <p>State Monitors Damaged Japanese Reactor Situation; -No Immediate or Anticipated Threat in Alaska-</p> <p>Anchorage, ALASKA - The Alaska Departments of Military and Veterans Affairs and Health and Social Services continue to monitor the evolving situation in Japan following Friday's earthquake. According to the latest information available from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) there is no immediate, or anticipated, threat of radiation exposure in Alaska.</p> <p>According to scientists with the agency there doesn't seem to be any damage that could be severe enough to release energy sufficient to release radioactive material high enough in the atmosphere that it could transport on a global scale.</p> <p>Alaska officials will continue to monitor the situation closely and coordinate with federal agencies. For more information we refer you to the following the Nuclear Regulatory Commission’s blog at http://public-blog.nrc-gateway.gov</p>
36	<p>03/15/11 6:42 P.M.</p> <p>Radiation from Japanese Nuclear Plant Poses No Health Threat to Arizona</p> <p><u>http://www.azain.gov/azain/Lists/Announcements/DispForm.aspx?ID=1401&Source=http%3A%2F%2Fwww%2Eazain%2Egov%2Fazain/</u></p>
35	<p>03/15/11 6:41 P.M.</p> <p>FAQ's on Radiation Impacts to Arizona</p> <p><u>http://www.azain.gov/azain/Lists/Announcements/DispForm.aspx?ID=1400&Source=http%3A%2F%2Fwww%2Eazain%2Egov%2Fazain/</u></p>
34	<p>03/15/11</p> <p>The Blog: White House Press Secretary Jay Carney gives an update on the response to the situation in Japan at the outset of his press briefing.</p>

33	<p>http://www.whitehouse.gov/blog/2011/03/15/update-japan-press-secretary-carney</p> <p>03/15/11</p> <p>NNSA Releases Pictures, Video of Consequence Management Response Teams Deploying to Japan</p> <p>WASHINGTON, D.C. – The National Nuclear Security Administration, a semi-autonomous agency within the U.S. Department of Energy, photographs and video of its Consequence Management Response Teams deploying from Nellis Air Force Base in Las Vegas, Nevada, to a efforts in the response to the March 11 earthquake and tsunami.</p> <p>On March 15, 33 experts from NNSA and the Department of Energy arrived in Japan and have been deployed to U.S. consulates and milita Japan. These teams have the skills, expertise and equipment to help assess, survey, monitor and sample areas for radiation. They include sr could be sent out to gather technical information in the area. The 33 team members joined another six DOE personnel already in Japan.</p> <p>The pictures are available here and the video is available here.</p>
32	<p>03/15/11</p> <p>NRC ANALYSIS CONTINUES TO SUPPORT JAPAN'S PROTECTIVE ACTIONS</p> <p>NRC analysts overnight continued their review of radiation data related to the damaged Japanese nuclear reactors. The analysts continue to recommend by Japanese authorities parallel those the United States would suggest in a similar situation.</p> <p>The Japanese authorities Monday recommended evacuation to 20 kilometers around the affected reactors and said that persons out to 30 kil shelter in place. Those recommendations parallel the protective actions the United States would suggest should dose limits reach 1 rem to t rem for the thyroid, an organ particularly susceptible to radiation uptake. The currently reported Japanese radiation measurements are well l guidelines.</p> <p>A rem is a measure of radiation dose. The average American is exposed to approximately 620 millirems, or 0.62 rem, of radiation each year manmade sources.</p> <p>www.nrc.gov</p>
31	<p>03/15/11</p> <p>EPA Statement on Air Monitoring Effort</p> <p>3/15/2011 WASHINGTON - As the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has said, we do not expect to see radiation at harmful levels reaching damaged Japanese nuclear power plants. As part of the federal government's continuing effort to make our activities and science transparen public, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will continue to keep all RadNet data available in the current online database. In additi work with its federal partners to deploy additional monitoring capabilities to parts of the western U.S. and U.S. territories.</p> <p>As always, EPA is utilizing this existing nationwide radiation monitoring system, RadNet, which continuously monitors the nation's air and drinking water, milk and precipitation for environmental radiation. The RadNet online searchable database contains historical data of envirc monitoring data from all fifty states and U.S. territories.</p> <p>http://www.epa.gov/radiation/statement.html</p>
30	<p>03/15/11 6:26 P.M.</p> <p>Pacific Public Health Messaging: Radiation Release in Japan: DOH ADVISES PUBLIC TO AVOID INGESTING POTASSIUM IODIDE; RISK OF RADIATION EXPOSURE</p> <p>HONOLULU – The damage to nuclear reactors in Japan has led to concerns about radiation exposure in Hawaii and other parts of the world continues to closely monitor the situation, and at this time there is no indication of increased risk to our state. Based on all available inform federal experts do not anticipate a risk of radiation exposure to Hawaii. Therefore, the Hawaii State Department of Health (DOH) advises t ingesting potassium iodide or KI as a precaution against possible radiation exposure. Ingesting KI is not an effective precautionary measur</p>

	For more information on emergency preparedness, go to http://hawaii.gov/health/BT/Radiation.html
29	<p>03/15/11</p> <p>Arizona Release</p> <p>PHOENIX–The devastating earthquake and tsunami that last week triggered a radiological situation at one of Japan’s nuclear power plants public health threat in Arizona.</p> <p>The yet unfolding radiological situation has raised some concern about possible exposure to radiation and prompted questions about the need for iodide or KI in Arizona.</p> <p>Potassium iodide protects the thyroid from absorbing radioactive iodine after exposure to high levels of radiation. The Arizona Radiation Response (ARRA) is continually monitoring radiation levels in state and, at present (March 15, 2011 at 3:00 pm), there are no reports of elevated or abnormal readings.</p> <p>Due to the distance between Japan and Arizona, radiation levels are highly unlikely to rise above normal levels already present in the atmosphere. Consequently, it is not necessary to purchase or take KI.</p> <p>www.az.gov</p>
28	<p>03/15/11</p> <p>Guam Safe from Nuclear Fallout</p> <p>http://www.guamhs.org/main/?pg=news&id=412</p>
27	<p>03/15/11</p> <p>NRC Analysis Continues to Support Japan’s Protective Actions</p> <p>http://pbadupws.nrc.gov/docs/ML1107/ML110740628.pdf</p>
26	<p>03/15/11</p> <p>(Revised) NRC Sends Additional Experts to Assist Japan</p> <p>http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/news/2011/11-048R.pdf</p>
25	<p>03/15/11</p> <p>Earthquake Information for Americans in Japan</p> <p>http://japan.usembassy.gov/e/acs/tacs-warden20110315-01.html</p>
24	<p>03/14/11</p> <p>http://www.guamhs.org/main/?pg=news&id=411</p>
23	<p>03/14/11</p> <p>The Blog: Press Briefing by Press Secretary Jay Carney, Nuclear Regulatory Commission Chairman Greg Jaczko and Deputy Secretary of Energy Steven B. Lippman.</p> <p>http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2011/03/14/press-briefing-press-secretary-jay-carney-nuclear-regulatory-commission-</p>
22	<p>03/14/11</p> <p>NRC Sends Special Inspection Team to Global Nuclear Fuel Plant</p> <p>http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/news/2011/11-007.ii.pdf</p>

21	03/14/11 Japanese Government Asks for Assistance with Reactor Events; U.S. Government and NRC Preparing Response http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/news/2011/11-047.pdf
20	03/14/11 Information for Americans in Japan http://japan.usembassy.gov/e/acs/tacs-warden20110314-02.html
19	03/13/11 (Revised)NRC Sees No Radiation at Harmful Levels Reaching U.S. From Damaged Japanese Nuclear Power Plants http://pbadupws.nrc.gov/docs/ML1107/ML110710004.pdf
18	03/13/11 NRC Sees No Radiation at Harmful Levels Reaching U.S. From Damaged Japanese Nuclear Power Plants The Nuclear Regulatory Commission is coordinating with the Department of Energy and other federal agencies in providing whatever assistance government requests as they respond to conditions at several nuclear power plant sites following the March 11 earthquake and tsunami. The boiling-water reactor experts to Japan as part of a U.S. Agency for International Development team. In response to nuclear emergencies, the NRC works with other U.S. agencies to monitor radioactive releases and predict their path. All the information indicates weather conditions have taken the small releases from the Fukushima reactors out to sea away from the population. Hundreds of miles between the two countries, Hawaii, Alaska, the U.S. Territories and the U.S. West Coast are not expected to experience any harmful radioactivity. www.nrc.gov
17	03/13/11 Caution Traveling in Japan http://japan.usembassy.gov/e/acs/tacs-warden20110313-02.html
16	03/13/11 From Ambassador Roos to American Citizens in Japan http://japan.usembassy.gov/e/acs/tacs-warden20110313-01.html
15	03/12/11 MANDATORY CLOSURE OF BEACHES LIFTED http://www.guamhs.org/main/?pg=news&id=410
14	03/12/11 US Search and Rescue Teams Depart for Japan http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2011/pr110312.html
13	03/12/11 NRC Experts Deploy to Japan as Part of U.S. Government Response http://pbadupws.nrc.gov/docs/ML1107/ML110710004.pdf

12	<p>03/12/11</p> <p>NRC in Communication with Japanese Regulators http://pbadupws.nrc.gov/docs/ML1107/ML110710003.pdf</p>
11	<p>03/12/11</p> <p>20 Km Evacuation from Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant http://japan.usembassy.gov/e/acs/tacs-warden20110312-04.html</p>
10	<p>03/12/11</p> <p>How to Contact the U.S. Embassy, your family and friends http://japan.usembassy.gov/e/acs/tacs-warden20110312-03.html</p>
9	<p>03/12/11</p> <p>Warden Message - Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant Evacuation http://japan.usembassy.gov/e/acs/tacs-warden20110312-02.html</p>
8	<p>03/12/11</p> <p>Warden Message - Tsunami Alerts Still in Effect http://japan.usembassy.gov/e/acs/tacs-warden20110312-01.html</p>
7	<p>03/11/11</p> <p>http://www.guamhs.org/main/?pg=news&id=409</p>
6	<p>03/11/11</p> <p>Travel Alert – Japan http://japan.usembassy.gov/e/acs/tacs-alert20110311a.html</p>
5	<p>03/11/11</p> <p>Warden Message - Earthquake and Tsunami Warning http://japan.usembassy.gov/wm-031111.html</p>
4	<p>03/11/11</p> <p>USAID Responds Immediately to Japan Earthquake and Tsunami http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2011/pr110311.html</p>
3	<p>03/11/11</p> <p>NRC Continues to Track Earthquake and Tsunami Issues http://pbadupws.nrc.gov/docs/ML1107/ML110700697.pdf</p>
2	<p>03/11/11</p> <p>REMARKS BY SECRETARY OF STATE HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON</p> <p>OPENING REMARKS AT THE PRESIDENT’S EXPORT COUNCIL</p>

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1 03/11/11

ON THE RECORD BRIEFING

Assistant Secretary of State for Consular Affairs Janice L. Jacobs

On the Earthquake in Japan

March 11, 2011

Via Teleconference

www.state.gov

From: Eric Weiner <eric@tbsi-us.com>
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 5:23 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Cc: 'Takushi Harima'; '[TBS]Takafumi TSUGAWA'; '[TBS]Graham NELSON'
Subject: RE: NRC Team Arrival in Tokyo Wednesday Afternoon

Hey Eliot,

Would it be possible to send a camera to the NRC open meeting on Monday?

Japan Update-NRC – Nuclear Regulatory Commission holds an open meeting to update the nuclear situation in Japan and any ramifications for the US. **Agenda:**

R. William Borchardt, executive director for operations, NRC, briefs the five commissions on status of US nuclear plants and Japan. Commissioners then ask questions. GOES 9:00am-11:00am –preset 7:00am. (NRC, Rockville Pike & Marinelli Rd., Rockville, Maryland)

Thanks.

Eric Weiner
Producer
Tokyo Broadcasting System

From: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, March 15, 2011 12:35 PM
To: Eric Weiner
Subject: RE: NRC Team Arrival in Tokyo Wednesday Afternoon

I got your voice mail and I am afraid I do not have their flight numbers, nor do I have details of their movements and even worse, I'm not along and I've having to orchestrate this long distance. Because they are working under the umbrella of USAID you might check with any flacks they are sending along.

eliot

From: Eric Weiner [mailto:eric@tbsi-us.com]
Sent: Tuesday, March 15, 2011 12:33 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: NRC Team Arrival in Tokyo Wednesday Afternoon
Importance: High

Dear Mr. Brenner,

I know you're very busy. We have teams on the ground and are very interested in covering the arrival of the first members of the NRC team in Tokyo. For planning only, can you please share when and what flight they might be arriving on? Their movements on the ground?

Do you have any video or photos of NRC departure? Thank you.

Eric Weiner
Producer
Tokyo Broadcasting System
Washington, DC Bureau
(202) 393-3801 (O)

(b)(6) (C)

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 5:13 PM
To: Power, Stephen
Subject: RE: Request for Comment - WSJ

Steve: I was not privy to the briefing, so why don't you just leave it sourced up on the Hill.

Also, I see C-Span has suckered you into putting a suit on Sunday. Let me know if there's any background you need to educate you a little.

Eliot

From: Power, Stephen [mailto:Stephen.Power@wsj.com]
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 5:02 PM
To: OPA Resource
Cc: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Request for Comment - WSJ

Hi-

I'm told that at a congressional briefing this afternoon, NRC staff declined to say what the radiation levels are around the Fukushima plant. One person who listened in on the conversation quoted NRC staff as saying the data the U.S. is getting is "not reliable enough" to share.

Would the NRC like to comment on this characterization of what the agency told congressional staff?

With kind regards,

Stephen Power
Staff Reporter
The Wall Street Journal
Office: (202) 862-9269
Cell:
Email: Stephen.Power@wsj.com
Follow me on Twitter at <http://twitter.com/stephenlpower>

BU/14

From: Widomski, Michael <michael.widomski@dhs.gov>
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 5:11 PM
To: Couret, Ivonne; Brenner, Eliot; Wittick, Susan
Subject: Pool Change Info for the Advisory

If any additional media advisory updates are sent out for the commission meeting, please be aware that C-SPAN will be doing the pool camera instead of CBS. C-SPAN's number is 202-626-7966. If people contact CBS they said they will forward the contact number of C-SPAN.

Michael

BU/15

From: EnergyGuardian <energy@washingtonguardian.ccsend.com> on behalf of EnergyGuardian <energy@washingtonguardian.net>
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 5:10 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: News from EnergyGuardian

Having trouble viewing this email? [Click here](#)

x

Here are your energy and environment headlines for the afternoon of Friday, March 18, 2011:

In This E-Mail

NRC to begin nuclear review with meeting Monday
Chile, US diplomats sign nuclear energy accord
UN, diplomats seek to dispel nuclear anxiety
India seeks nuclear safety review after Japan
Plutonium in Japanese reactors raises additional concerns
Attacks continue after Libyan declaration of cease-fire
ATP Oil and Gas gets Interior's third deepwater drilling permit
Japan raises Fukushima severity rating to same as Three Mile Island
Murkowski says death of nuclear renaissance 'premature'
Utility presses Iowa for new nuclear plant
Op-Ed: Time to Clean Up the EPA
Vitter, Bromwich accuse each other of misleading information
Britain eyes renewable energy cost controls
Daybook: Upcoming events

NRC to begin nuclear review with meeting Monday

By Edward Felker

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission is set on Monday to begin its review of the Japanese nuclear crisis and its implications for domestic nuclear safety.

A newly-scheduled meeting, expected to draw intense attention, is billed by the commission as a "briefing on NRC response to recent nuclear events in Japan." Spokesman Eliot Brenner said late Thursday that the meeting will, in fact, kick off the review of American nuclear power plants called for by President Barack Obama on Thursday.

NRC Chairman Gregory B. Jaczko said Thursday that the NRC would take information from the Fukushima reactor failures and apply it to its safety requirements of American reactors, but Obama's call was more explicit.

In a Rose Garden announcement, Obama said he ordered the NRC, an independent government safety agency, to conduct "a comprehensive review of the safety of our domestic nuclear plants in light of the natural disaster that unfolded in Japan."

The parameters of that review are still unclear, especially in light of statements by Jaczko and Energy Department officials that the government has a continuous process of safety evaluations and improvements at nuclear power stations, with added emphasis on responses to power outages following the Sept. 11, 2001 terrorist attacks.

The meeting will come as the nuclear power lobby continues to stress its commitment to safety, in light of the Fukushima disaster and its potential damage to public support for the renewed construction of nuclear power plants in the United States.

The Nuclear Energy Institute, which represents nuclear utilities, said Friday that while it supports the NRC's call for Americans to evacuate at least 50 miles away from the Fukushima plant, it does not want that distance seen as a new standard for American radiation release preparation.

It said the 10-mile emergency preparedness zone and the 50-mile zone for monitoring food and environmental conditions, established in the United States in 1978, remain adequate, subject to decisions made by public safety officials based on the actual conditions.

"While prudent for Americans in Japan for this situation, this action should not be interpreted as a standard that should be applied to U.S. reactor emergency planning policy, specifically the use of a 50-mile zone," NEI said in a brief published on its Internet site Friday.

Chile, US diplomats sign nuclear energy accord

By Federico Quilodran

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP) — Chile and the U.S. signed a nuclear energy accord Friday, despite fears of radiation spreading in Japan after a devastating earthquake and tsunami severely damaged some of its nuclear reactors.

A day earlier, White House officials wouldn't even confirm the long-awaited signing, which was supposed to be a high-profile moment in President Barack Obama's visit with Chilean President Sebastian Pinera on Monday.

The accord was signed by U.S. Ambassador Alejandro Wolff and Chilean Foreign Minister Alfredo Moreno.

Chile's mining and energy minister, Laurence Golborne, inked a similar accord with France last month. But with Japan's disaster still developing, he and Pinera left this signature to the foreign minister and stressed that it focuses on training nuclear engineers, not building reactors. They say Chileans need to be educated about nuclear power before deciding whether to use it.

Many Chileans are against nuclear power, and environmental groups plan to protest Obama's visit. Acknowledging the debate during the signing ceremony, Golborne denied that the accord is an inevitable step toward building reactors, and said any decision would be made after Pinera leaves office in 2014.

Pinera said Thursday that Obama's visit would include a working meeting, and that "we have many accords that are important for Chile to sign." In addition to energy, he said they include efforts to bring more U.S. English teachers to Chile, and "matters of democracy and human rights, not just in Chile but in the rest of Latin America."

Friday's ceremony also included seven other accords on topics including education, emergencies, culture and the environment.

Chile's senate president had lobbied to call off the nuclear accord. Some lawmakers were frustrated at not being able to see the wording in advance, and called Golborne to testify in hearings about Chile's energy future — a confrontation now delayed until after Obama leaves Chile.

Chile's booming growth is being held back by limits on its imported energy supply and outdated power grid. Both Pinera and Obama have said the solution is new technologies and "clean energy," which they define as including nuclear as well as more sustainable renewable sources such as solar, wind and geothermal power.

Opponents say even discussing long-term plans for nuclear energy in a country as prone to earthquakes as Chile distracts from other progress on securing domestic supplies. Now that Japan is in trouble despite serving as a model for protecting reactors against quakes, they say Chile should discard the option altogether.

Associated Press writer Michael Warren in Buenos Aires, Argentina, contributed to this report.

UN, diplomats seek to dispel nuclear anxiety

By George Jahn

VIENNA (AP) — Diplomats and U.N. officials sought Friday to dispel fears of a wider danger from radioactivity spewing from Japan's crippled nuclear reactors, saying there were no hazards to health outside the immediate vicinity.

As emergency efforts to reduce the dangers of increased radiation from the crippled plant went into their eighth day, the U.N. nuclear agency described the situation for the second day in a row as worrying but stable.

Driven by winds over the Pacific Ocean, the radioactive plume released last week from the Fukushima Dai-ichi reached Southern California Friday, heightening concerns that Japan's nuclear disaster was assuming international proportions.

However, the comments Friday reflected expectations by International Atomic Energy Agency officials and independent experts that radiation would dissipate so strongly by the time it reached the U.S. coastline that it would pose no health risk whatsoever to residents.

In Vienna, diplomats and officials familiar with the situation asserted there was little to fear outside of the 20 kilometer (12-mile) evacuated zone around the nuclear plant.

A diplomat with access to radiation tracking by the U.N.'s Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty Organization in Vienna cited readings from a California-based measuring station of the agency as about a billion times beneath levels that would be health threatening. He spoke to The Associated Press on condition of anonymity because the CTBTO does not make its findings public.

Meanwhile, air pollution regulators in Southern California also said they have not detected increased levels of radiation from the damaged Japanese nuclear reactors.

The South Coast Air Quality Management District said Friday that radiation measured at its three sites was not higher than typical levels.

The agency's monitors are part of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's network of more than 100 sensors across the nation that track radiation levels every hour.

Graham Andrew, a senior official of the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency, suggested the diplomat's comments reflected his own feelings.

"We want to study the data carefully, but one-billionth shows just how far away it is from human danger," he said. "For members of the public, the dose limit in the air or ingested is 1 millisievert a year and this is 1,000 million times less than that."

Andrew said that after consultation with the IAEA, the International Civil Aviation Organization found there was no reason to curtail normal international flights and maritime operations to and from Japan and "there is no medical basis for imposing additional measures to protect passengers."

The CTBTO forecast earlier this week that some radioactivity would reach Southern California by Friday. A CTBTO graphic obtained Thursday by the AP showed a moving plume reaching the U.S. mainland after racing across the Pacific and swiping the Aleutian Islands.

A presentation Friday showed radiation levels peaking in Tokyo and other cities in the first days of the disaster at levels officials said were well below risk points before tapering off.

"The rates in Tokyo and other cities ... remain far from levels which require action, in other words they are not dangerous to human health," Andrew said.

India seeks nuclear safety review after Japan

By The Associated Press

NEW DELHI (AP) — Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh says the world needs to review the safety of nuclear energy after an earthquake and tsunami crippled reactors in Japan.

Singh already ordered a safety review this week of India's 20 nuclear power plants. Speaking at a conference Friday he called for an examination of safety procedures for nuclear power.

He said the troubles at a damaged nuclear plant in Japan "should make us revisit strategies for nuclear safety, learning lessons from these experiences."

Workers at the plant have been fighting to prevent catastrophic radiation leaks from reactors at a plant in northeast Japan that was damaged by the earthquake and tsunami a week ago.

Plutonium in Japanese reactors raises additional concerns

By The Associated Press

The fuel rods at all six reactors at the stricken Fukushima Dai-ichi complex contain plutonium — better known as fuel for nuclear weapons. While plutonium is more toxic than uranium, other radioactive elements leaking out are likely to be of greater danger to the general public.

About six percent of the fuel rods at the plant's Unit 3 were a mixture of plutonium-239 and uranium-235 when first put into operation. The fuel in other reactors is only uranium, but even there, plutonium is created during the fission process.

This means the fuel in all of the stricken reactors and spent fuel pools contain plutonium.

Plutonium is indeed nasty stuff, especially damaging to lungs and kidneys. It is also less stable than uranium and can more easily spark a dangerous nuclear chain reaction.

But plutonium, like uranium, is a heavy element that is not easily dispersed in the air. It is the other byproducts of nuclear power generation, such as radioactive forms of cesium and iodine, that are more prone to spread and cause widespread contamination.

Ed Lyman, a physicist at the activist group Union of Concerned Scientists, estimates the fuel in Unit 3 is 5 percent to 10 percent more dangerous than the fuel in the other crippled reactors.

Still, it is very unlikely to become packed tightly enough to reach what is known as critical mass and start a chain reaction. The plutonium would qualify as weapons grade only if a large quantity was packed together.

Attacks continue after Libyan declaration of cease-fire

Libya said it would halt hostilities against rebels, but attacks raged on despite warnings by the United Nations and President Barack Obama that military force would be used to stop Gaddafi's troops, The Wall Street Journal reports.

[Read more](#)

ATP Oil and Gas gets Interior's third deepwater drilling permit

The Interior Department said it has awarded its third deepwater drilling permit since lifting a post-Deepwater Horizon moratorium to ATP Oil and Gas Corp.,

the Houston Chronicle reports.

[Read more](#)

Japan raises Fukushima severity rating to same as Three Mile Island

Days after Energy Secretary Steven Chu said the Fukushima nuclear crisis was worse than Three Mile Island, Japanese authorities retroactively raised the severity level, The New York Times reports.

[Read more](#)

Murkowski says death of nuclear renaissance 'premature'

In an op-ed published by CNN, Senate Energy and Natural Resources ranking member Sen. Lisa Murkowski, R-Alaska, said it is too soon to compare the Fukushima radiation release to Chernobyl or say that it will stop new nuclear power in the United States.

[Read more](#)

Utility presses Iowa for new nuclear plant

MidAmerican Energy is pressing the Iowa legislature to approve a new nuclear plant, telling lawmakers that customers would see their electric bills rise 10 percent over a decade to pay for the project, the Des Moines Register reports.

[Read more](#)

Op-Ed: Time to Clean Up the EPA

House Agriculture Committee ranking member Rep. Collin Peterson, D-Minn., has written an op-ed saying that the Environmental Protection Agency's settlements with environmental groups ignore the concerns of farmers and ranchers and keeps them in dark when important policy decisions are being made.

[Read more](#)

Vitter, Bromwich accuse each other of misleading information

Sen. David Vitter, R-La., and the nation's top drilling regulator Michael Bromwich are accusing each other of "misleading" the public, the Houston Chronicle reports.

[Read more](#)

Britain eyes renewable energy cost controls

Britain laid out plans Friday to control prices on the country's sustainable energy networks, in a move aimed at saving consumers some 1 billion pounds over the next eight years, Reuters reports.

[Read more](#)

Upcoming events

- Mar. 21, Rockville, Md. : Nuclear Regulatory Commission meets for a briefing on the nuclear reactor failures in Japan. 9:00 am, One White Flint North, 11555 Rockville Pike.

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From: Cordes, John
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 5:09 PM
To: Davis, Roger; Bupp, Margaret; Ammon, Bernice; Clark, Lisa; Coggins, Angela; Zorn, Jason; Reddick, Darani; Burns, Stephen; Itzkowitz, Marvin; Rothschild, Trip; Adler, James; Mullins, Charles; Suttenger, Jeremy; Young, Mitzi; Hawkens, Roy; Moore, Thomas; Ryerson, Paul; Wardwell, Richard; Brenner, Eliot; Powell, Amy; Poole, Brooke; Hirsch, Patricia; McIntyre, David; Hayden, Elizabeth; Albert, Michelle
Subject: Latest filing at DC Circuit in Yucca case.
Attachments: Aiken County gov't Rule 28(j) response.pdf

I've attached the government's response to petitioners' "additional authorities" letter that I circulated the other day. The oral argument is this upcoming Tuesday (March 22).

John Cordes

BU/17



Environment and Natural Resources Division

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90-13-5-13056

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March 17, 2011

Mr. Mark Langer
Clerk, U.S. Court of Appeals
For the D.C. Circuit
333 Constitution Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20001

Re: *In re Aiken*, Nos. 10-1050, 10-1052, 10-1069, 10-1082; Response to Petitioners'
March 14, 2011, letter

Dear Mr. Langer:

Invoking Fed.R.App.P. 28(j), petitioners filed a March 14, 2011, letter with this Court. The letter points to news articles and government budget documents concerning the proposed Yucca Mountain repository site, and says that these materials "go to" finality, ripeness, exhaustion, and primary jurisdiction issues.

News articles and budget documents are not "authorities" within Rule 28(j)'s meaning. They are not properly before this Court. *E.g.*, *Utah v. Dept. of Interior*, 535 F.3d 1184, 1196 n.7 (10th Cir. 2008).

Regardless, these materials - which petitioners characterize as "recent evidence" that the "decision to reject" the Yucca site "has been fully implemented" by DOE and "is being implemented" by NRC - merely reflect the long-known reality that DOE has sought to withdraw its application and the Obama Administration has proposed no further Yucca funding in fiscal year 2012. It is prudent for government agencies to plan for that eventuality now. Insofar as petitioners suggest that recent budget developments show unlawful agency action, the claim is not within this Court's jurisdiction. *See Public Citizen v. NRC*, 845 F.2d 1105, 1109-1110 (D.C. Cir. 1988); *Riffin v. Surface Transp. Bd.*, 331 F. Appx. 751, 752 (D.C. Cir. 2009) (collecting cases adhering to incurably premature doctrine). A fresh petition for review, filed after the disputed agency action, would be necessary. Direct-review actions in this Court rest on an existing record. They are not the same as ordinary civil actions, where the record is dynamic and claims can be added as events warrant.

The Yucca Mountain licensing proceeding remains pending before the NRC. Recently, NRC's hearing tribunal, the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board, issued a decision refusing to suspend licensing proceedings and has made other rulings. Attachments A-D. DOE has asked the Commission to issue a temporary suspension. The Commission has not made a decision on whether to issue such a suspension or a decision on whether the Board rightly refused to allow DOE to withdraw its application.

Sincerely,

/s/ John F. Cordes
Counsel for Nuclear Regulatory Commission

/s/ Ellen J. Durkee
Counsel for Department of Energy

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to Fed. R. App. P. 25(c), D.C. Circuit Rule 25(c), and this Court's May 15, 2009 Administrative Order, I hereby certify that on this date, March 17, 2011, I caused the foregoing letter to be filed upon the Court through the use of the D.C. Circuit CM/ECF electronic filing system, and thus also served counsel of record. The resulting service by e-mail is consistent with the preferences articulated by counsel of record in the Service Preference Report. I have also served a copy by U.S. Mail to the following addresses:

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Attachment A

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING BOARD

Before Administrative Judges:

Thomas S. Moore, Chairman
Paul S. Ryerson
Richard E. Wardwell

In the Matter of

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

(High Level Waste Repository)

Docket No. 63-001-HLW

ASLBP No. 09-892-HLW-CAB04

February 25, 2011

MEMORANDUM AND ORDER

(Denying Motion to Renew Temporary Suspension of the Proceeding)

On January 21, 2011, the United States Department of Energy (DOE) moved to stay further proceedings before the Board through May 20, 2011, without prejudice to moving for additional stays.¹ Eureka County, Nevada and the Nuclear Energy Institute support DOE's motion.² Aiken County, South Carolina and Nye County, Nevada oppose the motion.³ The other parties either do not object or take no position.⁴

In support of its motion, DOE asserts that, after an earlier stay expired on June 29, 2010,⁵ the parties "have continued as though this proceeding were still suspended."⁶ According

¹ See U.S. Department of Energy's Motion to Renew Temporary Suspension of the Proceeding (Jan. 21, 2011) at 1 [hereinafter DOE Motion to Renew Stay].

² Id.

³ See Aiken County Response to U.S. Department of Energy's Motion to Renew Temporary Suspension of the Proceeding (Jan. 28, 2011) at 3.

⁴ DOE Motion to Renew Stay at 2.

⁵ See CAB Order (Granting Stay of Proceeding) (Feb. 16, 2010) (unpublished). The previous stay, which was entered without opposition, was in effect during the pendency of the Board's

- 2 -

to DOE, “[n]o party has requested to take any depositions in the six months since the suspension expired.”⁷ Rather, citing various uncertainties that might affect the future course of the proceeding, DOE asserts that “[a]ll parties appear to have implicitly understood that it makes little sense to devote scarce public and private resources to this proceeding until those uncertainties are resolved.”⁸ Moreover, DOE points out, “there is no looming discovery deadline or practical need to conduct discovery in the next 120 days.”⁹

DOE fails to demonstrate the threat of irreparable harm or any other reason for granting a stay.¹⁰ On the contrary, DOE’s request is not so much a motion to stay discovery—given that reportedly none is threatened or underway—as a request for the Board’s unqualified approval of the parties continued “collective inaction.”¹¹

The Board appreciates that the parties confront conflicting realities. On the one hand, although the Board has denied DOE’s motion to withdraw, continuation of the Yucca Mountain project remains subject to congressional funding and the possibility that our ruling might be reversed on appeal. Likewise, for reasons beyond the control of the Board or of most of the parties, there is currently no fixed deadline for the close of discovery and thus no hearing date. That is because, under Case Management Order #2, the current phase of discovery ends two

consideration of DOE’s motion to withdraw, and expired by its terms upon the Board’s June 29, 2010 order denying DOE’s motion. Id. at 1-2.

⁶ DOE Motion to Renew Stay at 2.

⁷ Id.

⁸ Id. at 3.

⁹ Id. at 6.

¹⁰ See U.S. Dep’t of Energy (High-Level Waste Repository: Pre-Application Matters), CLI-05-27, 62 NRC 715, 718 (2005).

¹¹ DOE Motion to Renew Stay at 3.

- 3 -

months after the NRC Staff issues Volume 3 of its Safety Evaluation Report (SER),¹² and the Staff has notified us that its schedule for that volume is indeterminate.¹³ On the other hand, when the Staff's SER becomes available, the Board intends to move this proceeding forward as expeditiously as circumstances permit.

Understandably, in the presently uncertain environment, the parties face difficult choices. Prudence and common sense may counsel careful allocation of resources. However, if the parties elect to abandon deposition discovery entirely, they should understand they do so at their own risk.

DOE's motion is therefore denied, without prejudice to the right of DOE or any other party to seek a stay or a protective order in the event that any party initiates discovery that it deems unduly burdensome.

It is so ORDERED.

FOR THE ATOMIC SAFETY
AND LICENSING BOARD

/RA/

Thomas S. Moore, Chairman
ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE

Rockville, Maryland
February 25, 2011

¹² See CAB Case Management Order #2 (Sept. 30, 2009) at 3 (unpublished).

¹³ See NRC Staff Notification Regarding SER Schedule (Nov. 29, 2010); NRC Staff Response to December 8, 2010 Board Order and Notification Regarding SER Volume 4 Issuance (Dec. 22, 2010).

Attachment B

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING BOARD

Before Administrative Judges:

Thomas S. Moore, Chairman
Paul S. Ryerson
Richard E. Wardwell

In the Matter of

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

(High Level Waste Repository)

Docket No. 63-001-HLW

ASLBP No. 09-892-HLW-CAB04

March 7, 2011

ORDER

(Denying Nevada's Reconsideration Motion)

Before us is the January 20, 2011 motion of the State of Nevada (Nevada) for reconsideration of the 2009 rejection by CAB-01, one of the three original contention admission licensing boards, of Nevada's contention, NEV-MISC-001.¹ According to Nevada, reconsideration is required because CAB-04's December 2010 ruling in LBP-10-22, 72 NRC (slip op.) (Dec. 14, 2010) undercut the CAB-01's premise for rejection of the contention.² The Department of Energy (DOE) and the NRC Staff oppose the motion.³ As explained below, Nevada's reconsideration motion is denied.

I. BACKGROUND

The context for Nevada's motion involves two Nevada contentions, NEV-MISC-001 and NEV-SAFETY-041, and two different Licensing Board rulings, LBP-09-6, 69 NRC 367, 472-73

¹ State of Nevada's Motion for Reconsideration of the Rejection of NEV-MISC-001 (Jan. 20, 2011) [hereinafter Nevada Reconsideration Motion].

² Id. at 2.

³ See U.S. Department of Energy's Opposition to the State of Nevada's Motion for Reconsideration (Jan. 31, 2011) at 1; NRC Staff Response to State of Nevada's Motion for Reconsideration of the Rejection of NEV-MISC-001 (Jan. 31, 2011) at 1.

- 2 -

(2009)⁴ and LBP-10-22, 72 NRC at ___ (slip op. at 14-17). NEV-MISC-001 was proffered by Nevada as a legal issue contention in its December 19, 2008 intervention petition.⁵ The contention asserted that construction authorization must be denied because, as NEV-SAFETY-041 establishes, Yucca Mountain will erode to the level of the repository drifts beginning around 500,000 years after waste emplacement and continuing thereafter so that the facility will no longer constitute a repository. Rather, the contention asserts that the facility would, at best, constitute a retrievable storage facility in violation of, inter alia, enumerated provisions of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act.⁶

For its part, NEV-SAFETY-041 alleges that DOE's exclusion of land-surface erosion as a feature, event, or process (FEP) in its Yucca Mountain performance assessment is incorrect because modeling studies and field observations demonstrate that erosion will significantly affect infiltration and seepage fluxes at Yucca Mountain within the first 10,000 years after closure.⁷ The contention then asserts that erosion will progressively and grossly change the topography of the mountain within one million years.⁸

In ruling that NEV-MISC-001 was inadmissible, CAB-01 held that

[t]he contention does not satisfy section 2.309(f)(1)(vi) because it does not present a genuine dispute on a material issue of law or fact. The contention raises a legal issue that depends upon resolution of factual issues presented in NEV-SAFETY-041. If those factual issues are ultimately proven valid, the Application fails and the legal issue raised in NEV-MISC-001 is moot. If, on the

⁴ LBP-09-6, 69 NRC 367 (2009) set forth the independent rulings of the three Construction Authorization Boards (CABs) in one decision. On appeal, the Commission in large measure affirmed those rulings and reversed several rulings, none of which are involved here, in CLI-09-14, 69 NRC 580 (2009).

⁵ State of Nevada's Petition to Intervene as a Full Party (Dec. 19, 2008) at 1144.

⁶ Id.

⁷ Id. at 238.

⁸ Id.

- 3 -

other hand, the factual issues underlying NEV-SAFETY-041 are invalid, then this legal issue contention is irrelevant.⁹

In LBP-10-22, CAB-04 addressed the overarching legal issue that the affected parties agreed was involved with NEV-SAFETY-041, *i.e.*, whether the Commission's regulation, 10 C.F.R. § 63.342(c) requires the post-10,000-year performance assessment to include the effects of erosion if there is no showing that erosion causes increases in radiological exposures or releases within the first 10,000 years.¹⁰ CAB-04 answered the question in the negative.¹¹

II. ANALYSIS

The Commission's Rules of Practice, 10 C.F.R. § 2.323(e), govern motions for reconsideration and require that the motion "be filed within ten (10) days of the action for which reconsideration is requested." The regulation also mandates that the movant makes a showing of "compelling circumstances, such as the existence of a clear and material error in a decision . . . that renders the decision invalid."¹² Here, Nevada's motion fails to meet either requirement.

Nevada's motion was filed on January 20, 2011, thirty-seven days after LBP-10-22 was issued and far outside the time limit for reconsideration motions. Nevada states that before it could file a reconsideration motion it needed to consult with its expert to ensure that the technical analysis offered in support of NEV-SAFETY-041 would support the proposition that erosion of Yucca Mountain within 10,000 years after closure would increase radiological doses

⁹ LBP-09-6, 69 NRC at 473.

¹⁰ See LBP-10-22, 72 NRC at __ (slip op. at 14-15).

¹¹ *Id.* at __ (slip op. at 15, 17).

In LBP-10-22, CAB-04 also denied Nevada's 10 C.F.R. § 2.335 petition for waiver of 10 C.F.R. § 63.342(c) holding that Nevada failed "to make a *prima facie* showing that its concerns about long-term erosion were not previously considered by the Commission" in promulgating section 63.342. *Id.* at __ (slip op. at 36). In that regard, the Board also noted that "[u]nless erosion is 'screened in' as a FEP because of its effects during the first 10,000 years, section 63.342 prevents Nevada from litigating the effects of erosion during the next 990,000 years." *Id.*

¹² 10 C.F.R. § 2.323(e).

- 4 -

or releases as held in LBP-10-22.¹³ According to Nevada, this consultation, which Nevada undertook on December 28, 2010, in concert with the Christmas holidays and the number of contentions Nevada needed to review to determine the effects of LBP-10-22, constitutes good cause for not timely filing its motion.¹⁴ Nevada's good cause assertion, however, neither explains nor excuses its failure to seek an extension of time before the regulatory deadline for a reconsideration motion. By its own admission, Nevada failed even to begin the consultation with its expert until after the time for filing a reconsideration motion already had expired.¹⁵ Accordingly, Nevada's motion is untimely and is denied on that basis.¹⁶

Nevada's reconsideration motion also fails to demonstrate any circumstances, much less compelling ones, that render CAB-01's decision rejecting NEV-MISC-001 invalid. Nevada argues that the "factual predicate of NEV-MISC-001, as set forth NEV-SAFETY-041, will never be proven to be correct or incorrect, contrary to the premise underlying the CAB's dismissal of NEV-MISC-001 in LBP-09-06."¹⁷ CAB-01's holding in finding NEV-MISC-001 inadmissible, however, remains valid and that contention, then, as now, fails to present a genuine dispute on a material issue of law or fact as required by 10 C.F.R. § 2.309(f)(1)(vi). In that regard, if the contention had not already been dismissed, this Board's ruling in LBP-10-22 would require it. NEV-MISC-001 attempts to get in through the back door an issue (the effects of erosion despite no showing that erosion causes increases in radiologic exposures or releases within the first 10,000 years) that, in LBP-10-22, we found to be legally irrelevant. In 10 C.F.R. § 63.342, the

¹³ See Nevada Reconsideration Motion at 3.

¹⁴ Id.

¹⁵ Id.

¹⁶ See Private Fuel Storage, L.L.C. (Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation), CLI-05-19, 62 NRC 403, 409 (2005) ("Lateness alone is sufficient to reject [a] reconsideration request.").

¹⁷ Nevada Reconsideration Motion at 2.

- 5 -

Commission carefully delineated which features, events, and processes the applicant must—or need not—address in its performance assessments. Surely the Commission never intended that events or processes that are expressly excluded by section 63.342 might nonetheless be evaluated on the basis of their theoretical capacity to render the Yucca Mountain facility less of a “geologic” repository.

As previously noted, in LBP-10-22, CAB-04 held that 10 C.F.R. § 63.342(c) does not require that DOE’s post-10,000-year performance assessment include the effects of erosion absent a showing that erosion will cause increases in radiological doses or releases within the first 10,000 years after closure.¹⁸ Similarly, in denying Nevada’s waiver petition, the Board stated that unless erosion is screened in as a FEP in DOE’s performance assessment for the first 10,000 years, section 63.342 prevents Nevada from litigating the effects of erosion during the next 990,000 years.¹⁹ In its reconsideration motion, Nevada concedes that its technical analysis underlying NEV-SAFETY-041 “do[es] not support the proposition that erosion will cause an increase in radiological dose or releases within 10,000 years after closure.”²⁰ Finally, in the joint stipulation pending before CAB-04, Nevada, along with DOE and the NRC Staff, agree that the Board’s resolution of Legal Issue 5 renders NEV-SAFETY-041 subject to dismissal.²¹ Accordingly, CAB-04’s rulings in LBP-10-22 render irrelevant the factual allegations of NEV-SAFETY-041 upon which NEV-MISC-001 relies and necessarily removes from further consideration the legal issue presented in that contention, thereby eliminating any genuine dispute on a material issue of law involving NEV-MISC-001. Thus, because Nevada’s motion

¹⁸ LBP-10-22, 72 NRC at ___ (slip op. at 14-15).

¹⁹ *Id.* at ___ (slip op at 36).

²⁰ Nevada Reconsideration Motion at 2.

²¹ U.S. Department of Energy’s Joint Report in Response to CAB Orders of December 8, 2010 and LBP-10-22 (Jan. 21, 2011), Attachment, Joint Stipulation Among DOE, Nevada, NEI and NRC Staff Regarding Admitted Contentions Affected by LBP-10-22 at 2 (Jan. 21, 2011).

- 6 -

fails to present any compelling circumstances demonstrating that CAB-01's rejection of NEV-MISC-001 is invalid, the motion must be denied on this ground as well.

It is so ORDERED.

FOR THE ATOMIC SAFETY
AND LICENSING BOARD

/RA/

Thomas S. Moore, Chairman
ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE

Rockville, Maryland
March 7, 2011

Attachment C

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING BOARD

Before Administrative Judges:

Thomas S. Moore, Chairman
Paul S. Ryerson
Richard E. Wardwell

In the Matter of

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

(High Level Waste Repository)

Docket No. 63-001-HLW

ASLBP No. 09-892-HLW-CAB04

February 25, 2011

ORDER

(Directing NRC Staff's Show Cause)

On February 17, 2011, the NRC Staff filed a notification stating that, on that same date in response to a Freedom of Information Act request, it had "made available redacted copies of preliminary drafts of Volumes 2 and 3 of the SER."¹ Previously, the Staff notified the Board on the penultimate day of the Staff's schedule for issuing Volume 3 of the SER, that it would not meet its longstanding schedule and on December 8, 2010, the Board directed the Staff to provide an explanation of its last minute schedule change.²

Nothing in the Staff's December 22, 2010 purported explanation for its last minute schedule change, or in the various documents the Staff quotes and cites therein, sheds light on how SER Volume 3, on the day before it was long scheduled to be issued, comports with the Staff's characterization of SER Volume 3 being a preliminary draft. Accordingly, the Staff shall, by March 3, 2011, show cause why the Staff should not be ordered to place, in unredacted form

¹ NRC Staff Notification of Disclosure Pursuant to Freedom of Information Act (Feb. 17, 2011).

² See CAB Order (Addressing Nevada's Motion and Discovery Status) (Dec. 8, 2010) at 2 (unpublished). In that order, the Board noted that

the Staff had informed the Board at the January 27, 2010 case management conference that the Staff's schedule for issuing SER Volume 3 had slipped from September 2010 to November 2010, a date the Staff confirmed at the June 4, 2010 case management conference. The Staff had initially established the September 2010 issuance date for SER Volume 3 in its July 10, 2009 filing answering Board questions. *Id.* at 1-2 (internal citations omitted).

- 2 -

except for classified and safeguards information, Volume 3 of the SER in its LSN document collection as circulated draft documentary material in accordance with 10 C.F.R. § 2.1001 and its continuing obligation to "make a diligent good faith effort to include all after-created . . . documents as promptly as possible in each monthly supplementation of documentary material."³

It is so ORDERED.

FOR THE ATOMIC SAFETY
AND LICENSING BOARD

/RA/

Thomas S. Moore, Chairman
ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE

Rockville, Maryland
February 25, 2011

³ Revised Second Case Management Order (Pre-License Application Phase Document Discovery and Dispute Resolution) (July 6, 2007) at 21 (unpublished). See CAB Case Management Order #1 (Jan. 29, 2009) at 2 (unpublished).

Attachment D

LBP-10-22

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING BOARD

Before Administrative Judges:

Thomas S. Moore, Chairman
Paul S. Ryerson
Richard E. Wardwell

In the Matter of

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

(High Level Waste Repository)

Docket No. 63-001-HLW

ASLBP No. 09-892-HLW-CAB04

December 14, 2010

MEMORANDUM AND ORDER

(Deciding Phase I Legal Issues and Denying Rule Waiver Petitions)

This proceeding concerns the United States Department of Energy's (DOE's) application (License Application) for authorization to construct a high-level nuclear waste repository in Nye County, Nevada. Before the Board are ten legal issues and, in addition, two petitions for rule waivers pursuant to 10 C.F.R. § 2.335. The Board decides the legal issues, and denies both waiver petitions.

The Board respectfully calls to the Commission's attention, however, that one of the waiver petitions (NEV-SAFETY-203) raises a potentially significant safety concern: that is, whether long-term erosion over hundreds of thousands of years might entirely eliminate the proposed repository's upper geologic barrier and expose emplacement drifts to the surface. Under current regulations, the Board may not consider this allegation unless erosion is also shown to be a safety concern in the relatively near term (that is, over the next 10,000 years).¹ Accordingly, although the petition fails to satisfy the strict requirements for a rule waiver, the Commission might wish to revisit on its own initiative the rule in question (10 C.F.R. § 63.342) if

¹ See 10 C.F.R. § 63.342(c).

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it concludes that this safety concern was not adequately addressed in the original rulemaking proceeding.

I. Background

Pursuant to CAB Case Management Order #2,² this proceeding is taking place in phases. That order directed the affected parties to try to reach agreement on a proposed legal question for each legal issue contention that will be addressed in Phase I.³ The parties were able to agree on the wording of most of the eleven issues.⁴

Accordingly, on October 23, 2009, the Board issued an order that identified Phase I legal issues for briefing.⁵ The Board accepted the parties' joint statement of eight issues (1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 11), and directed briefing of one disputed legal issue (10) in the form stated by Nevada.⁶

As the parties recognized, Legal Issues 3 and 4 (as proposed) were closely related to the Board's decision on the admissibility of a proffered new contention (NEV-SAFETY-202). In its order identifying Phase I legal issues for briefing, the Board stated that it intended shortly to admit NEV-SAFETY-202 (as set forth in the first sentence of the contention) solely as a legal issue contention and to defer consideration of its alternative request for a rule waiver pursuant

² CAB Case Management Order #2 (Sept. 30, 2009) (unpublished).

³ Id. at 4.

⁴ See U.S. Department of Energy, State of Nevada and Nuclear Energy Institute Joint Proposal Identifying Phase 1 Legal Issues for Briefing (Oct. 6, 2009) [hereinafter Joint Proposal Identifying Legal Issues]; U.S. Department of Energy Views on NEV-SAFETY-162 (Oct. 6, 2009); State of Nevada's Legal Issue for NEV-SAFETY-162 (Oct. 6, 2009); NRC Staff Comment on Joint Proposal Identifying Phase I Legal Issues for Briefing (Oct. 13, 2009).

⁵ CAB Order (Identifying Phase I Legal Issues for Briefing) (Oct. 23, 2009) (unpublished) [hereinafter Order Identifying Phase I Legal Issues].

⁶ Id. at 1-2.

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to 10 C.F.R. § 2.335. Accordingly, the Board directed that the legal issue presented by NEV-SAFETY-202 be briefed in the same manner as all other Phase I legal issues (in effect merging that legal issue with Legal Issues 3 and 4, as proposed by the parties).⁷ Therefore, pursuant to CAB Case Management Order #2, the affected parties filed initial briefs and reply briefs on ten legal issues.⁸ The Board held oral argument on these ten legal issues on January 26 and 27, 2010.

Separately, by order dated December 9, 2009, the Board addressed the admissibility of six additional contentions that were filed subsequent to the original intervention petitions.⁹ Two of these six contentions (NEV-SAFETY-202 and -203) were filed in response to the NRC's final

⁷ Id. at 1.

⁸ State of Nevada's Opening Brief on Phase I Contention Legal Issues (Dec. 7, 2009) [hereinafter Nevada Legal Issue Brief]; NRC Staff Brief on Phase I Legal Issues (Dec. 7, 2009) [hereinafter NRC Staff Legal Issue Brief]; The Nuclear Energy Institute's Brief on Phase I Legal Issue No. 1 (Dec. 7, 2009) [hereinafter NEI Legal Issue Brief]; U.S. Department of Energy Brief on NEI-SAFETY Contention 05 (Dec. 7, 2009) [hereinafter DOE Legal Issue 1 Brief]; U.S. Department of Energy Brief on Nevada Safety Contentions 009, 010, 011, 012, 013 and 019 (Dec. 7, 2009) [DOE Legal Issue 2 Brief]; U.S. Department of Energy Brief on NEVADA-SAFETY Contention 202 and Post 10,000 Year Aspects of NEVADA-SAFETY Contentions 011 and 019 (Dec. 7, 2009) [hereinafter DOE Legal Issues 3 & 4 Brief]; U.S. Department of Energy Brief on Contention NEV-SAFETY-041 (Dec. 7, 2009) [DOE Legal Issue 5 Brief]; U.S. Department of Energy Brief on Consolidated Contentions NEV-SAFETY-146 / NEV-SAFETY-201 (Dec. 7, 2009) [hereinafter DOE Legal Issue 6 Brief]; U.S. Department of Energy Brief on NEVADA-SAFETY Contention 149 (Dec. 7, 2009) [hereinafter DOE Legal Issue 7 Brief]; U.S. Department of Energy Brief on Contention NEV-SAFETY-161 (Dec. 7, 2009) [hereinafter DOE Legal Issue 8 Brief]; U.S. Department of Energy Brief on Contention NEV-SAFETY-169 [hereinafter DOE Legal Issue 9 Brief]; U.S. Department of Energy Brief on Contention NEV-SAFETY-162 (Dec. 7, 2009) [DOE Legal Issue 10 Brief]; U.S. Department of Energy Brief on Contention NEV-SAFETY-171 (Dec. 7, 2009) [hereinafter DOE Legal Issue 11 Brief]; State of Nevada Reply Brief on Phase I Legal Issues (Jan. 6, 2010) [hereinafter Nevada Reply]; NRC Staff Reply to Initial Briefs on Phase I Legal Issues (Jan. 6, 2010) [hereinafter NRC Staff Reply]; Reply of the Nuclear Energy Institute to the Department of Energy and NRC Staff Briefs on Phase I Legal Issues (Jan. 6, 2010) [hereinafter NEI Reply]; U.S. Department of Energy Consolidated Reply Brief on Phase 1 Legal Issue Safety Contentions (Jan. 6, 2010) [hereinafter DOE Reply].

⁹ See U.S. Dep't of Energy (High-Level Waste Repository), LBP-09-29, 70 NRC __ (slip op.) (Dec. 9, 2009).

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rule implementing the Environmental Protection Agency's revised dose standard after 10,000 years.¹⁰ Both contentions allege that DOE improperly excluded certain features, events, and processes (FEPs) from its post-10,000-year analysis—namely, climate change and land-surface erosion.¹¹

Although styled as a contention, NEV-SAFETY-203 is actually a petition for a rule waiver pursuant to 10 C.F.R. § 2.335.¹² In lieu of holding argument on the petition, in our December 9, 2009 order, we directed the NRC Staff to file written answers to certain questions, and afforded other parties an opportunity to respond.¹³

As presaged in our October 23, 2009 order, the Board's December 9, 2009 order admitted NEV-SAFETY-202 solely as a legal issue contention.¹⁴ Because of our resolution of that legal issue, Nevada's alternative request for a rule waiver in connection with this contention now becomes relevant. The Board concludes that this waiver request can be resolved at this time on the basis of the parties' original filings in connection with the contentions, as well as their answers and responses to the Board's questions concerning the similar issues raised by NEV-SAFETY-203.

Accordingly, ten legal issues and two waiver petitions are now ripe for decision.¹⁵ As a

¹⁰ Implementation of a Dose Standard After 10,000 Years, 74 Fed. Reg. 10,811 (Mar. 13, 2009).

¹¹ See State of Nevada's New Contentions Based on Final NRC Rule (May 12, 2009) at 2, 9 [hereinafter Nevada's Final NRC Rule Contentions].

¹² See Nevada's Final NRC Rule Contentions at 9.

¹³ Dep't of Energy, LBP-09-29, 70 NRC at ___ (slip op. at 13-14); See NRC Staff Response to Board Questions (Dec. 22, 2009) [hereinafter Staff Response to Board Questions]; State of Nevada's Response to NRC Staff Answers to Board Questions (Dec. 30, 2009).

¹⁴ Dep't of Energy, LBP-09-29, 70 NRC at ___ (slip op. at 5).

¹⁵ The passage of time between briefing and decision on these matters results from unusual intervening developments. On February 1, 2010—five days after argument on the legal

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result of the Board's resolution of the legal issues presented, some admitted contentions should likely be dismissed, while others may survive in part insofar as they allege factual disputes that cannot be resolved as a matter of law.

The Board therefore directs the affected parties to attempt (and without waiver of any party's eventual appeal rights with respect to the Board's rulings) to stipulate to the effects of these rulings on specific admitted contentions, which stipulation shall be filed on or before January 21, 2011. Insofar as the parties cannot fully agree, each party shall state its separate differing position on any contention by a filing due on that same date.

II. Rulings on Legal Issues

A. Legal Issue 1:

(1) Whether the above regulations [10 C.F.R. §§ 20.1002, 20.1003, 20.1101, 50.40, and 63.111] require ALARA considerations at individual nuclear plant sites remote from the [Geologic Repository Operations Area] to be addressed in DOE's [License Application]; and (2) whether DOE must demonstrate that the repository not only meets applicable safety and environmental regulatory standards, but must show that it does so without any alleged unnecessary expenditures of resources.¹⁶

This issue sets forth two questions.

The first concerns the Commission's requirement that licensees must generally try to keep radiation exposures "as low as is reasonably achievable" (ALARA). Pursuant to the cited

issues—DOE filed unopposed motions for an interim suspension of discovery and for a stay of most aspects of this proceeding, which the Board granted on February 2 and February 16, 2010, respectively. See CAB Order (Granting Interim Suspension of Discovery) (Feb. 2, 2010) (unpublished); CAB Order (Granting Stay of Proceeding) (Feb. 16, 2010) (unpublished). On March 3, 2010, DOE moved to withdraw its License Application. See U.S. Department of Energy's Motion to Withdraw (Mar. 3, 2010). On June 29, 2010, the Board denied DOE's motion, and the stay expired. See U.S. Dep't of Energy (High-Level Waste Repository), LBP-10-11, 71 NRC __ (slip op.) (June 29, 2010). The next day the Commission directed the parties to brief whether the Commission should review the Board's ruling and, if so, whether it should reverse or affirm the Board. See Order of the Secretary Regarding Board Decision LBP-10-11 (June 30, 2010) at 1 (unpublished).

¹⁶ Joint Proposal Identifying Legal Issues, Attachment 1 at 1.

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regulations, must DOE weigh ALARA considerations insofar as design features of the repository might lead to unnecessary radiation exposures at individual nuclear reactor plant sites that are not part of the geologic repository operations area (GROA) itself?

DOE and the NRC Staff contend that DOE's ALARA responsibilities do not extend beyond the GROA that it controls.¹⁷ NEI contends that no such limitation exists.¹⁸

The issue is one the Commission expressly directed the Board to consider¹⁹ and indicated that it "merits close consideration."²⁰ On balance, the Board agrees with DOE and the NRC Staff.

NEI invokes 10 C.F.R. Part 20 of the Commission's regulations, and asserts that section 20.1002 applies Part 20 regulations to Part 63 licensees without limitation. In turn, section 20.1101(b), requires licensees (including Part 63 licensees) to "use, to the extent practical, procedures and engineering controls based upon sound radiation protection principles to achieve occupational doses and doses to members of the public that are as low as is reasonably achievable (ALARA)."²¹

¹⁷ See DOE Reply at 7; NRC Staff Legal Issue Brief at 8.

¹⁸ NEI Legal Issue Brief at 11.

¹⁹ See U.S. Dep't of Energy (High-Level Waste Repository), CLI-09-14, 69 NRC 580, 595 (2009) ("[T]he Boards should consider whether ALARA considerations at individual plant sites are appropriately part of this proceeding.").

²⁰ See id. at 595, 600.

²¹ 10 C.F.R. § 20.1101(b). Further, section 20.1003 defines the ALARA obligation as: making every reasonable effort to maintain exposures to radiation as far below the dose limits in this part as is practical consistent with the purpose for which the licensed activity is undertaken, taking into account the state of technology, the economics of improvements in relation to state of technology, the economics of improvements in relation to benefits to the public health and safety, and other societal and socioeconomic considerations, and in relation to utilization of nuclear energy and licensed materials in the public interest.

Id.

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Pointing out that the operators of nuclear power plants have their own ALARA responsibilities under 10 C.F.R. Part 50, DOE and the NRC Staff argue that 10 C.F.R. Part 20 was not intended to require DOE to consider the possible effects of its repository design on preclosure radiation exposures beyond the borders of the repository operations area itself.²² We agree, but not merely because—as DOE argues—the limitation “is understood implicitly because it is so obvious.”²³ Rather, in the language and context of the regulation upon which NEI relies, we find support for the view that DOE need not weigh ALARA considerations outside the GROA for which it is responsible.

First, section 20.1101(b) directs licensees to “use” procedures and engineering controls to achieve ALARA. Even assuming that DOE’s repository design might compel individual power plants to “use” certain procedures or controls, DOE itself cannot “use” such procedures or controls at individual plants, as that term is ordinarily understood, because DOE does not operate individual plants. The section upon which NEI relies does not, by its terms, literally apply. In that same vein, the contention underlying Legal Issue 1 challenges an element of the repository design, and such design does not fall within the ambit of the required “procedures and engineering controls” of section 20.1101(b).²⁴

²² See NRC Staff Legal Issue Brief at 4; DOE Legal Issue 1 Brief at 2. The legal issue presented concerns the allegation that the repository’s design will directly cause preclosure impacts on doses received by workers at nuclear power plants throughout the country. The regulatory history shows that while the Commission wanted to avoid layering postclosure ALARA considerations on top of a specific postclosure performance objective that it found to be already sufficiently conservative, the Commission did not wish to prevent appropriate ALARA consideration of preclosure doses. See Disposal of High-Level Radioactive Wastes in a Proposed Geologic Repository at Yucca Mountain, NV, 66 Fed. Reg. 55,732, 55,751 (Nov. 2, 2001).

²³ DOE Reply at 5.

²⁴ See, e.g., The Nuclear Energy Institute’s Petition to Intervene (Dec. 19, 2008) at 31 (arguing as a basis for NEI-SAFETY-05 that “[t]his overly conservative design will result in installation of disposal control rod assemblies at nuclear power plants”); NEI Legal Issue Brief at 7 (“NEI’s

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Second, section 20.1101(b) does not exist in isolation, and must be read in context. It follows section 20.1101(a)—which requires each licensee to develop a “radiation protection program” that is “commensurate with the scope and extent of licensed activities.” Moreover, both section 20.1101(a) and (c)—the provisions immediately preceding and following the section upon which NEI relies—impose record keeping, reporting, and annual review requirements that appear wholly inconsistent with a “radiation protection program” that somehow extends to numerous distant locations over which the licensee lacks control or access.

Finally, 10 C.F.R. § 63.111(a)(1) expressly says that the “geologic repository operations area must meet the requirements of Part 20.” If, as NEI argues, sections 20.1002 and 20.1101(b) independently impose far broader ALARA requirements on DOE’s design, construction, and operation of the repository, why was section 63.111(a)(1) even necessary?²⁵

contention focuses on certain repository design or operational parameters”); NEI Reply at 7 (“NEI’s issue is a design issue”) (emphasis in original). Similarly, the purpose of the inapplicable “procedures and engineer controls” in section 20.1101(b) are to ensure ALARA “occupational doses” and “doses to members of the public,” terms defined in the definition section of 10 C.F.R. § 20.1003 so as to be mutually exclusive thereby making section 20.1101(b) inapplicable here as well. In pertinent part, an “[o]ccupational dose” is a “dose received by an individual in the course of employment in which the individual’s assigned duties involve exposure to radiation” and a “[m]ember of the public” is “any individual except when that individual is receiving an occupational dose.” 10 C.F.R. § 20.1003. Therefore, in the context of a section 20.1101 radiation protection program, the most reasonable reading of the meaning of “occupational dose” is a dose received by an employer’s (here DOE’s) own employees to whom DOE assigns duties, not the employees of individual nuclear power plant employers (here NEI members) at remote sites to whom DOE does not assign duties. When the Commission promulgated 10 C.F.R. Part 63, it amended the “Scope” section of Part 20, 10 C.F.R. § 20.1002, to include Part 63, thereby extending the long-established regulatory history and precedent of Part 20 to Part 63. The Board is aware of no situation, and NEI points to none, in which the NRC has interpreted and applied the term “occupation dose” so that employer A’s section 20.1101 radiation protection program is required to achieve ALARA for employer B’s employees who are at B’s remote site and under employer B’s exclusive control.

²⁵ “[A] basic tenet of statutory construction, equally applicable to regulatory construction, [is] that [a text] should be construed so that effect is given to all of its provisions, so no part will be inoperative or superfluous, void or insignificant” Silverman v. Eastrich Multiple Investor

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Thus, the Board concludes that the first question presented by Legal Issue 1 must be answered in the negative.

As to the second part of Legal Issue 1, NEI claims that DOE must demonstrate that the repository meets applicable safety and environmental standards without any unnecessary expenditure of resources.²⁶ DOE and the NRC Staff say there is no such requirement.²⁷

We agree with DOE and the NRC Staff. In reversing another board's admission of a contention previously proffered by NEI, the Commission said that NRC "regulations set a minimum standard for safety, not a maximum."²⁸ On this basis, the Commission reversed the admission of an NEI contention alleging "'excessive' conservatism" in repository design, explicitly ruling that NEI's concerns about "costs and delay" were not material.²⁹

The Commission's decision dictates our ruling here. DOE need not demonstrate that it meets applicable standards without "unnecessary expenditures."

B. Legal Issue 2:

Whether 10 C.F.R. § 63.305 requires DOE to project future levels of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions such as CO₂ and evaluate the impact of these gases on future climate at Yucca Mountain in the 10,000-year performance assessment, or whether it is sufficient under that regulation for DOE to analyze the effects of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions on future climate based upon the historical geologic record.³⁰

The legal issue as framed by the parties might be misleading. Nevada does not contend

Fund, L.P., 51 F.3d 28, 31 (3d Cir. 1995) (internal quotations omitted).

²⁶ See NEI Legal Issue Brief at 11-12.

²⁷ See DOE Legal Issue 1 Brief at 8-9; NRC Staff Legal Issue Brief at 9-10.

²⁸ Dep't of Energy, CLI-09-14, 69 NRC at 599.

²⁹ Id.

³⁰ Joint Proposal Identifying Legal Issues, Attachment 1 at 1.

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that, as a matter of law, 10 C.F.R. § 63.305 requires DOE to project future levels of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions such as CO₂ and to evaluate the impact of such gases on future climate at Yucca Mountain in the 10,000-year performance assessment. Rather, Nevada contends that meeting the requirements of section 63.305 raises a question of fact and expert opinion.³¹

DOE contends that, as a matter of law, it is sufficient under section 63.305 for DOE to analyze the effects of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions on future climate based solely upon the historical geologic record.³² The NRC Staff's position, as clarified during argument, is essentially the same as Nevada's.³³

We agree with Nevada and the NRC Staff. An analysis based upon the historical geologic record is not required by the regulations, nor is it necessarily sufficient. Whether such an analysis is adequate to comply with section 63.305 is a question of fact.

The plain language of 10 C.F.R. § 63.305 does not say anything about analyzing future climate based upon the historical geologic record. It says "DOE must vary factors related to the geology, hydrology, and climate based upon cautious, but reasonable assumptions of the changes in these factors that could affect the Yucca Mountain disposal system during the period of geologic stability."³⁴

DOE acknowledges that the rule it proposes is not found in the language of section 63.305,³⁵ but claims that a safe harbor for its analysis of the historical geologic record should be

³¹ Nevada Legal Issue Brief at 4.

³² DOE Legal Issue 2 Brief at 5; Tr. at 64 (Jan. 26, 2010).

³³ Tr. at 82.

³⁴ 10 C.F.R. § 63.305(c).

³⁵ DOE contends merely that "[n]othing in the plain language of the regulation is inconsistent

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read into the regulation by reason of the regulatory history.³⁶ In any circumstance, however, a safe harbor would have to be grounded upon language in the regulation itself.³⁷ Section 63.305 contains no such language.

Moreover, an important aspect of the regulatory history cuts directly against DOE's position. In 1999, the Commission proposed adoption of a version of 10 C.F.R. Part 63 that included a provision (in proposed section 63.115(a)(3)) stating "[c]limate evolution shall be consistent with the geologic record of natural climate change in the region surrounding the Yucca Mountain site."³⁸ This proposal was deleted from the final Part 63, with the explanation that "[r]equirements related to characteristics of the reference biosphere and critical group [in section 63.115] have been deleted from this section in light of the definitions and concepts necessary to estimate dose to the reasonably maximally exposed individual, now specified in subpart L [which included 10 C.F.R. § 63.305]."³⁹ Thus, the Commission considered whether it should require that projections of climate change be based upon the geologic record and ultimately decided not to do so, preferring instead the more general requirement in 10 C.F.R. § 63.305 that climate projections be based on "cautious, but reasonable assumptions."

We decline to graft upon section 63:305 language that does not appear in the regulation, and which the Commission specifically rejected. Whether it is sufficient under section 63.305 for DOE to analyze the effects of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions on future climate

with DOE's position." DOE Legal Issue 2 Brief at 3.

³⁶ See *id.* at 3-5.

³⁷ See *Hydro Res., Inc.* (P.O. Box 777, Crownpoint, New Mexico 87313), CLI-06-14, 63 NRC 510, 516 (2006) (finding the plain language of a regulation controlling).

³⁸ *Disposal of High-Level Radioactive Wastes in a Proposed Geologic Repository at Yucca Mountain, Nevada*, Proposed Rule, 64 Fed. Reg. 8640, 8677 (Feb. 22, 1999).

³⁹ 66 Fed. Reg. at 55,778.

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based upon the historical geologic record raises a question of fact.

C. Legal Issues 3 & 4:

Whether 10 C.F.R. § 63.342(c) requires climate change processes included as FEPs in the first 10,000 years to be carried forward for the next 990,000 years.⁴⁰

As argued by the parties, the legal issue presented by this question is whether 10 C.F.R. § 63.342(c) requires climate change processes included as FEPs in the first 10,000 years to be carried forward for the next 990,000 years using the same methodology employed for the first 10,000 years.⁴¹ Nevada contends that the answer is yes.⁴² DOE and the NRC Staff say the answer is no.⁴³

We agree with DOE and the NRC Staff. Pursuant to section 63.342(c)(2), DOE must assess the effects of climate change during the 990,000-year period regardless of whether it necessarily must assess climate change during the initial 10,000-year period under the criteria set forth in sections 63.342(a) and (b). Section 63.342(c)(2), however, allows DOE to simplify its assessment of climate change during the 990,000-year period. Section 63.342(c)(2) states that DOE's climate change analysis for this period may be limited to the effects of increased water flow through the repository as a result of climate change. Further, section 63.342(c)(2) allows DOE to perform its analysis using a specified percolation rate.⁴⁴

⁴⁰ Order Identifying Phase I Legal Issues at 1; Nevada's Final NRC Rule Contentions at 2.

⁴¹ See Tr. at 110-11; Nevada Legal Issue Brief at 6; DOE Legal Issues 3 & 4 Brief at 2; NRC Staff Legal Issue Brief at 16.

⁴² Nevada Legal Issue Brief at 6.

⁴³ See DOE Legal Issues 3 & 4 Brief at 3-7; NRC Staff Legal Issue Brief at 16.

⁴⁴ Section 63.342(c)(2) states:

DOE must assess the effects of climate change. The climate change analysis may be limited to the effects of increased water flow through the repository as a result of climate change, and the resulting transport and release of radionuclides to the accessible environment. The nature and degree of climate change may be

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Nevada contends that, if climate change in fact must be "screened in" under section 63.342(a), and analyzed during the first 10,000-year period for that reason, then section 63.342(c)(2) becomes irrelevant and the option of a simplified analysis during the subsequent 990,000-year period does not apply.⁴⁵ Instead, Nevada contends, in those circumstances DOE must project the continued effects of climate change during the 990,000-year period pursuant to the first paragraph of section 63.342(c), which contains no option for a simplified analysis using a specified percolation rate.⁴⁶

Arguably, the language of the regulation is ambiguous. By its terms, section 63.342(c)(2) is linked with the first paragraph of section 63.342(c) with the phrase "and also." The regulation might have been clearer if the subsections were linked with a phrase such as "provided, however, that." Nonetheless, the regulatory history shows that the Commission intended for DOE to have the option to analyze climate change during the 990,000-year period

represented by constant-in-time climate conditions. The analysis may commence at 10,000 years after disposal and shall extend through the period of geologic stability. The constant-in-time values to be used to represent climate change are to be the spatial average of the deep percolation rate within the area bounded by the repository footprint.

Id.

⁴⁵ Nevada Legal Issue Brief at 6-8.

⁴⁶ Section 63.342(c) states:

For performance assessments conducted to show compliance with §§ 63.311(a)(2) and 63.321(b)(2), DOE's performance assessments shall project the continued effects of the features, events, and processes included in paragraph (a) of this section beyond the 10,000-year post-disposal period through the period of geologic stability. DOE must evaluate all of the features, events, or processes included in paragraph (a) of this section, and also:

(2) DOE must assess the effects of climate change.

Id.

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using the simplified percolation rate method, regardless of whether DOE might be required to analyze climate change by some other method during the initial 10,000-year period.

When it promulgated the final version of 10 C.F.R. § 63.342(c), the Commission expressed concern about the potential for "unbounded speculation" in projecting analyses out to one million years.⁴⁷ The Commission explained that the specified deep percolation rates for climate change "appropriately reflect the uncertainty in the area-averaged water flux through the footprint of the potential repository during the period after 10,000 years and are a reasonable basis for estimating and evaluating the long-term safety of the repository."⁴⁸ There is no suggestion in either the proposed or final rulemaking notices that an analysis utilizing the prescribed methodology for evaluation of climate change in the post-10,000-year period would not be sufficient under the regulation.

Accordingly, DOE may elect to use the prescribed method specified in section 63.342(c)(2) to analyze the effects of climate change during the post-10,000-year period, regardless of whether it is required to analyze the effects of climate change during the initial 10,000-year period.

D. Legal Issue 5:

Whether 10 C.F.R. § 63.342(c) requires the post-10,000-year performance assessment to include the continued effects of erosion if, assuming for purposes of legal argument, in the 10,000-year assessment erosion is shown to increase infiltration and seepage rates and thereby be potentially adverse to performance, with that potential increasing over time both before and after 10,000 years, but there is no showing that erosion causes increases in radiological exposures or releases within the first 10,000-years.⁴⁹

Simply stated, the legal issue is whether 10 C.F.R. § 63.342(c) requires the post-10,000-

⁴⁷ 74 Fed. Reg. at 10,815.

⁴⁸ *Id.* at 10,820.

⁴⁹ Joint Proposal Identifying Legal Issues, Attachment 1 at 3.

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year performance assessment to include the effects of erosion if there is no showing that erosion causes increases in radiological exposures or releases within the first 10,000 years.

Nevada contends the answer is yes.⁵⁰ DOE and the NRC Staff say the answer is no.⁵¹ We agree with DOE and the NRC Staff.

Section 63.342(c) requires an analysis for the post-10,000-year period of certain specified FEPs (which do not include erosion), as well as all FEPs that are "screened in" during the first 10,000 years pursuant to section 63.342(a).⁵² The key question, therefore, is whether in any circumstance erosion can be screened in under section 63.342(a) if there is no showing that erosion causes increases in radiological exposures or releases within the first 10,000 years.

That question must be answered no. Pursuant to 10 C.F.R. § 63.114, only FEPs that produce significant changes in releases or doses within the first 10,000 years after disposal must be included in performance assessments.⁵³ Section 63.342(a), in turn, requires analysis of only those FEPs that cannot be excluded on the basis of low probability of occurrence and whose exclusion would result in a significant change in the results of the performance assessment in the first 10,000-year period.

If one assumes that there is no showing that erosion causes any increases in radiological exposures or releases within the first 10,000 years, then obviously there can be no "significant" changes in releases or doses—and hence no "significant" change in performance assessment results—caused by erosion during the first 10,000 years. This is so regardless of

⁵⁰ See Nevada Legal Issue Brief 9-11.

⁵¹ See DOE Legal Issue 5 Brief at 2-4; NRC Staff Legal Issue Brief at 20.

⁵² 10 C.F.R. § 63.342(c).

⁵³ *Id.* § 63.114(a)(5).

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whether there may be "increase[s] in infiltration and seepage rates."⁵⁴ Under the Commission's regulations, the relevant test is whether there are significant increases in radiological exposures or releases, not whether there might be increases in infiltration and seepage rates.

Nevada purports to find language in 10 C.F.R. § 63.102(j) to the effect that a FEP such as erosion must be considered if it is expected to be "potentially adverse to performance."⁵⁵ This could be the case, Nevada argues, if the FEP changed intermediate-performance measures (such as infiltration and seepage rates) that might eventually be linked to radiological exposures or releases even if there is no demonstrated effect during the first 10,000 years.⁵⁶

The Board is not persuaded. Whether a FEP must be included in the performance assessment for the period after 10,000 years is governed by section 63.342, not by section 63.102(j). Section 63.102 is titled "Concepts." By its own terms, section 63.102 merely "provides a functional overview of . . . Subpart E."⁵⁷ As stated in the preamble to the 2001 final rule, "except for . . . [section] 63.102, 'Concepts,'" Subpart E "contains performance objectives for the geologic repository . . . after permanent closure (postclosure) . . . , and requirements for the analyses used to demonstrate compliance with the performance objectives."⁵⁸ Thus, the Commission has expressly recognized that, unlike the other provisions in Subpart E, section 63.102 does not set forth binding requirements.

⁵⁴ See Nevada Reply at 17.

⁵⁵ Section 63.102(j) states in relevant part: "[t]hose [FEPs] expected to materially affect compliance with § 63.113(b) or be potentially adverse to performance are included, while events . . . that are very unlikely . . . can be excluded from the analysis." 10 C.F.R. § 63.102(j) (emphasis added).

⁵⁶ See Nevada Reply at 13-16.

⁵⁷ 10 C.F.R. § 63.102.

⁵⁸ 66 Fed. Reg. at 55,782 (emphasis added).

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Accordingly, 10 C.F.R. § 63.342(c) does not require the post-10,000-year performance assessment to include the effects of erosion if it is assumed there is no showing that erosion causes increases in radiological exposures or releases within the first 10,000 years.

E. Legal Issue 6:

Whether, under 10 C.F.R. Part 63, DOE is required to provide and rely upon final design information in the [License Application].⁵⁹

Nevada contends that, as a matter of law, DOE is required to provide final design information in the License Application.⁶⁰ DOE and the NRC Staff contend that the specific level of detail that is sufficient at this construction authorization stage raises fact questions, not a legal question.⁶¹ Thus, they insist that the answer to the question presented must therefore be no.

The Board agrees with DOE and the NRC Staff.

