
From: Google Alerts <googlealerts-noreply@google.com>
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 10:05 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Google Alert - Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Blogs

1 new result for Nuclear Regulatory Commission

NRC: Japan nuke crisis 'static' but not yet stable | The ...

By The Associated Press

The top U.S. **nuclear** regulator says he will not change a recommendation that U.S. citizens stay at least 50 miles away from Japan's crippled **nuclear** power plant, even as he declared that the crisis in that country remains "static."

Examiner RSS - <http://washingtonexaminer.com/feeds/128677/rss.xml/wp-login.php/wp-login.php>

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BV/1229

From: Google Alerts <googlealerts-noreply@google.com>
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 9:50 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Google Alert - Nuclear Regulatory Commission

News

2 new results for **Nuclear Regulatory Commission**

Three Workers at Nebraska Plant Exposed to Radiation

Wall Street Journal

The Nebraska Public Power District, which owns and operates the plant, says the workers weren't exposed to radiation levels in excess of limits set by the **Nuclear Regulatory Commission**, the NRC said Monday. The event took place when the workers removed ...

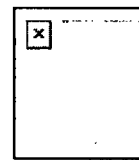
[See all stories on this topic »](#)

NRC: Japan nuke crisis 'static' but not yet stable

Centre Daily Times

... even as he declared that the crisis in that country remains "static." AP Photo **Nuclear Regulatory Commission** Chairman Gregory B. Jaczko speaks to reporters during an interview with The Associated Press in Washington, Monday, April 11, 2011.

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[Centre Daily Times](#)

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BU/1280

From: Google Alerts <googlealerts-noreply@google.com>
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 9:46 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Google Alert - jaczko

News

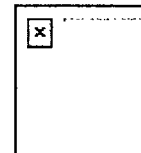
1 new result for jaczko

NRC: Japan nuke crisis 'static' but not yet stable

Centre Daily Times

... even as he declared that the crisis in that country remains "static." AP Photo Nuclear Regulatory Commission Chairman Gregory B. **Jaczko** speaks to reporters during an interview with The Associated Press in Washington, Monday, April 11, 2011.

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[Centre Daily Times](#)

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BU/1281

From: Google Alerts <googlealerts-noreply@google.com>
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 9:40 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Google Alert - jaczko

News

1 new result for **jaczko**

NRC: Japan Nuke Crisis 'Static' But Not Yet Stable

NPR

by AP AP Nuclear Regulatory Commission Chairman Gregory B. **Jaczko** speaks to reporters ... Gregory **Jaczko**, the chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, ...

Tip: Use a minus sign (-) in front of terms in your query that you want to exclude. [Learn more.](#)

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BV/ 1282

From: Google Alerts <googlealerts-noreply@google.com>
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 9:35 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Google Alert - Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Web

1 new result for **Nuclear Regulatory Commission**

NRC Japan nuke crisis static but not yet stable Yahoo News

The top U.S. **nuclear** regulator said Monday he will not change a recommendation that U.S. citizens stay at least 50 miles away from Japan's crippled **nuclear** ...

news.yahoo.com/s/ap/.../ap.../us_nrc_chairman_interview

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B4/1283

From: Michael Tomaszeski <mtomaszeski@bulletinnews.com>
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 9:34 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Cc: Bulletin News
Subject: Re: Google Alert - jaczko

Eliot,

Thanks for the head's up. We'll do our best to find a newspaper version of this story for tomorrow.

Best, Mike

From: "Eliot Brenner" <Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov>
To: "Bulletin News" <NRC-Editors@BulletinNews.com>
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 8:59:40 PM
Subject: FW: Google Alert - jaczko

There will probably be a few versions of this AP story. This is just as a heads up. Please pick one from a newspaper, not this radio website. Thanks. eliot

From: Google Alerts [mailto:googlealerts-noreply@google.com]
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 8:20 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Google Alert - jaczko

News

1 new result for jaczko

[US nuclear head says no change in 50-mile evacuation zone for ...](#)

680 News

Nuclear Regulatory Commission Chairman Gregory B. **Jaczko** speaks to reporters ... Gregory **Jaczko**, chairman of the federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission, ...

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From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 9:03 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: mikulski--small pool, by self in side room at ops???

BU/1285

From: Google Alerts <googlealerts-noreply@google.com>
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 8:35 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Google Alert - Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Web

5 new results for **Nuclear Regulatory Commission**

US NRC denies license to build nuclear reactor in Maryland | Reuters

WASHINGTON, April 8 (Reuters) - The U.S. **Nuclear Regulatory Commission** has denied Unistar a license to build a new reactor at the Calvert Cliffs **nuclear** power ...

www.reuters.com/.../usa-nuclear-unistar-idUSN082477352011...

NRC: Japan nuke crisis 'static' but not yet stable

By MATTHEW DALY, AP Susan Walsh / AP **Nuclear Regulatory Commission** Chairman Gregory B. Jaczko speaks to reporters during an interview with The Associated ...

www.sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?f=/n/a/2011/04/...

NRC Investigates Emergency Systems at Two Exelon Nuclear Plants ...

Braidwood nuclear plant, Photo: **NRC The Nuclear Regulatory Commission ...** The **NRC** required Exelon to assess auxiliary feedwater pump systems at both ...

nuclearstreet.com/.../nrc-investigates-emergency-systems-at-fw...

Three Nebraska **nuclear workers exposed to radiation**

"We want to understand why normal work practices were not followed, resulting in unplanned radiation exposures to three workers," said regional **NRC** ...

www.reuters.com/.../us-nuclear-workers-idUSTRE73A7HI201...

FACTBOX-US **nuclear units seeking license renewal**

A spokesman for the US **Nuclear Regulatory Commission** said the agency was reviewing the letter. The **NRC** has previously renewed licenses for 62 of the 104 ...

www.reuters.com/.../utilities-nuclear-pge-diablo-idUSN11118...

Tip: Use site restrict in your query to search within a site (site:nytimes.com or site:.edu). [Learn more.](#)

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From: Google Alerts <googlealerts-noreply@google.com>
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 7:47 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Google Alert - jaczko

News

1 new result for jaczko

NRC: Japan nuke crisis 'static' but not yet stable

Argus Press

Susan Walsh Nuclear Regulatory Commission Chairman Gregory B. **Jaczko** speaks to ... Gregory **Jaczko**, who is chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, ...

Tip: Use quotes ("like this") around a set of words in your query to match them exactly. [Learn more.](#)

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BU/1287

From: Google Alerts <googlealerts-noreply@google.com>
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 6:50 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Google Alert - jaczko

News

1 new result for **jaczko**

NRC: Japan nuke crisis 'static' but not yet stable

Bellingham Herald

Gregory **Jaczko**, who is chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, ... **Jaczko** said he personally made the decision to recommend that 50 miles was a safe ...



Tip: Use site restrict in your query to search within a site (site:nytimes.com or site:.edu). [Learn more.](#)

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BV/1288

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 6:38 PM
To: Shannon, Valerie
Subject: Fw: Voucher (Trip ID: 2885508, Voucher ID: 1) approved by auditor

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: etravel services@carlson.com <etravel services@carlson.com>
To: Brenner, Eliot; Akstulewicz, Brenda
Sent: Mon Apr 11 16:04:05 2011
Subject: Voucher (Trip ID: 2885508, Voucher ID: 1) approved by auditor

Dear ELIOT BRENNER,

Auditor: ERIC J BAKER has approved your travel voucher.

Trip ID : 2885508
Voucher ID : 1
Traveler : BRENNER, ELIOT
Destination: VIENNA, AUT
TDY Type : INFORMATION MEETING
Purpose : Chairman support at a meeting at the Convention on Nuclear Safety
Voucher Dates : 2011-04-01 To 2011-04-06
Status : Voucher Awaiting Payment

Thank you for using E2 Solutions. Help and support is available online by selecting the 'Find Answers' link.
Please note: Replies to this mailbox are not monitored.

[Click here to log back into the System.](#)

BU/1289

From: Google Alerts <googlealerts-noreply@google.com>
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 6:22 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Google Alert - jaczko

News

1 new result for **jaczko**

US lawmaker calls for new nuclear waste rules

Reuters AlertNet

"The lesson from Japan's disaster is that we must be prepared to respond to unanticipated threats," Feinstein said in a letter to NRC head Gregory **Jaczko**. ...

Tip: Use a minus sign (-) in front of terms in your query that you want to exclude. [Learn more](#).

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Bv1 1290

From: EnergyGuardian <energy@washingtonguardian.ccsend.com> on behalf of
EnergyGuardian <energy@washingtonguardian.net>
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 6:11 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: News from EnergyGuardian

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x

Here are your energy and environment headlines for the afternoon of Monday,
April 11, 2011:

In This E-Mail

House GOP continues energy legislation push

Senate panel reports strong public interest in clean energy standard

Registry for natural gas chemicals launched

Drivers start to cut back on gas as prices rise

Oil runup won't prompt rate hike, Fed officials say

Budget deal takes gray wolf off endangered species list

BrightSource lands \$1.6 billion loan guarantee for Ivanpah project

Waxman, DeGette defend renewable energy loan guarantees

Independents drill 94 percent of onshore wells, study finds

Environmental damage from BP spill poses complex challenge

Cooling temporarily stops as Fukushima plant hit by aftershock

Report: China to put emissions trading plan in place by 2015

Daybook: Upcoming events

House GOP continues energy legislation push

By Edward Felker

With the 2011 budget settled, House Republicans plan to resume their push this week for more offshore oil drilling and less environmental regulation by the Obama administration.

The House Natural Resources Committee on Wednesday plans to vote on three drilling bills by Chairman Doc Hastings, R-Wash., to expand offshore drilling. The bills are a key part of the Republican American Energy Initiative, which is focused on expanding domestic fossil fuel production and lowering imports.

He hopes to get floor votes on the bills by early May, committee spokesman Spencer Pederson said, though the final decision on scheduling will be made by the House Republican leadership.

Hastings' legislation is led by the Putting the Gulf Back to Work Act, which would primarily require the Interior Department to speed up offshore drilling permits by allowing no more than 60 days to approve or deny a permit application.