By its terms, the applicable NRC regulation requires merely that the License Application be "as complete as possible in light of the information that is reasonably available at the time of docketing."⁶² The only reference in the regulations to "final design" implies that a final design is not required.⁶³ Rather, the regulations state that, in the License Application, "[s]pecial attention must be given to those items that may significantly influence the final design."⁶⁴ It seems doubtful that the Commission would direct DOE to specify items that "may significantly influence the final design" of the repository if the License Application were to provide a final design.

⁵⁹ Joint Proposal Identifying Legal Issues, Attachment 1 at 3.

⁶⁰ Nevada Legal Issue Brief at 14.

⁶¹ DOE Legal Issue 6 Brief at 4 n.11; NRC Staff Reply at 14.

⁶² 10 C.F.R. § 63.21(a).

⁶³ Id. § 63.21(c)(18).

⁶⁴ Id. (emphasis added).

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This view is supported by the regulatory history. As the Commission explained, "part 63 provides for a multi-staged licensing process that affords the Commission the flexibility to make decisions in a logical time sequence that accounts for DOE collecting and analyzing additional information over the construction and operational phases of the repository."⁶⁵ As to the information required at this first construction authorization stage, the Commission stated:

Clearly, the knowledge available at the time of construction authorization will be less than at the subsequent stages. However, at each stage, DOE must provide sufficient information to support that stage. DOE has stated its intent to submit, and NRC expects to receive, a reasonably complete application at the time of construction authorization to allow the Commission to make a construction authorization decision.⁶⁶

In short, the Commission intended for its regulations to "provide the necessary flexibility for making licensing decisions consistent with the amount and level of detail of information appropriate to each licensing stage."⁶⁷ Thus, before any waste may be received, DOE must "update" its application with additional information—including, specifically, additional "design" data obtained during construction.⁶⁸ Moreover, because 10 C.F.R. Part 63 is a performance-based regulation and is not prescriptive, even within particular stages the necessary level of design detail may vary, depending on the importance to public health and safety of the structure, component, or activity being described.⁶⁹ We see no indication that the Commission intended a blanket requirement for complete "final design" information at the initial construction authorization stage.

⁶⁵ 66 Fed. Reg. at 55,738.

⁶⁶ *Id.* at 55,738-39.

⁶⁷ *Id.* at 55,739.

⁶⁸ 10 C.F.R. § 63.24(b)(1).

⁶⁹ *See* 66 Fed. Reg. at 55,736, 55,738-39.

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Nevada infers a contrary conclusion from the regulatory history, based upon a comparison between 10 C.F.R. Part 63 and the two-step nuclear plant licensing process of 10 C.F.R. Part 50.⁷⁰ We are not persuaded. Although the Commission no longer mandates separate construction and operating license applications for nuclear power plants, it is clear that it nonetheless contemplated a multi-staged licensing scheme under 10 C.F.R. Part 63— expressly allowing (indeed requiring) DOE to submit additional design information and to update its application at later stages.⁷¹

As Nevada correctly points out,⁷² and both DOE and the NRC Staff appear to concede,⁷³ while the Board's decision on this issue will likely require dismissal of certain legal issue contentions, other factual contentions remain viable insofar as they allege that the application contains insufficient design information to permit an adequate safety review of specific structures, systems, and components.

F. Legal Issue 7:

Whether, under 10 C.F.R. § 63.114, DOE may rely upon its quality assurance program and procedures as a basis for excluding from consideration in the TSPA [Total System Performance Assessment] potential deviations from repository design or errors in waste emplacement.⁷⁴

As posited, the legal issue appears to have arisen from a misunderstanding based upon an erroneous statement in a supporting technical document, which was corrected before the

⁷⁰ See Nevada Legal Issue Brief at 14-20.

⁷¹ We also reject Nevada's claim that because the regulations do not explicitly refer to a "preliminary design" followed by a "final design," we should presume that the design level in the original application must be final in nature. See Nevada Legal Issue Brief at 14.

⁷² See id. at 21.

⁷³ See DOE Legal Issue 6 Brief at 4 n.11; NRC Staff Reply at 14.

⁷⁴ Joint Proposal Identifying Legal Issues, Attachment 1 at 4.

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License Application was filed.⁷⁵ Nevada initially believed it was DOE's position that deviations from the repository design or errors in waste emplacement caused by human errors could be screened out and excluded from further consideration merely because DOE will have a compliant and functioning quality assurance program.⁷⁶ Based upon this understanding, Nevada argued that such deviations from the repository design or errors in waste emplacement must be screened in (or out) using the same frequency or consequence screening criteria that apply to other FEPs.⁷⁷ Neither DOE nor the NRC Staff disagrees.⁷⁸

We concur. Although coverage of a potential event by DOE's quality assurance does not operate as a matter of law to exclude consideration of a FEP, the effects of the quality assurance program can be taken into account in determining the probability and consequences of the FEP.

G. Legal Issue 8:

Whether, under NWPA § 121(b)(1)(B)⁷⁹ or 10 C.F.R. §§ 63.113(a) through (d) and 63.115(a) through (c), DOE is required to evaluate the absence or failure of all drip shields.⁸⁰

As understood by the parties, the legal question presented is not whether DOE must postulate a failure to install drip shields.⁸¹ Rather, it is whether DOE is required by the cited

⁷⁵ See DOE Legal Issue 7 Brief at 3 n.6. The erroneous statement in the initial technical document was corrected before the License Application was filed. A corrected document was placed on the Licensing Support Network over five months before the deadline for filing intervention petitions. Id.

⁷⁶ See Nevada Legal Issue Brief at 22.

⁷⁷ See id. at 24.

⁷⁸ See DOE Reply at 28; NRC Staff Reply at 15-17.

⁷⁹ Nuclear Waste Policy Act (NWPA) § 121(b)(1)(B), 42 U.S.C. § 10141(b)(1)(B) (2009).

⁸⁰ Joint Proposal Identifying Legal Issues, Attachment 1 at 4.

⁸¹ See Nevada Legal Issue Brief at 25; DOE Reply at 31; Tr. at 243 (explaining that the NRC

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authorities to perform a drip shield neutralization analysis: that is, a performance analysis in which a barrier (the drip shields) is neutralized (assumed not to inhibit the movement of water or radionuclides), and a determination is made of the difference in result. Such an analysis, Nevada contends, is required to ascertain the drip shields' contribution to total system performance and thereby determine whether DOE has satisfied the multiple barrier requirements of section 121(b)(1)(B) of the NWPA⁸² and 10 C.F.R. Part 63.⁸³

DOE and the NRC Staff contend there is no regulatory requirement for DOE to assume and then to analyze the complete failure of any barrier in the absence of a finding that such a failure is within the bounds of probability or consequence that must be analyzed in the performance assessment.⁸⁴ They assert there is no legal requirement to analyze in the abstract the effects of a complete failure of drip shields.⁸⁵

We agree with DOE and the NRC Staff. The answer to the question presented is no.

First, no requirement for a quantitative evaluation of an individual barrier's capabilities appears in the relevant statutory language. Section 121(b)(1)(B) of the NWPA states merely that the NRC's licensing regulations must "provide for the use of a system of multiple barriers in the design of the repository."⁸⁶

Staff understood the legal question to be whether the NRC regulations require DOE to consider the failure of all drip shields outside the performance assessment).

⁸² 42 U.S.C. § 10141(b)(1)(B).

⁸³ See Nevada Legal Issue Brief at 25.

⁸⁴ See DOE Legal Issue 8 Brief at 2; NRC Staff Reply at 18.

⁸⁵ DOE concedes that it was required to analyze, and asserts that it did in fact analyze, complete failure of the drip shields in the context of certain circumstances (*i.e.*, under the provisions of 10 C.F.R. § 63.342), where appropriate (*i.e.*, for seismic and igneous), and that it included the results of those analyses in the performance assessment. See DOE Legal Issue 8 Brief at 5.

⁸⁶ 42 U.S.C. § 10141(b)(1)(B).

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Second, the Commission has twice declined the opportunity to require DOE to evaluate, as a general matter, the absence or failure of all drip shields. When it initially promulgated Part 63, the Commission expressly stated that it would not "prescribe arbitrary, minimum performance standards for subsystems to build confidence in the system's overall performance."⁸⁷ The Commission explained that the "[q]uantitative evidence of the capability of individual barriers to contribute to waste isolation is an integral part of the performance assessment. Therefore, an additional quantitative limit [for each barrier's capability] is not necessary to show that overall performance reflects a system of multiple barriers."⁸⁸ Again, in the statement of considerations accompanying the 2009 revision to 10 C.F.R. Part 63, the Commission confirmed that "[t]he emphasis should not be on the isolated performance of individual barriers but rather on ensuring the repository system . . . is not wholly dependent on a single barrier" and that DOE's proposed barrier system will be evaluated as an integrated whole "without unnecessary constraints imposed by separate, additional subsystem performance requirements."⁸⁹

Third, in NEI v. EPA,⁹⁰ the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit considered the Commission's approach and approved it. Contrary to Nevada's arguments, the court ruled that section 121 of the NWPA does not require that each barrier provide either wholly independent protection or a specifically quantified amount of protection:

Section 121 [of the NWPA] does not, as Nevada contends, require that each barrier type provide a quantified amount of protection or, indeed, independent protection. Its silence instead gives NRC flexibility in determining how best to

⁸⁷ 66 Fed. Reg. at 55,758.

⁸⁸ Id. at 55,759.

⁸⁹ 74 Fed. Reg. at 10,826 (quoting 66 Fed. Reg. at 55,758).

⁹⁰ Nuclear Energy Inst., Inc. v. EPA, 373 F.3d 1251 (D.C. Cir. 2004).

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"provid[e] for the use of a system of multiple barriers in the design of the repository."⁹¹

Based in large measure on the importance to safety of a philosophy of defense-in-depth, Nevada argues to the contrary—contending that a quantitative evaluation of the system's robustness requires a neutralization analysis.⁹² The Board is not persuaded. Because there is no requirement to demonstrate quantitatively the independent contribution of drip shields, DOE need not perform a barrier neutralization analysis to ascertain each individual barrier's contribution to the repository's multiple barrier system. Given the regulatory history, the Board will not infer a requirement that does not appear in the language of the statute or applicable regulations and, in effect, rule for Nevada on an argument that it has lost twice before the Commission and once before the Court of Appeals.

Accordingly, the answer to the legal question presented is no. Resolution of this legal question, however, does not resolve the related factual question of whether DOE has adequately demonstrated that the multibarrier protection system is not "wholly dependent on a single barrier."⁹³

H. Legal Issue 9:

Whether 10 C.F.R. §§ 63.21(c)(7) and 63.31 allow DOE to submit in the [License Application] a description of its retrieval plans without having a full retrieval plan available for review.⁹⁴

DOE and the NRC Staff contend that the answer to the question presented is yes.⁹⁵

⁹¹ Id. at 1295 (quoting 42 U.S.C. § 10141(b)(1)(B)) (internal citations omitted).

⁹² See Nevada Legal Issue Brief at 25-32; Nevada Reply at 27-31.

⁹³ 74 Fed. Reg. at 10,826 (quoting 66 Fed. Reg. 55,758).

⁹⁴ Joint Proposal Identifying Legal Issues, Attachment 1 at 4.

⁹⁵ See DOE Legal Issue Brief 9 at 2; NRC Staff Legal Issue Brief at 36.

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Nevada contends the answer is no.⁹⁶

The Board agrees with DOE and the NRC Staff.

Section 63.21(c)(7) requires that the License Application include a "description of plans for retrieval and alternate storage of the radioactive wastes, should retrieval be necessary." The most natural reading of this requirement is that the License Application must set forth a general "description" of plans that will be developed in greater detail "should retrieval be necessary." We do not believe, as Nevada would have it, that the requirement for a "description" of plans in the License Application implies that, when the License Application was submitted, fully developed plans must already exist.⁹⁷ Had the Commission intended to require more than a "description" of retrieval plans, it could have said so explicitly, as it did in other parts of section 63.21 with respect to other plans.⁹⁸

The Board's reading also is supported by regulatory history. When promulgating 10 C.F.R. Part 63, the Commission expressly addressed the distinction between a plan and a description of a plan, as those terms are used in section 63.21. As originally proposed, section 63.21(b)(3) called for a "detailed plan" for providing physical protection for high-level waste.⁹⁹ In response to DOE's concern that sufficient information might not be available at the construction authorization stage, the Commission changed the language of the rule to require only a

⁹⁶ See Nevada Legal Issue Brief at 33.

⁹⁷ See *id.* Nevada claims that "[t]he most natural reading of these regulations is that the plans must already exist, because plans that do not exist are indescribable." *Id.* at 32.

⁹⁸ Compare, e.g., 10 C.F.R. § 63.21(c)(7) (description of retrieval plans), with *id.* § 63.21(c)(22)(iv) (plans for startup activities and testing), and *id.* § 63.21(c)(22)(v) (plans for conducting activities such as maintenance, surveillance, and periodic testing).

⁹⁹ 66 Fed. Reg. at 55,738.

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"description" of such security measures.¹⁰⁰ The Commission observed that this change would be consistent with other provisions requiring only that a "description" of plans be submitted with the License Application.¹⁰¹

Previously, when it promulgated section 60.21 (from which section 63.21 was adapted), the Commission likewise displayed an understanding that a "description" of a plan means, in effect, an overview or preliminary or conceptual plan, and not a description of an essentially final plan:

A number of commenters expressed the opinion that the wording of § 60.21 did not explicitly reflect the preliminary nature of some of the information that would be available at the construction authorization stage. Some commenters believed that certain categories of information, such as emergency plans and plans for retrieval, did not seem necessary, at least in full detail, at the construction authorization stage. In view of the fact that § 60.21 must be read in conjunction with § 60.24(a), which specifies that the application shall be as complete as possible in light of information that is reasonably available at the time of docketing, no change to the proposed rule is required.¹⁰²

In other words, the Commission did not change the requirement that the License Application include a "description of plans for retrieval" because it contemplated that the "full detail" of such plans could await a later stage of the proceeding.

Finally, the Board's interpretation of what is required by a "description" of a plan is consistent with the multi-staged licensing process that is explained in connection with Legal Issue 6.¹⁰³ As the Commission has stated, "part 63 provides for a multi-staged licensing process that affords the Commission the flexibility to make decisions in a logical time sequence

¹⁰⁰ Id. at 55,738-39.

¹⁰¹ Id.

¹⁰² Disposal of High-Level Radioactive Wastes in Geologic Repositories: Licensing Procedures, 46 Fed. Reg. 13,971, 13,974 (Feb. 25, 1981) (internal quotations omitted).

¹⁰³ See supra Part II.E.

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that account for DOE collecting and analyzing additional information over the construction and operational phases of the repository."¹⁰⁴

To be sure, as Nevada points out,¹⁰⁵ the regulatory history also shows that the Commission expected DOE's retrieval plans to be closely scrutinized at the construction authorization stage. When promulgating Part 63, the Commission stated that "the retrieval operation would be an unusual event, and may be an involved and expensive operation" and that "[a]s such, DOE can expect that its plans and procedures in this area will receive extensive, detailed review by the NRC staff as part of any construction authorization review."¹⁰⁶

In light of the plain language of the regulation and other parts of the regulatory history, however, this statement does not mean that, as a matter of law, we must read the requirement for a "description" of retrieval plans as requiring the existence of full, final plans at the time the License Application is submitted. As the NRC Staff points out, the exact level of information that will be sufficient for the Staff to reach the findings required at each stage of the License Application is not a question of law, but of fact.¹⁰⁷ Moreover, the level of detail necessary in a description of retrieval plans may, and probably will, vary depending on the stage of the Staff's review. The Commission expects DOE to update its License Application to provide "sufficient information to support [the relevant review] stage."¹⁰⁸

Accordingly, the legal question presented must be answered in the affirmative.

¹⁰⁴ 66 Fed. Reg. at 55,738.

¹⁰⁵ Nevada Legal Issue Brief at 33.

¹⁰⁶ 66 Fed. Reg. at 55,743.

¹⁰⁷ NRC Staff Reply at 21.

¹⁰⁸ 66 Fed. Reg. at 55,739.

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I. Legal Issue 10:

Whether, in making the pre-construction authorization finding required by 10 C.F.R. § 63.31(a)(2), it must be considered whether, given DOE's plan to install drip shields only after all of the wastes have been emplaced, it will be impossible to make the pre-operational finding in 10 C.F.R. § 63.41(a) that construction of the underground facility has been substantially completed in accordance with the license application, as amended, the Atomic Energy Act, and applicable NRC regulations.¹⁰⁹

Although perhaps awkwardly phrased,¹¹⁰ in effect the parties have briefed and argued the issue as follows: Is it impossible, as a matter of law, for the Commission to make the finding required by 10 C.F.R. § 63.31(a)(2) in light of DOE's drip shield installation plan?

Nevada says yes,¹¹¹ and DOE and the NRC Staff say no.¹¹² The Board agrees with DOE and the NRC Staff.

The issue presented really poses two separate questions. First, at the time it decides whether to authorize construction, must the Commission consider whether or not it will later be able to determine that construction of the underground facility has been "substantially completed" in accordance with 10 C.F.R. § 63.41(a)? Second, if so, does DOE's plan to install drip shields only after wastes have been emplaced mean that, as a matter of law, the Commission will not be able to make a "substantial completion" finding before issuing DOE a license to receive and possess the wastes?

Before authorizing construction of the proposed repository, the Commission must determine, pursuant to 10 C.F.R. § 63.31(a)(2), "[t]hat there is reasonable expectation that the materials can be disposed of without unreasonable risk to the health and safety of the public."

¹⁰⁹ State of Nevada's Legal Issue for NEV-SAFETY-162 (Oct. 6, 2009) at 1.

¹¹⁰ The parties were able to agree on the phrasing of most legal issues presented, but not on Legal Issue 10. The Board determined to decide Legal Issue 10 in the form proposed by Nevada. See Order Identifying Phase I Legal Issues at 2.

¹¹¹ See Nevada Legal Issue Brief at 40-41.

¹¹² See DOE Legal Issue 10 Brief at 3-4; NRC Staff Legal Issue Brief at 25.

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Thereafter, pursuant to 10 C.F.R. § 63.41(a)(2), before issuing a license to receive and possess such materials at the repository, the Commission must find that construction of “[a]ny underground storage space required for initial operation” has been “substantially complete[d].”

Nevada contends that the Commission cannot possibly make the first determination because it cannot make the second.¹¹³ As a matter of law, Nevada argues, construction of “[a]ny underground storage space required for initial operation” cannot be “substantially complete” before the drip shields are installed.¹¹⁴ The Board is not persuaded.

Nevada appears to jump the gun by invoking standards that do not apply at the construction authorization stage of this multi-staged licensing process.¹¹⁵ It concedes that ordinarily it would “make no sense to be concerned about the status of construction completion at the pre-construction stage, because no construction is to be completed at this point.”¹¹⁶ Nevada claims, however, that “we know now, at the pre-construction stage, that a factual finding related to construction completion and required to be made before operation can commence cannot possibly be made.”¹¹⁷

We reject Nevada’s suggestion that we must therefore read section 63.31 so broadly as to import the substantial completion test of section 63.41 (which is an analysis required during the subsequent license to receive and possess stage) into the construction authorization test of section 63.31. We do not conclude that, as a matter of law, the required finding concerning

¹¹³ Nevada Legal Issue Brief at 36.

¹¹⁴ Id.

¹¹⁵ Section 63.41 is entitled “Standards for issuance of license” and provides that the Commission may issue a license to receive and possess upon finding that the construction of the facility has been substantially completed. 10 C.F.R. § 63.41(a).

¹¹⁶ Nevada Legal Issue Brief at 37.

¹¹⁷ Id.

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construction completion cannot be made.

The question presented addresses solely the requirement in section 63.41(a)(2) for substantial completion of underground storage space "required for initial operation."¹¹⁸ The drip shields, however, are not scheduled to be installed during the period of "initial" operation (that is, during waste emplacement), but rather during the last phase of operation (permanent closure). Because the drip shields are not required for initial operation, they are not part of the substantial completion determination. Thus, Nevada's argument that the § 63.41(a) findings will be "impossible to make" is flawed because the finding purported to be "impossible" is not required by the regulations.

Moreover, before issuance of a license to receive and possess waste material, DOE must update its application.¹¹⁹ The Commission has not yet received such an updated application, nor has the NRC Staff reviewed one. Nevada's reading of the regulations would require a finding pursuant to section 63.41 for an updated application that the Commission has not yet received.

As DOE acknowledges, Nevada will be able to raise factual issues concerning DOE's ability to install the drip shields under several admitted contentions.¹²⁰ The legal question presented, however, must be answered in the negative.

¹¹⁸ Section 63.102(c) recognizes three phases of "operations": (1) the period of emplacement; (2) any subsequent period before permanent closure during which the emplaced wastes are retrievable; and (3) permanent closure. *Id.*

¹¹⁹ See 10 C.F.R. § 63.24.

¹²⁰ See DOE Legal Issue 10 Brief at 6 n.14.

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J. Legal Issue 11:

Whether, under 10 C.F.R. §§ 63.113, 63.114, and Part 63 Subpart G, the PMA [Performance Margins Analysis] can be used to validate or provide confidence in the TSPA, if its data and models are not qualified under DOE's quality assurance program.¹²¹

Nevada and the NRC Staff contend that the answer to the question posed is no.¹²²

Although DOE's briefs might be read to the contrary, during oral argument counsel for DOE clarified that it does not disagree with Nevada and the NRC Staff on the legal issue presented.¹²³ Rather, DOE contends that whether the PMA satisfies applicable quality assurance requirements is a question of fact.¹²⁴

On the legal issue presented, the Board agrees with what now appears to be the position of all parties. Under 10 C.F.R. §§ 63.113, 63.114, and Part 63 Subpart G, the PMA cannot be used to validate or provide confidence in the TSPA if its data and models are not qualified under DOE's quality assurance program.

Commission regulations require a quality assurance program "to provide adequate confidence that the geologic repository and its structures, systems, or components will perform satisfactorily in service."¹²⁵ Pursuant to 10 C.F.R. § 63.142(a), the quality assurance program must be applied to all structures, systems, and components that are important to waste isolation and to "related activities"—defined as including "analyses of samples and data." The PMA, which is a model of repository performance, clearly constitutes an analysis of data.

Analyses that "provide adequate confidence" in performance of the repository are within

¹²¹ Joint Proposal Identifying Legal Issues, Attachment 1 at 4.

¹²² See Nevada Legal Issue Brief at 45; NRC Staff Legal Issue Brief at 47.

¹²³ See Tr. at 322-23.

¹²⁴ See Tr. at 323.

¹²⁵ 10 C.F.R. § 63.141.

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the domain of the quality assurance program.¹²⁶ "Adequate confidence" in the performance assessment is derived from sufficient analyses, data, and the technical basis offered to demonstrate compliance with postclosure performance objectives.¹²⁷ Thus, if the PMA is needed to establish "adequate confidence" in the TSPA, then it is subject to the quality assurance requirements of 10 C.F.R. § 63.142.

Therefore, as all parties agree, the legal question presented, must be answered in the negative.

III. Rulings on Rule Waiver Petitions

A. NEV-SAFETY-202

NEV-SAFETY-202 asserts that "climate-change processes included as FEPs in the TSPA for the first 10,000 years are neither carried forward for the next 990,000 years, as the rule requires, nor represented by NRC's specified deep percolation rate for that subsequent period."¹²⁸ According to Nevada, 10 C.F.R. § 63.342(c) should be construed so that climate change processes included as FEPs for the first 10,000-year period are carried forward for the post-10,000-year performance assessment using the same methodology, and not represented by the deep percolation flux that applies to climate change FEPs that are excluded for the pre-10,000-year period.¹²⁹

¹²⁶ See id.

¹²⁷ See id. § 63.113.

¹²⁸ Nevada's Final NRC Rule Contentions at 2.

¹²⁹ Additionally, Nevada faults DOE for neglecting to include the deep percolation rates established in the NRC's final rule, which are different from the rates set forth in the proposed rule. Id. at 2-3. Neither DOE nor the NRC Staff objects to the admissibility of NEV-SAFETY-202 to this limited extent. See U.S. Department of Energy's Answer to State of Nevada's New Contentions Based on Final NRC Rule (July 2, 2009) at 12; NRC Staff Answer to State of Nevada's New Contentions Based on Final NRC Rule (June 11, 2009) at 10-12 [hereinafter NRC Staff Answer to New Contentions]. This aspect of the contention is therefore admitted.

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As set forth above, however, the Board has ruled to the contrary. As to Legal Issues 3 and 4, the Board has determined that section 63.342(c)(2) does allow DOE to elect to use the deep percolation flux to analyze the effects of climate change during the post-10,000-year period, regardless of whether it is required to analyze the effects of climate change during the initial 10,000-year period. Thus, we must address the alternative request in NEV-SAFETY-202, pursuant to 10 C.F.R. § 2.335, for a waiver of section 63.342(c).¹³⁰

Under 10 C.F.R. § 2.335, if the petitioner makes a prima facie showing of the requirements for a rule waiver, the Board must certify the matter to the Commission.¹³¹ Conversely, if there is no prima facie showing, the Board "may not further consider the matter."¹³²

A petition to waive a Commission regulation "can be granted only in unusual and compelling circumstances."¹³³ Expanding on the literal requirements in section 2.335, the Commission has set forth a four-part test, under which a petitioner must demonstrate that: (1) the rule's strict application "would not serve the purpose for which [it] was adopted"; (2) the petitioner has alleged "special circumstances" that were "not considered, either explicitly or by necessary implication, in the rulemaking proceeding leading to the rule sought to be waived"; (3) those circumstances are "unique" to the facility, rather than "common to a large class of facilities"; and (4) a waiver of the regulation is necessary to reach a "significant safety

¹³⁰ Nevada's Final NRC Rule Contentions at 2.

¹³¹ 10 C.F.R. § 2.335(d).

¹³² Id. § 2.335(c).

¹³³ Pub. Serv. Co. of N.H. (Seabrook Station, Units 1 and 2), ALAB-895, 28 NRC 7, 16 (1988) (internal quotations omitted), aff'd, CLI-88-10, 28 NRC 573 (1988), reconsideration denied, CLI-89-3, 29 NRC 234 (1989).

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problem.¹³⁴ For a waiver request to be granted, all four factors must be met.¹³⁵

Here, the dispositive issue is whether Nevada has made a prima facie showing that the issues it wishes to raise concerning climate change were not previously considered by the Commission—either explicitly or by necessary implication—in the rulemaking proceeding that led to 10 C.F.R. § 63.342. Nevada does not make such a prima facie showing.

Nevada contends that, in the period beyond 10,000 years, climatic conditions at Yucca Mountain will be determined by complex, shifting interactions between: (1) isolation changes driven by changes in the orbital characteristics of the Earth, which have characteristic timescales of between 21,000 and 400,000 years; (2) natural variations in greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere; (3) the slow reduction in greenhouse gas concentrations resulting from human activities; and (4) internal variability within the climate system at sub-orbital timescales.¹³⁶ According to Nevada, the effects of these complex interactions have been studied for Europe, but neither DOE nor NRC has conducted corresponding studies for Yucca Mountain.¹³⁷ Thus, Nevada contends that the specification of a range of deep percolation rates, as set forth in 10 C.F.R. § 63.342(c), fails to account for recent advances in scientific knowledge.¹³⁸

As the NRC Staff points out, however, when it promulgated section 63.342 the

¹³⁴ Dominion Nuclear Conn. Inc. (Millstone Nuclear Power Station, Units 2 and 3), CLI-05-24, 62 NRC 551, 559-60 (2005) (internal citations omitted).

¹³⁵ See id. at 560.

¹³⁶ See Nevada's Final NRC Rule Contentions at 6-7.

¹³⁷ Id.

¹³⁸ Id. at 7.

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Commission recognized that scientific progress could be expected to continue.¹³⁹ Nonetheless, the Commission stated that “the intention of the rule is to specify a reasonable basis for evaluating safety using current knowledge. Given the current approach for estimating deep percolation, it would take a major shift in scientific understanding for the deep percolation rates to change significantly.”¹⁴⁰

Moreover, in promulgating the rule, the Commission did in fact consider many of the same factors as the authors of the studies performed in Europe.¹⁴¹ Indeed, the Commission received and considered comments on the proposed rule that were similar to the concerns raised in NEV-SAFETY-202, and responded to them.¹⁴²

In these circumstances, Nevada has failed to make a prima facie showing that the matters it seeks to raise were not previously considered by the Commission, “either explicitly or by necessary implication,” when the Commission promulgated the pertinent regulation scarcely more than two years ago. Nevada’s rule waiver petition, accordingly, must be denied. As the Commission stated in its statement of considerations amending the final rule, if Nevada “believes that the specification for climate change no longer provides a reasonable basis for demonstrating compliance based on new scientific evidence, they can petition NRC to amend the rules.”¹⁴³

B. NEV-SAFETY-203

NEV-SAFETY-203 asserts that, even if exclusion of land-surface erosion were correct

¹³⁹ See 74 Fed. Reg. at 10,823; NRC Staff Answer to New Contentions at 10.

¹⁴⁰ 74 Fed. Reg. at 10,823 (emphasis added).

¹⁴¹ See NRC Staff Answer to New Contentions, Affidavit of Eugene Peters ¶ 9 (June 11, 2009).

¹⁴² See 74 Fed. Reg. at 10,818-24.

¹⁴³ Id. at 10,824; see also 10 C.F.R. § 2.802.

- 35 -

for the first 10,000 years, land surface erosion should not be excluded from the TSPA in the subsequent period, notwithstanding 10 C.F.R. § 63.342(c), because “topography modifications will continue to the point that topography is grossly altered.”¹⁴⁴ Within this latter period, Nevada alleges that “portions of the Paintbrush Tuff may become completely eroded, with significant affects [sic] on infiltration and seepage, and the emplacement drifts may be exposed to the earth’s surface, eliminating the upper geologic barrier entirely.”¹⁴⁵

Thus, NEV-SAFETY-203 likewise seeks a rule waiver, pursuant to section 2.335, and presents a similar key issue: Does Nevada make a prima facie showing that the facts upon which it relies were not previously considered by the Commission during the relevant rulemaking proceeding—either explicitly or by necessary implication? Again, Nevada does not make such a prima facie showing.

Nevada submits scientific evidence of a safety problem that might result from the long-term effects of erosion.¹⁴⁶ But the relevant test is not whether Nevada makes a prima facie showing of a potential safety concern, but rather whether it makes a prima facie showing that the Commission did not previously consider that concern.

Nevada relies primarily on a recent study (Stuewe) that was not itself before the Commission during the relevant rulemaking.¹⁴⁷ As the NRC Staff persuasively argues, however, the Commission considered a broad range of information relating to erosion in order to specify the deep percolation rates in section 63.342, including the types of information identified in the

¹⁴⁴ See Nevada’s Final NRC Rule Contentions at 9.

¹⁴⁵ Id.

¹⁴⁶ See id. at 10-11.

¹⁴⁷ See id. at 11-12.

- 36 -

Stuewe paper and underlying the Stuewe model.¹⁴⁸ In these circumstances, Nevada's rule waiver petition again must be denied because of its failure to make a prima facie showing that its concerns about long-term erosion were not previously considered by the Commission "either explicitly or by necessary implication."

Nevada's allegation that the long-term effects of erosion might entirely eliminate the proposed repository's upper geologic barrier nonetheless raises a potentially significant safety concern. Unless erosion is "screened in" as a FEP because of its effects during the first 10,000 years, section 63.342 prevents Nevada from litigating the effects of erosion during the next 990,000 years. Thus, if the Commission is not satisfied that Nevada's arguments were adequately considered during the applicable rulemaking proceeding, it might wish to reconsider this aspect of section 63.342 on its own initiative. Of course, Nevada itself is also free to petition the Commission directly for a change in the rule.¹⁴⁹

IV. Conclusion

The Phase I legal issues identified for briefing in accordance with the Board's order of October 23, 2009 are decided as set forth herein. Without waiver of any party's eventual appeal rights with respect to such rulings, the affected parties shall attempt to stipulate to the effects of the Board's rulings on specific admitted contentions, which stipulation shall be submitted on or before January 21, 2011. If the parties cannot fully agree, each party shall state its separate differing position on any contention by a filing due the same date.

As previously noted, NEV-SAFETY-202 is admitted to the limited extent that DOE has

¹⁴⁸ See NRC Staff Answer to New Contentions at 14-17; Staff Response to Board Questions at 1-4.

¹⁴⁹ See 10 C.F.R. § 2.802.

- 37 -

failed to include the revised percolation rates established in NRC's final rule.¹⁵⁰ The rule waiver petitions set forth in NEV-SAFETY-202 and NEV-SAFETY-203 are denied.

It is so ORDERED.

THE ATOMIC SAFETY
AND LICENSING BOARD

/RA/

Thomas S. Moore, Chairman
ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE

/RA/

Paul S. Ryerson
ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE

/RA/

Richard E. Wardwell
ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE

Rockville, Maryland
December 14, 2010

¹⁵⁰ See *supra* note 129.

From: Harrington, Holly
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 5:08 PM
To: Martin, Beverly; Bladey, Cindy; Bogle, Sue; Barczy, Theresa
Cc: Brenner, Eliot; Hayden, Elizabeth
Subject: Urgent Network Announcement

My apologies for the lateness of this request, but if you were able to get it out first thing Monday, it will reduce employee angst.

We expect a considerable amount of media attention at the White Flint Complex on Monday morning for the Commission meeting and you are likely to see cameras and reporters positioned outside the building. They are being coordinated by the Office of Public Affairs. Questions or concerns should be directed to 301-415-8200.

BU/18

From: McIntyre, David
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 5:02 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: FW: FYI - Fact Sheet on NRC Seismic Regulation
Attachments: Draft Fact Sheet on NRC Seismic Regulations_JPA_BT_GB_MK_CM.docx; Draft Fact Sheet on NRC Seismic Regulations_JPA_BT_GB_MK_CM bullets.docx

These won't help Poneman answer any questions

From: Weber, Michael
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 4:55 PM 
To: LIA05 Hoc; RST01 Hoc
Cc: Bowman, Gregory; Wittick, Brian; Virgilio, Martin; Johnson, Michael; Brenner, Eliot; Hayden, Elizabeth; McIntyre, David; Burnell, Scott; OST02 HOC
Subject: FYI - Fact Sheet on NRC Seismic Regulation

Provided the attached to DOE in response to a request from the Secretary of Energy.

From: Case, Michael
To: peter.lyons@nuclear.energy.gov <peter.lyons@nuclear.energy.gov>
Cc: Sheron, Brian; Uhle, Jennifer; Munson, Clifford; Kammerer, Annie; Khanna, Meena; Chokshi, Nilesh; Wilson, George
Sent: Fri Mar 18 13:30:51 2011
Subject: Fact Sheet on NRC Seismic Regulation

Dr. Lyons:

Per your discussions with Brian, please find attached a one-page fact sheet on the NRC's Seismic Regulations (same information, one narrative, one bulletized).

From: E&E Publishing, LLC <ealerts@eenews.net>
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 4:57 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: March 18 -- E&ENews PM is ready



AN E&E PUBLISHING SERVICE

NUCLEAR CRISIS: JAPAN & THE FUTURE OF ENERGY POLICY



The devastating earthquake and tsunami in Japan has spawned a major nuclear disaster. E&E examines the implications for energy the environment, security and public health. [Click here to go to the report.](#)

E&ENEWS PM -- FRI., MARCH 18, 2011 -- [Read the full edition](#)

1. **ENDANGERED SPECIES: DOI, enviros reach settlement to delist gray wolf**

The Interior Department today said it has reached a settlement with 10 environmental groups to temporarily remove Endangered Species Act protections for gray wolves in Montana and Idaho while continuing efforts to recover the species throughout the Rocky Mountains. For now, federal protections would remain in Wyoming, Oregon, Washington and Utah, and settling groups would agree not to challenge a regional delisting plan for at least five years as long as certain conditions are met.

THIS AFTERNOON'S STORIES

2. **OFFSHORE DRILLING:** Interior approves third deepwater permit
3. **OFFSHORE DRILLING:** Interior deputy advocates reform of Oil Pollution Act
4. **NUCLEAR CRISIS:** Calls grow to halt new licenses for Indian Point
5. **NUCLEAR ENERGY:** NRC sets Japan staff briefing, scraps meeting on restart of Fla. plant
6. **BIOFUELS:** Collins, Bingaman point different directions on ethanol
7. **NUCLEAR CRISIS:** Akaka, Carper offer global reactor safety bill

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From: Harrington, Holly
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 4:51 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: FW: Change

From: WebContractor Resource
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 4:51 PM
To: Harrington, Holly
Cc: WebWork Resource
Subject: RE: Change

Good Afternoon Holly,

The document has now been replaced, but it may take a few minutes before it refreshes on the server.

Thank you.

Maureen Lawrie
Web Team

From: Hardy, Sally
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 4:45 PM
To: WebContractor Resource
Subject: FW: Change
Importance: High

Please replace ASAP and let Holly know once completed and webwork.

Thanks
Sally

From: Harrington, Holly
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 4:37 PM
To: WebContractor Resource; WebWork Resource; Hardy, Sally
Subject: Change

WE had to make an addition to the testimony, please replce the version on the Web with this.

BU/21

From: Cordes, John
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 4:46 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: House transcript

Thanks

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 4:19 PM
To: Burns, Stephen; Rothschild, Trip; Cordes, John
Subject: House transcript

Is attached.

eliot

Eliot Brenner
Director, Office of Public Affairs
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Rockville, Md.

O: 301-415-8200

C: (b)(6)

BU/22

From: Hayden, Caitlin <[redacted] (b)(6) >
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 4:28 PM
To: Shapiro, Nicholas S.; Stevens, Clark; Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: here you go brother

[redacted] (b)(5)

From: Shapiro, Nicholas S.
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 4:05 PM
To: Stevens, Clark; Hayden, Caitlin; Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: here you go brother

[redacted] (b)(5)

From: Daly, Matthew [mailto:MDaly@ap.org]
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 3:32 PM
To: Shapiro, Nicholas S.; Stevens, Clark; Hayden, Caitlin
Subject: RE: here you go brother

Thanks much. This is helpful, and I look forward to hearing from Clark and Caitlin.

One more item, which I have raised with Eliot Brenner at NRC but want your guidance on as well:

NRC Chairman Jaczko has repeatedly said this week that the 50-mile evacuation zone U.S. officials recommend in Japan is what U.S. would do in similar situation.

But in a release last weekend the NRC said: "The U.S. evacuation standard at 10 miles is roughly equivalent to the 20-kilometer distance recommended in some instances in Japan. The United States also uses sheltering in place and potassium iodide, protective measures also available in Japan."

Is NRC/Jaczko now saying the evacuation standard in ALL case is 50 miles, i.e. five times the longtime standard? Nuclear activists said yesterday that a 50-mile standard is "utterly unrealistic" and would include NYC for instance, in case of Indian Point nuclear plant.

"We're going to have panic and chaos" if standard is not clarified, a scientist told me.

So, my question is, what are the evacuation standards for a U.S. disaster and have they changed?

Thanks.
Matthew

Matthew Daly

BU/23

Environment/Energy Correspondent
The Associated Press
1100 13th Street NW, Suite 700
Washington, DC 20005
202-641-9541 direct
(b)(6) cell
<http://twitter.com/MatthewDalyWDC>

From: Shapiro, Nicholas S. [mailto:(b)(6)]
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 3:26 PM
To: Daly, Matthew; Stevens, Clark; Hayden, Caitlin
Subject: here you go brother

Clark can help with nuke plants here, Caitlin can help with whats happening in japan and below is your answer for what markey inaccurately suggested, which again is wrong, you can use this below on the record from me:

Release of radioactive materials can be accidental or intentional and we have a detailed plan to respond regardless of the cause. The Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex to the National Response Framework outlines which department or agency would have the lead for the Federal response depending on the source and type of release. For example, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) would coordinate a response to a release at nuclear power facilities licensed by the NRC. The Department of Energy would coordinate a response to a release involving nuclear weapons in DOE custody. The Department of Homeland Security would coordinate a response to a deliberate attack using improvised nuclear devices or radiological dispersal devices.

Given the range of potential causes, from an earthquake to a terrorist attack, the plan provides the flexibility and agility we need to respond aggressively and effectively. In addition, state and local officials and nuclear facilities have detailed emergency plans that include specific protective actions, evacuation routes, and methods to alert the public of actions to take in the event of an emergency. There is a robust and active nuclear power plant accident exercise program that includes Federal, State, and local involvement to test plans and keep them current, and just last year we conducted such an exercise. Federal protective action guides are used at all nuclear power plants and are widely accepted and used in planning and exercises, and we will continue our efforts to plan and prepare for the safety and security of the American people.

Nick Shapiro
Office of the Press Secretary
The White House

(b)(6) (direct)
(b)(6) (cell)
(b)(6)

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and delete this e-mail. Thank you.

[IP_US_DISC]msk dccc60c6d2c3a6438f0cf467d9a4938

From: Harrington, Holly
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 4:26 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: FW: EDO's All Hands Meeting

From: Janbergs, Holly **On Behalf Of** OPA Resource
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 4:08 PM
To: Harrington, Holly
Subject: FW: EDO's All Hands Meeting

From: Gordon, Matthew
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 4:00 PM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: EDO's All Hands Meeting

Is the EDO's All Hands Meeting public information? That was the first time I had hear an "official" dose rate off of the spent fuel pool.

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 4:17 PM
To: McIntyre, David
Cc: Couret, Ivonne
Subject: RE: MEDIA Question Originally Sent Monday to you FW: Tristan Goodley - Darlow Smithson

Embassy for time being. I have a message in to Chuck Casto to check his availability.

From: McIntyre, David
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 12:05 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Cc: Couret, Ivonne
Subject: FW: MEDIA Question Originally Sent Monday to you FW: Tristan Goodley - Darlow Smithson

Eliot – these guys want to film our “operations” in Japan. I suspect we would not be able to accommodate this during the chaos over there. Or should we refer them to the US Embassy?

Dave

From: Goodley, Tristan [mailto:Tristan.Goodley@darlowsmithson.com]
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 11:12 AM
To: McIntyre, David; Couret, Ivonne
Subject: RE: MEDIA Question Originally Sent Monday to you FW: Tristan Goodley - Darlow Smithson

Dear Yvonne & David,

Thanks for your email, this email is a slight adjustment on the one I sent earlier in the week. I'm an assistant producer with Darlow Smithson Productions in the UK and we're working on a documentary about the ongoing disaster in Japan. The Discovery Channel have commissioned a film for US and UK audiences exploring the science & engineering aspects of such a massive seismic event in one of the world's most developed countries. Particular attention will be paid to the mechanisms of the disaster and the international effort involved with controlling the damaged Fukushima reactors. The expert assistance offered by the NRC team that has travelled to Japan, and the back-up infrastructure in the US is a really strong human story amongst the factual elements in the film. We will have a team in Tokyo by Sunday for a week of shooting and would be extremely interested in visiting the NRC operation centre there, and perhaps record a brief interview with one of your colleagues.

Some questions I'd really like to explore further include:

- The specifics of the assistance that the NRC experts in Japan will be able to offer?
- What physical measures might be deployed over the coming weeks?
- The projected length of time that the NRC assistance team will be stationed in Japan?

If there is a possibility of making contact with Charles Castro in Japan I'd also be extremely keen to briefly discuss the operation with him though I fully understand that this is an ongoing crisis and that opportunity is particularly unlikely.

Kindest Regards
Tristan

From: McIntyre, David [mailto:David.McIntyre@nrc.gov]
Sent: 17 March 2011 21:00

BU/25

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 3:58 PM
To: Daly, Matthew
Subject: RE: 50-mile standard
Attachments: Emergency Planning Zones.pdf

See attached EPA document

From: Daly, Matthew [mailto:MDaly@ap.org]
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 3:35 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: 50-mile standard

Hi Eliot,

Thanks for checking on my questions. Here is another one (which I also have raised with the White House)

NRC Chairman Jaczko said repeatedly said this week that the 50-mile evacuation zone U.S. officials recommend in Japan is what U.S. would do in a similar situation.

But in a release last weekend the NRC said: "The U.S. evacuation standard at 10 miles is roughly equivalent to the 20-kilometer distance recommended in some instances in Japan. The United States also uses sheltering in place and potassium iodide, protective measures also available in Japan."

Is NRC/Jaczko now saying the evacuation standard in ALL case is 50 miles, i.e. five times the longtime standard? Nuclear activists said yesterday that a 50-mile standard is "utterly unrealistic" and would include NYC for instance, in case of Indian Point nuclear plant.

"We're going to have panic and chaos" if standard is not clarified, a scientist told me.

So, my question is, what are the evacuation standards for a U.S. disaster and have they changed?

Thanks.
Matthew

Matthew Daly
Environment/Energy Correspondent
The Associated Press
1100 13th Street NW, Suite 700
Washington, DC 20005
202-641-9541 direct

(b)(6) cell

<http://twitter.com/MatthewDalyWDC>

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From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 3:57 PM
To: laura.j.brown@faa.gov
Subject: RE: Bloomberg

I've got our health physicists checking altitudes. Will get back to you with more precision. That's what I heard while hanging out with the pocket protector folks.

From: laura.j.brown@faa.gov [mailto:laura.j.brown@faa.gov]
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 3:45 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: Bloomberg

That's great info, I hadn't heard that. Thanks for straightening out Bloomberg!

Laura J. Brown
Deputy Assistant Administrator
for Public Affairs
202-267-3455 W

(b)(6)

C

From: "Brenner, Eliot" <Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov>
To: Laura J Brown/AWA/FAA@FAA
Date: 03/18/2011 03:31 PM
Subject: RE: Bloomberg

And the stuff is actually down pretty low so it's not an issue at flight altitudes. This is soooo much fun.

From: laura.j.brown@faa.gov [mailto:laura.j.brown@faa.gov]
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 3:26 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Cc: Burnell, Scott
Subject: RE: Bloomberg

Thanks. I know we've been talking to you and DOE and the EPA, but the point is, we would not be responsible for "making the call" about what it's safe to fly through and what it's not safe to fly through. We rely on all you radiation experts at other agencies to tell us that.

Laura J. Brown
Deputy Assistant Administrator
for Public Affairs

202-267-3455 W

(b)(6) C

From: "Brenner, Eliot" <Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov>
To: Laura J Brown/AWA/FAA@FAA
Cc: "Burnell, Scott" <Scott.Burnell@nrc.gov>
Date: 03/18/2011 03:21 PM
Subject: RE: Bloomberg

Ok. Will do. Will make an effort to figure out who is driving that bus.

Scott: please call simon

(b)(5)

(b)(5)

(b)(5)

From: laura.j.brown@faa.gov [mailto:laura.j.brown@faa.gov]
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 3:18 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Bloomberg

Eliot,

(b)(5)

Laura J. Brown
Deputy Assistant Administrator
for Public Affairs
202-267-3455 W

(b)(6) C

----- Forwarded by Laura J Brown/AWA/FAA on 03/18/2011 03:09 PM -----

From: "JOHN HUGHES, BLOOMBERG/ NEWSROOM:" <jhughes5@bloomberg.net>
To: Laura J Brown/AWA/FAA@FAA
Date: 03/18/2011 02:47 PM
Subject: Fwd:Re:Fwd:Fw: FYI -- Nuclear Regulatory Commission says

--- Original Sender: SIMON LOMAX, BLOOMBERG/ NEWSROOM: ---

Response from NRC reporter....

----- Original Message -----

From: SIMON LOMAX (BLOOMBERG/ NEWSROOM:)

To: JOHN HUGHES (BLOOMBERG/ NEWSROOM:), BERNIE KOHN (BLOOMBERG/ NEWSROOM:)

At: 3/18 14:46:05

hi john -- nrc says at one point there was some consultation with faa, but it may have dropped off. I asked them who makes the call on whether its safe to fly through the radioactive plumes, and they say it's faa.

hi john -- nrc says at one point there was some consultation with faa, but it may have dropped off. I asked them who makes the call on whether its safe to fly through the radioactive plumes, and they say it's faa.

From: JOHN HUGHES, BLOOMBERG/ NEWSROOM:
To: BERNIE KOHN, BLOOMBERG/ NEWSROOM:
Cc: SIMON LOMAX, BLOOMBERG/ NEWSROOM:
Subject: Fwd:Fw: FYI -- Nuclear Regulatory Commission says FAA has
Date: 3/18/2011 14:22:56

From: Laura J Brown<laura.j.brown@faa.gov>
To: JOHN HUGHES, BLOOMBERG/ NEWSROOM:
Cc: <diane.spitaliere@faa.gov>
Subject: Fw: FYI -- Nuclear Regulatory Commission says FAA has nuke info
Date: 3/18/2011 14:21:00

John,
Other government agencies -- not the FAA -- are determining the levels of radioactivity over the Pacific and where they are moving. The NRC is incorrect. We do NOT have information on this.
Laura

Laura J. Brown
Deputy Assistant Administrator
for Public Affairs
202-267-3455 W
(b)(6) C

--- Forwarded by Laura J Brown/AWA/FAA on 03/18/2011 02:19 PM ---

From: Diane Spitaliere/AWA/FAA
AOC-100, Headquarters Media Relations
To: Laura J Brown/AWA/FAA@FAA
Date: 03/18/2011 02:09 PM
Subject: Fw: FYI -- Nuclear Regulatory Commission says FAA has nuke info

Look at this. Why is the NRC saying was have information about this?

Diane Spitaliere
Manager, Media Relations Division, AOC-300
(202) 267-3883

BU/28

----- Forwarded by Diane Spitaliere/AWA/FAA on 03/18/2011 02:08 PM -----

From: "JOHN HUGHES, BLOOMBERG/ NEWSROOM:" <jhughes5@bloomberg.net>
To: Diane Spitaliere/AWA/FAA@FAA
Date: 03/18/2011 02:05 PM
Subject: Fwd: FYI -- Nuclear Regulatory Commission says FAA has nuke info

Sent From Bloomberg Mobile MSG

----- Original Message -----

From: SIMON LOMAX, BLOOMBERG/ NEWSROOM: <slomax@bloomberg.net>
At: 3/18/2011 14:03

Hi John,
winski and liebert asked energy reporters to contact their agencies re radioactivity over the Pacific and the safety of flights. I contacted the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and they say FAA has some information. Geimann asked me to send this along to you in case it helps prise something loose from FAA.

From: Sheehan, Neil
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 3:53 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: re: Radioactivity altitude

Eliot,

Rob checked with the Protective Measures Team. They said they're still working on calculations about the altitude of radioactivity from Japan.

Neil

From: Loyd, Susan
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 3:36 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot; Batkin, Joshua
Subject: RE: Press today

Ok.

Susan K. Loyd
Communications Director
Office of the Chairman
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Tele: 301-415-1838
Susan.Loyd@nrc.gov

-----Original Message-----

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 3:34 PM
To: Loyd, Susan
Subject: RE: Press today

Tell her we won't know until Monday.

-----Original Message-----

From: Loyd, Susan
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 3:33 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Cc: Batkin, Joshua; Coggins, Angela
Subject: RE: Press today

Ok. I'll tell CNN Piers Morgan Exec Producer that we will not know about Chairman availability until later this weekend. She has said she can be reached 24 hours a day (either young, new to her job, or desperate for interview...).

(b)(5)

Susan K. Loyd
Communications Director
Office of the Chairman
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Tele: 301-415-1838
Susan.Loyd@nrc.gov

-----Original Message-----

From: Brenner, Eliot

Bu/30

Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 3:15 PM
To: Loyd, Susan; Batkin, Joshua
Cc: Coggins, Angela
Subject: RE: Press today

(b)(5)

eliot

-----Original Message-----

From: Loyd, Susan
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 3:07 PM
To: Batkin, Joshua; Brenner, Eliot
Cc: Coggins, Angela
Subject: RE: Press today

OK. But....

I called Exec Producer for Anderson Cooper ("AC360" Show), as per your request, Eliot. Told her Chairman was not available for an interview tonight. They may be back at us for another time.

Exec Producer for CNN Piers Morgan Live (London) has finally accepted that they will not get a live interview tonight.

(b)(5)

Susan K. Loyd
Communications Director
Office of the Chairman
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Tele: 301-415-1838
Susan.Loyd@nrc.gov

-----Original Message-----

From: Batkin, Joshua
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 2:24 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot; Loyd, Susan
Subject: Press today

(b)(5)

Joshua C. Batkin
Chief of Staff
Chairman Gregory B. Jaczko

(301) 415-1820

From: Burnell, Scott
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 3:34 PM
To: Eli Kintisch
Cc: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: Deadilne 344 for comment: MIT professor criticizing NRC statements on pools

Hi Eli;

The NRC's public statements continue to be based on the best information available to the NRC, from both U.S. government and other sources.

Scott

From: Eli Kintisch [mailto:ekintisch@aaas.org]
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 2:43 PM
To: Burnell, Scott
Subject: Deadilne 344 for comment: MIT professor criticizing NRC statements on pools

From Richard Lester:

the obvious point that they should be very careful to be sure of their facts before making official pronouncements, because when there are differences between what they are saying and what the Japanese govt. is saying there will inevitably be a negative impact on Japanese public confidence, and responsible American government officials should be cognizant of that fact. Moreover, when there are differences it seems to me that the AMERICAN officials have a responsibility to clearly state their sources of information. Was Mr. J's statement about the status of the fuel pool a categorical statement or was it hedged with uncertainty? Was it at odds with what Japanese officials were saying? Did it specify the sources of information that were used to support the statement? Were these different from those the Japanese were using? If sources were the same, and a categorical statement was made, there would obviously be an implied criticism that the Japanese government was not being forthcoming with its own citizens. Was this Mr. J's intention? These are reasonable questions and you might want to ask them.

Eli Kintisch, Reporter
Science Magazine
202 326 6446

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 3:33 PM
To: Brenda Akstulewicz; Chandrathil, Prema; David McIntyre; Diane Screnci; Holly Harrington; Ivonne Couret; Janbergs, Holly; Ledford, Joey; Neil Sheehan; Roger Hannah; Scott Burnell; Uselding, Lara; Valerie Shannon; Victor Dricks; Viktoria Mitlyng
Subject: TNT stuff

Just fyi, in preparing the TNT, I don't need to know every media outlet you talk to. I think at this point we're just filling space by listing them. What I do need is if you have something out of the ordinary ... for instance the possibility of a story that a SC senator will visit Oconee, or you got called by the Post, Times, etc.

Eliot

Eliot Brenner
Director, Office of Public Affairs
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Rockville, Md.
O: 301-415-8200
C: (b)(6)

From: Hannah, Roger
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 3:01 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot; Hayden, Elizabeth; Harrington, Holly
Cc: Ledford, Joey
Subject: Media contacts for TNT today
Attachments: image001.png

Here's a list of most of the outlets I talked to today: Miami Herald; AP-Atlanta; The Daily Sun, The Villages, Fla.; WVEC-TV, Norfolk, Va.; Georgia Public Broadcasting; The State, Columbia, S.C.; Athens (Ga.) Banner-Herald; Tampa Tribune; NBC News; WMFE-FM, Orlando, Fla.; BBC; WPLG-TV, Miami

See you Monday morning – and have a good weekend,

Roger Hannah, APR
Senior Public Affairs Officer
Region II -- Atlanta, Ga.
Office - 404-997-4417
Cell - (b)(6)
roger.hannah@nrc.gov



From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 2:35 PM
To: Hayden, Elizabeth
Subject: Media advisory

Any time you want to pump it out feel free.

Eliot Brenner

Director, Office of Public Affairs

US Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Protecting People and the Environment

301 415 8200

C: (b)(6)

Sent from my Blackberry

From: Screnci, Diane
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 2:26 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Cc: Sheehan, Neil
Subject: FW: A.G. SCHNEIDERMAN TO FEDS: INDIAN POINT RELICENSING PROCESS MUST ACCOUNT FOR SEISMIC & OTHER SAFETY RISKS

How would you like us to comment? The NY AG is asking us to change our regulations.

Diane Screnci
Sr. Public Affairs Officer
USNRC, RI
610/337-5330

From: Robert Hennelly [mailto:rhennelly@wnyc.org]
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 2:23 PM
To: Screnci, Diane
Subject: Comment? ThanksFw: A.G. SCHNEIDERMAN TO FEDS: INDIAN POINT RELICENSING PROCESS MUST ACCOUNT FOR SEISMIC & OTHER SAFETY RISKS

From: NYAG PressOffice <NYAG.PressOffice@ag.ny.gov>
To: NYAG PressOffice <NYAG.PressOffice@ag.ny.gov>
Sent: Fri Mar 18 14:16:59 2011
Subject: A.G. SCHNEIDERMAN TO FEDS: INDIAN POINT RELICENSING PROCESS MUST ACCOUNT FOR SEISMIC & OTHER SAFETY RISKS

News from Attorney General Eric T Schneiderman

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
March 18, 2011

New York City Press Office / 212-416-8060
Albany Press Office / 518-473-5525
nyag.pressooffice@ag.ny.gov

A.G. SCHNEIDERMAN TO FEDS: INDIAN POINT RELICENSING PROCESS MUST ACCOUNT FOR SEISMIC & OTHER SAFETY RISKS

Federal Process to Determine Whether Indian Point Power Plant Should Be Relicensed & Kept Open is Currently Underway

While Federal Analysis Reveals Increase in Seismic Risk at Some US Nuclear Power Plants, This Issue is Not Currently Considered in the Indian Point Relicensing Process

Schneiderman: Amend Relicensing Process to Require Answers to Basic Health & Safety Questions at Indian Point That Have Been Previously Excluded

NEW YORK – In the wake of the unfolding nuclear crisis in Japan, Attorney General Eric T. Schneiderman today said that the federal government must incorporate an immediate, full and open assessment of all public health and safety risks posed by the Indian Point nuclear energy plant, including those posed by potential natural disasters such as seismic activity, into its relicensing process for the New York plant.

Schneiderman's call comes as the Indian Point power plant near New York City is being considered for relicensing, but without an open assessment of public health and safety risks posed to this facility - just as a report by the federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission reveals that some US power plants are more vulnerable to increased seismic risks than previously believed.

“It is beyond troubling that at the same time the federal government acknowledges increased seismic safety risk at some nuclear power plants in this country, it refuses to fully and openly assess these specific risks to Indian Point as part of its relicensing process,” **Attorney General Schneiderman** said. “Before any conversation about relicensing is concluded, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission must answer basic health and safety questions.”

In a letter to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), Attorney General Schneiderman today declared that the federal agency must amend its regulations (for example, 10 C.F.R. Part 54), to include seismicity in the scope of review for relicensing, meaning it would be required to fully examine how seismic activity would impact Indian Point as part of its relicensing proceeding. Seismic activity is a factor that the NRC has repeatedly refused not to take into consideration in its review of the relicensing application to extend Indian Point’s operation.

Indian Point’s older reactor, Unit 1, was built in the 1950s prior to any specific requirement for earthquake protection. Although no longer operational, many of Unit 1’s system, structures, and components were conjoined to Indian Point’s other two reactors which are now up for relicensing. The aging Unit 1 systems, structures, and components were built to outdated seismic specifications, and Unit 2 and Unit 3’s continued reliance on these systems in accordance with poses significant safety questions.

In October 2007, New York called on the NRC to expand its relicensing criteria to include seismic analysis so that any decision to keep Indian Point operating for another 20 years would consider the threat of an earthquake. The NRC rejected the request.

“Whether or not you support the relicensing of Indian Point, we can all agree that we must answer the health, safety, and environmental questions affecting the nearly 20 million people living in close proximity to the facility, before making any relicensing decisions,” **Attorney General Schneiderman** added.

A full copy of the Attorney General’s letter to the NRC is available below.

March 18, 2011

Chairman Gregory B. Jaczko
Commissioner Kristine L. Svinicki
Commissioner George Apostolakis
Commissioner William D. Magwood, IV
Commissioner William C. Ostendorff
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Washington, D.C. 20555
Via electronic and U.S. Mail

Re: Seismic Risk at Indian Point Nuclear Generating Station

Dear Chairman Jaczko and Commissioners Svinicki, Apostolakis, Magwood, and Ostendorff:

I am writing you as a nuclear crisis, initiated by the March 11 earthquake and subsequent tsunami in Northern Japan, is still unfolding. In addition to its potentially devastating impact on the people of Japan, this crisis serves as a graphic demonstration that nuclear power facilities in the U.S. may be vulnerable to seismic activity and experience catastrophic failures that compromise their ability to control and cool multiple nuclear reactors. Data from your staff analysis (GS-199), which demonstrates an increased risk of seismic activity at some nuclear power plants in the country add to my concern.

These factors underscore the importance of a fair, open, and full assessment of seismic risks in the relicensing of Indian Point.

New York State has raised concerns about seismic risk and other issues in relation to the relicensing of Indian Point with your staff on numerous occasions. At each turn, however, the NRC has refused to consider these critical issues in the relicensing review process.

As you know, the Indian Point nuclear power station in Buchanan, New York sits 24 miles from New York City. Of all the power reactors in the United States, the two operating Indian Point reactors have the highest surrounding population both within a 50-mile radius and a 10-mile radius. Seventeen million people live within 50 miles of these reactors. Indian Point Units 2 and 3, which initially came on line in 1973 and 1975, are currently the subject of an adjudicatory proceeding to extend their license by another 20 years (Unit 1 ceased generating in the 1970s).

As the NRC has acknowledged, Indian Point Unit 1, which was authorized in 1956, was built prior to any specific requirement for earthquake protection. Although the NRC revoked the operating license for the Indian Point Unit 1 power reactor in 1980, many of Unit 1's system, structures, and components were conjoined to Unit 2 and Unit 3 and are still in use today. These aging Unit 1 systems, structures, and components were built to inferior seismic specifications, and Unit 2 and Unit 3's continued reliance on these systems today poses significant safety questions.

The NRC has consistently blocked consideration of New York's seismic concerns, as well as related concerns about population, emergency evacuation, fire safety, and site security.

In November of 2007, the Attorneys General of New York, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, and Vermont submitted a letter to the NRC which expressed the states' serious concerns about the NRC's failure to confront issues such as local seismic activity when deciding whether to renew the operating license of a nuclear power plant beyond its initial forty-year term. The states requested that the NRC expand relicensing criteria to include seismic analysis. On December 30, 2007, the NRC rejected this request.

The NRC also disregarded New York's "scoping" comments in 2007, which noted that the Indian Point operator's Environmental Report and Updated Final Safety Analysis Reports do not reflect seismic information developed after the early 1980s, and which asked the NRC to require the owner to revise those outdated documents. The NRC subsequently issued a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DSEIS) based on this out-of-date information. The DSEIS failed to mention new information regarding seismic activity developed recently by the United States Geological Survey

(USGS) that included the area around Indian Point or to account for the findings of Columbia's Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory 2008 study. In fact, the NRC has not revised any of its Indian Point-related environmental analyses to take into account findings from this important independent study.

Perhaps most egregious is the NRC Staff's issuance of the Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (FSEIS) for Indian Point, which it issued three months after Staff issued the GS-199 analysis on seismic activity. The FSEIS did not make any reference to the NRC's own findings of increased seismic risk at Indian Point.

In November of 2007, the state submitted two contentions in the license renewal proceeding arguing that the applicant's "Updated" Safety Evaluation Report and Environmental Report insufficiently analyzed alternatives for mitigation of severe accidents like earthquakes in that it (1) failed to include recent information regarding the type, frequency, and severity of potential earthquakes and (2) failed to include an analysis of mitigation measures which could reduce the effects of an earthquake damaging the parts of inactive Indian Point Unit 1 which are currently in use at Units 2 and 3. The NRC Staff opposed acceptance of these contentions, and the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board excluded them from consideration in the adjudicatory proceeding because, it said, the state did not suggest feasible alternatives to address risks posed by the new data, or estimate the cost of the increased margin of safety that would result from any severe accident mitigation action. This burden is clearly not the public's to bear and these contentions were excluded in error

Earlier this week, in testimony before the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, Chairman Jaczko stated the NRC's intention to conduct a review of the earthquake-related risks faced by nuclear power facilities operating in the central and eastern U.S. He stated that this review would take one to two years to complete, followed by a similar period of time to consider and implement mitigation measures. Indian Point Units 2 and 3 are currently the subject of a proceeding to extend their licenses by another 20 years – a proceeding in which the NRC has consistently ignored serious consideration of the risks that earthquakes and related issues pose to the Indian Point facility.

NRC should not contemplate relicensing Indian Point without first completing an open and public review of earthquake-related risks faced by this facility.

For this reason, the NRC must undertake an immediate, full, fair, and open assessment of all public health and safety risks that earthquakes pose to this facility, and provide the public an opportunity to fully review and comment on all phases of this review.

In addition, the NRC must take the following actions:

1. Promulgate an amendment to Part 54 and any other relevant regulations, which exclude seismicity analysis from the scope of safety review in relicensing proceedings, to specifically require the preparation of a public site-specific seismic analysis for the Indian Point and other reactors;
2. Open up the GS-199 seismic analysis proceeding for meaningful participation by states and the public so that all assumptions can be identified and tested and ensure that all information used in this proceeding is made available in the public record;

3. Address the risk posed by the Indian Point Unit 1 facilities, which share many common components and systems with the other Indian Point units, in a complete and transparent way;
4. Incorporate USGS findings and Columbia Lamont-Doherty's findings into the Indian Point FSEIS for license renewal and re-issue the document for additional public review and comment;
5. Make public immediately the Commission's plans, in their entirety, for addressing seismic risk at all three Indian Point plants; and
6. Maximize public involvement in the Commission's and the NRC Staff's actions regarding seismic risk at Indian Point.

Whether or not one supports the re-licensing of Indian Point Units 2 and 3, we can all agree that we must protect the health, safety, and environment of the nearly 20 million people living in close proximity to the facility. Only through a full, fair, and open assessment of the earthquake and related security risks surrounding this uniquely-situated plant – one that precedes any consideration of approving an extension of the Indian Point facility for another 20 years – can we provide these fundamental protections.

I thank you for your attention this request, and please do not hesitate to contact me at any time if I can provide additional information or you would like discuss this matter in greater detail.

Sincerely,

Eric T. Schneiderman
Attorney General

###

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 2:25 PM
To: 'Kristi@elmendorfryan.com'
Subject: Re: Radiationm and delta

Glad to offer some tiny bit of information.

Eliot Brenner
Director, Office of Public Affairs
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Protecting People and the Environment
301 415 8200

C: (b)(6)

Sent from my Blackberry

----- Original Message -----

From: Kristi Kennedy <Kristi@elmendorfryan.com>
To: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Fri Mar 18 12:28:01 2011
Subject: Re: Radiationm and delta

Eliot - thank you SO much and I apologize for the delay (I've been on a plane myself this morning). I really appreciate the information, especially given the incredible strain you all must be under.

It sounds like communication lines are opening up a bit, and Delta seems to be getting good info now.

Thanks again,
Kristi Kennedy

----- Original Message -----

From: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 06:48 AM
To: Kristi Kennedy
Subject: Radiationm and delta

Kristia: I am the NRC PR guy and former head of PR for FAA. NRC provides advice for flight paths to FAA which has, my former colleagues tell me, altered paths as needed to avoid plumes. Plumes are largely at lower altitudes. While I haven't checked with your office this morning, 8 hours ago I knew of no reason for concern in Tokyo itself. I will check when I get in.

I suggest Delta keep checking with FAA for the latest re flight paths and EPA re radiation issues. That's a start.

I will forward you not to my successor at FAA when I get in.

Eliot Brenner

Eliot Brenner

Director, Office of Public Affairs
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Protecting People and the Environment
301 415 8200

C (b)(6)

Sent from my Blackberry

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 2:23 PM
To: 'Jeff.Karonis@DHS.GOV'
Subject: Re: AP Story LA

Tnx
Eliot Brenner
Director, Office of Public Affairs
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Protecting People and the Environment
301 415 8200
C: (b)(6)
Sent from my Blackberry

From: Karonis, Jeff <Jeff.Karonis@DHS.GOV> 
To: Harrington, Holly; Brenner, Eliot; Karonis, Jeff <Jeff.Karonis@DHS.GOV>
Sent: Fri Mar 18 13:58:41 2011
Subject: RE: AP Story LA

For your info and appreciateon.....nick directed epa doe, and hhs to work up tps

No wine for nrc today!

From: prvs=05168de55=Holly.Harrington@nrc.gov [mailto:prvs=05168de55=Holly.Harrington@nrc.gov] **On Behalf Of**
Harrington, Holly
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 1:50 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot; Karonis, Jeff
Subject: RE: AP Story LA

Wine??? Did someone mention wine?????? ☺

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 1:48 PM
To: Karonis, Jeff; Harrington, Holly
Subject: RE: AP Story LA

Thanks. I would echo the California fellow's coments. NRC just cannot carry this kind of load. (whine over)

From: Karonis, Jeff [mailto:Jeff.Karonis@DHS.GOV]
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 12:49 PM
To: Harrington, Holly; Brenner, Eliot
Subject: FW: AP Story LA

From: Jay Alan [mailto:jay.alan@calema.ca.gov]
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 12:42 PM
To: Sicilia, Michael (CDPH-OPA); Elaine Jennings

Cc: Wood, Chad; Karonis, Jeff
Subject: RE: AP Story LA

Trying. EPA needs to step up to the plate and quick. I'm cc'ng Jeff Karonis and Chad Wood from DHS

From: Sicilia, Michael (CDPH-OPA) [mailto:Michael.Sicilia@cdph.ca.gov]
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 9:33 AM
To: Elaine Jennings; Jay Alan
Subject: FW: AP Story LA

Story says radiation in minute amounts and was collected at a Sacramento testing station. Can we ask our DHS partners if they can confirm?

Michael Sicilia
Assistant Deputy Director
Office of Public Affairs
California Department of Public Health
916.440.7259 office
[redacted] blackberry

The California Department of Public Health is dedicated to optimizing the health and well-being of the people in California.

From: Backer, Howard (CHHS)
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 9:14 AM
To: Butner, Gary (CDPH-RHB)
Cc: Lundeen, Al (CDPH-OPA); Sicilia, Michael (CDPH-OPA)
Subject: RE: AP Story LA

Gary,
What is this story about detection of radiation in Sacramento. Please track and explain. Is this a different monitoring system?

Howard Backer, MD, MPH
Interim Director
California Department of Public Health

From: Rob Stein [mailto:steinr@washpost.com]
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 8:26 AM
To: Sicilia, Michael (CDPH-OPA)
Subject: Re: checking in

Here's the AP Story:

<p>Eds: Adds more detail about location of station, other edits to trim. AP Video. With AP Photos.</p><p>LOS ANGELES — Government experts in the United States are keeping a close eye on any radioactive particles that could travel from Japan, and they may already be seeing trace amounts.</p><p>A diplomat who has access to radiation tracking by the U.N.'s Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty Organization told The Associated Press in Vienna that initial readings show tiny amounts of radiation have reached California. But it's not dangerous in any way — "about a billion times beneath levels that would be health threatening," the diplomat said, speaking on condition of anonymity because the organization does not make its findings public.</p><p>U.S. government experts also insist there's no threat to public health from the plume, but they are still closely monitoring the situation with detection monitors deployed along the West Coast.</p><p>The new California reading came from a measuring station of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty Organization, and the monitor was apparently located in Sacramento.</p><p>"Radiation is one of those words that get everybody scared, like 'plague,'"

said Dr. Jonathan Fielding, director of public health for Los Angeles County. "But we're 5,000 miles away." The amount of any fallout that wafts across the Pacific Ocean to the U.S. coast will be so diluted that it will not pose any health risk, officials say. Wind, rain and salt spray will help clean the air over the vast ocean between Japan and the United States. Nuclear experts say the main elements released are radioactive cesium and iodine. They can combine with the salt in sea water to become cesium chloride and sodium iodide, which are common and abundant elements and would readily dilute in the wide expanse of the Pacific, according to Steven Reese, director of the Radiation Center at Oregon State. "It is certainly not a threat in terms of human health" added William H. Miller, a professor of nuclear engineering at the University of Missouri. Earlier this week, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency deployed extra radiation detectors throughout the country to allay public concerns. On Thursday, President Barack Obama said "harmful levels" of radiation from the damaged Japanese nuclear plant are not expected to reach the U.S. The radiation stations will send real time data via satellite to EPA officials, who will make the data available to the public online. The monitors also contain two types of air filters that detect any radioactive particles and are mailed to EPA's data center in Alabama. That information, as well as samples that numerous federal agencies are collecting on the ground and in the air in Japan, also will be sent to the Department of Energy's atmospheric radioactivity monitoring center in California, where teams are creating sophisticated computer models to predict how radioactive releases at Fukushima could spread into the atmosphere. Inside Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory near San Francisco, scientists, engineers, and meteorological experts were analyzing those charts and maps to help policymakers predict where radioactive isotopes could travel. "The models show what happens if the situation gets worse, if the winds change, or if it rains to predict what could happen," National Nuclear Security Administration spokesman Damien LaVera said. "The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has said they see no radiation at harmful levels reaching the United States, and we're not seeing anything that is inconsistent with that." In the unlikely event that the situation escalates, the California Emergency Management Agency would coordinate emergency response efforts with state public health officials and local officials. "Worst-case scenario, there is no threat to public health in California," said the agency's acting secretary, Mike Dayton. The California Department of Public Health, which set up a hotline for concerned residents, also has its own network of eight monitors sampling the air, water, and soil for harmful substances, including radiation, said agency spokesman Ron Owens. Associated Press Writers George Jahn in Vienna and John Heilprin in Geneva contributed to this report.

Rob Stein
The Washington Post
202-334-7338 phone
202-496-3883 fax
steinr@washpost.com

<http://projects.washingtonpost.com/staff/articles/rob+stein/>

<http://blog.washingtonpost.com/checkup/>

From: "Sicilia, Michael (CDPH-OPA)" <Michael.Sicilia@cdph.ca.gov>
To: <steinr@washpost.com>
Date: 03/18/2011 11:21 AM
Subject: Re: checking in

Rob. What's the name of the group in Austria?

From: Rob Stein <steinr@washpost.com>
To: Sicilia, Michael (CDPH-OPA)
Sent: Fri Mar 18 07:16:14 2011
Subject: checking in

Hi... Just checking in to see if there's any evidence of any radiation from Japan yet... Thanks, Rob

Rob Stein
The Washington Post
202-334-7338 phone
202-496-3883 fax
steinr@washpost.com

<http://projects.washingtonpost.com/staff/articles/rob+stein/>

<http://blog.washingtonpost.com/checkup/>

From: "Sicilia, Michael (CDPH-OPA)" <Michael.Sicilia@cdph.ca.gov>
To: Rob Stein <steinr@washpost.com>
Date: 03/16/2011 03:52 PM
Subject: RE: Radiation Inquiry

Sicilio? I have cousins in Seaside Heights, NJ, who are gonna be pissed!

Michael Sicilia
Assistant Deputy Director
Office of Public Affairs
California Department of Public Health
916.440.7259 office

(b)(6) blackberry

The California Department of Public Health is dedicated to optimizing the health and well-being of the people in California.

From: Rob Stein [<mailto:steinr@washpost.com>]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 5:21 AM
To: Sicilia, Michael (CDPH-OPA)
Subject: Re: Radiation Inquiry

Thanks!

----- Original Message -----
From: "Sicilia, Michael (CDPH-OPA)" [Michael.Sicilia@cdph.ca.gov]
Sent: 03/15/2011 08:50 PM MST
To: Rob Stein

Subject: Re: Radiation Inquiry

Well, you asked. So tomorrow I'll try to get you more.

From: Rob Stein <steinr@washpost.com>
To: Sicilia, Michael (CDPH-OPA)
Sent: Tue Mar 15 20:48:36 2011
Subject: Re: Radiation Inquiry

Now...?

----- Original Message -----
From: "Sicilia, Michael (CDPH-OPA)" [Michael.Sicilia@cdph.ca.gov]
Sent: 03/15/2011 08:46 PM MST
To: Rob Stein
Subject: Re: Radiation Inquiry

We haven't only because no one asks and the results are normal. But now...

From: Rob Stein <steinr@washpost.com>
To: Sicilia, Michael (CDPH-OPA)
Sent: Tue Mar 15 20:40:36 2011
Subject: Re: Radiation Inquiry

Do you been releasing the results of the air monitoring?

----- Original Message -----
From: "Sicilia, Michael (CDPH-OPA)" [Michael.Sicilia@cdph.ca.gov]
Sent: 03/15/2011 08:26 PM MST
To: Rob Stein
Subject: Re: Radiation Inquiry

Still seeking the exact questions. Just the usual. Where can I find out about radiation? Do I need KI? Where can I get it? Is travelling abroad to Asia safe?

From: Rob Stein <steinr@washpost.com>
To: Sicilia, Michael (CDPH-OPA)
Sent: Tue Mar 15 20:16:25 2011
Subject: Re: Radiation Inquiry

Thanks

----- Original Message -----
From: "Sicilia, Michael (CDPH-OPA)" [Michael.Sicilia@cdph.ca.gov]
Sent: 03/15/2011 08:12 PM MST
To: Rob Stein
Subject: Re: Radiation Inquiry

Yes. CDPH has a radiological health branch that tests air.

From: Rob Stein <steinr@washpost.com>
To: Sicilia, Michael (CDPH-OPA)
Sent: Tue Mar 15 19:52:33 2011
Subject: Re: Radiation Inquiry

Also, are you doing air monitoring?

----- Original Message -----
From: "Sicilia, Michael (CDPH-OPA)" [Michael.Sicilia@cdph.ca.gov]
Sent: 03/15/2011 05:21 PM MST
To: Rob Stein
Subject: RE: Radiation Inquiry

Yeah, we opened a hotline and have fielded hundreds of calls from the worried public.

Michael Sicilia
Assistant Deputy Director
Office of Public Affairs
California Department of Public Health
916.440.7259 office
(b)(6) blackberry

The California Department of Public Health is dedicated to optimizing the health and well-being of the people in California.

From: Rob Stein [<mailto:steinr@washpost.com>]
Sent: Tuesday, March 15, 2011 2:52 PM
To: Sicilia, Michael (CDPH-OPA)
Subject: RE: Radiation Inquiry

thanks... are you getting a lot of questions/calls etc?

Rob Stein
The Washington Post
202-334-7338 phone
202-496-3883 fax
steinr@washpost.com

<http://projects.washingtonpost.com/staff/articles/rob+stein/>

<http://blog.washingtonpost.com/checkup/>

From: "Sicilia, Michael (CDPH-OPA)" <Michael.Sicilia@cdph.ca.gov>
To: Rob Stein <steinr@washpost.com>
Date: 03/15/2011 05:45 PM
Subject: RE: Radiation Inquiry

Questions are mainly about what we know and what people can do. Here's what CDPH is saying:

According to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), Japan's nuclear emergency presents no danger to California. CDPH is working closely with our state and federal partners, including NRC, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Department of Energy, FEMA Region IX, and the California Emergency Management Agency (CalEMA).

California has a plan of response for radiological emergencies if one were to arise. Plans include the Nuclear Radiological Emergency Program and the National Response Framework.

Frequently Asked Questions

Q. What's the risk for California from the current nuclear power emergency in Japan?

A. At present, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) indicates Japan's nuclear emergency presents no danger to California.

Q. What is being done to test for radiation that might be coming or is present in the environment?

A. Both Federal and State monitoring is ongoing and will be supplemented as needed.

Q. Does California have a plan in place to respond to a radiological emergency?

A. CDPH has a plan for response to radiological emergencies, called the Nuclear Emergency Response Plan (link).

Q. Does California stockpile supplies for such an emergency?

A. California does stockpile emergency supplies, including potassium iodide (KI) tablets. Potassium iodide tablets are not recommended at this time, and can present a danger to people with allergies to iodine, shellfish or who have thyroid problems. Potassium iodide tablets should not be taken unless directed by authorities.

Q. Why are potassium iodide tablets used during emergencies involving radiation exposure?

A. Potassium iodide tablets may be recommended to individuals who are at risk for radiation exposure or have been exposed to excessive radiation to block the body's absorption of radioactive iodine. Using potassium iodide when inappropriate could have potential serious side effects such as abnormal heart rhythms, nausea, vomiting, electrolyte abnormalities and bleeding.

Q. Should I be taking potassium iodide to protect myself?

A. No. Potassium iodide tablets are not recommended at this time, and can present a danger to people with allergies to iodine, shellfish or who have thyroid problems.

Q. Should I purchase potassium iodide as a precaution?

A. No. Potassium iodide is only appropriate within a very close proximity to a nuclear event. Using potassium iodide when inappropriate could have potential serious side effects such as abnormal heart rhythms, nausea, vomiting, electrolyte abnormalities and bleeding.

Q. Are there any protective measures I should currently take?

A. The best thing anyone can do is to stay informed. CDPH and other state and federal partners are monitoring the situation. If circumstances change, officials will alert the public to appropriate precautionary procedures. But, again, at this time, the NRC reports Japan's nuclear emergency presents no danger to California.

Michael Sicilia
Assistant Deputy Director
Office of Public Affairs
California Department of Public Health
916.440.7259 office

(b)(6) blackberry

The California Department of Public Health is dedicated to optimizing the health and well-being of the people in California.

From: Rob Stein [mailto:steinr@washpost.com]
Sent: Tuesday, March 15, 2011 2:33 PM
To: Sicilia, Michael (CDPH-OPA)
Subject: Re: Radiation Inquiry

Not yet... can you tell me what you're hearing about public concern, and what state officials are telling people?

Rob Stein
The Washington Post
202-334-7338 phone
202-496-3883 fax
steinr@washpost.com

<http://projects.washingtonpost.com/staff/articles/rob+stein/>

<http://blog.washingtonpost.com/checkup/>

From: "Sicilia, Michael (CDPH-OPA)" <Michael.Sicilia@cdph.ca.gov>
To: <steinr@washpost.com>
Date: 03/15/2011 05:30 PM
Subject: Radiation Inquiry

Just getting back to you. Sorry its taken so long. Did you file?

Michael Sicilia
Assistant Deputy Director
Office of Public Affairs
California Department of Public Health
916.440.7259 office

(b)(6) blackberry

The California Department of Public Health is dedicated to optimizing the health and well-being of the people in California.

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 1:46 PM
To: Quinn, Diana; michael.widomski@dhs.gov
Subject: RE: Hi - i've talked to Susan and

Thank you. We have a seat for you. Wyatt should know that the commission will break and immediately go upstairs to a private room for a closed meeting and we will not be doing any interviews after the commission meeting.

We appreciate your help.

Eliot

From: Quinn, Diana [mailto:DQX@cbsnews.com]
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 1:44 PM
To: michael.widomski@dhs.gov; Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Hi - i've talked to Susan and

CBS will be sending two cameras to be pool at the NRC hearing on Monday – we do want to get the briefer's presentation.

We will have one sat truck and

We will be sending our correspondent, Wyatt Andrews.

Thank you very much

Diana Quinn
202-457-4444

From: YANG YANG, BLOOMBERG/ NEWSROOM: <yyang93@bloomberg.net>
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 1:17 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Bloomberg Television Monday at NRC

Hi Eliot,

I just gave your office a call and left a message. Pat Reap, whom you've corresponded with, is my colleague.

I have a couple of questions about setting up our shoot on Monday. I understand that we aren't able to park our satellite truck on NRC property, but would like to know where we can set up our wireless microwave camera and tripod for reporter live shots. We have a location for our truck across the street. Have you designated an area for Media to gather outside the building? I'm assuming we aren't the only network with this request.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Thanks!

Yang Yang
Producer, DC Bureau
Bloomberg Television
o 202.654.1244 d (b)(6)
yyang93@bloomberg.net

From: Harrington, Holly
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 12:36 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: If you hve OK'd Dave's blog post for you, please let me know

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 12:30 PM
To: McIntyre, David
Subject: RE: Japanese TV request for Snadia video footage. FW: NHK-TV, Japan - Sandia OECD Lower Head Failure Project - final report

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

-----Original Message-----

From: McIntyre, David
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 12:15 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: FW: Japanese TV request for Snadia video footage. FW: NHK-TV, Japan - Sandia OECD Lower Head Failure Project - final report

Eliot - fyi. NEA in Paris (should have asked Beth!) relayed this request from NHK for video footage of a test on a pressure vessel that was pressurized to the point of failure, a typical test in mfring and ASME codes. RES said no objection, and the data and all is apparently publicly available. We said there is no issue, but wanted to let you know of it.

(b)(6)

-----Original Message-----

From: LIA02 Hoc
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 12:12 PM
To: McIntyre, David
Subject: FW: Japanese TV request for Snadia video footage. FW: NHK-TV, Japan - Sandia OECD Lower Head Failure Project - final report

-----Original Message-----

From: Schwartzman, Jennifer
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 12:04 PM
To: LIA02 Hoc
Subject: Fw: Japanese TV request for Snadia video footage. FW: NHK-TV, Japan - Sandia OECD Lower Head Failure Project - final report

Sent from an NRC Blackberry

----- Original Message -----

From: Dehn, Jeff
To: Schwartzman, Jennifer
Sent: Fri Mar 18 11:21:40 2011
Subject: FW: Japanese TV request for Snadia video footage. FW: NHK-TV, Japan - Sandia OECD Lower Head Failure Project - final report

Jen,

No objection to approving NEA's request from RES. I do think it should be on the radar within the Ops Center though. I can contact NEA, or you could (as OIP or as Ops Center). When you have a chance could you call me to hammer down the next/last steps?

Thanks,

Jeff

301-251-7672

-----Original Message-----

From: Sheron, Brian

Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 11:13 A

To: Sangimino, Donna-Marie; Uhle, Jennifer; Gibson, Kathy

Cc: Lee, Richard; Valentin, Andrea; Kardaras, Tom; Dehn, Jeff; Weber, Michael

Subject: Re: Japanese TV request for Snadia video footage. FW: NHK-TV, Japan - Sandia OECD Lower Head Failure Project - final report

I have no objection, since OECD cooperative research program data is made available 3 years later.

Please notify OPA and IRC ET that we are releasing it.

----- Original Message -----

From: Sangimino, Donna-Marie

To: Sheron, Brian; Uhle, Jennifer; Gibson, Kathy

Cc: Lee, Richard; Valentin, Andrea; Kardaras, Tom; Dehn, Jeff

Sent: Fri Mar 18 10:18:27 2011

Subject: FW: Japanese TV request for Snadia video footage. FW: NHK-TV, Japan - Sandia OECD Lower Head Failure Project - final report

All,

This is a request from NEA about video footage of an OECD/NEA program from ~10 years ago. It was NRC funded, Sandia hosted. The video is of a vessel being pressurized and heated until it fails. NEA wants to release the video to a Japanese TV station, and believes it is publically releasable at this point. They're looking to the NRC for a tacit approval at this point.

Jeff talked to Richard, and he believes there isn't a technical reason to decline the request. If you have an opinion on this, please forward as soon as possible. Jeff can provide the video or a link and password to view the video if desired.

We would propose forwarding this request to the Ops Center management with no objection to NEA's request.

Thank you,

Donna-Marie Sangimino

From: Diane.JACKSON@oecd.org [mailto:Diane.JACKSON@oecd.org]

Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 7:28 AM

To: Dehn, Jeff; Sangimino, Donna-Marie

Cc: Janice.DUNNLEE@oecd.org; Javier.REIG@oecd.org

Subject: Japanese TV request for Snadia video footage. FW: NHK-TV, Japan - Sandia OECD Lower Head Failure Project - final report

Hello Jeff –

A Japanese news station would like to obtain footage and report of the Oct 23 2000 experiment the OECD had requested Sandia to conduct. Please see below the news release from Sandia.

<http://www.sandia.gov/media/NewsRel/NR2000/vessel.htm>

In the e-mail below, the video is identified from the secure NEA website (and information to access it).

Bottom line, the data from the project is now publically available, but there is a question if video footage is included or not.

Before making any decision, the NEA would like to check with the NRC.

Best regards,

Diane Jackson, Nuclear Safety Specialist
Nuclear Safety Division, OECD Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA)
Tel.: +33 (0)1 45 24 10 55, Diane.Jackson@oecd.org

From: GAS Serge, NEA/RE
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 12:03
To: DUNN LEE Janice, NEA; JACKSON Diane, NEA/SURN
Cc: CLAPPER Maureen [United States]; STANFORD Benjamin, NEA/RE
Subject: FW: NHK-TV, Japan - Sandia OECD Lower Head Failure Project - final report

Hello Janice and Diane,

Please see below – I assume you can download the video from this link (Ben will otherwise advise how to proceed).

<http://www.oecd-nea.org/press/accredited/video/OLHF-2.mpg>

Please use the following username and password:

Username:
Password:

Could you please make sure that NRC has no objection to the release of the footage?

Thanks in advance.

Best regards,

Serge

From: GAS Serge, NEA/RE
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 11:56
To: 'KAMADA TOSHIHIKO'
Cc: DUNN LEE Janice, NEA; YOSHIMURA Uichiro, NEA/SURN; REIG Javier, NEA/SURN
Subject: NHK-TV, Japan - Sandia OECD Lower Head Failure Project - final report

Dear Toshi,

I am being told that we could be entitled to send it but we don't want to do that without the Japanese government's green light and the US NRC's since they were the main funding organisation at the time. We are starting now to see with the US NRC is it is fine with them. If you could look on your side. Thanks a lot in advance.

Best regards,

Serge

From: KAMADA TOSHIHIKO [mailto:toshihiko.kamada@mofa.go.jp]
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 11:22
To: STANFORD Benjamin, NEA/RE; GAS Serge, NEA/RE
Cc: YOSHIMURA Uichiro, NEA/SRAN
Subject: RE: FW: NHK-TV, Japan - Sandia OECD Lower Head Failure Project - final report

Dear Mr. Benjamin Stanford and Serge,

Thank you very much for your information!

May I ask you a question?

Whose possession is the contents and data of this video and the report?

(member country?, project participants?, NEA? or others?)

Is it possible to think that NEA has right to decide whether this should be open or not?

Best regards,

Toshi

//

Toshihiko KAMADA

First Secretary (Science and Technology)

Permanent Delegation of Japan to the OECD

TEL: +33 (0)1 53 76 61 81

FAX: +33 (0)1 45 63 05 44

E-mail: toshihiko.kamada@mofa.go.jp <mailto:toshihiko.kamada@deljp-ocde.fr>

//

經濟協力開發機構日本政府代表部

一等書記官（科学技術担当）

鎌 田 俊 彦

//

From: Benjamin.STANFORD@oecd.org [mailto:Benjamin.STANFORD@oecd.org]
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 10:50 AM
To: Serge.GAS@oecd.org; KAMADA TOSHIHIKO
Cc: Uichiro.YOSHIMURA@oecd.org
Subject: RE: FW: NHK-TV, Japan - Sandia OECD Lower Head Failure Project - final report

Dear Mr. Kamada,

You can download the video from this link.

<http://www.oecd-nea.org/press/accredited/video/OLHF-2.mpg>

Please use the following username and password:

Username: (b)(6)
Password: (b)(6)

Please do not share this username and password. We will provide a separate one to the journalists if the video is to be shared.

Please contact me should you have any technical difficulties.

Best regards,

Benjamin Stanford
Webmaster
OECD Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA)
Tel.: +33 (0)1 45 24 10 09
benjamin.stanford@oecd.org <mailto:benjamin.stanford@oecd.org>
www.oecd-nea.org <http://www.oecd-nea.org>

From: GAS Serge, NEA/RE
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 10:41 AM
To: KAMADA Toshihiko [Company Name]
Cc: YOSHIMURA Uichiro, NEA/SRAN; STANFORD Benjamin, NEA/RE
Subject: FW: FW: NHK-TV, Japan - Sandia OECD Lower Head Failure Project - final report
Importance: High

Dear Toshi,

Please see the exchange of messages below. In fact we have found the footage but the video could have some impact on the public so I think you should have a look before we pass it to the TV channel. Our webmaster Ben Stanford is going to send it to you very soon.

Best regards,

Serge

From: yuhong hiro koh [mailto:(b)(6)]
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 10:15
To: GAS Serge, NEA/RE
Cc: HUERTA Alejandro, NEA/SURN; TURCHI Elodie, PAC/WASH; RUMPF Matthias, PAC/WASH; FISHER Helen, PAC/COM
Subject: Re: FW: NHK-TV, Japan - Sandia OECD Lower Head Failure Project - final report

Mr. Serge Gas,

Thank you very much for this.
Can you please tell me if you have a video footage of the experiment?
If you do, I would like to send someone from NHK Europe to retrieve it today.
I have contacted Sandia, but they unfortunately do not want to help in this matter and are not lifting a finger. Thank you again.

Hiro

On 3/18/2011 1:55 AM, Serge.GAS@oecd.org wrote:

Dear Hiro,

This is the final report of the OECD (Sandia) Lower Head Failure project run between 2000 and 2002.

The final report is available (downloadable) on our public website:

<http://www.oecd-nea.org/nsd/docs/2002/csni-r2002-27.pdf>

We cannot send it since it is 570 pages and about 40 Mbytes, without the appendices.

These experiments were to assess resistance of reactor vessel in case of core melt down.

Our expert Alejandro Huerta (copied, +33 1 45 24 10 57) can help you to understand the report if you need it.

Best regards,

Mr. Serge Gas

Head, Central Secretariat, External Relations and Public Affairs

OECD Nuclear Energy Agency

Tel. : +33 1 45 24 10 10

Fax: +33 1 45 24 11 15

Le Seine Saint Germain, 12 Boulevard des Iles, 92130 Issy-les-Moulineaux, France

-----Original Message-----

From: yuhong hiro koh [mailto:(b)(6)]

Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 3:35 PM

To: TURCHI Elodie, PAC/WASH

Subject: NHK-TV, Japan

Dear Elodie,

Thank you for accommodating me over the phone just now.

We would like to obtain FOOTAGE and REPORT of the 2000, Oct 23 experiment the OECD had requested Sandia to conduct. Please see below the news release from Sandia.

<http://www.sandia.gov/media/NewsRel/NR2000/vessel.htm>

I don't have a name of the experiment, but it was to see how string the reactor vessels are to pressure and and blasts.

Again, we have a Friday night deadline for the special edition program we are putting together on the situation at Fukushima.

I would sincerely and greatly appreciate your help.

Thank you,

Hiro

--
Yuhong Hiro Koh

NHK, Science & Nature

Tel: US ++1 310-502-4506

Fax: US ++1 310-539-3021

e: s02709-koh@nhk.or.jp

(b)(6)

Homepage: <http://www.nhk.or.jp>

English: <http://www.nhk.or.jp/nhkworld/index.html>

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(b)(6)

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English: <http://www.nhk.or.jp/nhkworld/index.html>

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From: Jaczko, Gregory
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 11:51 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: nrc meeting on monday heads up

No. you're good

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 11:45 AM
To: Jaczko, Gregory
Subject: RE: nrc meeting on monday heads up

Advisory will not address message points. It is entirely logistics for media, but happy to send that up for you to look at.

From: Jaczko, Gregory
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 11:41 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: nrc meeting on monday heads up

Let me see the advisory. I do not want to get out in front of the interagency on the issue of no harm to the united states.

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 11:40 AM
To: Jaczko, Gregory; Shapiro, Nicholas S.
Cc: Batkin, Joshua; Reed, Richard A.
Subject: RE: nrc meeting on monday heads up

Working on the media advisory and media logistics now. It will be pooled.

Eliot

From: Jaczko, Gregory
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 11:37 AM
To: Shapiro, Nicholas S.
Cc: Brenner, Eliot; Batkin, Joshua; Reed, Richard A.
Subject: nrc meeting on monday heads up

During the hearing on Wednesday I indicated the commission would meet in the next few days to discuss the situation in japan. That meeting will be held Monday. Tentative agenda is a discussion of

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From: Loyd, Susan
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 11:39 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Phone Call Interruptus

Eliot:

My newest friend, Julie Zann, from CNN, called me again just now. Said that you had called her back, but then were interrupted by a call from the Chairman and had to hang up. She's trying to reconnect with you. Could you please call her again? Here is her contact info:

Julie Zann

Editorial Producer

CNN - Piers Morgan Tonight

One Time Warner Center

Seventh Floor - #05Q8

New York, NY 10019

Office: +1(212) 275-7526

Cell:

Susan K. Loyd
Communications Director
Office of the Chairman
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Tele: 301-415-1838
Susan.Loyd@nrc.gov

From: Batkin, Joshua
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 11:34 AM
To: Loyd, Susan
Cc: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Fw: Updated EP talking points

Susand - Please do a quick side by side comparison of these and today's Energy Daily story and let me know if there are any discrepancies asap.

Joshua C. Batkin
Chief of Staff
Chairman Gregory B. Jaczko
(301) 415-1820

From: Jaczko, Gregory
To: Coggins, Angela; Batkin, Joshua; Pace, Patti
Sent: Thu Mar 17 19:39:21 2011
Subject: FW: Updated EP talking points

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 7:39:18 PM
To: Jaczko, Gregory
Subject: FW: Updated EP talking points
Auto forwarded by a Rule

You may have seen these.....first line is superb.

From: PETERSON, Scott [mailto:jsp@nei.org]
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 7:32 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Updated EP talking points

Just sharing these as info:

March 17, 2011 Update

Talking Points on Radiation Releases and Emergency Planning
at U.S. Nuclear Power Plants

- The nuclear energy industry fully supports federal government actions to protect the health and safety of Americans in Japan in the aftermath of the Fukushima accident. Given the lack of information on radiation levels at the plant, the analysis necessarily used conservative scenarios and models—including worst-case analysis—regarding radiation that could be released at the six-reactor site.
- The government approach took into account the uncertainties associated with the limited information on radiation exposure rates at and near the Fukushima plant. While prudent for Americans in Japan for this

situation, this action should not be interpreted as a standard that should be applied to U.S. reactor emergency planning policy, specifically the use of a 50-mile zone.

- At U.S. nuclear power plants, detailed information regarding plant status and radiation exposure rates would be known to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, state leaders and plant operators as an event progressed. This has been demonstrated in actual events and hundreds of emergency preparedness exercises at nuclear power plants.
- Radiation levels near the Fukushima plant appear to have fluctuated considerably in recent days. The industry continues to seek accurate assessments of the radiation, but currently there is no health threat to the United States.
- While both the 10-mile emergency preparedness zone and 50-mile zone for monitoring the environment and food products were established for planning and preparedness purposes, in an actual emergency, response directors would designate protective actions beyond these zones should conditions require.
- Decisions on whether to shelter or evacuate are made by state public safety officials, in consultation with local officials. This decision is based on information on the event provided by the affected nuclear power plant.

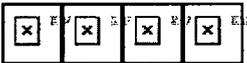
Scott Peterson
Senior Vice President-Communications

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Sent through mail.messaging.microsoft.com

From: Edward Felker <efelker@washingtonguardian.net>
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 11:31 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Meeting on Monday?

Eliot,

I need to write a preview of the Monday meeting. I see the notice on the NRC site, calling it a briefing. Can I get a minute with you or one of yours on the phone about what will happen at the meeting -- meaning, its a staff briefing for the commission, not an action meeting, or what's the best way to characterize it?

And, how will it relate to the president's comments yesterday -- are they meeting in response to that call, or was this planned by Chairman Jaczko already and it dovetails with the president's request?

I'm at 202-277-2487.

thanks,
Ed

Edward Felker
Energy Guardian
phone: 202-277-2487
email: efelker@washingtonguardian.net
site: <http://www.energyguardian.net>

From: Abrahams, Susan
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 11:16 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot; Hayden, Elizabeth
Subject: Statement on Japanese Nuclear Accident
Attachments: Statement on the Japanese Nuclear Accident.pdf

Eliot/Beth, forwarding this statement fyi. SEA

From: Kirsten Epskamp [mailto:kirsten.epskamp@euronuclear.org]
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 11:12 AM
To: ens@euronuclear.org
Subject: Statement on Japanese Nuclear Accident

Please find attached a statement about the Japanese Nuclear Accident from Bernard Bonin, Chairman of the ENS High Scientific Council.

The information is also available on the ENS website: <http://www.euronuclear.org/1-expert/japan2011.htm>;

Best regards,

Kirsten EPSKAMP
Society Manager
ENS - European Nuclear Society
Rue Belliard 65
1040 - Brussels
Belgium

Tel : +32 2 505 30 54
Fax : +32 2 502 39 02
Email : kirsten.epskamp@euronuclear.org
Website : www.euronuclear.org

Statement on the Japanese Nuclear Accident

Bernard Bonin, Chairman of the ENS High Scientific Council,

Vladimir Slugen, ENS President

The information gathered from the Japanese authorities permit to draw a rough picture of the sequence of events that led to the Fukushima nuclear accident. Among the 6 reactors at Tokyo Electric Power Company's (Tepco's) East coast Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant, reactors 1, 2 and 3 were in operation when the magnitude 9.0 earthquake struck. During the earthquake, the safety rods were automatically inserted in the three running reactors, stopping the chain reaction. At the same time, the grid power supply was blown out, and the auxiliary reactor core cooling system started normally, providing temporary cooling to the reactors. The same scenario then applied to the three reactors. At the time of the shutdown, the decay heat that needed to be removed from the cores amounted to about 7% of the nominal power of the reactors. Unfortunately, the 7 to 10 meter tsunami wave that hit the coast in the plant area after the earthquake seems to have caused the failure of the heat sink necessary to cool the reactors on a long-term basis. The cooling of the reactors then depended on the vaporisation of the water available in the reactor vessel and in the other reservoirs in the plant. The steam produced inside the reactor vessel was condensed in the condensation vessel, whose temperature and pressure began to rise slowly. A few tens of hours later, it was decided to vent some steam outside this vessel in order to reduce the pressure. Unfortunately, the steam appeared to contain some hydrogen, produced by the oxidation of the overheated fuel cladding. This hydrogen, vented in the top part of the reactors buildings, exploded when it came into contact with air.

At this stage, the presence of hydrogen and of volatile fission products like iodine and caesium in the released steam suggested that the temperature of the fuel was such that severe damage of the fuel claddings might have taken place inside the reactor vessel.

Pumping seawater into the reactors was decided as an ultimate measure to cool the reactors, to maintain the integrity of the reactor and containment vessels, and to confine the radioactivity. This procedure seems to have succeeded so far in reactors 1 and 3. A confinement leak in reactor 2 containment structure has been dreaded, but was not confirmed as of March 18th.

As another dramatic consequence of the earthquake, the storage pools which contain the spent fuel of reactors lost some of their water. Consequently, the spent fuel rods might have been insufficiently cooled and exposed to air. This might have resulted in heating of the spent fuel, with severe degradation of the fuel zirconium alloy cladding and subsequent release of part of the volatile fission products it contains into the atmosphere. A high level of radioactivity was measured around reactor 4.

The local population has been evacuated in time, and does not seem to have received radiation doses liable to induce health effects.

It is still premature to assess the possible consequences of the accident. For reactors 1, 2, 3, the amount of released radioactivity will depend on the resistance of the confinement vessels, and it is hoped that the ongoing procedure to cool the reactor cores will finally succeed, as the heat produced by the cores decreases every day. The outcome will also depend on the ability of the operators to refill and cool the pools containing the spent fuel.

One can note that, contrary to the previous nuclear accidents, Three Mile Island and Tchernobyl, a major external hazard (earthquake and tsunami) is the primary cause of the accident.

It should be stressed that the magnitude of the tsunami that struck Japan was beyond the design value to which the reactors were supposed to withstand. It will be the task of seismologists and earth scientists to determine if the probability of occurrence of such extreme events have really been underestimated during the reactors design, or if these events are so exceptional that the residual risk could a priori be considered acceptable.

Nuclear power plants have proven their value to society in Japan and elsewhere. The recent events have also shown the associated risks. In the future public debate that will certainly take place in democratic countries about the use of nuclear energy, it will probably be difficult to weigh with serenity the advantages against the risks of this form of energy.

The European Nuclear Society expresses its deepest thoughts to the Japanese population.

Bernard Bonin, ENS High Scientific Council, Vladimir Slugen, ENS President with the contribution of experts from the French Atomic Energy Commission : Patrick Dumaz, Patrick Raymond and Henri Safa.

From: Screnci, Diane
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 11:14 AM
To: cprine@tribweb.com
Subject: FW: MEDIA FW: Questions about SAMA

Carl,
This is quite a list of questions. Developing responses will require a good deal of effort. Right now, we are wholly consumed with dealing with the Japan situation. We would be happy to assist you later down the road.

Diane Screnci
Sr. Public Affairs Officer
USNRC, RI
610/337-5330

-----Original Message-----

From: Carl Prine [mailto:cprine@tribweb.com]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 2:51 PM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Questions about SAMA



Below is the result of your feedback form. It was submitted by

Carl Prine (cprine@tribweb.com) on Wednesday, March 16, 2011 at 14:51:18

comments: Hello. My name is Carl Prine and I'm a reporter for the Pittsburgh Tribune-Review.

Some questions:

1. I've become intrigued by staffing levels at NRC's nuclear reactor safety program over time. In 1987, for example, there were 1,640 staffers divided between the regional offices and HQ, skewed toward those in the field (850 to 790 at HQ). Cuts in the 1990s reduced that to 679 in the regions and 651 at HQ.

Today, the national staff numbers divide 3:1 HQ to regions. What are the numbers for the Nuclear Reactor Safety division? How many inspectors, for example, do you have at the plants today? And how does that compare to, say, the 1980s?

2. Proponents of the nuclear power industry like to speak of the "gold standard" of safety at the regulators and power companies. But the NRC's own reports seem to dispute this. The NRC IG investigating the oversight of Davis-Besse by NRC and FENOC concluded that financial considerations for the utility overcame safety concerns, to the point that even the back-up systems in the event of reactor vessel head failure were unlikely to have worked. Should we be concerned about the "gold standard" of safety in the industry and NRC when he look at Davis-Besse, Millstone and other problem plants?

3. NRC often analyzes "safety culture survey" returns at plants. When certain facilities have shown more than 10 percent of a staff reluctant to share safety concerns with regulators, NRC steps in to bring the culture up to standards. In 2002, half of NRC's own employees voiced concerns about raising safety or security issues without fear of retaliation.

Did NRC continue to do these surveys and what are the results for both plants and NRC employees from 2002 through 2010?

4. Given the complex scenario that developed with coastal Japanese nuclear plants, in re earthquake, tsunami, the loss of power and back-up mitigating technologies, do the Severe Accident Mitigation Alternative (SAMA) plans fully take into account a "double whammy" of two or more simultaneous or linked events that could lead to facility failure and core meltdown?

I mention this because in the most recent ACRS report, the panel asked NRC again to develop better SAMA modeling for potentially catastrophic events. Why has NRC had problems doing this?

5. Does NRC have the ability to overwrite "cost-beneficial" decisions when considering SAMA/ worst case scenario implications?

6. Noting that FENOC failed to properly include all relevant information in the 2005 license reapplication for Beaver Valley Power Station Units 1 and 2, critics asked NRC to either fine the utility \$50,000 or move it to the back of the line for renewing its license. But NRC chose not to go down either path. Why not? How satisfied is NRC that BV 1&2 will withstand a serious accident or disaster?

7. In its recent SAMA ER, Besse-Davis owner FENOC on page E-21 wrote that it deleted the reactor vessel rupture event AV because the "event lacks a justifiable frequency." Given LOCA frequencies in NUREG/CR-5750, FENOC concluded that the event should be a "negligible contributor to the total CDF."

But it was at Davis-Besse itself that NRC IG and others realized that the reactor pressure vessel lid had corroded to the point that it nearly led to a loss of coolant accident, one that might not have had the mitigations of the back-up technology, which also likely would've failed.

What has been the role of NRC in ensuring that FENOC and other operators take real world examples into account when developing likely SAMAs and ERs?

organization: Pittsburgh Tribune-Review

address1: 503 Martindale St

address2:

city: Pittsburgh

state: PA

zip: 15212

country: USA

phone: 412-320-7826

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 11:14 AM
To: Weiss, Alexis
Subject: RE: CNN In the Arena Intv Request

Highly unlikely. I don't think we are doing anything tonight ... and I most certainly can't entertain requests from no fewer than four individual shows at CNN for one night!

From: Weiss, Alexis [mailto:Alexis.Weiss@turner.com]
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 11:05 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Cc: Bickford, Ana
Subject: RE: CNN In the Arena Intv Request

Eliot-
Any possibility we can make this happen today?

Thanks,
Alexis

From: Weiss, Alexis
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 10:43 AM
To: 'Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov'
Cc: Bickford, Ana
Subject: RE: CNN In the Arena Intv Request

Eliot---can you please let me know if you have any updates on this interview request?

Thanks!

From: Weiss, Alexis
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 7:28 PM
To: 'Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov'
Cc: Bickford, Ana
Subject: CNN In the Arena Intv Request

Hi Eliot-
Hope you're well! My colleague Sarah Baker passed along your contact information to us. We are very eager to schedule an interview with NRC Commissioner Jaczko for CNN's primetime 8pm program with Eliot Spitzer. I understand he might have some availability from the White House tomorrow. We air live at 8:00 PM, but can pre-tape anytime in the afternoon. Please let us know!

My colleague Ana is cc'd as well.

Many thanks,
Alexis

Alexis Weiss
Sr. Editorial Producer, In The Arena w/ Eliot Spitzer
1 Time Warner Center-4th floor
New York, NY 10019

alexis.weiss@turner.com

O: 212-275-8398

C: (b)(6)

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 11:11 AM
To: laura.j.brown@faa.gov
Subject: Delta question

This made its way to me. I told her we were providing our information to FAA for flight track purposes and had no information to suggest people in Tokyo were at any risk. I also told her she probably needed to talk with the FAA or EPA (maybe CDC as well but I forgot to mention that).

(b)(5)

eliot

-----Original Message-----

From: Batkin, Joshua
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 6:29 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Fw: Sorry, in advance!

This is the question...

Joshua C. Batkin
Chief of Staff
Chairman Gregory B. Jaczko
(301) 415-1820

----- Original Message -----

From: Batkin, Gabrielle (Appropriations) <Gabrielle_Batkin@appro.senate.gov>
To: Batkin, Joshua
Sent: Thu Mar 17 13:09:41 2011
Subject: FW: Sorry, in advance!

Can you recommend a contact for Kristi? Thank you.

-----Original Message-----

From: Kristi Kennedy [mailto:Kristi@elmendorffryan.com]
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 1:07 PM
To: Batkin, Gabrielle (Appropriations)
Subject: Sorry, in advance!

Gabby - I hate going through one spouse to get to the other (you can imagine I have some experience with that), so I wouldn't ask but my client is in crisis mode.

We work with Delta, which is one of the largest carriers to Japan and actually has a hub in Tokyo. As you can guess, they are very concerned about radiation levels on their routes, for employees, etc. And unfortunately they are having trouble getting needed info from DoT/DoE.

Your poor husband must be totally underwater, and sadly he's the only person I know at all in the nuclear energy world. Would it be possible for me to just ask him for the right chain of contact for the Delta folks?

Apologies again. Hope it's not too awful for him right now - although how could it not be?

In happier news, looking forward to lunch next week!

Kristi

From: Quinn, Diana <DQX@cbsnews.com>
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 11:10 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Hello Eliot, it's Diana Quinn with CBS News

CBS will be pool for the NRC public meeting on Monday.
Please call me when you're free and we can talk about the setup.
Thank you,

Diana Quinn
CBS News
202-457-4444

From: Skolnik, Aaron <aaron.skolnik@dhs.gov>
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 10:53 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot; Widomski, Michael; Harrington, Holly; Luke, Paul
Subject: RE: broadcast operations conversation

No problem. Will call then.

From: prvs=0513691ca=Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov [mailto:prvs=0513691ca=Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov] **On Behalf Of** Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 10:53 AM
To: Skolnik, Aaron; Widomski, Michael; Harrington, Holly; Luke, Paul
Subject: RE: broadcast operations conversation

How about 1230pm today. My direct number is 301-415-8201

From: Skolnik, Aaron [mailto:aaron.skolnik@dhs.gov]
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 10:26 AM
To: Widomski, Michael; Harrington, Holly; Luke, Paul
Cc: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: broadcast operations conversation

Oh, I know... You caught me in the middle of my commute and I was thinking of how much I'd actually like to be working in Rockville. ;)

Eliot: Is there a particular time that's better for you to have this discussion?

From: Widomski, Michael [mailto:michael.widomski@dhs.gov]
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 10:16 AM
To: Harrington, Holly; Skolnik, Aaron; Widomski, Michael; Luke, Paul
Cc: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: broadcast operations conversation

Aaron.

Just to be clear I think Eliot just needs to first have a conversation about overall pitfalls he needs to be aware of. If anything, he may just ask that you attend a meeting with him in order to provide guidance. I don't expect a detail...just guidance.

Thanks,
Michael

From: prvs=05168de55=Holly.Harrington@nrc.gov on behalf of Harrington, Holly
Sent: Fri 3/18/2011 10:15 AM
To: Skolnik, Aaron; Widomski, Michael; Luke, Paul
Cc: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: broadcast operations conversation

This is Eliot's deal. If he needs help, I assume he'll respond directly or ask Michael to do so . . . would be great to see either of your smiling faces!

From: Skolnik, Aaron [mailto:aaron.skolnik@dhs.gov]
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 7:12 AM
To: Widomski, Michael; Luke, Paul
Cc: Harrington, Holly; Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Re: broadcast operations conversation

Will call this morning. Would certainly love a short detail to Rockville. Nice short commute. And an excuse to hang out with Holly again. :)

Aaron Skolnik (Wireless E-mail)

From: Widomski, Michael
To: Luke, Paul; Skolnik, Aaron
Cc: 'Holly.Harrington@nrc.gov' <Holly.Harrington@nrc.gov>; 'eliot.brenner@nrc.gov' <eliot.brenner@nrc.gov>
Sent: Thu Mar 17 19:17:21 2011
Subject: Re: broadcast operations conversation

Resending with Eliot's correct email.

Sent from my BlackBerry Wireless Handheld

From: Widomski, Michael
To: Luke, Paul; Skolnik, Aaron
Cc: eliot.brenner@nrc.gov <eliot.brenner@nrc.gov>; Holly.Harrington@nrc.gov <Holly.Harrington@nrc.gov>
Sent: Thu Mar 17 18:35:34 2011
Subject: broadcast operations conversation

Aaron and/or Paul,

Could one of you please reach out to NRC's Director of Public Affairs Elliot Brenner in the next day or so? I told him that I thought one of you could offer him some of your expert knowledge about specifications that need to be considered when building out a press briefing center. NRC is looking into taking the steps in this direction and he could use some advice in providing information on some of the pitfalls to avoid. He may even ask you to attend a meeting up in Rockville next Tuesday, but I thought it made sense if you had a conversation first.

You can reach him by calling the main Public Affairs number (301-415-8200) and tell who ever answers that you are calling from FEMA's Broadcast Operations section. Elliot knows that you will be calling...but of course please understand that he is a very busy man these days.

I greatly appreciate your assistance.

Michael

Michael Widomski
Deputy Director of Public Affairs
FEMA
202-744-1052

From: Harrington, Holly
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 10:48 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE:

We're good. Never mind. We'll link it to new caption and add as highlight, too. Will do blog post asap

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 10:37 AM
To: Janbergs, Holly; Harrington, Holly
Subject: RE:



I have the transcript that OPA bought. That is what I was referring to. Give me a minute and I can forward it.

From: Janbergs, Holly
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 10:35 AM
To: Harrington, Holly; Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE:

I'll change caption. Already contacted OCA for transcript – they will let me know ASAP when ready, probably Monday. Full hearing transcripts may take longer

From: Harrington, Holly
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 10:34 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot; Janbergs, Holly
Subject: RE:

Bethany – pls change caption.

Eliot – I do not have the transcript. Bethany – can you track down?

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 7:29 PM
To: Janbergs, Holly
Cc: Harrington, Holly
Subject: RE:

Can you somewhat invert the order to read xxx Jaczko testified March 16 to the House Comminttee on etc etch and so forth xxx on the situation in Japan.

I have asked Holly to post the transcript, so it would be good to link to the transcript in the caption.

thanks

From: Janbergs, Holly
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 9:27 AM
To: Harrington, Holly
Cc: Brenner, Eliot
Subject:

Suggested frontpage pic & caption – thoughts?

Chairman Gregory Jaczko gives a statement on the situation in Japan to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce Subcommittees on Energy and Power and Environment and the Economy on March 16, 2011.

Beth Janbergs
Public Affairs Assistant
301-415-8211

From: (b)(6)
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 10:47 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: nuclear crisis in Japan

wow! then please don't share me with your opinion till the whole thing pass by! please take care!

perhaps i'll search online to watch your speech~



(b)(6)

发件人: Brenner, Eliot <Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov>
主题: RE: nuclear crisis in Japan
收件人: (b)(6)
日期: 2011年3月18日,周五,下午10:27

(b)(6)

I am the spokesman for the U.S. nuclear agency. I have had so little sleep it is not funny. This is keeping me very very busy.

From: (b)(6)
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 10:07 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: nuclear crisis in Japan

dear eliot~

you must have heard a lot news about the nuclear crisis in Japan. what's your idea? is your job related to issues of this kind~ it's very interesting that these days many chinese people are hurrying to buy salt~



(b)(6)

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

yours

(b)(6)

From: Loyd, Susan
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 9:59 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot; Batkin, Joshua
Subject: RE: Bloomberg questions for a planned profile of NRC Chairman

(b)(5)

Susan K. Loyd
Communications Director
Office of the Chairman
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Tele: 301-415-1838
Susan.Loyd@nrc.gov

-----Original Message-----

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 9:51 AM
To: Batkin, Joshua
Cc: Loyd, Susan
Subject: FW: Bloomberg questions for a planned profile of NRC Chairman

(b)(5)

Thoughts?

-----Original Message-----

From: SIMON LOMAX, BLOOMBERG/ NEWSROOM: [mailto:slomax@bloomberg.net]
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 9:40 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Cc: Burnell, Scott
Subject: Bloomberg questions for a planned profile of NRC Chairman

Hi Eliot (cc Scott)

Hope you are both doing well this morning. Thanks for your help in the past few days. My editors have assigned me and Jim Efstathiou to work up a profile on Chairman Jaczko ASAP. We're acutely aware of how busy he is, and the sensitivity of the work he's doing, but we'd like to ride-along with him for a couple of hours and/or interview him in person. Perhaps it can be worked around Monday's meeting? If you'd like to talk this request over before making a decision, please give me a call. Cheers, and thanks again for your help.

Simon Lomax
Bloomberg News
202-654-4305 (w)

(b)(6)	(c)
--------	-----

slomax@bloomberg.net

From: Couret, Ivonne
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 9:57 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Chairman NETWORK Request today - 10am

Importance: High

NETWORK SHOWS

Murray Jacobson
PBS News Hour
(b)(6) cell
703-998-2107 work
Re: Interview request

Cj Lenat
Fox News National Network
212-301-5338
Re: Interview with Chariman Sat. 10:00 p.m.

Call from: Alex Korson
Organization: MSNBC Morning Joe (NY)
Number: 908-377-1940
E-mail: alex.korson@nbcuni.com

Request Interview with Chairman or other NRC Expert
Monday, March 21, Live at 7:15am – can record from DC

- Had Deputy Secretary of Energy on the show, when asked a few questions he said that they would have to ask the NRC – hence the request for an interview with us.

Ivonne L. Couret
Public Affairs Officer
Office of Public Affairs
Media Desk
opa.resource@nrc.gov
301-415-8200

Visit our online photo gallery. Incorporate graphics and photographs to tell your story!
<http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/photo-gallery/>

2010-2011 Information Digest - Where you can find NRC Facts at a Glance
<http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/nuregs/staff/sr1350/>

From: Royer, Deanna
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 9:55 AM
To: Couret, Ivonne
Subject: Media - Interview

Murray Jacobson
PVS News Hour
(b)(6) cell
703-998-2107 work

Re: Interview request

Cj Lenat

Fox News National Network

212-301-5338

Re: Interview with Chariman Sat. 10:00 p.m.

Deanna Royer

From: Wittick, Susan
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 9:56 AM
To: Howe, Allen
Cc: Gratton, Christopher; Brenner, Eliot
Subject: OPA slide for presentation
Attachments: image001.png

Allen, just wanted to let you know that I followed up with Eliot and he indicated that he didn't think there needed to be any specific slide from the Public Affairs' standpoint.

Thanks,
Susan

Susan Wittick

Protocol Specialist

O: 301-415-3268

C:

O14 E05

susan.wittick@nrc.gov



From: Nuclear Energy Overview <nei_overview@nei.org>
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 9:50 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Nuclear Energy Overview March 17, 2011 - Japan Quake



March 17, 2011

This week's top story —

Earthquake and Tsunami Damage Nuclear Plants in Japan

A magnitude 9.0 earthquake and subsequent tsunami struck Japan on March 11. Of Japan's 55 nuclear reactors, 11 reactors closest to the epicenter automatically shut down when the earthquake hit, as they are designed to do.

Most affected were four of the six reactors at the Fukushima Daiichi plant, operated by Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO). The plants are located along the shore of the Sendai region, which contains the capital Tokyo. Both the earthquake and the tsunami were stronger than the design basis of the Daiichi plant in particular, and caused considerable damage to the plant's systems.

Other Stories this week —

The latest information on the Japan nuclear situation is on [NEI's dedicated website](#).

You can view Overview by clicking [here](#).



Your questions, comments, suggestions or any additions to the mailing list are welcome. We can be reached at overview@nei.org. We look forward to hearing from you.

To unsubscribe, click [here](#).

BU/57

For more information, visit www.nei.org.

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From: McIntyre, David
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 9:50 AM
To: Screnci, Diane
Cc: Brenner, Eliot; Harrington, Holly
Subject: RE: NEI's response to: MSNBC Seismic Article

It's not an OPA product. Kinda looks like one of Annie Kammerer's talking points ...

From: Screnci, Diane
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 9:34 AM
To: McIntyre, David
Subject: FW: NEI's response to: MSNBC Seismic Article

Diane Screnci
Sr. Public Affairs Officer
USNRC, RI
610/337-5330

From: Schmidt, Wayne
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 8:28 AM
To: McNamara, Nancy; Gray, Mel; Wilson, Peter; Roberts, Darrell
Cc: Screnci, Diane; Lorson, Raymond
Subject: RE: NEI's response to: MSNBC Seismic Article

What is going on. Why is NEI writing an NRC Response or is this from us and they are repeating it?

From: McNamara, Nancy
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 8:24 AM
To: Schmidt, Wayne; Gray, Mel; Wilson, Peter; Roberts, Darrell
Cc: Screnci, Diane; Lorson, Raymond
Subject: NEI's response to: MSNBC Seismic Article

From: paul_eddy@dps.state.ny.us [mailto:paul_eddy@dps.state.ny.us]
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 10:05 PM
To: McNamara, Nancy; Tiff, Doug; Peterson, Alyse L
Subject: Fw: NRC response to MSNBC Seismic Article

In case you haven't seen this yet.

From: NEIGA
Sent: 03/17/2011 07:48 PM AST
To: Paul Eddy
Subject: NRC response to MSNBC Seismic Article



NRC response to MSNBC Seismic Article:

The objective of the GI-199 Safety/Risk Assessment was to perform a conservative, screening-level assessment to evaluate if further investigations of seismic safety for operating reactors in the central and eastern U.S. (CEUS) are warranted consistent with NRC directives. The results of the GI-199 SRA should not be interpreted as definitive estimates of plant-specific seismic risk. The nature of the information used (both seismic hazard data and plant-level fragility information) make these estimates useful only as a screening tool. The NRC does not rank plants by seismic risk.

Operating nuclear plants in the United States remain safe, with no need for immediate action. This determination is based on NRC staff reviews of updated seismic hazard information and the conclusions of the Generic Issue 199 Screening Panel. Existing plants were designed with considerable margin to be able to withstand the ground motions from the “deterministic” or “scenario earthquake” that accounted for the largest earthquake expected in the area around the plant.

During the mid-to late-1990s, the NRC staff reassessed the margin beyond the design basis as part of the Individual Plant Examination of External Events (IPEEE) program. The results of the GI-199 assessment demonstrate that the probability of exceeding the design basis ground motion may have increased at some sites, but only by a relatively small amount. In addition, the Safety/Risk Assessment stage results indicate that the probabilities of seismic core damage are lower than the guidelines for taking immediate action.

Click [here](#) to unsubscribe



From: Burnell, Scott
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 9:48 AM
To: Hatchett, Gregory; Chokshi, Nilesh; Brenner, Eliot; Flanders, Scott
Subject: Re: What FEIS???

OK, if EPA publishes next Friday, I'd like to aim for perhaps Wed for our release. Sound reasonable?

Sent from an NRC Blackberry
Scott Burnell

(b)(6)

From: Hatchett, Gregory
To: Burnell, Scott
Sent: Fri Mar 18 09:41:49 2011
Subject: RE: What FEIS???

I spoke with Mike and Gary yesterday, Frank A-Z, Scott Flanders, and Nilesh Chokshi and the word was do what you do. Thus, I am signing out letters and sending Mallecia down to EPA today with the document so they can publish it in the *Federal Register* next Friday.

Greg

From: Burnell, Scott
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 9:13 AM
To: Hatchett, Gregory
Subject: Re: What FEIS???

(b)(6)

(b)(5)

(b)(5)

Sent from an NRC Blackberry
Scott Burnell

(b)(6)

From: Hatchett, Gregory
To: Burnell, Scott
Sent: Fri Mar 18 07:50:51 2011
Subject: Re: What FEIS???

Vogtle plant

From: Burnell, Scott
To: Hatchett, Gregory
Sent: Thu Mar 17 21:19:15 2011
Subject: What FEIS???

Greg;

Which plant? I'm really wrapped up in Ops Ctr activity and general response to the media crush (you have no idea), so I'm at a loss to remember what review's at what point. I'll try and get something done tomorrow before I start my Ops Ctr shift, just need the plant.

Scott

From: Burnell, Scott
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 9:45 AM
To: 'james_denn@dps.state.ny.us'
Subject: Re: Earthquake statement
Attachments: ATT00001.jpg

I'm checking as best I can via BB + running @ about 35 percent power -- where's that damn coffee??

Sent from an NRC Blackberry
Scott Burnell

(b)(6)

From: james_denn@dps.state.ny.us <james_denn@dps.state.ny.us>
To: Burnell, Scott
Sent: Fri Mar 18 09:42:31 2011
Subject: Re: Earthquake statement

Scott: That's the weird thing. It seems that they are "reprinting" what NRC's response is (or should be).

"Burnell, Scott"
<Scott.Burnell@nrc.gov> To "james_denn@dps.state.ny.us" <james_denn@dps.state.ny.us>
cc
Subject Re: Earthquake statement
03/18/2011 09:40 AM

Hi Jim;

(b)(6) Are you saying NEI's issued their own statement, or are they "reprinting" what they feel is the NRC's response? Thx

Scott

Sent from an NRC Blackberry
Scott Burnell

(b)(6)

From: james_denn@dps.state.ny.us <james_denn@dps.state.ny.us>
To: james_denn@dps.state.ny.us <james_denn@dps.state.ny.us>
Cc: Burnell, Scott
Sent: Fri Mar 18 09:36:22 2011
Subject: Re: Earthquake statement

Scott: We saw this notice from NEI, but I can't find anything on your website. Has NRC issued a statement regarding MSNBC?



NRC response to MSNBC Seismic Article:

The objective of the GI-199 Safety/Risk Assessment was to perform a conservative, screening-level assessment to evaluate if further investigations of seismic safety for operating reactors in the central and eastern U.S. (CEUS) are warranted consistent with NRC directives. The results of the GI-199 SRA should not be interpreted as definitive estimates of plant-specific seismic risk. The nature of the information used (both seismic hazard data and plant-level fragility information) make these estimates useful only as a screening tool. The NRC does not rank plants by seismic risk.

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During the mid-to late-1990s, the NRC staff reassessed the margin beyond the design basis as part of the Individual Plant Examination of External Events (IPEEE) program. The results of the GI-199 assessment demonstrate that the probability of exceeding the design basis ground motion may have increased at some sites, but only by a relatively small amount. In addition, the Safety/Risk Assessment stage results indicate that the probabilities of seismic core damage are lower than the guidelines for taking immediate action.

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James Denn/Exec/NYSDPS

03/17/2011 10:57 AM

To scott.burnell@nrc.gov

cc
Subject Earthquake statement

Scott: let me know if NRC issues corrections to the MSNBC story. Thanks. Jim Denn, NY PSC

From: Sheehan, Neil
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 9:44 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: NEI conference call with reporters

Don't know if you've seen this:

NEI did a conference call with reporters yesterday morning: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tmM-23FYvo> .

From: Couret, Ivonne
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 9:41 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot; Hayden, Elizabeth; Janbergs, Holly; Harrington, Holly; Burnell, Scott; McIntyre, David; michael.widomski@dhs.gov; Taylor, Robert; Hannah, Roger; Ledford, Joey; Mitlyng, Viktoria; Uselding, Lara; Chandrathil, Prema; Steger (Tucci), Christine; Shannon, Valerie; Medina, Veronika; Screnci, Diane; Sheehan, Neil; Bonaccorso, Amy; Deavers, Ron
Subject: ON NRC WEBSITE NOW - Commission Briefing on NRC Response to Recent Nuclear Events in Japan
Importance: High

Commission Meeting Schedule

All meetings are held in the Commissioners' Conference Room, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland, unless otherwise indicated.

Week of March 21, 2011

03/21/11 9:00 A.M. Briefing on NRC Response to Recent Nuclear Events in Japan
(PUBLIC MEETING)
(Contact: Office of Public Affairs, 301-415-8200)
Webcast

<http://www.nrc.gov/public-involve/public-meetings/schedule.html>

Ivonne L. Couret
Public Affairs Officer
Office of Public Affairs
Media Desk
opa.resource@nrc.gov
301-415-8200

Visit our online photo gallery. Incorporate graphics and photographs to tell your story!
<http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/photo-gallery/>

2010-2011 Information Digest - Where you can find NRC Facts at a Glance
<http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/nuregs/staff/sr1350/>

From: Burnell, Scott
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 9:23 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot; Hayden, Elizabeth
Subject: Fw: For your review: SSA session on nuclear power plants

More fun -- cliff munson's been working on the seismic QA and becky Karas is on Ops Ctr staffing, so they should know the drill. Still, the timing here does not fill me with great joy.

Sent from an NRC Blackberry
Scott Burnell

(b)(6)

From: Chokshi, Niles
To: Burnell, Scott; Bauer, Laurel
Cc: Karas, Rebecca; Li, Yong; Munson, Clifford; Flanders, Scott; NRO DSER Branch Chiefs; Holahan, Gary
Sent: Fri Mar 18 09:20:08 2011
Subject: RE: For your review: SSA session on nuclear power plants

Scott,

Thanks for your response.

(b)(5)

(b)(5)

Thanks,

Niles

From: Burnell, Scott
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 5:43 PM
To: Bauer, Laurel; Chokshi, Niles
Cc: Karas, Rebecca; Li, Yong; Munson, Clifford
Subject: RE: For your review: SSA session on nuclear power plants
Importance: High

Hi Laurel;

(b)(5)

Scott

From: Bauer, Laurel
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 2:12 PM

To: Chokshi, Nilesh; Burnell, Scott
Cc: Karas, Rebecca; Li, Yong; Munson, Clifford
Subject: FW: For your review: SSA session on nuclear power plants

Scott / Nilesh,

I am forwarding you this request from SSA. Yong and I are scheduled to lead an oral session at the annual Seismological Society of America Meeting next month, April 13-16. The title of the session is: Seismic Siting for Nuclear Power Plants. The session is scheduled for Friday, April 15 in the afternoon. Hosung and Cliff will also be presenting in this session. We received the following request from their press officer who is putting together a tip sheet. How should this be handled? I have attached the SSA Meeting Program as the talks listed are only a few that are scheduled. I would not exactly call what she has provided a tip sheet.

Scott, the OPA staff that I spoke with directed me by phone to forward to you.

Thanks,

Laurel Bauer
(301) 415-3210 (HQ)

From: Nan BROADBENT [mailto:(b)(6)]
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 1:47 PM
To: Li, Yong; Bauer, Laurel
Subject: For your review: SSA session on nuclear power plants

Dr. Li and Dr. Bauer:

I am preparing a media tip sheet that highlights selected talks and posters at the upcoming SSA annual meeting. I don't know if there have been additional talks added to your session since the earthquake in Japan. Based on the submitted abstracts I have drafted the following text and would appreciate feedback from either of you. Please let me know how to improve it.

Thank you,

Nan Broadbent
SSA, press officer
408-431-9885

Seismic Siting for Nuclear Power Plants
Ballroom D, 1:30 – 3 p.m.

Developing and implementing a real-time earthquake notification system for nuclear power plant site using ShakeCast (Poster)

The IAEA International Seismic Safety Centre (ISSC) and the U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), in collaboration with the U. S. Geological Survey (USGS), are developing and implementing a custom ShakeCast system for discovery, processing, and notification of real-time ground shaking information at nuclear power plant (NPP) sites. ShakeCast takes freely available, post-earthquake data and compares intensity measures against nuclear power plants, sends notifications of potential damage to responsible parties, and generates facility damage maps. [K. Lin, U.S. Geological Survey, klin@usgs.gov]

Geomorphic assessment of past extreme ground motion on Yucca Mountain, Southern Nevada (poster)

Analysis of rock fall along the cliffs near Yucca Mountain, Nevada, a long-proposed nuclear waste storage site, helps to date past extreme ground motions in the area. The researchers say that the rock fall data show no evidence that Yucca Mountain cliffs have been shattered in response to extreme ground motions for at least 250,000 years. [J.W. Whitney, U.S. Geological Survey, jwhitney@usgs.gov]

Unanticipated Exceptional Ground Motions at a Nuclear Power Plant during the 2007 Chuetsu-Oki, Japan, Earthquake

The 2007 Chuetsu-oki, Japan, earthquake occurred on July 16 with a moment magnitude (M_w) of 6.6. This event is significant as the world's first major earthquake upon a source fault that extends beneath a nuclear power plant (until the March 2011 earthquake/tsunami). The researchers looked at several models to find out why their previous models of ground shaking for the area underpredicted how severe the actual shaking was in 2007. [K. Koketsu, University of Tokyo, koketsu@eri.u-tokyo.ac.jp]

From: Craig.Nesbit@exeloncorp.com
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 9:17 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: NRC comment on msnbc.com article
Attachments: image001.jpg; image002.gif; image003.jpg; image004.gif; image005.jpg; image006.jpg

Excellent. Thanks

Craig Nesbit
Vice President, Communications
Exelon Generation
630.657.4208
Craig.Nesbit@ExelonCorp.com

From: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 8:15 AM
To: Nesbit, Craig:(GenCo)
Subject: RE: NRC comment on msnbc.com article

Fyi, sitting here with Matt Wald talking to him on background about seismic stuff. if I can get him to do something it should add some balance to the public utterances.

eliot

From: Craig.Nesbit@exeloncorp.com [mailto:Craig.Nesbit@exeloncorp.com]
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 9:12 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: NRC comment on msnbc.com article

Yeah, looks like engaging him at all may not be all that smart. Thanks. You probably saved me some unnecessary grief.

Craig Nesbit
Vice President, Communications
Exelon Generation
630.657.4208
Craig.Nesbit@ExelonCorp.com

From: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 8:07 AM
To: Nesbit, Craig:(GenCo)
Subject: FW: NRC comment on msnbc.com article

Fyi .. our basic comments .. and his rebuttal. As we discussed, I am hoping to get a seismic briefing organized, though I don't know when.

From: Sheehan, Neil
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 8:59 AM

To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: FW: NRC comment on msnbc.com article

You'll see the rejoinder from the MSNBC.Com reporter in this message.

From: Burnell, Scott
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 4:44 AM
To: Sheehan, Neil; Brenner, Eliot; Hayden, Elizabeth; Harrington, Holly; Screnci, Diane; Hannah, Roger; Ledford, Joey; Chandrathil, Prema; Mitlyng, Viktoria; Uselding, Lara; Dricks, Victor; Couret, Ivonne
Subject: Fw: NRC comment on msnbc.com article

All;

(b)(5)

Scott

Sent from an NRC Blackberry
Scott Burnell

(b)(6)

From: Bill Dedman <Bill.Dedman@msnbc.com>
To: OPA1 RESOURCE
Cc: Burnell, Scott; OPA Resource; OPA2 Resource; Resource, OPA3; OPA4 Resource
Sent: Fri Mar 18 01:29:31 2011
Subject: NRC comment on msnbc.com article

Neil,

I see you're quoted on Patch.com:

Quoting:

The MSNBC [msnbc.com] story has to do with a seismic risk ranking it created. It is not the result of an NRC review. The NRC does not rank plants by seismic risk.

The objective of the NRC study was to perform a conservative, screening-level assessment of earthquake risk. The NRC results to date should not be interpreted as definitive estimates of seismic risk. The nature of the information used to make these estimates are useful only as a screening tool.

Currently operating nuclear power plants in the U.S. remain safe, with no need for immediate action. This determination is based on NRC staff reviews of updated seismic hazard information and the conclusions of the screening panel. Existing plans ([sic] were designed with considerable margin to be able to withstand the ground motions from the largest earthquake expected in the area around the plant.

Neil Sheehan, NRC Public Affairs

End quote

I posted this information on the Patch.com article:

Our story made clear that the NRC does not rank the nuclear plants. But it does publish its estimates for each plant, by which we ranked the plants.

If the newspaper starts publishing the American League East standings in alphabetical order, it's entirely appropriate for the reader to put the teams in order by winning percentage.

Don't be misled. NRC hasn't said our numbers are wrong. I checked my interpretation with Scott Burnell in Public Affairs, who checked with the NRC technical staff before publication. No challenge from NRC has arrived after publication.

After all, they're NRC's numbers.

What NRC is saying is that it doesn't do rankings. That's right. We did, from NRC's data. Just as the story says.

You can see for yourself in the NRC report that:

- NRC says the risk of quakes in the central and eastern states is higher than previously thought.
- It still thinks plants are safe.
- but their margin of safety is reduced.
- and some plants are now near the point where they should be re-examined, and perhaps retrofitted.
- and the staff says this should now move from being a research issue to a regulatory issue.

-- and it has made its best estimates of the frequency (chance, odds) of an earthquake that would cause core damage to a plant.

A link to the NRC report is on our report: http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/42103936/ns/world_news-asiapacific/.

Regards,

Bill

P.S. We're not MSNBC. That's a TV company, in New York. We're msnbc.com, a Web company, in Redmond, Wash. The companies have always been separate. Half-sisters, we are. Don't worry about getting this wrong -- hardly anybody understands it!

Bill Dedman

 **msnbc.com**

Bill Dedman | investigative reporter
msnbc.com, the news site, a joint venture of NBC and Microsoft

bill.dedman@msnbc.com | cell (b)(6)

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From: NATIONAL JIC <NationalJIC@dhs.gov>
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 9:09 AM
Subject: RE: NICCL CALL at 10:00 a.m.

Updated agenda...

Agenda

- [redacted] (b)(5)
- Quick comms updates (based on key issues)
 - State/US AID
 - NRC
 - EPA
 - FDA
 - HHS
 - FEMA
 - CBP
 - USPS
 - DOD
- Web
- Next steps, weekend expectations, etc.

From: NATIONAL JIC [mailto:NationalJIC@dhs.gov]
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 8:47 AM
To: [redacted] (b)(6)

(b)(6)

BU/65

(b)(6)

Subject: NICCL CALL at 10:00 a.m.

Please join a NICCL call at 10 a.m. related to ongoing Federal communications efforts with the disaster in Japan. Attached please find the President's remarks from yesterday afternoon.

800.320.4330

Code #

Agenda

-
- Quick comms updates (based on key issues)
 - NRC
 - EPA
 - FDA
 - HHS
 - FEMA
 - CBP
 - USPS
 - DOD

- Next steps, web, weekend expectations

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March

17, 2011

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
ON THE SITUATION IN JAPAN

Rose Garden

3:35 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Good afternoon, everyone. Over the last several days, the American people have been both heartbroken and deeply concerned about the developments in Japan.

We've seen an earthquake and tsunami render unimaginable -- an unimaginable toll of death and destruction on one of our closest friends and allies in the world. And we've seen this powerful natural disaster cause even more catastrophe through its impact on nuclear reactors that bring peaceful energy to the people of Japan.

Today, I wanted to update the American people on what we know about the situation in Japan, what we're doing to support American citizens and the safety of our own nuclear energy, and how we are helping the Japanese people contain the damage, recover and rebuild.

First, we are bringing all available resources to bear to closely monitor the situation, and to protect American citizens who may be in harm's way. Even as Japanese responders continue to do heroic work, we know that the damage to the nuclear reactors in Fukushima Daiichi plant poses a substantial risk to people who are nearby. That is why yesterday, we called for an evacuation of American citizens who are within 50 miles of the plant. This decision was based upon a careful scientific evaluation and the guidelines that we would use to keep our citizens safe here in the United States, or anywhere in the world.

Beyond this 50-mile radius, the risks do not currently call for an evacuation. But we do have a responsibility to take prudent and precautionary measures to educate those Americans who may be endangered by exposure to radiation if the situation deteriorates. That's why last night I

authorized the voluntary departures of family members and dependents of U.S. officials working in northeastern Japan.

All U.S. citizens in Japan should continue to carefully monitor the situation and follow the guidance of the U.S. and Japanese governments. And those who are seeking assistance should contact our embassy and consulates, which continue to be open and operational.

Second, I know that many Americans are also worried about the potential risks to the United States. So I want to be very clear: We do not expect harmful levels of radiation to reach the United States, whether it's the West Coast, Hawaii, Alaska, or U.S. territories in the Pacific. Let me repeat that: We do not expect harmful levels of radiation to reach the West Coast, Hawaii, Alaska, or U.S. territories in the Pacific. That is the judgment of our Nuclear Regulatory Commission and many other experts.

Furthermore, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and public health experts do not recommend that people in the United States take precautionary measures beyond staying informed. And going forward, we will continue to keep the American people fully updated -- because I believe that you must know what I know as President.

Here at home, nuclear power is also an important part of our own energy future, along with renewable sources like wind, solar, natural gas and clean coal. Our nuclear power plants have undergone exhaustive study, and have been declared safe for any number of extreme contingencies. But when we see a crisis like the one in Japan, we have a responsibility to learn from this event, and to draw from those lessons to ensure the safety and security of our people.

That's why I've asked the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to do a comprehensive review of the safety of our domestic nuclear plants in light of the natural disaster that unfolded in Japan.

Finally, we are working aggressively to support our Japanese ally at this time of extraordinary challenge. Search and rescue teams are on the ground in Japan to help the recovery effort. A disaster assistance and response team is working to confront the aftermath of the earthquake

and tsunami. The U.S. military, which has helped to ensure the security of Japan for decades, is working around the clock.

To date, we've flown hundreds of missions to support the recovery efforts, and distributed thousands of pounds of food and water to the Japanese people. We've also deployed some of our leading experts to help contain the damage at Japan's nuclear reactors. We're sharing with them expertise, equipment, and technology so that the courageous responders on the scene have the benefit of American teamwork and support.

And the American people have also opened up their hearts. Many have given generously to support the ongoing relief efforts. The Red Cross is providing assistance to help meet the immediate needs of those who've been displaced. And I would encourage anybody who wants to lend a hand to go to usaid.gov to learn more -- that's usaid.gov -- to find out how you can be helpful.

As I told Prime Minister Kan last night, and reaffirmed at the Japanese embassy here in Washington today, the Japanese people are not alone in this time of great trial and sorrow. Across the Pacific, they will find a hand of support extended from the United States as they get back on their feet. After all, we have an alliance that was forged more than a half century ago, and strengthened by shared interests and democratic values. Our people share ties of family, ties of culture, and ties of commerce. Our troops have served to protect Japan's shores, and our citizens have found opportunity and friendship in Japan's cities and towns.

Above all, I am confident that Japan will recover and rebuild because of the strength and spirit of the Japanese people. Over the last few days, they've opened up their homes to one another. They've shared scarce resources of food and water. They've organized shelters, provided free medical care, and looked out for their most vulnerable citizens. One man put it simply: "It's a Japanese thing. When hard times hit, we have to help each other."

In these hard times, there remains, nevertheless, hope for the future. In one small town that had been flattened by the tsunami, emergency workers rescued a four-month-old baby who had been swept out of her parents' arms and

stranded for days among the debris. No one can say for certain just how she survived the water and the wreckage around her. There is a mystery in the course of human events.

But in the midst of economic recovery and global upheaval, disasters like this remind us of the common humanity that we share. We see it in the responders who are risking their lives at Fukushima. We show it through the help that has poured into Japan from 70 countries. And we hear it in the cries of a child, miraculously pulled from the rubble.

In the coming days, we will continue to do everything we can to ensure the safety of American citizens and the security of our sources of energy. And we will stand with the people of Japan as they contain this crisis, recover from this hardship, and rebuild their great nation.

Thanks very much.

END

3:42 P.M. EDT

From: Sheehan, Neil
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 9:06 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Response to MSNBC.Com story on seismic risks

Here's the response I've been using on the MSNBC.Com story:

The MSNBC story (http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/42103936/ns/world_news-asiapacific/) has to do with a seismic risk ranking it created. It is not the result of an NRC review. The NRC does not rank plants by seismic risk.

The objective of the NRC study was to perform a conservative, screening-level assessment of earthquake risk. The NRC results to date should not be interpreted as definitive estimates of seismic risk. The nature of the information used to make these estimates is useful only as a screening tool.

Currently operating nuclear power plants in the U.S. remain safe, with no need for immediate action. This determination is based on NRC staff reviews of updated seismic hazard information and the conclusions of the screening panel. Existing plans were designed with considerable margin to be able to withstand the ground motions from the largest earthquake expected in the area around the plant.

Here's some supplementary information I received from our seismic folks last night in response to media questions:

- Overall, how would the NRC characterize this? A quirk of numbers? A serious concern?

The study is still under way and it is too early to predict the final outcome. However, the NRC staff has determined there is no immediate safety concern and that overall seismic risk estimates remain small. If at any time the NRC determines that an immediate safety concern exists, action to address the issue will be taken. The NRC is focused on assuring safety during even very rare and extreme events. Therefore, the agency has determined that assessment of updated seismic hazards and plant performance should continue.

- Could someone describe the study and what it factored in – plant design, soils, previous quakes, etc.?

The study considers the factors that impact estimates of both the seismic hazard (i.e., ground-shaking levels) at the site and the plants' resistance to earthquakes (mathematically represented by the plant level fragility curve). Previous quakes, the tectonic environment and the soils that underlie the site are all used in the development of the ground-shaking estimates used in the analyses. Plant design and the seismic resistance of the important structures, systems and components are all used in the development of plant-level fragility curves.

- Can someone explain "seismic curve" and "plant level fragility curve?" (Assuming they're important)

A seismic curve is a graphical representation of seismic hazard. Seismic hazard in this context is the highest level of ground motion expected to occur (on average) at a site over different periods of time. Plant-level fragility is the probability of damage to plant structures, systems and components as a function of ground-shaking levels.

- Can someone explain the "weakest link model?" (Assuming it's important)

The weakest link model is a method for evaluating the importance of different frequencies of ground vibration to the overall plant performance. The model and its details are not integral to understanding the fundamental conclusions of the study.

■ What would constitute fragility at a plant?

Fragility is a term that relates the probability of failure of an individual structure, system or component to the level of seismic shaking it experiences. Plant-level fragility is the probability of damage to sets of plant structures, systems and components as a function of ground-shaking levels.

■ This 1-in-18,868 risk for Limerick: What is the risk for? A jostling? A crack? Significant core damage leading to a meltdown?

The objective of the GI-199 Safety/Risk Assessment was to perform a conservative, screening-level assessment to evaluate if further investigations of seismic safety for operating reactors in the central and eastern U.S. (CEUS) are warranted consistent with NRC directives. The results of the GI-199 SRA should not be interpreted as definitive estimates of plant-specific seismic risk. The nature of the information used (both seismic hazard data and plant-level fragility information) make these estimates useful only as a screening tool. The use of the absolute value of the seismic hazard-related risk, as done in the MSNBC article, is not the intended use, and the NRC considers it an inappropriate use of the results.

■ Can someone put that risk factor into perspective, using something other than MSNBC's chances of winning the lottery?

As noted above, the risk factors determined in GI-199 were conservative estimates of risk intended for use as a screening tool. Use of these factors beyond this intended purpose is inappropriate.

■ What, if anything, can be done at a site experiencing such a risk? (Or at Limerick in particular.)

The probabilistic seismic risk analyses (SPRA) that are performed to determine the core damage frequency (CDF) numbers also provides a significant amount of information on what the plant vulnerabilities are. This allows the analyst to determine what can be done to the plant to address the risk.

■ Has anyone determined that anything SHOULD be done at Limerick or any of the other PA plants?

The fundamental conclusion of the report is that "work to date supports a decision to continue ...; the methodology, input assumptions, and data are not sufficiently developed to support other regulatory actions or decisions." The NRC is planning to issue a Generic Communication to operating reactor licensees in the CEUS requesting additional information. This includes the plants in Pennsylvania.

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 8:59 AM
To: Sheehan, Neil
Subject: RE: Media call for first thing Friday morning

(b)(5)

From: Sheehan, Neil
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 8:54 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: Media call for first thing Friday morning

(b)(5)

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 8:54 AM
To: McIntyre, David; Burnell, Scott; Hayden, Elizabeth; Sheehan, Neil
Subject: RE: Media call for first thing Friday morning

(b)(5)

From: McIntyre, David
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 8:21 AM
To: Burnell, Scott; Brenner, Eliot; Hayden, Elizabeth; Sheehan, Neil
Subject: RE: Media call for first thing Friday morning

Neil already called this guy. He wanted to "embed" with our folks in Tokyo. Neil said "no."

From: Burnell, Scott
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 10:31 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot; Hayden, Elizabeth; Sheehan, Neil; McIntyre, David
Subject: Media call for first thing Friday morning

All;

Steve Featherstone, Business Week
Friday deadline
315-473-0612

(b)(6) (c)

Sounds like he wants Japan speculation, which we won't do, but it'd be good to return the call.

Scott

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 8:59 AM
To: McIntyre, David
Subject: RE: Employee News: NRC Viewing of the NRC All-Hands Meeting to Address the Nuclear Crisis in Japan

Good thought,

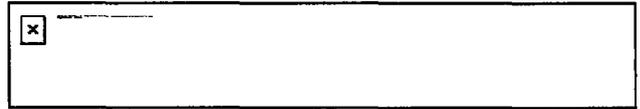
(b)(5)

From: McIntyre, David
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 8:57 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Fw: Employee News: NRC Viewing of the NRC All-Hands Meeting to Address the Nuclear Crisis in Japan

Press for this????

David McIntyre
NRC Office of Public Affairs
(b)(6) (mobile)
301-415-8200 (office)
Sent from my BlackBerry, which is wholly responsible for all typos.

From: NRC Announcement <nrc.announcement@nrc.gov>
To: NRC Announcement
Sent: Fri Mar 18 08:49:20 2011
Subject: Employee News: NRC Viewing of the NRC All-Hands Meeting to Address the Nuclear Crisis in Japan



Friday March 18, 2011 -- Headquarters Edition

Employee News: NRC Viewing of the NRC All-Hands Meeting to Address the Nuclear Crisis in Japan

Employee News: NRC Viewing of the NRC All-Hands Meeting to Address the Nuclear Crisis in Japan

On Friday, March 18, 2011, at 2:00 p.m., there will be an All-Hands Meeting in the Two White Flint North (TWFN) Auditorium to address the ongoing nuclear crisis at the Fukushima Nuclear Reactor site in Japan. Staff is encouraged to view the proceedings at one of the following video teleconferencing (VTC) locations:

- One White Flint Commission Hearing Room
- TWFN Exhibit Area
- TWFN Building 2B5
- One White Flint North Building 3B4
- Executive Boulevard Building 1B15

- Twinbrook Building 5E01
- Church Street Building 2C19
- Gateway Building 4B02
- Region I*
- Region II*
- Region III*
- Region IV*
- Technical Training Center*

*Regional and TTC staff will be notified of the VTC viewing location by their VTC coordinator.

The meeting will also be broadcast throughout the White Flint Complex on cable channels 46 and 47. Staff without access to VTC facilities may access the audio portion of the proceedings by utilizing the NRC telephone bridge line by calling 888-820-8960; pass code: 8690842.

For more information about event viewing locations, contact Jason Wright at 415-5446 or Christine Kundrat at 415-6130.



(2011-03-18 00:00:00.0)

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From: E&E Publishing, LLC <ealerts@eenews.net>
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 8:46 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Codes Enclosed -- March 18 -- ClimateWire is ready



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This e-mail is an alert that the full edition of ClimateWire was just published. When prompted, enter your trial access codes (both are case sensitive):

User Name: eliot.brenner@nrc.gov

Password: (b)(6)

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CLIMATEWIRE -- FRI., MARCH 18, 2011 -- [Read the full edition](#)

1. POLICY: U.S. nuclear plants to get new safety reviews in wake of Fukushima 1

President Obama responded to Japan's nuclear reactor crisis yesterday by asking the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to make a comprehensive safety review of U.S. nuclear plants to assess their ability to withstand natural calamities. Speaking at the White House, NRC Chairman Gregory Jaczko said yesterday the study would be made. He repeated his statements this week that the commission considered the 104 U.S. nuclear plants to be secure, but the evidence from Japan's devastating reactor damage would be the basis for a new review.

2. PUBLIC HEALTH: The daily news in Tokyo -- radiation levels

Television watchers and newspaper readers in Tokyo now have an addition to their daily weather reports. It is the daily radiation level, as measured in various parts of this sprawling city, which, according to the United Nations, is the most populated area in the world with more than 36 million people. Just 150 miles to the northeast are the smoldering ruins of Fukushima No. 1, which was one of the world's largest complexes of nuclear power plants. The radiation levels there appear to have occasionally spiked to life-threatening levels, but so far the radiation readings in and around Tokyo have remained fairly close to normal background levels.

TODAY'S STORIES

3. POLITICS: EPA rules battle, stalled in Senate, could reappear on the

BU/69

campaign trail

4. **EMISSIONS TRADING**: Japan could suspend Kyoto targets in wake of calamity
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10. **SCIENCE**: 'Mega' heat waves to become more frequent -- study
11. **ENERGY POLICY**: Cutbacks on nuclear could spike global warming levels
12. **GERMANY**: Country considers accelerating phase-out of nuclear energy
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From: Steger (Tucci), Christine
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 8:45 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: kudos to all

Thank you, Eliot for your kind e-mail. It has been a pleasure working with your staff, however some of the callers are up for debate, but it is all part of the job. Thanks for the opportunity to support the NRC during this challenging time.

Thanks,
Christine

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 10:02 PM
To: Hayden, Elizabeth; Burnell, Scott; Harrington, Holly; McIntyre, David; Couret, Ivonne; Shannon, Valerie; Janbergs, Holly; Akstulewicz, Brenda; Wittick, Susan; Royer, Deanna; Bonaccorso, Amy; Deavers, Ron; Tobin, Jennifer; Taylor, Robert; Steger (Tucci), Christine; Ghneim, Munira; Widomski, Michael
Subject: kudos to all

(b)(5),(b)(6)

What I had to do was tell you what the chairman also said to me. He told me that he thought Public Affairs was doing a great job in dealing with all the issues being thrown at us. I always agree with the chairman, well most of the time, and this happens to be one of them.