It would also force the department to suspend the timetable for leases to be explored if the department does not allow, within 30 days of enactment, the resumption of drilling that was approved before the BP oil spill last year.

The other two bills are titled the Restarting American Offshore Leasing Now Act and the Reversing President Obama's Offshore Moratorium Act. The leasing bill would mandate the department re-schedule Gulf of Mexico and southern Virginia offshore leases that were canceled after the Deepwater Horizon blowout, and the moratorium bill would require leases in new coastal areas, such as southern California, where oil and gas reserves meet specific thresholds.

Hastings contends that the bills will triple domestic offshore oil production and reduce imports by a third, the same target that President Barack Obama has set out in his own energy independence policy.

Democrats are expected to continue to attack the bills as a giveaway to the oil companies and a threat to coastal environments. The committee's ranking member, Rep. Edward Markey, D-Mass., contends the bills represent an "oil above all" approach and would mark a return to policies that led to the BP spill last year.

Separately, the House Energy and Commerce Committee plans to hold two subcommittee hearings on bills that would put the brakes on EPA regulation of offshore drilling and coal ash.

The Subcommittee on Energy and Power will hold a hearing Wednesday on the draft Jobs and Energy Permitting Act bill, by Rep. Cory Gardner, R-Colo., which would limit the EPA's ability to withhold Clean Air Act permits for offshore drilling rigs. Air pollution permitting has been an issue in Shell's attempts to drill off the Alaskan coast.

The Subcommittee on Environment and the Economy will hold a hearing on the Recycling Coal Combustion Residuals Accessibility Act, by Rep. David McKinley, R-W.V., which would prohibit EPA from classifying coal combustion ash as a hazardous material, a key goal of industries that use the ash in cement and other products.

Senate legislative action this week is limited to plans by the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee on Tuesday to vote on a bills to advance hydropower and energy efficient appliances.

Numerous other House and Senate energy oversight hearings are planned, however, including an examination of ethanol in the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee.

Ethanol opponents have been pushing to slash the federal tax credit for the fuel, though they have been so far held off by farm-state lawmakers.

Senate panel reports strong public interest in clean energy standard

By Edward Felker

The Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee saw a "very strong" response to its call for public comments on a possible national clean electricity standard, the panel's spokesman said.

About 150 responses were expected by Monday's deadline for submissions in response to a white paper list of questions, said Bill Wicker, spokesman for Chairman Jeff Bingaman, D-N.M. "We're pleased," he said in an email.

Bingaman and ranking member Sen. Lisa Murkowski, R-Alaska, last month jointly called for detailed information from the public on the numerous complexities that would have to be addressed if a national mandate were imposed.

President Barack Obama has called for a doubling of zero-carbon electricity by 2035 to 80 percent, but has left the details to Congress to iron out.

Bingaman has said he supports the concept of a national standard but wants to make sure renewable sources are not crowded out by natural gas and nuclear power. He backed a 15 percent renewables-only electricity standard in the energy bill the committee passed in 2009.

Neither he nor Murkowski has pledged to introduce a CES bill, and House Republicans have shown little interest in the proposal.

Robert Dillon, spokesman for Murkowski, said she has not taken a position against a standard, but is also looking to Obama and Democrats to make a

specific proposal. She has noted that a standard will be hard to enact because of the need for base load power from nuclear, natural gas and hydropower sources, which are not favored by renewable energy advocates.

"She has pointed out a lot of challenges a CES would face in this Congress," Dillon said.

Registry for natural gas chemicals launched

By The Associated Press

NEW YORK (AP) — A pair of state groups has launched a registry for chemicals used in extracting natural gas through hydraulic fracturing.

The on-line registry, announced Monday, makes it easier for the public to find out what chemicals are being used to extract natural gas in nearby wells. But participating drillers will continue to withhold information about chemicals they consider proprietary.

Drillers have used a process known as "fracking" to unlock vast reserves of natural gas trapped in formations underneath several states. The process involves the high-pressure injection of water, sand and chemicals to break up rock and release the natural gas.

Drillers disclose the contents of the fluids used at each well, except for the chemicals they consider to be trade secrets, on what is known as a Material Safety Data Sheet.

Twenty-four drillers have volunteered to also post that data on the registry, called FracFocus.org, so the public can find information about the chemicals used in nearby wells. The chemicals in the fluid are adjusted based on the geology of the formation.

The fluids used in the process were exempted from federal oversight by a 2005 law. There are proposals in congress to give the Environmental Protection Agency authority to regulate the fluids and require drillers to disclose all of the chemicals used.

The EPA is conducting a study of the process. Initial results are expected to be released by the end of 2012.

The two state coalitions behind the registry, the Ground Water Protection Council and the Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission, are hoping to block federal oversight and keep regulatory authority at the state level.

The registry received funding from the Department of Energy.

Drivers start to cut back on gas as prices rise

By Chris Kahn

NEW YORK (AP) — Soaring gas prices are starting to take a toll on American drivers.

Across the country, people are pumping less into the tank, reversing what had been a steady increase in demand for fuel. For five weeks in a row, they have bought less gas than they did a year ago.

Drivers bought about 2.4 million fewer gallons for the week of April 1, a 3.6 percent drop from last year, according to MasterCard SpendingPulse, which tracks the volume of gas sold at 140,000 service stations nationwide.

The last time Americans cut back so much was in December, when snowstorms forced people to stay home.

Before the decline, demand was increasing for two months. Some analysts had expected the trend to continue because the economic recovery was picking up, adding 216,000 jobs in March.

“More people are going to work,” said John Gamel, director of gasoline research for MasterCard. “That means more people are driving and they should be buying more gas.”

Instead, about 70 percent of the nation’s major gas-station chains say sales have fallen, according to a March survey by the Oil Price Information Service. More than half reported a drop of 3 percent or more — the sharpest since the summer of 2008, when gas soared past \$4 a gallon. Now it’s creeping toward \$4 again.

People are still taking a hit, even as they conserve gas. That’s because gas prices are going up faster than people are cutting back. Gas is 32 percent more expensive than it was in April 2010. In all, Americans are paying roughly \$340 million more per day to fill up than they did a year ago.

Gas prices have shot up as unrest in North Africa and the Middle East rattled energy markets and increased global demand for crude oil squeezed supplies. A gallon of unleaded regular costs \$3.77 on average, and only Wyoming has an average lower than \$3.50. Gas is already 41 cents more expensive than at this point in 2008, when it peaked at \$4.11 in July.

Most analysts are sticking to forecasts of a high of \$4 a gallon, though some have predicted \$5.

Across the country, some drivers are already hunting for cheaper gas, sometimes with the help of a mobile phone app. Others are checking out bus and train schedules, reconsidering mass transportation, or trading in their SUVs for more fuel-efficient models.

Americans also appear to be turning to smaller, more fuel-efficient cars. Sales of the Hyundai Sonata and Elantra soared 55 percent in March. Meanwhile, sales of Chevy's Suburban SUV dropped nearly 24 percent.

The decline is somewhat puzzling because Americans typically curb their driving only as a last resort, after sacrificing other forms of discretionary spending, like shopping for new clothes, or going to movies, concerts and restaurants.

But demand for gas is falling while other types of spending are on the rise. Retail sales rose 2 percent in March compared with a year earlier, surprising economists who were expecting no increase or even a decline.

Gamel said it's too early to tell whether this is the kind of long-term decline in demand that the economy endured during the recession. Prices already are in the range when Americans started to leave their cars in the driveway several years ago. Drivers began to cut back on gas in October 2007, when the national average approached \$3 per gallon.

Even if demand for gas keeps falling in the U.S., it probably won't be enough to force the price down. That's because worldwide demand for crude oil keeps rising.

Global demand for oil is about 87 million barrels per day, matching its peak from 2007. It is expected to grow to more than 88 million barrels a day by year's end, with most of the increase coming from China. At the same time, supply is shrinking because of uprisings in Libya and elsewhere in the Middle East.

Associated Press Writers Barbara Rodriguez in Chicago, Ben Dobbin in Rochester, N.Y., and Stephanie Reitz in Hartford, Conn., contributed to this story.

Oil runup won't prompt rate hike, Fed officials say

Two members of the Federal Reserve says inflation is not enough of a concern yet, even with higher oil prices, to begin raising interest rates, according to Reuters.

[Read more](#)

Budget deal takes gray wolf off endangered species list

The budget deal reached Friday included a provision by Montana Rep. Mike

Simpson and Sen. John Tester to take the gray wolf off the endangered species list, Greenwire reports.

[Read more](#)

BrightSource lands \$1.6 billion loan guarantee for Ivanpah project

The Energy Department awarded a \$1.6 billion loan guarantee to BrightSource for its planned solar farm in California, Reuters reports.

[Read more](#)

Waxman, DeGette defend renewable energy loan guarantees

Rep. Henry Waxman, D-Calif. and Rep. Diana DeGette, D-Colo., are calling on Republicans to back up their claims that renewable energy loan guarantees have been awarded based on politics, The Hill reports.

[Read more](#)

Independents drill 94 percent of onshore wells, study finds

A study commissioned by the Independent Petroleum Association of America finds that smaller independent companies drill nearly all onshore wells, setting the stage for the industry to argue that cutting tax breaks will hurt small business, the Houston Chronicle reports.

[Read more](#)

Environmental damage from BP spill poses complex challenge

The scientific community has only just begun studying the long-term damage to the Gulf of Mexico caused by the BP oil spill, and the research raises complex

issues that may take years to resolve, The New York Times reports.

[Read more](#)

Cooling temporarily stops as Fukushima plant hit by aftershock

Another powerful aftershock earthquake temporarily stopped power to the makeshift cooling at the damaged Fukushima nuclear station in Japan, The Wall Street Journal reports.

[Read more](#)

Report: China to put emissions trading plan in place by 2015

Reuters reports that a senior Chinese official told its Point Carbon news wire that a six-province carbon trading plan in 2013 will be followed by a national plan in 2015.