Not only have OPAers pitched in with long days and long nights, others in the agency have now come to our aid and it is making our collective job much easier. In fact, we are now bringing in some additional help and I suspect when all the paperwork is done you may recognize at least one of the names.

I am so honored to be working with such a bunch of professionals. I can go out with the chairman on his many rounds and know without fail that the job is getting done.

As reporters, many of us had front row seats at history. Today, we are part of making history and it is a time we will never forget. The days will continue to be long, but hopefully we can start giving folks some time off. One thing to remember: This is a marathon, not a sprint. (Yeah, how many times have you heard that metaphor used?) Pace yourself. Take time to go outside and enjoy the spring, feel the sun on your face, and come back knowing you are doing a damn fine job.

I thank you.

Eliot

From: Vega, Dag <(b)(6)>
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 8:08 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot; 'chris.licht@msnbc.com'
Cc: Stevens, Clark
Subject: Contact at NRC

Chris,
I'm connecting you with Eliot at the NRC.

Eliot,
Could you please call Chris Licht about their question regarding the two plants in California that they mentioned earlier?
Chris' cell number is (b)(6).

Thanks.

Dag Vega

From: Stevens, Clark <(b)(6)>
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 7:56 AM
To: Vega, Dag; Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Contact

Dag – cc'ing Eliot at NRC, who can answer any NRC related questions.

From: Boska, John
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 6:45 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Cc: Uhle, Jennifer; Stutzke, Martin
Subject: MSNBC report attached
Attachments: MSNBC article on seismic risk 3-16-11.pdf

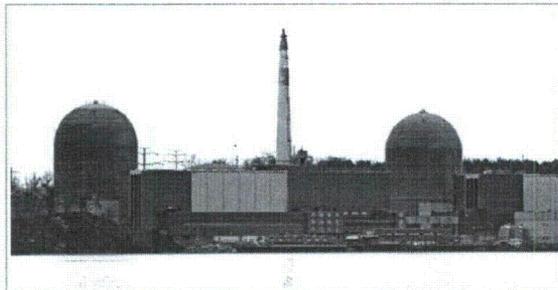
Attached is the MSNBC report, listing Indian Point 3 as the most vulnerable plant, which I got from their web site.

John Boska
Indian Point Project Manager, NRR/DORL
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
301-415-2901
email: john.boska@nrc.gov



What are the odds? US nuke plants ranked by quake risk

So much for San Andreas: Reactors in East, Midwest, South have highest chance



Mike Segar / Reuters
Where's the U.S. nuclear power plant with the greatest risk of being damaged by an earthquake? Not on the Pacific coastline. It's on the Hudson River.



By **Bill Dedman** Investigative reporter

msnbc.com

updated 3/16/2011 10:04:57 AM ET

What are the odds that a nuclear emergency like the one at Fukushima Dai-ichi could happen in the central or eastern United States? They'd have to be astronomical, right? As a pro-nuclear commenter on msnbc.com put it this weekend, "There's a power plant just like these in Omaha. If it gets hit by a tsunami...."

It turns out that the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission has calculated the odds of an earthquake causing catastrophic failure to a nuclear plant here. Each year, at the typical nuclear reactor in the U.S., there's a 1 in 74,176 chance that the core could be damaged by an earthquake, exposing the public to radiation. No tsunami required. That's 10 times more likely than you winning \$10,000 by buying a ticket in the Powerball multistate lottery, where the chance is 1 in 723,145.

And it turns out that the nuclear reactor in the

United States with the highest risk of core damage from a quake is not the Diablo Canyon Power Plant, with its twin reactors tucked between the California coastline and the San Andreas Fault.

It's not the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station, a four-hour drive down the Pacific coast at San Clemente, surrounded by fault lines on land and under the ocean.

It's not on the Pacific Coast at all. It's on the Hudson River.

One in 10,000

The reactor with the highest risk rating is 24 miles north of New York City, in the village of Buchanan, N.Y., at the Indian Point Energy Center. There, on the east bank of the Hudson, Indian Point nuclear reactor No. 3 has the highest risk of earthquake damage in the country, according to new NRC risk estimates provided to msnbc.com.

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A ranking of the 104 nuclear reactors is shown at the bottom of this article, listing the NRC estimate of risk of catastrophic failure caused by earthquake.

The chance of a core damage from a quake at Indian Point 3 is estimated at 1 in 10,000 each year. Under NRC guidelines, that's right on the verge of requiring "immediate concern regarding adequate protection" of the public. The two reactors at Indian Point generate up to one-third of the electricity for New York City. The second reactor, Indian Point 2, doesn't rate as risky, with 1 chance in 30,303 each year.

The plant with the second highest risk? It's in Massachusetts. Third? Pennsylvania. Then Tennessee, Pennsylvania again, Florida, Virginia and South Carolina. Only then does California's Diablo Canyon appear on the list, followed by Pennsylvania's Three Mile Island.

The odds take into consideration two main factors: the chance of a serious quake, and the strength of design of the plant.

Nuclear power plants built in the areas usually thought of as earthquake zones, such as the California coastline, have a surprisingly low risk of damage from those earthquakes. Why? They built anticipating a major quake.

Other plants in the East, South and Midwest, where the design standards may have been lower because the earthquake risk was thought to be minimal, now find themselves at the top of the NRC's danger list.

The chance of serious damage from a quake ranges from Indian Point's 1 chance in 10,000 each year, a relatively higher risk, to the Callaway nuclear plant in Fulton, Mo., where the NRC set the lowest risk, 1 chance in

500,000 each year.

Playing the odds

The NRC, the federal agency responsible for nuclear power safety, says the odds are in the public's favor. "Operating nuclear power plants are safe," the NRC said when it reported the new risk estimates.

Every plant is designed with a margin of safety beyond the strongest earthquake anticipated in that area, the NRC says.

But the NRC also says the margin of safety has been reduced.

In the 35 years since Indian Point 3 got its license to operate in 1976, the same era when most of today's U.S. nuclear reactors were built, geologists have learned a lot about the dangers of earthquakes in the eastern and central U.S.

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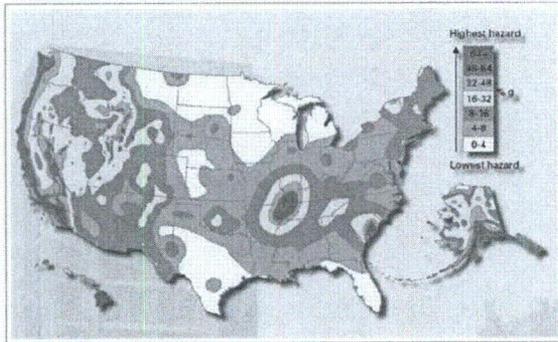
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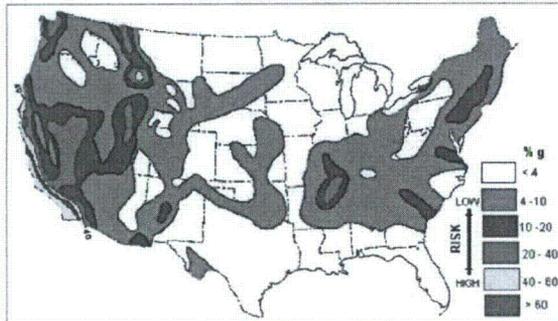
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U.S. Geological Survey
Based on 2008 data, a map of earthquake damage risk in the United States. The highest risk areas are purple, red and orange.



U.S. Geological Survey
Based on 1982 data, a map of earthquake damage risk in the continental United States. The highest risk areas are red, yellow and purple.

No one alive now has memories of the South Carolina quakes of 1886, which toppled 14,000 chimneys in Charleston and were felt in 30 states. Or the New Madrid quakes of 1811-1812 in Missouri and Arkansas — the big one made the Mississippi River run backward for a time.

But the geologists and seismologists remember, learning their history from rocks, and steadily raising their estimates of the risk of severe quakes. New faults are found, and new computer models change predictions for how the ground shakes. The latest estimates are drawn from the 2008 maps of the U.S. Geological Survey. Of special note, the USGS said, was an allowance for waves of large earthquakes in the New Madrid fault area roughly centered on the Missouri Bootheel, as

well as inclusion of offshore faults near Charleston, S.C., and new data from the mountains of East Tennessee. With each new map, the areas of negligible risks have receded.

Based on those new maps, the NRC published in August 2010 new estimates of the earthquake risk at nuclear power reactors in the eastern and central states. Besides the proximity, severity and frequency of earthquakes, the new estimates take into account the design standards used at each plant, along with the type of rock or soil it's built on. This week, the NRC provided additional data to msnbc.com for the relatively few reactors in the Western states, allowing a ranking to be made of all 104 reactors with the latest data.

The top 10

Here are the 10 nuclear power sites with the highest risk of suffering core damage from an earthquake, showing their NRC risk estimates based on 2008 and 1989 geological data.

1. Indian Point 3, Buchanan, N.Y.: 1 in 10,000 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 17,241. Increase in risk: 72 percent.

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2. Pilgrim 1, Plymouth, Mass.: 1 in 14,493. Old estimate: 1 in 125,000. Increase in risk: 763 percent.

3. Limerick 1 and 2, Limerick, Pa.: 1 in 18,868. Old estimate: 1 in 45,455. Increase in risk: 141 percent.

4. Sequoyah 1 and 2, Soddy-Daisy, Tenn.: 1 in 19,608. Old estimate: 1 in 102,041. Increase in risk: 420 percent.

5. Beaver Valley 1, Shippingport, Pa.: 1 in 20,833. Old estimate: 1 in 76,923. Increase in risk: 269 percent.

6. Saint Lucie 1 and 2, Jensen Beach, Fla.: 1 in 21,739. Old estimate: N/A.

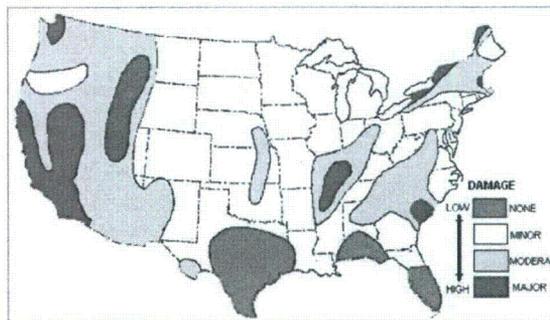
7. North Anna 1 and 2, Louisa, Va.: 1 in 22,727. Old estimate: 1 in 31,250. Increase in risk: 38 percent.

8. Oconee 1, 2 and 3, Seneca, S.C.: 1 in 23,256. Old estimate: 1 in 100,000. Increase in risk: 330 percent.

9. Diablo Canyon 1 and 2, Avila Beach, Calif.: 1 in 23,810. Old estimate: N/A.

10. Three Mile Island, Middletown, Pa.: 1 in 25,000. Old estimate: 1 in 45,455. Increase in risk: 82 percent.

(This short list of the top 10 sites, or plants, groups together reactors at the same site if they have the same risk rating, such as Sequoyah 1 and 2. The full list of 104 separate reactors is below at the bottom of the text.)



U.S. Geological Survey
Based on 1969 data, a map of earthquake damage risk in the continental United States. The highest risk areas are red and yellow.

A rising risk

Northeast of Chattanooga, Tenn., the Tennessee Valley Authority's Sequoyah 1 and 2 nuclear plants had been thought to have a risk of core damage from an earthquake happening once every 102,041 years. The new estimate is once every 19,608 years.

That kind of change was typical. Out of 104 reactors, the risk estimate declined at only eight. (There were 19 for which no older estimate was available for comparison.)

The increase in risk is so rapid that an NRC research task force in September sent two recommendations to NRC management:

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First, it is time to move the issue over from the research staff to the regulatory staff, moving from study to action.

Second, start figuring out whether some nuclear power plants need a "backfit," or additional construction to protect them from earthquakes.

Another indication of how fast the risk estimates rose: The median, or middle value out of all 104 reactors, a measure of the risk at the typical plant, is now at a 1 in 74,176 chance each year of core damage from a quake. In the old estimate, it was 1 in 263,158. In other words, the estimated risk, though still low by NRC standards, has more than tripled.

What happens next?

This NRC process began in 2005 when its staff recommended taking a look at updated seismic hazards. It was late 2008 before NRC staff started working with a contractor, Electric Power Research Institute, on the design of a study. Overall, it took five years and three months from the staff recommendation until the seismic task force submitted its report in August 2010.

One problem is a lack of data about the nuclear reactors themselves. The NRC task force said the agency has detailed data on what it calls plant fragility — the probability that the expected earthquake would damage the reactor's core — for only one-third of the nation's nuclear plants. That's because only the plants that had been thought to be in areas of higher seismic risk had done detailed studies. For the rest, the scientists had to estimate from other information submitted by plant operators.

Now the NRC is playing catch-up.

An NRC spokesman, Scott Burnell, said Tuesday that the NRC is preparing a letter to send to certain nuclear plants, asking them for the more detailed data on equipment, soil conditions and seismic preparedness. Then the plants and NRC staff will have an opportunity to analyze that data.

That process could stretch into 2012, Burnell said. Then the NRC will have to decide, he said, "where the ability to respond to seismic events can be improved."

In the middle of that process, perhaps late this year, a new round of geologic data will come out. That will be folded into new calculations.

Industry is "addressing that issue"

The nuclear power industry is watching this process. A document distributed to the public by the industry's Nuclear Energy Institute on Sunday, after the Japanese plant emergency began, referred to this NRC study and the possibility of changes, saying, "The industry is working with the NRC to develop a methodology for addressing that issue."

The industry statement did not mention that the study increased the estimates of

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earthquake risk for nearly every nuclear power plant in the U.S.

(One of the leading nuclear power companies, General Electric, which designed the reactors at Fukushima, is a part owner of NBCUniversal, which co-owns msnbc.com through a joint venture with Microsoft.)

Good odds or bad?

How much risk is too much? Is a roller coaster safe only if no one ever dies? If one passenger dies every 100 years? Every year?

When the NRC saw that the new earthquake maps had pushed the level of risk into the range between 1 in 100,000 and the more likely 1 in 10,000, that change was enough to study the issue further, the task force said in its report. But because the risks didn't go beyond 1 in 10,000, "there was no immediate concern regarding adequate protection." The new estimates put Indian River right at that boundary, and a few others in reach.

By comparison, the chance of winning the grand prize in the next Powerball lottery: 1 in 195,249,054.

Ranking of nuclear reactors by earthquake damage risks

Here are the 104 nuclear power reactors in the United States, ranked by the NRC's estimate of the risk each year that an earthquake would cause damage to the reactor's core, releasing radiation.

Notes: Data come from the NRC's study of August 2010 on reactors in the central and eastern states, supplemented by data provided by the NRC to msnbc.com in March 2011. The table shows the risks calculated separately from 1989 and 2008 earthquake data from the U.S. Geological Survey. Ranks and changes in

risk are calculated by msnbc.com. For the reactors in the western states, and a few others, the 1989 estimate was not provided to msnbc.com, so no change is calculated. The information in this list is also available in an Excel spreadsheet file. (See resources, below.)

Rank. Reactor, nearby city, state: Chance of event each year from 2008 data. Old estimate from 1989. Change in risk.

1. Indian Point 3, Buchanan, N.Y.: 1 in 10,000 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 17,241. Change in risk: 72 percent.
2. Pilgrim 1, Plymouth, Mass.: 1 in 14,493 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 125,000. Change in risk: 763 percent.
3. Limerick 1, Limerick, Pa.: 1 in 18,868 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 45,455. Change in risk: 141 percent.
3. Limerick 2, Limerick, Pa.: 1 in 18,868 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 45,455. Change in risk: 141 percent.
5. Sequoyah 1, Soddy-Daisy, Tenn.: 1 in 19,608 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 102,041. Change in risk: 420 percent.

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5. Sequoyah 2, Soddy-Daisy, Tenn.: 1 in 19,608 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 102,041. Change in risk: 420 percent.

7. Beaver Valley 1, Shippingport, Pa.: 1 in 20,833 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 76,923. Change in risk: 269 percent.

8. Saint Lucie 1, Jensen Beach, Fla.: 1 in 21,739 chance each year. Old estimate: N/A. Change in risk: N/A.

8. Saint Lucie 2, Jensen Beach, Fla.: 1 in 21,739 chance each year. Old estimate: N/A. Change in risk: N/A.

10. North Anna 1, Louisa, Va.: 1 in 22,727 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 31,250. Change in risk: 38 percent.

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15. Diablo Canyon 1, Avila Beach, Calif.: 1 in 23,810 chance each year. Old estimate: N/A. Change in risk: N/A.

15. Diablo Canyon 2, Avila Beach, Calif.: 1 in 23,810 chance each year. Old estimate: N/A. Change in risk: N/A.

17. Three Mile Island 1, Middletown, Pa.: 1 in 25,000 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 45,455. Change in risk: 82 percent.

18. Palo Verde 1, Wintersburg, Ariz.: 1 in 26,316 chance each year. Old estimate: N/A. Change in risk: N/A.

18. Palo Verde 2, Wintersburg, Ariz.: 1 in 26,316 chance each year. Old estimate: N/A. Change in risk: N/A.

18. Palo Verde 3, Wintersburg, Ariz.: 1 in 26,316 chance each year. Old estimate: N/A. Change in risk: N/A.

18. Summer, Jenkensville, S.C.: 1 in 26,316 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 138,889. Change in risk: 428 percent.

22. Catawba 1, York, S.C.: 1 in 27,027 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 33,333. Change in risk: 23 percent.

22. Catawba 2, York, S.C.: 1 in 27,027 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 33,333. Change in risk: 23 percent.

24. Watts Bar 1, Spring City, Tenn.: 1 in 27,778

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chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 178,571.
Change in risk: 543 percent.

25. Indian Point 2, Buchanan, N.Y.: 1 in 30,303
chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 71,429.
Change in risk: 136 percent.

26. Duane Arnold, Palo, Iowa: 1 in 31,250
chance each year. Old estimate: N/A. Change
in risk: N/A.

27. McGuire 1, Huntersville, N.C.: 1 in 32,258
chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 35,714.
Change in risk: 11 percent.

27. McGuire 2, Huntersville, N.C.: 1 in 32,258
chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 35,714.
Change in risk: 11 percent.

29. Farley 1, Columbia, Ala.: 1 in 35,714
chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 263,158.
Change in risk: 637 percent.

29. Farley 2, Columbia, Ala.: 1 in 35,714
chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 263,158.
Change in risk: 637 percent.

31. Quad Cities 1, Cordova, Ill.: 1 in 37,037
chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 71,429.
Change in risk: 93 percent.

31. Quad Cities 2, Cordova, Ill.: 1 in 37,037
chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 71,429.
Change in risk: 93 percent.

33. River Bend 1, St. Francisville, La.: 1 in
40,000 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in
370,370. Change in risk: 826 percent.

34. Peach Bottom 2, Delta, Pa.: 1 in 41,667
chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 120,482.
Change in risk: 189 percent.

34. Peach Bottom 3, Delta, Pa.: 1 in 41,667

chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 120,482.
Change in risk: 189 percent.

36. Crystal River 3, Crystal River, Fla.: 1 in
45,455 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in
192,308. Change in risk: 323 percent.

36. Seabrook 1, Seabrook, N.H.: 1 in 45,455
chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 114,943.
Change in risk: 153 percent.

36. Beaver Valley 2, Shippingport, Pa.: 1 in
45,455 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in
188,679. Change in risk: 315 percent.

39. Perry 1, Perry, Ohio: 1 in 47,619 chance
each year. Old estimate: 1 in 1,176,471.
Change in risk: 2371 percent.

39. Columbia 1, Richland, Wash.: 1 in 47,619
chance each year. Old estimate: N/A. Change
in risk: N/A.

41. Waterford 3, Killona, La.: 1 in 50,000
chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 833,333.
Change in risk: 1567 percent.

42. Dresden 2, Morris, Ill.: 1 in 52,632 chance
each year. Old estimate: 1 in 434,783. Change

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in risk: 726 percent.

42. Dresden 3, Morris, Ill.: 1 in 52,632 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 434,783. Change in risk: 726 percent.

42. Monticello, Monticello, Minn.: 1 in 52,632 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 38,462. Change in risk: -27 percent.

45. Wolf Creek 1, Burlington, Kansas: 1 in 55,556 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 400,000. Change in risk: 620 percent.

46. San Onofre 2, San Clemente, Calif.: 1 in 58,824 chance each year. Old estimate: N/A. Change in risk: N/A.

46. San Onofre 3, San Clemente, Calif.: 1 in 58,824 chance each year. Old estimate: N/A. Change in risk: N/A.

48. Millstone 3, Waterford, Conn.: 1 in 66,667 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 100,000. Change in risk: 50 percent.

48. Brunswick 1, Southport, N.C.: 1 in 66,667 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 263,158. Change in risk: 295 percent.

48. Brunswick 2, Southport, N.C.: 1 in 66,667 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 263,158. Change in risk: 295 percent.

48. Robinson 2, Hartsville, S.C.: 1 in 66,667 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 370,370. Change in risk: 456 percent.

52. Oyster Creek, Forked River, N.J.: 1 in 71,429 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 126,582. Change in risk: 77 percent.

53. Fort Calhoun, Fort Calhoun, Neb.: 1 in 76,923 chance each year. Old estimate: N/A.

Change in risk: N/A.

53. Ginna, Ontario, N.Y.: 1 in 76,923 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 238,095. Change in risk: 210 percent.

53. Susquehanna 1, Salem Township, Pa.: 1 in 76,923 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 416,667. Change in risk: 442 percent.

53. Susquehanna 2, Salem Township, Pa.: 1 in 76,923 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 416,667. Change in risk: 442 percent.

57. Calvert Cliffs 2, Lusby, Md.: 1 in 83,333 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 116,279. Change in risk: 40 percent.

57. D.C. Cook 1, Bridgman, Mich.: 1 in 83,333 chance each year. Old estimate: N/A. Change in risk: N/A.

57. D.C. Cook 2, Bridgman, Mich.: 1 in 83,333 chance each year. Old estimate: N/A. Change in risk: N/A.

57. Grand Gulf 1, Port Gibson, Miss.: 1 in 83,333 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 106,383. Change in risk: 28 percent.

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57. Kewaunee, Kewaunee, Wis.: 1 in 83,333 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 71,429. Change in risk: -14 percent.

62. Millstone 2, Waterford, Conn.: 1 in 90,909 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 156,250. Change in risk: 72 percent.

62. Salem 1, Hancocks Bridge, N.J.: 1 in 90,909 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 172,414. Change in risk: 90 percent.

62. Salem 2, Hancocks Bridge, N.J.: 1 in 90,909 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 172,414. Change in risk: 90 percent.

62. Point Beach 1, Two Rivers, Wis.: 1 in 90,909 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 76,923. Change in risk: -15 percent.

62. Point Beach 2, Two Rivers, Wis.: 1 in 90,909 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 76,923. Change in risk: -15 percent.

67. Turkey Point 3, Homestead, Fla.: 1 in 100,000 chance each year. Old estimate: N/A. Change in risk: N/A.

67. Turkey Point 4, Homestead, Fla.: 1 in 100,000 chance each year. Old estimate: N/A. Change in risk: N/A.

67. Calvert Cliffs 1, Lusby, Md.: 1 in 100,000 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 142,857. Change in risk: 43 percent.

70. Vermont Yankee, Vernon, Vt.: 1 in 123,457 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 434,783. Change in risk: 252 percent.

71. Braidwood 1, Braceville, Ill.: 1 in 136,986 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 1,785,714. Change in risk: 1204 percent.

71. Braidwood 2, Braceville, Ill.: 1 in 136,986 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 1,785,714. Change in risk: 1204 percent.

73. Vogtle 1, Waynesboro, Ga.: 1 in 140,845 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 384,615. Change in risk: 173 percent.

73. Vogtle 2, Waynesboro, Ga.: 1 in 140,845 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 384,615. Change in risk: 173 percent.

75. Cooper, Brownville, Neb.: 1 in 142,857 chance each year. Old estimate: N/A. Change in risk: N/A.

76. Davis-Besse, Oak Harbor, Ohio: 1 in 149,254 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 625,000. Change in risk: 319 percent.

77. Palisades, Covert, Mich.: 1 in 156,250 chance each year. Old estimate: N/A. Change in risk: N/A.

78. South Texas 1, Bay City, Texas: 1 in 158,730 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 1,298,701. Change in risk: 718 percent.

78. South Texas 2, Bay City, Texas: 1 in

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158,730 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 1,298,701. Change in risk: 718 percent.

80. FitzPatrick, Scriba, N.Y.: 1 in 163,934 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 833,333. Change in risk: 408 percent.

81. Byron 1, Byron, Ill.: 1 in 172,414 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 1,470,588. Change in risk: 753 percent.

81. Byron 2, Byron, Ill.: 1 in 172,414 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 1,470,588. Change in risk: 753 percent.

83. Surry 1, Surry, Va.: 1 in 175,439 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 123,457. Change in risk: -30 percent.

83. Surry 2, Surry, Va.: 1 in 175,439 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 123,457. Change in risk: -30 percent.

85. Nine Mile Point 2, Scriba, N.Y.: 1 in 178,571 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 1,000,000. Change in risk: 460 percent.

86. Browns Ferry 2, Athens, Ala.: 1 in 185,185 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 625,000. Change in risk: 238 percent.

86. Browns Ferry 3, Athens, Ala.: 1 in 185,185 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 625,000. Change in risk: 238 percent.

88. Nine Mile Point 1, Scriba, N.Y.: 1 in 238,095 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 1,724,138. Change in risk: 624 percent.

88. Fermi 2, Monroe, Mich.: 1 in 238,095 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 625,000. Change in risk: 163 percent.

90. Arkansas Nuclear 1, London, Ark.: 1 in

243,902 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 1,063,830. Change in risk: 336 percent.

90. Arkansas Nuclear 2, London, Ark.: 1 in 243,902 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 1,063,830. Change in risk: 336 percent.

92. Comanche Peak 1, Glen Rose, Texas: 1 in 250,000 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 833,333. Change in risk: 233 percent.

92. Comanche Peak 2, Glen Rose, Texas: 1 in 250,000 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 833,333. Change in risk: 233 percent.

94. Browns Ferry 1, Athens, Ala.: 1 in 270,270 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 1,000,000. Change in risk: 270 percent.

95. Prairie Island 1, Welch, Minn.: 1 in 333,333 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 714,286. Change in risk: 114 percent.

95. Prairie Island 2, Welch, Minn.: 1 in 333,333 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 714,286. Change in risk: 114 percent.

97. La Salle 1, Marsilles, Ill.: 1 in 357,143 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in

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1,851,852. Change in risk: 419 percent.

How much radiation is dangerous?

97. La Salle 2, Marseilles, Ill.: 1 in 357,143 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 1,851,852. Change in risk: 419 percent.

97. Hope Creek 1, Hancocks Bridge, N.J.: 1 in 357,143 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 909,091. Change in risk: 155 percent.

100. Clinton, Clinton, Ill.: 1 in 400,000 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 370,370. Change in risk: -7 percent.

101. Shearon Harris 1, New Hill, N.C.: 1 in 434,783 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 277,778. Change in risk: -36 percent.

102. Hatch 1, Baxley, Ga.: 1 in 454,545 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 1,351,351. Change in risk: 197 percent.

102. Hatch 2, Baxley, Ga.: 1 in 454,545 chance each year. Old estimate: 1 in 1,351,351. Change in risk: 197 percent.

104. Callaway, Fulton, Mo.: 1 in 500,000 chance each year. Old estimate: N/A. Change in risk: N/A.

A few words about the data (Where's Richter?)

The NRC's risk estimates are not based on the usual layman's language of the magnitude scale (the old Richter scale or its replacement, the moment magnitude scale). Magnitude shows the earthquake's energy released. That is a measure of power.

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But a nuclear plant may be close to the epicenter of a quake, or far from it. And some types of seismic waves are more jarring than others.

Instead, these risk estimates consider how violently the ground will shake at the nuclear plant, considered a better indication of how much damage it will cause. That shaking can be affected by the depth, distance from the epicenter, and the frequencies of waves that the quake emits. The shaking is expressed in a unit called peak ground acceleration, in terms of the acceleration caused by the Earth's gravity. This is a measure of intensity.

Often these two ways of measuring earthquakes are roughly in synch, but sometimes not. For example:

- The 2010 Haiti earthquake, magnitude 7.0, rated only "severe" on the intensity scale, the third rung from the top, with peak ground acceleration of 0.5 times the Earth's gravity.
- The 2010 Chile earthquake, with a much higher magnitude of 8.8, was one step higher in terms of intensity, "violent," with peak ground acceleration of 0.65 times gravity.
- The 2010 Christchurch or Canterbury earthquake in New Zealand, similar to Haiti at magnitude 7.1, was at the top of the intensity scale, "extreme," with a peak ground acceleration of 1.26 times gravity.

Besides the peak acceleration, the NRC made other estimates for each nuclear plant, based on different types of earthquakes.

From all these estimates, the NRC calculated a worst case, which it called the "weakest link." Msnbc.com ranked the plants by that worst case, which is the same number the NRC staff highlights in its report, and the only number it provided for the reactors in the western states.

Resources

These links open in a new window.

Earthquake history of each state, from the USGS.

A USGS brochure describing the changes in the 2008 seismic hazard maps. PDF file.

The NRC report with new earthquake risk estimates, "Generic Issue 199 (GI-199), Implications of Updated Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Estimates in Central and Eastern United States on Existing Plants, Safety/Risk Assessment," August 2010. PDF file. Note: Data for individual reactors are in appendix D.

An NRC fact sheet from November 2010, "Seismic Issues for Existing Nuclear Power Plants."

The NRC database of active nuclear reactors in

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the U.S. Each reactor name links to technical and safety documents.

Industry response to questions about the situation in Japan. PDF file.

A scientific paper describing the New Madrid earthquake, and what can be learned by melding modern science with writings from long ago.

A brochure with a table comparing values for magnitude and peak ground acceleration.

The ranking of 104 nuclear plants by risk, by msnbc.com from NRC data, in an Excel spreadsheet file.

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A look at the worst earthquakes in recorded history, in loss of human life. (These figures do not include the March 11, 2011, temblor off eastern Japan, the death toll of which is still not known.) Sources: United States Geological Survey, Encyclopedia Britannica

1: Shensi, China, Jan. 23, 1556

Magnitude about 8, about 830,000 deaths.

This earthquake occurred in the Shaanxi province (formerly Shensi), China, about 50 miles east-northeast of Xi'an, the capital of Shaanxi. More than 830,000 people are estimated to have been killed. Damage extended as far away as about 270 miles northeast of the epicenter, with reports as far as Liuyang in Hunan, more than 500 miles away. Geological effects reported with this earthquake included ground fissures, uplift, subsidence, liquefaction and landslides. Most towns in the damage area reported city walls collapsed, most to all houses collapsed and many of the towns reported ground fissures

with water gushing out.

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2: Tangshan, China, July 27, 1976



Keystone / Getty Images
1976. Workers start rebuilding work following earthquake damage in the Chinese city of Tangshan, 100 miles east of Peking, with a wrecked train carriage behind them. (Photo by Keystone/Getty Images)

Magnitude 7.5. Official casualty figure is 255,000 deaths. Estimated death toll as high as 655,000.

Damage extended as far as Beijing. This is probably the greatest death toll from an earthquake in the last four centuries, and the second greatest in recorded history.

3: Aleppo, Syria, Aug. 9, 1138

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Magnitude not known, about 230,000 deaths.

Contemporary accounts said the walls of Syria's second-largest city crumbled and rocks cascaded into the streets. Aleppo's citadel collapsed, killing hundreds of residents. Although Aleppo was the largest community affected by the earthquake, it likely did not suffer the worst of the damage. European Crusaders had constructed a citadel at nearby Harim, which was leveled by the quake. A Muslim fort at Al-Atarib was destroyed as well, and several smaller towns and manned forts were reduced to rubble. The quake was said to have been felt as far away as Damascus, about 220 miles to the south. The Aleppo earthquake was the first of several occurring between 1138 and 1139 that devastated areas in northern Syria and western Turkey.

4: Sumatra, Indonesia, Dec. 26, 2004



GETTY IMAGES / GUY WOODS - DECEMBER 29: In this handout photo taken from a print via the Indonesian Air Force, the scene of devastation in Meulaboh, the town closest to the Sunday's earthquake epicentre, is pictured from the air on December 29, 2004. Meulaboh, Aceh Province, Sumatra, Indonesia. The western coastal town in Aceh Province, only 60 kilometres north-east of the epicentre, has been the hardest hit by Sunday's underwater earthquake in the Indian Ocean. Officials expected to find at least 10,000 killed which would amount to a quarter of Meulaboh's population. Three-quarters of Sumatra's western coast was destroyed and some towns were totally wiped out after the tsunamis that followed the earthquake. (Photo by Indonesian Air Force via Getty Images)

Magnitude 9.1, 227,898 deaths.

This was the third largest earthquake in the

world since 1900 and the largest since the 1964 Prince William Sound, Alaska temblor. In total, 227,898 people were killed or were missing and presumed dead and about 1.7 million people were displaced by the earthquake and subsequent tsunami in 14 countries in South Asia and East Africa. (In January 2005, the death toll was 286,000. In April 2005, Indonesia reduced its estimate for the number missing by over 50,000.)

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5: Haiti, Jan 12, 2010

According to official estimates, 300,000 were also injured, 1.3 million displaced, 97,294 houses destroyed and 188,383 damaged in the Port-au-Prince area and in much of southern Haiti. This includes at least 4 people killed by a local tsunami in the Petit Paradis area near Leogane. Tsunami waves were also reported at Jacmel, Les Cayes, Petit Goave, Leogane, Luly and Anse a Galets.

6: Damghan, Iran, Dec. 22, 856

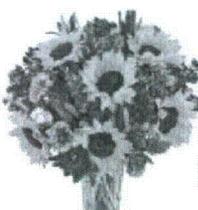
Magnitude not known, about 200,000 deaths.

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This earthquake struck a 200-mile stretch of northeast Iran, with the epicenter directly below the city of Demghan, which was at that point the capital city. Most of the city was destroyed as well as the neighboring areas. Approximately 200,000 people were killed.

7: Haiyuan, Ningxia , China, Dec. 16, 1920

7.8 magnitude, about 200,000 deaths.

This earthquake brought total destruction to the Lijunbu-Haiyuan-Ganyanchi area. Over 73,000 people were killed in Haiyuan County. A landslide buried the village of Sujiahe in Xiji County. More than 30,000 people were killed in Guyuan County. Nearly all the houses collapsed in the cities of Longde and Huining. About 125 miles of surface faulting was seen from Lijunbu through Ganyanchi to Jingtai. There were large numbers of landslides and ground cracks throughout the epicentral area. Some rivers were dammed, others changed course.

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8: Ardabil, Iran, March. 23, 893

Magnitude not known, about 150,000 deaths

The memories of the massive Damghan earthquake (see above) had barely faded when only 37 years later, Iran was again hit by a huge earthquake. This time it cost 150,000 lives and destroyed the largest city in the northwestern section of the country. The area was again hit by a fatal earthquake in 1997.

9: Kanto, Japan, Sept. 1, 1923

7.9 magnitude, 142,800 deaths.

This earthquake brought extreme destruction in the Tokyo-Yokohama area, both from the

temblor and subsequent firestorms, which burned about 381,000 of the more than 694,000 houses that were partially or completely destroyed. Although often known as the Great Tokyo Earthquake (or the Great Tokyo Fire), the damage was most severe in Yokohama. Nearly 6 feet of permanent uplift was observed on the north shore of Sagami Bay and horizontal displacements of as much as 15 feet were measured on the Boso Peninsula.

This earthquake brought extreme destruction in the Tokyo-Yokohama area, both from the temblor and subsequent firestorms, which burned about 381,000 of the more than 694,000 houses that were partially or completely destroyed. Although often known as the Great Tokyo Earthquake (or the Great Tokyo Fire), the damage was most severe in Yokohama. Nearly 6 feet of permanent uplift was observed on the north shore of Sagami Bay and horizontal displacements of as much as 15 feet were measured on the Boso Peninsula.

10: Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, Oct. 5, 1948

7.3 magnitude, 110,000 deaths.

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This quake brought extreme damage in Ashgabat (Ashkhabad) and nearby villages, where almost all the brick buildings collapsed, concrete structures were heavily damaged and freight trains were derailed. Damage and casualties also occurred in the Darreh Gaz area in neighboring Iran. Surface rupture was observed both northwest and southeast of Ashgabat. Many sources list the casualty total at 10,000, but a news release from the newly independent government on Dec. 9, 1988, advised that the correct death toll was 110,000. (Turkmenistan had been part of the Soviet Union, which tended to downplay the death tolls from man-made and natural disasters.)

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From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 6:24 AM
To: Batkin, Joshua
Subject: Re: Random question

What is the underlying question. I think that ddnt mqake it to me.

Eliot Brenner
Director, Office of Public Affairs
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Protecting People and the Environment
301 415 8200

C: (b)(6)
Sent from my Blackberry

----- Original Message -----

From: Batkin, Joshua
To: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thu Mar 17 23:04:56 2011
Subject: Random question

(b)(6) so answer tomorrow. Who would you recommend Delta reps talk to if they had Japan questions? Someone at FAA?

Joshua C. Batkin
Chief of Staff
Chairman Gregory B. Jaczko
(301) 415-1820

BU/74

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 10:19 PM
To: Batkin, Joshua
Subject: RE:

(b)(5)

Eliot

From: Batkin, Joshua
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 10:10 PM
To: Coggins, Angela; Loyd, Susan; Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Fw:

I like this

Joshua C. Batkin
Chief of Staff
Chairman Gregory B. Jaczko
(301) 415-1820

From: Joshua Batkin <(b)(6)>
To: Batkin, Joshua
Sent: Thu Mar 17 22:08:37 2011
Subject:

<http://www.aolnews.com/2011/03/17/gregory-jaczko-5-facts-on-the-nuclear-regulatory-commission-cha/>

From: Burnell, Scott
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 10:13 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: urgent request from the Financial Times
Attachments: image001.gif

Gonna need an f'ing big envelope for that bill, yanno... :-)

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 10:12 PM
To: Burnell, Scott
Subject: RE: urgent request from the Financial Times

If you can do it without overloading yourself, fine. Send me the bill.

From: Burnell, Scott
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 10:11 PM
To: Couret, Ivonne
Cc: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: urgent request from the Financial Times

I could be available late morning for her if needed, Eliot.

From: Couret, Ivonne
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 7:21 PM
To: Burnell, Scott
Cc: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: FW: urgent request from the Financial Times
Importance: High

Scott if you can handle print – Eliot..thoughts for more?

Ivonne L. Couret
Public Affairs Officer
Office of Public Affairs
Media Desk
opa.resource@nrc.gov
301-415-8200

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2010-2011 Information Digest - Where you can find NRC Facts at a Glance
<http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/nuregs/staff/sr1350/>

From: Stephanie.Kirchgaessner@FT.com [mailto:Stephanie.Kirchgaessner@FT.com]
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 6:30 PM
To: Couret, Ivonne
Subject: RE: urgent request from the Financial Times

Hi,

Just two questions. I'm doing a story on the NRC's record for Monday's paper and would really like to discuss some issues with you tomorrow for comment.

Also, I realize Chairman Jaczko is busy but please consider this a formal request for an interview from our "view from DC" video slot, which is a high profile interview we reserve for leading Washington figures in politics and regulatory affairs. What does his schedule look like?

Thank you, Stephanie

Stephanie Kirchaessner
Washington Correspondent
202 434 0982 (work)
(b)(6) (mobile)

✓ "Couret, Ivonne" ---03/17/2011 06:25:53 PM---The NRC is unable to accommodate interview requests at this time; I will place you on the list for f

From: "Couret, Ivonne" <Ivonne.Couret@nrc.gov>
To: "Stephanie.Kirchaessner@FT.com" <Stephanie.Kirchaessner@FT.com>
Date: 03/17/2011 06:25 PM
Subject: RE: urgent request from the Financial Times

The NRC is unable to accommodate interview requests at this time; I will place you on the list for future opportunities. U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Chairman Gregory B. Jaczko briefed reporters at the White House today we direct attention to the White House's transcript of the Chairman's remarks that will be located at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/press-briefings>.

Please monitor the NRC home page or sign up for the listserv for any press releases. News releases are available through a free subscription at the following Web address: <http://www.nrc.gov/public-involve/listserver.html> . The NRC homepage at www.nrc.gov also offers a SUBSCRIBE link. E-mail notifications are sent to subscribers when news releases are posted to NRC's website.

Ivonne L. Couret
Public Affairs Officer
Office of Public Affairs
Media Desk
opa.resource@nrc.gov
301-415-8200

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2010-2011 Information Digest - Where you can find NRC Facts at a Glance
<http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/nureqs/staff/sr1350/>

From: Stephanie.Kirchaessner@FT.com [<mailto:Stephanie.Kirchaessner@FT.com>]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 5:06 PM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: urgent request from the Financial Times

Hi - could someone send me the chairman's remarks before the House energy committee as read (as opposed to the prepared remarks that were submitted)?

Thank you

Stephanie Kirchgaessner
Washington Correspondent
202 434 0982 (work)

(b)(6) (mobile)

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 9:43 PM
To: Sheron, Brian; Virgilio, Martin; Weber, Michael
Cc: Uhle, Jennifer
Subject: RE: NBC deadline question for NRC on seismic hazard estimates

Thanks....

Jennifer and co. are going to give me a few paragraphs to put up on our website tomorrow to put some context to this. We may have blown the guy off because of time constraints, but I don't think so.

eliot

-----Original Message-----

From: Sheron, Brian
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 9:34 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot; Virgilio, Martin; Weber, Michael
Cc: Uhle, Jennifer
Subject: FW: NBC deadline question for NRC on seismic hazard estimates

fyi.

From: Bill Dedman [Bill.Dedman@msnbc.com]
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 4:49 PM 
To: Burnell, Scott
Cc: Manoly, Kamal; Sheron, Brian; Hiland, Patrick; OPA Resource
Subject: RE: NBC deadline question for NRC on seismic hazard estimates

Scott,

Reporters from other news organizations are telling me that you're telling them that our numbers are wrong.

Is that true?

I'm making clear to these reporters:

Don't be misled. NRC hasn't said our numbers are wrong. I checked my interpretation with Scott Burnell in Public Affairs, who checked with the NRC technical staff before publication. No challenge from NRC has arrived after publication.

After all, they're NRC's numbers.

What NRC is saying is that it doesn't do rankings. That's right. We did, from NRC's data. That's what the story says. (If the NRC was publishing the American League East standings, it would list them alphabetically. That's OK with me: Yankees would be last.)

You can see for yourself in the NRC report that:

- NRC says the risk of quakes in the central and eastern states is higher than previously thought.
- It still thinks plants are safe.

BU/77

- but their margin of safety is reduced.
- and some plants are now near the point where they should be re-examined, and perhaps retrofitted.
- and the staff says this should now move from being a research issue to a regulatory issue.
- and it has made its best estimates of the frequency (chance, odds) of an earthquake that would cause core damage to a plant, and those are in Appendix D, last column on the right.

Here are the links, which are also at the bottom of the article:

Resources

These links open in a new window.

The NRC report with new earthquake risk

estimates<<http://msnbcmedia.msn.com/i/msnbc/Sections/NEWS/quake%20nrc%20risk%20estimates.pdf>>, "Generic Issue 199 (GI-199), Implications of Updated Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Estimates in Central and Eastern United States on Existing Plants, Safety/Risk Assessment," August 2010. PDF file. Note: Data for individual reactors are in appendix D. How to interpret the figures: Indian Point 3, in Appendix D, shows a value of 1.0E-04. That's scientific notation for 0.0001, or one out of 10,000. It says 04, and it gets three (04 minus 1) zeros between the decimal place and the value. I converted that to the words 1 in 10,000 chance each year.

An NRC fact sheet<<http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/fact-sheets/fs-seismic-issues.html>> from November 2010, "Seismic Issues for Existing Nuclear Power Plants."

Earthquake history of each state<<http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/states/>>, from the USGS.

A USGS brochure describing the changes in the 2008 seismic hazard

maps<<http://msnbcmedia.msn.com/i/msnbc/Sections/NEWS/usgs%202008%20seismic%20hazard%20maps.pdf>>. PDF file.

The NRC database of active nuclear reactors<<http://www.nrc.gov/reactors/operating/list-power-reactor-units.html>> in the U.S. Each reactor name links to technical and safety documents.

Industry response to

questions<<http://msnbcmedia.msn.com/i/msnbc/Sections/NEWS/industry%20faq%20on%20japanese%20situation.pdf>> about the situation in Japan. PDF file.

A scientific paper describing the New Madrid

earthquake<<http://articles.adsabs.harvard.edu/full/1996AREPS..24..339J/0000339.000.html>>, and what can be learned by melding modern science with writings from long ago.

A brochure with a table comparing values for magnitude and peak ground acceleration<<http://www.mgs.md.gov/esic/brochures/earthquake.html>>.

The ranking of 104 nuclear plants by risk, by msnbc.com from NRC data, in an Excel spreadsheet

file<<http://msnbcmedia.msn.com/i/msnbc/Sections/NEWS/earthquake%20risk%20table%20msnbc.com%20public%20file.xls>>.

Bill

[cid:image001.jpg@01CBE4C3.554A27F0]<http://farm1.static.flickr.com/224/463372630_3244dd3db2.jpg?v=1176851663>

Bill Dedman | investigative reporter
msnbc.com, the news site, a joint venture of NBC and Microsoft

bill.dedman@msnbc.com<mailto:bill.dedman@msnbc.com> | cell (b)(6)

30 Rockefeller Plaza, Room 4423-7, New York, NY 10112

archive of stories and videos: <http://dedman.msnbc.com>

blog: <http://OpenChannel.msnbc.com>

on Twitter: <http://twitter.com/billdedman>

on Facebook: <http://www.facebook.com/investigative.reporter>

[cid:image002.gif@01CBE4C3.554A27F0]<<http://www.msnbc.com/>> [cid:image003.jpg@01CBE4C3.554A27F0]
<<http://www.today.msnbc.msn.com/>> [cid:image004.gif@01CBE4C3.554A27F0] <<http://www.newsvine.com/>>
[cid:image005.jpg@01CBE4C3.554A27F0] <<http://www.everyblock.com/>> [cid:image006.jpg@01CBE4C3.554A27F0]
<<http://www.breakingnews.com/>>

From: Burnell, Scott [mailto:Scott.Burnell@nrc.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 7:25 AM
To: Bill Dedman
Subject: RE: Numbers

Bill;

I understand you're making a honest effort to convey the latest research, but I have no doubt the technical staff are going to have significant problems with how you've presented it. I'll pass along whatever specific technical corrections they provide.

Scott

From: Bill Dedman
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 6:44 AM
To: 'Kamal.Manoly@nrc.gov'; 'brian.sheron@nrc.gov'; 'patrick.hiland@nrc.gov'; 'OPA.Resource@nrc.gov'
Subject: RE: NBC deadline question for NRC on seismic hazard estimates

This story is online now. If you see any error, please let me know right away.

Thanks,

Bill

http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/42103936/ns/world_news-asiapacific/

From: Bill Dedman

Sent: Tuesday, March 15, 2011 9:06 AM

To: 'Kamal.Manoly@nrc.gov'; 'brian.sheron@nrc.gov'; 'patrick.hiland@nrc.gov'; 'OPA.Resource@nrc.gov'

Subject: NBC deadline question for NRC on seismic hazard estimates

Good morning,

My name is Bill Dedman. I'm a reporter for NBC News and msnbc.com, writing an article today about:

SAFETY/RISK ASSESSMENT RESULTS FOR GENERIC ISSUE 199, "IMPLICATIONS OF UPDATED PROBABILISTIC SEISMIC HAZARD ESTIMATES IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN UNITED STATES ON EXISTING PLANTS"

I reached out to NRC Public Affairs yesterday but have not heard back, and my deadline is end-of-day today. I'm hoping to get on the phone today with someone from NRC to make sure I'm conveying this information accurately to the public. If nothing else, I'm hoping one of the technical people can help clarify the points below. My telephone number is (b)(6)

(b)(6)

I've read Director Brian Sheron's memo of Sept. 2, 2010, to Mr. Patrick Hiland; the safety/risk assessment of August 2010; its appendices A through D; NRC Information Notice 2010-18; and the fact sheet from public affairs from November 2010.

I have these questions:

1. I'd like to make sure that I accurately place in layman's terms the seismic hazard estimates. I need to make sure that I'm understanding the nomenclature for expressing the seismic core-damage frequencies. Let's say there's an estimate expressed as "2.5E-06." (I'm looking at Table D-2 of the safety/risk assessment of August 2010.) I believe that this expression means the same as 2.5×10^{-6} , or 0.0000025, or 2.5 divided by one million. In layman's terms, that means an expectation, on average, of 2.5 events every million years, or once every 400,000 years. Similarly, "2.5E-05" would be 2.5 divided by 100,000, or 2.5 events every 100,000 years, on average, or once every 40,000 years. Is this correct?
2. These documents give updated probabilistic seismic hazard estimates for existing nuclear power plants in the Central and Eastern U.S. What document has the latest seismic hazard estimates (probabilistic or not) for existing nuclear power plants in the Western U.S.?
3. The documents refer to newer data on the way. Have NRC, USGS et al. released those? I'm referring to this: "New consensus seismic-hazard estimates will become available in late 2010 or early 2011 (these are a product of a joint NRC, U.S. Department of Energy, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) project). These consensus seismic hazard estimates will supersede the existing EPRI, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, and USGS hazard estimates used in the GI-199 Safety/Risk Assessment."
4. What is the timetable now for consideration of any regulatory changes from this research?

Thank you for your help.

Regards,

Bill Dedman

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From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 9:39 PM
To: 'laura.j.brown@faa.gov'
Subject: (b)(6)

(b)(6)

Talk to you later.

eliot

From: Valentin, Andrea
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 9:32 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Re: Help!

Thanks. I cc'ed them on my email to you and they are looking into it.

Sent from my NRC Blackberry
Andrea Valentin

(b)(6)

From: Brenner, Eliot
To: Valentin, Andrea
Sent: Thu Mar 17 19:10:20 2011
Subject: RE: Help!

This really needs to go to the ADM people.

From: Valentin, Andrea
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 4:32 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Cc: Huth, Virginia; Sheron, Brian
Subject: FW: Help!
Importance: High

Hi Eliot/Virginia,

This individual reached out to me since we were at FEI together. I did not send her any names, but replied that I was forwarding her request to OPA per agency policy regarding response to the events in Japan.

Thanks,

Andrea Valentin, Acting Director
Program Management, Policy Development and Analysis Staff
Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research
301-251-7497

From: Chiu, Miranda - OWCP [mailto:Chiu.Miranda@dol.gov]
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 2:45 PM
To: Valentin, Andrea
Subject: Help!
Importance: High

Hi Andrea:

I need your help. I am looking for a point of contact at the NRC contracting division. If the NRC is contracting out any project to be done in anywhere overseas to assist with the nuclear reactor crisis in Japan, I'd like the contracting officers to be sure to include the requisite Defense Base Act insurance (for workers' compensation coverage).

Hope everything is going well with you. And thanks for your help.

Miranda

Miranda Chiu
Acting Director
Department of Labor/OWCP
Division of Longshore and
Harbor Workers' Compensation
200 Constitution Ave NW, Rm C-4315
Washington DC 20210.
Phone 202-693-0865
Fax 202-693-1380

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From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 9:19 PM
To: 'PETERSON, Scott'
Subject: RE: Updated EP talking points

Takes me back to my FAA crash days and my wire service desking time. So, yeah, fun in a perverse sort of way. Just wish I could get more NRC people out on the tube. That's the one place I'm not doing as well as I would like. My compliments on all the work you have been doing.

From: PETERSON, Scott [mailto:jsp@nei.org]
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 8:53 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: Updated EP talking points

BEEN DOING SO...YOU?

From: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 7:39 PM
To: PETERSON, Scott
Subject: RE: Updated EP talking points

Thanks . I was in the car with Jaczko when he had the conversation with Marv. Appreciate the change.

Having fun yet?

From: PETERSON, Scott [mailto:jsp@nei.org]
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 7:32 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Updated EP talking points

Just sharing these as info:

March 17, 2011 Update

Talking Points on Radiation Releases and Emergency Planning
at U.S. Nuclear Power Plants

- The nuclear energy industry fully supports federal government actions to protect the health and safety of Americans in Japan in the aftermath of the Fukushima accident. Given the lack of information on radiation levels at the plant, the analysis necessarily used conservative scenarios and models—including worst-case analysis—regarding radiation that could be released at the six-reactor site.
- The government approach took into account the uncertainties associated with the limited information on radiation exposure rates at and near the Fukushima plant. While prudent for Americans in Japan for this situation, this action should not be interpreted as a standard that should be applied to U.S. reactor emergency planning policy, specifically the use of a 50-mile zone.
- At U.S. nuclear power plants, detailed information regarding plant status and radiation exposure rates would be known to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, state leaders and plant operators as an event progressed. This

has been demonstrated in actual events and hundreds of emergency preparedness exercises at nuclear power plants.

- Radiation levels near the Fukushima plant appear to have fluctuated considerably in recent days. The industry continues to seek accurate assessments of the radiation, but currently there is no health threat to the United States.
- While both the 10-mile emergency preparedness zone and 50-mile zone for monitoring the environment and food products were established for planning and preparedness purposes, in an actual emergency, response directors would designate protective actions beyond these zones should conditions require.
- Decisions on whether to shelter or evacuate are made by state public safety officials, in consultation with local officials. This decision is based on information on the event provided by the affected nuclear power plant.

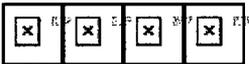
Scott Peterson
Senior Vice President-Communications

Nuclear Energy Institute
1776 I Street NW, Suite 400
Washington, D.C. 20006
p: 202.739.8044
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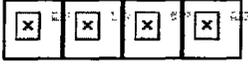


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Sent through mail.messaging.microsoft.com

From: Clary, Gregory <GCLARY@lohud.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 7:49 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Re: Jaczko Hill testimony attached

Thanks man. Thanks a million. (b)(6)

On 3/17/11 7:46 PM, "Brenner, Eliot" <Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov> wrote:

And here's the link to the white house transcript today

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2011/03/17/press-briefing-press-secretary-jay-carney-chairman-nuclear-regulatory-co>

Eliot Brenner
Director, Office of Public Affairs
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Rockville, Md.

O: 301-415-8200

C: (b)(6)

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 7:40 PM
To: Wald, Matthew
Cc: Akstulewicz, Brenda
Subject: RE: a request for help on a major story

9am is fine. call up here and we'll get you upstairs. You will talk with Martin (Marty) Stutzke who is the senior PRA expert in our research office.

Brenda .. Matt is coming up here tomorrow morning.

From: Wald, Matthew [mailto:mattwald@nytimes.com]
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 7:25 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: a request for help on a major story

Would 9 AM be ok? Or a little later if that's more convenient for you and your guy.

From: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 7:20 PM
To: Wald, Matthew
Cc: Burnell, Scott
Subject: RE: a request for help on a major story

Yeah. Let me know when you are coming so I get the guy into my office.

Scott will clear you in.

From: Wald, Matthew [mailto:mattwald@nytimes.com]
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 7:18 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot; Burnell, Scott
Subject: RE: a request for help on a major story

Many thanks, Eliot. Just shoot me an e-mail telling me if I should stop at White Flint tomorrow morning.

From: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 7:17 PM
To: Burnell, Scott; Wald, Matthew
Subject: RE: a request for help on a major story

Scott: I have someone lined up. I am still at work doing something PRA related.

From: Jaczko, Gregory
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 7:37 PM
To: Grobe, Jack; Brenner, Eliot
Cc: Batkin, Joshua
Subject: Nei and rascal runs

Eliot - I spoke to nei after I spoke to pmt folks just now. They intend to describe our released rascal runs as conservative and bounding analyses. They will also likely say in the us they would base their analysis on plant conditions so conservative analyses would not be necessary. They will say they agree with the 50 mile rec. That seems fine to me. There may be a wire story that got out already that isn't quite on their message.

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 7:37 PM
To: McIntyre, David
Subject: RE: Scott

Understood.

From: McIntyre, David
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 10:20 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot; Harrington, Holly
Subject: Scott

(b)(5),(b)(6)

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 7:26 PM
To: Bubar, Patrice
Subject: RE: Request for an interview

(b)(5)

From: Bubar, Patrice
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 9:20 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot; Hayden, Elizabeth; Harrington, Holly
Cc: Crawford, Carrie
Subject: Request for an interview

Good morning folks. I can't even imagine what all of you are going through with all the multiple requests for interviews and question and answer sessions.

It is with hesitation that I add one to your list.

We received a call from Angela Hoffman – Program Producer for the Hutchinson Report – one of Southern California's news, public affairs and talk shows.

They requested Commissioner Magwood be interviewed as a Guest on the Hutchinson Report (KTYM 1460 AM or KPFK 90.7).

We talked to Angela and they clearly want to talk about the events in Japan.

We let them know we are forwarding their request on to NRC Public Affairs.

Let us know if you have any questions.

Patty Bubar
Chief of Staff
Office of Commissioner William D. Magwood
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
301-415-1895

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 7:18 PM
To: Couret, Ivonne
Subject: RE: Special Media Request - FW: BBC filming request - Nuclear Plant simulator

I am ok with them filming at Chattanooga, but I do not want them doing interviews there. talk with them and see if that is ok.

From: Couret, Ivonne
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 6:58 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Special Media Request - FW: BBC filming request - Nuclear Plant simulator
Importance: High

Please provide guidance on this one. Ivonne

Ivonne L. Couret
Public Affairs Officer
Office of Public Affairs
Media Desk
opa.resource@nrc.gov
301-415-8200

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<http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/photo-gallery/>

2010-2011 Information Digest - Where you can find NRC Facts at a Glance
<http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/nuregs/staff/sr1350/>

From: Rozalia Hristova - Internet [mailto:rozalia.hristova@bbc.co.uk]
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 1:17 PM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: BBC filming request - Nuclear Plant simulator

Hello,

I'm a producer with BBC NEWS working on our coverage of events in Japan and nuclear energy issues in the US. We are very interested in gaining access to film at one of the nuclear plant simulators that the NRC is operating. I know that you have a Technical Training Center in Chattanooga, TN with a number of simulators, so filming that would be great, but we'll be happy to travel to other locations where you might have such simulators. The piece would be a part of our coverage of nuclear safety and the aftermath of the earthquake and tsunami in Japan.

We would be interested to come and film at simulator and do some interviews on nuclear plant operations and the safety systems that are put in place as soon as possible this week. Please let me know if you can accommodate our request and when would be a good time for our team to come to the facility.

Thank you very much in advance.

Rozalia Hristova
Senior Producer, BBC News
2000 M Street, NW, Suite 800

Washington, DC 20036

Work: 202 223 2050, ext. 743

Cell: (b)(6)

<http://www.bbc.co.uk>

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Further communication will signify your consent to this.

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 6:30 PM
To: Daly, Matthew
Subject: RE: Friday

Nothing public now.

From: Daly, Matthew [mailto:MDaly@ap.org]
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 6:29 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Friday

Hi Eliot, quick check on public schedule, if any, for Chairman Jaczko tomorrow.
Thx.

Matthew Daly
Environment/Energy Correspondent
The Associated Press
1100 13th Street NW, Suite 700
Washington, DC 20005
202-641-9541 direct

(b)(6) cell

<http://twitter.com/MatthewDalyWDC>

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From: Batkin, Joshua
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 6:22 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Re: Bill is working on getting

Great

Joshua C. Batkin
Chief of Staff
Chairman Gregory B. Jaczko
(301) 415-1820

----- Original Message -----

From: Brenner, Eliot
To: Batkin, Joshua
Sent: Thu Mar 17 18:20:48 2011
Subject: RE: Bill is working on getting

Offices have been pitching in with tremendous help.

-----Original Message-----

From: Batkin, Joshua
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 4:46 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Bill is working on getting

Help for you too.

Joshua C. Batkin
Chief of Staff
Chairman Gregory B. Jaczko
(301) 415-1820

From: Ash, Darren
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 6:22 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot; Coggins, Angela; Vietti-Cook, Annette; Borchardt, Bill
Subject: FW: Webcast Capacity
Attachments: image001.jpg

Importance: High

For your awareness – our preparations in support for tomorrow includes significantly beefing up capacity for external webstreaming.

From: Stewart, Sharon
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 5:49 PM
To: Ash, Darren
Cc: Gusack, Barbara; Meyer, David; Schoenmann, Sandra; Shankar, Kala
Subject: FW: Webcast Capacity
Importance: High

Darren,

Based on the information below, we believe the contractor has the webcast capacity to cover Monday's public meeting.

Sharon D. Stewart-Clark, Acting Director
Office of Administration
301/492-3500

From: Zucu Bermann [mailto:zucu@granicus.com]
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 5:26 PM
To: Shankar, Kala
Cc: Thao Hill; Jonathan Wraith; Stenberg, Danita
Subject: Webcast Capacity

Hello Kala,

It was great speaking with you as well. Granicus is very committed to helping the NRC meet its needs during this time of crisis. To that end, we have decided to add the NRC to a short list of high-profile clients who utilize our CDN integration to deliver live broadcasts. We are sending a technician onsite tomorrow morning to begin this process. This move to the CDN will exponentially increase your ability for live viewership.

The CDN provides such expanded capacity that even the highest profile events are not at risk of exceeding the limits. For example, earlier this year, Granicus streamed the State of the Union at the House of Representatives using the same CDN technology.

I am in the process of sourcing a more specific range of data, but in the meantime, we are wasting no time to ensure that the NRC is set up to successfully reach the widest audience possible.

Best,

Zucu Bermann, PMP | Director, Enterprise Account Programs
Granicus Inc.
568 Howard Street, Suite 300
San Francisco, CA 94105
work: 415.357.3618 x1444 | fax: 415.618.0201 | cell: (b)(6)



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Interested in a rewarding career? Check our Granicus Job Openings: [Click here and tell them Zucu sent you!](#)

From: Shankar, Kala [mailto:Kala.Shankar@nrc.gov]
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 2:06 PM
To: Zucu Bermann
Subject: My contact info

Hi Zucu,

It was great talking to you. I would greatly appreciate having an email response from you referencing our capacity and the CDN opening for tomorrow. Please feel free to include any additional information that you may want to provide us the assurance that we can have maximum viewership.

Thanks,

Kala Shankar
Chief, Multimedia Communications Branch
ADM/DAS/MCB
Mailstop: T6E20
Tel: (301) 415-6451
Fax: (301) 415-5132

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 6:13 PM
To: Cappiello, Dina
Subject: RE: Accuracy check

Make it plans for in the first sentence, because we don't establish them, localities do.

However, it fails to mention KI or the shelter in place option. Don't forget, some folks could be on the oposite of the reactor, upwind, and could be told to stay put and stay indoors.

eliot

From: Cappiello, Dina [mailto:DCappiello@ap.org]
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 3:50 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Cc: Burnell, Scott
Subject: Accuracy check
Importance: High



Eliot,

AP wants to run this information in a box. Can you please confirm it is accurate? I am doing my own research, and want to make sure it hasn't changed.

The NRC establishes two Emergency Planning Zones (EPZ) around each commercial nuclear power plant. The zone within 10 miles of the plant is designated the plume EPZ for planning evacuation and sheltering and the region within 50 miles from the plant is the ingestion EPZ.

It says that in area beyond 10 miles and out to approximately 50 miles, the primary exposure to radioactive materials is from ingestion – meaning the recommendation is to ban consumption of contaminated food, water, milk.

These EPZs are standard, but can be altered when conditions exceed EPA's Protective Action Guidelines (PAG). EPA's PAG for evacuation states that evacuation of the public should occur when the projected dose to an individual is 1 rem.

Dina Cappiello
Environment/Energy Reporter
The Associated Press
1100 13th Street NW, Suite 700
Washington, DC 20005
(202)-641-9446 (o)
(202)-403-3582 (f)
(b)(6) (c)

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[IP_US_DISC]msk dccc60c6d2c3a6438f0cf467d9a4938

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 5:59 PM
To: Loyd, Susan
Subject: RE: CNN Piers Morgan Tonight

Yeah, just no end to these folks.

From: Loyd, Susan
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 5:59 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: FW: CNN Piers Morgan Tonight

Eliot:
Sorry to bother you again, but Julie Zann from CNN keeps calling for me. Could you please call her when you get a chance? (See info below) She says she is reachable 24 hours. [REDACTED] (b)(5)
[REDACTED] (b)(5). Thanks.

S

Susan K. Loyd
Communications Director
Office of the Chairman
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Tele: 301-415-1838
Susan.Loyd@nrc.gov

From: Loyd, Susan
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 2:13 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: CNN Piers Morgan Tonight

Good. Thanks.

Susan K. Loyd
Communications Director
Office of the Chairman
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Tele: 301-415-1838
Susan.Loyd@nrc.gov

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 2:10 PM
To: Loyd, Susan
Subject: Re: CNN Piers Morgan Tonight

I asked. It is a no. I will tell them.
Eliot Brenner
Director, Office of Public Affairs
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Protecting People and the Environment
301 415 8200

C: (b)(6)
Sent from my Blackberry

From: Loyd, Susan
To: Brenner, Eliot
Cc: Batkin, Joshua
Sent: Thu Mar 17 13:58:53 2011
Subject: CNN Piers Morgan Tonight

So is that a "no?" (b)(5)
(b)(5) ? Here is the producer's name, if you'd like to call her. (I'd be happy to do so, but need to have a firm answer first.) Thanks.

Julie Zann
Editorial Producer
CNN - Piers Morgan Tonight
One Time Warner Center
Seventh Floor - #05Q8
New York, NY 10019
Office: +1(212) 275-7526
Cell: (b)(6)

Susan K. Loyd
Communications Director
Office of the Chairman
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Tele: 301-415-1838
Susan.Loyd@nrc.gov

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 5:58 PM
To: Kanneth, Polson
Cc: Stark, Lisa
Subject: RE: Hey

(b)(6)

From: Kanneth, Polson [mailto:Polson.Kanneth@abc.com]
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 3:05 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Cc: Stark, Lisa
Subject: RE: Hey

Okookokok

Please consider us for tomorrow.

(b)(6)

From: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 3:03 PM
To: Kanneth, Polson
Cc: Stark, Lisa
Subject: RE: Hey

Can you share this throughout the great maw of ABC.

1: despite multitudinous and very persuasive pleadings, and probably offers of brownies, we are not doing anything, with anyone, tonight.

2: likewise, our schedule tomorrow morning is just not conducive to doing morning shows.

3: we have under consideration trying to figure out how we can work in evening shows tomorrow.

4: he does not want to do any of the traditional Sunday talk shows.

Am I having fun or what.

Eliot

From: Kanneth, Polson [mailto:Polson.Kanneth@abc.com]
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 9:15 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: Hey

Thanks so much.

Would be really great if we could make something happen for the broadcast tonight.

Bu/a2

From: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 8:50 AM
To: Kanneth, Polson
Subject: RE: Hey

Right now, nothing planned. I will try to keep everyone aware of our doings.

From: Kanneth, Polson [mailto:Polson.Kanneth@abc.com]
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 8:35 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Hey

Good Morning,

Hope you're well. I know Lisa Stark put the request in for Chairman Jaczko for World News but wanted to do a follow up. Would like to do a pretape with Diane today. Please let me know how we can make this work.

-Polson

Polson Kanneth
ABC World News with Diane Sawyer
<http://abcnews.com/WorldNews>
Direct: 202-222-6497
Mobile:

From: Slafka, Kristi <Kristi.Slafka@turner.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 5:08 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: CNN avail check for Sunday, 3/20

Thanks for letting me know. Hope we can try again another time.

From: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 5:08 PM
To: Slafka, Kristi
Subject: RE: CNN avail check for Sunday, 3/20

Can't do it. sorry. He doesn't want to do any of the traditional Sunday morning talk shows.

From: Slafka, Kristi [mailto:Kristi.Slafka@turner.com]
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 12:23 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: CNN avail check for Sunday, 3/20

Hi Eliot,

Hope you're well! I just left you a voice mail. I wanted to see if Chairman Jaczko would be available for an interview with Candy Crowley on "State of the Union" Sunday morning. Hit time would be at some point in the 9:00 AM ET hour.

The interview should last about 5-6 minutes or so.

I'd like to go over this request with you in more detail: 202-898-7619.

Thanks,

Kristi

Kristi Slafka | CNN's "State of the Union" | Work: (202) 898-7619 | Cell: (b)(6) | kristi.slafka@turner.com

From: Baratta, Anthony
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 5:05 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Re: Victoria County

Thanks
Sent from NRC BlackBerry

(b)(6)

----- Original Message -----
From: Brenner, Eliot
To: Baratta, Anthony
Sent: Thu Mar 17 17:03:19 2011
Subject: RE: Victoria County

Thank you. Will pass your request onto the Ops Center. Appreciate the help.

Eliot

-----Original Message-----
From: Baratta, Anthony
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 5:03 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Victoria County

Hi Elliot,

In case Laura didn't pass along the details, we had a good meeting in Victoria. Had a lot of press coverage the first day including Houston and local TV and print.

Today coverage was minimal and from what I could see only the local print media. Subject of Japan came up several times in the petitioner's arguments. We were not asked by the press though about it.

One last request, please add Roy and I to the internal OOU sitreps on Japan.

Thanks,

Tony
Sent from NRC BlackBerry

(b)(6)

From: Mitlyng, Viktoria
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 4:46 PM
To: Harrington, Holly; Taylor, Robert; Widomski, Michael; Brenner, Eliot; Burnell, Scott; Couret, Ivonne; Hayden, Elizabeth; McIntyre, David; Chandrathil, Prema; Dricks, Victor; Hannah, Roger; Ledford, Joey; Screnci, Diane; Sheehan, Neil; Uselding, Lara
Subject: RE: Plume Questions

Congratulations on the amazing accomplishment!

From: Harrington, Holly
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 3:26 PM
To: Taylor, Robert; Widomski, Michael; Brenner, Eliot; Burnell, Scott; Couret, Ivonne; Hayden, Elizabeth; McIntyre, David; Chandrathil, Prema; Dricks, Victor; Hannah, Roger; Ledford, Joey; Mitlyng, Viktoria; Screnci, Diane; Sheehan, Neil; Uselding, Lara
Subject: Plume Questions

Send plume questions to DOE: 202 586 4940
Per DHS! Yah. We finally have some help!!

From: tom.doggett@thomsonreuters.com
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 4:31 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: FW: Remarks by the President on "comprehensive review" of safety of U.S. reactors

Here's the money quote below. I'm leaving at 5 p.m., so please call/email me when you get clarification. My cell is (b)(6)

(b)(6) Thanks much--Tom

From: White House Press Office [mailto:noreply@messages.whitehouse.gov]
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 4:12 PM
To: tom.doggett@reuters.com
Subject: Remarks by the President on the Situation in Japan

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 17, 2011

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
ON THE SITUATION IN JAPAN

Rose Garden

3:35 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Good afternoon, everyone. Over the last several days, the American people have been both heartbroken and deeply concerned about the developments in Japan.

We've seen an earthquake and tsunami render unimaginable -- an unimaginable toll of death and destruction on one of our closest friends and allies in the world. And we've seen this powerful natural disaster cause even more catastrophe through its impact on nuclear reactors that bring peaceful energy to the people of Japan.

Today, I wanted to update the American people on what we know about the situation in Japan, what we're doing to support American citizens and the safety of our own nuclear energy, and how we are helping the Japanese people contain the damage, recover and rebuild.

First, we are bringing all available resources to bear to closely monitor the situation, and to protect American citizens who may be in harm's way. Even as Japanese responders continue to do heroic work, we know that the damage to the nuclear reactors in Fukushima Daiichi plant poses a substantial risk to people who are nearby. That is why yesterday, we called for an evacuation of American citizens who are within 50 miles of the plant. This decision was based upon a careful scientific

evaluation and the guidelines that we would use to keep our citizens safe here in the United States, or anywhere in the world.

Beyond this 50-mile radius, the risks do not currently call for an evacuation. But we do have a responsibility to take prudent and precautionary measures to educate those Americans who may be endangered by exposure to radiation if the situation deteriorates. That's why last night I authorized the voluntary departures of family members and dependents of U.S. officials working in northeastern Japan.

All U.S. citizens in Japan should continue to carefully monitor the situation and follow the guidance of the U.S. and Japanese governments. And those who are seeking assistance should contact our embassy and consulates, which continue to be open and operational.

Second, I know that many Americans are also worried about the potential risks to the United States. So I want to be very clear: We do not expect harmful levels of radiation to reach the United States, whether it's the West Coast, Hawaii, Alaska, or U.S. territories in the Pacific. Let me repeat that: We do not expect harmful levels of radiation to reach the West Coast, Hawaii, Alaska, or U.S. territories in the Pacific. That is the judgment of our Nuclear Regulatory Commission and many other experts.

Furthermore, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and public health experts do not recommend that people in the United States take precautionary measures beyond staying informed. And going forward, we will continue to keep the American people fully updated -- because I believe that you must know what I know as President.

Here at home, nuclear power is also an important part of our own energy future, along with renewable sources like wind, solar, natural gas and clean coal. Our nuclear power plants have undergone exhaustive study, and have been declared safe for any number of extreme contingencies. But when we see a crisis like the one in Japan, we have a responsibility to learn from this event, and to draw from those lessons to ensure the safety and security of our people.

That's why I've asked the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to do a comprehensive review of the safety of our domestic nuclear plants in light of the natural disaster that unfolded in Japan.

Finally, we are working aggressively to support our Japanese ally at this time of extraordinary challenge. Search and rescue teams are on the ground in Japan to help the recovery effort. A disaster assistance and response team is working to confront the aftermath of the earthquake and tsunami. The U.S. military, which has helped to ensure the security of Japan for decades, is working around the clock.

To date, we've flown hundreds of missions to support the recovery efforts, and distributed thousands of pounds of food and water to the Japanese people. We've also deployed some of our leading experts to help

contain the damage at Japan's nuclear reactors. We're sharing with them expertise, equipment, and technology so that the courageous responders on the scene have the benefit of American teamwork and support.

And the American people have also opened up their hearts. Many have given generously to support the ongoing relief efforts. The Red Cross is providing assistance to help meet the immediate needs of those who've been displaced. And I would encourage anybody who wants to lend a hand to go to usaid.gov to learn more -- that's usaid.gov -- to find out how you can be helpful.

As I told Prime Minister Kan last night, and reaffirmed at the Japanese embassy here in Washington today, the Japanese people are not alone in this time of great trial and sorrow. Across the Pacific, they will find a hand of support extended from the United States as they get back on their feet. After all, we have an alliance that was forged more than a half century ago, and strengthened by shared interests and democratic values. Our people share ties of family, ties of culture, and ties of commerce. Our troops have served to protect Japan's shores, and our citizens have found opportunity and friendship in Japan's cities and towns.

Above all, I am confident that Japan will recover and rebuild because of the strength and spirit of the Japanese people. Over the last few days, they've opened up their homes to one another. They've shared scarce resources of food and water. They've organized shelters, provided free medical care, and looked out for their most vulnerable citizens. One man put it simply: "It's a Japanese thing. When hard times hit, we have to help each other."

In these hard times, there remains, nevertheless, hope for the future. In one small town that had been flattened by the tsunami, emergency workers rescued a four-month-old baby who had been swept out of her parents' arms and stranded for days among the debris. No one can say for certain just how she survived the water and the wreckage around her. There is a mystery in the course of human events.

But in the midst of economic recovery and global upheaval, disasters like this remind us of the common humanity that we share. We see it in the responders who are risking their lives at Fukushima. We show it through the help that has poured into Japan from 70 countries. And we hear it in the cries of a child, miraculously pulled from the rubble.

In the coming days, we will continue to do everything we can to ensure the safety of American citizens and the security of our sources of energy. And we will stand with the people of Japan as they contain this crisis, recover from this hardship, and rebuild their great nation.

Thanks very much.

END

3:42 P.M. EDT

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From: Power, Stephen <Stephen.Power@wsj.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 4:27 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Cc: OPA Resource
Subject: RE: Follow-up questions from WSJ

Eliot:

Could we also get a response to these documents, in which French nuclear security regulators appear to say that helicopters flying over the crippled nuclear reactors in Fukushima, Japan, determined that there was water in the cooling pool at reactor No. 4, enough water in fact that the choppers were diverted to reactor No. 3 to drop their loads??

http://www.irsn.fr/FR/Actualites_presse/Actualites/Documents/IRSN_Seisme-Japon_Point-situation-17032011-15h.pdf

http://www.irsn.fr/FR/Actualites_presse/Actualites/Documents/IRSN_Seisme-Japon_Point-situation-17032011-06h.pdf

SP

From: Power, Stephen
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 2:52 PM
To: Eliot Blaine Brenner (Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov)
Cc: opa.resource@nrc.gov
Subject: Follow-up questions from WSJ

Eliot-

Could we get a clarification from you or another spokesman for the Chairman on the following before 4:30 pm est?

1) Does the Chairman still believe, as he said yesterday, that "There is no water in the spent fuel pool?" ((His comments today were more equivocal. He said "When we made the determination the other day, everything indicated that that was the case. And I think as has been said, there's a lot of conflicting information around this, but the bottom line is is that there clearly appears to be a challenge keeping that spent fuel filled with sufficient water."))

2) What is the statistical likelihood that projected doses will exceed 1 rem to the body or 5 rem to the thyroid? We understand the Chairman's point that the recommendation was based on "the

possibility of certain scenarios happening that just haven't happened yet." But what is the likelihood of these scenarios, in the NRC's view?