[Read more](#)

Upcoming events

- Apr. 12, Washington: New Republic forum, "Energy Policy: Powering the Economic Recovery." Speakers include CEQ Chair Nancy Sutley, DOE Deputy Dan Poneman, Sens. Bingaman, Kerry, others. 7:45 am, National Press Club.
- Apr. 12, Washington: Bipartisan Policy Center announces new energy project, led by former Sen. Byron Dorgan, former Sen. Trent Lott and William K. Reilly, at forum on energy security. Author Daniel Yergin to moderate. 9:30 am, 1225 I St. N.W., Suite 1000
- Apr. 12, Washington: US Energy Association briefing on Cape Wind offshore wind farm project. Cape Wind communications director Mark Rodgers to speak. 10:00 am, USEA, 1300 Penn. Ave. N.W., Reagan Building North Tower
- Apr. 12, Washington: Senate Environment and Public Works hearing, "Natural Gas Drilling: Public Health and Environmental Impacts." EPA Deputy Admin. Perciasepe to testify. 10:00 am, Dirksen 406.
- Apr. 12, Washington: Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee holds drafting session on nomination of Peter B. Lyons to the Energy Department,

pending bills. 10:00 am, Dirksen 366.

- Apr. 12, Washington: Senate Commerce Committee votes on S. 275 Pipeline Transportation Safety Improvement Act, with other bills. 2:30 pm, Russell 253.
- Apr. 12, Washington: Senate Environment and Public Works Committee hearing, "Review of the Nuclear Emergency in Japan and Implications for the U.S." NRC Chairman Jaczko, EPA Administrator Jackson to testify. 2:45 pm, Dirksen 406.

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From: Parker, LaShawn
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 5:30 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Please Call Rachel McKnight in Senator Mikulski's Office 202-224-8879

LaShawn Parker
Office of Public Affairs
Secretary I, Contractor
Phacil, Inc.
See the Possibilities
Phone: 301-415-8200
Fax: 301-415-3714
MS: 16D3
LaShawn.Parker@nrc.gov

BU/1292

From: Hayden, Elizabeth
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 5:20 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: tnt

ok

Beth Hayden
Senior Advisor
Office of Public Affairs
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
— *Protecting People and the Environment*
301-415-8202
elizabeth.hayden@nrc.gov

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 5:09 PM
To: Hayden, Elizabeth
Subject: Fw: tnt

(b)(5) Will call when done. Still going on.
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
To: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Mon Apr 11 16:11:38 2011
Subject: Fw: tnt

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
To: Hayden, Elizabeth
Sent: Mon Apr 11 10:23:03 2011
Subject: tnt

DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT

BV/1293

(b)(5)

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

O: 301-415-8200

C: (b)(6)

From: McIntyre, David
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 4:59 PM
To: Doane, Margaret; Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: Two questions from NHK/Japan Broadcasting Corporation

OK, thanks.

From: Doane, Margaret
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 4:59 PM
To: McIntyre, David; Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: Two questions from NHK/Japan Broadcasting Corporation

Dave, there is no date, topics or agenda, so it's too early.
Margie

From: McIntyre, David
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 4:41 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot; Doane, Margaret
Subject: RE: Two questions from NHK/Japan Broadcasting Corporation

Hi Margie – Do you know if the Chairman will be attending the G20 meeting in May? (see below)

Thanks,
Dave

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 4:37 PM
To: McIntyre, David
Subject: Re: Two questions from NHK/Japan Broadcasting Corporation

Ask margie re #1, though I will ask him when he finally gets to the AP office. . On#2

(b)(5)

(b)(5)

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

B4/1294

C: (b)(6)

Sent from my Blackberry

From: McIntyre, David

To: Brenner, Eliot

Sent: Mon Apr 11 16:25:39 2011

Subject: FW: Two questions from NHK/Japan Broadcasting Corporation

Do you have any insight into these?

From: Reiko Sakurai [mailto:sakurai@nhkdc.com]

Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 4:20 PM

To: McIntyre, David

Subject: Two questions from NHK/Japan Broadcasting Corporation

Hello David,

I am a correspondent for NHK/Japan Broadcasting Corporation

and I have two questions:

1) France has announced that they would do a G20 nuclear regulators mtg in May.

Would Chairman Jackzo be attending this meeting?

2) Do you have any new dates for the postponed hearing on the 14th?

And why was this hearing postponed/cancelled?

Thank you so much for your kind attention!

Best,

Reiko

Reiko Sakurai

Correspondent

NHK/Japan Broadcasting Corporation

202-828-5180 office

(b)(6) cell

sakurai@nhkdc.com

From: Chandrathil, Prema
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 4:56 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot; Hayden, Elizabeth
Cc: Mitlyng, Viktoria
Subject: R3 TNT

FERMI—OPA spoke to a reporter from the Tri-County Times about the robust features the NRC has in place to deal with severe natural events and explained the NRC is reviewing the events in Japan to determine if improvements to regulations may be needed.

Prema Chandrathil-Yeaman
Public Affairs Officer
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Region III
Lisle, IL
(630) 829-9663
prema.chandrathil@nrc.gov

From: SIMON LOMAX, BLOOMBERG/ NEWSROOM: <slomax@bloomberg.net>
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 4:10 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Re: Greetings -- tomorrow's EPW hearing

i'm sure i will send heds, if only to prove to my editors i was there!
look forward to seeing you tomorrow,
simon.

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

From: Eliot Brenner <Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov>
To: SIMON LOMAX (BLOOMBERG/ NEWSROOM:)
At: 4/11 16:08:18

No re testimony, and I hope he says enough to keep the inkstained wretches happy. I think he will say enough for you to get a headline from.

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
Sent: Mon Apr 11 16:04:55 2011
Subject: Greetings -- tomorrow's EPW hearing

Hi Eliot,

Hope you are well. I just left you a voicemail at your desk.

I was chasing a couple of things -- will there be any embargoed testimony for tomorrow's Senate EPW hearing, and if not, can you advise if the chairman expects to make any news on the situation in Japan and/or the status of the 90-day safety review?

Cheers, and thanks for your help,

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

BU/1296

From: Akstulewicz, Frank
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 3:59 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: do we have an answer prepared for the question

Thanks.

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 3:04 PM
To: Akstulewicz, Frank; Burnell, Scott; Shane, Raeann
Subject: Re: do we have an answer prepared for the question

Fyi, boss just said in hearing prep that uprates and renewals would likely be the first to slide if we have resource issues because there is not a time press there.

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: Akstulewicz, Frank
To: Burnell, Scott; Brenner, Eliot; Shane, Raeann
Sent: Mon Apr 11 14:33:28 2011
Subject: do we have an answer prepared for the question

About what impact the Japan event has on our continued licensing of new plants or relicensing of current operating plants. We are drafting some responses to congressional Q&A that center around the above.

Want to say it the same way instead of making up a new answer

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 3:40 PM
To: Shannon, Valerie
Subject: Fw: Travel number 2885508 has been approved

Fyi.
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: etravel services@carlson.com <etravel services@carlson.com>
To: Brenner, Eliot; Akstulewicz, Brenda
Sent: Mon Apr 11 15:37:21 2011
Subject: Travel number 2885508 has been approved

Dear ELIOT BRENNER,

Approver JODI L MARTINEZ has approved your travel voucher.

The 2885508 (1.0) status now: Voucher Pending Audit. Once approved by an auditor, a payment will be scheduled (Status: Voucher Awaiting Payment). When the status is Closed Voucher, your payment has been made.

Trip ID : 2885508
Traveler : BRENNER, ELIOT
Destination: VIENNA, AUT
TDY Type : INFORMATION MEETING
Purpose : Chairman support at a meeting at the Convention on Nuclear Safety
Trip Dates : 2011-04-01 To 2011-04-06
Status : Voucher Pending Audit

Thank you for using E2 Solutions. Help and support is available online by selecting the 'Find Answers' link.
Please note: Replies to this mailbox are not monitored.

[Click here to log back into the System.](#)

From: Maisano, Frank <Frank.Maisano@bgllp.com>
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 3:16 PM
To: Maisano, Frank
Subject: Apr 11 Update: Energy Masters

Friends,

Masters, Frozen Four and Hockey Playoffs. Can't get much better than that – and no worries about a shut down – only Rory's meltdown. The Masters ended in disappointment for 21-year old Rory McIlroy, but in a flurry of birdies from others including Tiger made for a great Sunday. In the end, four straight birdies from an unknown South African gave him the Green Jacket 50 years to the day fellow countryman Gary Player was the first non-American ever to win at Augusta. Minnesota-Duluth (or Dalute) took home its first NCAA national title in 50 years of hockey, slipping past Michigan in overtime in an exciting, well-played game. (If you get a chance, [check out the awesome snow angel celebration](#) by UM-D's Kyle Schmidt who scored the game winner.) Finally, the NHL's Second Season begins. Just as it did last year, the playoff picture was not final until the 1230th game of the season was complete. Dallas lost to spoiler Minnesota to back the defending Stanley Cup Champion Chicago Blackhawks into the final spot. Earlier in the day, the Blackhawks had their own chance to lock a playoff spot but lost to Detroit. Anyway, can't wait until Wednesday...as they say: Game On!

Back to the political scene. Sneaking in under Friday night's midnight deadline, the White House and Congressional leaders reached an 11th-hour agreement to avoid the first government shutdown since 1995 while cutting billions of dollars in spending. No waiver blocking EPA ended up in the mix over the weekend, but expect that it will be revisited on future upcoming skirmishes over the FY 2012 budget and debt ceiling.

Lots of action on the natural gas hydraulic refracturing front this week. Already, we've seen previews of a [new study](#) expected Thursday by long-time gas opponent at Cornell Robert Howarth that says natural gas drilling actually has more emissions than thought. Certainly, that remains a highly-contested notion. Also Senate Environment hits the natural gas issue tomorrow and House Science looks at the technology issues on Thursday. And the big guns are coming out on Wednesday at Senate Environment when it holds the long-awaited knockdown, drag out brawl over ethanol.

With next week being the one-year anniversary of the Gulf oil spill, the Interior Department holds a day-long ministerial symposium on Thursday to discuss how to strengthen capabilities for containing potential deepwater blowouts of oil and gas wells and how to develop global solutions for offshore containment technologies. It will feature a presentation from our friend Owen Kratz, CEO of Helix Energy Solutions. And don't hesitate to call if you are contemplating your one-year spill coverage. We can help with plenty of options that include great experts, helicopters, ships, drilling rigs and lots of other cool stuff.

Remember, on Thursday, I will be hosting the first in a series of the National Press Club Newsmakers on the future of nuclear power and the Japanese crisis. We're coming out the box strong with an All-Star panel that features RFF President and Blue Ribbon Commission member Phil Sharp, financial energy analyst Kevin Book and Greenpeace nuclear expert Jim Riccio. Please help me get a big turnout as this will be a great opportunity to ask real experts about the issues surrounding the future of nuclear power.

(b)(6), Outside of Scope

As usual, we are fully prepared to address each of these issues with fabulous quotes, in-depth research and substantive background. Please call with questions. Remember to get your taxes in this week if you haven't already. They are due by next Monday and the Government needs the money...

Best,

Frank Maisano

BU/1299

IN THE NEWS

House Passes EPA Restrictions – The House of Representatives passed a bill to strip the EPA's authority to regulate greenhouse gases by a vote of 255-172. Proposed by House Energy and Commerce Committee Chairman Fred Upton (R-MI), 236 Republicans voted yes on the bill, surprisingly as did 19 Democrats. Many of use thought perhaps 15 was the high number, but never underestimate the power of voter politics. The House also rejected a number of amendments that would preserve various pieces of EPA's authority and accused Republicans of ignoring the science related to climate change.

Senate Falls Short of Passage – The day prior, the U.S. Senate rejected legislation proposed by Sen. Mitch McConnell (R-KY) which would strip the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) authority to regulate greenhouse gases (GHGs) under the Clean Air Act (CAA). The amendment, which was attached to an unrelated small business bill, received 50 votes but needed 60 votes to pass. Only one Republican, Sen. Susan Collins (R-ME), voted against it, whereas four Democrats, Sens. Mary Landrieu (D-LA), Joe Manchin (D-WV), Ben Nelson (D-NE) and Mark Pryor (D-AK), voted for it. In addition to McConnell's amendment, the Senate also rejected three more restrictive EPA amendments that were offered to the small-business bill. An amendment proposed by Sen. Max Baucus (D-MT), which was aimed at exempting agriculture and small businesses from GHG regulations, was defeated by a vote of 7-93. An amendment proposed by Sen. Jay Rockefeller (D-WV) aimed to postpone the EPA's authority to regulate GHGs for two years and was defeated 12-88. Lastly, Sen. Debbie Stabenow (D-MI) proposed an amendment combining the prior two efforts that was defeated 7-93.

What Does It Mean? – From the House's perspective it means they will just continue to pass what they want, very much the way they did in 2004-2005 when they stacked Energy Legislation at the Senate's door. From the Senate perspective, it is a little murkier as clearly they didn't have enough votes to win. More problematic for Democrats and the White House remains the fact that 64 senators voted against EPA's ability to regulate GHGs. Perhaps the biggest loser in this effort was the "delay" strategy. In the end, the handful of Democrat Senators looking for political cover really didn't get much. Sen. Rockefeller would have done better to insist on a vote last year when he may have had a chance to win.

Moves to the Budget Battle – Even though the budget legislation settled out over the weekend, expect the efforts to include riders on EPA authority to continue to emerge given the strong showing. We know there are three "must-pass" bills that could force the issue: the debt ceiling increase later this month; a standalone fiscal 2012 Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies approps bill; and a fiscal 2012 omnibus approps package that includes EPA (and Defense) funding.

WV Wind Project Starts Construction – US Wind Force and Edison Mission Energy today announced the start of construction of the 23-turbine Pinnacle Wind Farm at NewPage that will be built on Green Mountain near Keyser, W.Va. When completed later this year, the wind farm will generate approximately 55 megawatts of electricity, enough power for over 14,000 households. Pinnacle was jointly developed by US Wind Force and Edison, which has acquired and now will build the project. The project represents a total investment of approximately \$130 million and will become one of Mineral County's largest taxpayers with property tax payments of approximately \$10.7 million over the next 25 years. The project has also established a Community Benefit Fund that will provide locally-controlled financial resources for worthy community projects. "This project has come this far thanks to the partnership with the community," said David Friend, Chairman and CEO of US Wind Force. "We appreciate the community's broad support for the project." All of the electricity produced by Pinnacle will be sold under 20-year agreements with the University of Maryland System and the Maryland Department of General Services. NewPage Corporation, the largest coated paper manufacturer in North America, based on production capacity, partnered with US Wind Force on this project. Six of the turbines will be located on NewPage property near the company's Luke, Md., facility. As part of the project planning, US Wind Force established a Community Advisory Panel (CAP) to create an ongoing dialogue with community members from Keyser, New Creek, Piedmont, and Elk Garden. Members meet regularly to discuss the project and its progress. In addition to meeting with CAP members, US Wind Force has met frequently with local civic and service organizations in Mineral County and has conducted a number of project open houses.

AWEA Says Wind Growth Strong Despite Slow Economy – Speaking of new construction, America's wind power industry grew by 15% in 2010 and provided 26% of all new electric generating capacity in the United States, according to the latest U.S. Wind Industry Annual Market Report. With the 5,116 MW added last year, U.S. wind installations now stand at 40,181 MW, enough to supply electricity for over 10 million American homes. The statistics from the AWEA were released in conjunction with the AWEA Wind Power Finance and Investment Workshop at New York City's Crowne Plaza Hotel in Times Square. They reveal that wind continues to be an important player in the nation's energy sector, with lower

costs and only behind natural gas in new generation capacity. In addition to wind power's increased affordability, the 1603 investment tax credit program contributed to new project starts in 2010. On top of new construction starts, 2010 saw new manufacturing as well. A virtuous cycle was in play—manufacturers continued to respond to the demand and set up shop in the U.S. The industry brought 14 new manufacturing facilities online, consistent with 2009.

Hayes Says Expect Offshore Wind Leases Next Year – Interior Deputy Secretary David Hayes said Friday that Interior is moving forward with its environmental analysis of wind energy areas off the Atlantic Coast and expects to have a competitive lease sale by the end of the year, reports our friend Phil Taylor at Greenwire. Hayes said both industry and Federal agencies have also expressed "enormous interest and excitement in the process and could lead to the 10,000 megawatts of wind energy potential Interior believes is available off the coasts.

Poll Shows 90% of Americans Refining is Important – Take this one enviro pollsters: A poll released today shows that 90% of Americans believe the nation's petroleum refineries and petrochemical manufacturing plants are among America's "most important" or "important" industries. The research, done by Opinion Research Corporation for our friends at NPRA, said only 5 percent of those surveyed said the refining and petrochemical sectors were "not among the country's important industries" and the remaining 5 percent said they did not know. When asked what they associated with the refining and petrochemical sectors, and allowed to give multiple responses, those polled listed: oil, gas or fuel (76 percent); critical to America's competitiveness (67 percent); manufacturing (64 percent); science and high tech (62 percent); and keystone to other U.S. industries (57 percent). This works out just about as well as much of the polling our friends in the environmental community do. Next up: determining how many people think electricity is important. By the way, who are the 5% that think the refining sector are not important?

Activist Wins Goldman Prize – Activist Hilton Kelley has been awarded this year's prestigious Goldman Environmental Prize, considered the "Nobel prize for environmental activism," for his landmark environmental justice work to improve air quality in Port Arthur, TX. Over the last decade, Kelley has worked to educate and empower residents of his community and reduce emissions from the eight major petrochemical and hazardous waste facilities in the area. Born and raised on the west side of Port Arthur, Hilton Kelley returned to his hometown after a successful 21-year career in Hollywood to find his community ravaged by air pollution, crime and poverty. To combat their social and economic problems, Kelley established the Community In-powerment Development Association (CIDA) and began training local residents to monitor air quality. Known more for his ability to find common ground even with industries, Kelley negotiated a now-famous "good neighbor" agreement that provided health coverage for the residents of the west side for three years and established a \$3.5 million fund to help entrepreneurs launch new businesses in the community.

THE SCHEDULE THIS WEEK:

Salazar Speaks at GW – The George Washington University Solar Institute hosted Interior Secretary Ken Salazar today at 1:00 p.m. in GWU's Jack Morton Auditorium. Secretary Salazar discussed President Obama's plan for America's energy security and the role the Department of the Interior is playing in this national strategy. In addition to undertaking a major overhaul of the nation's offshore oil and gas regulatory system, Salazar has spurred the development of clean energy alternatives, including the first commercial scale solar energy projects on public lands in the West and launching historic offshore wind turbine development off the Atlantic Coast. As part of the effort to promote safe development of offshore oil and gas resources, Interior is conducting an intensive recruitment campaign to hire engineering and science graduates to join the expanded offshore oil and gas regulatory program to strengthen inspections, permitting and enforcement.

Senate Energy Clean Energy Standard White Paper Deadline – The Senate Energy's CES deadline is today at 5:00 p.m. Rumor has it that lots of paper is flowing into the committee.

Trans-Elect's Mitchell to Headline Offshore Wind Conference – The 4th annual North American Offshore Wind Development & Finance Summit will be held in Washington, DC at the Almas Temple Club on today through Thursday. The event will focus on the emergence of technologies that will enable wind farms in the deeper waters prevalent in many regions of North America, as well as the tangible progress being made in testing and commercializing designs. The Summit will once again bring leading developers together with the policymakers, equipment vendors, vessel providers, engineering firms and utility customers needed to complete offshore wind projects. Trans-Elect's Bob Mitchell will make a special address and lead a list of more than 60 speakers. Mitchell is leading Trans-Elect's effort to develop the Atlantic Wind Connection, a visionary and transformative subsea transmission backbone designed to enable offshore wind energy development in the Mid-Atlantic region. Recently, Trans-Elect was named *EnergyBiz's* 2011 Energy Company of the Year."