With kind regards,

Stephen Power

Staff Reporter

The Wall Street Journal

Office: (202) 862-9269

Cell: (b)(6)

Email: Stephen.Power@wsj.com

Follow me on Twitter at <http://twitter.com/stephenpower>

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 4:18 PM
To: Peter Behr
Subject: RE: I missed this
Attachments: image001.gif

I think that will probably be the statement I have him read if I can ever get him on the jon stewart show! Thank you for forwarding it.

eliot

From: Peter Behr [mailto:pbehr@eenews.net]
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 4:11 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: I missed this

The Onion

Nuclear Energy Advocates Insist U.S. Reactors Completely Safe Unless Something Bad Happens

March 17, 2011 |

WASHINGTON—Responding to the ongoing nuclear crisis in Japan, officials from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission sought Thursday to reassure nervous Americans that U.S. reactors were 100 percent safe and posed absolutely no threat to the public health as long as no unforeseeable system failure or sudden accident were to occur. "With the advanced safeguards we have in place, the nuclear facilities in this country could never, ever become a danger like those in Japan, unless our generators malfunctioned in an unexpected yet catastrophic manner, causing the fuel rods to melt down," said NRC chairman Gregory Jaczko, insisting that nuclear power remained a clean, harmless energy source that could only lead to disaster if events were to unfold in the exact same way they did in Japan, or in a number of other terrifying and totally plausible scenarios that have taken place since the 1950s. "When you consider all of our backup cooling processes, containment vessels, and contingency plans, you realize that, barring the fact that all of those safety measures could be wiped away in an instant by a natural disaster or electrical error, our reactors are indestructible." Jaczko added that U.S. nuclear power plants were also completely guarded against any and all terrorist attacks, except those no one could have predicted. ☺

Peter Behr
Reporter, *ClimateWire*
pbehr@eenews.net
202-446-0420 (p)
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202-737-5299 (f)

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From: Burnell, Scott
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 4:15 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot; Harrington, Holly
Subject: Network announcement on CBS truck?

(b)(5)

From: efelker@washingtonguardian.net
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 4:10 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: President Obama's review?

Eliot,

I just saw the president say he's ordered an NRC review of domestic plants in light of Fukushima, and we've sent out an alert.

Is this above and beyond what Chairman Jaczko has been saying, that info from the disaster would be incorporated into the NRC safety programs, and what will be the commission's next steps to implement? Is there a report to be sent back to the WH? Does the commission need to act, or can the chairman order the work directly from staff?

Anything you can say would be helpful, I'm trying to wrap this story for our PM edition around 5:15 pm; also happy to get anything after that time for our AM edition, and of course anything tomorrow on this.

thanks, Ed

Edward Felker
Correspondent
Energy Guardian
phone: 202-277-2487
email: efelker@washingtonguardian.net
site: <http://energy.washingtonguardian.net>

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 3:21 PM
To: Kundrat, Christine
Subject: RE: Cnn truck parking?

Be right down.

-----Original Message-----

From: Kundrat, Christine
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 3:21 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Re: Cnn truck parking?

I'm in the hearing room and a rep from CBS is here right asking me questions. Not CNN. CBS.

Sent from an NRC blackberry
Christine Kundrat

(b)(6)

----- Original Message -----

From: Brenner, Eliot
To: Kundrat, Christine
Sent: Thu Mar 17 15:02:04 2011
Subject: RE: Cnn truck parking?

We will find that out from talking to the producer who is due here shortly. Why don't you meet us in the commission room when he arrives (will send you an email) and we can work out that bit of logistics as we talk.

-----Original Message-----

From: Kundrat, Christine
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 3:01 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Cnn truck parking?

Was there a particular parking space that CNN needs for their satellite truck? The NRC needs to block that space in advance.

Thanks!

Sent from an NRC blackberry
Christine Kundrat

(b)(6)

From: Garcia, Gina <GarciaG@cbsnews.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 3:10 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: CBS Early Show interview request in am

Eliot,
I definitely don't want your job. Hang in there and keep me posted if you all do decide to make the chairman available...with your permission I'll be in touch since the bosses think he's a great go to guest.

Take care,
Gina

Gina Garcia | CBS News *The Early Show* | direct: 202-457-4408 | cell: (b)(6)

From: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 3:03 PM
To: Garcia, Gina; Burnell, Scott
Cc: Anyse, Alana
Subject: RE: CBS Early Show interview request in am

Gina: I talked with the boss on the way back from the white house. We are doing nothing tonight, nothing in the morning, but evening shows tomorrow remain possible. Moreover, the chairman doesn't want to do any of the usual policy-oriented Sunday shows.

Want my job?

Eliot

From: Garcia, Gina [mailto:GarciaG@cbsnews.com]
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 2:56 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot; Burnell, Scott
Cc: Anyse, Alana
Subject: CBS Early Show interview request in am

Mr. Brenner,

It was great chatting with you earlier. So you know I've sent along the details of your Monday NRC event as well as made a couple of phone calls to the CBS News Pool Chair of the month to make sure they understood the request and details. Someone should be following up with you shortly if they haven't already.

In regards to the morning show interviews you and I spoke about on the phone, if the Russell Rotunda, round robin option is the location you're looking to make Chairman Gregory Jaczko available from, when you get a moment I'd love to hear from you or someone that you put in a position to be a point of contact with about this interview for the morning.

For your planning purposes, should you make him available we'd be interested in an interview between 6:30 and 7:05a for five minutes. It would be a one on one interview with either Erika Hill or Chris Wragge and here's the information that we'd need to know from you all:

- Will the Chairman need makeup? (we can provide)
- Who will be the on-site contact for the Chairman in the morning? (name and cell phone)
- What time will he be available?

I'm cc'ing our evening shift producer Alana Anyse so that she's fully aware of your decision about the guest as well so we can get our crews into gear as soon as you give us the go.

Thanks so much for your time and attention to this, I can be reached at (b)(6) or by responding to this e-mail, whatever is most convenient for you.

Gina Garcia

Gina Garcia | CBS News *The Early Show* | direct: 202-457-4408 | cell: (b)(6)

From: Henry, Ray <rhenry@ap.org>
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 3:04 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Deadline question from AP on NEI steps

Eliot,

The NEI says its members are voluntarily taking the steps below in response to the crisis in Japan. Filing spot copy off this today.

- 1.) NEI says some of the steps go above-and-beyond NRC requirements. Is that true?
- 2.) NEI says its members will not be reporting their findings directly to NRC. Does the agency accept this arrangement? Why or why not?

Text of NEI statement is below.

Cheers,
Ray Henry

Ray Henry | The Associated Press | Office: 404-522-8971 | Cell:

(b)(6)

| rhenry@ap.org

Senior executives representing all U.S. nuclear power plants are taking the following actions at each of their sites:

1. Verify each company's capability to mitigate conditions that result from severe adverse events, including the loss of significant operational and safety systems due to natural events, fires, aircraft impact and explosions. Specific actions include testing and inspecting equipment required to mitigate these events and verifying that qualifications of operators and support staff required to implement them are current.
2. Verify that the capability to mitigate a total loss of electric power to a nuclear power plant is proper and functional. This will require inspections verifying that all required materials are adequate and properly staged and that procedures are implemented.
3. Verify the capability to mitigate flooding and the impact of floods on systems inside and outside the plant. Specific actions include verifying required materials and equipment are properly located to protect them from flood.
4. Perform walk downs and inspection of important equipment needed to successfully respond to fire and flood events. Identify the potential that the equipment's function could be lost during seismic events appropriate for the site and develop mitigating strategies for potential vulnerabilities.

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[IP_US_DISC]

msk dccc60c6d2c3a6438f0cf467d9a4938

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 2:58 PM
To: Batkin, Joshua
Subject: RE: Chris Wallace wants to talk to you

Yeah, he's on the list. I am methodically telling folks that we are doing nothing tonight, nothing in the morning, maybe some evening shows tomorrow ... and NO Sunday shows. I hope I can parse cspan as Inot a Sunday show!

eliot

From: Batkin, Joshua
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 2:57 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Chris Wallace wants to talk to you

About getting GBJ on Fox News Sunday

Call Alex Finland at 202-824-6409

From: McClain, Dylan <mcclaind@nytimes.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 2:45 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: The spent fuel assemblies

Eliot,

We have the numbers of fuel assemblies in each pool and in the common storage area. What we don't have, and would like to get, is when the assemblies were put in those pools. The only one we know for sure is that 548 were removed from Reactor No. 4 and put in its spent fuel pool in November and December of last year.

Would the NRC know about the ages of the other spent fuel pools?

Thank you.

--

Dylan McClain
The New York Times

From: Peggy Friedlander Theil <pfdesign@earthlink.net>
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 2:26 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Re: This weekend

I'm sure. I can't even imagine....

Sent from my iPhone

On Mar 17, 2011, at 1:20 PM, "Brenner, Eliot" <Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov> wrote:

> It's my gulf war and 9-11 in one event. Thanks Eliot Brenner Director,
> Office of Public Affairs US Nuclear Regulatory Commission Protecting
> People and the Environment
> 301 415 8200

> C (b)(6)
> Sent from my Blackberry

> ----- Original Message -----

> From: Peggy Friedlander Theil <pfdesign@earthlink.net>
> To: Brenner, Eliot
> Sent: Thu Mar 17 13:15:15 2011
> Subject: Re: This weekend

> I also meant to say that I can't imagine what you're having to deal with, with this unbelievable tragedy and situation going on in japan.

> Take care of yourself!!

> (b)(6)

> Sent from my iPhone

> On Mar 16, 2011, at 9:37 AM, "Brenner, Eliot" <Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov> wrote:

From: McIntyre, David
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 2:02 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: FW: CNN American Morning - NRC Chairman Jaczko

Importance: High

CNN's hope springs eternal ...

From: Mayo, Elizabeth [mailto:Elizabeth.Mayo@turner.com]
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 1:53 PM
To: McIntyre, David
Subject: CNN American Morning - NRC Chairman Jaczko
Importance: High

Hi David,

Thanks again for taking my call. As I mentioned, I wanted to inquire about NRC Chairman Jaczko's availability tomorrow morning for a live interview. We would like to invite him on "American Morning" to talk about the latest in the response to the Japanese disaster and nuclear crisis, and whether American should be worried at home.

Let me know if this is possible. American Morning is CNN's flagship national morning show, and we air from 6am to 9am Eastern. If a morning show rotation is set up, we'd be happy to participate and help in the coordination.

Thanks again,

Elizabeth Mayo
Web/Guest Producer
CNN American Morning
212-275-7850 - main
212-275-7853 - direct
[redacted] - mobile
elizabeth_mayo@turner.com

From: Couret, Ivonne
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 1:56 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Cc: Harrington, Holly
Subject: MEDIA EXTRA - Driving me nuts Wallace and CSPAN

CSPAN is using [redacted] (b)(6)
Leslie Burdock, [redacted] (b)(6)
Newsmaker Guest

Possible times - 25 minute interview with 2 reporters (Friday (10: 3:30PM); Sat (10:30 to 12:30pm) Sunday (Live @10am)

Chris Wallace wants to speak with you directly before 5pm at 202-824-6409

Sunday Fox News with Chris Wallace

Andrea DeVito,
Phone: 202-824-6494 Cell: [redacted] (b)(6)
When: Live, Sunday, 9am @ studio

Ivonne L. Couret
Public Affairs Officer
Office of Public Affairs
Media Desk
opa.resource@nrc.gov
301-415-8200

Visit our online photo gallery. Incorporate graphics and photographs to tell your story!
<http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/photo-gallery/>

2010-2011 Information Digest - Where you can find NRC Facts at a Glance
<http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/nureqs/staff/sr1350/>

BU/108

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 1:50 PM
To: Loyd, Susan
Subject: Re: This afternoon

Yes. We did CNN live last night. I will talk with them or, you can feel free to be the heavy. Not going to get into internal network competition.

Eliot Brenner
Director, Office of Public Affairs
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Protecting People and the Environment
301 415 8200

C: [redacted] (b)(6)
Sent from my Blackberry

From: Loyd, Susan
To: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thu Mar 17 13:47:55 2011
Subject: RE: This afternoon

OK – did you get my email re CNN live interview tomorrow night at 9:00 pm?

Susan K. Loyd
Communications Director
Office of the Chairman
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Tele: 301-415-1838
Susan.Loyd@nrc.gov

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 1:47 PM
To: Loyd, Susan
Subject: Re: This afternoon

We've talked. No evening shows tonight, no morning shows tomorrow. Friday evening shows possible

Eliot Brenner
Director, Office of Public Affairs
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Protecting People and the Environment
301 415 8200

C: [redacted] (b)(6)
Sent from my Blackberry

From: Loyd, Susan
To: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thu Mar 17 13:33:57 2011
Subject: RE: This afternoon

OK

Susan K. Loyd
Communications Director
Office of the Chairman
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Tele: 301-415-1838
Susan.Loyd@nrc.gov

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 12:32 PM
To: Loyd, Susan
Subject: Re: This afternoon

He and I will talk for a few minutes re what to do going forward. Don't think we need something extra. Thatt said, if he wants to do somerhing further, I stand ready.

Eliot Brenner
Director, Office of Public Affairs
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Protecting People and the Environment
301 415 8200
C: (b)(6)
Sent from my Blackberry

From: Loyd, Susan
To: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thu Mar 17 12:06:24 2011
Subject: FW: This afternoon

Eliot:

See below. Do you think it would be helpful to talk with him about messaging or media, etc? Do you think we are moving along OK or need to strategize? I am not sure what you are hearing. If we want time, we need to beg Patti for that ASAP.

S

Susan K. Loyd
Communications Director
Office of the Chairman
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Tele: 301-415-1838
Susan.Loyd@nrc.gov

From: Bradford, Anna
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 12:02 PM
To: Clark, Lisa; Dhir, Neha; Fopma, Melody; Gibbs, Catina; Hipschman, Thomas; Loyd, Susan; Marshall, Michael; Montes, David; Pace, Patti; Speiser, Herald; Warren, Roberta
Subject: This afternoon

(b)(5)

Anna Bradford
Policy Advisor for Nuclear Materials
Office of Chairman Jaczko
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
301-415-1827

From: Ahlers, Mike <Mike.Ahlers@turner.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 1:49 PM
To: McIntyre, David; Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: CNN -- MOX fuel question

OK. Thanks.

From: McIntyre, David [mailto:David.McIntyre@nrc.gov]
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 1:47 PM
To: Ahlers, Mike; Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: CNN -- MOX fuel question

Well, there was no sense of sensitivity (Jane Austen, right?) when I posed the question, so I guess you can attribute it to Eliot.

No, just kidding – attribute it to me that we are aware there's mox in #3.

From: Ahlers, Mike [mailto:Mike.Ahlers@turner.com]
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 12:31 PM
To: McIntyre, David; Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: CNN -- MOX fuel question

Can I attribute the MOX fuel in unit 3 to NRC spokesman? Official? David McIntyre? Or what? Thanks – Mike

From: McIntyre, David [mailto:David.McIntyre@nrc.gov]
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 12:21 PM
To: Ahlers, Mike; Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: CNN -- MOX fuel question

Hi Mike – yes, unit 3 has MOX fuel. I would say that we are focused equally on all the reactors – and also specifically their spent fuel pools – as the situation is in such flux that we aren't concentrating specifically on any one.

Dave Mc

From: Ahlers, Mike [mailto:Mike.Ahlers@turner.com]
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 12:14 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot; McIntyre, David
Subject: CNN -- MOX fuel question

Eliot, David,

The NYT and others have reported that there is mox (mixed oxide) fuel which includes reclaimed plutonium in Fukushima Daiichi's No. 3 reactor, and that the presence of mixed oxide might explain the Japanese focus on that reactor.

Does the NRC know if there is mox fuel in No. 3? And can you give us any guidance on the NYT reporting that U.S. authorities and Japanese authorities appear to believe different reactors are the bigger threat. (The NYT says the U.S. is focused on Reactor No. 4 and the Japanese on Reactor No. 3.)

Thanks – Mike

Mike Ahlers
CNN Washington
202-898-7917 (o)
(b)(6) (cell)
mike.ahlers@turner.com

From: Batkin, Joshua
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 1:19 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: P

(b)(5)

Joshua C. Batkin
Chief of Staff
Chairman Gregory B. Jaczko
(301) 415-1820

From: Couret, Ivonne
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 1:07 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Media Request Update - 1:00p.m.

Updates

Network Shows

Call from: Tom Fox
Organization: Fox News New York
Number: 212-301-5340
E-mail: Thomas.fox@foxnews.com
Interview Request for Live show tonight at 10:00pm
5-7 minutes on latest in Japan and what are the impacts in U.S.

Media - Interview - Bloomberg TV

Ashley Lucia

Alucia3@bloomberg.net

212-617-5121 w

(b)(6) cell

Re: Interview with Lake Barrett on Japan tomorrow morning

Call from: Robin Carson

Organization: **Allen Colmes Radio – Fox News**

Number: 212-301-3571

E-MAIL: robin.carson@foxnews.com

Interview Request: general information, events currently unfolding in Japan

Tonight: 10:15 pm EST

Fox News Sunday

Andrea DVito

202-824-6494

Call from: Eric Ritter

Organization: Executive Editor for Weinberger Media and Scott Sternberg Productions – program for Discovery Channel

Number: (Office) 212-245-0237

(Cell call 24/7) (b)(6)

Request:

Developing a 1 hour documentary special, would like to work with the NRC.

Focus: how the Japan events are unfolding, what we are doing, what other agencies are doing, response to events.

Organization: Discovery Channel - Canada
Contact: Marit Mitchell
Phone: 416-384-5329
Email: mari.tmitchell@ctv.ca

Request: Would like to know who is in charge of monitoring the radioactive plume as it comes from Japan.

Call from: Jason Robinson
Organization: Fox News Channel – Happening Now (National)
Number: 212-301-3726
Phone Interview Request:
Today (Thursday) at 11:20am
2 minute interview
NRC Expert

Organization: **Andrea Mitchell Show – NBC**
Call from: Michelle Perry

(b)(5)

Number: 202-222-5683
E-mail: Michelle.Perry@nbc.com
Request Interview:
Tomorrow (Friday) 1:00pm
Chairman or NRC Expert

Carol Klinger
NPR – Network Request RADIO
202-513-2107
Chmn – tonight.tape today

PBS News Hour – VA Studios
Murray Jacobson
703-998-2107
mjacobson@newshours.org
interview today Chairman t live at 6pm.

Name: Kerry Rubin
From: CNN – Anderson Cooper
Phone: 212-275-8056
E-mail: Kerry.rubin@turner.com
Re: Interview with Chairman @ 10:00 tonight

Organization: **MSNBC Hard Ball Chris Matthews**
Call from: Querry Robinson
Number: 202-885-4831
E-mail: querry.robinson@msnbc.com

Request Interview with Chairman
Air Live – either Today (Thursday) or Tomorrow (Friday)
5:00pm EST

TODAY SHOW
Bridget Nure
202-821-8192

Bridget.nurre@nbcuni.com
Friday AM 7am time frame

FOX

Andrea Devito
Interview with the Chairman - Sunday. (9am)
202-824-6494
andrea.devito@foxnews.com

C-SPAN – Resend request

Leslie Burdick
202 626-4893
lburdick@c-span.org

Print Reporters

Call from: Ian Lovett (Gave to DAVE)
Organization: **NY Times – California**
Number: 617-448-9505
E-mail: ian.lovett@nytimes.com

Questions regarding West Coast, radiation exposure, what is the latest information?
Deadline: asap

Greg Gordon (GAVE TO DAVE)

McClatchy Newspapers

202-383-0005
ggordon@mcclatchy.dc.com

Have we considered having a press conference or teleconference
Has other general questions about the situation

Name: Rob Stein
From: **Washington Post**
Phone: 202-334-7338
E-mail: Steinr@washpost.com
Re: Radiation in Japan

GAVE THIS TO DAVE – NYTIMES

Call from: Tom Zeller
Organization: NY Times
Number: 212-556-1880
tom@nytimes.com

**Question re – Union of Concerned Scientist report this morning
discrepancy between what U.S. is recommending to Japan (50 miles)
for U.S. evacuation vs. what our recommendations are for in our home states (20 miles).**

Needs confirmation asap for story

Wallstreet Journal – DC
Marshall.crook@WSJ.com

Marshall Crook

(b)(6) cell

Re: Interview with Chairman Jaczko on the Big Interview for 20 minutes it runs unedited
Would like to interview today or tomorrow – to air on Friday morning. Would be interviewed by senior editor.

International Media

Al Jazeera

wants to talk about seismic studies

Kristin

212 506 6238

Mai Habib

Mai.Habib@ctv.ca

416-384-4788

Re: Interview with Chairman or one of the Commissioners by phone regarding situation in Japan
To air same day

Araxie Vann

Voice of America – Armenia

avann@voanews.com

202-382-5109

Re: Interview with expert on what's going on in Japan and power plants in general
Wants interview ASAP

Channel 4 News London

Penney Ayres

Penney.ayres@int.co.uk

00442074304866

Re: Interview with Chairman today or tomorrow to air the day of the interview at 3:00p.m. our time.

Organization: **Independent Television News (London) – affiliate of NBC/CNN (DC STUDIO)**

Call from: Louisa Selton

Number: (44) 0207-430-4411

E-mail: Louisa.Selton@itn.co.uk

Request Interview with Chairman Today

They have an office in Washington DC – may conduct interview there or can come here

Organization: **BBC News, London (domestic news for UK)- DC STUDIO**

Call from: Susie Huxham

Number: 44-208-624-9244

E-mail: Susie.Huxham@bbc.co.uk

Request Interview with Chairman today

Live on Air – 1:00EST

Has office located in DC

Other Media/Radio

Call from: Francene Marie

Organization: **CBS Radio in Charlotte, NC**

3 Radio stations would air interview:

- WSDCFM
- WFNZAM
- WBCNAM

Number: 704-258-9901

E-mail: (b)(6)

Request Interview with Chairman or NRC Expert

Sometime Next Week – preferably Tuesday around 12 noon EST for 15-20 minutes

Ivonne L. Couret

Public Affairs Officer
Office of Public Affairs

Media Desk

opa.resource@nrc.gov

301-415-8200

Visit our online photo gallery. Incorporate graphics and photographs to tell your story!

<http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/photo-gallery/>

2010-2011 Information Digest - Where you can find NRC Facts at a Glance

<http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/nuregs/staff/sr1350/>

From: Stanitz, Emily A. <Emily.A.Stanitz@abc.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 12:55 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: Stephanopoulos / Good Morning America

Perfectly understandable. I'll stand by. Thanks.

-----Original Message-----

From: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 12:53 PM
To: Stanitz, Emily A.
Subject: Re: Stephanopoulos / Good Morning America

Way too ea3rly to make that call.

Eliot Brenner
Director, Office of Public Affairs
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Protecting People and the Environment
301 415 8200
C: (b)(6)
Sent from my Blackberry

----- Original Message -----

From: Stanitz, Emily A. <Emily.A.Stanitz@abc.com>
To: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thu Mar 17 12:51:25 2011
Subject: RE: Stephanopoulos / Good Morning America

Good afternoon, Eliot--

Any word yet on whether or not the chairman will be available for a round robin tomorrow morning?
Thanks again for your help on this.

Emily

-----Original Message-----

From: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 11:00 PM
To: Stanitz, Emily A.
Subject: RE: Stephanopoulos / Good Morning America

Emily: sorry, we aren't doing morning shows Thursday. Maybe Friday and then only as a round robin over at the Russell SOB rotunda. ABC got the chairman first tonight.

I talked with lisa stark as well tonight and I am aware of the diane sawyer request. Highly unlikely tomorrow.

eliot

-----Original Message-----

From: Stanitz, Emily A. [mailto:Emily.A.Stanitz@abc.com]

Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 9:52 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Stephanopoulos / Good Morning America

Hi Eliot--

I've been trading emails with Holly today, and as you probably know, we are very interested in having Dr. Jazcko on our broadcast tomorrow morning for an interview with George Stephanopoulos.

Wondering if you might have any updates on Dr. Jazcko's availability. I'm happy to talk anytime if you have any questions. I can be reached at (b)(6)

Thanks very much,
Emily

Emily Stanitz
Segment Producer
ABC News - Good Morning America
W: 202.222.7036

C: (b)(6)

From: Spencer, Jack <Jack.Spencer@heritage.org>
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 12:45 PM
To: Batkin, Joshua
Cc: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: japan
Attachments: image001.jpg

No no no. No softening. I just want the best info possible. Thanks for whatever you can do.

Jack Spencer
Research Fellow, Nuclear Energy
The Heritage Foundation
214 Massachusetts Avenue, NE
Washington, DC 20002
202-608-6193
heritage.org

From: Batkin, Joshua [mailto:Joshua.Batkin@nrc.gov]
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 11:31 AM
To: Spencer, Jack
Cc: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Re: japan

Don't get soft on me now Jack! Follow up with our press folks and we'll give you what we know. Thanks

Joshua C. Batkin
Chief of Staff
Chairman Gregory B. Jaczko
(301) 415-1820

From: Spencer, Jack <Jack.Spencer@heritage.org>
To: Batkin, Joshua
Sent: Thu Mar 17 07:23:18 2011
Subject: japan

Joshua,

I know that you are crazy busy and I don't expect you to have time, but I thought I might through out the request none the less. I was wondering if you would have a few minutes to talk about what you all know—off the record of course. I just need to have the best information possible as I'm doing a ton of media on this. By the way, I have been praising the safety work of the NRC, for what its worth.

Thanks for you consideration.

Jack

Jack Spencer
Research Fellow, Nuclear Energy

The Heritage Foundation
214 Massachusetts Avenue, NE
Washington, DC 20002
202-608-6193
heritage.org

family**facts**.org

Need reliable data on important trends related to family, marriage and religious practice in America?
GET THE FACTS at the all-new FamilyFacts.org.

From: Taylor, Robert
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 12:45 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Cc: McIntyre, David
Subject: URGENT: NYTimes Inquiry

Importance: High

Eliot,

Dylan McClain wants to continue your conversation.

He asked you to call him at 212-556-7027.

Regards,
Rob

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 12:36 PM
To: 'laura.j.brown@faa.gov'
Subject: Re: Blackman

Focus will shift to DOE, NOAA and EPA. We are trying to get off point on this.

Eliot Brenner
Director, Office of Public Affairs
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Protecting People and the Environment
301 415 8200

C: (b)(6)
Sent from my Blackberry

From: laura.j.brown@faa.gov <laura.j.brown@faa.gov>
To: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thu Mar 17 11:35:20 2011
Subject: Re: Blackman

He had me on hold for so long I hung up on him!

Hey, who is responsible for predicting the path of radioactive plumes and how dangerous they are? Is it you guys or DOE. DOE has put out several press releases saying they sent people to Japan to evaluate the risks, but when I send reporters to them they get outraged. Where am I supposed to send reporters?

Laura J. Brown
Deputy Assistant Administrator
for Public Affairs
202-267-3455 W

(b)(6) C

From: "Brenner, Eliot" <Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov>
To: Laura J Brown/AWA/FAA@FAA
Date: 03/17/2011 11:28 AM
Subject: Blackman

(b)(6)

Ah, what fun

Eliot
Eliot Brenner

Director, Office of Public Affairs
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Protecting People and the Environment
301 415 8200
C: [redacted] (b)(6)
Sent from my Blackberry

From: Couret, Ivonne
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 12:20 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Media Interview Update - as of 11:15
Attachments: image001.gif

Updates

Network Shows

Call from: Jason Robinson
Organization: Fox News Channel – Happening Now (National)
Number: 212-301-3726
Phone Interview Request:
Today (Thursday) at 11:20am
2 minute interview
NRC Expert

Organization: **Andrea Mitchell Show – NBC**

Call from: Michelle Perry

((b)(5))

Number: 202-222-5683

E-mail: Michelle.Perry@nbc.com

Request Interview:

Tomorrow (Friday) 1:00pm

Chairman or NRC Expert

Carol Klinger

NPR – Network Request RADIO

202-513-2107

Chmn – tonight.tape today

PBS News Hour – VA Studios

Murray Jacobson

703-998-2107

mjacobson@newshours.org

interview today Chairman t live at 6pm.

Name: Kerry Rubin

From: CNN – Anderson Cooper

Phone: 212-275-8056

E-mail: Kerry.rubin@turner.com

Re: Interview with Chairman @ 10:00 tonight

Organization: **MSNBC Hard Ball Chris Matthews**

Call from: Querry Robinson

Number: 202-885-4831

E-mail: querry.robinson@msnbc.com

Request Interview with Chairman
Air Live – either Today (Thursday) or Tomorrow (Friday)
5:00pm EST

TODAY SHOW

Bridget Nure
202-821-8192
Bridget.nurre@nbcuni.com
Friday AM 7am time frame

FOX

Andrea Devito
Interview with the Chairman - Sunday. (9am)
202-824-6494
andrea.devito@foxnews.com .

C-SPAN – Resend request

Leslie Burdick
202 626-4893
lburdick@c-span.org

Print Reporters

GAVE THIS TO DAVE – NYTIMES

Call from: Tom Zeller
Organization: NY Times
Number: 212-556-1880
tom@nytimes.com

**Question re – Union of Concerned Scientist report this morning
discrepancy between what U.S. is recommending to Japan (50 miles)
for U.S. evacuation vs. what our recommendations are for in our home states (20 miles).**

Needs confirmation asap for story

Wallstreet Journal – DC

Marshall.crook@WSJ.com

Marshall Crook

(b)(6) cell

Re: Interview with Chairman Jaczko on the Big Interview for 20 minutes it runs unedited
Would like to interview today or tomorrow – to air on Friday morning. Would be interviewed by senior editor.

International Media

Araxie Vann

Voice of America – Armenia

avann@voanews.com

202-382-5109

Re: Interview with expert on what's going on in Japan and power plants in general
Wants interview ASAP

Channel 4 News London

Penney Ayres

Penney.ayres@int.co.uk

00442074304866

Re: Interview with Chairman today or tomorrow to air the day of the interview at 3:00p.m. our time.

Organization: **Independent Television News (London) – affiliate of NBC/CNN (DC STUDIO)**

Call from: Louisa Selton

Number: (44) 0207-430-4411

E-mail: Louisa.Selton@itn.co.uk

Request Interview with Chairman Today

They have an office in Washington DC – may conduct interview there or can come here

Organization: **BBC News, London (domestic news for UK)- DC STUDIO**

Call from: Susie Huxham

Number: 44-208-624-9244

E-mail: Susie.Huxham@bbc.co.uk

Request Interview with Chairman today

Live on Air – 1:00EST

Has office located in DC

Other Media/Radio

Call from: Francene Marie

Organization: **CBS Radio in Charlotte, NC**

3 Radio stations would air interview:

- WSDCFM
- WFNZAM
- WBCNAM

Number: 704-258-9901

E-mail: (b)(6)

Request Interview with Chairman or NRC Expert

Sometime Next Week – preferably Tuesday around 12 noon EST for 15-20 minutes

Ivonne L. Couret
Public Affairs Officer

Office of Public Affairs



(301) 415-8205

*** ivonne.couret@nrc.gov**

Visit our online photo gallery. Incorporate graphics and photographs to tell your story!
<http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/photo-gallery/>

2010-2011 Information Digest - Where you can find NRC Facts at a Glance
<http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/nureqs/staff/sr1350/>

NRC Employees can read interesting insight on the OPA Blog
<http://portal.nrc.gov/OCM/opa/blog/default.aspx>

P Please consider the environmental impact before printing this email.

From: Harrington, Holly
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 11:56 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: Talking Points

done

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 11:44 AM
To: Loyd, Susan
Cc: Harrington, Holly
Subject: Re: Talking Points

Holly, pls ask the boys to forward and perhaps susan should find out how to get into webeoc.

Eliot Brenner

Director, Office of Public Affairs

US Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Protecting People and the Environment

301 415 8200

C: [REDACTED] (b)(6)

Sent from my Blackberry

From: Loyd, Susan
To: Brenner, Eliot
Cc: Harrington, Holly
Sent: Thu Mar 17 11:31:17 2011
Subject: Talking Points

Eliot/Holly:

I think you are the keeper of the talking points on the status of Japan situation? I am receiving the narrative status reports from Ops Cntr, but believe I've only received the talking points in hard copy. If you are sending our electronic updated Talking Points, can you please make sure I'm on the list to get them? Thanks.

Susan

Susan K. Loyd

Communications Director

Office of the Chairman

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Tele: 301-415-1838

Susan.Loyd@nrc.gov

From: Stark, Lisa <Lisa.Stark@abc.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 11:42 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: ***** PRETTY PLEASE.... SPECIAL REQUEST *****

Thank you for asking and pushing. That's all I can ask for! Just let me know please when you know.

-----Original Message-----

From: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 11:40 AM
To: Stark, Lisa
Subject: Re: ***** PRETTY PLEASE.... SPECIAL REQUEST *****

You can ask. I will put it to him, but it's his call. I will push him but I can't make any guarantees.

Eliot
Eliot Brenner
Director, Office of Public Affairs
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Protecting People and the Environment
301 415 8200
C: (b)(6)
Sent from my Blackberry

----- Original Message -----

From: Stark, Lisa <Lisa.Stark@abc.com>
To: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thu Mar 17 11:27:11 2011
Subject: ***** PRETTY PLEASE.... SPECIAL REQUEST *****

Eliot-

Diane REALLY REALLY REALLY wants to interview the Chairman today - we'd be happy to do it at the DC bureau, or the WH, or wherever is convenient for him. She just wants to talk about the last 24 hours and what to expect ahead and what the NRC is doing. My sense from "her people" is that she feels he is really smart and on top of things and is the go-to guy for her to talk to. I believe they'd like to do in the 5PM range.

Can you see if there is ANYWAY you can make this happen for me... (it would be good for me professionally, believe me) - but I also think she'd do a great interview with him. (Can I ask for special help for old time's sake!)

Please let me know.

Thanks!

Lisa

From: Loyd, Susan
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 11:38 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Cc: Batkin, Joshua
Subject: Media Request

Eliot/Josh:

Julie Zann from CNN's Piers Morgan Tonight just called me. Do you think the Chairman would be interested in doing a live interview at 9:00 pm tomorrow (Friday) night? They said they'd send a car service if he'd like (probably not what we would do?). I watched PMorgan's Japan special coverage last night and he seems to be doing a good job. Told Julie I'd get back to her ASAP.

S

Susan K. Loyd
Communications Director
Office of the Chairman
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Tele: 301-415-1838
Susan.Loyd@nrc.gov

From: Shapiro, Nicholas S. <(b)(6)>
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 11:36 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Cc: Earnest, Joshua R.; Stevens, Clark; Hopkins, Marissa C.
Subject: eliot, yes, finally we have a final decision. bring your guy to the breifing please!

Importance: High

Sorry for last minute heads up as always!

Nick Shapiro
Office of the Press Secretary
The White House

(b)(6)	(direct)
(b)(6)	(cell)
(b)(6)	

From: Capiello, Dina <DCapiello@ap.org>
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 11:33 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Cc: Burnell, Scott
Subject: Evacuation order question

After some research, I've refined my question:

Did NRC issue 50-mile evacuation zone because it is concerned about radiation contaminating milk, food and water like under the EPZ? Or is it that they are concerned that exposure to radiation could be 1 rem as far as 50 miles out, based on EPA PAG?

Dina Capiello
Environment/Energy Reporter
The Associated Press
1100 13th Street NW, Suite 700
Washington, DC 20005
(202)-641-9446 (o)
(202)-403-3582 (f)
(b)(6) (c)

The information contained in this communication is intended for the use of the designated recipients named above. If the reader of this communication is not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that you have received this communication in error, and that any review, dissemination, distribution or copying of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify The Associated Press immediately by telephone at +1-212-621-1898 and delete this e-mail. Thank you.

[IP_US_DISC]msk dccc60c6d2c3a6438f0cf467d9a4938

From: chris gadomski <(b)(6)>
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 11:31 AM
To: anne van wyck; Anne Gadomski; annalise kjolhede; Amy Bozek; Barry Worthington; Bill Wright; Bob Harren; Christopher DePodesta P.E.; David Bernstein; Denise Woernle; dinah.demarco@atlanticcityelectric.com; Donna Jacobs; Edward Kee; Edward Shyloski; Brenner, Eliot; Francis Canavan; Gentry Brann; george morton; Gerald De Notto; James Kanter; jim varley; John Cline; John gadomski; john keenan; Ken Darling; Klaus Lackner; Laura Scheele; Lorrie Morton; Margo Kostun; Mark Buczek; martin topol; mary gadomski; Matthew McDermott; michael burr; Mike Bowling; Patrick Falciano; Preston Chiaro; Ric Fuller; Richard Dellmore Gadomski; Richard Gadomski; Rob Donovan; Sean D'Arcy; Stephen Turner; steve gadomski; Steve Kerekes; Susan Mulvaney; Terry Johnson; Vaughn Gilbert; Warren; William Bramley Esq.; William Storey; Yves Tack
Subject: Gadomski Bloomberg Video Clip Posted on www.bloomberg.com

Hi all-FYI, video clip of me from Bloomberg TV posted on Bloomberg homepage. <http://www.bloomberg.com>

Follow developments on the Fukushima reactor incident on twitter #bnefnuc

Chris Gadomski

Bloomberg New Energy Finance

O. 415.617.7224

M. (b)(6)

cgadomski2@bloomberg.net

SMIdirect

O. 858.605.0668

O. 914.993.9060

M. (b)(6)

F. 858.427.5363

(b)(6)

Subject: Dry Run for 3/21 CM re: Japanese Event & U.S. Response
Location: O-17H1

Start: Mon 3/21/2011 7:30 AM
End: Mon 3/21/2011 8:00 AM

Recurrence: (none)

Meeting Status: Accepted

Organizer: Borchardt, Bill

Required Attendees: Howe, Allen; Brenner, Eliot; Doane, Margaret; Leeds, Eric

When: Monday, March 21, 2011 7:30 AM-8:00 AM (GMT-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada).
Where: O-17H1

Note: The GMT offset above does not reflect daylight saving time adjustments.

~~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*

Rct 3/17

B6/124

From: Batkin, Joshua
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 11:29 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: We're

Almost at WH

Joshua C. Batkin
Chief of Staff
Chairman Gregory B. Jaczko
(301) 415-1820

Subject: Alignment Meeting on 3/21 CM re: Japanese Event & U.S. Response
Location: O-17B4

Start: Fri 3/18/2011 3:15 PM
End: Fri 3/18/2011 4:15 PM

Recurrence: (none)

Meeting Status: Accepted

Organizer: Borchardt, Bill
Required Attendees: Weber, Michael; Virgilio, Martin; Brenner, Eliot; Leeds, Eric; Grobe, Jack; ConferenceRoomO17B4 Resource; Johnson, Michael; Doane, Margaret; Mamish, Nader; Burns, Stephen; Boger, Bruce; Ruland, William; Howe, Allen

When: Friday, March 18, 2011 3:15 PM-4:15 PM (GMT-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada).
Where: O-17B4

Note: The GMT offset above does not reflect daylight saving time adjustments.

~~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*

Rct 3/17

BU/126

Full Name: Craig H. Piercy
Last Name: Piercy
First Name: Craig
Job Title: Principal
Company: Bose Public Affairs Group

Business: (202) 470-1928
Business Fax: (202) 973-1212

E-mail: cpiercy@bosepublicaffairs.com
E-mail Display As: Craig H. Piercy (cpiercy@bosepublicaffairs.com)

Web Page: www.bosepublicaffairs.com

Works with Laura Scheele at American Nuclear Society (ANS)

Full Name: Laura Scheele
Last Name: Scheele
First Name: Laura
Job Title: Outreach & Volunteer Development Communications Specialists
Company: American Nuclear Society (ANS)

Business: (708) 479-8224
Business Fax: (708) 352-0499

E-mail: lscheele@ans.org
E-mail Display As: Laura Scheele (lscheele@ans.org)

Web Page: www.ans.org

Works with Craig H. Piercy, Bose Public Affairs Group

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 11:20 AM
To: 'Shawna.Thomas@nbcuni.com'
Subject: Re: NBC Follow up

Hey: everybody loves me today. When this fades I'll just be another old government flack!

Eliot Brenner
Director, Office of Public Affairs
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Protecting People and the Environment
301 415 8200
C: [redacted] (b)(6)
Sent from my Blackberry

From: Thomas, Shawna (NBCUniversal) <Shawna.Thomas@nbcuni.com>
To: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thu Mar 17 11:00:07 2011
Subject: RE: NBC Follow up

Eliot, I like you. Good luck.

From: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 11:00 AM
To: Thomas, Shawna (NBCUniversal)
Subject: RE: NBC Follow up

I am much aware of the interest in the tv community.

From: Thomas, Shawna (NBCUniversal) [mailto:Shawna.Thomas@nbcuni.com]
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 10:08 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: NBC Follow up

Good Morning Eliot,

Shawna Thomas here from NBC. We met yesterday. Today Show is definitely interested in getting the Chairman on tomorrow morning as you may have noticed, because I'm sure they've called your office and emailed you already. Any update on your plans for tomorrow?

Thanks,

Shawna Thomas
Producer

NBC News
4001 Nebraska Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20016
Capitol: 202-885-4372 // Bureau: 202-885-4200
Cell: [redacted] (b)(6) // Twitter: ShawnaT_DC
shawna.thomas@nbcuni.com

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 11:02 AM
To: Reynolds, Tom
Subject: RE: report out today -- "14 near misses" at US nuke plants

(b)(5)

From: Reynolds, Tom [mailto:Tom.Reynolds@hq.doe.gov]
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 10:22 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: FW: report out today -- "14 near misses" at US nuke plants

(b)(5)

From: Reynolds, Tom
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 10:20 AM
To: Connery, Joyce; Lyons, Peter; Aoki, Steven; DAgostino, Thomas; Mustin, Tracy
Cc: Hurlbut, Brandon; Leistikow, Dan; Mueller, Stephanie; LaVera, Damien
Subject: report out today -- "14 near misses" at US nuke plants

The Wash Post reports the following:

The Union of Concerned Scientists plans to issue a report Thursday assessing 14 "near misses" last year at U.S. nuclear plants and is urging the Obama administration to reconsider its stance.

Does anyone have any info on this?

(b)(5)

From: Loyd, Susan
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 11:00 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: Your staffing shortage

OK. Let me know how I can help.

Susan K. Loyd
Communications Director
Office of the Chairman
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Tele: 301-415-1838
Susan.Loyd@nrc.gov

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 10:58 AM
To: Loyd, Susan
Subject: RE: Your staffing shortage

Already have. I am stripping the place bare. I am also bringing in retirees and a few nuclear communicators on contract. Arrangements started yesterday

From: Loyd, Susan
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 10:57 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Your staffing shortage

Eliot:
You have likely already thought of this, but could you draw some temporary help from the members of the Communications Council? These are communications folks from across the agency who might be very willing and available to help OPA. Roger Rihm, EDO, is chairing this group. (Holly would know who would be especially helpful as she has worked with this group.)
Susan

Susan K. Loyd
Communications Director
Office of the Chairman
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Tele: 301-415-1838
Susan.Loyd@nrc.gov

From: (b)(6)
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 10:49 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot; OPA Resource
Subject: Experienced nuclear communicator ready to help you
Attachments: (b)(6)

Mr. Brenner:

I'm an experienced nuclear communications professional most recently with Florida Power & Light Co. where I managed our nuclear fleet and Fla. based nuclear power plant communications. I left FPL three months ago and am available to work from home or just about anywhere else if you need any assistance with your nuclear communications during this time of crisis with events in Japan. Roger Hannah and the retired Ken Clark from region 2 are familiar with me and my work. If you can use me let me know!

Thank you for your consideration,

--Tom Veenstra, APR
561-745-8928 office

(b)(6)

cell

TOM H. VEENSTRA, APR

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

561.745.8928

(b)(6)

Strong leader with proven experience in corporate communications and public relations:

Media Relations • Employee Communications • Community Outreach/Public Affairs Programs
Financial/Regulatory Communications • Corporate Restructuring/Acquisition Communications
Emergency/Crisis Communications • Nuclear Information

SELECTED ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Developed and managed mission-critical internal and external communications programs that motivated and informed target audiences.
- Effective media spokesperson for challenging and controversial issues and events, including corporate finance and operations, government and regulatory affairs, environmental issues, power plant/power line siting projects, labor relations and safety/security/performance issues at nuclear plants.
- Developed community outreach and public affairs campaigns resulting in successful public acceptance and support of construction of the state's first dry used nuclear fuel storage facility and siting of a proposed new nuclear power plant.
- Developed, launched and directed million-dollar public information center that is recognized nationally as an energy industry model.
- Produced award-winning, cost-effective annual reports and company's first corporate sustainability report.
- Designed, organized and led highly-evaluated emergency/ crisis communications programs, including joint corporate, federal, state and local emergency news center operations and training in Nuclear Regulatory Commission and Federal Emergency Management Agency emergency exercises.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY (FPL); Juno Beach, FL

One of the nation's largest electric utilities, serving 16 million people in Florida. FPL is a subsidiary of NextEra Energy, Inc. with revenues of more than \$15 billion, and more than 15,000 employees in 28 states and Canada.

Manager, Nuclear Communications (2006-12/2010)

- Managed Florida nuclear power plant communications; led staff of six at two nuclear plant sites.
- Designed, organized and led nuclear emergency communications, receiving excellent performance ratings from regulators and evaluators.
- Developed and produced corporate nuclear fleet communications (six sites in four states), including daily content for nuclear employee Intranet site, weekly employee newsletter, key messages, talking points, fact sheets, news releases, nuclear content on corporate Internet site and annual report.
- Served as spokesperson on nuclear plant issues and events, including plant safety and security issues, forced equipment outages, equipment vandalism, tritium spill, and post-hurricane response.
- Initiated and led comprehensive community outreach and public affairs program to support siting of proposed new nuclear power plant. Developed and co-chaired news media, community outreach and public affairs program to support the development of a dry used nuclear fuel storage facility, which led to construction and completion of the facility in 2008.
- Initiated and developed successful "Road to Excellence" communications campaign to support regulatory recovery/performance improvement initiatives at the Turkey Point plant.

Principal Communications Advisor, Employee Information (1998-2006)

- Created and produced strategic internal and external communications for two corporate acquisitions, restructuring and cost reduction programs.
- Wrote/edited content of corporate Intranet/Internet sites and business video news programs.
- Developed and produced financial and environmental communications, including award-winning annual reports and first corporate sustainability report. Completed all annual reports at a per-cost copy below the national average.
- Revamped and edited employee publications in response to corporate reorganization and industry competition/deregulation. Initiated and edited quarterly employee/retiree magazine and monthly newsletter.
- Researched, developed and launched \$200K corporate museum and associated publications as part of development team. Museum was designed to commemorate FPL's colorful history and boost employee pride as members of the FPL team.

Senior Communications Coordinator, Financial Communications / Media Relations (1991-1998)

- Developed and produced corporate financial communications, including national award-winning corporate annual reports, annual/quarterly financial news releases and shareholder communications.
- Served as corporate spokesperson on financial/regulatory and operations issues, and emergency/ crisis communications (hurricanes, electric capacity emergencies, power plant issues/events)

POSITIONS HELD PRIOR TO 1991

Supervisor, Nuclear Information, FPL

Sr. Communications Coordinator, Media Relations, FPL

Communications Coordinator, Internal Communications / Creative Services, FPL

EDUCATION / TRAINING

Bachelor of Science, Journalism

University of Florida, Gainesville, FL

Advanced training in management/leadership development, communications, finance

FEMA Independent Studies Program (ISP) courses in incident command systems/response

AWARDS/HONORS

PRSA Bronze Anvil for annual report and employee magazine

PRSA Silver Anvil Award for employee communications and crisis communications; communications response

to Hurricane Andrew resulted in PRSA's "Best in Show" designation

IABC Gold Quill Award for internal/external communications programs

INPO (Institute of Nuclear Power Operations) Strength for Nuclear Communications program

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Accredited member, Public Relations Society of America (PRSA)

Delegate, National Nominating Committee and National Assembly

Treasurer, Sunshine District (Florida)

President, Miami Chapter

National Chapter Banner Award and President's Citation recipient

From: Burnell, Scott
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 10:44 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Fw: distribution list

Any formal sked for Chairman yet?

Sent from an NRC Blackberry
Scott Burnell

(b)(6)

----- Original Message -----

From: SIMON LOMAX, BLOOMBERG/ NEWSROOM: <slomax@bloomberg.net>
To: Burnell, Scott
Sent: Thu Mar 17 10:25:05 2011
Subject: Re: distribution list

Thanks much, Scott. Have made sure you have a personal account as well as my company one.
Can you keep me updated on whether the chairman will be briefing from the White House podium (or anywhere else) later today?

Cheers,
Simon.

----- Original Message -----

From: Scott Burnell <Scott.Burnell@nrc.gov>
To: SIMON LOMAX (BLOOMBERG/ NEWSROOM:)
At: 3/17 10:21:41

Hi Simon;

If you signed up for the listserv using the link @ the bottom of any of our releases you should be getting them. I have heard the listserv's been a bit wonky -- perhaps you could sign up with a second e-mail for redundancy's sake? Thanks.

Scott

Sent from an NRC Blackberry
Scott Burnell

(b)(6)

----- Original Message -----

From: SIMON LOMAX, BLOOMBERG/ NEWSROOM: <slomax@bloomberg.net>
To: Burnell, Scott
Sent: Thu Mar 17 09:36:37 2011
Subject: distribution list

Hi Scott,

Thanks for your help yesterday. I hope you are doing well enough under the circumstances.
I've noticed that I'm not getting e-mail alerts of the press releases that are posting on the NRC's website. Can you make sure my e-mail's on the right list to get all of NRC's press releases, Japan-related or not?
Thanks again,
Simon.

From: Harrington, Holly
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 10:38 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot; Wittick, Susan
Subject: stats of interest for presentation

A total of five press releases on the Japanese event logged a total of: 60,000 hits

Blog views: Saturday through mid-day Thursday: 22,500

From: Kundrat, Christine
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 10:37 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Cc: Harrington, Holly; Couret, Ivonne; Hayden, Elizabeth; Stenberg, Danita; Wright, Jason; Shankar, Kala; Dean, Daniel
Subject: MCB AV Support for upcoming Cmr Briefing and Press

Elliot,
We have briefly discussed roles for the upcoming Commission Meeting early next week. I am monitoring my email regularly, so if I don't answer the phone, please leave me a message or summarize in an email.

Collectively, MCB will be providing AV support for this event (including audio feed for the press), Photography, Public Webcast, VTC to Regions and interim sites.

POC listing for the event:

Main POC: Christine Kundrat
NRC blackberry: (b)(6)
Office: 301-415-6130

2nd POC: Danita Stenberg
NRC blackberry: (b)(6)
Office: 301-415-5166

3rd POC: Jason Wright
NRC blackberry: (b)(6)
Office: 301-415-5446

In an emergency if none of the above are responsive, pls try Kala Shankar (b)(6) (NRC Blackberry) or Daniel Dean (b)(6) (NRC Blackberry).

Christine Kundrat
Video Production Program Manager
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
christine.kundrat@nrc.gov
301-415-6130 (office)
301-415-6851 (studio)

BU/135

From: Couret, Ivonne
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 10:25 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Update as of 10:15 A.M.
Attachments: image001.gif

Sorry for delay, I had to hand-off all the Science Fair responsibilities to two volunteer/staffers and explain - Ivonne.

Network Shows

Name: Kerry Rubin
From: CNN – Anderson Cooper
Phone: 212-275-8056
E-mail: Kerry.rubin@turner.com
Re: Interview with Chairman @ 10:00 tonight

Organization: **MSNBC Hard Ball Chris Matthews**
Call from: Querry Robinson
Number: 202-885-4831
E-mail: querry.robinson@msnbc.com

Request Interview with Chairman
Air Live – either Today (Thursday) or Tomorrow (Friday)
5:00pm EST

TODAY SHOW

Bridget Nure
202-821-8192
Bridget.nurre@nbcuni.com
Friday AM 7am time frame

FOX

Andrea Devito
Interview with the Chairman - Sunday. (9am)
202-824-6494
andrea.devito@foxnews.com .

C-SPAN – Resend request

Leslie Burdick
202 626-4893
lburdick@c-span.org

Print Reporters

Wallstreet Journal – DC
Marshall.crook@WSJ.com
Marshall Crook

(b)(6) cell

Re: Interview with Chairman Jaczko on the Big Interview for 20 minutes it runs unedited
Would like to interview today or tomorrow – to air on Friday morning. Would be interviewed by senior editor.

International Media

Organization: **Independent Television News (London) – affiliate of NBC/CNN (DC STUDIO)**

Call from: Louisa Selton

Number: (44) 0207-430-4411

E-mail: Louisa.Selton@itn.co.uk

Request Interview with Chairman Today

They have an office in Washington DC – may conduct interview there or can come here

Organization: **BBC News, London (domestic news for UK)- DC STUDIO**

Call from: Susie Huxham

Number: 44-208-624-9244

E-mail: Susie.Huxham@bbc.co.uk

Request Interview with Chairman today

Live on Air – 1:00EST

Has office located in DC

Ivonne L. Couret

Public Affairs Officer

Office of Public Affairs



☎ (301) 415-8205

✉ ivonne.couret@nrc.gov

Visit our online photo gallery. Incorporate graphics and photographs to tell your story!
<http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/photo-gallery/>

2010-2011 Information Digest - Where you can find NRC Facts at a Glance
<http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/nuregs/staff/sr1350/>

NRC Employees can read interesting insight on the OPA Blog
<http://portal.nrc.gov/OCM/opa/blog/default.aspx>

 Please consider the environmental impact before printing this email.

From: Harrington, Holly
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 9:26 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot; Hayden, Elizabeth
Subject: Quick Thoughts on Staffing

(b)(5)

From: Blackman, Jay (NBCUniversal) <Jay.Blackman@nbcuni.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 9:12 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Re: Good morning

Do u have a second for a quick call?

Jay Blackman
NBC News
(202) 885-4734 (o)
(b)(6) (c)

Sent from my BlackBerry Wireless Device

----- Original Message -----

From: Brenner, Eliot <Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov>
To: Blackman, Jay (NBCUniversal)
Sent: Thu Mar 17 08:49:12 2011
Subject: RE: Good morning

Gee ... brian and everyone else.

By the way, with the exception of Bob Hager, the late Eric Malnic and Bob Adair, I have talked to everyone who I dealt with at the FAA. Guess we're putting the band back together. Do you have a preference for an instrument?

-----Original Message-----

From: Blackman, Jay (NBCUniversal) [mailto:Jay.Blackman@nbcuni.com]
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 8:45 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Re: Good morning

Thanks Elliot. If anything changes, I know Brian is very interested in speaking to him.

Jay Blackman
NBC News
(202) 885-4734 (o)
(b)(6) (c)

Sent from my BlackBerry Wireless Device

----- Original Message -----

From: Brenner, Eliot <Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov>
To: Blackman, Jay (NBCUniversal)
Sent: Thu Mar 17 08:42:36 2011
Subject: RE: Good morning

Jay ... at this point I don't think we are doing anyone today. I do anticipate being on the white house podium for the daily briefing. I will try to keep everyone apprised as things become clearer.

Eliot

-----Original Message-----

From: Blackman, Jay (NBCUniversal) [mailto:Jay.Blackman@nbcuni.com]
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 8:11 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Good morning

Hi there,

Hope you are well. Nightly News has asked me to reach out to see if Chairman Jaczko would be willing to be live with Brian Williams at 630p tonight. He could either come to our studio or we could send a crew and truck to you.

Thanks for considering.

All best,

Jay

Jay Blackman
NBC News
(202) 885-4734 (o)
(b)(6) (c)

Sent from my BlackBerry Wireless Device

From: Hopkins, Marissa C. <(b)(6)>
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 9:05 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: Jazko or Poneman for tomorrow

Good Morning Eliot – I'm sorry, but you've got one too many numbers in your social. Can you send me the correct number? Thank you!

Marissa Hopkins
White House Press Office

From: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 11:49 PM
To: Hopkins, Marissa C.
Subject: RE: Jazko or Poneman for tomorrow

Sorry....eliot Brenner social (b)(6) (cant take the old guys anywhere....they start forgetting things.

From: Hopkins, Marissa C. [mailto:(b)(6)]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 7:16 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: Jazko or Poneman for tomorrow

You forgot your social. Can you send please? Also, don't forget to send me Jaczko when you have it. thank y ou!

Marissa Hopkins
White House Press Office

From: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 4:01 PM
To: Hopkins, Marissa C.
Subject: Re: Jazko or Poneman for tomorrow

Joshua c batkin (b)(6)
Eliot b. Brenner (b)(6)
Will send jazko later
Eliot Brenner
Director, Office of Public Affairs
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Protecting People and the Environment
301 415 8200
C (b)(6)
Sent from my Blackberry

From: Hopkins, Marissa C. <(b)(6)>
To: Brenner, Eliot; Shapiro, Nicholas S. <(b)(6)>; Stevens, Clark <(b)(6)>; 'Dan.Leistikow@hq.doe.gov' <Dan.Leistikow@hq.doe.gov>
Cc: Earnest, Joshua R. <(b)(6)>
Sent: Wed Mar 16 15:53:14 2011
Subject: RE: Jazko or Poneman for tomorrow

Great. Let's do 12-12:30PM Prep in Jay's Office. Briefing at 12:30PM in the briefing room. Does that work?

Please send full names, dates of birth and social security numbers so I can clear you all in.

Marissa Hopkins
White House Press Office

From: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 3:43 PM
To: Shapiro, Nicholas S.; Hopkins, Marissa C.; Stevens, Clark; 'Dan.Leistikow@hq.doe.gov'
Cc: Earnest, Joshua R.
Subject: Re: Jazko or Poneman for tomorrow

Jazko will do it. Just tell us when you need us there and see if you still have me joah and boss in entry system.

Eliot Brenner
Director, Office of Public Affairs
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Protecting People and the Environment
301 415 8200
C: (b)(6)
Sent from my Blackberry

From: Shapiro, Nicholas S. <(b)(6)>
To: Hopkins, Marissa C. <(b)(6)>; Stevens, Clark <(b)(6)>;
Leistikow, Dan <Dan.Leistikow@hq.doe.gov>; Brenner, Eliot
Cc: Earnest, Joshua R. <(b)(6)>
Sent: Wed Mar 16 15:25:13 2011
Subject: RE: Jazko or Poneman for tomorrow

Added here

From: Hopkins, Marissa C.
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 3:24 PM
To: Stevens, Clark; Shapiro, Nicholas S.
Cc: Earnest, Joshua R.
Subject: Jazko or Poneman for tomorrow

We want to get Jazko and Poneman locked for tomorrow's briefing. Who should I talk to in their world to get it done? We can move the briefing time around to accommodate their schedules. Currently set for 12:30PM.

Thanks,
Marissa

Marissa Hopkins | The White House | Office of the Press Secretary

O: (b)(6)
C: (b)(6)

From: (b)(6)
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 9:03 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Re: (b)(6)
Attachments: image001.jpg

Let me know if and how I might help you. While Atlanta would be the most convenient, I can travel and can go wherever you need whatever kind of assistance you think I could provide. You could utilize me on an interim, staggered basis at more than one place while this crisis and its fallout (no pun intended) takes its course. I do still know most of the facilities in RII and probably many of the reporters and utility folks.

Either way, you and your staff hang in there and persevere. You all have the education, experience and training needed to get the job done.

----- Original Message -----

From: "Eliot Brenner" <Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov>

To: (b)(6)

Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 6:57:45 AM

Subject: RE: (b)(6)

I may call you. We could work it out to be in Atlanta to spring one of the boys to come up here. Me or holly may call later.

From: (b)(6)
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 6:27 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Re: (b)(6)

Where? Here? Temporary for the duration of the current crisis? If you think I might be of help, give me a call at (b)(6) (home) or (b)(6) (cell).

----- Original Message -----

From: "Eliot Brenner" <Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov>

To: (b)(6)

Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 11:46:10 PM

Subject: RE: (b)(6)

Any thought of getting back into harness? I could make it happen on a couple days notice.

From: (b)(6)
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 7:07 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Fwd: (b)(6)

Eliot: Just a little something to divert your mind during trying times.

Subject:

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

From: David Ropeik <(b)(6)>
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 9:03 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Re: An invitation, and a request

Totally understood. Just thought you might be in the loop on this enough to have some ideas. Thanks. And if I can be of any help to you let me know.

david

On 3/16/11 11:28 PM, "Brenner, Eliot" <Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov> wrote:

Might see if the IAEA can get you in the door. I truly don't have time to carry the ball for you. If I ever talk to someone from the regulator I will bring it up.

From: David Ropeik [mailto:(b)(6)]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 4:59 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Re: An invitation, and a request

Thanks for the quick reply. Won't do much good with a recommendation. Hang in there.

d

On 3/16/11 4:57 PM, "Brenner, Eliot" <Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov> wrote:

Call the embassy. I can't get you in the door.

Eliot Brenner

Director, Office of Public Affairs

US Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Protecting People and the Environment

301 415 8200

C: (b)(6)

Sent from my Blackberry

From: David Ropeik <(b)(6)>
To: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Wed Mar 16 16:37:56 2011
Subject: Re: An invitation, and a request

Eliot

I hope you are holding up.

The NRC has sent nuclear experts to Japan. Appropriately. But the Japanese have two problems. The spread of radiation, and the spread of mistrust and anger. I would like to offer my assistance to them, via the US government, on this vital part of the risk management challenge they face. The reports on Chernobyl and TMI found that one of the biggest failures of GOVERNMENT was the way they communicated. Those failures contributed to much greater fear. Fear = stress and dangerous personal behaviors = actual physical harm. In the case of Chernobyl, the UN's "Chernobyl Legacy" report found that psychological and stress impacts did more health damage than the radiation itself.

Although it is hard to tell in detail from here, via my friends at the IAEA and in Japan, and by watching the Japanese

media, it appears that poor and inconsistent communication from the government and TEPCO are exacerbating the fear, which not only causes stress and harm in the short term but also bears on the long-term recovery there, and attitudes about nuclear energy there and worldwide.

I'm no fan of getting dosed myself, but I have offered two senior officials in the government that I would travel to Japan to assist. Let's learn from what TMI and Chernobyl taught us, that the risk is not just radiological, and apply those lessons and the expertise of risk communication to help mitigate this mess.

I look forward to hearing from you.

David Ropeik

Full Name: jay blackman
Last Name: blackman
First Name: jay
Company: NBC

Business: 202-885-4734
Mobile: (b)(6)

E-mail: jau.blackman@nbcuni.com
E-mail Display As: jay blackman (jau.blackman@nbcuni.com)

BU/142

From: McIntyre, David
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 8:45 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Cc: Screnci, Diane
Subject: RE: Greg Clary

Diane – the Rock People are working remotely today, until 3 pm when Annie Kammerer is due in. Is Greg working on a particular deadline?

Dave

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 8:41 AM
To: McIntyre, David
Subject: FW: Greg Clary

Can you ask the rock people if they can help tim clary?

From: Screnci, Diane
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 8:41 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Greg Clary

Don't forget. You said you'd decide whether to make a seismic/Indian Point person available to Greg Clary today. I'd like to tell him earlier rather than later whether that will happen.

Also, I don't know any of the seismic people at HQ (there aren't any in any of the Regions) so I don't know who that person would be.

Diane Screnci
Sr. Public Affairs Officer
USNRC, RI
610/337-5330

From: Vietti-Cook, Annette
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 8:38 AM
To: Harrington, Holly; Brenner, Eliot
Subject: FW: eWash Message
Attachments: FW: eWash: WH 129

Meant to send this to you.

From: Vietti-Cook, Annette
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 8:35 AM
To: Batkin, Joshua; Coggins, Angela; Hayden, Elizabeth; Borchardt, Bill; Virgilio, Martin; Weber, Michael; Svinicki, Kristine; Sharkey, Jeffrey; Apostolakis, George; Sosa, Belkys; Bubar, Patrice; Magwood, William; Ostendorff, William; Nieh, Ho; Burns, Stephen; Rothschild, Trip; Doane, Margaret; Mamish, Nader
Subject: FW: eWash Message

The Chairman is in this meeting discussing these agenda items at this time.

From: NRCHQ
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 12:36 AM
To: Vietti-Cook, Annette; Wright, Darlene; Lewis, Antoinette; McKelvin, Sheila; Mike, Linda; Champ, Billie
Cc: NRCHQ
Subject: eWash Message

Attached eWash Message

From: McIntyre, David
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 8:23 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: FW: Seismic Team Members supporting the RST, Responsibilities, and Protocols

From: Kammerer, Annie
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 8:13 PM
To: Munson, Clifford; Karas, Rebecca; Ake, Jon; Seber, Dogan; Devlin, Stephanie; Chokshi, Nilesh
Cc: Case, Michael; Skeen, David; Hiland, Patrick; Hasselberg, Rick; Brenner, Eliot; Harrington, Holly; Burnell, Scott; McIntyre, David; RST01 Hoc
Subject: Seismic Team Members supporting the RST, Responsibilities, and Protocols

All,

We are increasing seismic support to the Reactor Safety Team (RST) and Office of Public Affairs (OPA) in the Ops Center such that there will be a responsible person in the Ops center that the RST and OPA teams can turn to at all times. **(RST and OPA staff see a note to you at the bottom of the page)**

Staffing in the next few days is generally as follows:

7am to 3pm: Cliff Munson (on site) and Jon Ake remotely. (The exception is Thursday when Cliff and Jon are both working remotely and Nilesh is in the center)

3pm to 11pm: Annie Kammerer (on site) with some support by Jon Ake remotely

11pm to 7 am: GIS staffers (all of whom are seismologist) will support RST and OPA by acting as a point of contact. This will be Stephanie Devlin or Dogan Seber, depending on the day.

General Responsibilities:

- All members of the seismic team noted above have the responsibility to support the RST and OPA in assuring that a timely response to questions, both in house and from the media (through OPA), is provided.
- All members of the seismic team also have the responsibility to assure that the Seismic Q&A document is updated with all the questions received and answered, such that the NRC message is consistent and we don't reinvent the wheel.

Specific Responsibilities:

- Annie Kammerer is the keeper of the seismic Q&A document and is responsible for issuing the document as needed.
- Cliff is the point of contact during the 7am to 3pm shift. He will be supported by Jon Ake and, to the extent possible, Annie Kammerer.
- Annie and Cliff are responsible for the coordination of assistance coming from the various groups who are providing responses in their areas of expertise.
- The GIS staff should first act in their official role as technical specialists. However, when questions come into the Op Center or OPA, they are to act as a point of contact and area responsible for assuring the timely response to seismic- or tsunami-related questions, using the below protocols.

Protocols for Seismic Team:

- To keep everyone on the same page, please send all Q&As received to Annie, Cliff and Jon.
- When possible, please add the Q&As received during the shift (even if they are just the questions without answers) into the working version of the word document, using track changes. If not possible to

add during shift, please make a list of new items and provide to Cliff or Annie so that they can be dug out of email and added.

- The primary responsibility of the GIS team is the GIS work. In their secondary role as seismic contacts for RST and OPA, they should undertake the following actions:
 - First determine if the question being asked is already in the seismic Q&As, if so, please provide to RST or OPA
 - If the question is not immediately available, please call Annie (try me first, and use 415.307.6922) or Cliff to inform us that a new question has come in, and what it is. Please don't be shy about calling.

RST and OPA staff: Note that all correspondence should be sent to Annie Kammerer, Clifford Munson and Jon Ake. We are a tight team who have worked together for years; and we immediately forward everything we see to each other anyway. This will save us a step and a lot of extra email. Also email Nilesh when he is on duty in the Ops Center.

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 7:42 AM
To: 'Ahlers, Mike'; McIntyre, David
Cc: Meserve, Jeanne; Barnett, Jim; Akstulewicz, Brenda; Couret, Ivonne
Subject: RE: CNN -- NRC guide books

Absolutely. Give us your car information so Brenda can clear you in through the gate and you can park in our lot. Call us when you are here and we can come down to meet you. I would like to spend a few minutes talking technical tv stuff before you leave.

Ivonne...please pull together what Mike needs and have it ready to go.

From: Ahlers, Mike [mailto:Mike.Ahlers@turner.com]
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 7:33 AM
To: McIntyre, David
Cc: Brenner, Eliot; Meserve, Jeanne; Barnett, Jim
Subject: Re: CNN -- NRC guide books

David, Eliot....

Any chance I can stop by Rockville this morning and pick up a stack of 20 NRC guide books? Happy to pay for them. My hope is this might reduce calls to your office for the most basic stuff. I could run by your office this morning. -- Mike Ahlers CNN (b)(6)

Sent from my iPhone

On Mar 16, 2011, at 5:31 PM, "McIntyre, David" <David.McIntyre@nrc.gov> wrote:

Hi Mike –

Yes, we are already working on a communication to industry in this regard. It's too early right now to give details, however.

Dave McIntyre

NRC Public Affairs

From: Ahlers, Mike [mailto:Mike.Ahlers@turner.com]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 5:16 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot; McIntyre, David
Cc: Meserve, Jeanne; Barnett, Jim
Subject: CNN -- Letter?

Eliot, David,

We're hearing the NRC may be sending a letter to nuclear operators asking them to check certain systems, as a result of the Japan incident. Can you confirm and give us details, or point me in the right direction? Thanks - Mike Ahlers, CNN

Mike Ahlers

CNN Washington

202-898-7917 (o)

(b)(6) (cell)

mike.ahlers@turner.com

From: Sheehan, Neil
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 7:29 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot; McIntyre, David
Subject: RE: in shortly

I can fill you in when you get here.

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 7:27 AM
To: Sheehan, Neil; McIntyre, David
Subject: in shortly

(b)(6) Shoud be in by 8 or a little after. Will go to office first. I read the latest update. Looks unchanged for now.

eliot

BU/147

From: Mendonca, Pat - Washington, DC <pat.mendonca@usps.gov>
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 6:41 AM
To: Mendonca, Pat - Washington, DC; 'Kamoie, Brian E.'; Brenner, Eliot; 'Dori.Salcido@hhs.gov'; 'Gretchen.Michael@hhs.gov'; Hoc, PMT12; Miskanic, Randy S; Lacey, Sean M - Washington, DC; (john.donnachie@dhs.gov)
Subject: RE: ACTION: US Postal

I received the following message from Vince Holahan at NRC Ops Center:

The CBP point of contact that has been working this type of issue is Helen Sterling. She can be contacted at (b)(6). The issue is to develop a standard protocol for the measurement and assessment of material entering the US. CBP Lab and Scientific Services have conducted similar assessments at Dallas Fort Worth today.

Patrick Mendonca

-----Original Message-----

From: Mendonca, Pat - Washington, DC
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 8:13 PM
To: Mendonca, Pat - Washington, DC; Kamoie, Brian E.; 'eliot.brenner@nrc.gov'; 'Dori.Salcido@hhs.gov'; 'Gretchen.Michael@hhs.gov'; NRC Ops Center (pmt12.hoc@nrc.gov); Miskanic, Randy S; Lacey, Sean M - Washington, DC; (john.donnachie@dhs.gov)
Subject: RE: ACTION: US Postal

Patrick we were just informed that Customs had another activation at JFK

-----Original Message-----

From: Mendonca, Pat - Washington, DC
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 8:00 PM
To: Mendonca, Pat - Washington, DC; 'Kamoie, Brian E.'; 'eliot.brenner@nrc.gov'; 'Dori.Salcido@hhs.gov'; 'Gretchen.Michael@hhs.gov'; NRC Ops Center (pmt12.hoc@nrc.gov); Miskanic, Randy S; Lacey, Sean M - Washington, DC; (john.donnachie@dhs.gov)
Subject: ACTION: US Postal

I have added J. Patrick Donnachie, CHP the Director, CBP/LSS Teleforensic Center to this email string.

After the email below Postal had two calls with Patrick and Michael Taylor from CBP/LSS Teleforensic Center.

The analysis from CBP / LSS was that the activation of the RID at the San Francisco International Mail Service Center (ISC) involved background levels of Iodine 131, Iodine 132, Iodine 133. The contamination was on the airmail container from Japan and was most likely environmentally induced radiation. CBP released this mail to the Postal Service to process.

The analysis from CBP / LSS was that one of the several activations of the RID at the JFK ISC was for a background level of Cesium 137 on an air mail container from Japan. The mail was removed from the container however there was no signatures on the mail packages. The conclusion was that the RID misread Iodine 132 and Iodine 133 as Cesium 137. CBP released this mail to the Postal Service to process.

CBP / LSS also provided information on the protocols that they use and CBP uses on site and stated they believe that the mail released to the Postal Service is safe.

The Postal Service called the number for the New York State rep provided by NRC Ops however no one answered the phone.

At this point at the ISCs that receive mail from Japan we will process mail released to us from CBP.

We are providing the following Stand Up Talk to our employees at the ISCs.

=====

SECURITY MEASURES IN PLACE TO SAFEGUARD YOU AND THE MAIL

Due to recent news reports regarding the nuclear events in Japan, we want to share information about safety and security measures that are in place to safeguard you and the mail.

If an alert occurs, a joint response will be conducted by Postal Inspectors, Postal Police Officers and Customs and Border Protection Officers who will determine if there is a health risk. Customs and Border Protection officers will advise us if the mail does not present a health risk and is safe for processing. If there are concerns, appropriate emergency response plans will be activated.

The United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission sees no radiation at harmful levels reaching the United States from damaged Japanese nuclear power plants.

=====

As a normal course of business we make gloves and masks available to employees on a voluntary basis and continue to do this.

Please correct any misstatements to the email.

Also if you have any questions or concerns please let us know.

Our primary concern is that we take the proper steps regarding any potential hazard to employees and the public and that we communicate effectively and consistently on this issue.

We continued to be concerned that there will be standardized guidance on how best to proceed in this type of situation.

Thank you.

Patrick Mendonca

-----Original Message-----

From: Mendonca, Pat - Washington, DC

Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 5:30 PM

To: 'Kamoie, Brian E.'; 'eliot.brenner@nrc.gov'; 'Dori.Salcido@hhs.gov'; 'Gretchen.Michael@hhs.gov'; NRC Ops Center (pmt12.hoc@nrc.gov); Miskanic, Randy S; Lacey, Sean M - Washington, DC

Subject: RE: ACTION: US Postal

At 12:08 PM EST today March 16, 2011 the Radiation Detection Portal was activated at the INTERNATIONAL MAIL SERVICE CENTER for JFK , BLDG 250 N BOUNDARY RD RM 2F1, Jamaica, NY 11430-1818.

The portal is managed by Customs and Border Protection.

It is our understanding that we were advised by customs that it appeared that the mail was being affected by fallout ash from the disaster in Japan and that all the bags of mail from Japan have this fallout ash on it; its has very low level of cesium 137 which is non-hazardous at this level.

We have had other activations since that time at JFK and also at our INTERNATIONAL MAIL SERVICE CENTER at the San Francisco International Airport.

Per the email below around 4:30 we contacted NRC Ops Ctr and spoke to Vince Holihan and others on a call which included our safety managers and Postal Inspection Service.

We explained the situation above and that International Mail from Japan also comes into the country at O'Hare, Los Angeles and Honolulu airports.

We requested assistance in performing site characterization and assessment at the JFK and San Francisco location so we would have a better understanding of the situation.

We were advised by the NRC OPs Center to contact the state representatives directly to get assistance in performing the characterization and assessment and were given names and phone numbers for the states representing the five locations referenced above.

We are currently reaching out to the New York State rep.

We were also advised to contact the DOT Emergency response at 866-377-8642.

We have spoken to Customs regarding this incident and based upon the assessment by their LSS they believe that there is not a danger.

We were advised that the NTRC Ops Center tracks incidents via email which is why I am sending this email as well as trying to establish a common understanding of the incident.

Our primary concern is that we take the proper steps regarding any potential hazard to employees and the public and that we communicate effectively and consistently on this issue.

Since we are dealing with multiple states and jurisdictions regarding this matter we are concerned that there will be standardized guidance on how best to proceed.

Can you please correct any misstatements in the email.

Patrick Mendonca
U.S. Postal Service

-----Original Message-----

From: Kamoie, Brian E. [mailto:(b)(6)]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 5:00 PM
To: Mendonca, Pat - Washington, DC; 'eliot.brenner@nrc.gov'; 'Dori.Salcido@hhs.gov'; 'Gretchen.Michael@hhs.gov'
Subject: ACTION: US Postal

Connecting Pat Mendonca of US Postal with NRC + HHS Comms re mailbags @ JFK + SF with positive cesium 137 tests @ low levels. Pat needs technical assistance + comms assistance.

Connecting NRC press person Eliot Brenner. HHS Dori Salcido + Gretchen Michael.

(b)(5)

----- Original Message -----

From: Kamoie, Brian E.
To: 'Mendonca, Pat - Washington, DC' <pat.mendonca@usps.gov>
Cc: Bentz, Julie A.
Sent: Wed Mar 16 16:26:51 2011
Subject: FW: URGENT. Pls call

Pat - NRC is a fairly flat organization -- recommend you call the NRC Ops Ctr #301-816-5100 and ask for Dr. Cynthia Jones. If for some reason she is not available, whoever answers should be able to discuss. Am working on the public affairs angle now.

Brian Kamoie, JD, MPH
Senior Director for Preparedness Policy National Security Staff The White House (b)(6) (o)

(b)(6) (c)
(b)(6) (f)
(b)(6)

-----Original Message-----

From: Jones, Cynthia [mailto:Cynthia.Jones@nrc.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 12:21 PM
To: Bentz, Julie A.
Subject: URGENT. Pls call

(b)(6) or NRC Ops Ctr 301-816-5100 _____ Cynthia G. Jones, Ph.D.
Sr. Technical Advisor for Nuclear Security, NRC/NSIR Sent from blackberry

From: Batkin, Joshua
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 12:00 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Re: Transcript - HECC - Chu

Shew. Fantastic job today eliot. You played a big role in helping him do some good and important stuff today.