FERC's Norris, Marubeni Exec Headline Platts Conference – Platts will hold its 26th annual Global Power Markets Conference today and tomorrow at The Cosmopolitan of Las Vegas. It is the seminal gathering place for power industry leaders that explores the issues crucial to the development of electric power markets worldwide. Among the speakers this year will be FERC Commissioner John Norris, CFTC Commissioner Bart Chilton, EPSA President John Shelk and our friend Richard Straebel of Marubeni Power, an AWC partner.

Energy Transformation Symposium Set – The American Council for an Energy Efficient Economy and the Consortium for Energy Efficiency, with support from the US EPA/DOE ENERGY STAR Programs, are hosting the 15th annual National Symposium on Market Transformation "Transitions and Transformation" at the Marriott Wardman Park Hotel today and tomorrow. For over a decade, the National Symposium on Market Transformation has brought together policy makers, program planners, implementers and evaluators, as well as manufacturers and trade allies to discuss the latest progress in the field of market transformation. Since the inaugural workshop in 1997, we've witnessed considerable growth and change within the field of market transformation in response to shifts in the economic, political, and regulatory climate for energy efficiency programs and services. The Symposium seeks to address opportunities and challenges within the field with a stimulating program covering the latest hot topics, updates on current program approaches, new strategies for program design, integration of multiple program objectives, and evaluation methodologies. Over the past several years we've seen many shifts in the dominant market forces that drive and hinder improvements in energy efficiency: a struggling economy, the rise and fall of climate legislation, rapid technology development, and a growing awareness of the potential for energy efficiency to help meet our economic and environmental goals. All of these forces, both positive and negative, highlight an important strategic need for the efficiency community: to look beyond short term opportunities and toward sustainable, long term business practices. The 2011 National Symposium on Market Transformation will examine the major transitions taking place across many sectors of the field of energy efficiency. During the plenary session, 6 concurrent sessions, and 20 working sessions, presenters and participants will discuss how we can work together to both drive these changes, respond to emerging challenges, and make the most of opportunities as they unfold.

IPAA NY Forum Set to Look at Investment Community – The Independent Petroleum Assn of American (IPAA) will hold its Oil & Gas Investment Symposium New York (OGIS New York) at the Sheraton NY Hotel & Towers today, tomorrow and Wednesday. It has become the premier outlet for publicly traded independent exploration and production, service and supply and MLP companies to present their company profiles to the investment community. Last year's OGIS New York attracted over 1,600 attendees, including more than 800 buy/sell-side analysts. With everything going on in the oil/gas industry over the past year, this might be an event to watch.

Kerry, Bingaman Lead New Republic Energy Forum – The New Republic will host a strategic discussion of the immediate future of environmental policy in the context of the economic recovery tomorrow morning at the National Press Club's Ballroom. Participants will also address U.S. nuclear policy and energy security in the aftermath of the crisis in Japan. Featured speakers include CEQ Chair Nancy Sutley, Senator John Kerry, Senate Energy Chair Jeff Bingaman, Boyden Gray, Former White House Counsel and Former Special Envoy for Eurasian Energy Diplomacy and Charles Ebinger of the Brookings Institution.

NRDC to Preview Gulf Spill Film – The Natural Resources Defense Council will host a special screening of "Stories from the Gulf: Living with the Oil Disaster" tomorrow at 10:00 a.m. The 22-minute film will make its worldwide debut on Discovery Communications' Planet Green on April 23. At Tuesday's sneak preview, you will also have the opportunity to meet and speak with Gulf residents who are still reeling from the disaster. Frances Beinecke, NRDC president & member of the national oil spill commission will host Ryan Lambert, president of Cajun Fishing Adventures and vice-president of the Louisiana Charter Boat Association and Kindra Arnesen, commercial fisherwoman turned community activist after the BP Gulf oil disaster.

Cape Wind Featured at USEA Forum – The United States Energy Association will host a forum on offshore wind featuring Mark Rodgers of Cape Wind tomorrow at 10:00 a.m. Cape Wind is the first utility-scale offshore wind farm to be proposed in the United States. A 420-MW facility off the coast of Cape Cod, MA, Cape Wind predicts that the project will offset roughly 734,000 tons of greenhouse gas emissions annually, providing up to 75% of the Cape & Islands' electricity needs and stimulating jobs in the offshore wind and ancillary services sector. Cape Wind has been met with opposition at every step in its development process, encountering numerous permitting delays that at times threatened the wind farm's construction prospects. Rodgers, Director of Communications for Cape Wind, will present a Cape Wind status update and will address such issues as the technology, siting, permitting and community relations aspects of America's first offshore wind farm.

Brattle Expert Highlights Smart Grid at JHU – The Johns Hopkins University Energy, Resources and Environment Program and SAIS Energy Club will host a forum on smart grid technologies featuring our friend Peter Fox-Penner tomorrow at 12:30 p.m. in the Rome building. Fox-Penner is a former undersecretary of Energy and currently principal

and chairman emeritus of the Brattle Group. He recently authored the paper, "Smart Power: Climate Change, the Smart Grid and the Future of Electric Utilities," will discuss everything you always wanted to know about the smart grid.

Senate Environment to Address NatGas, Nuclear, Renewable Fuels – Tomorrow will be a busy day for panels on the Senate Environment Committee. At 10:00 a.m., the Water and Wildlife Subcommittee target natural gas drilling and public health, while at 2:45 p.m., the Clean Air and Nuclear Safety panel will host EPA's Lisa Jackson and NRC Greg Jaczko for a hearing on the Fukushima Daiichi disaster and U.S. energy implications. Other panelists include Exelon's Charles G. Pardee, NRDC's Tom Cochran, California State Senator Sam Blakeslee, California Energy Commission Vice Chair James Boyd, Delaware Department of Safety & Homeland Security Secretary Lewis Schiliro and Curt Sommerhoff of the Miami-Dade County Department of Emergency Management. Witnesses for the 10:00 a.m. panel include EPA's Robert Perciasepe, Maryland Department of the Environment Acting Secretary Robert Summers, Oklahoma Corporation Commission Vice Chairman Jeff Cloud, Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission Director David Neslin and opponents Conrad Volz of the Center for Healthy Environments & Communities, Jack Ubinger of the Pennsylvania Environmental Council.

Lott, Dorgan to Lead new BPC Effort – The Bipartisan Policy Center will announcement its new Energy Project led by Senator Byron Dorgan and Senator Trent Lott, General Jim Jones (ret.) and Bill Reilly tomorrow at 9:30 a.m. at 1225 "Eye" Street, NW. Following the announcement, the Leaders will engage in a discussion on a new era of energy security moderated by Daniel Yergin.

Forum to Address Geoengineering Risks – The American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) and the American Meteorological Society (AMS) will host a forum tomorrow at 3:30 p.m. in 1334 Longworth on the risk management potential of Geoengineering the climate. The event is part of the AMS Climate Briefing Series which is made possible, in part, by a grant from the National Science Foundation's Paleoclimate Program. Speakers will include Stanford University climate scientist Ken Caldeira and University of Calgary's David Keith.

Bluewater Head to Address Yale Group – Peter Mandelstam, Founder and President of Bluewater Wind will deliver a lecture at the Yale's Center for Environmental Law and Policy tomorrow at 5:30 p.m. in Kroon Hall's Burke Auditorium in New Haven. Mandelstam is expected to discuss offshore wind and its future role in reducing climate emissions

NBC, GWU to Host Changing Planet Event – NBC News in partnership with the National Science Foundation, DISCOVER Magazine and The George Washington University will host a taping of "CHANGING PLANET: Clean Energy and Green Jobs" hosted by our friend Anne Thompson, NBC News chief environmental affairs correspondent. The event will be in the Jack Morton Auditorium at 5:45 p.m. The State of the Earth has sparked an international conversation about climate, energy and the world economy. This unique town hall meeting will explore the relationship between clean energy, green jobs and global competition. Other speakers include Apollo Alliance's Chris Busch, Phaedra Ellis-Lamkins of Green for All, Tim Juliani at the Pew Center on Global Climate Change and Ken Zweibel, director of GW's Solar Institute.

Forum to Look at EPA Impacts – SNL Financial will hold a webinar tomorrow at 1:30 p.m. to look at the electric utility sector as it braces for major policy initiatives being moved by the Environmental Protection Agency. EPA is proposing new rules that will have a major impact on the industry, including the Maximum Achievable Control Technology for utilities (MACT) rule, mercury, arsenic and certain other emissions standards for coal-fired and oil-fired electric generating units and a rule addressing structures at power plants that draw in water for cooling. MACT will require a plant-by-plant standard for various hazardous air pollutants and is scheduled to be finalized in November. The Cooling Water Intake Structure standards, or CWIS, are designed to protect fish and other aquatic life and will impact roughly 60% of U.S. nuclear plants and hundreds of coal-fired stations. The so-called Clean Air Mercury Rule will impact around 1,200 coal-fired units and 150 oil-fired units and the national annual cost of complying with the proposed rule is estimated to be \$10.9 billion in 2016. In addition, the EPA proposed the Clean Air Transport Rule in July 2010, which is scheduled to be finalized in June and take effect in 2012. The transport rule applies to large generators in 31 states and the District of Columbia. It replaces the 2005 Clean Air Interstate Rule and regulates SO₂ and NO_x. A panel of experts will discuss how these EPA policies may have implications for short- and long-term generation planning and generation strategy. Panelists include our friend Bryan Hannegan of EPRI, former assistant Energy Secretary who has downplayed the impacts Sue Tierney and former NY Gov George Pataki Chief of Staff John Cahill.

Vilsack Heads All-Star Cast on Ethanol at Senate Environment – The big guns really are coming out on ethanol on Wednesday when the full Senate Environment Committee holds the long-awaited knockdown, drag out brawl over ethanol. The oversight hearing at 10:00 a.m. will look at domestic renewable fuels from ethanol to advanced biofuels and feature an all-star cast of experts including Ag Secretary Tom Vilsack, EPA Air Administrator Gina McCarthy, DOE's Henry Kelly, our friend Michael McAdams of the Advanced Biofuels Association, DuPont's Jan Koninckx, Kris Kiser of the

Outdoor Power Equipment Institute, Grocery Manufacturers Association's Scott Faber and Brooke Coleman of the Advanced Ethanol Council.

Resources to Mark up Drilling Legislation – The House Natural Resources Committee will hold a markup on the trio of offshore drilling bills introduced by its Chairman Doc Hastings. The legislation aims to speed up drilling by setting specific deadlines for permits, open waters off Southern California and much of the Atlantic Coast to drilling and force quicker action on lease sales off Virginia and in the western Gulf. With gas prices increasing another 19-cents the past two weeks and crude prices around \$113/barrel, the political fight over who is responsible continues to take shape.

House Science to Look at Jobs, Natural Gas Drilling Technologies – The House Science Committee's Investigations and Oversight panel will hold a hearing on Wednesday at 2:00 p.m. to look at green jobs and red tape, assessing Federal efforts to encourage employment. Then Thursday at 10:00 a.m., the full committee handles technologies questions surrounding the issue of drilling.

NOAA's Lubchenco Heads to Senate Commerce – On Wednesday at 2:30 p.m., Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee's Oceans, Atmosphere, Fisheries, and Coast Guard Subcommittee will hold a hearing on the president's FY2012 proposed budget request and oversight for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Administrator Jane Lubchenco will testify.

Natural Gas Vehicles Take the Hill – the Natural Gas vehicle industry will be hosting a ride and drive on Capitol Hill on Wednesday morning in front of the National Museum of the American Indian at 300 Maryland Ave SW. With gasoline prices on the rise again, a wide variety of natural gas-powered vehicles (NGVs) from around the country will be on hand to highlight the great potential of clean, American natural gas as a viable, affordable vehicle fuel. Speakers will include members of Congress and T. Boone Pickens.

House Energy to Take on Drilling, Coal Ash, MACT – The House Energy and Commerce Committee has another busy week starting on Wednesday with an Energy and Power panel hearing on legislation that would speed expedite Clean Air Act permitting for offshore drilling operations, as well as limiting environmental groups' ability to tie them up in court. Shell has been caught up in a giant fight of this nature in Alaska. On Thursday, the Environment and Economy panel will hold a hearing to focus on federal regulations on coal ash and other waste products from coal-fired power plants. EPA is considering two options for the rules: one preferred by environmental groups that would regulate ash as a hazardous waste and set binding standards for its disposal, and another industry-backed option that would declare ash non-hazardous, giving states more leeway in setting their own disposal standards. Of course, the issues was supposed to be settled long ago, but EPA hasn't been able to figure out how to get out of the terrible mess of ruining a number of industries that use or recycle coal ash as a bi-product. Finally, on Friday, Energy and Power will take on EPA's air quality regulations for industrial boilers, power plants and cement manufactures, which also has been a huge thorn in both industry and EPA's side. Our expert Lisa Jaeger (202-828-5844) is on the case if you need info.

ELI to Look at Upcoming SCOTUS Climate Case – Environmental Law Institute will hold a seminar on Wednesday at Noon to look at on the next landmark Supreme Court climate case. In what many are calling the most important environmental case since *Massachusetts v. EPA*, on April 19 the Supreme Court will hear arguments to decide whether states and private parties can sue power companies under federal common law for contributing to global warming and compel them to cap CO2 emissions. The case "*American Electric Power Co. v. Connecticut*" was originally brought in 2004 by various states, New York City and several land trusts against certain utilities, arguing that the utilities were creating a public nuisance because they were emitting greenhouse gases that contribute to climate change. Though three other similar cases have been brought around the country, none has yet made it to trial--and AEP is the first to reach the Supreme Court. Significant developments include: the recusal of Justice Sonya Sotomayor; an Obama administration brief filed on behalf of the Tennessee Valley Authority that sides with industry; and a brief by G.O.P. lawmakers saying that the case involves political and public policy matters that should be left to the legislative and executive branches of the government to address. Environmentalists point out that, to date, there is little to indicate that the other branches of government are taking meaningful action to limit greenhouse gas emissions. A high-level panel will discuss and debate the major issues at play and the likely outcome of the case, including the critical questions of constitutional standing and application of the "political question doctrine," as well as whether a federal common law cause of action to cap climate emissions exists -- and, if so, whether EPA's actions to date on climate change have effectively displaced it. Panelists include Richard Bress of Latham & Watkins, Eric Glitzenstein of Meyer Glitzenstein & Crystal, Widener University Law professor James May and David Rivkin of Baker & Hostetler.

Conservative Groups Target Loan Guarantees – Taxpayers for Common Sense, National Taxpayers Union, the Heritage Foundation, and the Competitive Enterprise Institute will hold a discussion on Wednesday at 4:30 p.m. in 441 Cannon looking at the impacts of federal energy loan guarantees on the federal budget and energy markets. President Obama's FY2012 budget request includes a \$36 billion increase in the loan guarantee program for nuclear projects along

with \$200 million in credit subsidy to support \$1 billion to \$2 billion in loan guarantees for energy efficiency and renewable energy projects and Congress must decide whether it is in the taxpayers' interest to continue to provide increased budget authority to the program. Opening remarks will come from Congressman Tom McClintock. Speakers will include Ryan Alexander of Taxpayers for Common Sense, Heritage's Jack Spencer, NTU's Andrew Moylan and CEI's Bill Yeatman.

Lugar, First Lady, Redford Headline NWF 75 Year Gala – On Wednesday evening, the National Wildlife Federation (NWF) will hold their 75th anniversary gala at the Hyatt Regency Capitol Hill. Guests will include Sen. Dick Lugar, first lady Michelle Obama; Center for Environmental Education Founder Jayni Chase, actor Robert Redford, actress Gloria Reuben and NWF Naturalist Dave Mizejewski.

Interior to Hold Drilling Issues Symposium – The Interior Department will hold a forum to discuss how to strengthen capabilities for containing potential deepwater blowouts of oil and gas wells and how to develop global solutions for offshore containment technologies. Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar, along with ministers and senior government officials from Brazil, Mexico, Australia, the United Kingdom, Norway, Russia, Canada, India, Netherlands, Angola and the European Union will be present. Presentations will be made by containment expert Helix Energy Solutions CEO Owen Kratz, as well as other experts in offshore drilling and regulation, including Bill Reilly, Co-Chair of the National Commission on the BP Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill and Offshore Drilling, Don Winter, Chair of the Analysis of the Causes of the Deepwater Horizon Explosion, Fire and Oil Spill Committee, BP's James Dupree, Malcolm Webb of Oil & Gas UK and Ocean Energy Safety Advisory Committee Chair Thomas Hunter. Salazar, who met last week with Brazilian and Mexican officials to discuss cooperative efforts on safety in offshore energy development, said the Ministerial Forum discuss the development of cutting-edge technologies for containing potential deepwater well blowouts on the outer continental shelves as part of a commitment to reduce the risks associated with offshore drilling around the world.

Newsmakers to Look at Future of Nuclear Power, Japan Impacts – The National Press Club Newsmakers will hold the first in a series newsmakers on the future of nuclear power and Japanese crisis on Thursday at 10:00 a.m. in the Lisagor Room. I am hosting the event and we're coming out the box strong with an all-star panel that features RFF President and Blue Ribbon Commission member Phil Sharp, financial energy analyst Kevin Book and Greenpeace nuclear expert Jim Riccio. Future panels are expected on health issues and an industry perspective.

Forum to Look at PAH Issues – The Environmental and Energy Study Institute and Water Environment Federation will hold a briefing on Thursday at 10:30 a.m. in H-137, The Capitol featuring new national findings from the U.S. Geological Survey on increasing levels of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) in urban lakes studied in 40 cities from Anchorage, Alaska, to Orlando, Florida. PAHs are widespread in the environment and are a significant environmental topic because several are probable human carcinogens, they are toxic to fish and other aquatic life, and their concentrations have been increasing in urban lakes in recent decades. The speaker for the event is USGS's Barbara Mahler. New USGS findings highlight major sources associated with the increasing PAHs. Findings show, for example, that coal-tar-based pavement sealant is a much larger source of PAHs to urban lakes than previously identified sources, such as vehicle emissions, used motor oil, and tire particles. Of course, much of Mahler's findings over the years have been widely-disputed and there is a whole other side of the story.

McCarthy, Sutley Headline Carbon Forum – Our friends at Point Carbon are hosting a forum in Los Angeles on Thursday and Friday called Navigating the American Carbon World (NACW) 2011 will feature experts and leaders in carbon policy and regulation. Speakers include EPA's Gina McCarthy, CEQ's Nancy Sutley, California Environmental Protection Agency Secretary Linda Adams and CARB Chair Mary Nichols.

Mass Gov. Deval Patrick to Hit Press Club – The National Press Club will host a luncheon with Massachusetts governor Deval Patrick on Thursday to discuss his memoirs. Expected discussion topic will include Cape Wind and the nasty fight over the project that the Governor supported.

ELI Forum to Investigate Gas Drilling Issues – Environmental Law Institute will hold a seminar on Thursday at Noon to look at the nuts and bolts of Marcellus Shale drilling and fracking. Abundant, inexpensive, and lower in emissions than traditional coal power sources, natural gas is expected to play an enormous role in our energy future. The economic, energy and environmental implications of natural gas are amplified by fast-moving legal developments, including many proposals for new studies, regulations and legislation. An expert panel will discuss these developments in Marcellus Shale, where the issues mirror those of other gas fields across the country, and stay tuned for our second installment on May 19, 2011, Policy Implications of Marcellus Shale Drilling and Fracking, where we will build on this discussion and talk about policy implications of Marcellus Shale drilling in a national energy context. The experts include Terry Bossert of Chief Oil & Gas, Sierra Club's Deborah Nardone, Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection's Elizabeth Nolan.

Weather Service Director to Discuss Trends in Extreme Weather – The Renewable Natural Resources Foundation's next round table is Thursday at Noon at the American Meteorological Society and features Dr. Louis Uccellini, director of the National Weather Service, National Centers for Environmental Prediction (NCEP). He will be discussing trends in extreme weather events. For decades, climate scientists have been predicting increases in the frequency and intensity of weather events resulting from climate change. Dr. Uccellini will discuss these trends and provide an update on the most recent scientific analysis of these phenomena.