Joshua C. Batkin
Chief of Staff
Chairman Gregory B. Jaczko
(301) 415-1820

From: Brenner, Eliot
To: Batkin, Joshua
Sent: Wed Mar 16 23:47:11 2011
Subject: RE: Transcript - HECC - Chu

No. I sent it for later perusal.

From: Batkin, Joshua
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 11:47 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot; Schmidt, Rebecca
Subject: Re: Transcript - HECC - Chu

Do I have to read that tonight?!

Joshua C. Batkin
Chief of Staff
Chairman Gregory B. Jaczko
(301) 415-1820

From: Brenner, Eliot
To: Schmidt, Rebecca; Batkin, Joshua
Sent: Wed Mar 16 23:36:08 2011
Subject: FW: Transcript - HECC - Chu

First half of hearing. Second half coming in the morning

From: Jordan White [mailto:Jordan.White@fednews.com]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 5:55 PM
To: Shannon, Valerie; Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Transcript - HECC - Chu

Hi Valerie,

Please find attached the transcript of the Chu panel of today's hearing. If you have any difficulties with the attachment or any further questions, do not hesitate to contact us. We look forward to hearing from you.

We'll have the Jaczko panel to you tomorrow, as discussed.

Are there any objections to posting this on our newswire?

Thanks!

*Jordan D. White,
Director, Transcription Services,
Federal News Service
202-216-2707
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Washington, D.C., 20005
<http://www.fednews.com>*

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

**THE FISCAL YEAR 2012 DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY AND
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION BUDGET**

**SPEAKER:
SECRETARY STEVEN CHU,
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY**

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 2011

*Transcript by
Federal News Service
Washington, D.C.*

REPRESENTATIVE ED WHITFIELD (R-KY): (Sounds gavel.) We'll call the hearing to order this morning. The title of today's hearing is "The Fiscal Year 2012 Department of Energy and Nuclear Regulatory Commission Budget." And we certainly extend a warm welcome to Secretary Steven Chu, secretary, the U.S. Department of Energy. Mr. Secretary, we appreciate your being with us today very much and look forward to your testimony.

We also have with us on the second panel the Honorable Gregory Jaczko, who is chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Circumstances have certainly changed since we decided to have this hearing, and with the events taking place in Japan, we all want to extend our very best wishes and thoughts to the people of Japan as a result of this tragedy, and we'll certainly benefit today from the insights of Dr. Chu and Dr. Jaczko on this ongoing matter.

Obviously nuclear energy plays a vital role in the energy needs of our country today. It provides roughly 20 percent of all electricity generated in America. Countries like France and Japan have an even greater percentage of electricity produced from energy. And we recognize the importance, when we talk about energy, also of the safety aspect of that as well.

And while I didn't really intend to talk a lot about nuclear energy today, there are so many points relating to our country as it pertains to nuclear energy today: the storage issue, Yucca Mountain, what's happening there; the 104 or 106 nuclear plants around the country and the location on those sites of the waste material; the permitting period, roughly 10 years to get a plant permitted.

In other countries it's less than that, but as we've learned just in the last few days from what happened in Japan, we can expect unexpected events to occur, and we have to maximize safety. I, for one, do not believe that we can meet our future demands of energy without nuclear playing a vital role in that.

So, Mr. Secretary, we are going to look forward to your testimony. I know that there will be a lot of questions for you. And at this time I would recognize, for his opening statement, Mr. Rush of Illinois.

REPRESENTATIVE BOBBY RUSH (D-IL): I want to thank you, Mr. Chairman. I want to thank Mr. Secretary Chu and Chairman – Mr. Secretary Chu for being here today. I understand we have Chairman Jaczko coming in a little later.

Before I give my thoughts on the nuclear situation in Japan, as you have, Mr. Chairman, I'd like to bring attention to the drastic cuts that have been proposed by my Republican colleagues under H.R. 1, Section 3001 of H.R. 1. We rescind unobligated recovery act funds, without any exception, and these cuts would directly impact crucial job-creating renewable energy projects under the loan-guarantee program.

At least 26 job-creating projects across the country, from California to Illinois, Michigan to New York, and Oregon to Texas, would be affected by these proposed cuts. In all, projects with negotiated currency of \$12.5 billion in loan guarantees that would create over 28,000 construction jobs and over 5,000 permanent jobs are at stake.

The Republican proposal would basically put all of DOE loan-guarantee funding into one category, and that category is nuclear energy. And while I'm a supporter of nuclear energy, I also believe we must invest in renewable energy projects that would generate power from solar, wind, thermal, biomass and cellulosic ethanol, as many of these projects do.

Mr. Chairman, my state of Illinois obtains 27 percent of its electricity from nuclear, one of the highest in the nation. I personally believe that nuclear must be a part of any portfolio of renewable energy sources that will move this nation forward.

However, as far as events unfolding in Japan are concerned, my advice for the nuclear energy industry, both here and in Japan and elsewhere, would be to be as transparent as possible. Transparency is really the key word. The American people, the people around the world, are looking for transparency. They want to believe in the nuclear energy, and I think it is up to us and others to make that happen.

We must make sure that we are honest with the American people about exactly what we know and also what we do not know, Mr. Chairman. And, Mr. Chairman, I look forward to discussing this more in depth during the discussion with Secretary Chu and Chairman Jaczko. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and with that I want to recognize Mr. Waxman.

REP. WHITFIELD: Just yield back.

REP. RUSH: I yield back the balance of my time.

REP. WHITFIELD: Mr. Rush, thank you for your comments. I noticed you had about two minutes left on your opening statement. I had about two minutes left on my opening statement, and I was looking so forward to hear what you said that I neglected to recognize my friend, Mr. Shimkus, who is chairman of the Energy and Environment Subcommittee. So I'm going to recognize him for the remaining two minutes of my opening statement.

So, Mr. Shimkus, you're recognized for two minutes.

REPRESENTATIVE JOHN SHIMKUS (R-IL): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Welcome, Mr. Secretary. We always live in interesting times, and this is another one. This is a DOE budget hearing, and of course budgets are all the rage – size of government spending.

Your budget request is 29.5 billion (dollars), which is about a 12-percent increase from fiscal year 2010. So a lot of questions will be – obviously that's not going to happen. We're going to have to prioritize and we're going to have to see what works and go through the list and make sure we're funding the priorities. But nowhere in America is anyone expecting us to increase the size of government and federal agencies by 12 percent.

In fact, I would – as I said in another hearing – be prepared for 2008 spending levels or a significantly reduced amount, so that's an issue. Having said that, we want to, you know, applaud the work and want to continue to support, as Mr. Rush said – I'm from Illinois also – the nuclear power industry, make sure it's safe.

There are interesting issues going on with your loan guarantees that we wanted to keep pursuing, the three facilities that are moving forward, while we still have to address – and my subcommittee has – the nuclear waste portfolio. And we've got to get serious about addressing this issue. I'll talk about that more in my questions.

But for the president to have a blue ribbon commission that excludes any discussion about Yucca Mountain is a fraud. And I think you probably had some writings in the past that also addressed the importance of Yucca Mountain. And we'll continue to push an all-of-the-above energy strategy.

So, with that, my time is expired, Mr. Chairman, so I yield back.

REP. WHITFIELD: At this time I recognize the gentleman from California, the ranking member, for his opening statement.

REPRESENTATIVE HENRY WAXMAN (D-CA): Mr. Chairman, during the last year, we've had wake-up call after wake-up call, warning us that we need a new energy policy. Last April a coal mine explosion in West Virginia killed 29 miners. It was the worst coal disaster in 40 years.

That same month, Deepwater Horizon exploded in BP's Macondo well. Oil was gushing into the gulf for three months. Now oil is \$100 a barrel because the Middle East is in turmoil, and Japan faces potential nuclear meltdown at its damaged reactors.

We don't know yet whether Japan will be able to avoid catastrophic release of radioactive material. We don't know whether we – what the full impact will be. But we should be investigating the safety and preparedness of the U.S. facility.

After all these energy catastrophes, it should be obvious we need a new energy policy that promotes clean, safe and affordable energy. We need more vehicles that run on electricity, natural gas and renewable fuels. We need more wind and solar power. And we need more energy efficiency.

Instead, what we have gotten from the Republican-controlled House is partisanship and an assault on clean energy. The Republican budget for this year, H.R. 1, would slash DOE's energy efficiency and renewable energy budget by 35 percent. It would completely eliminate assistance to low-income families who want to weatherize their homes or save energy and lower their utility bills.

And the Republican budget would wipe out DOE's ability to award loan guarantees to worthy renewable energy projects. This would cost us thousands of jobs. Some of these loan guarantees have recipients just waiting to close the deal, and now there will be no money left for them, whether it's a solar project in California, a wind turbine plant in Idaho, a geothermal project in Oregon, a biofuels facility in Louisiana. The list goes on. All these projects and all these jobs are on the Republican chopping block.

Yesterday in this committee we debated a bill. The Republicans said, oh, we're for all-of-the-above energy policy, but that's not what is in their budget. The Republicans' budget would rescind 25 billion (dollars) of the 47 billion (dollars) in loan guarantee authority provided by Congress in 2009. The bill would preserve the entire 18.5 billion (dollars) in loan guarantees for new nuclear reactors and \$2 billion available for uranium enrichment projects, while leaving only \$1.5 billion for all other technologies. This is not an all-of-the-above strategy. This is an all-nuclear strategy.

Mr. Chairman, instead of spending our time debating partisan legislation that denies science and guts the Clean Air Act, we should be working together to encourage clean energy investments that will create jobs in the U.S. It should not take a nuclear meltdown to make us face reality. We urgently need a new energy policy, and I hope the testimony today from Secretary Chu and Chairman Jaczko will help point the way.

I would ask unanimous consent to enter into the record a supplemental memo detailing the effects of the Republican budget on clean energy jobs.

REP. WHITFIELD: Without objection.

REP. WAXMAN: And, Mr. Chairman, I yield now to the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Environment, Mr. Green.

REP. WHITFIELD: The gentleman is recognized.

REPRESENTATIVE GENE GREEN (D-TX): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for holding the hearing today on the Department of Energy and Nuclear Regulatory Commission's FY'12 proposed budgets. I want to thank the Secretary Chu and also Chairman Jaczko for taking the time to appear before our committee. And I know both of you are extremely busy working with Japan to assist them in their current situation at several of their nuclear reactors.

Our thoughts and our prayers are with the people of Japan, and I hope the United States can assist them in their time of need. This is truly a devastating disaster and they need as much assistance from around the world so they can recover.

As a member of Congress who represents one of the largest energy-producing areas in the country, an area of the country that also has permits pending before the Office of Management and Budget for Construction of new nuclear power plants, I'm interested in the testimony of our witnesses today.

In 2008, our nation produced over 800 billion kilowatt hours from nuclear power. Japan produced 245 billion. We need to step back and take a breath and see what we need to do to produce clean electricity safely and at a reasonable cost. And I know that's our bottom line and we need to do that, particular with what's happened to Japan.

And I do hope that Secretary Chu and Chairman Jaczko can update us on the current situation in Japan as well as give us information on the FY'12 budget and how we can – Congress can take the leadership in doing that.

And with that, Mr. Chairman, I yield back my time.

REP. WHITFIELD: Well, Mr. Waxman, you took all of the time.

REP. WAXMAN: Mr. Chairman –

(Cross talk.)

REP. WAXMAN: – for reserving any balance of our time, but we've exhausted our speeches for the opening.

REP. WHITFIELD: Thank you very much. At this time I recognize the full chairman of the committee, Mr. Upton, for his opening statement.

REPRESENTATIVE FRED UPTON (R-MI): Well, thank you, Mr. Chairman. And welcome, Mr. Secretary.

Given all of the energy challenges the American people face, this hearing on the DOE and NRC '12 budgets would have been a very important one even if it was held before the tragedy in Japan. But given the unfolding events there and the impact on several nuclear reactors, today's hearing takes on added significance.

In the midst of a natural disaster and a tragedy that we're watching unfold hour by hour, we need to allow time for reflection and careful analysis and learn from their mistakes. This is especially true when it comes to proposals that would make permanent changes in policy based on incomplete information. We will be having a number of hearings on this issue as details unfold, and we welcome your participation. This committee is going to hear the facts as soon as they become available, that is for sure.

For me, I live 15 miles from two nuclear power plants, so the safety of U.S. nuclear facilities is not an issue that I've ever taken lightly. I am not straying from my support for safe nuclear energy as a vital component of America's present and future energy mix. It is just as important to dispel overstated fears as it is to discuss legitimate concerns, and I know that we can begin the process of doing both.

The Department of Energy's '12 budget is \$29.5 billion, an increase of almost 12 percent, or \$3 billion from the current levels. And I see areas where funding is excessive and perhaps others where it is insufficient.

Spending, even for laudable goals like energy efficiency or developing affordable alternative energy sources and technologies, needs to be scrutinized for effectiveness. Indeed, we just had a large-scale, real-world test of the merits of throwing a lot of money at nice-sounding energy projects in the 2009 stimulus.

The stimulus was very generous with the American people's tax dollars, and certainly for energy programs, but a series of DOE Inspector General Reports on stimulus spending for home and building weatherization projects and other agencies efforts found significant flaws.

In other areas, I believe that the budget is inappropriately cheap, and this is especially the case with regard to fossil fuels. Wishful thinking about magic bullet alternatives is not going to heat and cool our homes, get us where we need to go, and power the businesses that provide the jobs that America wants.

The reality is we still need fossil fuels and will continue to do so for the foreseeable future. I don't believe this reality is reflected in the budget, which calls for a 44.5 percent decline in funding for the Office of Fossil Energy. That, along with the president's support for raising taxes on domestic oil and natural gas producers, is indicative of a hostility to domestic fossil fuel production.

On nuclear energy, we've got similar concerns. Blocking Yucca Mountain is penny wise and pound foolish, especially considering we have spent nearly \$13.5 billion in the need ultimately to find a repository for nuclear waste. Instead, preventing the need for interim storage is one way of reducing risks from nuclear energy, and reducing risks is certain to be a major part of the energy discussions moving forward.

This committee will look long and hard at Yucca Mountain, the nuclear fuel cycle, and spent fuel policies. Now more than ever, the politically based policies must end. America demands a safe commonsense solution.

And I yield the balance of my time to Chairman Emeritus, Mr. Barton.

REPRESENTATIVE JOE BARTON (R-TX): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I concur with your statement. We welcome the distinguished secretary of energy and the distinguished chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. I think you know that I was a White House fellow for one of your predecessors, Dr. James B. Edwards, so it's always good to have the secretary of Energy here.

Obviously we wanted to talk about the budget, and a big part of the budget is going to be the \$36 billion loan guarantee program for nuclear energy. But in light of what's happened in Japan, we're obviously going to be interested in your comments about the safety – and the NRC chairman – safety of our existing nuclear reactors and the new reactors that are beginning to be

permitted and hopefully be built in our nation. And I continue to be a strong supporter of nuclear energy, and I hope that you and the president also continue to do so.

I noticed your support for a clean energy standard. I'm not sure, Mr. Secretary, that we need any kind of any energy standard for America. But I think myself and others may be willing to look at it. Obviously it depends on what the definition of "clean" is, and I think any definition should include clean coal, nuclear and natural gas.

With that, I yield back to the chairman, or yield back to the subcommittee chairman.

REP. WHITFIELD: Thank you very much, Mr. Barton. Because of the fact that Mr. Rush did not use all of his time and had two minutes left, I am going to recognize Mr. Rush for an additional two minutes.

REP. RUSH: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Chairman, I yield two minutes to Mr. Markey.

REP. WHITFIELD: Thank you.

REPRESENTATIVE ED MARKEY (D-MA): Thank you, Mr. Rush, very much.

Right now, a few dozen brave souls are fighting a nuclear meltdown with water trucks. We send our prayers to those heroes and to the people of Japan. The effects of this disaster have already rippled through the world. China, Venezuela, Germany, Switzerland and other countries are shutting down older plants and scrapping plans for new ones.

We too need a seismic shift in our approach to nuclear reactor safety. I fear that we are not moving fast enough to take these important steps. Just yesterday, the Department of Health and Human Services announced that it would study the distribution of potassium iodide, a radiation emergency pill that is being distributed to Japanese people and to U.S. military personnel in the region.

It has been 32 years since the Kemeny Commission that investigated the Three Mile Island accident recommended it. It has been 29 years since I held a hearing and called for (juice?). It has been 10 years since the Nuclear Regulatory Commission began making potassium iodide available within 10 miles of a nuclear reactor. It has been nine years since this committee passed my law to expand the distribution zone of these pills from 10 miles to 20 miles away from the reactor. It has been seven years since the National Academy of Sciences endorsed its use.

And yet, two administrations have ignored the law. We don't need to study these pills to know that they can prevent cancer. I believe that the Obama administration should immediately implement my law from seven years ago, having it be distributed within a 20-mile radius.

Our economy crumbled because Wall Street took high-risk investments and transformed them into safe-looking bonds. As the underlying subprime loans defaulted en masse, these investments turned into toxic assets that no one wanted. So President Bush created the TARP

program so the government could buy them. That's pretty much what we're looking at on nuclear loan guarantees. They're just like a toxic asset, literally and financially, guaranteed by the federal taxpayers if something goes wrong.

The industry will be OK financially; the taxpayers will be left. We have already known what happens when the taxpayer has to pick up the tab when things go wrong. We should be very careful from this moment on.

REP. WHITFIELD: Thank you, Mr. Markey.

At this time, Secretary Chu, we will recognize you for your opening statement and look forward to your testimony.

SECRETARY STEVEN CHU: Thank you, Chairman Whitfield. And I thank Chairman Upton, Ranking Member Waxman, Mr. Barton – Mr. Dingell I don't see is here – and of course all the members of the committee. Thank you for the opportunity to discuss the president's fiscal year 2012 budget request for the Department of Energy.

I want to begin by expressing the administration's support to the people of Japan, as well as the American citizens in Japan as they respond to and recover from the tragic events of the past few days. Officials from the Department of Energy, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and other agencies have maintained close contact with Japanese officials and provided the Japanese government with expertise in a variety of areas.

As part of that effort, the Department of Energy has sent two experts to Japan to provide advice and technical assistance. We are positioning Consequence Management Response Teams in U.S. consulates and military installations in Japan. These teams have the skills, expertise and equipment to help assess, survey and monitor in sample areas. They include smaller groups that could be sent out to gather technical information in the area.

We have sent our aerial measurement system capability, including detectors, analytical equipment used to provide assessments of contamination on the ground. In total, the DOE team includes 39 people with more than 17,000 pounds of equipment.

The Department is also monitoring activities through the DOE Nuclear Incident Team and is employing assets at its National Laboratories to provide ongoing predictive atmospheric modeling capabilities based on a variety of scenarios.

The American people should have full confidence that the United States has rigorous safety regulations in place to ensure that our nuclear power is generated safely and responsibly. Information is still coming in about the events unfolding in Japan, but the administration is committed to learning from Japan's experience as we work to continue to strengthen America's nuclear industry.

Safety remains at the forefront of our effort to responsibly develop America's energy resources, and we will continue to incorporate best practices and lessons learned into that process.

To meet our energy needs, the administration believes we must rely on a diverse set of energy sources including renewables like wind and solar, natural gas, clean coal and nuclear power. We look forward to a continued dialogue with Congress on moving that agenda forward.

Now I would like to turn to the budget.

President Obama has a plan to win the future by out-innovating, out-educating and out-building the rest of the world, while at the same time addressing the deficit. The president's budget makes tough choices, cutting in many areas while recognizing that we must invest in strategic areas like clean energy innovation that will create jobs and strengthen competitiveness.

To that end, President Obama has called for increased investments in clean energy research, development and deployment. In addition, he has proposed a bold but achievable goal of generating 80 percent of America's electricity from clean sources by 2035.

A clean energy standard will provide a clear, long-term signal to industry to bring capital off the sidelines and into the clean energy sector. The government does not need to pick favorites. The most competitive clean energy sources will win in the marketplace.

The Department of Energy's FY '12 budget request of \$29.5 billion supports the president's goals. Defense-related activities such as nonproliferation and cleaning up Cold War sites account for roughly half of that budget. The other half, which includes energy and science programs, is also critical to national security in addition to economic competitiveness.

Through energy efficiency programs, we will save money for consumers by saving energy. In addition, the budget supports the research, development and deployment of renewable energy, the modernization of the electric grid and the advancement of carbon capture and sequestration technologies. And it helps reduce our dependence on oil by developing the next generation of biofuels and accelerating electric vehicle research and deployment.

The budget supports loans for renewable and energy efficiency technologies. Nuclear energy also has an important role to play in our energy portfolio. The budget requests up to 36 billion (dollars) in loan guarantee authority to help deploy a new generation of American nuclear reactors. It also invests in the research and development of advanced nuclear technologies. The budget invests in basic and applied research and keeps us on the path to doubling funding for key science agencies, including the Office of Science.

The budget invests 550 (dollars) million in the Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy. The administration also seeks an additional 100 million (dollars) for ARPA-E as part of the president's Wireless Innovation and Infrastructure Initiative. This investment will allow ARPA-E to continue the promising early-stage research projects that aim to deliver game-changing clean energy technologies.

Another key piece of our research effort is the Energy Innovation Hubs. The hubs bring together our nation's top scientists and engineers to achieve similar game-changing energy goals, but where a concentrated effort over a longer time horizon is needed to establish innovation leadership. The budget requests \$146 million to support the three existing hubs and to establish three new hubs.

Finally, the budget supports the Energy Frontier Research Centers, which are mostly university-led teams working to solve specific scientific problems that are blocking clean energy development.

To reach our energy goals, we must take a portfolio approach, pursuing several research strategies that have proven to be successful in the past. But this is not a "kitchen sink" approach. This work is being coordinated and prioritized with a 360-degree view of how the pieces fit together. Together, these initiatives will help America lead in innovation.

In addition to strengthening our economy, the budget request also strengthens our security by providing \$11.8 billion for the Department's National Nuclear Security Administration.

The Department is mindful of our responsibility to the taxpayer. We are cutting back in multiple areas, including eliminating unnecessary fossil fuel subsidies. We are streamlining operations. And we're making some tough choices, like freezing salaries and bonuses for hard-working National Laboratory, site and facility management contractor employees.

The United States faces a choice today. Will we out-compete the rest of the world or will we fall behind? To lead the world in clean energy, we must act now. We can't afford not to.

Thank you, and now I'm pleased to answer – I'll be pleased to answer any questions you may have.

REP. WHITFIELD: Well, thank you, Secretary Chu. And because of the events in Japan and Chernobyl and Three Mile Island and other events, the news media certainly is focused on what's happening in Japan and the impact that that would have on nuclear power in America.

It's my understanding that the International Atomic Energy Agency has a seven-level international nuclear and radiological event scale, and that on that scale, the event that occurred in Japan was at a level 4. It's my understanding that Three Mile Island was a level 5, which, according to the International Atomic Energy Agency, would have been more serious than even what is in Japan, is the information that I have.

My question is that – I read an article recently about Three Mile Island, and it said that a person standing at the property line of Three Mile Island during that event would have received a dose of radiation equivalent to between a chest x-ray and a CAT scan. And my question, as a layman, that does not sound like a lot of exposure, and particularly when you consider this would

be a level 5. And I was just curious: Are you aware of that kind of exposure at Three Mile Island, or do you have any additional information on that?

SEC. CHU: My knowledge of Three Mile Island actually comes from an NRC report that was issued – I don't know exactly when, but later after the analysis had been done. And what I remember is within a 20-mile or so radius, that the average exposure of those people closest to Three Mile Island was a very small fraction of background radiation. It could have been of scale 1 percent or less. That's what I recall.

REP. WHITFIELD: Well, you know, I think that's important that we talk about that because obviously safety is an important issue. We don't want the American people to be panicked about any of this and – did you have an additional comment you were going to –

SEC. CHU: I do. I think the events unfolding in the Japan incident actually appear to me more serious than Three Mile Island. To what extent, we don't really know now. And so, as they're unfolding very rapidly on an hour-by-hour, day-by-day basis and there are conflicting reports, and so we don't really know in detail what's happening.

This is one of the reasons why the Department of Energy and the NRC are there, boots on the ground, with detectors on the ground, not only to help the Japanese power company and the Japanese government but also for our own sake, to know what is really happening directly through our own instruments.

REP. WHITFIELD: But the U.S. government is offering any and all assistance that has been requested.

SEC. CHU: That is correct.

REP. WHITFIELD: OK. Now, just to touch on Yucca Mountain for a moment, it's my understanding that the Department of Energy or the U.S. government had entered into contracts with the nuclear power plants in the U.S. to take their waste material from the operations of their reactors. And because Yucca Mountain has not been completed, that lawsuits were eventually filed by the industry against the federal government for violation of that contract. Is that actually – is that the case?

SEC. CHU: That is the case.

REP. WHITFIELD: And do you know what the total amount of judgments against the U.S. government is as of today?

SEC. CHU: I don't exactly recall. There have been some judgments. They're certainly non-trivial. They're a considerable amount of funds. These are settlements, so that the money could be used by the industry to help store the waste from their own sites.

REP. WHITFIELD: Now, I don't know if my information is correct, but I've been told it's in the neighborhood of 10 (billion dollars) or \$12 billion in judgments already. Does that sound in the neighborhood to you?

SEC. CHU: I don't know. I do – it's certainly over a billion (dollars.) I don't know where my staff is, but we can –

REP. WHITFIELD: Well, we can follow up.

SEC. CHU: – get you that number. We'll get you the exact number.

REP. WHITFIELD: OK. And I'm assuming that this is an ongoing legal action because of Yucca Mountain not being completed. Is that correct?

SEC. CHU: Not specifically Yucca Mountain not being completed. It's a legal action in the sense that we have a responsibility to provide for the storage of the nuclear waste, and as we cede that, what happens is that – and the NRC determined that dry-cask storage at the site is a safe procedure for at least a half a century, and so – but we would be still obligated to reimburse the companies –

REP. WHITFIELD: We just don't have the capability to take care of it.

SEC. CHU: Right. Exactly. And so that –

REP. WHITFIELD: OK. And my last question – and this was just not only a question but ask for information. Would your staff be able to provide me information on the dollar value of loans, loan guarantees and/or grants that the Department of Energy may be making for wind and solar projects in the U.S.?

SEC. CHU: Yes, we would be able to, in the sense of the ones that we've offered conditional commitments, or at the close, yes, sir.

REP. WHITFIELD: Thank you. At this time I recognize the gentleman from Illinois for five minutes.

REP. RUSH: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Secretary, it's good to see you again here before the committee. And I'm going to get my questions about Japan asked and over with in the first question, OK – first question that I have.

As far as security, can you assure the members of this committee and the American public that what happened in Japan cannot happen here in America at any of our nuclear power plants?

SEC. CHU: We are going to be looking very, very closely at the events happening in Japan and take those lessons. And you can be assured that, you know, with the NRC leading but the Department of Energy providing any assistance to – to look again at the current existing nuclear power plants and any that are being considered for design, to look very hard and see how one could, if possible, upgrade the security.

We don't believe that there is imminent danger, but in any instance like this, when there are truly unfortunate events like what we're seeing in Japan, what we do is we look and we learn from that. This is true of all the technology – transportation technologies, energy technologies, you name it.

And so, we will be looking very carefully and gathering whatever lessons that can be learned from that double disaster of the fourth-largest earthquake in recorded history, and a huge tsunami. And so, we will take those lessons and apply them to all the nuclear facilities we have in the United States, not only earthquakes but violent storms, everything, anything that could affect them.

REP. RUSH: I've been told, Mr. Secretary, that as far as natural disasters, that it would be fairly difficult to have duplicated and repeated what happened in Japan happen here in America, as far as natural, man-made disasters.

And I've also been told that our number-one threat to our nuclear facility is terrorism. And that is really what we should also keep a sharp eye on, especially terrorism to our nuclear facilities. Can you expound on the level of activity at the DOE that you have committed, and what are your plans for countering any terroristic attack that might wind up having the same results, or even more – or different results?

SEC. CHU: Well, all of the civilian nuclear facilities are tasked to have very high security measures. And I can certainly vouch for the Department of Energy nuclear facilities. They have extraordinarily high security measures.

I would say that – rather than say whether terrorism or natural disasters is higher or lower, we, and at NRC, are very focused on actually preventing either from happening.

REP. RUSH: OK. I'm going to shift the direction now.

Section 1425 of H.R. 1, the Republican-proposed Continuing Resolution Plan, will rescind 25 billion (dollars) of the 47 billion (dollars) in DOE's loan guarantee programs under Title 17, which includes funding for renewable energy and energy efficiency projects. Can you speak on the impact of cutting funds for renewable sources of energy under the DOE loan guarantee program? How important is it that we invest in renewable sources of energy?

SEC. CHU: Yes, in our budget request for 2012, we add to those additional funds to help support the 1705 loan guarantees, but also for an expanded authority so we could also invest in energy efficiency technologies as well, because energy not used is money saved, energy saved.

Without that additional loan guarantee authority, many of the projects that would also help unleash private capital and bring that off the sidelines, we're afraid would not go forward. And so, that would mean a significant decrease in the job creation.

Going forward, that would mean – it would really set back what we're trying to do, both in starting our economy and also, quite frankly, in having a development source that would give a signal to industries in the United States to be developing these new sources. We want to give that signal because it's a competitive world out there and there is going to be a race in who develops these technologies that will be – (inaudible) – worldwide.

REP. RUSH: Thank you. I yield back the balance.

REP. WHITFIELD: At this time I recognize the gentleman from Michigan for his questions.

REP. UPTON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have a number of questions and I'll abide by the five-minute rule.

I must say that I have the same complaint with you as I may have with your predecessors. At least I think I have a complaint with you, and that is from time to time we hear the department give its gas estimates, and at least when I hear them, I wonder if we're not going to hit those estimates by the end of the week and not by Memorial Day.

And last week I heard a national report that your department was indicating that gas prices would be \$3.70 by Memorial Day. The particular gas station that I was passing that day going into the office from Northern Virginia was already at 3.89 (dollars), and it's higher than that in a lot of places around the country.

USA Today had a headline, must have been about a month ago, "Will Gas Prices Hit \$5 by the Fourth of July?" I look at the projections that the administration has put forth, showing – as we all know, we get about a third of our oil from the gulf. We're a quarter of a million barrels less per day than we were getting a number of months ago. And when you looked at the time from '09 to '12, again, DOE indicates that we're going to get about 450 million (sic) barrels less per day in '12 than we got in '09.

As one that believes in supply and demand – I see Alaska has, you know, continued declines in production – where do you think we really will be? And this was, again, before Libya, before Egypt, before all the different things that were happening in the Middle East. Where do you really think we're going to be on gas prices, something that is on every consumer's – or every household's mind across the country?

SEC. CHU: Well, there is an official EIA prediction, as you mentioned.

REP. UPTON: They must be career bureaucrats. That's what I –

SEC. CHU: Well, actually –

REP. UPTON: Whether it's Republican or Democratic administration, it just seems wrong --

SEC. CHU: It's actually an independent arm, so that it's independent of any political influence, and that's -- but in any case, certainly the gas prices in Washington, D.C. are higher than the average in the country. The gas prices in California --

REP. UPTON: But I see those same prices in Michigan.

SEC. CHU: Yeah.

REP. UPTON: They were 3.80 (dollars) this week in Michigan.

SEC. CHU: But, anyway, going back to -- I don't really know what the gas prices are going to be this summer. The mean projection is 3.70 (dollars), as you said, but there's large uncertainty, the EIA reported. So we don't really know and I don't have any better crystal ball than you do on that.

In terms of the oil production in the United States, again, there's -- first, you were talking about the oil production in the Gulf of Mexico and what's going to be projected. And I believe you were talking about this -- what was happening because there was a suspension for a while of the deepwater exploration. The oil production in the gulf has continued -- the shallow water exploration has continued, but the deepwater permitting has begun again.

REP. UPTON: But if you, again, look at the actual production levels, they're down from the projection from only four or five months ago, and they're down again, according to your --

(Cross talk.)

REP. UPTON: -- from the trend line from '09 to '12.

SEC. CHU: And the actual fact that -- I don't want to focus just on the gulf. If you look at the total oil production in the United States, again, there are some uncertainties, but we're actually seeing increased oil production in the continental United States, and we're actually expecting to see increase in oil production from sandstone and shale rock.

And, again, it's uncertain how much that will grow but already it's a couple hundred thousand barrels a day production. It could increase to over a million barrels a day in the near future. So, again, we don't know -- the total oil production in the United States we're also looking at.

REP. UPTON: In my remaining time, let me ask two questions. I know you've been in contact with your counterparts in Japan. Is there anything that they've asked for that we've not done?

SEC. CHU: Not to my knowledge, no. They have accepted our help in terms of the services, the airborne radiation detectors, things of that nature. And so, we are continuing to offer them help and they are accepting.

REP. UPTON: I just know too – I know I said million; I meant hundreds of thousands in my – declining production.

SEC. CHU: Hundreds of thousands –

(Cross talk.)

REP. UPTON: Yeah, yeah, I said 450 million but I added three zeros.

Last question in my two seconds is, we – a number of us sent you a letter back in February asking questions about the Nuclear Waste Policy Act. If you could take a look at the letter and give us a response as we get prepared, that would be terrific. Thank you.

SEC. CHU: Thank you.

REP. UPTON: I yield back my time.

REP. WHITFIELD: At this time I recognize the gentleman from California for his questions, five minutes.

REP. WAXMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Secretary, after Chernobyl, many said such an event could not happen in the United States because the Soviet Union's nuclear sector was not as advanced as our own. And there was truth to that. The Chernobyl plant was not as advanced and was not designed with many of the safeguards we have in the United States. But Japan is a highly developed country. It is as technologically sophisticated as us, and there is much concern in the U.S. that a similar accident can occur here. How do you respond to that concern?

SEC. CHU: Well, first I would agree with you. The reactor in Chernobyl was of a different design. It had points of instability. It had no containing vessel. But we are looking very carefully at what is happening in Japan because, as you say, they're using more advanced designs.

There are a number of reactors in the United States with similar designs, and we're going to look at what went wrong in terms of that double-barreled whammy of this huge, huge earthquake and then a huge tsunami, and look to our reactors again and learn as much as we can so we can, if needed, improve the safety. By "if needed," what I really mean is that we're always increasing the safety of our reactors, and not only our reactors but the safety of all our industrial systems.

REP. WAXMAN: Mr. Secretary, two days ago a number of us wrote to Chairman Upton, Whitfield and Sterns requesting that our committee here investigate and hold hearings about the safety and preparedness of nuclear power plants in the United States. Do you think we should investigate the issues to ensure the safety of our nuclear plants?

SEC. CHU: I think that will naturally occur, especially given the events in Japan, that we will look back as we learn what happened and apply those lessons, where needed, to all of our nuclear power reactors. That will be a natural consequence.

REP. WAXMAN: Well, a natural consequence for everybody to look at it, but, quite frankly, I think we have a responsibility in the Congress, not just you in your position but we in the Congress, for our oversight and investigative purposes, since we write the laws.

Now, let me ask you about the laws that we're in the middle of writing. We're trying to figure out our energy policy. And the Republican energy policy seems to be depending on coal, oil and nuclear power. That's what they look to for the future. In fact, it's been the past. And we do have a problem of climate change because of the carbon and other greenhouse gases. We do have a problem now that so much of all of our eggs are in the nuclear basket.

When we look at the Republican budget, they are putting in billions of dollars of investment, and thousands of construction and permanent jobs are all going to nuclear, but they're rescinding a lot of your budget to deal with other things that are clean and reliable and safe, such as renewable energy and energy efficiency.

Just to dramatize this issue, the Republicans on this – Republicans would rescind 25 billion (dollars) of the 47 billion (dollars) in loan guarantee authority that was provided to you in 2009, but they preserve \$20.5 billion in loan guarantees for nuclear energy, while leaving only 1.4 billion (dollars) for all other technologies. They say they're for all-of-the-above strategy. That's an all-nuclear strategy to me.

In the time – I'd like to have you explain why it's so important for America to be looking at these other projects as we devise our energy strategy, to move us away from dependence on oil and coal and maybe even nuclear for our future.

SEC. CHU: Certainly. If you look at what's going to be happening in this country – we believe, for example, that the prospect of solar power coming down in price – the business community thinks that within this decade the full-in costs of solar generation of electricity will be cut in half.

We have had a number of workgroups and we think it's very possible that by the end of this – not century but the end of this decade, excuse me, that it perhaps can be cut to 25 percent of what it is today.

REP. WAXMAN: They will be competitive if we make investments in them.

SEC. CHU: It will be very competitive, and realizing that there is a high probability – a reasonable probability that solar energy, other renewable energies, wind, could be competitive with fossil fuel by the end of this decade –

REP. WAXMAN: But nuclear energy, on the other hand, is not competitive unless the government subsidizes it. The market does not pick nuclear power as a winner if the market worked its will by itself. Isn't that correct?

SEC. CHU: At the moment, I think nuclear and renewables do need help, but going forward, we're trying to figure out a plan where none of those will need subsidies.

REP. WHITFIELD: The gentleman's time has expired. At this time I'll recognize the gentleman from Illinois for five minutes.

REP. SHIMKUS: Thank you. And, again, Mr. Secretary, welcome. I've got a lot of questions – short – and I'm going to try to go – not disrespectful but trying to get through my list. But I'll just say to the chairman emeritus, that's why coal will still be king, because it does address the market issues and coal will still have a major issue in our portfolio for years to come.

Just an issue I had. I was visited by a battery technology guy and he said he was laughed out of their battery office, and my concern is that the DOE may be so big and already have a designed belief on battery technology that if someone comes with something new, that they're not going to get a good hearing. Can we talk about this later on and visit with you –

SEC. CHU: Sure.

REP. SHIMKUS: – because that's not – if we're going to do research, we don't want to have – because we've put billions of dollars into one sector, if a new entry comes in that may offer more, we want to give them a fair hearing.

Can you define "clean?"

SEC. CHU: Well, you can start with what we all recognize are traditional pollutants – sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide, mercury, particulate matter –

REP. SHIMKUS: There's criteria for pollutants in the Clean Air Act.

SEC. CHU: Yes, but also clean also includes carbon dioxide.

REP. SHIMKUS: OK, and that's good because a lot of people will not add that. They'll say "clean" but they won't address the CO₂ issue. And just a message: Waxman-Markey failed as a national policy through the legislative process because the public decided to not price carbon.

So I would not – we had that argument yesterday. We have a bill moving through the floor of the House that will start addressing the EPA, but we need another approach, and I would say energy security is a better way to bring both sides together than pricing carbon.

DOE was established in, what, 1977?

SEC. CHU: Around that time – '75, '76.

REP. SHIMKUS: Yeah. Our reliance on imported crude oil at that time was what percent? Do you have any idea?

SEC. CHU: I'm going to take a wild stab – something around 25 percent.

REP. SHIMKUS: Yeah, I thought maybe 35. I'm not sure. And what is it today?

SEC. CHU: It's about 50, 51 percent.

REP. SHIMKUS: So, can we say that we've really made any great strides by having the DOE here over 25 years?

SEC. CHU: No. In fact, a little while ago it was close to 60 percent.

REP. SHIMKUS: Thank you. That is a point.

FutureGen 2.0, is that really "BushGen 1.0"?

SEC. CHU: FutureGen 2.0 – no. This is –

REP. SHIMKUS: Let me explain. I followed FutureGen a lot.

SEC. CHU: OK.

FutureGen was a new coal-fired plant that actually would go to hydrogen technology at a research center. Bush II said, let's gasify coal in existing plants and use CCS. Isn't that what FutureGen 2.0 is?

SEC. CHU: No. FutureGen – the first FutureGen was a gasification and capture and storage. This is –

REP. SHIMKUS: Using hydrogen turbines, though. New technology.

SEC. CHU: Yes, and gas turbines the most – (inaudible, cross talk).

REP. SHIMKUS: OK. So my point is, just for clarity, when we're – when we're retrofitting Meredosia with current technology – which is gasification – capturing it, that really was a Bush plan. That is really what Bodman was moving to do. Was that correct?

SEC. CHU: Certainly, the taking of a commercial-scale power plant, capturing the carbon dioxide and sequestering it was a Bush plan. This FutureGen is slightly different because it's burning in an oxygen atmosphere –

REP. SHIMKUS: Thank you. I've got the answer that I needed. We want to decrease our reliance on imported crude oil. Senator Obama joined Senator Bunning to push coal-to-liquid legislation through the Senate. What's the DOE's position on coal-to-liquid technologies?

SEC. CHU: We think it's something we should look at. There are new coal-to-liquid technologies. I'm not talking about the older ones invented by Germany during World War II, but new ones that were more efficient. We have to capture the carbon dioxide, the excess carbon dioxide, in those technologies. And indeed, the National Academy of Sciences – "America's Energy Future" – has issued a report looking at the mixture of coal plus biomass gasification methods to then create liquids with carbon capture and storage –

REP. SHIMKUS: And it's my understanding that that carbon footprint is actually lower than crude oil refineries in that design.

SEC. CHU: It's significantly lower. And once you exceed 30 percent of biomass, it actually becomes negative.

REP. SHIMKUS: We want to be helpful on that. The last question is, one of the – one of the risks in Japan is that one of the decommissioned or offline nuclear power plants had a storage pool that went dry. Is that correct?

SEC. CHU: We don't know –

REP. SHIMKUS: At least that's – the industry reports are.

SEC. CHU: There are so many conflicting reports.

REP. SHIMKUS: OK. Let me just – let me just make this point, and I'll be done. There are – there are 11 pools within 40 miles of downtown Chicago. Wouldn't it make sense to have one center location for storage of high-level nuclear waste, like you identified in your report when you were the lab director – when you said, licensing of Yucca Mountain repository as a long-range resource was one of the findings?

SEC. CHU: We're talking about two different things. In a nuclear reactor site, immediately after you take out the rods and put them in – you need to put them in water pools. That is a very short-term storage. The Yucca Mountain is a long-term –

REP. SHIMKUS: But both – but both are holding the nuclear waste in pools. I think it's pretty long-term right now.

REP. WHITFIELD: Gentlemen, the time has expired. And I recognize the gentleman from Texas for five minutes.

REP. : Mr. Secretary, in the line of questioning, we had a lot of questions – members are talking about solar and wind. Does either solar or wind have the potential in the next 10 years of ever becoming a stabilized base load like coal or nuclear or even natural gas?

SEC. CHU: It depends on the development of energy-storage technologies, along with that – you know, you know that they're variable. And when the sun stops shining, the wind stops blowing, they're no longer generating electricity. So it would have to depend on that.

But before that happens, I think it can certainly go to a reasonable fraction of our electricity use. Island countries like Ireland are now 20-percent wind, coupled with fossil fuel.

REP. : Is there any country in the world – I know Denmark has led – what is the percentage of wind, for example, in Denmark?

SEC. CHU: It's about a little over 20 (percent), 25 percent. But there, it's coupled into a massive grid. And so Ireland is actually a better example because they have to be self-sufficient in –

REP. : In working without grids. We have it much more difficult in our own country because Texas is our own – and of course, the East and West Coast.

Let me ask you another question of – the administration has proposed repealing numerous subsidies for tax preferences on fossil fuels, one of which has been part of the U.S. Code since 1926. I know they're created to help U.S. manufacturers maintain and create U.S. jobs. I'm concerned about this because increasing costs for domestic energy industry would jeopardize both some small-business jobs, but also increase our reliance on foreign sources of energy.

Would you agree that increasing costs for domestic production may also impact our ability to address climate change? Because we fail to provide natural gas, which is cleaner burning, is a bridge – whatever we have, whether it's nuclear or solar, or whatever – that would – to meet our short-term carbon-reduction goals that we hope to have, while providing affordable and reliable supplies for energy for American consumers.

SEC. CHU: Well, I would – I'd say based on what's been happening in shale gas and the – and the lower gas prices, and the anticipation that for the next decade, possibly two decades, natural gas prices will be low, there will be a natural move towards gas.

But I would also say then, I think the utility companies, the power generators are very aware of this, that you still want a diverse set of energy sources.

REP. : Well, and I know what could hurt us on our natural gas success in our country – we pay actually less, you know, for MCF than anywhere else in the world almost for natural gas.

Because our success – but either tax increases or a limitation on hydrofracking could eliminate that 100 years of natural gas – (inaudible).

To jumpstart the domestic nuclear energy industry, your budget requests 36 billion (dollars) in loan guarantees and authority for FY 2012. How many projects do you think we would be able to support with that, even with the tragedy that's happened in the last few days? Do you still think we ought to go forward after taking a breath, for example, and saying, OK, what do we need to do different? Do you still think we need to go forward in expansion of nuclear power in our country?

SEC. CHU: Well, first I agree with you. I think based on the events in Japan, we need to look harder at these projects and guarantee that they can go forward in a safe way. The specific question of the \$36 billion – we believe it should be able to fund something like six to eight projects; that the loan guarantees could get six to eight projects going.

And then we believe if they can proceed and be built on time, on schedule, there would be enough confidence that the private sector should be able to pick that up.

REP. : OK. In the president's State of the Union address, he had a goal of clean-energy sources accounting for 80 percent of Americans' electricity by 2035. If we shut down our expansion of nuclear power like we did after, you know, Three Mile Island, Chernobyl, is there any possibility we could even get anywhere near 80 percent for clean-burning fuels?

SEC. CHU: It would certainly make it harder. Right now we are 40-percent clean by this rough definition where you account, you know, for natural gas, combined-cycle natural gases being half – giving half-credit.

But I think we will need certainly a large increase in wind and solar. We will need clean coal. And I believe we will need to have some fraction coming from nuclear.

REP. : OK. And out of surprise – and I know the Energy Information Institute, Mr. Chairman. Let me just – out of surprise, if the billions of kilowatt-hours that our country generates even compared to what Japan does – of course, Japan is blessed with a great deal of hydropower – that, for example, in my area in Houston, we're flat. We don't – we don't have the option for hydropower like the West Coast, Japan or other areas of the world. So we have to look at natural gas and nuclear and coal.

Mr. Chairman, thank you for your patience.

REP. WHITFIELD: At this time, I recognize the gentleman from Texas, Mr. Barton, for five minutes.

REPRESENTATIVE JOE BARTON (R-TX): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And again, thank you, Mr. Secretary, for being here. In light of what's happened in Japan, I would like to hear what you believe President Obama's position is now on nuclear power, generally, in the United States.

Does he still support a rebirth of nuclear power and construction of new plants? Could you just give us your best estimate of what his position is?

SEC. CHU: Well, I think the president and the administration believe that we have to be looking very, very closely at the events in Japan. As I said before, we have to apply whatever lessons that can be and will be learned from what has happened and is happening in Japan. Those lessons would then be applied to first look at our current, existing fleet of reactors to make sure that they can be used safely and also to look at how, as one proceeds forward, that any lessons learned should be applied.

It would be premature to say anything other than, we will use this opportunity to learn as best we can and steer carefully how to go forward.

REP. BARTON: I'm not sure what you just said.

SEC. CHU: Okay.

REP. BARTON: (Chuckles.) Does the president support new nuclear power plant construction in the United States?

SEC. CHU: The present budget is what it is, and we're asking for loan guarantees. The present budget is also calling for small modular reactors. That position has not been changed.

REP. BARTON: So that's a yes.

SEC. CHU: That's a yes.

REP. BARTON: Good. That's what I wanted you to see. (Laughter.) See, if you had just said yes, it would have been easy. Now, with regards to the loan guarantees that you just mentioned, given, again, what's happened, do you and the president want the Congress to support the full 36 billion (dollars) that you have put in the president's budget?

SEC. CHU: Yes.

REP. BARTON: Okay, you're learning. (Laughter.) You're not a Nobel Prize winner for nothing, I guess, huh? Okay, this one's going to be a little bit trickier. You're a former director of a national laboratory and did an excellent job. I'm a strong supporter of the national laboratories. At one time I had hoped to have one in Texas, a super-collider laboratory that wasn't funded under President Clinton.

However, having said that and given what's – given the situation of our budget, do you think it might be time to re-evaluate the number of national laboratories and perhaps begin to come up with a plan to reorganize and consolidate them?

SEC. CHU: You're right. That's a toughie. I would say that we are looking – I would say, before we do that, there's a lot of other things we can do to look at how we can get real efficiencies in what we do.

Even though the president and I firmly believe that the Department of Energy will play a critical role in guaranteeing the future role of the United States and its research and development, we do also recognize that we have to look to gain efficiencies wherever we can and to streamline what we do, knowing that ultimately, the money that we give to universities, to national laboratories, and to help research and businesses – that's our real job. And the other structures are there to ensure that we do this in the most intelligent way possible and the most responsible way possible.

So we are going to be working very hard to look at how we can increase in those efficiencies.

REP. BARTON: Well, I support the national laboratories, but I do think we ought to begin to reevaluate them in the light of the budget and also the fact that perhaps some of their missions are not quite what they were when they were originally established.

My last question, Mr. Secretary, is again something that's of a sensitive nature: We have had repeated security violations at the Sandia National Laboratory in Los Alamos. There have been a number of investigations, a number of special taskforces trying to get control of the security situation in terms of our national secrets in those institutions. Can you elaborate and tell the committee what the status is of trying to make sure that those two laboratories are secure in terms of the secrets that we have out there?

SEC. CHU: I think the Department of Energy takes the security very seriously not only at Los Alamos and Sandia but also Livermore. The NSA laboratories there are other laboratories that carry out classified information. And we take those very, very seriously. And I can give you the details. I have a slightly different view than you on the number of security violations. But every one of them we take seriously and we'd be glad to brief you and your staff on that.

REP. BARTON: I appreciate that, and thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the courtesy of giving me the time to ask some questions.

REP. WHITFIELD: At this time I recognize the gentle-lady from California, MRS. Capps, for five minutes.

REPRESENTATIVE LOIS CAPPS (D-CA) : Thank you, Mr. Secretary, for your timely testimony. I recently toured the University of California-Santa Barbara's Institute for Energy Efficiency, which was named a frontier research center by your department. And I was pleased that you mentioned your support for this program in your testimony.

As you know, this center is researching energy savings in photovoltaic and solid-state lighting. I'm so impressed by the work of the professors and the students, especially their commitments to the commercialization of new technologies like LEDs. So would you talk for a

minute or two about how budget requests will support – your budget request will support the administration’s effort to get projects from the laboratory and the marketplace with a direct impact on the economy?

SEC. CHU: Certainly. I think the budget request in the Office of Science that is funding the group you were speaking about is precisely the kind of research we will need to keep – ensure that America stays at the forefront in these developing technologies. It is a very competitive world out there.

Currently, the United States does make the best LEDs. But we can easily lose that lead. Korea, China, Japan, Europe want to take this away. In the meantime, we’re actually trying to recapture the lead in things we have lost – for example, advanced battery technology. And what we see coming out of universities and national labs are the next generation of new batteries where, I think, we can recapture that lead. These are multi, multibillion-dollar markets in the future.

And this goes to the heart of what the budget request is about, that in this very competitive world, where all other countries and companies are trying to say, we want to own this share, this is what’s going to be at risk.

REP. CAPPAS: Thank you. I also want to ask you about the State Energy Program. The increased support for these programs will limit efficiency aid to small businesses and families, as well as to our local government. As you mentioned earlier, efficiencies will produce major energy and cost savings. That’s been clearly demonstrated over time.

I’ve been told that the State Energy Program has produced cost savings of \$300 million annually. It also leverages \$10 in private money for every dollar of government money spent. So would you describe now about how the cuts in the State Energy Program, particularly those proposed in H.R. 1 by the Republican majority, will affect local clean-energy initiatives? Would you anticipate job losses from these cuts? And how would these cuts affect small businesses trying to reduce their energy bill, not to mention homeowners and other – (inaudible)?

SEC. CHU: Well, they certainly would have the impacts you talked about. And this is one of these areas where we have to make some tough choices. You know, we had a very good state energy program in the recovery act and also the EECBG. And we will have to work with Congress going forward and whatever budgets they do give us and how to apportion what money between research and development and things like the State Energy Program.

REP. CAPPAS: Finally, I want to ask you about the innovative approaches to generating electricity from marine renewables. And I have a particular company in mind. Right now, the department has planned funding for nine companies with active projects, including a company based in my congressional district called Ecomerit.

First, can you please talk to us about the promise of marine renewables? Maybe the steps the department is taking to avoid or mitigate environmental impacts in coastal areas? And

second, are you concerned that cuts to clean energy programs like this one might slow down the development of – the development and deployment of marine renewables?

SEC. CHU: Well, again, the cuts would definitely affect the research we can fund in – and by marine renewables, I think you're referring to kinetic energy extraction techniques. There are at least a dozen companies that I know of that are looking into this, both here in the United States and abroad. It's something that is a research project. And so we don't really know whether it's going to see wide deployment. But it's certainly one of those areas.

There's tremendous energy in ocean waves and in ocean currents. And so that's why these companies and also research at universities, national labs are looking at this.

REP. CAPPAS: And the other piece is the steps that your department is taking to mitigate environmental impact on coastal areas.

SEC. CHU: Yes. Well, it's all part of the package because we all know that whatever form of energy production we use, they could easily have environmental impact. And you do this at the very beginning because in the end, what you want to do is develop a technology that can actually be deployed and would not be – there would not be strong objections to that deployment. So it is always part of the package – environmental impact.

REP. CAPPAS: Thank you.

REP. WHITFIELD: This time, Dr. Cassidy of Louisiana is recognized for five minutes.

REPRESENTATIVE BILL CASSIDY (R-LA): Now, I'm struck that you mention the subsidies – the heightened or continued subsidies for wind and solar and other renewables. I'm looking at something from – I think this is from EIA, Energy Information Administration. And it says as of 2007 – which I gather is the latest that's available – the subsidy and support per unit of production of solar is \$24.34 per megawatt hour. For wind, it's \$23. For coal it's 44 cents and for natural gas and petroleum liquids, it is 25 cents.

So given that there's almost a what, a hundred times increased subsidy for solar and wind versus natural gas and petroleum – maybe 80 times for coal – how much subsidy is required for us to take wind and solar up to 25 percent of our grid? And can we afford that subsidy?

SEC. CHU: Well, there are two ways of calculating subsidies. One is by absolute dollar amount and another is by fraction of energy produced. I think you referred to fraction of energy produced.

REP. CASSIDY: And doesn't it seem a more reasonable way? Because obviously, if something is – coal is 50 percent of our energy production, to take the absolute number is a little misleading versus that as a percentage of the energy it actually produces.

SEC. CHU: Well, it really depends because if you look at the subsidy of oil and gas beginning in the 20th century –

REP. CASSIDY: If we could just stay on – just because I have limited time. I don't mean to interrupt; I don't mean to be rude. But just to take, right now, electricity because there is a kind of, if you will, lingua franca which is the megawatt hour and the subsidies per.

So it's \$25, roughly, for solar and wind; 25 cents for natural gas per megawatt hour. How long can we subsidize solar and wind? And can we afford it if we're going to increase them to 25 percent of our electrical use?

SEC. CHU: Well, I certainly think that wind and solar should not have any longer subsidies than oil and gas, which is about 80 or 90 years.

REP. CASSIDY: So will it take 80 to 90 years? My concern is – because obviously others have attempted to do this –

So there's an industry – a renewable energy magazine, renewable power news, which is kind of an advocacy group for renewable power. Spain has clearly attempted this high-subsidy market.

I'm struck – I'm quoting from an article they wrote. "Spain will cut renewable energy subsidies. These have grown exponentially – their use of renewable energy. But it's been associated with an astronomical rise in energy prices which has equally resulted in heightening inflation and decreasing levels of competitiveness, which is an alarming threat to a feeble economy."

So not to put words in your mouth, but are you committing to 80 years of us to follow the path of Spain?

SEC. CHU: Absolutely not. As I said, we are developing plans of what we can do in order to bring the cost of renewables like solar and wind down to the cost of fossil fuels. And we're talking about a decade, maybe two decades maximum. And so this is – we're on an accelerated plan because the world is racing ahead. The development and the dropping price of these renewables will be very fast.

REP. CASSIDY: Now, my concern, though, is – is that we're racing ahead but there's certain laws of physics. Who am I to tell you about laws of physics? But the battery – the battery capability to store huge numbers – millions of electrons, if you will – it doesn't really seem that it's ready for commercial use in the next decade.

Now, that said, I'm from Louisiana. Our hydropower ability is limited. Clearly, the reason that wind works in Denmark is that they have lots of hydropower so if the base load goes down from wind, they can ramp up with hydropower.

In my state, the peaking plant will be coal or natural gas. You've still got carbon emissions. But you get the higher cost of the renewables. This works in hydropower – what do we do elsewhere?

SEC. CHU: Well, first, Denmark has access to other grids. Denmark itself, I don't believe it has hydropower. But never mind because –

REP. CASSIDY: Sweden's hydropower is what I was referring to.

SEC. CHU: Right. Yeah. The point is that they have access to other sources of energy outside their own borders. In terms of batteries, what we are seeing – we're pretty certain within the next couple of years, the battery-storage technology: That begins to go to utility scale, will be dropping perhaps by 50 percent.

REP. CASSIDY: But will it be adequate to, say, power Washington, D.C., if we have windmills turning and the wind stops to blow or the night comes or the cloudiest day – will it have sufficient capacity to power Washington, D.C.?

SEC. CHU: I think it's going to be taking several decades to transition to renewables. That's the intent. But to get to 10, 20, 30 percent renewables, you can get to 20 percent renewables and possibly even 30 without energy storage. But energy storage will be an increasingly important part as you go higher than that.

REP. CASSIDY: I think we're a little circular because obviously the peaking plants will still be necessary, in which case you still have your emissions. I yield back. Thank you.

REP. WHITFIELD: This time, recognize the gentleman from Washington, Mr. Inslee, for five minutes.

REPRESENTATIVE JAY INSLEE (D-WA): Thank you. Mr. Secretary, I was excited by your comments about prospective gains in solar. I just read the other day that Kleiner Perkins, the folks who started Google just made a big investment in a group that could, I think, obtain, I think they said, 30 percent efficiency from solar cells.

Could you tell us sort of in layman terms, to the extent you can, why you think we can get these big advances in solar? And what do you think realistic projections for those advances are in the decade?

SEC. CHU: The realistic projections within a decade are somewhere between a 50 percent drop and, I'd say, a 70 percent drop in the cost – full-on cost. That not only includes a module but it also includes the installation cost, the electronics cost – the full cost.

We actually don't know which of the photovoltaic technologies will work because silicon continues to make dramatic strides especially. And we're especially looking at dramatically changing the cost of the manufacturing of silicon cells. There are some wonderful ideas out there that are being pursued by companies and by researchers.

There's also a number of thin-film technologies. But if you look at these various – and all the companies are looking at each other – we also need to increase the efficiency. Silicon is

now in the low 20 percent efficiency. If we expect it to make climbs in efficiency, the thin-film technologies are also beginning to make significant increases.

And so there is a great deal of excitement. When I talk to the photovoltaic manufacturers, they're pretty certain this drop and impact actually will occur in this decade. But we think it can even be better. And that's what we're focused on.

REP. INSLEE: We'll shoot for that.

The Republican budget has proposed a 35 percent cut from last year in the efficiency and renewable energy portfolio and about half of that degree of cut for nuclear. That just doesn't make any sense to me. We obviously, it would seem to me, want to have a balanced portfolio. We have great strides available in efficiency and renewable. Would you want to comment on that?

SEC. CHU: Yeah. I think we would like to see research in both, just as we'd like to support the engineering for small modular reactors, the engineering for looking at how we can improve both the safety and the productivity of future nuclear power plants. We think, in our balanced approach, we should be looking at renewables as well.

REP. INSLEE: Thank you. I want to ask about Yucca Mountain. We have some real issues. My state – we've paid about \$300 million, our ratepayers, in to the nuclear waste fund. There's been about \$100 billion spent already on Yucca.

We're told that the office of civilian radioactive waste is proposed to be shut down. That was responsible for moving forward. In the state of Washington, we have 50 – or have had 53 million gallons of radioactive and chemical waste stored in 77 underground tanks. We need a solution.

Right now, we don't see a viable proposal by the administration in this regard and would to see one in the near future. Could you give us what options you intend to put on the table? Because we would like to see Yucca move forward.

SEC. CHU: Well, first, as you well know, the waste treatment plant is pampered, is – got a lot of attention, a lot of personal attention from me and a lot of personal attention from my deputy secretary, Dan Poneman. And we have tried to put on the table the first, in both the contractor and all the people in the DOE involved on it – we now have 18 there – we proposed to accelerate the budget so that we can drive this project forward so that we'll be delivered on time, on budget. And that's the first thing, that we get the material from those liquid waste tanks and into a much more stable form.

REP. INSLEE: And we appreciate your work there. There's good work going on there and we appreciate your leadership. But we are concerned about the depositor. If you could – if you could address that.

SEC. CHU: Sure. Certainly. And so the first order of business is to stabilize that way. The second order of business is that, going forward, we do need a plan. We believe we don't really have a coherent plan but that's the intent of the blue-ribbon commission: to look at what to do in the future beyond what we now have, beyond what the knowledge was when Congress wrote the Nuclear Waste Act of 1982 and modified in 1985. A lot of water has passed under the bridge. And so that's the charge of that committee. I believe they're going to be coming out with results in this June.

REP. INSLEE: I suspect you know our position. But not only water over the bridge, but there's some radioactive water maybe burning right now. And we do have coals around this country in scores of places that do present risk, not just financial risks.

So we're going to continue to press the administration on this issue. Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

REP. WHITFIELD: Thank you. At this time, I recognize the gentleman from West Virginia for five minutes. Mr. McKinley.

REPRESENTATIVE DAVID MCKINLEY (R-WV): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. There were several questions I have with – one was there has been a dialogue from people that have come before you and in this hearing have called about coal subsidies. Could you provide us – I don't expect you to give them to me now. But could you share with us those companies that are being subsidized and how that is, because people seem to be loosely applying their coal subsidies. And I've had opportunities to talk to quite a few coal companies. And they're not getting any coal subsidies. So I'd be curious if you could share with us any coal subsidies.

There's another issue is this SOAP program, the Small Operator Assistance Program. There seems to be some funding difficulties with that. And I would appreciate it if you would look into that. Your department is not freeing up monies to the state to reimburse some of the small operators that are producing coal. So if you could get back to me on that, I would appreciate it.

Also, as it relates to funding ratios of benefit, cost-benefit ratios for you, it was alleged earlier that since you've been funded somewhere in the early '70s, you've probably received in the neighborhood of maybe \$800 billion in costs – or revenue to operate. And I'm just curious on a cost-benefit ratio if you could share with us some time, if you could put that from your staff what are the benefits that we've received out of that \$800 billion? If you could – if you could just provide something, I don't want to get into that right now. I'm sure it could go on for some time, because I've got to assume that it's – I'm hoping that it's more than a 1:1 ratio that we've received. So I'd like to get some idea of where that would be.

But more importantly, where I want to spend as much time talking about with the national energy technology labs that we have in Pennsylvania, Texas, Alaska, Oregon, West Virginia. When I met with them, they indicated that – and they are the only laboratory for the DOE that is owned and operated by the DOE, according to their literature as well – and they are

indicating that you are proposing – the budget being proposed is going to reduce their expenditure by almost \$800 million, by their own data that they have.

That's very threatening because I see a paradox with this. I heard the administration talking about we want to do more research and development in energy, but yet the very energy sort – the laboratory that you all fund is being reduced by \$800 million. There must be a misunderstanding there some place, either in the administration making that representation or in the data that they have provided in the chart. So if you could provide us something back on that, because they're doing some wonderful things there at the NETL. And they're trying to build research cooperatives with the universities in the area. And for us to cut their spending at this time is just unconscionable.

So for example, one is with the Marcellus shale that we have in Pennsylvania, New York, West Virginia and the like. They're trying to find ways through NETL of getting more than 15 percent of the gas out. Right now, that's all they're getting out of Marcellus for all the expenditure. And they want to spend the money. But yet, you cut it. The proposed budget is cutting the amount of money that we have for research. Can you share what that underlying current – why are we cutting money in energy research at your own facilities?

SEC. CHU: I'll get back to you on that. I certainly know the NETL labs. And we have now an excellent laboratory director I'm very positive about. And there may certainly – and I know what they're doing in terms of increased interactions with universities I'm very positive about. As far as – I will get back to you on the details of that because there may be a misunderstanding. Certainly the research that NETL does and does in the universities, we are very positive on that. And I will get back to you.

REP. MCKINLEY: You can get back to me. I appreciate it. Thank you very much.

REP. WHITFIELD: Thank you. At this time, I recognize the gentleman – (inaudible) – the gentelady Matsui from California.

REPRESENTATIVE DORIS MATSUI (D-CA): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and thank you, Mr. Secretary, for being with us here today. I applaud your leadership on supporting continued investments in clean energy technology. These investments are critical for the economic growth in my home district in Sacramento.

The developing nuclear situation in Japan has captured the attention of the world and certainly this committee. And my thoughts and prayers are certainly with the people of Japan. Mr. Chairman, when Chairman Whitfield – Mr. Secretary, when Chairman Whitfield asked you about the crisis in Japan, he mentioned the international rating system for nuclear accidents.

And you explained that the situation in Japan is most – already worse – already likely worse than that on Three Mile Island. My understanding is that the big difference between Three Mile Island and Chernobyl is that in Three Mile Island, the reactor's containment system was able to contain the radioactive material, so most of that radioactive material didn't spread into the

environment. At Chernobyl, there was no containment. The release of radioactive material devastated the Soviet Union and other countries.

Mr. Secretary, what happens if there is a meltdown in one or more of the Japanese reactors and the containment system fails?

SEC. CHU: Well, we think there is a partial meltdown. But that – and as you've correctly noted, that doesn't necessarily mean the containment vessel will fail. Three Mile Island had a partial meltdown and it did not fail.

But we are trying to monitor very closely. We hear conflicting reports about exactly what is happening with the several reactors that are now at risk. And I would not want to speculate in exactly what will happen. And so let's just say that we monitor it very closely. And we'll take it as it comes.

REP. MATSUI: I imagine we do not want to go there at all. We don't want this to become Chernobyl. But I would think that in the light of these events, the committee should investigate the safety and preparedness of our own reactors. And I think you said that also. But I think this committee should really take that seriously, because we have an obligation to make sure that our own reactors are safe.

Mr. Chairman, in my home district of Sacramento, we have a decommissioned nuclear power plant, which now manages the used nuclear fuel. And there are about 10 sites around the country, including Sacramento, where used nuclear fuel is being stored but where the nuclear power plant has been dismantled.

I'm interested in knowing what is being done at DOE to prioritize these sites to move the used fuel so that they can be placed back into productive use? How does your requested budget address these issues?

SEC. CHU: Well, I would have to get back to you on the details of the sites you're speaking about. But they are at various stages. After you take the fuel rods out of the reactor, immediately you put them in a pool of water for a period of time where they are actually still dissipating a considerable amount of heat. But then after that, the next stage is that you can put them in dry cask storage, which is much safer. And as Chairman Jaczko will be following – but the NRC has recently ruled that storage onsite, dry cask storage, would be a safe interim – by interim, something on the scale of 50 or 60 years. And that gives us time to develop a coherent integrated strategy on what to do with the spent fuel.

REP. MATSUI: So we have – well, maybe not 50 or 60 years for Rancho Seco. But maybe 40?

SEC. CHU: Well, we hope to develop a plan far sooner than that.

REP. MATSUI: Okay, great. (Chuckles.) Mr. Secretary, we're fortunate in the Sacramento region that we have access to clean hydro power resources as part of our growing

renewable energy portfolio. I believe in order to achieve the president's goal of establishing a clean energy future, hydropower needs to be part of this discussion. I'd like to know what DOE is doing to advance the adoption of new hydropower systems to generate more clean electricity in the country?

SEC. CHU: There's several things we can do. We don't anticipate building new large dams. But we can replace the old turbines in existing dams with more efficient turbines that are actually friendlier to fish and more efficient. We should look at what are called run-of-the-river hydro dams. So again, it has far less environmental impact than a conventional dam. And we should also look at storage of water – sites where we store water for flood control and we release the water. And to put turbines in those sites, again, would have virtually no environmental impact. But you can capture the electricity. So those are the – those are things we are looking at.

REP. MATSUI: Okay, thank you, Mr. Secretary. I see my time has run out.

REP. WHITFIELD: Thank you. At this time, we'll recognize the gentleman from Colorado for five minutes. Mr. Gardner?

REPRESENTATIVE CORY GARDNER (R-CO): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Secretary, thank you for your attendance today. A couple of questions for you following up somewhat on other members' questions but also some questions concerning Yucca Mountain. Right now, what is your – and also what's happening in Japan.

Right now, what is your level of communication with the administration in Japan regarding the events?

SEC. CHU: Well, I spoke to the METI minister, I think it was – (inaudible) – it was yesterday morning – and offered them some of our services, our equipment and things like that, which he accepted and expressed gratitude to that. We are certainly more than – I don't know whether it's hourly or – certainly constant contact with people in Japan. Of our people, there are communications with Ambassador Roos, several daily. And so we are mostly going through channels that the State Department is also communicating, NRC. And so there are many, many – and then other informal channels.

But we are continuing to offer assistance to Japan in any way we can as well as informing ourselves what the situation is.

REP. GARDNER: And at this point, you are satisfied with their response to the situation?

SEC. CHU: Well, that – I can't really say. I think we hear conflicting reports. But I'll go back to say that Japan is a very advanced country. They take these things very seriously. And so I don't want to say anything more than we will stand by and help them as best we can.

REP. GARDNER: Thank you. And Mr. Secretary, do you believe – I've seen various – what appear to be conflicting statements regarding use of the strategic petroleum reserve in news reports. Do you or do you not support at this point access of the strategic petroleum reserve?

SEC. CHU: Well, if by access you mean that – using the – regarding the strategic petroleum reserve as one of several options that we can hold in our arsenal, it is designed for severe disruption in supply. The president has made very clear that that is an option that he can consider. And there are other things that are happening right now. I think the other oil-producing countries in the world are stepping up their production.

REP. GARDNER: What about production here? Have you talked to Sec. Salazar or perhaps the Department of Agriculture about stepping up production within our own resources?

SEC. CHU: I think that's right. I think we – Sec. Salazar, as I understand it, is now – two deepwater leases have been recently issued. There have been a number of shallow water leases that have been issued. There is an increase in production in the continental United States, as I mentioned before, because of the shale gas actually has shale oil in it as well. And people are beginning to – we see an increase in recovery of that. And that is going to be a significant asset going forward.

REP. GARDNER: Are you encouraging domestic production to help lower the price of gasoline in this country?

SEC. CHU: I think domestic production is – should be part of a coherent plan going forward on what we need to do with our transportation fuel.

REP. GARDNER: What is the president's plan right now to lower gas prices by this summer?

SEC. CHU: Well, it's – first it's we won't – domestic production itself doesn't turn on instantly even if you have a known reserve. Producing more production from that known reserve will actually take months to years; developing new reserves would take longer.

REP. GARDNER: But the fact that that's coming online should be reflected in price.

SEC. CHU: That is true. So the immediate thing is that if you know that there are reserves coming online – just as oil-producing and exporting countries around the world, you know that they are increasing production so that should have a calming influence on price. But in the long run, I think we should also say that if you look at the demand – by the long run, I mean 10-plus years –

REP. GARDNER: So the administration's plan to lower gas prices by this summer is 10 to 12 years?

SEC. CHU: No, we are working towards doing what we can in the short term. But I'm also saying that this problem can emerge easily again because of the laws of supply and demand.

REP. GARDNER: So what is the administration's plan, though, by this summer to lower the price of gas?

SEC. CHU: Well, it's -- we're going to be seeing if production can be increased. We're in conversations with other countries around the world on how we can increase production. And again, the strategic petroleum reserve option is on the table.

REP. GARDNER: So, but you are talking to the secretary of interior and agriculture -- Department of Agriculture to increase production here.

SEC. CHU: Well, I talk to the secretary of agriculture and interior several times a week. But I think the licensing and things of that nature are in the purview of Secretary Salazar, and it's in good hands.

REP. GARDNER: Thank you, and I have additional questions on Yucca Mountain that I'd like to submit, if you wouldn't mind giving it back for the record. Thank you.

REP. WHITFIELD (R-KY): At this time the chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan for five minutes.

REPRESENTATIVE JOHN DINGELL (D-MI): Thank you for holding the hearing and for your courtesy in recognizing me.

Mr. Secretary, welcome to the committee. The president in his State of the Union says that if the United States is to compete, we intend to "out-innovate, out-educate and out-build the rest of the world." A big part of that, from my perspective, is the Section 136 program, or the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program.

I've heard from numerous entities that have applied for funding under Section 136 and I find that in the development of that, none of them have been able to tell me that it has been an entirely positive experience, although I believe you and the department have tried to be as helpful as you can.

It is, of course, a complicated and a new law which is somewhat made difficult by the fact that you have to -- had to function under very, very limited timeframes. In fact, I hear a complaint that the goalposts are constantly moving. This is perhaps the most serious and it is perhaps the one that I hear most. Companies feel that everybody enters into negotiations with the best of intentions, but they have no assurance that they will ever get to the end of the road.

For the record, please, would you provide a detailed summary of how the Section 136 process works? Mr. Secretary, I note that your budget request for this year is 40 percent less than was requested in 2011 and that the 2011 request is 50 percent less than the 2010-enacted levels. I understand our budget situation is serious, but this seems to be inconsistent with the president's "out-innovate, out-educate and out-build" message. Has the need for funding to re-

equip, expand and build more facilities to create the vehicles of the future gone down since 2010, yes or no?

SEC. CHU: Yeah, we certainly need to expand and build facilities. Were you comparing the recovery budget or our base budget?

REP. DINGELL: Well, my concern here is the Section-136 process and how it's working. And what I'm trying to find out is, has the need for that section to be used for funding to re-equip, expand and build more facilities to create the vehicles of the future gone down since 2010 so as to justify the reduction in the level of funding requested by the administration, yes or no?

SEC. CHU: I think you're -- it's gone down if you're including recovery act funding.

REP. DINGELL: Say again?

SEC. CHU: I said if you're referring to the ATVM loans and including the recovery act funding for 2010, then in that -- if you include that, our funding request has gone down.

REP. DINGELL: Well, I think it would be helpful to both of us if you would submit the answers to the record. But I am -- what I'm concerned is that we up there find that there is still a substantial need, and yet we are finding that the requests for funding are going down. And what I'm soliciting, Mr. Secretary, is your comments on this matter.

Last question, Mr. Secretary: Could you for the record submit a comprehensive list of applicants for assistance under Section 136 and give us each -- with regard to each -- an indication of where they are in the process?

SEC. CHU: I think the applicant -- I don't think we're really -- we'd be violating some confidentiality in the applicants of who's applied. And so that would be difficult.

REP. DINGELL: Well, Mr. Secretary, I am not trying to lay any traps for you. And I recognize this is difficult, which is why I ask that you submit this for the record. And my staff will be happy to work with your staff to see to it that we are able to work together to get the proper answer.

SEC. CHU: We can supply in the information in the aggregate, anonymity, things of that nature, and we can do that.

REP. DINGELL: And I hope you understand, Mr. Secretary, these are friendly questions, not hostile. Mr. Chairman, I thank you for your courtesy.

REP. WHITFIELD: Thank you. At this time I recognize for five minutes the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Pitts.

REPRESENTATIVE OSEPH PITTS (R-PA): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you, Secretary Chu, for your testimony today. In light of your opening statement, I believe, if I can paraphrase, that you said nuclear power should continue to be a key part of our national energy policy. Is that correct?

SEC. CHU: That is correct. We would like it to be a part of our energy in this century, yes.

REP. PITTS: In light of this, the administration has eliminated the Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management, an office within DOE expressly created by statute. The administration has also shut down the Yucca Mountain Repository Program.

There are currently concerns about the status of spent nuclear fuel rods that have been in wet storage at the Japanese nuclear plant affected by the recent earthquake. In light of the events in Japan, does the decision to eliminate the Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste and the shutdown of the Yucca Mountain Program deserve reconsideration from the president?

SEC. CHU: Well, again, we shouldn't conflate what is happening with the events in Japan and the need to have a long-term repository. Again, as I said, there are stages. Once the fuel rods have been used, they're stored in a pool, but that's a very short-term thing, and then you convert after several years to dry cask storage and then finally, you look for disposition.

But technology is changing and there is -- again, I don't want to pre-empt what the Blue Ribbon Commission will say, but there are other -- there could be potentially, going forward in the coming years, other opportunities to perhaps capture more of the energy content of that (used ?) shield.

REP. PITTS: So at present, how does the administration fulfill its obligations under the Nuclear Waste Policy Act to manage and permanently dispose of the nation's fuel inventories?

SEC. CHU: Pardon?

REP. PITTS: How do you -- how do you manage and permanently dispose of the nation's spent-fuel inventories today?

SEC. CHU: Well, we are -- the Department of Energy is responsible for dealing with the spent fuel. And again, we're asking the Blue Ribbon Commission to give us advice on -- which they will do in June in a draft report -- on how to proceed forward so that we can actually take this spent fuel. As I said, I don't want to pre-empt what they're saying, but -- so I don't really know what they're going to be recommending in terms of what you use with the fuel once it's cycled once.

REP. PITTS: In light of the events in Japan, can you make any conclusions at this point about the safety of nuclear power in the United States as a result of what you know about the incident?