Wilson Forum to Look at Free-Market Path to Electric Cars – The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars will hold a forum on Thursday at 2:00 p.m. in the Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center to look at electric cars. Speakers will include Manhattan Institute's Peter Huber, Senior Fellow and Kent Hughes of the Program on America and the Global Economy. Last month, Huber released a new report, "Broadband Electricity and the Free-Market Path to Electric Cars" that shows how the U.S. can meet President Obama's target of putting one million electric vehicles on the road by 2015. Huber's analysis shows that instead of subsidizing technology that will up end up inside the car, investing in the nationwide electric grid is the best path to mobilizing a fleet of fully electric cars. He explains how grid-side development would create widely deployed, fast charging stations that can be used by many vehicles and in turn would create jobs, transform infrastructure, and unlock trillions of idle investment dollars.

Thad Allen to Headline Call on Gulf Spill Anniversary – On Friday, our friends at the Pew Environment Group will host a phone briefing to look at the one year anniversary of the BP Deepwater Horizon oil spill that occurred on April 20. During this call, experts will look back on the economic and environmental impacts of this spill, as well as the recommendations of the Oil Spill Commission and then will discuss what steps are still needed on offshore energy reform. Speakers will include Coast Guard Admiral Thad Allen (Ret.), Spill Commission member Fran Ulmer, Senate Energy's Bob Simon and Marilyn Heiman, director of the Pew Environment Group's U.S. Arctic program and offshore energy reform efforts. Dial-in: 1-800-311-9402, Password: oil spill

Cato Forum to Look at Transportation – The Cato Institute will host an event on Friday at Noon on America's transportation future in B-340 Rayburn. With Congress poised to pass a surface transportation reauthorization bill in 2011, America's transportation system is at a crossroads. Should we emphasize high-cost forms of transportation, such as light rail and high-speed rail, whose main goal is to get a few people out of their cars? Or should we find low-cost technologies that can increase personal mobility for everyone, regardless of their income? Panelists Alan Pisarski will discuss the future of urban commuting, Clyde Hart will describe the current and future state of intercity bus transportation, and Randal O'Toole will show how future automobile technologies will save more energy and relieve congestion at a lower cost than heavy investments in new infrastructure.

Gore to Speak at Energy Action Event – The Energy Action Coalition will holds its "Power Shift 2011" events at the Washington Convention Center from Friday to Monday. Highlights on Friday include 6:30 p.m. keynote remarks from former Vice President Al Gore and former White House adviser Van Jones.

THE WEEKS AHEAD:

Biofuels Conference to Highlight Issues – *Biofuels Digest* will host the Advanced Biofuels Leadership Conference on Monday-Thursday, April 18-21 at Capitol Hilton. Speakers include the top advanced biofuels CEOs, plus leadership from USDA, DOE, and EPA, financial markets and key end-users. At ABLC, networks are formed, relationships are developed, decisions are made. The Advanced Biofuels Leadership Conference brings together the leaders guiding the development of advanced biofuels - including cellulosic ethanol, renewable diesel, renewable gasoline, renewable jet fuel, biobutanol, as well as emerging feedstocks including algae, jatropha, camelina and more. The conference focuses on the key drivers for biofuels commercialization - processing technologies, finance, policy, and feedstocks - from those in a unique position to know. Those in a position to make a difference. Those who make decisions.

Supreme Court to Hear *AEP v. CT* Case – On Tuesday, April 19th, the Supreme Court of the United States (SCOTUS) will hear arguments on the *Connecticut v. AEP* Case.

CSIS Forum to Focus on Spill Issues – The Center for Security and International Studies will host another event in its Energy and National Security Program on April 19th, 9:00 a.m. focused on the impacts of the Gulf oil spill. Keynote Speaker is Michael R. Bromwich, Director of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation, and Enforcement. It will also feature a panel with DOE's Christopher Smith, Shell's Charlie Williams, former CEO of Constellation Energy Mike Wallace, Senior Adviser, CSIS and J. Robinson West of PFC Energy.

Turner, T. Boone Debate Energy at Press Club – The National Press Club will host a luncheon debate on Tuesday, April 19th focusing on American energy policy. It will feature Ted Turner, chairman of Ted Turner Enterprises and CNN

founder, and T. Boone Pickens, founder of BP Capitol, to debate. Pickens will outline his "Pickens Plan" to reduce America's dependence on Middle East oil through alternate energy sources, such as wind, solar power, and natural gas. Turner will discuss renewable solar energy, including his recent solar projects in New Mexico and Atlanta, as well as nuclear disarmament and global politics. As usual, lunch will be served at 12:30 p.m. with the speeches beginning at 1 p.m.

Chu, LaHood Lead Electric Vehicle Conference – The Electric Drive Transportation Association is organizing the EDTA 2011 Conference & Annual Meeting at the Walter E. Washington Convention Center on Tuesday, April 19th through Thursday, April 21st. Now, more than ever, the electric drive industry is reaching milestones. Join to see where we're going, and what's on the road ahead. Energy Secretary Steven Chu and Transportation Secretary Ray LaHood will speak as well as other leaders of the electric drive industry and renowned speakers, workshop sessions can be seen [here](#).

GWU Prof to Look at Russian Permafrost Issues – The George Washington University's Institute for European, Russian, and Eurasian Studies will host a presentation on April 19th at 3:00 p.m. on the effects of climate change on Russian permafrost regions and their implications for socio-economic development. It also provides an overview of permafrost-related research conducted in GWU's Department of Geography. Nikolay Shiklomanov, an assistant professor of Geography at GWU, will present. His main area of research is the response of the Arctic environment to climatic variability and change. Many of the potential environmental and socio-economic impacts of global warming in the high northern latitudes are associated with permafrost, or perennially frozen ground, which occupy more than 50% of the land area of Russia. The approximately 5% of the population living in the Russian Arctic regions provide about 11% of the country's GDP mainly due to extraction of mineral resources. In Russia, 93% of natural gas and 75% of oil are produced in permafrost-affected areas. Overall, Russian permafrost regions contribute up to 70% of Russia's total exports. Major permafrost-related impacts of climate change have already been detected in many Russian regions. These include changes in the properties and distribution of permafrost. Such changes in natural systems affect the human environment and have direct and immediate implications for land use, the economy, and human life. They also threaten the normal functioning of communities and economic development.

Mid Atlantic Forum to Focus on Wind Issues in VA – The Mid-Atlantic Wind Energy Institute (MAWEI) is holding a Virginia wind energy forum on April 20th at the Roanoke Center for Higher Education. This educational forum will focus primarily on wind energy and its applications in the state of Virginia. MAWEI is a regional collaborative that provides resources and knowledge for promoting wind energy in the Mid-Atlantic region. MAWEI works within the states of Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia and Virginia. Speakers will include our friends Bruce Burcat, Executive Director of the Mid-Atlantic Renewable Energy Coalition (MAREC), AWEA Manager of State Campaigns Brad Lystra, Somerset County, PA Board Secretary Jim Marker, VA DEQ's Carol Wampler, James Madison University's Jon Miles, Director and Invenergy's Don Giecek.

Wilson Forum to Look at Free-Market Path to Electric Cars – The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars will hold a forum on Wednesday, April 20 at 3:00 p.m. in the Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center to look at carbon sequestration and forest issues. International climate change agreements emphasize sustaining carbon sequestration by global forests. At the same time, climate change and increased fire challenge the ability to sustainably manage those forests. The Earth's forests, and other terrestrial biomes, have been sequestering carbon and evolving with climate change and fire for ~420 million years of Earth history. Records from ice cores, tree rings, charcoal sediments and other paleo data sources show climate, carbon flux, and fire to be strongly correlated over geologic time. Humans have increasingly shaped global forest ecosystem evolution over the past 8,000 years, frequently through the use of fire. Maintaining the contribution of forests to global carbon cycles is one of seven criteria for Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) developed in accordance with 1992 Earth Summit guidance. Speakers will include Winrock International's Sandra Brown, USDA Forest Service's David Cleaves and George Mason University's William Sommers and Thomas Lovejoy.

Conference to Focus on Enviro Forecasting – The 18th Federal Forecasters Conference will be held on Thursday, April 21st at Bureau of Labor Statistics Conference and Training Center and will focus on issues in forecasting and the environment. Environmental issues have become an increasing priority for governments, businesses, and consumers. Challenges to forecasters include the implementation of programs and policies addressing efficiency, alternative energy sources, jobs, health, air and water quality, transportation, land use, and recycling programs. The 2011 Federal Forecasters Conference will examine how forecasters face these challenges and how policy-makers and other decision-makers use forecasts to make decisions.

Forum to Look a Chernobyl – Global Green USA will host a forum at the Embassy of Ukraine on Thursday, April 21st at 2:00 p.m. focusing on the lessons from Chernobyl 25 Years Later. Speakers will present information on the short- and long-term environmental and public health impacts of the 1986 Chernobyl catastrophe. In addition, there will be presentations on how the lessons of Chernobyl affect energy and nonproliferation policies today and the challenges and risks of nuclear power. The event will include expert speakers and participants from a variety of relevant fields including

nuclear engineering, environmental affairs, public health, arms control and nonproliferation, government, academia, private industry, and the NGO community.

Cato Forum to Focus on Green Jobs Claims – The Cato Institute will hold a forum on Thursday, April 21st at 4:00 p.m. to look at the false promise of green energy. Renewable energies such as wind, solar, and biomass, along with energy-efficiency initiatives like building retrofits - so-called "green energy" - are all the political rage in America today. Proponents contend that we are in the midst of a transformative green-energy revolution. The Obama administration goes so far as to argue that this new "green economy" will be one of the key building blocks for economic growth and global competitiveness in the 21st century and proposes production mandates and the expenditure of hundreds of billions of dollars to make it so. A new book entitled *The False Promise of Green Energy* (Cato, 2011) warns that the government's campaign to promote green energy is built upon a mountain of wishful thinking, misleading accounting, and bad economics. Andrew Morriss, one of the book's several co-authors, contends that the case for green energy has somehow managed to escape critical examination. Kate Gordon, on the other hand, argues that experiences at the state level and in other countries, as well as a number of reports and studies on the potential for job creation in the green economy, demonstrates that the political faith in green energy is well-founded. Speakers include coauthor Andrew Morriss, Professor of Law and Business, University of Alabama; with comments by Kate Gordon, Vice President for Energy Policy, Center for American Progress; moderated by Jerry Taylor, Senior Fellow, Cato Institute.