SEC. CHU: No, I think what we – as I said before, what we want to do is look at what happened in Japan and say, if there are these multiple events, as was happened in Japan – a terrible earthquake and a tsunami and look to whether we would be vulnerable to a cascade of multiple events and how they might compromise safety. And so we first intend to look fully at whether we have considered all the possibilities and get whatever lessons we can learn from –

REP. PITTS: What is DOE doing in terms of monitoring any potential radiation emitted from the Japanese facility? Will you collect exposure and health-effect data?

SEC. CHU: Well, what we have done is we've airlifted airborne equipment that can help monitor, made that available to the Japanese. We also have ground equipment so that it can pick up exposure levels and the type of radiation of people on the ground, that we've also in the process – so it's in Japan now and we're looking to deploy that in various areas so that we can have a firsthand understanding of what the exposure levels are and how they might change.

REP. PITTS: In your testimony you say, we are cutting back in multiple areas, including eliminating unnecessary fossil-fuel subsidies, reducing funding for the Fossil Energy program and reducing funding for the Hydrogen Technology program. Will this decision increase or decrease gas prices, in your opinion?

SEC. CHU: Well, I think the Fossil Fuel program – it was mostly – well, let me back off and say that because of the recovery act, there was a tremendous amount of investments in clean-coal technologies, carbon-capture-sequestration technologies. And so because of that we've helped – given that potentially \$4 billion of investments that we can – given the issues about fiscal responsibility, we thought that that very large investment can carry us forward for a number of years.

So that's where most of the investments in our Fossil Energy program were going into – it was going into clean-coal technologies. We will still continue to make those investments because we believe that is a proper government role, to develop clean-coal technologies. But that is different than transportation fuel.

REP. PITTS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

REP. WHITFIELD: At this time the chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. Markey.

REP. MARKEY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Dr. Chu, you wear many hats as the secretary of energy. One of them is banker-in-chief to the nuclear industry, a socialist system that allows for the U.S. government to provide taxpayer-backed loan guarantees for nuclear-power-plant construction in our country. I want to know from a purely financial-risk perspective, do you think that the events in Japan will probably make it less likely for Wall Street investors or utility executives to want to assume the financial risks associated with ordering a new nuclear power-plant?

SEC.CHU: I can't really predict what Wall Street will do, but certainly the events in Japan will – are going to cause everybody to look back and look back at their existing plans and their future plans. And I think that's a good thing in the sense that you take this opportunity to look back and see what you're doing, and are you doing everything possible to maximize the safety? (Inaudible, cross talk.)

REP. MARKEY: So along those lines, are you going to reassess, as the banker-in-chief, the risk premium that you charge nuclear utilities for the loan guarantees you're giving them in light of the events in Japan?

SEC. CHU: That is – the risk premium is ultimately a credit-subsidy issue.

REP. MARKEY: Are you going to re-examine it in light of what happened in Japan?

SEC. CHU: Well, I think all factors get folded into a nuclear loan.

REP. MARKEY: So you are going to re-examine it?

SEC. CHU: Yeah, but ultimately, as you know, OMB is the part of the government responsible for the determination of that credit – (inaudible, cross talk).

REP. MARKEY: Should OMB re-examine the risk premium?

SEC. CHU: I think they will include anything like what has happened in Japan in their determination.

(Audio break.)

REP. MARKEY: (In progress) – that one of its most senior scientists, Dr. John Ma, has said that the design of that plant may be too brittle to withstand a strong earthquake and that it will, quote, “shatter like a glass cup under strong impact.” He even said that Westinghouse modeled the resiliency of the reactor using a totally unrealistic earthquake simulation. Don't you think it's too risky to issue conditional loan guarantees backed by the – (inaudible audio break) – AP1000 that have not been fully approved by the NRC in final form after public notice and comment, particularly when one of the NRC's own top technical people has raised serious concerns about its safety?

SEC. CHU: One of the conditions of the loan is that the NRC has to grant approval of the license. And that is still pending before the NRC. And so the Southern Company and its collaborators do not get federal money until the NRC approves their construction.

REP. MARKEY: Don't you think that we should hold off on licensing new reactors, on new reactor designs or approving new loan guarantees until we assure that these new reactors are safe and we've learned the lessons of Fukushima?

SEC. CHU: I think we will, no matter what happens going forward, try to take the lessons of Fukushima and apply them to our existing fleet so we are sure that these new reactors are safe.

And we've learned the lessons of Fukushima. I think we will, no matter what happens going forward, try to take the lessons of Fukushima and apply them to our existing fleet and any future reactors that we will be building.

REP. MARKEY: Now, in the case of the conditional loan guarantee you gave the Southern Company or the two new AP1000 nuclear reactors at Vogtle, that \$8.3 billion loan – taxpayer loan guarantee – will then allow the Southern Company to get an \$8.3 billion loan directly from the federal financing bank at the Department of Treasury. Again, U.S. taxpayers.

So the taxpayers are fully on the hook for \$8.3 billion out of the \$14 billion project. If there is a default on this Vogtle plan – and the first two units that they have already built in past years there were 11 times over budget – so if there's a default on the Vogtle loan, what would happen?

SEC. CHU: Our loan guarantee program – the people who work in that program work very, very hard so that they make sure that if there is a default, that the government, taxpayers are protected, that there are assets in Southern Company and others.

REP. MARKEY: But if you can't get paid off, what happens then?

SEC. CHU: Well, there are – it's a very complex agreement and there –

REP. MARKEY: Would we own the Southern Company, like we involuntarily wound up owning General Motors, if they can't pay?

SEC. CHU: I would have to get back to you on the details of what the exact cost recovery is.

REP. MARKEY: I think the American taxpayer really has to be protected here going forward.

REP. WHITFIELD: The gentleman's time has expired.

REP. MARKEY: Not be licensing AP1000 –

REP. WHITFIELD: The gentleman from Mississippi, Mr. Harper, is recognized for five minutes.

REP. GREGG HARPER (R-MS): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you too Secretary Chu for being here today. I know that you can see the end in sight here of the questioning. I know you'll appreciate your time today being here.

And I wanted to talk to you about something that President Obama said in a press conference recently, that we should increase energy production in this country. And he mentioned oil specifically. But it appears that in his two-plus years in office, I would argue the president has really not done much in that way – not much towards increasing our production of oil.

When the president came into office, gas at the pump was actually under \$2 a gallon. We're approaching \$4 a gallon in many regions. And of course, we've had the Deepwater Horizon explosion debacle on I believe it was April 20th – approaching that one-year anniversary. And then a moratorium was placed on the deepwater offshore drilling in the Gulf of Mexico following that. There have been limiting the leases on the East Coast and of course, we continue to ignore our resources in ANWR.

And I'd ask if you've had any conversations with the president recently about expanding exploration and production of domestic oil. And if you've had those conversations, what input or direction have you received from the president?

SEC. CHU: First, the president has already spoken on this matter. He mentioned at a press conference that in 2010, the production of oil in the United States was as high as it's ever been since 2003. Prior to the Macondo accident, what has happened is more land was made open to have access to drilling. And that was certainly administration policy.

The oil companies are sitting on a lot of – on leases so far not fully utilized. And the president has said that they would ask if those companies are just sitting on those leases and not actually using them, that we can explore mechanisms to find other leasees (sic) who would then explore those.

So the president is – as part of a comprehensive transportation strategy going forward, that's one of the things, in order to deal with what we're now facing.

REP. HARPER: When we say or when the president says or the White House says that production is as high as it's been since 2003, is that high enough in light of what's going on around the world? And first, with the concerns in Egypt and in Libya and now what's happened in Japan – are you convinced that we're pursuing the recovery of our own natural resources as it comes to oil in this country and the regions that we can go into offshore? Do you believe we're doing a sufficient amount at this level?

SEC. CHU: I think we're going to have to do many things. Increasing our production is only part of the solution. As the president has said, we now have 2 percent of the known oil reserves in the world and yet we consume 25 percent of the oil. And so we can increase production in the United States.

But it is – it clearly can't be the full solution. That's why we're focused on improving still further energy-efficiency automobiles, biofuels, advanced biofuels especially and finally, electrification.

REP. HARPER: And, Secretary Chu, have you had any conversations with the Department of Interior about the slowness in the permits being approved? Or the Gulf of Mexico?

SEC. CHU: No, I haven't.

REP. HARPER: Okay. Do you intend to have any about the slowness of the permit process?

SEC. CHU: Well, I believe that this has gotten started again. And the shallow-water permits were continuing and now we have two deepwater permits. And I anticipate that that will be accelerating.

REP. HARPER: And what is your position on drilling in ANWR?

SEC. CHU: Right now, there are many other sites open for drilling. And so we need not tap there because – and the president is also exploring other sites in Alaska, both on and offshore. So at the present time, there are many sites open for drilling that are not being used. And so I think we first look to those sites and try to get the oil companies interested.

REP. HARPER: Would you look to those sites being used first before you tap into the Strategic Petroleum Reserve?

SEC. CHU: Well, the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, again, is something which was meant to have a continued oil supply in case of significant disruption. And that's a strategic reserve. I mean, oil is very essential for our country. And so that's the original intent.

What you're speaking of are things that have – it takes – even in a known reserve, it takes a year or two to bring up production. And then for unknown reserves and exploration, five plus years.

REP. HARPER: Exactly. Wouldn't be necessary –

REP. WHITFIELD: Time.

REP. HARPER: I'll yield back my time with that. Thank you.

REP. WHITFIELD: Thank you, Mr. Harper. At this time, recognizing the gentle lady from Colorado, Ms. DeGette.

REP. DIANA DEGETTE (D-CO): Thank you so much, Mr. Chairman. Thank you for coming today, Mr. Secretary. Mr. Upton said that we're going to have more hearings about what happened with the nuclear power plants in Japan. But I just wanted to ask you a couple of questions that have been on my mind since the terrible events of last week.

The Fukushima Daiichi plant – at that plant, three of the six reactors were operating at the time of the earthquake, to my understanding. Is that correct?

SEC. CHU: That is my understanding also.

REP. DEGETTE: Okay. And so when the earthquake struck, the control rods essentially shut down those reactors as it was designed to do if there was an earthquake. Is that also right?

SEC. CHU: That's my understanding.

REP. DEGETTE: And then after the reactors were shut down, then power was lost in the plant and then the cooling pumps were shut off. Is that correct?

SEC. CHU: That's right. The power was lost.

REP. DEGETTE: So then the backup diesel generators came on, as that was also designed to do, and then those generators quit functioning because they went under the floodwaters from the tsunami. Is that right, to your knowledge?

SEC. CHU: The generators came on and later, I've been informed that some of them then shut off. It had more – this is where I couldn't give assurances because you hear conflicting reports. But the story I heard was that the cooling for the generators was at risk. And they (tripped off ?) for that reason.

REP. DEGETTE: Right. Okay. So then, now what they're trying to do is pump the seawater in to keep these rods from melting down, right?

SEC. CHU: That's correct. They're now fire trucks. And other pump.

REP. DEGETTE: So this is the concern I've got and I imagine you share this concern. It's that there were numerous failsafe systems here with this plant. It was a – it's pretty – I mean, it's 40 years old but it's a pretty technologically advanced plant and there were numerous failsafe methods, correct?

SEC. CHU: Yes.

REP. DEGETTE: But then, because of the tsunami – the plant was built to withstand earthquakes but because of the tsunami, now we've got this crisis about what to do. And the thing I'm concerned about is that you can't always plan for every exigency in these situations. We saw this on this committee; you saw it last year with the Deepwater Horizon disaster because there were numerous failsafe mechanisms on that rig and then each one of them failed. And then we saw huge amounts of oil spewing out into the Gulf.

So here's my question for you. I know DOE is putting resources towards advanced reactor technology. And there are a lot of concerns from this committee and from a lot of my colleagues who live in some – in California and some of the other earthquake zones. But here's

my question. It's how can you ever have -- with something so potentially destructive as these nuclear rods, how can we ever anticipate the worst so that we can be prepared for it?

It's a tough question, I know. But maybe you have some initial thoughts on it.

SEC. CHU: Well, what the Department of Energy is very interested in doing is developing tools to get a better handle on these multiple cascading events, interacting events. An earthquake causes a tsunami; a tornado causes this or that -- things like that.

One of the things that we're very keen on doing -- because we have developed high performance computers and simulation techniques -- that this is one of the tools we think that can actually be used to make any system we have, including nuclear reactors, safer.

If you consider all the things we do now -- we fly in airplanes, we do all sorts of things and there's ever-increasing ability to make each of these systems safer as we go forward.

REP. DEGETTE: Sure. You know, one thing that strikes me -- and I've said, I was just in Japan a couple of weeks ago with a congressional delegation -- and one thing that strikes you about Japan: This is not, you know, Chernobyl. This is not some Third World country with rinky-dink technology. This is the state-of-the-art technology. And yet it failed.

So I really think one of the questions, Mr. Chairman, we're going to want to explore as we move further is, do we really have the kind of modeling that we need to develop nuclear energy safely in this country? And I'm sure you're looking at that too.

Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

REP. WHITFIELD: At this time right now, the gentleman from California, Mr. Bilbray.

REP. BRIAN P. BILBRAY (R-CA): Yes, Mr. Chairman. I think the secretary will agree that -- the statement that Japan was state-of-the-art is inappropriate as it is a state that was designed maybe 40 years ago. We have now got designs, even in the fuel composition, that really address these issues.

So as somebody who lives downwind of San Onofre, I just want to assure everybody, our surge wall is three times what they had in Japan. The surge wall -- the construction at Diablo is eight times higher, and the fault line is inland, not offshore. So I think when we talk about this, there are differences, scientifically.

Let me just say, Secretary, I am one guy sitting on this side of the aisle that is very excited to see you as the secretary. And we talked about this last year over in the Science Committee. Back when I was at -- just realizing this connection -- back when I was a young, 26-year-old city councilman, the Department of Energy was created. Back in the '70s when it was created, our dependency on imported energy was what, again?

SEC. CHU: Well, I heard 35. I was guessing 25, but --

REP. BILBRAY: Okay. I think you're right. I think it was more like 25, but, and when you took over in '08, the imported energy was what percentage?

SEC. CHU: In '08, probably 60 – 59, 60.

REP. BILBRAY: And that's how much success our Department of Energy has had in the past. But that's why I'm optimistic that you're the right guy at the right time with the right president to finally get this country to, rather than having an anti-energy policy, actually having energy policy. And that's one of the things I'm really encouraged by.

My biggest concern – and I'll say this with tongue in cheek because the fact of how much obstructionists always seem to be there every time you come up with an innovative approach. I want to point out that as one of the three California surfers in Congress, you mess with our waves to try to generate electricity, you're going to have a real problem with us, okay?

The fact is, every time somebody says there's something which nobody will complain about, believe me, you start talking about wave actions in Southern California or Hawaii, we're going to have some concerns.

But that aside, is that one of the things I want to talk about is, you're being asked to do things in isolation. And I may disagree – my attitude about our oil reserves or the areas being drilled is that right now, we are buying oil overseas, sending our resources overseas. What happens to the federal profits that we get from opening up land like ANWR or Alaska? Where are those – we do make some profits off of those oil exploration and development, don't we?

SEC. CHU: We do.

REP. BILBRAY: And where does that resource go now?

SEC. CHU: As far as I know, it goes to the Treasury.

REP. BILBRAY: Okay. And don't you think that we may want to at least discuss the possibility of opening up lands and committing those profits to next-generation green fuel so that we have a built-in resource like the transportation components, the freeway interstate system, have a built-in source for you to use to be able to pay for that bridge to a greener future?

SEC. CHU: I would love the Department of Energy to have a built-in source that we can do the research that will lead to technology the private sector will pick up.

REP. BILBRAY: Okay, let's talk about obstructionists. We talk about going to electrical generation, we talk about energy development. Isn't it true that the technology we use for efficient electric motors and the efficient generation of wind power depends on permanent-magnet technology because it's so much more efficient than the AC technology that it replaced?

SEC. CHU: The permanent-magnet technology is more efficient. And we're also looking at other – because these permanent magnets, and they're rare-earth magnets –

REP. BILBRAY: This is where we come down, the rare earth. At the same time we're talking about electrification, nobody in this town is talking to the Department of Interior about opening up public lands to allow the mining of rare earth, 70 pounds in every Prius, where in 30 years that we have gone with this Energy Department, you – the Department of Interior has created an environment where instead of 98 percent of the rare earth being produced in the United States, it's now in China.

Don't you agree that we need – in this committee, if we want to create efficient electrical generation and use, we've got to be brave enough to ask our colleagues over at the Department of the Interior and the Resource Committee to start looking at opening up public lands within our country so these essential rare earths can be developed if we're going to go to electrification?

SEC. CHU: I agree with you that having China control 98 and 99 percent of the rare earths of the world is not a good situation. And we are looking – I believe Molycorp corporation in California will be – or, I think it's California – will be – I'm not sure, actually.

MR. BILBRAY: My point, Doctor, is that – you understand the barriers. My frustration is, the barriers is more government obstructionism. We write checks quick but we're not willing to change regs. We talk about, we need a Manhattan Project for energy independence. The fact is today, the Manhattan Project would not be legal to perform under federal and state regulations. And we've got to be willing to not just tell other people how they have to change their operation and the way you do business. Those of us in government have to change the way we do business too, wouldn't you agree?

SEC. CHU: I think we're going to be looking at many, many things in order – but certainly, there] requirements are something we also have to take seriously. And I'd be glad to talk to you about that in private.

REP. WHITFIELD: At this time I recognize the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Doyle.

REPRESENTATIVE MICHAEL DOYLE (D-PA): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Secretary, welcome. It's a pleasure to have you here before our committee today. Secretary Chu, you know in Pittsburgh we're fortunate to have the National Energy Technology Lab that does a lot of innovative research. And I was hoping I could ask you a few questions concerning some of the cuts in the administration's upcoming budget proposal.

I see that you've terminated all of the natural-gas and oil programs run out of the NETL. Don't you view these research programs as being particularly relevant today, since it funds environmental-protection projects that are related to drilling, hydraulic fracturing, oil and gas production as well as the development of advanced technologies that will allow increased recovery from our domestic unconventional oil-and-gas resources?

SEC. CHU: Well, I think Department of Energy played a very important role in the developing of natural-gas recovery in the late '70s, early '80s to 1992. It was actually the agency that funded the research that led to the tracking of natural gas. But the private sector has picked it up and is doing quite well.

There has been a transfer of funds from federal – FE, Fossil Energy, to the Office of Science for doing research in methane-hydrate recovery, seeing – because commercial entities are not that interested in so far. But the bulk of our funding in FE, as you know, is for carbon capture and sequestration.

REP. DOYLE: Mm-hmm. But – and I understand the larger companies have the ability to pick up some of that slack, but this program, at least in my view, is really not subsidizing the bigger companies.

In the United States we have 5,000 small independent producers. They do 90 percent of the wells, and 60 percent of the domestic oil and 80 percent of the natural gas comes from these small companies that employ an average of 12 people or less. And they don't have the resources to invest in the R&D. And this is where DOD has really fulfilled a critical need for technology advancements through partnerships with companies like these and university researchers and technology.

I do want to ask also, to follow up, because you just mentioned that the administration's proposed that the gas hydrate research program and Fossil Energies being terminated and transferred responsibility for future research over to the department's Office of Science.

Now, the program has been well-managed. It's made significant progress. And it concerns me that you're going to kill a program that's on the verge of making production from gas hydrate a practical reality after decades of research and millions of dollars spent by DOE and other agencies to bring this to this point – that you're going to start up a new program in the Office of Science that I think would have little bearing on anything.

And when you look at the language just in the most recent Senate – Energy and Water Senate Report, we contain language about this that the committee recommended includes 22 million (dollars) and of this amount, 15 million (dollars) is provided for methane-hydrate activity. The committee actually restored this hydrate technology program to the account, and they don't support funding this within the Office of Science. Their intention was that this was being funded out of Fossil Energy. So I'm curious why you're deciding to defund this program and transfer it over to the Office of Science.

SEC. CHU: Well, I know the program very well and we'll certainly abide by – and I do think highly of it – we will hope the Office of Science will look to the people doing that research. But we'll abide by Congress' wishes.

REP. DOYLE: Thank you. One more question, too. As the co-chair of the Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Caucus, I'm also concerned about the department's eliminating – basically, zeroing out funding for the fuel cell energy program within the Office of Fossil Energy. I

understand that one of the projects managed by DOE won an R&D 100 Award in 2010 for improving the service life of solid oxide fuel cell stack materials.

I'm curious – why would you eliminate this very successful Fossil Energy program that's developing fuel-cell technology required for large-scale power generation applications to produce affordable, efficient and environmentally friendly electricity from coal?

SEC. CHU: Well, we actually have several fuel-cell programs within the Department of Energy, and we were consolidating them. We are continuing to fund fuel-cell development of stationary fuel cells. And so it was moved out of Fossil Energy.

REP. DOYLE: See, my understanding is that you're continuing to fund transportation fuel cells but that you've zeroed out the stationary fuel cells. Are you saying that's not accurate?

SEC. CHU: I think we're – it's my understanding that we're mostly concentrating on stationary fuel cells.

REP. DOYLE: Huh.

SEC. CHU: We do have some on transportation, but it's concentrating on that.

REP. DOYLE: Thank you. I see my time's expired. Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

REP. WHITFIELD: At this time, the chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. Griffith.

REPRESENTATIVE MORGAN GRIFFITH (R-VA): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Continuing talking about coal a little bit, I'm concerned that new regulations will slow growth and send jobs to China. Both you and the president are supporters of China's energy policy. We hear time and time again from the administration that China has strong commitment to wind and solar energy and that we need to catch up or we will lose the future. But you would agree and are aware that China gets 70 percent of its total energy and 80 percent of its electricity from coal. Wouldn't you agree with that?

SEC. CHU: I've heard numbers like that, yes, sir.

REP. GRIFFITH: And isn't it true that the United States – or, that China uses 3.5 times as much coal as the United States uses and that that number is actually growing?

SEC. CHU: I think so. Again, I'm not sure of the exact numbers.

REP. GRIFFITH: Okay. And you are aware that under the Kyoto Protocol, China has no obligation to reduce emissions and it is not imposing anything anywhere close to the EPA's greenhouse-gas regulations on its coal use. Isn't that correct?

SEC. CHU: That's correct.

REP. GRIFFITH: And you're also aware that the Chinese government has repeatedly stated that they would never put a price on carbon. Isn't that also true?

SEC. CHU: I don't know. China has committed very emphatically to transition to 15 percent renewable energy by 2020, and they may get to 20 percent.

REP. GRIFFITH: Okay. And while you're aware that wind and solar in China are growing in percentage terms, they will never, or at least not any time in the near future, be equal to their relationship or their reliance on coal. Isn't that true?

SEC. CHU: Well, it's their intention to greatly diversify their energy supplies. In the short term, they are heavily dependent on coal, but they've made it very clear that they want to develop wind, solar, hydro, nuclear.

REP. GRIFFITH: Yeah. And the factories that make the wind turbines and the solar panels for export to Europe and the U.S. – isn't it true that they are actually powered by coal-energy sources?

SEC. CHU: I would presume, given that coal is still the dominant form of energy.

REP. GRIFFITH: And don't you think that's a part of their competitive advantage, that they are using a cheap source of fuel that we seem to not want to use in this country?

SEC. CHU: Well, it's more complicated than that. I think – if you don't mind, I'd tell you a little story. I toured a Chinese solar company and they were – they would get their silicone from companies in the United States and then add the high-value part of it to make the modules in China.

REP. GRIFFITH: And I appreciate that. My concern is, I only get a certain number of minutes to ask you questions. And I guess my concern is, is that it appears to many that the future of coal in the United States is merely to mine it and send it to China for them to use and that our jobs are going to go over there.

They're going to send their pollution back to us over the Pacific Ocean because they're not going to have even some of the more reasonable regulations that we have, but that we're not using our own coal for our manufacturing purposes.

And so as a part of that, I'm wondering if you have talked to any of the folks at the EPA about their slowness to permit new coal mining, or is this part of an administration plan to slow down the production of coal and thus force us to – I think, lose jobs – but the plan would be to force us to not use coal because there isn't a supply available domestically?

SEC. CHU: I have not talked to the EPA regarding this. But just to finish that story, China takes its silicone from the United States because they said that energy is so cheap in the United States and that's why we do it.

REP. GRIFFITH: Okay, and in regard to coal, you would agree that it's a fairly affordable and reliable source of energy in the United States and that it's a good source – at least over the next 20 or 30 years, it's a good source that we shouldn't cripple? Would you not agree?

SEC. CHU: Well, I think that's why the Department of Energy is committed to developing those technologies that use coal as cleanly as possible.

REP. GRIFFITH: And I would encourage you to work with the Environmental Protection Agency to make sure that they don't shut down your supply for those purposes and other purposes. Thank you.

REP. WHITFIELD: Thank you. At this time, I recognize the gentleman from Ohio – no, from Texas, Dr. Burgess.

REPRESENTATIVE MICHAEL BURGESS (R-TX): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Dr. Chu, I appreciate you being here, certainly appreciate how generous you've been with your time over the past two years to visit with the members of the committee outside of the committee room.

In response to a question from the gentleman from Mississippi about ANWR and whether or not the president would consider that, you said there were other sites in Alaska that the president was looking at. Now, in all honesty, I mean, his background is a community organizer. You're the energy expert. Are you helping him with that?

SEC. CHU: Well, it's actually the – this is in the domain of the secretary of the interior. And so it's the secretary of the interior who would be helping him with that.

REP. BURGESS: All right. But he's got some petroleum people who are actually helping him make that decision?

SEC. CHU: I would think so, yes.

REP. BURGESS: (Chuckles.) Okay, maybe we ought to find that out. We can help him. Now, also mentioned in a previous answer to a previous question, you said oil can't be our only solution. We have 2 percent of the reserves and 25 percent of the consumption.

Now, a resource where we do have significant reserves is natural gas. And in my part of Texas, we have a new technology that allows recovery of natural gas from strata that previously were thought to be inert. And that is ongoing at the present time.

As you're aware, there is some controversy about the methods of extraction. And to be certain, all of us do need to be concerned about safety. We've seen it in Japan this week, we saw it in the Gulf Coast last year. So we do need to be concerned about safety, but we also need to be concerned about the over-regulation of these processes that inhibit our ability to take advantage of a resource that we do have in abundance.

Now, on the utilization end, I'm sure you're familiar with people like Boone Pickens who talk about, our heavy transportation fleet should be run much more on natural gas rather than liquid-petroleum products. What are you doing at the Department of Energy right now in regards to that?

SEC. CHU: We're supporting pilot programs. We think, especially in delivery-vehicle situations where there are central fueling stations, because we don't have a natural-gas infrastructure, that that would be a good place to prove natural gas and establish the technology. I think we had a loan guarantee for natural-gas vans for helping handicapped people. We have supported programs using recovery-act money for centralized fueling stations.

REP. BURGESS: Sure. So things like city buses and school buses make sense because they're not long on vehicles and they –

SEC. CHU: And they always go back to the same place.

REP. BURGESS: Correct. They have to be centralized. Now, are you working with your counterparts in the Environmental Protection Agency to help ensure the correct utilization of this resource, the ability to continue to recover it? And to be done, it needs to be done in a safe manner because, you know, the EPA has a couple of studies going on right now as regards the hydroelectric fracturing. Are you communicating with them about that?

SEC. CHU: Well, we are – first, the Department of Energy is using some resources in this fiscal year to look at fracking safety. I think it's something that can be done safely. But we have to –

REP. BURGESS: Can you say that again?

SEC. CHU: The Department of Energy currently –

REP. BURGESS: No. "I think that –". Finish that thought.

SEC. CHU: Oh, I think – okay. I think that –

REP. BURGESS: I think that it can be done safely. Did I hear you say that?

SEC. CHU: I believe – it's like everything else. We learn from what is happening. And it can be done much more safely than – just as deep-water oil drilling can be done more safely than it's been done in the past, we've learned from the –

REP. BURGESS: Don't parse your own language. I heard you say it: It can be done safely. That's a simple statement of fact.

SEC. CHU: It can be done safely.

REP. BURGESS: I agree with you, Mr. Secretary.

SEC. CHU: But you also have to be on guard. One can't be 100 percent certain of these things.

REP. BURGESS: Absolutely.

SEC. CHU: And you have to take that responsibility very seriously.

REP. BURGESS: Absolutely. And I will tell you, in my home area right now, the public doesn't get the sense that its safety is being protected. That's why I urge you to work with your counterparts at the Environmental Protection Agency.

This is an important resource for the country and we cannot afford it to become locked in, where we can't develop it because it was either done incorrectly or unsafe practices were pursued, and the public's, then, reaction against it is such that just cannot be – that it can't be developed.

Just briefly on Japan for a moment. Is your department sending a contingent to Japan? Or has Japan asked for any help from United States Department of Energy?

SEC. CHU: Our – as I said in my opening remarks, we have sent some 33 or 34 people to Japan to help them monitor with equipment.

REP. BURGESS: And just for what it's worth, I think at some point in the – in the future, we need to even see if your presence in Japan, I think would go a long way towards reassuring the people there.

SEC. CHU: Thanks.

REP. BURGESS: Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

REP. WHITFIELD: Okay. The gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Latta, is recognized for five minutes.

REP. BOB LATTA (R-OH): Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Secretary, thanks very much for your indulgence with us today. Really appreciate you being here and I'm going to follow up a little bit on Dr. Burgess's comments a little bit ago.

But just kind of to give you a little background about my district and how important energy is out there: Ohio overall gets – about 80 percent of its energy is coal-based. And also, interestingly enough, about 80 percent of everything that comes in and out of Ohio comes in by truck, so we're talking about oil.

The 5th congressional district, according to the national manufacturers, is the 20th-largest manufacturing district in Congress. It's also, interestingly enough, the largest ag district in the

state of Ohio. We also have two solar manufacturing plants in the district. I have two ethanol plants in my district. The first four really working turbines in the state of Ohio I can see from my backyard. There are four of them not too far from my home.

And I'm one that really, truly believes that we have an all-of-the-above energy policy. And again, that's the -- your oil, natural gas, coal, nuclear, and all the alternatives. Because we have to really utilize all of those.

But at the same time, when I'm out talking to my companies, my businesses, the factories across my district, one of the things that they -- always comes up in the conversation is, we have to have base load capacity to turn these machines on in the morning. And I know the question was asked -- well, I think it might have been Mr. Green, had asked a little earlier -- in regard to where are we at that, you know, through the alternatives?

Is there anything out there -- I think the question that he posed was, in 10 years, that they could really start supplanting some of the -- you know, of the oil and natural gas, coal, and nuclear. But to make sure that we can compete -- and I know the question you said, come up -- because it all comes down to, really, jobs and making sure people have -- can get out there and work and that we have these jobs in the future.

Is there anything out there right now that can supplement those four basic margins that we have right now from nuclear, the clean coal, the oil and natural gas?

SEC. CHU: I think it's going to be a transition period of -- as you look at other countries around the world and if you look at what we're doing here in the United States, that these things don't happen overnight. It will take decades to make these transitions. And one recognizes that.

REP. LATTA: I only ask just because at the same time, though, especially I -- I represent quite a few co-ops in my district. And one of the things that they're worried is that, you know, the cost of having to buy a lot of the alternatives right now are driving up their costs, which are driving out the businesses from the area. And do you foresee that happening if --

SEC. CHU: (Off mic.) Background noise.

REP. LATTA: Okay, sorry.

I have a lot of co-ops in my district. And one of the questions that they always bring up to me is that they're fearful that if they have to buy too much on the alternative side -- and I know that's this thing, you know, that we all want to see alternatives. But they fear that they're not going to be able to supply power cheaply enough to be able to maintain the businesses that they service right now. And do you see that as a problem?

SEC. CHU: Well, we have to be very sensitive to that. And that's why the Department of Energy is so focused on looking exactly at where we think the trajectory will be and what are the time scales that would be needed in order to bring down the price of renewables so that they are absolutely competitive without subsidy, with fossil generation of energy.

REP. LATTA: In your testimony, you also – on page eight, under where the cuts are occurring under the office of fossil energy, how do you define “unconventional fossil energy”?

SEC. CHU: Unconventional fossil energy: I would think methane hydrates would be an example of that; natural gas trapped in crystalline structures of ice.

REP. LATTA: And just kind of following along in the lines that Dr. Burgess talked, especially in the fracturing question. You know, we now have in Ohio, in Pennsylvania, New York, the Utica – reserves are being found. They’re saying that probably Ohio will be able to get to that maybe first.

And again, just making sure because I know that there’s been talk around the Hill by some individuals that fracturing shouldn’t be done. And I’m one who looked at the EPA report that they’ve put out from several years back that said that fracturing can be done. And I know that you’d – Dr. Burgess asked that question of you, that they – you know, I believe it can be done safely. And you know, will the Department of Energy also make sure that that can be done and that these people out there aren’t going to be impeded to get to this energy that we need in this country?

SEC. CHU: I think yes. When I say it can be done safely, let me reiterate. “Can be done” is different than “is being done” safely. I think industry can take the steps needed to extract these resources safely. And that’s why I think it is important that we continue doing – taking those steps to improve the methods.

REP. LATTA: Well, I guess and – you know, I guess, finally, is that as we look at everything that’s out there, I think that hopefully the Department of Energy always is looking at all of these alternatives that people are coming up with. And I know my array of individuals working on clean-coal technology and making – trying to make sure that, you know, that we can utilize high-sulfur coal that comes from, like, our region of the country and put it to use since the United States does have such large reserves when it comes to coal.

And with that, I appreciate your being here today and Mr. Chairman, I yield back.

REP. WHITFIELD: This time right now, the gentleman from Iowa, Mr. Terry.

REP. LEE TERRY (R-NE): Or Nebraska.

REP. WHITFIELD: Or Nebraska.

REP. TERRY: Yeah. Corn, huh? Corn states. He confuses tobacco state people.
(Laughter.)

REP. WHITFIELD: At least I got your name.

REP. TERRY: Yeah. Coal state. (Laughter.)

REP. WHITFIELD: You – got your name right. (Laughter.)

REP. TERRY: It is progress, Mr. Chairman. (Laughter.)

Sorry, Doctor. I really appreciate you being here and I think we all have great respect for you and your talents that you're lending to the nation right now.

Harping on the fracturing, let me ask you a simple question. And you mentioned earlier that discussions – that year-end discussions with Interior and EPA all the time. Have there been any discussions about limiting fracturing now?

SEC. CHU: I haven't had – been part of those discussions. I've not been.

REP. TERRY: Okay. Because there's a lot of discussion or rumors that Interior is going to shut down all fracturing within interior lands. And there's rumors that EPA is going to come down on current fracturing techniques. Have you heard any of that within the administration discussions?

SEC. CHU: No. The only thing I heard about the EPA is a request that monitoring be done. And certainly, there have been reports of hostile contamination and things of that nature and so they – the ones I've heard said that we should monitor what is being discharged – for example, the fluids, the water being used, and the fluids being used in fracking – as they go into a sewage treatment plant, that the EPA is the lead at, for the monitoring and the discharge of those sewage plants.

REP. TERRY: Very good. And I appreciate that you said to Dr. Burgess that fracking can be done safely. Without that technique, we aren't going to have the level of natural gas that we're going to count on. The Bakken shale up in North Dakota – their production would go down greatly.

We want to do it safely and cleanly. But we don't want an overreaction and just start shutting it down either. So we need to do it safely. Are you engaged in any activities right now that set out what techniques or changes to make it safe or safer?

SEC. CHU: Right now, we do have a small program in – it's located in universities to look at what are the issues in terms of the safety in fracking fluids. The Department of Energy does have expertise in how fluids move around in rock because of carbon capture and sequestration, also because of the underground repository work that we need to do. And so those same technologies can be brought to bear on fracking.

REP. TERRY: I've got one more question in my minute-forty-five. So I'm going to interrupt with this one. I want to know if there's any reports due or there are findings – and I'll send you a written question, as is fairly common out here at the conclusion of hearings, that we'll send written questions to you. I would expect that one from me. It would be nice to know when you'll get that information in so we can look at it too, maybe have you back.

But in regard to natural gas, you have a lot of proponents of natural gas, not only in electrical generation but moving it toward – more towards a transportation wheel. I see in your budget that that's \$200 million competitive – \$200 in the competitive program to encourage communities to invest in electric vehicle infrastructure.

Can you tell me what measures the DOE is undertaking to promote natural gas vehicles?

SEC. CHU: Yeah. As I said, we are – have invested in some pilot projects for centralized delivery van-type of things that – where you can go to a centralized fueling station. I can get back to you on the full details of what we're doing in natural gas.

REP. TERRY: Would appreciate it. And I think the focus, if I could be so bold, is probably on large fleets with on-premises fueling stations.

SEC. CHU: That's correct.

REP. TERRY: And so if in regard to providing this information, if you could do that on any of the programs that would help implement or build on-site stations for large fleets, that would be helpful. Thank you.

REP. WHITFIELD: Thank you, Mr. Terry. At this time, recognize the gentleman from Louisiana, Mr. Scalise.

REP. STEVE SCALISE (R-LA): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Chu, appreciate your being with us today. Want to talk about the broader picture of energy policy. And I know a few of my colleagues touched on some of the various objectives. And over the years, where our dependence seems to have increased on foreign oil, especially over the history of the Department of Energy, in your mission statement, you talk about ensuring America's energy security.

And I think one of the concerns I have is when you look at what the current policies are for this administration, it seems like, despite the current levels of production, which are the result of years of exploration in the past, it seems like this administration has shifted policies away from energy exploration in America. And of course we're seeing this in a very devastating way in the Gulf of Mexico and the parts of the Outer Continental Shelf that have been closed down, where only two permits have been issued in 10 months.

And that seems to run counter to even the president's own scientist panel he put together after the explosion of the Deepwater Horizon, where his own scientists and engineers recommended against any kind of moratorium or now permatorium, where you literally are strangling the ability for our country to seek its own energy, which then increases our dependence on countries like those Middle Eastern countries that are so volatile.

So how do you, I guess, reconcile what the mission statement of your department is, that really says you're going to strive to increase American energy security, when in fact you've got the president initiating the policies that close off more areas of our known resources.

SEC. CHU: Well, the president actually increased the resources in the sense that more areas were open to exploration. It was not such great timing a couple weeks before the Macondo disaster. But, and –

REP. SCALISE: But has since closed those areas off, and they're not issuing permits at any level close to what they were before. And while the president may hang his hat on two permits issued in 10 months, that's an embarrassingly low number when you look at the safety records of those companies that didn't make the mistakes of BP that are being punished for BP's actions.

SEC. CHU: Well, the permitting of deep water has resumed and –

REP. SCALISE: Would you consider that an adequate resumption, two permits in 10 months?

SEC. CHU: Well, it's – you could say it's two permits over the last couple weeks as well. So I think it has been resumed and will continue to resume. I think the investigation – the committee that investigated the Deepwater spill said that it is not only just BP that has been implicated, that the whole industry can up its game and make improvements in safety.

REP. SCALISE: Well, and there were some serious flaws in their report where they basically tried to say it was the entire industry at fault, when in fact that's not the case, considering the fact that in all of the wells, thousands of deep-water wells that have been drilled, you had one disaster because of a series of mistakes by that partnership that weren't replicated at all of the other wells.

So I think it's inaccurate for them to say it's systemic. I would hope you wouldn't think that it's the entire industry that's at fault when you clearly had an example of one company and a partnership that did cut corners where others didn't. And I think that's the key point, is there's this kind of broad brush, it seems like, from this administration, that they're almost shying away from American energy exploration.

I want to ask you about a comment you had made earlier referring to use-it-or-lose-it provisions in leases. And you seemed to imply that there are companies that are not utilizing their leases adequately. And you infer that maybe other people should be given that ability when in fact, right now in the Gulf of Mexico, all of those companies that want to go and re-establish what they were doing before in exploring for American energy are not being allowed to. And yet the clock is still ticking on their leases.

Now, would you support a change in policy where if a company does want to expand and go and explore that lease but right now they're being prevented by the administration, that that clock shouldn't keep running while the administration is holding them back?

SEC. CHU: I think the leases – the permits for exploration have started again. And you were talking about a hold on deep-water leases for something like six to eight months. I think the lease time is considerably longer than that.

REP. SCALISE: And let me ask one last question, as my time is about to run out. When you were talking about known reserves, you used the term 2 percent of the world's reserves are in America. There's a CRS report, and I'm not sure if you've read it. I'm sure you've read something like this that looks at this. Nineteen billion reserves – barrels of oil reserves are what I think are alluded to in this 2 percent number. But in fact, there are about 145 billion barrels of reserves that are estimated to be recoverable using new technology.

So there's some outdated numbers when people use this 2 percent number. First, are you aware of, when people say 2 percent, they're referring to 19 billion barrels of known reserves, when in fact it's estimated that there are over 145 billion barrels of reserves in America using the newest technologies?

SEC. CHU: I think you're pointing towards – reserves are a very specific thing. It's a known asset, bankable asset. You're talking about potential future reserves, and there is a difference there. There are potential future reserves in the U.S. territories.

REP. SCALISE: Would you give an estimate on how much?

SEC. CHU: Well, I'm not sure of the exact numbers, but I can get them to you. But there are significant potential reserves in –

REP. SCALISE: I'd appreciate if you'd share that with the committee. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, I yield back.

REP. WHITFIELD: I recognize the gentleman from New Hampshire, Mr. Bass, for five minutes.

REPRESENTATIVE CHARLIE BASS (R-NH): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Secretary, I don't come from coal or oil or nuclear. I'm interested in biomass. What's the status of the DOE's support for advanced biofuels development?

SEC. CHU: It's in a very good position. We have, as you may know, three biofuel centers, and we have a lot of – we sponsor a lot of research in universities, also a national lab. Those biofuel centers have – and other research with DOE support have generated a significant amount of intellectual property. That intellectual property has been being picked up by industry.

Already some of the intellectual property in the first three years of our biofuel centers – advanced biofuels, so this is to make a drop-in diesel fuel, gasoline jet fuel from simple sugars using bacteria – that those things have been licensed. And already, there are now plans in the private sector for building pilot plants based on that. So it's a very good track record.

REP. BASS: What's the status of the loan? As I recall, when I was here before, Secretary Bodman was announcing or beginning a loan-guarantee program to build commercial-scale advanced biofuels facilities around the country. How many of those have you – that are not – I don't know the answer to these. How many of these – what's the status of that program?

SEC. CHU: That, we are looking at. I know we did one loan guarantee, but that's for not what we're talking about, the (strange ?) fuels. I think the loan-guarantee program is constrained in that if the research is too advanced and if it's too much of a pilot – because in our loan-guarantee program we have to make sure that the taxpayer is protected. And when it becomes too much of a research enterprise, then there are some constraints. And so I can get back to you on the details –

REP. BASS: That's fine. You made mention of – I would like to have a further discussion about that – you mentioned run-of-the-river, hydro-dams. That's hydrokinetics. Is there any action there?

SEC. CHU: No, there's two forms. Hydrokinetics is in the ocean and waves and things that extract wave energy or things that bob up and down or float – you know, like this – or currents. Run-of-the-river is, you take a little part of the river and you maybe detour and turn in a spinning (turbine ?).

REP. BASS: Let me change the subject, then. What about hydrokinetics? Do you know anything about – is there anything going in that area?

SEC. CHU: Well, we are supporting some of it. It's a very research-oriented thing. It's certainly not ready for prime time, but there are a number of companies that are very excited about the prospect.

REP. BASS: I'm changing the subject slightly once more. Does the Energy Department support any research in hydrofracking compounds or materials that would be perhaps more environmentally acceptable?

SEC. CHU: Well, right now we aren't supporting research in hydrofracking because when very big oil and gas exporters, companies like Schlumberger got into it in 1992 – or '91, we got out. I do know that there are – there is some exploratory work going on. You know, fracking has become mainstream, and so it's now supplying 3 percent of the U.S. gas. There are companies looking at fracking with carbon dioxide as perhaps a better fluid.

REP. BASS: Lastly, I'm trying not to express any opinions here. I love ARPA-E, though. Are there significant differences between the ARPA-E program and the grants that are given out under EERE?

SEC. CHU: Yes, there are. ARPA-E has a very short timescale, a leash of two years, perhaps renewable for yet another year, and that's it. And so it's a very short program that tries to identify – it mostly goes to companies – and it also tries to identify what we call radical breakthrough technology.

So in doing that, it also knows full well that some of these grants may turn out not to yield anything. But on the other hand, what it's looking for are really dramatically – dramatic advances that completely change the landscape of our choices. And so it's a more venture-capital approach, if you will, to – (inaudible, cross talk).

REP. BASS: Are there any notable successes there, A, and B, what is the EERE grant program? How does it differ?

SEC. CHU: Okay. First, there are some notable successes in the sense that in about half a dozen of our grants, we've given companies money to do some research, they've done that research and in less than a year, they were able to go out and raise five times, four times that amount in the private sector because the private sector says, okay, this is great. We now have enough confidence to invest in you. That's precisely what we want to do, to allow companies to do research and get further funds from the private sector.

We are looking – in EERE there are now a whole new cast of program directors who are full of energy, and we're looking towards rejuvenating those areas to make it do the best it possibly can in giving out whatever precious dollars we have.

REP. BASS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

REP. WHITFIELD: Thank you, Mr. Bass. I'm going to recognize Mr. Inslee for 30 seconds.

REPRESENTATIVE JAY INSLEE (D-WA): Thank you. Will you put this picture up? Mr. Secretary, I just wanted to congratulate you, sir, on the work you're doing on advanced biofuels. I want to show you a picture. This is a picture of the U.S. Green Hornet. It's a picture of an F-18. It's the first jet ever to fly on biofuels breaking the sound barrier. And you've been doing some great work in conjunction with the DOD. I just want to compliment you and hope you continue that. And is there anything we can do – in 10 seconds that we could really do to help you in that regard?

SEC. CHU: Oh, I think you can do much more in appropriations.

REP. INSLEE: We will work on that, and I'm sure our Republican friends are listening to you with great interest. Thanks very much.

REP. WHITFIELD: We're always interested in appropriating money, so – (laughter) – Secretary Chu, we thank you for joining us today. We enjoyed the dialogue. We look forward to working with you as we strive to meet the energy needs and safety of our country. And we're going to actually recess until 1:30 because Mr. Jaczko has been called down to the White House. And so we'll reconvene at 1:30. And once again, Mr. Secretary, we look forward to working with you and I appreciate your time today.

SEC. CHU: Thank you.

REP. WHITFIELD: Thank you.

(END)

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 11:48 PM
To: 'Hopkins, Marissa C.'
Subject: RE: Thursday Briefing Schedule

Marissa: I believe Jaczko is now on the permanent cleared list, or something. However, as a hedge, is information is Gregory B. Jaczko, dob [redacted] and [redacted]

From: Hopkins, Marissa C. [mailto:[redacted]]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 7:07 PM
To: Adams, Carrie (Intern); Alexander, Elizabeth; Alhassani, Mehdi K.; Deese, Brian C.; DL-WHO-Press; Dudley, Amy; Garber, Adam (Contractor); Kamin, David C.; Lasry, Alex; Pourmorad, Araz; Vogel, Matthew A.; Wozniak, Natalie S.; Zichal, Heather R.; Amstutz, Brian A. (Contractor); Brian Amstutz; Busa, Eirene P. (Contractor); Dominique Dansky Bari; Eirene Busa; Jenny Nielsen; Mike McCormick; Nielsen, Jennifer D. (Contractor); Pagan-Motta, Tomas A. (Contractor); Peggy Suntum; Peggy Suntum; Suntum, Peggy (Contractor)
Cc: Reynolds, Tom; 'Dan.Leistikow@hq.doe.gov'; Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Thursday Briefing Schedule

Tomorrow, the plan is for Mr. Jaczko and Mr. Poneman to join Jay at the press briefing at 12:30PM. Prep for Jay/Jaczko/Poneman will take place in Jay's office 12:00-12:30PM.

Breakdown of additional prep on other topics is below.

11:00-11:20AM Foreign Policy/Nat'l Security

11:20-11:40AM Economy

11:40-12:00PM Justice, Healthcare, All Other

Please let me know if you have any additional questions.

Thank you,

Marissa

Marissa Hopkins | The White House | Office of the Press Secretary

O: [redacted]
C: [redacted]

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 11:44 PM
To: 'Dickman, Paul T.'
Subject: RE: Heads Up!

Someday I will tell you all the backstories to this drama. I'm at the Marriott across the street to save commute time. Talk to you later.

-----Original Message-----

From: Dickman, Paul T. [mailto:pdickman@anl.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 11:43 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot; Schmidt, Rebecca
Subject: Re: Heads Up!

(b)(5)

Good luck, stay healthy, we have lots of work ahead of us.

----- Original Message -----

From: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 10:39 PM
To: Dickman, Paul T.; Schmidt, Rebecca <Rebecca.Schmidt@nrc.gov>
Subject: RE: Heads Up!

(b)(5)

-----Original Message-----

From: Dickman, Paul T. [mailto:pdickman@anl.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 11:37 PM
To: Schmidt, Rebecca; Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Heads Up!

Just watched the press conferences. The Japanese just said very firmly that there is water in the spent fuel pools but they just don't know how much. They also said that the fuel in #4 was NOT exposed (visual confirmation) so they decided to focus on #3 pool as a priority for air drops of water. If #4 dry, that would have been their priority. During the Cabinet Minister's press briefing he politely said that Chairman Jaczko's information had a "time lag".

Good luck tomorrow!

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 11:41 PM
To: 'Dickman, Paul T.'
Subject: RE: So what is the real story at Unit 4 fuel pool?

Welcome to my world. I have six staffers trying to run a 24-hour operation.

-----Original Message-----

From: Dickman, Paul T. [mailto:pdickman@anl.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 6:41 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Re: So what is the real story at Unit 4 fuel pool?

OK please do. Big difference in directing actions and warnings. We (ANS) are trying to control the alarmists in the media. Unfortunately there are many more of them, than us.

----- Original Message -----

From: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 05:30 PM
To: Dickman, Paul T.
Subject: Re: So what is the real story at Unit 4 fuel pool?

Checking. Bwtter to be conservative.
Eliot Brenner
Director, Office of Public Affairs
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Protecting People and the Environment
301 415 8200
C: [redacted] (b)(6)
Sent from my Blackberry

----- Original Message -----

From: Dickman, Paul T. <pdickman@anl.gov>
To: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Wed Mar 16 18:28:57 2011
Subject: So what is the real story at Unit 4 fuel pool?

Jazcko said its leaking. TEPCo says not.

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 11:30 PM
To: 'laura.j.brown@faa.gov'
Subject: RE: DFW Japan flight

Thanks very much. I had roughly 200 unread emails when I got to my hotel tonight. Staying across from the office and downtown tomorrow night because of morning shows.

From: laura.j.brown@faa.gov [mailto:laura.j.brown@faa.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 5:03 PM
To: Chandler, Matthew
Cc: McIntyre, David; Brenner, Eliot; jill.zuckman@dot.gov; Sheehan, Neil; Shapiro, Nicholas S.; Burnell, Scott
Subject: RE: DFW Japan flight

American Airlines Statement re: Flight 176 on 3-16-11

This is the statement American Airlines issued to ABC local and national.

Flight 176 arrived at DFW from Tokyo at 9:07 a.m. today. As it often does, Customs and Border Protection (CBP) routinely screened the aircraft and its contents for radiation. CBP has been doing such procedures at multiple airports long before the earthquake in Japan. Without discussing details of specific security measures, CBP does such random screenings as part of its routine security procedures. It was not looking at, nor screening, this particular flight and aircraft because it was coming from Japan.

- After assessing the readings it found, CBP cleared the aircraft and it was routinely returned to service with American.
- Extremely low, trace levels of radiation were found in the cargo area of the aircraft. No radiation was detected among passengers or baggage.
- CBP advises the source of radiation is consistent with medical equipment or usage and is not consistent with to the materials used in nuclear energy – and that it is not a danger to customers or employees.
- That is why the aircraft was immediately and routinely released back to American.

Laura J. Brown
Deputy Assistant Administrator
for Public Affairs
202-267-3455 W
(b)(6) C

From: "Chandler, Matthew" <Matthew.Chandler@dhs.gov>
To: <jill.zuckman@dot.gov>, <David.McIntyre@nrc.gov>, "Shapiro, Nicholas S." (b)(6) Laura J Brown/AWA/FAA@FAA
Cc: <Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov>, <Neil.Sheehan@nrc.gov>, <Scott.Burnell@nrc.gov>
Date: 03/16/2011 04:54 PM
Subject: RE: DFW Japan flight

I will ask CBP, but that does not jive with what we have. Just got this from them. NRC – is this enough to make an equivalency?

Situational Awareness: Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport – Positive PRD and RIID Alerts on International Arrival From Japan – Cleared by LSS

Summary: On Wednesday, March 16, 2011, CBP at Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport reported positive PRD and RIID alerts on an arriving aircraft from Narita, Japan. Radiation detection and response protocols were followed with details and data transmitted CBP Lab and Scientific Services (LSS). LSS cleared the aircraft and cargo and stated that there were no health hazards present. The isotope identified is a product of air contamination which dissipates quickly.

Details:

- On 3/16/11, at 0907 CDT, flight AA176 arrived at DFW from Narita, Japan with 226 passengers. ATCET met the aircraft upon arrival and conducted NII screening of the deplaning passengers with no significant results. There were no Personal Radiation Detector (PRD) alerts to passengers during the core process in the FIS.
- Watch Commander confirmed that all on-duty CBP staff had a fully functioning PRD prior to arrival of AA176.
- ATCET moved to into the cabin and a PRD alerted at “4”. The source was tracked to the air filters in the belly of the aircraft, which then alerted at “7”.
- Radiation Isotope Identifier (RIID) indicated high counts of an unknown source and Cobalt-57.
- ATCET contacted LSS for a threat analysis.
- CBPOs directed American Airlines (AA) to seal the doors to the aircraft and not to allow anyone onboard until further notice.
- CBPOs directed AA to hold the cargo that had been offloaded and is being held planeside.
- All passengers’ baggage was deplaned and delivered to the FIS.
- CBP NTC-P, Watch Commander Love, contacted DFW ATCET regarding an inquiry from the FAA about the activities involving this aircraft
- DFW PD and APD have contacted AA Representatives and DFW Terminal Managers to advise them of the increased scrutiny and results
- LSS identified three (3) isotopes of Iodine (I-131, I-132, I-133) which are all indicative of radioactive fallout from the reactor accident in Japan. These isotopes are commonly identified by the RIIDs as Cesium-137 (Cs-137), an anomaly due to the similarity of the spectra.
- Iodine 131 is the same isotope as used in medical thyroid treatments. Typical uptakes by general Japanese population exposed would result in less dose than a patient receiving a diagnostic or therapeutic injection of I-131. I-132 and I-133 have much shorter half lives (<21 hrs) than I-131 and therefore deliver an even smaller radiation dose.
- LSS cleared the aircraft and cargo and stated that there were no health hazards. The isotope has an extremely short half-life which dissipates quickly.

Prepared by: Operations, Incident Management

Date: March 16, 2011

From: prvs=04991c919=jill.zuckman@dot.gov [mailto:prvs=04991c919=jill.zuckman@dot.gov] **On Behalf Of** jill.zuckman@dot.gov

Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 4:50 PM
To: David.McIntyre@nrc.gov; Chandler, Matthew M; Shapiro, Nicholas S.; laura.j.brown@faa.gov
Cc: Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov; Neil.Sheehan@nrc.gov; Scott.Burnell@nrc.gov
Subject: RE: DFW Japan flight

(b)(5)

From: McIntyre, David [mailto:David.McIntyre@nrc.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 3:59 PM
To: Chandler, Matthew; Shapiro, Nicholas S.; laura.j.brown@faa.gov; Zuckman, Jill (OST)
Cc: Brenner, Eliot; Sheehan, Neil; Burnell, Scott
Subject: RE: DFW Japan flight

Should be able to.

From: Chandler, Matthew [mailto:Matthew.Chandler@dhs.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 3:49 PM
To: Shapiro, Nicholas S.; laura.j.brown@faa.gov; jill.zuckman@dot.gov
Cc: McIntyre, David; Brenner, Eliot; Chandler, Matthew M; Sheehan, Neil; Burnell, Scott
Subject: RE: DFW Japan flight

Yep – CBP is tracking that info down. Assuming that NRC can help with equivalency if we can get dose readings?

From: [mailto: (b)(6)] **On Behalf Of** Shapiro, Nicholas S.
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 3:47 PM
To: laura.j.brown@faa.gov; jill.zuckman@dot.gov
Cc: David.McIntyre@nrc.gov; Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov; Matthew.Chandler@dhs.gov; Neil.Sheehan@nrc.gov; Scott.Burnell@nrc.gov; Smith, Sean
Subject: RE: DFW Japan flight

(b)(5)

From: laura.j.brown@faa.gov [mailto:laura.j.brown@faa.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 3:43 PM
To: jill.zuckman@dot.gov
Cc: David.McIntyre@nrc.gov; Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov; Matthew.Chandler@dhs.gov; Neil.Sheehan@nrc.gov; Shapiro, Nicholas S.; Scott.Burnell@nrc.gov; Smith, Sean
Subject: RE: DFW Japan flight

(b)(5)

Laura J. Brown
Deputy Assistant Administrator
for Public Affairs
202-267-3455 W
(b)(6) C

From: <jill.zuckman@dot.gov>
To: <Matthew.Chandler@dhs.gov>, <David.McIntyre@nrc.gov>, (b)(6), <Sean.Smith@dhs.gov>, Laura J Brown/AWA/FAA@FAA, <Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov>, <Neil.Sheehan@nrc.gov>, <Scott.Burnell@nrc.gov>
Date: 03/16/2011 03:31 PM
Subject: RE: DFW Japan flight

(b)(5)

From: Chandler, Matthew [<mailto:Matthew.Chandler@dhs.gov>]

Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 3:29 PM

To: McIntyre, David; Shapiro, Nicholas S.; Zuckman, Jill (OST); Smith, Sean; laura.j.brown@faa.gov; Brenner, Eliot; Sheehan, Neil; Burnell, Scott

Subject: RE: DFW Japan flight

I will try to get that info now. Updated statement below on DFW for review:

(b)(5)

From: prvs=0495b3174=David.McIntyre@nrc.gov [<mailto:prvs=0495b3174=David.McIntyre@nrc.gov>] **On Behalf Of** McIntyre, David

Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 3:21 PM

To: Shapiro, Nicholas S.; Chandler, Matthew; jill.zuckman@dot.gov; Smith, Sean; laura.j.brown@faa.gov; Brenner, Eliot; Sheehan, Neil; Burnell, Scott

Subject: RE: DFW Japan flight

(b)(5)

(b)(5)

If someone can send me the readings, I could ask him again, if desired.

Dave McIntyre
NRC OPA

From: Shapiro, Nicholas S. [mailto: (b)(6)]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 3:07 PM
To: Chandler, Matthew; jill.zuckman@dot.gov; Smith, Sean; laura.j.brown@faa.gov; Brenner, Eliot; Sheehan, Neil; Burnell, Scott; McIntyre, David
Subject: RE: DFW Japan flight

Adding another from NRC who asked me about this

From: Chandler, Matthew [mailto:Matthew.Chandler@dhs.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 3:04 PM
To: jill.zuckman@dot.gov; Shapiro, Nicholas S.; Smith, Sean; laura.j.brown@faa.gov; Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov; Neil.Sheehan@nrc.gov; Scott.Burnell@nrc.gov
Subject: RE: DFW Japan flight

Yep – will send around shortly, just making sure I have my facts straight from CBP.

From: prvs=04991c919=jill.zuckman@dot.gov [mailto:prvs=04991c919=jill.zuckman@dot.gov] **On Behalf Of** jill.zuckman@dot.gov
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 3:02 PM
To: Chandler, Matthew M; Shapiro, Nicholas S.; Smith, Sean; laura.j.brown@faa.gov; Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov; Neil.Sheehan@nrc.gov; Scott.Burnell@nrc.gov
Subject: Re: DFW Japan flight

Could we add a line saying what happened at DFW?

From: Chandler, Matthew [mailto:Matthew.Chandler@dhs.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 02:58 PM
To: Shapiro, Nicholas S. <(b)(6)>; Smith, Sean <Sean.Smith@dhs.gov>; laura.j.brown@faa.gov <laura.j.brown@faa.gov>; Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov <Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov>; Neil.Sheehan@nrc.gov <Neil.Sheehan@nrc.gov>; Scott.Burnell@nrc.gov <Scott.Burnell@nrc.gov>
Cc: Zuckman, Jill (OST)
Subject: RE: DFW Japan flight

Thanks – still gathering details – as I understand it now, 3 flights incoming from Japan alarmed for trace levels of radiation (2 of which were on shrink wrap on cargo). It is not clear what the source of the radiation is, i.e. naturally occurring or if it could have been transferred in flight from the air. Here is the general statement we have put together on CBP radiation screening – am still trying to get more from the operations folks. The DFW flight was, however, cleared. Will update with a new, draft statement shortly.

(b)(5)

(b)(5)

From:
[mailto:

(b)(6)

On Behalf Of Shapiro, Nicholas S.

Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 2:51 PM

To: Smith, Sean; 'laura.j.brown@faa.gov'; 'Matthew.Chandler@dhs.gov'; 'Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov'; 'Neil.Sheehan@nrc.gov'; 'Scott.Burnell@nrc.gov'

Cc: 'jill.zuckman@dot.gov'

Subject: Re: DFW Japan flight

Adding nrc

From: Smith, Sean <Sean.Smith@dhs.gov>

To: laura.j.brown@faa.gov <laura.j.brown@faa.gov>; Chandler, Matthew M <Matthew.Chandler@dhs.gov>

Cc: jill.zuckman@dot.gov <jill.zuckman@dot.gov>; Smith, Sean; Shapiro, Nicholas S.

Sent: Wed Mar 16 14:48:37 2011

Subject: Re: DFW Japan flight

Plus Nick. Matt, pls get NRC to put some context into what "level" of radiation we would even be talking about.
Most likely nothing justifying a freakout.

From: laura.j.brown@faa.gov [mailto:laura.j.brown@faa.gov]

Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 02:22 PM

To: Chandler, Matthew <Matthew.Chandler@dhs.gov>

Cc: jill.zuckman@dot.gov <jill.zuckman@dot.gov>; Smith, Sean <Sean.Smith@dhs.gov>

Subject: RE: DFW Japan flight

Unfortunately, Matt Hosford from ABC News national just called about this. He said "Diane Sawyer will be spinning like a top if radiation is being brought back from Japan." I told him we were looking into it and would get back to him shortly.

Laura J. Brown
Deputy Assistant Administrator
for Public Affairs
202-267-3455 W

(b)(6)

C

From: "Chandler, Matthew" <Matthew.Chandler@dhs.gov>
To: <jill.zuckman@dot.gov>, Laura J Brown/AWA/FAA@FAA, "Smith, Sean" <Sean.Smith@dhs.gov>
Date: 03/16/2011 02:07 PM
Subject: RE: DFW Japan flight

Adding Sean, looking into it.

From: prvs=04991c919=jill.zuckman@dot.gov [<mailto:prvs=04991c919=jill.zuckman@dot.gov>] **On Behalf Of** jill.zuckman@dot.gov
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 1:57 PM
To: laura.j.brown@faa.gov; Chandler, Matthew M
Subject: DFW Japan flight

Laura and Matt, please coordinate a statement explaining what happened at DFW.

Laura, Matt is going to try to nail down the details. I'll let you get in touch.

Thanks.

Jill Zuckman
Assistant to the Secretary
Director of Public Affairs
U.S. Department of Transportation
1200 New Jersey Ave., SE
Washington, DC 20590
W: 202-366-4570

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 11:27 PM
To: Batkin, Joshua
Subject: RE: Latest draft of framing statement

Will see what kind of mood I am in when we meet with Jay Carney et all at noon.

-----Original Message-----

From: Batkin, Joshua
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 11:26 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Re: Latest draft of framing statement

(b)(5)

Joshua C. Batkin
Chief of Staff
Chairman Gregory B. Jaczko
(301) 415-1820

----- Original Message -----

From: Brenner, Eliot
To: Batkin, Joshua
Sent: Wed Mar 16 23:22:05 2011
Subject: RE: Latest draft of framing statement

No. I am aware it may take place. My overnight staff is as well.

(b)(5)

-----Original Message-----

From: Batkin, Joshua
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 11:12 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Cc: Coggins, Angela
Subject: Fw: Latest draft of framing statement

Eliot - Are you on these emails? No action for us at this time other than to know it could be coming tonight if a final decision is made.

Joshua C. Batkin
Chief of Staff
Chairman Gregory B. Jaczko
(301) 415-1820

----- Original Message -----

From: Vietor, Tommy <(b)(6)>

To: (b)(6)

(b)(6)

Sent: Wed Mar 16 22:57:59 2011

Subject: RE: Latest draft of framing statement

The red didn't come through, but this looks good, as I removed all the bracketed language. This is good to go from here.

1. As a result of the tragic earthquake and Tsunami that struck Northeastern Japan on March 11, the nuclear reactors at the Fukushima Daichi Plant were badly damaged and have experienced a series of failures that pose a serious hazard in the vicinity of the plant and a potential health hazard to a broader region.
2. The United States continues to support the strenuous - and heroic -- effort by Japanese responders to address this nuclear emergency and is making available all relevant expertise, assets, equipment, and technology at our disposal. Our commitment to our Japanese ally is unshakeable and as President Obama said, we stand by the Japanese people in this time of trial.
3. Despite the best efforts of responders, the situation remains very serious. Given this situation, we recommended the evacuation of American citizens to at least 50 miles in keeping with guidelines applied in the United States.
4. Since the continued or increased release of windborne radioactive material cannot be ruled out, American citizens in Japan are advised to take prudent precautions against potentially dangerous exposure. As a general matter, residents in areas further from Fukushima Prefecture face less risk of significant exposure, but changing weather conditions and wind direction mean that radiation levels may in the future become temporarily elevated.

5. The Department of State urges American residents in Japan to take prudent precautions against the risk of sustained exposure, including relocating from potentially affected areas in Northeastern Japan.
6. The Department of State has authorized the voluntary departure (including relocation of safe areas within Japan) for family members and dependents of U.S. government officials who wish to leave Northeast Japan. The U.S. government is also working to facilitate the departure of private American citizens from the affected areas (50 mile radius of the Fukushima reactor) and a Travel Warning containing detailed information has been issued and is available at www.travel.state.gov <<http://www.travel.state.gov>> .
7. All Embassy, Consulate and other official U.S. government operations continue and are unaffected by this action. The Department of Defense has confirmed that U.S. military services and operations also continue without interruption. U.S. disaster relief and humanitarian assistance teams continue to assist the Japanese authorities throughout the areas affected by the earthquake and tsunami.
8. American citizens are encouraged to carefully monitor the www.travel.state.gov <<http://www.travel.state.gov>> website and associated guidance.

From: Daly, Matthew <MDaly@ap.org>
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 11:24 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Re: NRC at White House tomoro?

Thanks. Is that only public appearance by Jaczko?

----- Original Message -----

From: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 10:07 PM
To: Daly, Matthew
Subject: RE: NRC at White House tomoro?

They usually tee off about 1230, but sometimes it slips.

-----Original Message-----

From: Daly, Matthew [mailto:MDaly@ap.org]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 11:05 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: NRC at White House tomoro?

What time?

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mks dccc60c6d2c3a6438f0cf467d9a4938

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 11:21 PM
To: 'Cappiello, Dina'
Subject: RE: urgent question for NRC

Aint but one of me, and five other PA staffers to cover 24 hours! I am having to draft reinforcements from other agencies and other steps to stay up with this.

-----Original Message-----

From: Cappiello, Dina [mailto:DCappiello@ap.org]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 11:19 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Re: urgent question for NRC

Thanks. I'm sure I will be in touch at some point tomorrow, along with about a dozen other APers

----- Original Message -----

From: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 11:04 PM
To: Cappiello, Dina
Subject: RE: urgent question for NRC

Yep, and probably only appearance for the day. Just aint that many of us to go around!

-----Original Message-----

From: Cappiello, Dina [mailto:DCappiello@ap.org]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 11:04 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Re: urgent question for NRC

Ha! Busy day for u guys. I'm assuming it will be at daily briefing?

----- Original Message -----

From: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 11:01 PM
To: Cappiello, Dina
Subject: RE: urgent question for NRC

We expect to be at the podium at the white house, unless they tell us we've screwed up so badly we should go hide our heads in shame!n (just kidding...for planning only, we have been asked to be available)

-----Original Message-----

From: Cappiello, Dina [mailto:DCappiello@ap.org]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 10:57 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Re: urgent question for NRC

Are there any public appearances planned for NRC officials tomorrow, including television/radio? Only for planning purposes...

----- Original Message -----

From: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 04:50 PM
To: Daly, Matthew; Cappiello, Dina
Subject: Re: urgent question for NRC

Can't respond during hearing. Will answer as soon as possible.

Eliot Brenner
Director, Office of Public Affairs
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Protecting People and the Environment
301 415 8200

C (b)(6)

Sent from my Blackberry

----- Original Message -----

From: Daly, Matthew <MDaly@ap.org>
To: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Wed Mar 16 16:16:00 2011
Subject: urgent question for NRC

Eliot, The Japanese are denying that all the water is gone in unit 4. Is there any clarification you can give or say on what basis chairman made that statement?

Thanks.

Matthew

Matthew Daly
Environment/Energy Correspondent
The Associated Press
1100 13th Street NW, Suite 700
Washington, DC 20005
202-641-9541 direct

(b)(6) cell

<http://twitter.com/MatthewDalyWDC>

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[IP_US_DISC]

msk dccc60c6d2c3a6438f0cf467d9a4938

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 10:58 PM
To: Harrington, Holly; (b)(6)
Subject: FW: ESF 15 Info Update (scroll) Japan Reactor Crisis
Attachments: ESF 15 Info Update (scroll) Japan Reactor Crisis.doc

See first item

From: NATIONAL JIC [mailto:NationalJIC@dhs.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 10:38 PM
To: NATIONAL JIC
Subject: ESF 15 Info Update (scroll) Japan Reactor Crisis

A few updates included in the text below. The complete scroll is attached.

51	<p>03/16/11 Federal and State government website <u>WWW.USA.GOV</u> for Japan Incident USA.gov will create a page at http://www.usa.gov/Japan2011 to aggregate high-value information from across federal and state governments. The site should be live by noon, 3/17 USA.gov team will create a widget for the page and share code with the Federal web managers forum. The widget should be live by noon, 3/18 Sarah Crane (USA.gov) will act as main point of contact for agencies wishing to include or update information on the page. Sarah.crane@gsa.gov or 202-208-5855 or 202-309-4661 cell</p>
50	<p>03/16/11 Potassium Iodide (KI) FAQ (CDC) http://emergency.cdc.gov/radiation/ki.asp</p>
49	<p>03/16/11 Arizona Update FAQ's Regarding Nuclear Reactors in Japan (Posted on March 16, 2011, at 6:45 p.m) The events in Japan do not currently pose a public health risk in Arizona, nor is a risk to public health in Arizona expected in the future. At this time, there is no detectable increase in radiation levels in Arizona. Due to our distance from Japan, it is unlikely that future levels will be high enough to impact short or long term health. Federal, state, and local agencies are monitoring the situation. It is not necessary to have potassium iodide (KI) on hand. The WHO and FDA recommend KI only when people are exposed to high levels of radiation. http://www.azcin.gov/azein/default.aspx</p>
48	<p>03/16/11 NRC provides protective action recommendations based on U.S. guidelines Under the guidelines for public safety that would be used in the United States under similar circumstances, the NRC believes it is appropriate for U.S. residents within 50 miles of the Fukushima reactors to evacuate. http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/news/2011/11-050.pdf</p>
47	<p>03/16/11 Oregon Public Health Division continues monitoring: no public health risk from radiation Updated Wednesday, March 16, 2011, 6:19 PM:</p>

BV/158

	<p>UPDATED FACT SHEET 03-16-2011, 6:19 PM: Ways to Protect Yourself from Radiation Exposure http://public.health.oregon.gov/Preparedness/CurrentHazards/Documents/Factsheets/factsheet-protection-event.pdf</p>
<p>46</p>	<p>03/16/11</p> <p>Washington State Dept of Health - Information updated March 16, 2011 Japanese Earthquake 2011 - Why the Japanese nuclear incidents are not a health threat in Washington</p> <p>Radiation from the nuclear power plants in Japan is not a health risk for Washington. Since the failure of the power plants in Japan, radiation levels in Washington have not climbed above normal background levels and we do not expect they will. Several factors play a role in protecting us from the release of radiation occurring at the damaged reactors in Japan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the radioactive material is contained at the damaged plants; even if radioactive material reaches the upper atmosphere, it would not reach Washington in concentrations high enough to cause a health risk. • The radioactive material that was released did not reach the upper atmosphere where it could be carried toward North America by the jet stream in amounts that would cause public health impact... <p>http://www.doh.wa.gov/Topics/japan-faq.htm</p> <p>http://www.doh.wa.gov/Topics/japan/safe.htm</p>
<p>45</p>	<p>03/16/11</p> <p>South Carolina - Given the recent earthquake and concerns over radiation and nuclear issues in Japan, SCDHEC has this document (pdf) to give insight into nuclear power plant operations and radiation topics here in South Carolina. The document includes the most frequently asked questions and answers in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Carolina Radiation History/Overview • Radiation Basics • Radiation Health • How Nuclear Power Plants Work



Homeland
Security

National Joint Information Center

Japan Nuclear Reactor Crisis
March 11-16, 2011

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46	<p>03/16/11</p>

	<p>Washington State Dept of Health - Information updated March 16, 2011 Japanese Earthquake 2011 - Why the Japanese nuclear incidents are not a health threat in Washington</p> <p>Radiation from the nuclear power plants in Japan is not a health risk for Washington. Since the failure of the power plants in Japan, radiation levels in Washington have not climbed above normal background levels and we do not expect they will. Several factors play a role in protecting us from the release of radiation occurring at the damaged reactors in Japan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the radioactive material is contained at the damaged plants; even if radioactive material reaches the upper atmosphere, it would not reach Washington in concentrations high enough to cause a health risk. • The radioactive material that was released did not reach the upper atmosphere where it could be carried toward North America by the jet stream in amounts that would cause public health impact... <p>http://www.doh.wa.gov/Topics/japan-faq.htm</p> <p>http://www.doh.wa.gov/Topics/japan/safe.htm</p>
45	<p>03/16/11</p> <p>South Carolina - Given the recent earthquake and concerns over radiation and nuclear issues in Japan, SCDHEC has this document (pdf) to give insight into nuclear power plant operations and radiation topics here in South Carolina. The document includes the most frequently asked questions and answers in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Carolina Radiation History/Overview • Radiation Basics • Radiation Health • How Nuclear Power Plants Work
44	<p>03/16/11</p> <p>CBP - Response to query on questions regarding screening and today's radiation alarms.</p> <p>"U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is monitoring developments in Japan carefully and is specifically assessing the potential for radiological contamination associated with the ongoing impact of the earthquake and tsunami to Japan's nuclear facilities. Out of an abundance of caution, CBP has issued field guidance reiterating its operational protocols and directing field personnel to specifically monitor maritime and air traffic from Japan.</p> <p>No aircraft entering the United States today tested positive for radiation at harmful levels.</p> <p>To address radiological and nuclear risks, CBP employs several types of radiation detection equipment in its operations at both air and sea ports, and uses this equipment, along with specific operational protocols, to resolve any security or safety risks that are identified with inbound travelers and cargo. In the air environment, CBP frontline personnel are equipped with Personal Radiation Detectors (PRDs) that can detect the presence of radiological materials, and all airports have more sensitive Radiation Isotope Identification Devices (RIIDs) to determine both the presence and type of radiation encountered. Travelers who manifest signs of radiation sickness are referred to health authorities and</p>

	<p>provided appropriate treatment.</p> <p>At seaports, and in its international mail and express consignment facilities, CBP continues to use sensitive, large-scale Radiation Portal Monitors (RPM) and scans all maritime cargo and express consignment and mail arriving from Japan. CBP maintains similar protocols for identifying and resolving radiation alarms in these operations and will deny entry to contaminated cargo and mail.</p> <p>CBP will continue to evaluate the potential risks posed by radiation contamination on inbound travelers and cargo and will adjust its detection and response protocols, in coordination with its interagency partners, as developments warrant.”</p>
43	<p>03/16/11 US Coast Guard statement to National Public Radio etc: “<i>At this time, we have not increased radiologic screening of vessels at U.S. ports as the information we have available to us indicates such measures are not necessary, however, we, and our port safety and security partners, continue to follow our port state control processes for ships calling upon U.S. ports in which passive monitoring is incorporated. We are working closely with the government of Japan, the Nuclear Regulatory Committee and other agencies to determine if there are any potential risks to shipping associated with conditions at nuclear power plants impacted by the earthquake or tsunami. If warranted, MARAD and the U.S. Coast Guard will issue advisories to the maritime community providing them information on how best to avoid those risks. We will provide more information as it becomes available.</i>”</p>
42	<p>03/16/11, Review draft of federal Q/A communications document prior to Thursday’s 10:00 a.m. NICCL. Add additional questions and communications points as needed based on the calls you’re receiving from reporters.</p>
41	<p>03/16/11, 3:30 p.m. SICCL call to discuss Japan Reactor Crisis</p>
40a	<p>03/16/11 Topline Federal Messages</p> <p>IF ASKED about any questions about harmful radiation headed towards the US: NRC Chairman Jaczko continues to say the following: "You just aren't going to have any radiological material that, by the time it traveled those large distances, could present any risk to the American public."</p> <p>Topline Points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The United States is continuing to do everything in its power to help Japan and American citizens who were there at the time of these tragic events. • USAID is coordinating the overall U.S. government efforts in support of the Japanese government’s response and are currently directing individuals to www.usaid.gov for information about response donations. • The President is being kept up to date and is constantly being briefed by his national security staff. The National Security staff in the White House is also coordinating a large interagency response with experts meeting around the clock to monitor the latest information coming out of Japan. • We have offered our Japanese friends includes disaster response experts, search and rescue teams, technical advisers with nuclear expertise and logistical support from the United States military. • In response to the deteriorating situation at the Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant, the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), the Department of Energy and other technical

experts in the U.S. Government have reviewed the scientific and technical information they have collected from assets in country, as well as what the Government of Japan has disseminated. Consistent with the NRC guidelines that would apply to such a situation in the United States, we are recommending, as a precaution, that American citizens who live within 50 miles (80 kilometers) of the Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant evacuate the area or to take shelter indoors if safe evacuation is not practical.

- We want to underscore that there are numerous factors in the aftermath of the earthquake and Tsunami, including weather, wind direction and speed, and the nature of the reactor problem that affect the risk of radioactive contamination within this 50 mile radius or the possibility of lower-level radioactive materials reaching greater distances.
- To support our citizens there, the Embassy is working around the clock, we have our consular services available 24 hours a day to determine the whereabouts and well-being of all U.S. citizens in Japan. U.S. citizens in need of emergency assistance should send an e-mail to JapanEmergencyUSC@state.gov with detailed information about their location and contact information, and monitor the U.S. Department of State website at travel.state.gov.

As I said earlier, we have offered our Japanese friends disaster response experts, search and rescue teams, technical advisers with nuclear expertise and logistical support from the United States military.

- Secretary Chu announced that DOE offered and Japan accepted an Aerial Measuring System capability, including detectors and analytical equipment used to provide assessments of contamination on the ground. In total, the DOE team includes 34 people.
- USAID set up a Response Management Team in DC and sent a Disaster Assistance Response Team to Tokyo, which includes people with nuclear expertise from the Departments of Energy and Health and Human Services as well the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). The NRC members are experts in boiling water nuclear reactors and are available to assist their Japanese counterparts.
- Two Urban Search and Rescue Teams (LA County and Fairfax County teams) which total 144 members plus 12 search and rescue canines and up to 45 metric tons of rescue equipment have begun searching for survivors.
- The Department of Defense has the USS Reagan on station off the coast of Japan and is currently using an air facility in Misawa as a forward operating base.
- The American Red Cross (ARC) International Services team is supporting the Japanese Red Cross Society (JRCS) to assess the impact, determine response efforts, and assist the people of Japan.
- USAID is hosting a daily conference call with Congressional staff, including participation from DoD, DoS, NRC, DoE, and HHS. The U.S. officials will continue to provide a brief overview of each agency's efforts in the response to Japan and respond to questions from the Congressional staff regarding humanitarian assistance, military assistance, and the nuclear plant situation.
- Currently nearly 5300 US military members are supporting the disaster relief efforts. There are 8 ships, including the aircraft carrier USS Ronald Reagan, transport aircraft and more than 100 military helos are being repositioned to northern Japan to support the efforts.
- The US military has flown reconnaissance flights and provided the Japanese government with images of the areas affected by the earthquake and tsunami. Search and rescue flights and missions along the coast continue, relief operations including delivery of food, water and other

relief supplies also continue.

- Yokota Air Base is serving as a humanitarian relief operations staging area and Misawa Air Base is serving as both a logistical hub for humanitarian relief and rescue workers as well as an operating base for U.S., Japanese and other international helos and aircraft.

Here at a home, the government is doing a number of things as well.

- The US Government will be studying every aspect of the Japanese disaster and the Japanese government's response, with the goal of learning as much as possible from that review.
- As the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has said, we do not expect to see radiation at harmful levels reaching the U.S. from damaged Japanese nuclear power plants. As part of the federal government's continuing effort to make our activities and science transparent and available to the public, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will continue to keep all RadNet data available in the current online database. In addition, EPA plans to work with its federal partners to deploy additional monitoring capabilities to parts of the western U.S. and U.S. territories.
- As always, EPA is utilizing this existing nationwide radiation monitoring system, RadNet, which continuously monitors the nation's air and regularly monitors drinking water, milk and precipitation for environmental radiation. The RadNet online searchable database contains historical data of environmental radiation monitoring data from all fifty states and U.S. territories.
- The FDA and USDA continues to ensure all our imported food remains safe as they do everyday
- If there were to be a nuclear accident here, we are prepared to respond and FEMA and the Department of Homeland Security exercise these preparedness plans with the rest of the government and state and local officials as well. Release of radioactive materials can be accidental or intentional and we have a detailed plan to respond regardless of the cause. The Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex to the National Response Framework outlines which department or agency would have the lead for the Federal response depending on the source and type of release. For example, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) would coordinate a response to a release at nuclear power facilities licensed by the NRC. The Department of Energy would coordinate a response to a release involving nuclear weapons in DOE custody. The Department of Homeland Security would coordinate a response to a deliberate attack using improvised nuclear devices or radiological dispersal devices.
- Given the range of potential causes, from an earthquake to a terrorist attack, the plan provides the flexibility and agility we need to respond aggressively and effectively. In addition, state and local officials and nuclear facilities have detailed emergency plans that include specific protective actions, evacuation routes, and methods to alert the public of actions to take in the event of an emergency. There is a robust and active nuclear power plant accident exercise program that includes Federal, State, and local involvement to test plans and keep them current, and just last year we conducted such an exercise. Federal protective action guides are used at all nuclear power plants and are widely accepted and used in planning and exercises, and we will continue our efforts to plan and prepare for the safety and security of the American people.

40

03/16/11

Department of State: U.S. Ambassador John V. Roos

	<p>The United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), the Department of Energy and other technical experts in the U.S. Government have reviewed the scientific and technical information they have collected from assets in country, as well as what the Government of Japan has disseminated, in response to the deteriorating situation at the Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant. Consistent with the NRC guidelines that apply to such a situation in the United States, we are recommending, as a precaution, that American citizens who live within 50 miles (80 kilometers) of the Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant evacuate the area or to take shelter indoors if safe evacuation is not practical...</p> <p>http://japan.usembassy.gov/e/p/tp-20110317-01.html</p>
39a	<p>03/16/11 Department of State: Ambassador John V. Roos Speaks to the Press</p> <p>http://japan.usembassy.gov/e/p/tp-20110316-06.html</p>
39	<p>3/16/11, 9:30 a.m.</p> <p>Washington State update</p> <p>Radiation Monitoring</p> <p>Curious about how radiation is monitored in our area? Our partners at the state Department of Health have provided more information about how this works. There are four monitoring stations in Washington, located in Seattle, Olympia, Richland, and Spokane.</p>
38	<p>03/16/11 11:53 A.M.</p> <p>CALIFORNIA Public Health FAQs about Radiation</p> <p>Q. What's the risk for California from the current nuclear power emergency in Japan? A. At present, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) indicates Japan's nuclear emergency presents no danger to California</p> <p>Q. Does California have a plan in place to respond to a radiological emergency? A. CDPH has a plan for response to radiological emergencies, called the <u>Nuclear Emergency Response Plan</u>.</p> <p>Q. Does California stockpile supplies for such an emergency? A. California does stockpile emergency supplies, including potassium iodide (KI) tablets. Potassium iodide tablets are not recommended at this time, and can present a danger to people with allergies to iodine, shellfish or who have thyroid problems. Potassium iodide tablets should not be taken unless directed by authorities.</p> <p>Q. Why are potassium iodide tablets used during emergencies involving radiation exposure? A. Potassium iodide tablets may be recommended to individuals who are at risk for radiation exposure or have been exposed to excessive radiation to block the body's absorption of radioactive iodine. Using potassium iodide when inappropriate could have potential serious side effects such as abnormal heart rhythms, nausea, vomiting, electrolyte abnormalities and bleeding.</p> <p>Q. Should I be taking potassium iodide to protect myself? A. No. Potassium iodide tablets are not recommended at this time, and can present a danger to people</p>

	<p>with allergies to iodine, shellfish or who have thyroid problems.</p> <p>Q. Should I purchase potassium iodide as a precaution? A. No. Potassium iodide is only appropriate within a very close proximity to a nuclear event. Using potassium iodide when inappropriate could have potential serious side effects such as abnormal heart rhythms, nausea, vomiting, electrolyte abnormalities and bleeding.</p> <p>http://www.cdph.ca.gov/Pages/RadiationFAQS2011.aspx</p>
37	<p>03/16/11 10:32 A.M. NICCL call to discuss Japan Reactor Crisis.</p>
36f	<p>03/15/11 KING COUNTY (WA) EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT http://www.kingcounty.gov/News/JapanResponse.aspx</p> <p>Response to the crisis in Japan</p> <p>The recent earthquake and tsunami have caused unprecedented devastation to our neighbors across the Pacific. Our thoughts are with the Japanese people, and we have also been monitoring the unfolding events at the Japanese nuclear reactors.</p> <p>Experts at the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Washington Department of Health do not expect significant levels of radioactivity in our state or any health risk from the situation in Japan.</p>
36e	<p>03/15/11</p> <p>Washington State - Information updated March 15, 2011 Japanese Earthquake 2011 - What does it mean for Washington? Nuclear power plants in Japan were damaged by the massive earthquake last week. There have been concerns about the amounts of radiation that may be released and how it might affect Washington. There is no public health threat in Washington as a result of the events at Japan's nuclear facilities. The information below will give you additional information and answers to your questions and concerns.</p> <p>FAQ. This question and answer sheet answers most of the concerns people have about radiation exposure in the Northwest.</p>
36d	<p>03/15/11</p> <p>WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH Nuclear event in Japan poses no health risk in Washington; state monitoring OLYMPIA – The state Department of Health is conducting ongoing air monitoring for radiation to see if the nuclear plant incident in Japan has affected radiation levels in Washington. There have been no elevated readings.</p> <p>The agency's Radiation Protection staff expects no public health risk in Washington, and the monitoring is precautionary. If the situation changes in Washington, the Department of Health will inform the public.</p>
36c	<p>03/15/11</p>

	<p>NEWS RELEASE: Portland-Area Radiation Experts Announce Inter-Agency Press Conference - State and local radiation officials will hold a press conference on March 16, 2011, at 11:00 am at Portland Fire & Rescue's Training Center located at 4800 NE 122nd Avenue in Portland. Media is invited to attend.</p> <p>A panel of experts will be on hand to address questions and concerns about radiation-related health risks to Oregonians stemming from Japan's earthquake and compromised nuclear facilities. Information will be provided on measures that public health officials are taking to monitor air quality for radiation levels resulting from the disaster, as well as how the participating agencies are and will continue to work together to protect the health and safety of Oregonians.</p>
36b	<p>03/15/11</p> <p>OREGON PUBLIC HEALTH</p> <p>Oregon air quality monitoring. State continues monitoring: no public health risk from radiation</p> <p>Updated Tuesday, March 15, 2011, 5:53 PM: <u>UPDATED FACT SHEET 03-15-2011, 5:53 PM: No Health Risk from Japanese Radiation Events</u></p> <p><u>UPDATED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS 03-15-2011, 5:53 PM: Event in Japan and Monitoring in Oregon</u></p>
36a	<p>03/15/11</p> <p>ALASKA DIVISION OF EMERGENCY SERVICES</p> <p>State Monitors Damaged Japanese Reactor Situation; -No Immediate or Anticipated Threat in Alaska-</p> <p>Anchorage, ALASKA - The Alaska Departments of Military and Veterans Affairs and Health and Social Services continue to monitor the evolving situation in Japan following Friday's earthquake. According to the latest information available from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) there is no immediate, or anticipated, threat of radiation exposure in Alaska.</p> <p>According to scientists with the agency there doesn't seem to be any damage that could be severe enough to release energy sufficient to get radioactive material high enough in the atmosphere that it could transport on a global scale.</p> <p>Alaska officials will continue to monitor the situation closely and coordinate with federal agencies. For more information we recommend following the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's blog at http://public-blog.nrc-gateway.gov</p>
36	<p>03/15/11 6:42 P.M.</p> <p>Radiation from Japanese Nuclear Plant Poses No Health Threat to Arizona</p> <p>http://www.azein.gov/azein/Lists/Announcements/DispForm.aspx?ID=1401&Source=http%3A%2F%2Fwww%2Eazein%2Egov%2Fazein%2Fdefault%2Easpx</p>
35	<p>03/15/11 6:41 P.M.</p> <p>FAQ's on Radiation Impacts to Arizona</p>

	http://www.azein.gov/azein/Lists/Announcements/DispForm.aspx?ID=1400&Source=http%3A%2F%2Fwww%2Eazein%2Egov%2Fazein%2Fdefault%2Easpx
34	<p>03/15/11</p> <p>The Blog: White House Press Secretary Jay Carney gives an update on the response to the situation in Japan at the outset of his press briefing</p> <p>http://www.whitehouse.gov/blog/2011/03/15/update-japan-press-secretary-carney</p>
33	<p>03/15/11</p> <p>NNSA Releases Pictures, Video of Consequence Management Response Teams Deploying to Japan</p> <p>WASHINGTON, D.C. – The National Nuclear Security Administration, a semi-autonomous agency within the U.S. Department of Energy, has released photographs and video of its Consequence Management Response Teams deploying from Nellis Air Force Base in Las Vegas, Nevada, to assist Japanese efforts in the response to the March 11 earthquake and tsunami.</p> <p>On March 15, 33 experts from NNSA and the Department of Energy arrived in Japan and have been deployed to U.S. consulates and military installations in Japan. These teams have the skills, expertise and equipment to help assess, survey, monitor and sample areas for radiation. They include smaller groups that could be sent out to gather technical information in the area. The 33 team members joined another six DOE personnel already in Japan.</p> <p>The pictures are available here and the video is available here.</p>
32	<p>03/15/11</p> <p>NRC ANALYSIS CONTINUES TO SUPPORT JAPAN’S PROTECTIVE ACTIONS</p> <p>NRC analysts overnight continued their review of radiation data related to the damaged Japanese nuclear reactors. The analysts continue to conclude the steps recommend by Japanese authorities parallel those the United States would suggest in a similar situation.</p> <p>The Japanese authorities Monday recommended evacuation to 20 kilometers around the affected reactors and said that persons out to 30 kilometers should shelter in place. Those recommendations parallel the protective actions the United States would suggest should dose limits reach 1 rem to the entire body and 5 rem for the thyroid, an organ particularly susceptible to radiation uptake. The currently reported Japanese radiation measurements are well below these guidelines.</p> <p>A rem is a measure of radiation dose. The average American is exposed to approximately 620 millirems, or 0.62 rem, of radiation each year from natural and manmade sources.</p> <p>www.nrc.gov</p>
31	<p>03/15/11</p> <p>EPA Statement on Air Monitoring Effort</p> <p>3/15/2011 WASHINGTON - As the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has said, we do not expect to see radiation at harmful levels reaching the U.S. from damaged Japanese nuclear power plants. As part of the federal government's continuing effort to make our activities and science transparent and available to the public, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will continue to keep all RadNet data</p>

	<p>available in the current online database. In addition, EPA plans to work with its federal partners to deploy additional monitoring capabilities to parts of the western U.S. and U.S. territories.</p> <p>As always, EPA is utilizing this existing nationwide radiation monitoring system, RadNet, which continuously monitors the nation's air and regularly monitors drinking water, milk and precipitation for environmental radiation. The RadNet online searchable database contains historical data of environmental radiation monitoring data from all fifty states and U.S. territories.</p> <p>http://www.epa.gov/radiation/statement.html</p>
30	<p>03/15/11 6:26 P.M.</p> <p>Pacific Public Health Messaging: Radiation Release in Japan: DOH ADVISES PUBLIC TO AVOID INGESTING POTASSIUM IODIDE; NO INCREASED RISK OF RADIATION EXPOSURE</p> <p>HONOLULU – The damage to nuclear reactors in Japan has led to concerns about radiation exposure in Hawaii and other parts of the world. The DOH continues to closely monitor the situation, and at this time there is no indication of increased risk to our state. Based on all available information, state and federal experts do not anticipate a risk of radiation exposure to Hawaii. Therefore, the Hawaii State Department of Health (DOH) advises the public against ingesting potassium iodide or KI as a precaution against possible radiation exposure. Ingesting KI is not an effective precautionary measure.</p> <p>For more information on emergency preparedness, go to http://hawaii.gov/health/BT/Radiation.html</p>
29	<p>03/15/11</p> <p>Arizona Release</p> <p>PHOENIX–The devastating earthquake and tsunami that last week triggered a radiological situation at one of Japan’s nuclear power plants does not pose a public health threat in Arizona.</p> <p>The yet unfolding radiological situation has raised some concern about possible exposure to radiation and prompted questions about the need for potassium iodide or KI in Arizona.</p> <p>Potassium iodide protects the thyroid from absorbing radioactive iodine after exposure to high levels of radiation. The Arizona Radiation Regulatory Agency (ARRA) is continually monitoring radiation levels in state and, at present (March 15, 2011 at 3:00 pm), there are no reports of elevated or above normal readings.</p> <p>Due to the distance between Japan and Arizona, radiation levels are highly unlikely to rise above normal levels already present in the atmosphere. Consequently, it is not necessary to purchase or take KI.</p> <p>www.azein.gov</p>
28	<p>03/15/11</p> <p>Guam Safe from Nuclear Fallout</p> <p>http://www.guamhs.org/main/?pg=news&id=412</p>
27	<p>03/15/11</p> <p>NRC Analysis Continues to Support Japan’s Protective Actions</p>

	http://pbadupws.nrc.gov/docs/ML1107/ML110740628.pdf
26	<p>03/15/11</p> <p>(Revised) NRC Sends Additional Experts to Assist Japan</p> <p>http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/news/2011/11-048R.pdf</p>
25	<p>03/15/11</p> <p>Earthquake Information for Americans in Japan</p> <p>http://japan.usembassy.gov/e/acs/tacs-warden20110315-01.html</p>
24	<p>03/14/11</p> <p>Fushima radiation leak</p> <p>http://www.guamhs.org/main/?pg=news&id=411</p>
23	<p>03/14/11</p> <p>The Blog: Press Briefing by Press Secretary Jay Carney, Nuclear Regulatory Commission Chairman Greg Jaczko and Deputy Secretary of Energy Dan Poneman.</p> <p>http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2011/03/14/press-briefing-press-secretary-jay-carney-nuclear-regulatory-commission-</p>
22	<p>03/14/11</p> <p>NRC Sends Special Inspection Team to Global Nuclear Fuel Plant</p> <p>http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/news/2011/11-007.ii.pdf</p>
21	<p>03/14/11</p> <p>Japanese Government Asks for Assistance with Reactor Events; U.S. Government and NRC Preparing Response</p> <p>http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/news/2011/11-047.pdf</p>
20	<p>03/14/11</p> <p>Information for Americans in Japan</p> <p>http://japan.usembassy.gov/e/acs/tacs-warden20110314-02.html</p>
19	<p>03/13/11</p> <p>(Revised)NRC Sees No Radiation at Harmful Levels Reaching U.S. From Damaged Japanese Nuclear Power Plants</p> <p>http://pbadupws.nrc.gov/docs/ML1107/ML110710004.pdf</p>
18	<p>03/13/11</p> <p>NRC Sees No Radiation at Harmful Levels Reaching U.S. From Damaged Japanese Nuclear Power Plants</p> <p>The Nuclear Regulatory Commission is coordinating with the Department of Energy and other federal</p>

	<p>agencies in providing whatever assistance the Japanese government requests as they respond to conditions at several nuclear power plant sites following the March 11 earthquake and tsunami. The NRC has sent two boiling-water reactor experts to Japan as part of a U.S. Agency for International Development team.</p> <p>In response to nuclear emergencies, the NRC works with other U.S. agencies to monitor radioactive releases and predict their path. All the available information indicates weather conditions have taken the small releases from the Fukushima reactors out to sea away from the population. Given the thousands of miles between the two countries, Hawaii, Alaska, the U.S. Territories and the U.S. West Coast are not expected to experience any harmful levels of radioactivity.</p> <p>www.nrc.gov</p>
17	<p>03/13/11</p> <p>Caution Traveling in Japan</p> <p>http://japan.usembassy.gov/e/acs/tacs-warden20110313-02.html</p>
16	<p>03/13/11</p> <p>From Ambassador Roos to American Citizens in Japan</p> <p>http://japan.usembassy.gov/e/acs/tacs-warden20110313-01.html</p>
15	<p>03/12/11</p> <p>MANDATORY CLOSURE OF BEACHES LIFTED</p> <p>http://www.guamhs.org/main/?pg=news&id=410</p>
14	<p>03/12/11</p> <p>US Search and Rescue Teams Depart for Japan</p> <p>http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2011/pr110312.html</p>
13	<p>03/12/11</p> <p>NRC Experts Deploy to Japan as Part of U.S. Government Response</p> <p>http://pbadupws.nrc.gov/docs/ML1107/ML110710004.pdf</p>
12	<p>03/12/11</p> <p>NRC in Communication with Japanese Regulators</p> <p>http://pbadupws.nrc.gov/docs/ML1107/ML110710003.pdf</p>
11	<p>03/12/11</p> <p>20 Km Evacuation from Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant</p> <p>http://japan.usembassy.gov/e/acs/tacs-warden20110312-04.html</p>
10	<p>03/12/11</p> <p>How to Contact the U.S. Embassy, your family and friends</p> <p>http://japan.usembassy.gov/e/acs/tacs-warden20110312-03.html</p>

9	<p>03/12/11</p> <p>Warden Message - Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant Evacuation</p> <p>http://japan.usembassy.gov/e/acs/tacs-warden20110312-02.html</p>
8	<p>03/12/11</p> <p>Warden Message - Tsunami Alerts Still in Effect</p> <p>http://japan.usembassy.gov/e/acs/tacs-warden20110312-01.html</p>
7	<p>03/11/11</p> <p>Guam - All Clear</p> <p>http://www.guamhs.org/main/?pg=news&id=409</p>
6	<p>03/11/11</p> <p>Travel Alert – Japan</p> <p>http://japan.usembassy.gov/e/acs/tacs-alert20110311a.html</p>
5	<p>03/11/11</p> <p>Warden Message - Earthquake and Tsunami Warning</p> <p>http://japan.usembassy.gov/wm-031111.html</p>
4	<p>03/11/11</p> <p>USAID Responds Immediately to Japan Earthquake and Tsunami</p> <p>http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2011/pr110311.html</p>
3	<p>03/11/11</p> <p>NRC Continues to Track Earthquake and Tsunami Issues</p> <p>http://pbadupws.nrc.gov/docs/ML1107/ML110700697.pdf</p>
2	<p>03/11/11</p> <p>REMARKS BY SECRETARY OF STATE HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON</p> <p>OPENING REMARKS AT THE PRESIDENT’S EXPORT COUNCIL</p> <p>OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING</p> <p>WWW.STATE.GOV</p>
1	<p>03/11/11</p>

ON THE RECORD BRIEFING

Assistant Secretary of State for Consular Affairs Janice L. Jacobs

On the Earthquake in Japan

March 11, 2011

Via Teleconference

www.state.gov

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 10:57 PM
To: Sheehan, Neil
Subject: RE: CNN request to interview Chairman on Thursday morning

Assuming all goes as planne1230, but it usually starts late.

From: Sheehan, Neil
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 10:54 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: CNN request to interview Chairman on Thursday morning

What time is the White House press briefing tomorrow?

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 10:53 PM
To: Sheehan, Neil
Subject: Re: CNN request to interview Chairman on Thursday morning

Decline
Eliot Brenner
Director, Office of Public Affairs
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Protecting People and the Environment
301 415 8200
C: (b)(6)
Sent from my Blackberry

From: Sheehan, Neil
To: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Wed Mar 16 22:49:44 2011
Subject: RE: CNN request to interview Chairman on Thursday morning

The CBS Morning News and the Today Show also requested the Chairman for tomorrow morning. I'll call and decline unless you feel otherwise.

From: Sheehan, Neil
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 10:18 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: CNN request to interview Chairman on Thursday morning

Eliot,

CNN called and asked if the Chairman could go on tomorrow morning. How should I respond?

Neil

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 9:08 PM
To: (b)(6)
Subject: hotel information

Bethesda north Marriott 301-822-9200. I expect to leave the hotel about 730 ... and I will be running all day long.

The hotel for tomorrow night is: Residence INN in downtown Washington, 202-484-8280.

I will try to talk with Barbara at some point tomorrow. I may not be able to report immediately on our conversation.

Eliot

From: Finley, Ben <Ben.Finley@turner.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 8:48 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Ben w/Anderson Cooper -CNN

Hi Eliot...I know Gregory Jaczko gave Wolf an interview today, but im hoping we could coordinate something with Anderson Cooper for this evenings broadcast sometime between 10-12pm-EST? I could even set this up at a phoner for a few minutes.

Please advise, thanks much—b.

Ben Finley | CNN | Anderson Cooper 360 | Editorial Producer

One Time Warner Center | New York, NY | 10019

212-275-8209 (W) | (b)(6) (M)

www.cnn.com/ac360 | [twitter:@benfinzcnn](https://twitter.com/benfinzcnn)

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 8:32 PM
To: McIntyre, David
Subject: Re: Enroute to ops

Not yet. Let me get in and chat.
Eliot Brenner
Director, Office of Public Affairs
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Protecting People and the Environment
301 415 8200
C: (b)(6)
Sent from my Blackberry

----- Original Message -----
From: McIntyre, David
To: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Wed Mar 16 20:12:40 2011
Subject: Re: Enroute to ops

What about Casto and 60 Mins? That is time sensitive as he could be available today.

David McIntyre
NRC Office of Public Affairs
(b)(6) (mobile)
301-415-8200 (office)
Sent from my BlackBerry, which is wholly respnsble for all tyoops.

----- Original Message -----
From: Brenner, Eliot
To: McIntyre, David
Sent: Wed Mar 16 19:58:22 2011
Subject: Enroute to ops

Not doing morning shows. Expect to be at white house porest room tomorrow.
Eliot Brenner
Director, Office of Public Affairs
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Protecting People and the Environment
301 415 8200
C: (b)(6)
Sent from my Blackberry

BU/162

From: Harrington, Holly
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 8:14 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: FW: NRC Press Release #8 (revised) through 10 - Japan Event Earthquake/Tsunami

From: Harrington, Holly
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 7:59 PM
To: Hayden, Elizabeth
Subject: RE: NRC Press Release #8 (revised) through 10 - Japan Event Earthquake/Tsunami

What we have in place:

Press releases are written in the Op Center at Eliot's direction only. They are approved in the Op Center and disseminated. I then take them and turn them into a blog post. They are closely coordinated with the Chairman and the White House. We have not produced a lot of "paper"

All calls from media, etc., are handled via 8200 or opa.resource. Brenda, Bethany, Christine Steger and two other loaners are handling the phones. If it is a media call, they send it to Ivonne (or today, Mindy), who logs it and disseminates it either to Eliot, Scott, Dave, Rob Taylor, the regions or me depending on who is here and who is taking calls on what and how important it is. Some requests are immediately turned down i.e. Chile, Australia etc. If callers are members of the public, the secretaries give them to Amy Bonocorso and Ron Deaver (starting today) who respond using talking points and Q&As. If the caller is a federal or state person, they go to me and I forward to the liaison team. Estimate of calls a day are in the hundreds.

The system itself is working relatively well. I'd like Ivonne's logging to be more sophisticated, but it was created on the fly and is good for now. The public inquiry team is working great. Jenny Tobin is getting trained on it tomorrow. Am trying to get CDC to take the health/radiation calls, which most of these are. DHS is helping with that and we have a conference call tomorrow morning.

Lots and lots of issues, as you can imagine, ranging from spam e-mails about stopping nuclear power going all over the NRC with some people suggesting they just be forwarded to OPA (I said no) to getting videos and photos posted etc. EPA is nowhere in sight, and neither are most of the other federal agencies. WH refuses to consider this a public health crisis and keeps quoting NRC saying no health risk to U.S. This BTW, concerns me a lot. General public is completely freaked out.

Everyone is completely exhausted, but the FEMA folks I got here today aren't really any help. They can't do media calls and that's what we need. HR says we can hire contractors within just days at the 13/14 level for 89 days with fingerprinting. Problem is getting them up to speed to be able to help us. One thought is get some in here to help staff the public inquiry and media referral desk (the former leaning heavily on other office loaners) and get some trained up to help us as spokespersons. The other thought is that it may take them too long to become spokesperson, so maybe find already nuke-savvy people in the agency who we can borrow and train as PR people.

What I'm realizing right now is that the process is working, everyone is in a rhythm and injecting additional people can be difficult (I used Undine for half a day and abandoned that idea.) But people are very, very, very tired. I'm told someone has scheduled a Monday public commissioner's meeting with Eliot as a speaker. This is a terrible idea. We don't have the hands to handle the media that will come . . .

Hope this helps.
Holly

From: Hayden, Elizabeth
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 7:32 PM
To: Harrington, Holly
Subject: Fw: NRC Press Release #8 (revised) through 10 - Japan Event Earthquake/Tsunami

Just for me to stay up to speed, what process are we using to get press releases approved?

From: OST03 HOC
To: DOI <doi_watch_office@ios.doi.gov>; DTRA <(b)(6)>; chardin <chardin@crcpd.org>; rfraass@crcpd.org <rfraass@crcpd.org>; james.d.lloyd@nasa.gov <james.d.lloyd@nasa.gov>; PN Distribution; FDA <emergency.operations@fda.gov>; State Dept <SES-O@state.gov>; White House Sit Room <(b)(6)>; Bernie Beaudin <Bernie.Beaudin@cncs-ccsn.gc.ca>; Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) <GOC-COG@PS-SP.GC.CA>; eoc2@cncs-ccsn.gc.ca <eoc2@cncs-ccsn.gc.ca>; DOEHQEOC@OEM.DOE.GOV <DOEHQEOC@OEM.DOE.GOV>; <(b)(6)>; EOC.EPAHQ@EPAMAIL.EPA.GOV <EOC.EPAHQ@EPAMAIL.EPA.GOV>; Lawrence Koleff <lawrence.koleff@ic.fbi.gov>; SIOC <sioc@leo.gov>; FEMA-operations-center@dhs.gov <FEMA-operations-center@dhs.gov>; Health Canada Operations Center <GOC-COG@PSEPC.GC.CA>; IAEA Emergency Response Unit <iec1@IAEA.ORG>; USDA <opscenter@usda.gov>; Screnci, Diane; Sheehan, Neil; Dricks, Victor; Clifford, James; Gamberoni, Marsha; Heater, Keith; Holian, Brian; Kay Gallagher <Kay.Gallagher@nrc.gov>; Kinneman, John; Lew, David; Nick, Joseph; ODaniell, Cynthia; Powell, Raymond; R1 IRC; Roberts, Darrell; Thompson, Margaret; Davenport, Patricia; McCallie, Karen; Miles, Patricia; Quinones-Navarro, Joylynn; R2 IRC; Rudisail, Steven; R3 IRC; Smith, Desiree; Alferink, Beth; Andrews, Tom; Howell, Linda; R4 IRC
Sent: Wed Mar 16 18:17:53 2011
Subject: NRC Press Release #8 (revised) through 10 - Japan Event Earthquake/Tsunami

*****Event Information is Attached*****

The NRC is responding to an event.

Please contact the NRC Executive Support Team if necessary at 301-816-5100 or reply to this e-mail.

From: McIntyre, David
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 7:38 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: 60 MINUTES ON GROUND IN JAPAN

Importance: High

Eliot – I just spoke to a 60 Minutes producer in Sendai w/Scott Pelley. They are desperate to interview Chuck Casto. They've reached him by email, and he responded a little while ago that he might be available later today, but they should get approval from OPA first. OK to signal him our approval?

Dave

From: McIntyre, David
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 6:27 PM
To: Harrington, Holly; Brenner, Eliot
Subject: plume maps

(b)(5)

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 6:14 PM
To: Burnell, Scott
Subject: Re: Laptop

Tnx.
Eliot Brenner
Director, Office of Public Affairs
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Protecting People and the Environment
301 415 8200
C: (b)(6)
Sent from my Blackberry

----- Original Message -----

From: Burnell, Scott
To: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Wed Mar 16 18:11:02 2011
Subject: RE: Laptop

In Ops Ctr

-----Original Message-----

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 3:58 PM
To: Burnell, Scott
Subject: Laptop

I will need laptop and accessory bag tonight. Please be sure it is in ops center or office.

Eliot Brenner
Director, Office of Public Affairs
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Protecting People and the Environment
301 415 8200
C: (b)(6)
Sent from my Blackberry

From: Harrington, Holly
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 6:00 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: FW: Hi Holly...George Stephanopoulos here...do you have a minute to talk?
202-230-3316

From the man himself (under normal circumstances, I'd be tickled)

From: Stephanopoulos, George [mailto:George.Stephanopoulos@abc.com]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 5:51 PM
To: Harrington, Holly
Subject: RE: Hi Holly...George Stephanopoulos here...do you have a minute to talk? 202-230-3316

Thanks Holly.

Ideally, we'd love to have the Chairman on the show tomorrow morning. We've devoted the bulk of every program this week almost exclusively to this issue, and it would be terrific for our viewers to get the perspective of the most relevant and informed official in the US government – your boss! Ideal hit time is in the 7:05-7:15 range. Thanks...George

From: Harrington, Holly [mailto:Holly.Harrington@nrc.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 5:48 PM
To: Stephanopoulos, George
Subject: RE: Hi Holly...George Stephanopoulos here...do you have a minute to talk? 202-230-3316

Hi George – I assume you're still interesting in an interview with the Chairman? Give me whatever your updated request particulars are and I'll get them to my boss. No promises, of course, but I'll see what we can do.

Holly

From: Stephanopoulos, George [mailto:George.Stephanopoulos@abc.com]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 5:03 PM
To: Harrington, Holly
Subject: Hi Holly...George Stephanopoulos here...do you have a minute to talk? 202-230-3316

From: Burnell, Scott
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 5:58 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: CBS Early Show request for Chairman Interview

Alana @ 202-457-4370

From: Rod Adams <rod_adams@atomicinsights.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 5:35 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Re: On vacation from day job - working as a blogger and first responder today

Eliot:

Just in case you are not aware of the implications:

<http://finance.yahoo.com/news/NRC-No-water-in-spent-fuel-apf-2091500355.html>

Rod

On Mar 16, 2011, at 3:44 PM, Brenner, Eliot wrote:

>
> Eliot Brenner
> Director, Office of Public Affairs
> US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
> Protecting People and the Environment
> 301 415 8200
> C: (b)(6)
> Sent from my Blackberry
>
> ----- Original Message -----
> From: Rod Adams <rod_adams@atomicinsights.com>
> To: Brenner, Eliot
> Sent: Wed Mar 16 15:41:12 2011
> Subject: Re: On vacation from day job - working as a blogger and first
> responder today
>
> I hope you would do that ONLY if you had a better source of radiation readings than the confused news media.
>
> My inside NRC sources tell me that the action center is getting its information from web sites, not from any on the
> ground measurements.
>
> Rod
>
> On Mar 16, 2011, at 3:29 PM, Brenner, Eliot wrote:
>
>> Rod, We are actinfg to protewct u.as. Citizwens in japan. The
>> recommendation w have made is consistent with what we could do in thw
>> US for a similar situation
>>
>> I have to get baack to rthw hearing ... And let my vllackberry charge. it is dying rapidly.
>> Eliot Brenner
>> Director, Office of Public Affairs
>> US Nuclear Regulatory Commission

>> Protecting People and the Environment

>> 301 415 8200

>> C: [redacted] (b)(6)

>> Sent from my Blackberry

>>

>> ----- Original Message -----

>> From: Rod Adams <rod_adams@atomicinsights.com>

>> To: Brenner, Eliot

>> Sent: Wed Mar 16 15:23:47 2011

>> Subject: Re: On vacation from day job - working as a blogger and

>> first responder today

>>

>> Eliot:

>>

>> That is a very poor decision. Has the NRC ever thought about simply measuring radiation levels at the places that you are considering evacuating? Radioactive materials are not magic dust, they are very simple to find and to wash off if necessary.

>>

>> Rod

>>

>> On Mar 16, 2011, at 3:18 PM, Brenner, Eliot wrote:

>>

>>> If you were here you wouldn't need a bbird ... Or matt's blog. He spoke from out latest info based on whjat we believe from all sources. This is a rapidly moving playing field. We havee recommenmded protyective evac for US citizens to 50 miles.

>>> Eliot Brenner

>>> Director, Office of Public Affairs

>>> US Nuclear Regulatory Commission

>>> Protecting People and the Environment

>>> 301 415 8200

>>> C: [redacted] (b)(6)

>>> Sent from my Blackberry

>>>

>>> ----- Original Message -----

>>> From: Rod Adams <rod_adams@atomicinsights.com>

>>> To: Brenner, Eliot

>>> Sent: Wed Mar 16 15:11:37 2011

>>> Subject: On vacation from day job - working as a blogger and first

>>> responder today

>>>

>>> Eliot,

>>>

>>> A little bird just told me that Dr. Jaczko testified a few minutes ago to the House Energy & Commerce committee that unit 4 fuel pool is dry.

>>>

>>> I checked with Taro Ishida of Federation of Electric Power Companies of Japan. Here is what he told me.

>>>

>>> ++++++

>>> We haven't had any official statement regarding your question.

>>> As long as the news, no confirmed news.

>>>

>>> I guess it is based on just his assumption and the real words are

>>> "there might be a crack in the container of one of the spent fuel pools at the Fukushima Daiichi plant"

>>>

>>> I think he didn't specify which reactor.

>>>

>>> Taro

>>> ++++++

>>>

>>> Any response on why the Chairman is making such easy to verify misstatements in a situation that demands accuracy?

>>>

>>> Rod

>>

>

From: Harrington, Holly
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 5:34 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Commission Meeting on Monday --tentative schedule (still think we need to kill this for Monday)

DRAFT Commission Meeting Outline 3/16/2011

NRC Response to Core Damage Accident in Japan

EVENT OVERVIEW AND U.S. RESPONSE – Bill Borchardt

Current Status of Fukushima Daiichi – lead OPS Center

- Reactors
- Spent Fuel Pools

NRC Response Objectives

- Support of US Citizens in Japan - lead OIP
- Support of the Japanese Government - lead OIP
- Advance Our Understanding of Safety and Risk - lead RES

NRC Response Actions – lead OPS Center

- In Japan
- At HQ

US Government Response – lead OCA

- NRC Partners and Stakeholders

POTENTIAL CONSEQUENCES – Mike Weber

Consequence Projections – lead FSME/RES

- In Japan
- In US

COMMUNICATION CHALLENGES – Eliot Brenner – lead OPA

- Information
- Coordination

Situation Assessment For US Reactors and Applicants – Marty Virgilio– lead NRR, W/RES, NMSS support

- External Events
 - Seismic
 - Flood
 - Tsunamis
- Severe Accidents
 - SBO
 - B.5.b/50.54 (hh)(2)
 - SAMGs
 - Hydrogen control
 - Emergency planning
- Spent fuel – NMSS support for dry casks

Path Forward and Priorities – Eric Leeds – lead NRR

- Near Term Actions
 - In Support of Response
 - Near term regulatory actions
 - TI for inspections
 - Generic Communications
 - Licensing actions
- Longer Term Actions
 - Lessons Learned From this Event – process based on past lessons learned e.g. TMI, Chernobyl, Davis-Besse, Japan earthquake at KK
 - Resolution of GSI 199
- Industry actions

From: [redacted] (b)(6)
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 5:22 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Must Be Fun

Hi Eliot:

I don't envy you your job right now..... Hopefully you can keep some media sanity in the process as Japan continues to evolve. We should have done the workshop earlier I think!!! I suspect Miro is up to his elbows as he has done a number of tem efforts in Japan.

All best,

[redacted] (b)(6)

From: Shoop, Undine
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 5:14 PM
To: Harrington, Holly; Couret, Ivonne; Burnell, Scott; Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: blog question on dose
Attachments: Response to question originally posted to the NRC blog.docx

Holly,

After reading previous moderator replies on the blog, I have revised my write up for you so it is hopefully closer to what you would actually post.

Undine

From: Harrington, Holly
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 3:24 PM
To: Shoop, Undine; Couret, Ivonne; Burnell, Scott; Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: blog question on dose

Can you write me up something that directly responds to blog comment. This is good

From: Shoop, Undine
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 2:14 PM
To: Harrington, Holly; Couret, Ivonne; Burnell, Scott; Brenner, Eliot
Subject: blog question on dose

One of my staff pointed out a comment on the blog related to dose, specifically that it would be helpful if we would use mSv in addition to rem when we are discussing dose since most of the world uses the international standard for units (SI) including the IAEA and TEPCO press releases. The conversion is:
1 mSv = .1 rem

Undine Shoop
Chief, Health Physics and Human Performance Branch
Division of Inspection and Regional Support
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation
301-415-2063

This question was originally posted to the NRC blog on March 16:

"The values being reported in the media are in micro or millisieverts... Can you please describe average annual doses in those values versus R and mR? And it would be helpful if future dose discussion could be in mSieverts, too."

Most of the world uses the international standard for units (SI) which is why Japanese and IAEA press releases use Sieverts to report the dose to the public. The US does not use the SI system and instead uses rem as the measure of dose to the public. To compare the dose units, 100 mrem is equal to 1 mSv (this is similar to 1 yard equaling .914 meter (SI unit)). Therefore, the average annual dose that a person in the US receives is 620 mrem which is equal to 6.2 mSv.

This question was originally posted to the NRC blog on March 16:

"The values being reported in the media are in micro or millisieverts... Can you please describe average annual doses in those values versus R and mR? And it would be helpful if future dose discussion could be in mSieverts, too."

The average annual dose that a person in the US receives is 620 mrem. Converted to Sieverts (Sv) this would equal 6.2 mSv.

To convert the information in Elliot's last blog as requested by the comment, this sentence would change:

Those recommendations parallel the protective actions this country would suggest should dose limits reach 1 rem to the entire body and 5 rem for the thyroid, an organ particularly susceptible to radiation uptake.

To:

Those recommendations parallel the protective actions this country would suggest should dose limits reach 1 rem (this is equal to 10 mSv) to the entire body and 5 rem (equal to 50 mSv) for the thyroid, an organ particularly susceptible to radiation uptake.

From: Baker, Sarah <Sarah.Baker@turner.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 5:02 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot; Ahlers, Mike
Subject: Re: Interviews

Eliot is he doing solo interviews before or after his press avail here in Russell? We are trying to scramble crews to be in place for the best possible outcome- can we expect a live solo interview w the chairman in the 5p hour?

From: Brenner, Eliot <Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov>
To: Baker, Sarah
Sent: Wed Mar 16 15:58:34 2011
Subject: Re: Interviews

Thanks.
Eliot Brenner
Director, Office of Public Affairs
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Protecting People and the Environment
301 415 8200
C: (b)(6)
Sent from my Blackberry

From: Baker, Sarah <Sarah.Baker@turner.com>
To: Brenner, Eliot; Ahlers, Mike <Mike.Ahlers@turner.com>
Sent: Wed Mar 16 15:49:57 2011
Subject: Re: Interviews

We are adding a second crew to the Russell Rotunda so we can do this interview asap in the 5p hour - my contact is 202 222 8155, I have red hair and will be on site in Russell

----- Original Message -----
From: Brenner, Eliot <Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov>
To: Baker, Sarah; Ahlers, Mike
Sent: Wed Mar 16 14:53:39 2011
Subject: Re: Interviews

Will do what we can.
Eliot Brenner
Director, Office of Public Affairs
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Protecting People and the Environment
301 415 8200
C: (b)(6)
Sent from my Blackberry

----- Original Message -----
From: Baker, Sarah <Sarah.Baker@turner.com>
To: Brenner, Eliot; Ahlers, Mike <Mike.Ahlers@turner.com>
Sent: Wed Mar 16 14:52:27 2011
Subject: RE: Interviews

We have a taping at 10 minute taping at 530p for another show from this

camera, but ideally if we could do this before or right after that would be ideal

Sarah E. Baker | CNN Network Booking | 820 First Street NE | Washington DC 20002 | O. 202 351 4403 M. (b)(6) | Sarah.Baker@cnn.com

-----Original Message-----

From: Brenner, Eliot [<mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov>]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 2:44 PM
To: Ahlers, Mike
Cc: Baker, Sarah
Subject: Re: Interviews

Will make effort
Eliot Brenner
Director, Office of Public Affairs
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Protecting People and the Environment
301 415 8200
C: (b)(6)
Sent from my Blackberry

----- Original Message -----

From: Ahlers, Mike <Mike.Ahlers@turner.com>
To: Brenner, Eliot
Cc: Baker, Sarah <Sarah.Baker@turner.com>
Sent: Wed Mar 16 14:41:33 2011
Subject: RE: Interviews

Eliot,

Wolf Blitzer's Situation Room would like to formally request a live interview with the chairman following the hearing. Ideally in the 5 pm hour.

It would be great to have a rotation, and to include CNN in it.

The anchor tonight is Jessica Yellin, because Wolf Blitzer is traveling with Hillary Clinton.

We understand this is fluid. But please consider this. We'll have someone on site to help coordinate. -- Mike Ahlers CNN 202-494-0763

-----Original Message-----

From: Brenner, Eliot [<mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov>]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 2:35 PM
To: Ahlers, Mike; 'lisa.stark@abc.com'; 'boc@cbsnews.com'; 'Azriel.relp@nbcuni.com'
Cc: Harrington, Holly
Subject: Re: Interviews

if we can set it up as a group that would save us time. But We are happy to work with you on what works. Will do live shots if necessary.

Finally got nbc looped in.
If anyone can give me a fox contact much appreciated.

Eliot

Eliot Brenner
Director, Office of Public Affairs
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Protecting People and the Environment
301 415 8200
C: (b)(6)
Sent from my Blackberry

----- Original Message -----

From: Ahlers, Mike <Mike.Ahlers@turner.com>
To: Brenner, Eliot; lisa.stark@abc.com <lisa.stark@abc.com>;
boc@cbsnews.com <boc@cbsnews.com>
Cc: Harrington, Holly
Sent: Wed Mar 16 14:30:08 2011
Subject: RE: Interviews

Is this for one-on-one interviews, or gang-bang. Live possibilities? Or taped? Thanks -- Mike

-----Original Message-----

From: Brenner, Eliot [<mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov>]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 2:25 PM
To: 'lisa.stark@abc.com'; 'boc@cbsnews.com'; Ahlers, Mike
Cc: Harrington, Holly
Subject: Interviews

Barring further developments, It is my intention to bring chairmn jaczko to the russell rotunda to be available for interviews following a senate-side briefing on japan that startsa at 330p. I do not know when it will end. I am trying also to reach an nbc contact to include them. My email only has bob hager in it!

Eliot.
Eliot Brenner
Director, Office of Public Affairs
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Protecting People and the Environment
301 415 8200
C: (b)(6)
Sent from my Blackberry

From: Sanchez, George D. <George.D.Sanchez@abc.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 5:01 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: I heard CBS & NBC setting up stakeout location...

ABC is set-up at the Russell Rotunda...on lines...so we can feed back to our bureau...
Are you able to bring him to us at the Rotunda? The interview would be part of World
News spot – Dan Harris is the correspondent. He's working out of NY.

g

George David Sanchez
ABC News Washington Assignment Desk
202-222-7700

From: Burnell, Scott
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 4:59 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: Urgent request re Japan spent fuel pool

Of course, saw this after I sent reply. Apologies.

-----Original Message-----

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 4:51 PM
To: 'slomax@bloomberg.net'
Cc: Burnell, Scott
Subject: Re: Urgent request re Japan spent fuel pool

Checking re statement. Cannot answer question until after hearing.

Eliot Brenner

Director, Office of Public Affairs

US Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Protecting People and the Environment

301 415 8200

C: (b)(6)

Sent from my Blackberry

----- Original Message -----

From: SIMON LOMAX, BLOOMBERG/ NEWSROOM: <slomax@bloomberg.net>
To: Brenner, Eliot
Cc: Burnell, Scott
Sent: Wed Mar 16 16:20:36 2011
Subject: Urgent request re Japan spent fuel pool

Hi Eliot (cc Scott)

My editors tell me Japanese officials are denying one of the spent fuel pools at the Fukushima Dai-Ichi plant is empty, per the Chairman's testimony to House Committee. We need an NRC response to the Japanese denial ASAP. Can you e-mail a statement?

Thanks to you both

Simon.

Sent From Bloomberg Mobile MSG

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 4:58 PM
To: (b)(6)
Subject: Re: An invitation, and a request

Call the embassy. I can't get you in the door.
Eliot Brenner
Director, Office of Public Affairs
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Protecting People and the Environment
301 415 8200
C: (b)(6)
Sent from my Blackberry

From: David Ropeik (b)(6)
To: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Wed Mar 16 16:37:56 2011
Subject: Re: An invitation, and a request

Eliot

I hope you are holding up.

The NRC has sent nuclear experts to Japan. Appropriately. But the Japanese have two problems. The spread of radiation, and the spread of mistrust and anger. I would like to offer my assistance to them, via the US government, on this vital part of the risk management challenge they face. The reports on Chernobyl and TMI found that one of the biggest failures of GOVERNMENT was the way they communicated. Those failures contributed to much greater fear. Fear = stress and dangerous personal behaviors = actual physical harm. In the case of Chernobyl, the UN's "Chernobyl Legacy" report found that psychological and stress impacts did more health damage than the radiation itself.

Although it is hard to tell in detail from here, via my friends at the IAEA and in Japan, and by watching the Japanese media, it appears that poor and inconsistent communication from the government and TEPCO are exacerbating the fear, which not only causes stress and harm in the short term but also bears on the long-term recovery there, and attitudes about nuclear energy there and worldwide.

I'm no fan of getting dosed myself, but I have offered two senior officials in the government that I would travel to Japan to assist. Let's learn from what TMI and Chernobyl taught us, that the risk is not just radiological, and apply those lessons and the expertise of risk communication to help mitigate this mess.

I look forward to hearing from you.

David Ropeik

--
David Ropeik
Instructor, Harvard University
21 Baker Ave.
Concord, MA 01742
978 369-5675
Mob) (b)(6)
(b)(6)

<http://www.psychologytoday.com/blog/how-risky-is-it-really>

On 7/16/10 3:31 PM, "Brenner, Eliot" <Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov> wrote:

I heard back from the folks who organize seminars. They like the topic but we are booked up in the near term and they will stash your info away for a possible future presentation.

Eliot
Eliot Brenner
Director, Office of Public Affairs
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Protecting People and the Environment
301 415 8200
C: (b)(6)
Sent from my Blackberry

From: David P. Ropeik <(b)(6)>
To: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Fri Jul 16 11:19:28 2010
Subject: Re: An invitation, and a request

Thanks! Good suggestions, all. Let me know about NRC. Don't know if you want to coordinate with Mallett.

D

On 7/16/10 11:10 AM, "Brenner, Eliot" <Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov> wrote:

Let me talk to the folks who organize agency-wide seminars and see what I can do. Also suggest talking to edison electric institute. NEI does a lot of polling and I do not know if they have a communications consultant. Also american petroleum institute and the natural gas association.

Eliot
Eliot Brenner
Director, Office of Public Affairs
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Protecting People and the Environment
301 415 8200
C: (b)(6)
Sent from my Blackberry

From: David P. Ropeik <(b)(6)>
To: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Fri Jul 16 10:49:39 2010
Subject: An invitation, and a request

Elliott

Hey. I hope that either the heat isn't too insufferable, or that you are, or soon will be, lolling on some lake front or beach somewhere in a cool breeze. (In which case a delayed reply to this note is understood!)

I've scheduled a reading/discussion of my book, "How Risky Is It, Really? Why Our Fears Don't Always Match the Facts" at Reiter's Book Store, 19th and G, on the evening of September 16th. Beyond inviting you personally, I write because it occurs to me that you might have ideas for where else I might give a talk/presentation while I am in town, on the psychology of the way people perceive and respond to risk. It strikes me this is relevant to any organization involved in risk-related issues, government or private. Like, uh, the NRC?

It's not to sell the book. Really! (Though that would be great of course.) The journalist in me wants to get the ideas in the book...why we're too afraid of some lesser risks and not afraid enough of some bigger ones, and how that contributes to the public's growing rejection of science, and how the resulting Perception Gap is a huge risk in and of itself, and what we can do about it as individuals and as a society...into the hands and heads of influential people who

might benefit from them. Are there organizations in the area you would suggest? Speaker series/events? Think tanks? Trade Associations? Companies? Any suggestions for introducing these ideas to the folks in power (government)? Briefings or seminars or something in Congress? Executive Branch? Key regulators? I can spend that whole week in town the 13th-17th.

A lot of smart people in various fields have helped figure out why we perceive and respond to risk the way we do, and that knowledge is important for so many people and agencies. It would be fun, and fulfilling, to spread those ideas around. Any and all suggestions/connections/contacts would be most welcomed.

By the way, some months ago I met with Bruce Mallett (via former Commissioner Klein) who seemed to think these ideas would be really useful to senior management there, and suggested having me in to do some seminars. Haven't heard back from him on that. Maybe this trip to town provides an opportunity?

Hope the summer's going well.

David

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 4:58 PM
To: 'phboff@nytimes.com'
Subject: Re: Jaczko testimony

I have asked my office to get the basic text and post. Problem is detailed plant material was read from notes.

Eliot Brenner
Director, Office of Public Affairs
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Protecting People and the Environment
301 415 8200
C: [redacted] (b)(6)
Sent from my Blackberry

From: Boffey, Philip <phboff@nytimes.com>
To: Brenner, Eliot
Cc: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Wed Mar 16 16:30:22 2011
Subject: Jaczko testimony

Hi Eliott--can you send me the prepared remarks relevant to the crisis in Japan that Mr. Jaczko delivered to the House and Senate committees today. I listened but would like the prepared remarks verbatim if you have them

Philip M. Boffey
Editorial Writer
The New York Times
620 Eighth Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10018
Phone: (212) 556-4485
Fax: 212-556-3815
Email: phboff@nytimes.com

From: Jackson, Jill <JacksonJK@cbsnews.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 4:53 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Stakeout or interviews?

Is he going to do a stakeout or interviews? Makes difference in where we set up our cameras.

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 4:51 PM
To: 'Jeffrey.Beattie@ihs.com'
Subject: Re: Jaczko's statement on Japan

Tnx.
Eliot Brenner
Director, Office of Public Affairs
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Protecting People and the Environment
301 415 8200
C: (b)(6)
Sent from my Blackberry

From: Beattie, Jeff <Jeffrey.Beattie@ihs.com>
To: Brenner, Eliot
Cc: Schmidt, Rebecca; Akstulewicz, Brenda
Sent: Wed Mar 16 16:23:52 2011
Subject: RE: Jaczko's statement on Japan

I've found a web-posted video of the opening statement and have what I need.

Thanks and good luck you all at NRC during this time.

Jeff

From: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 3:11 PM
To: Beattie, Jeff
Cc: Schmidt, Rebecca; Akstulewicz, Brenda
Subject: Re: Jaczko's statement on Japan

Will ask congressional folks.

Becky: can we get this to this reporter and to my office for posting?

Eliot Brenner
Director, Office of Public Affairs
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Protecting People and the Environment
301 415 8200
C: (b)(6)
Sent from my Blackberry

From: Beattie, Jeff <Jeffrey.Beattie@ihs.com>
To: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Wed Mar 16 15:07:22 2011
Subject: Jaczko's statement on Japan

Eliot can I have a copy of the chairman's written statement on Japan to open the hearing. He read from a piece of paper.

Mindy L. said they didn't have it but I hope you might have it.

Failing that I wanted to be clear on a few points

- 1.) Was it Dr Jaczko who talked to Japanese officials saying the evac area should be larger?
- 2.) the directive to US residents of Japan to evac to 50 miles, who did that come from, was it the PM, and what is the right word? Was it an order, recommendation, directive?

Jeff Beattie
Energy Daily
703 236 2405

From: Harrington, Holly
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2011 1:36 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: saturday and sunday

If you're going to do us in shifts, I'd prefer Saturday evening and anytime Sunday (if there is an option). I have school on Saturday . . .

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2011 1:19 PM
To: Akstulewicz, Brenda; Chandrathil, Prema; McIntyre, David; Screnci, Diane; Harrington, Holly; Couret, Ivonne; Janbergs, Holly; Ledford, Joey; Sheehan, Neil; Hannah, Roger; Burnell, Scott; Uselding, Lara; Shannon, Valerie; Dricks, Victor; Mitlyng, Viktoria
Subject: saturday and sunday

I just want to provide notice that I may need to draft folks to help out over the weekend. All will become clearer as the day progresses.

Eliot

Eliot Brenner
Director, Office of Public Affairs
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Rockville, Md.
O: 301-415-8200
C: (b)(6)

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2011 1:33 PM
To: Hayden, Elizabeth
Subject: RE: Need Help?

Thanks.

-----Original Message-----

From: Hayden, Elizabeth
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2011 1:32 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Re: Need Help?

I will be home today through Sun. Let me know if you need me (here or at the office).

----- Original Message -----

From: Brenner, Eliot
To: Hayden, Elizabeth; Harrington, Holly
Sent: Fri Mar 11 13:29:21 2011
Subject: RE: Need Help?

I'm in place. I am just trying to line up ducks for tomorrow. don't think you need to come in at the moment.

-----Original Message-----

From: Hayden, Elizabeth
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2011 1:22 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot; Harrington, Holly
Subject: Need Help?

Just got home. Listening to 1 pmTA brief. Thought I saw where EB was coming in. Do you need me to come in too?

From: SIMON LOMAX, BLOOMBERG/ NEWSROOM: <slomax@bloomberg.net>
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2011 1:09 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: Any Japan earthquake support from NRC?

thanks eliot. apologies for bugging you while out of the office. good luck tracking down those answers and please let me know if there's anything to report on the record.

cheers!

simon.

----- Original Message -----

From: Eliot Brenner <Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov>
To: SIMON LOMAX (BLOOMBERG/ NEWSROOM:)
At: 3/11 13:07:23

OFF the record -- don't know what state is talking about. Have a call in to them

We are prepared to assist if asked.

-----Original Message-----

From: SIMON LOMAX, BLOOMBERG/ NEWSROOM: [mailto:slomax@bloomberg.net]
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2011 1:05 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Any Japan earthquake support from NRC?

Hi Eliot,

Hope you're well. Out of an abundance of caution, I figured I should ask you about the Japan earthquake.

Is the NRC sending any people to Japan or offering other kinds of assistance to deal with the nuclear plants damaged by the earthquake? I see Secretary of State Clinton said this morning the U.S. military delivered some coolant to one of the plants and wondered if NRC had been asked to help out in some way.

Cheers,

Simon Lomax
Bloomberg News
202-654-4305 (w)

(b)(6) (c)

slomax@bloomberg.net

From: David Biello <dbiello@sciam.com>
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2011 1:14 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Re: reactor coolant expert

thanks. i have a call in to them as well. let me know if you hear anything, if you don't mind.

David Biello
Associate Editor, Environment & Energy
Scientific American
75 Varick Street, 9th Floor
New York, NY 10013-1917
o: 212.451.8833
f: 212.755.1976
Twitter: @dbiello
<http://davidbiello.tumblr.com/>
www.scientificamerican.com

On Mar 11, 2011, at 1:05 PM, Brenner, Eliot wrote:

Talk to NEI or ANS.

OFF the record ... I do not know what State is talking about. I have a call in to them

From: David Biello [<mailto:dbiello@sciam.com>]
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2011 12:35 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: reactor coolant expert

who would you recommend? i need to try to figure out what the air force brought in there but also just do a general walk through of how you cool a reactor when you're off the grid and your diesel generator can't work. thoughts?

David Biello
Associate Editor, Environment & Energy
Scientific American
75 Varick Street, 9th Floor
New York, NY 10013-1917
o: 212.451.8833
f: 212.755.1976
Twitter: @dbiello
<http://davidbiello.tumblr.com/>
www.scientificamerican.com

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2011 1:03 PM
To: Bob Orr
Subject: other contacts

Craig piercy, spokesman for the American Nuclear Society here in Washington. 202-470-1928 Their Chicago-based flack is Laura Scheele at 708-579-8224

Eliot Brenner
Director, Office of Public Affairs
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Rockville, Md.
O: 301-415-8200
C: (b)(6)

From: Uselding, Lara
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2011 12:51 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot; Harrington, Holly; Burnell, Scott
Subject: TNT start and media additions

JAPAN EARTHQUAKE/DIABLO CANYON NOUE – OPA fielded numerous reporter calls about the 8.9 magnitude earthquake felt in Japan and resulting tsunamis. The Diablo power plant issued a NOUE and NRC issued monitoring mode as we waited for the tsunami waters to reach the west coast. We spoke to..... Platts, Bloomberg and live interview on KRLD AM news radio (Dallas)

From: Daly, Matthew <MDaly@ap.org>
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2011 12:46 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: NRC contact

Hi Eliot,

I found your release on Diablo Canyon on NRC web site, but did not get an email from press ofc abt it, so wanted to make sure I am on the list for future (or futurely, as we say at AP).

Thanks. Matthew

Matthew Daly
Environment/Energy Correspondent
The Associated Press
1100 13th Street NW, Suite 700
Washington, DC 20005
202-641-9541 direct
(b)(6) cell
<http://twitter.com/MatthewDalyWDC>

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[IP_US_DISC]msk dccc60c6d2c3a6438f0cf467d9a4938

From: Wiggins, Jim
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2011 12:28 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Out of Office: U.S. delivers coolant to Japan nuclear plant: Clinton/ Plant Being Cooled

I am out of the office. I will return on Monday, 3/21/11.

Since I just can't bring myself to completely shutdown, I'll be occasionally checking messages via Blackberry and CITREX. However, if you need something done in the office, please call Michele Evans or Amy Salus (415-7476).

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2011 12:05 PM
To: Batkin, Joshua
Subject: RE: 1145 called off, reset for 1230p

Be up in a minute

From: Batkin, Joshua
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2011 12:04 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot; Loyd, Susan; Powell, Amy
Subject: Re: 1145 called off, reset for 1230p

Come on up. Grab amy.

Joshua C. Batkin
Chief of Staff
Chairman Gregory B. Jaczko
(301) 415-1820

From: Brenner, Eliot
To: Batkin, Joshua; Loyd, Susan
Sent: Fri Mar 11 11:55:12 2011
Subject: 1145 called off, reset for 1230p

Want to talk now? Only problem is absence of new information..

Eliot Brenner
Director, Office of Public Affairs
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Rockville, Md.
O: 301-415-8200
C: (b)(6)

From: laura.j.brown@faa.gov
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2011 11:24 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: [REDACTED] (b)(6)

THANK YOU!! I finally taught you something! [REDACTED] (b)(6)

From: "Brenner, Eliot" [Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: 03/11/2011 11:20 AM EST
To: Laura J Brown
Subject: [REDACTED] (b)(6)

[REDACTED] (b)(6)

Eliot

Eliot Brenner
Director, Office of Public Affairs
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Rockville, Md.
O: 301-415-8200
C: [REDACTED] (b)(6)

From: Beattie, Jeff <Jeffrey.Beattie@ihs.com>
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2011 11:14 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Japan

Thanks for setting that up yesterday.

On another topic, has anyone at NRC been briefed by their Japanese counterparts as to the effect of Japan's earthquake on plants there?
And is the NRC taking any precautions re: the possibility of Tsunami hitting the West Coast?

Anything you can share on either topic would be helpful.

Jeff

From: Milligan, Patricia
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2011 11:10 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: a query you may be able to handle

yes will call him
Patricia Milligan, CHP, RPh
Senior Technical Advisor for Preparedness & Response
Office of Nuclear Security and Incident Response
US NRC
MS T B46M
Washington, DC 20555
301-415-2223
Blackberry [redacted] (b)(6)

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2011 10:30 AM
To: Milligan, Patricia
Subject: a query you may be able to handle

A guy named Steve Pescatore of the Customs and Border Patrol Search and Rescue team called to say they were put on standby to go to Japan. They are curious what if any pre cautions they should take (equipment they might need) to take to Japan if they go near the plant that is in trouble. Can you call him 915-231-5129.

Eliot

Eliot Brenner
Director, Office of Public Affairs
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Rockville, Md.
O: 301-415-8200
C: [redacted] (b)(6)

From: Uselding, Lara
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2011 11:08 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot; Burnell, Scott
Subject: RE: Please call Mark Chedika with Bloomberg News 510 551 7135 (out of California)

Talking to him now

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2011 10:02 AM
To: Uselding, Lara; Burnell, Scott
Subject: RE: Please call Mark Chedika with Bloomberg News 510 551 7135 (out of California)

Lara, please take his call.

From: Uselding, Lara
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2011 11:00 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot; Burnell, Scott
Subject: FW: Please call Mark Chedika with Bloomberg News 510 551 7135 (out of California)
Importance: High

You want me to call him? I can, just being sure we don't DB team

From: Owen, Lucy
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2011 9:57 AM
To: Uselding, Lara
Subject: Please call Mark Chedika with Bloomberg News 510 551 7135 (out of California)

From: Uselding, Lara
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2011 10:56 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Additional sentence on NRC monitoring other facilities

In addition to the Diablo Canyon plant, the NRC is also monitoring the San Onofre nuclear power plant, the Humboldt Bay spent fuel storage site and NRC-regulated nuclear materials sites in Hawaii and Alaska to name a few. Site personnel have informed the NRC they are prepared for possible effects.

From: Burnell, Scott
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2011 10:18 AM
To: Batkin, Joshua
Cc: Loyd, Susan; Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: Federal and public communication

Understood.

-----Original Message-----

From: Batkin, Joshua
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2011 10:11 AM
To: Burnell, Scott
Cc: Loyd, Susan; Brenner, Eliot
Subject: FW: Federal and public communication

Thanks Scott - look good except in the next iteration can we say Diablo is "well-protected" instead of 'safe'? Also, please keep me and Susan cc:ed on the updates. Thanks

-----Original Message-----

From: Jaczko, Gregory
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2011 9:59 AM
To: Batkin, Joshua
Subject: Fw: Federal and public communication

----- Original Message -----

From: Burnell, Scott
To: Brenner, Eliot; Jaczko, Gregory
Cc: Screnci, Diane; Sheehan, Neil; Hannah, Roger; Ledford, Joey; Mitlyng, Viktoria; Chandrathil, Prema; Uselding, Lara; Dricks, Victor; Weil, Jenny; Weber, Michael; Harrington, Holly; McIntyre, David; Couret, Ivonne
Sent: Fri Mar 11 09:57:56 2011
Subject: RE: Federal and public communication

Updated with design requirement info

-----Original Message-----

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2011 9:52 AM
To: Jaczko, Gregory
Cc: Burnell, Scott
Subject: Re: Federal and public communication

Yes. Fyi: region 4 has gone top monitoring. I have directed issuance of a press release to that effect.

Eliot Brenner
Director, Office of Public Affairs
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Protecting People and the Environment

301 415 8200

C (b)(6)

Sent from my Blackberry

----- Original Message -----

From: Jaczko, Gregory

To: Brenner, Eliot

Sent: Fri Mar 11 09:45:32 2011

Subject: Re: Federal and public communication

Can you provide me a set of periodically updated set of points because I am getting calls

----- Original Message -----

From: Brenner, Eliot

To: Weber, Michael; Jaczko, Gregory

Cc: Batkin, Joshua; Mamish, Nader; Virgilio, Martin; Collins, Elmo; Leeds, Eric

Sent: Fri Mar 11 09:42:10 2011

Subject: RE: Federal and public communication

Our talking points are distributed for use agencywide, and there is a government-wide communicators conference call in a few minutes that OPA will monitor.

-----Original Message-----

From: Weber, Michael

Sent: Friday, March 11, 2011 9:41 AM

To: Jaczko, Gregory; Brenner, Eliot

Cc: Batkin, Joshua; Mamish, Nader; Virgilio, Martin; Collins, Elmo; Leeds, Eric

Subject: Response - Federal and public communication

We're on it. I'm in the Ops Center. We have completed Federal agency notifications and are coordinating with the NRCC.

----- Original Message -----

From: Jaczko, Gregory

To: Weber, Michael; Brenner, Eliot

Cc: Batkin, Joshua

Sent: Fri Mar 11 09:25:49 2011

Subject: Federal and public communication

I would like a written update by 10 for the status of us licensees and our best and accurate info for japan that could be distributed to public and fed family. Also I need a 1 page set of talking points with the most important points as soon as possible.

Thanks

From: Calabro, Rosemarie (Energy) <Rosemarie_Calabro@energy.senate.gov>
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2011 10:06 AM
To: Calabro, Rosemarie (Energy)
Subject: Senate Energy: Week Ahead (March 14-18)
Attachments: image002.jpg



United States Senate Committee on
Energy & Natural Resources

Chairman Jeff Bingaman

Democrat - New Mexico

Week of March 14 - 18

On Thursday, March 17, the full committee will examine current global investment trends in clean energy technologies and the impact of domestic policies on that investment. Witnesses will be posted to our website. (*Dirksen 366 at 9:30 a.m.*)

Bonus ...

"Once an Eagle, always an Eagle." Since the title Eagle Scout is held for life, that's the motto of the 2% of Boy Scouts who attain Scouting's highest rank. Chairman Bingaman is one of 11 U.S. Senators who are Eagle Scouts: Sens. Lamar Alexander, Sherrod Brown, Thad Cochran, Mike Crapo, Mike Enzi, Dick Lugar, Jeff Merkley, Ben Nelson, Jeff Sessions and Pat Toomey.



*For more information, please contact Bill Wicker at 202.224.5243 or bill_wicker@energy.senate.gov
or Rosemarie Calabro at 202.224.5039 or rosemarie_calabro@energy.senate.gov
Visit our website at <http://energy.senate.gov/>*

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2011 10:03 AM
To: 'mike.ahlers@turner.com'
Subject: Re: CNN -- Timely

Right.

Other plant is san onofre nuclear plabt south of LA but it is not in area of highest alert.

Routine precaurons would incluiqe ensuring intakes are clear.

No heightened concern. Diablo is high on a cliff and not really at risk. Thos is precautionary.

Eliot Brenner

Director, Office of Public Affairs

US Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Protecting People and the Environment

301 415 8200

C (b)(6)

Sent from my Blackberry

From: Ahlers, Mike <Mike.Ahlers@turner.com>
To: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Fri Mar 11 09:55:50 2011
Subject: CNN -- Timely

Just making sure I got this right:

Three nuclear plants in the warning zone:

- 1) Diablo Canyon, Avila Beach
- 2) Humbolt Bay (decommissioned, but with stored fuel)
- 3) ???

Operators are taking routine precautions. Which are?

Are there any heightened concerns?

As for japan, the NRC is gathering information and monitoring the situation and is willing to assist if assistance is requested.

Right? Thanks – Mike

Mike Ahlers
CNN Washington
202-898-7917 (o)
(b)(6) (cell)
mike.ahlers@turner.com

From: Heath, Stanley <Stanley.Heath@dhs.gov>
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2011 9:26 AM
To: Heath, Stanley
Subject: NICCL Call at 9:45am (Eastern) - Pacific Tsunami

Importance: High

Please join a NICCL call at 9:45am (eastern) regarding the Pacific Ocean Tsunami.

1-800-320-4330
code (b)(6) #

Stan Heath
Department of Homeland Security
Office of Public Affairs
Chief Planner
202-282-9117
(b)(6) (blackberry)
202-282-8408 (fax)

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2011 9:26 AM
To: nils.diaz@nd2group.com
Subject: earthquake material

Nils: The information coming in from Japan is somewhat conflicting. I see some news reports about a plant that has lost power to its cooling pumps. Should there be any request for assistance of the USG that would involve us we would respond accordingly.

Below are some talking points you may be familiar with regarding U.S. Plants and earthquakes

FYI ... Diablo Canyon is in the alert area and has posted a precautionary NOUE. We will be having another internal briefing at 11 a.m. I may be able to give you more then.

Talking points:

Nuclear power plants are built to withstand environmental hazards, including earthquakes. Even those plants that are located outside of areas with extensive seismic activity are designed for safety in the event of such a natural disaster.

The NRC requires that safety-significant structures, systems, and components be designed to take into account the most severe natural phenomena historically reported for the site and surrounding area. The NRC then adds a margin for error to account for the historical data's limited accuracy. In other words, the licensing bases for existing nuclear power plants are based on historical data from the area's maximum credible earthquake, with an additional margin included.

Eliot Brenner
Director, Office of Public Affairs
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Rockville, Md.
O: 301-415-8200
C: (b)(6)

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2011 8:50 AM
To: 'mike.ahlers@turner.com'
Subject: Re: CNN request

Just got in. Will call shortly.
Eliot Brenner
Director, Office of Public Affairs
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Protecting People and the Environment
301 415 8200

C: (b)(6)
Sent from my Blackberry

From: Ahlers, Mike <Mike.Ahlers@turner.com>
To: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Fri Mar 11 08:47:36 2011
Subject: CNN request

Do you have a minute?

(b)(6)

--
Mike Ahlers

Mobile: (b)(6)

Sent from my BlackBerry

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2011 8:30 AM
To: Harrington, Holly
Subject: Re: Tsunami, etc

Ok. 10 minutes away.
Eliot Brenner
Director, Office of Public Affairs
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Protecting People and the Environment
301 415 8200
C: (b)(6)
Sent from my Blackberry

----- Original Message -----

From: Harrington, Holly
To: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Fri Mar 11 08:23:55 2011
Subject: RE: Tsunami, etc

I am in your parking spot

-----Original Message-----

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2011 6:58 AM
To: Burnell, Scott; Uselding, Lara; Harrington, Holly
Cc: Dricks, Victor
Subject: Re: Tsunami, etc

I will come in from PT as a precaution. Should make I a little after 9am.

Eliot Brenner
Director, Office of Public Affairs
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Protecting People and the Environment
301 415 8200
C: (b)(6)
Sent from my Blackberry

----- Original Message -----

From: Burnell, Scott
To: Uselding, Lara; Brenner, Eliot; Harrington, Holly
Cc: Dricks, Victor
Sent: Fri Mar 11 06:52:19 2011
Subject: Re: Tsunami, etc

I'll be in Ops Ctr by 8

Sent from an NRC Blackberry
Scott Burnell

(b)(6)

----- Original Message -----

From: Uselding, Lara
To: Burnell, Scott; Brenner, Eliot; Harrington, Holly
Cc: Dricks, Victor
Sent: Fri Mar 11 06:49:54 2011
Subject: Re: Tsunami, etc

I'm headed in to be in the IRC when the tsunami hits west coast in the next 90 minutes Lara Uselding NRC Region 4
Public Affairs

(b)(6)

----- Original Message -----

From: Burnell, Scott
To: Brenner, Eliot; Uselding, Lara; Harrington, Holly
Sent: Fri Mar 11 06:43:10 2011
Subject: Re: Tsunami, etc

Almost into the office -- we may go ahead with what??

Sent from an NRC Blackberry
Scott Burnell

(b)(6)

----- Original Message -----

From: Brenner, Eliot
To: Uselding, Lara; Burnell, Scott; Harrington, Holly
Sent: Fri Mar 11 06:42:05 2011
Subject: Tsunami, etc

Got your call. I may come in for a while fter physical therapy. I will check in at 830. Also, holly and scott, we may go ahead with). Stff today.

Eliot Brenner
Director, Office of Public Affairs
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Protecting People and the Environment
301 415 8200

C (b)(6)
Sent from my Blackberry

From: Mamish, Nader
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2011 7:29 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot; Harrington, Holly; Hayden, Elizabeth; Burnell, Scott
Subject: FW: Japan: media reports government has decided to declare a nuclear power emergency situation

From: Breskovic, Clarence
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2011 5:31 AM
To: Breskovic, Clarence
Subject: Japan: media reports government has decided to declare a nuclear power emergency situation

Fire at Tohoku Elec Onagawa nuclear plant

TOKYO, March 11 (Reuters) - A fire broke out at Tohoku Electric Power Co's Onagawa nuclear plant in northeastern Japan following Friday's major earthquake, Kyodo news agency said.

Prior to the Kyodo report, the company had said it had not received information on whether there had been any problems at the nuclear power plant after the disaster.

Separately, Fukushima Prefecture, the site of a Tokyo Electric Power nuclear power plant, said on Friday the plant's reactor cooling system was functioning, denying an earlier report that it was malfunctioning.

Japanese media reported that the government had decided to declare a nuclear power emergency situation, which occurs if there is confirmation of radioactivity leaks from a nuclear power plant or a reactor cooling system breaks down.

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2011 7:11 AM
To: (b)(6); McIntyre, David
Subject: Tsunami/yucca

What is your availability today?
Eliot Brenner
Director, Office of Public Affairs
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Protecting People and the Environment
301 415 8200
C: (b)(6)
Sent from my Blackberry

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2011 7:06 AM
To: Batkin, Joshua; Loyd, Susan
Subject: Tsunami

My staff is or Will be in place. I will probably arrive about 915 from outside appointment. (b)(5)

Eliot Brenner
Director, Office of Public Affairs
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Protecting People and the Environment
301 415 8200

C: (b)(6)

Sent from my Blackberry

From: scott.disavino@thomsonreuters.com
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2011 5:23 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Cc: scott.disavino@thomsonreuters.com; eileen.ogrady@thomsonreuters.com; BLRCEEditorial@thomsonreuters.com
Subject: nrc media email list

Hi Eliot,

Can you add me and the other people cc'd on this not to the media email list,

Thanks,

Scott

Scott DiSavino
Correspondent
Reuters
3 Times Square
New York, NY 10036
Tel 646 223 6072
Mobile (b)(6)
Fax 646 223 6079
E-Mail scott.disavino@reuters.com
Instant Message scott.disavino.reuters.com@reuters.net

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