US FWS to Host Wind Turbine Guidelines Meeting – The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will host a Wind Turbine Guidelines Advisory Committee meeting on April 27th from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The meeting will take place at 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Room 530, Arlington and is open to the public. The meeting agenda will include a presentation and discussion of the Service's Draft Land-Based Wind Energy Guidelines. FWS recently released a draft of its voluntary guidelines for land-based wind energy project development in an effort to encourage responsible selection of project. Unfortunately, the FWS guidance deviates significantly from the consensus recommendations of a three-year stakeholder process. Among other problems with the guidance, it could delay construction of projects by up to three years. As well, it may require operating projects to retroactively conduct post-construction wildlife studies for a minimum of two and as much as five years, adding unforeseen costs to the operating budgets of these facilities. This meeting will feature the first real discussion among stakeholders of the Service's new guidelines.

WCEE Hosts FERC Lawyers – The Women's Council on Energy and the Environment will host a conversation with Christina Hayes, Legal and Policy Advisor to FERC Chairman Wellinghoff; Aileen Roder, Legal Advisor to FERC Commissioner John Norris, and Roshini Thayaparan, Legal Advisor to FERC Commissioner Marc Spitzer on April 27th at Sidley Austin at Noon. During this lunchtime presentation, these three successful women will share their career development paths and insight into being a successful FERC practitioner.

GEA To Hold Technology Forum – The Geothermal Energy Association will hold a one-day geothermal energy technology and international development forum in Washington, DC on Wednesday, May 4th at the Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center. The program will showcase geothermal projects, trends, and governmental policies in the U.S. and around the world. Topics covered will include; the geothermal market today, projects under development in the U.S. and internationally, outlook for the future of the geothermal market, jobs and money, new technologies, and federal agency support at home and abroad. There will also be a small exhibition area featuring leading companies in the geothermal energy industry. Exhibitors to date include; Emabond Solutions, Bowman Geothermal Consulting, Atlas Copco Mafi-Trench Company, LLC, Geothermal Exchange Organization (GEO), U.S. Department of Energy, U.S. Department of Commerce, and the Geothermal Energy Association (GEA). The event has been developed in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Energy and the U.S. Department of Commerce and is open to the geothermal industry. Over two-hundred industry leaders, foreign diplomats, financiers and government officials are expected to participate.

MD Gov to Address Green Building Summit – The US Green Building Council will hold its annual Government Summit 2011 on May 10-11 in Washington, D.C. at the Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center. There will be many panels and speakers on energy efficient buildings and new green technologies. Maryland Governor Martin O'Malley will be a featured Keynote Speaker among many others.

WINDPOWER 2011 Set for Anaheim – WINDPOWER 2011 Conference & Exhibition is set for Anaheim, CA on May 22-25 in the Convention Center. Speakers will include Ted Turner, Jay Leno and many more. Stay tuned for more information as this gets closer.

SNL to Host Power Policy Forum – The SNL Power Policy Forum will be held on June 7th at New York's Union League Club. It will bring together panels of Washington insiders to New York to clarify and opine on Federal action in the energy sector and its impact on power companies and their investors. Key topics include the impact of primacy decisions and cost allocation on the expansion of America's transmission infrastructure; Dodd-Frank, the Commodity Futures Trading

Commission and energy trading; the effect on utilities and the energy chain of proposed EPA revisions to the Clean Air Act; and the congressional legislative agenda under the current political regime. Speakers will include myself and our friends Kevin Book of ClearView Energy Partners, Jim Lucier of Capital Alpha Partners and Christine Tezak of R.W. Baird, as well as Senate Energy Republican Staff Director McKie Campbell, PJM's Craig Glazer and FERC Commissioner Phil Moeller and others.

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 2:59 PM
To: Anderson, Brian
Subject: Re: That UCS FOIA

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: Anderson, Brian
To: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Mon Apr 11 14:54:28 2011
Subject: RE: That UCS FOIA

Eliot – I've added the remaining answers to what I provided you on Friday. All answers are highlighted after each question.

Brian

From: Anderson, Brian
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 5:16 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: That UCS FOIA

Eliot – Here's my start to providing these answers. Not all items have answers. See highlighted text after each question.

Brian

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1. I don't know if you've seen this, which looks like a pretty good brief account of what Japan required of its operators in the way of electrical backups:

<http://search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nn20110406x2.html>

It would be nice to be able to cite a specific document speaking to that issue in U.S. plants. As I noted in NRO, the Japanese government has already announced it would be moving to something along the lines of b5b..

(b)(5)

(b)(5)

2. UCS recently stated at one point that NRC has excused 62 plants out of the b5b program. True or misleading?

<http://spoonsenergymatters.wordpress.com/2011/03/30/feds-rate-region%E2%80%99s-nuclear-fleet-%E2%80%9Csafe%E2%80%9D-but-japanese-problems-fuel-skepticism/>

In the wake of the terrorist attacks in September, 2001, the NRC began a review of safety systems and security issues which might protect critical plant operations in the event of an assault or natural disaster. But the recommendations were not produced until 2003, and these were voluntary. Rather than spend the money to upgrade, the recommendations were widely ignored, and the NRC turned them in to formal rules in 2009. These improvements included requirements for spare backup diesel generators and batteries to provide power in the event of a station blackout.

But according to the NRC, 62 nuclear plant operators applied for, and received exemptions to the regulations so they did not have to spend the money – including all six regional nuclear power plants. And even if spare generators and batteries are available, the spent fuel pools are only designed to run off power from the grid – they cannot use the spares.

(b)(5)

4. I seem to remember there is a provision for applying “fire water” directly to the spent fuel pools via fire hoses, no power required. That was displayed by the TVA at one their facilities tours. And the pools themselves require less cooling than a scrambled core. That in place at Indian Point?

That is of particular concern because the spent fuel pools hold more radioactive material than the operating reactors and, if the water drains, would produce more radioactive fallout. In addition, the spent fuel pools in pressurized water reactors such as Indian Point are in warehouse-type structures rather than concrete containment buildings.

The Pinocchio Effect

When informed at a press conference that officials from Entergy are claiming that the backup systems at Indian Point would prevent their spent fuel pools from overheating Lochbaum retorted: “Have you ever seen the movie Pinocchio? Because that’s a bald-faced lie. They should know better than to say that because it happened at Indian Point in August, 1999. They had a problem that caused them to be disconnected from the electrical grid. The batteries lasted for seven hours, and then they were depleted.

“Since lightning already struck at Indian Point, it seems a little bit foolhardy for people to claim it will never happen again. And the NRC fined them \$210,000 for bad maintenance. I doubt that they could have forgotten such a bad event in their history so quickly.”

Note reference is to 1999

(b)(5)

5. From the same article, UCS continues to maintain that U.S. regulators and plants are less safe than Japan's

NTH: The rest of the world is going ahead with nuclear. The Koreans, Japanese and Chinese are all building reactors. Is it that Korean, Japanese and Chinese engineers are more capable of reducing the inherent risks in nuclear technology?

LOCHBAUM: **They're not afflicted by the NRC. They don't have to worry about the incompetence of the NRC at their plants.**

(b)(5)

6. More testimony, need comment.

However, even though the NRC and the industry are pointing to those measures as an example of why U.S. plants are better prepared to deal with this kind of event than Fukushima, there is internal disagreement over whether some of these methods are actually viable. One of those involve the ability to run a steam-driven auxiliary cooling system, known as the RCIC, for a long period of time in the event of a station blackout and a loss of DC battery power. The emails question whether it's viable to be able to run that system for a long period of time without battery power using manual actions.

(b)(5)

7. also comment:

Now, today, we're going to be releasing an additional email, this is dated February 7th, 2011, and it indicates that these recent SOARCA results do show that there would be up to or 120 acute fatalities or early fatalities from acute radiation syndrome in the event of a severe accident at a U.S. nuclear power plant

I don't know what e-mail is being referred to here...

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 12:21 PM
To: Anderson, Brian
Subject: FW: That UCS FOIA

Brian: any chance you know answers to some of these off the top of your head, or could find them without too much difficulty?

Eliot

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 12:19 PM
To: 'Lou Dolinar'
Cc: Hayden, Elizabeth
Subject: RE: That UCS FOIA

Lou: It is possible I could take on a few over the weekend, but neither beth nor I have the time or background to deal with these today.

Eliot Brenner

From: Lou Dolinar [mailto: (b)(6)]
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 12:15 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Cc: Hayden, Elizabeth
Subject: Fw: That UCS FOIA

I see Scott forwarded this to you both. Either of you available Monday (or even today) to respond to the points below? Thanks. This would be for National Review online.

From: Burnell, Scott
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 11:50 AM
To: Lou Dolinar ; Hayden, Elizabeth ; Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: That UCS FOIA

Hello Lou;

I actually won't be back until Wednesday, and I doubt I'll see my inbox again today. Feel free to talk to Eliot or Beth if you need something before Wednesday. Have a good weekend.

Scott

From: Lou Dolinar [(b)(6)]
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 11:19 AM
To: Burnell, Scott
Subject: Re: That UCS FOIA

If we could chat Monday it would be fine, have a good weekend off. I read through the full PDFs of what the UCS released, as you note, lots of missing context. They alluded at their press conference to documents they obtained under the FOIA that they weren't releasing; those are the ones I want.

What I find annoying is that while the UCS was spending the first two weeks of the crisis trying to scare the pants off everyone about how unsafe US nuke plants are (worse than Japan's), they never so much as mentioned b5b. It's a similar stunt to what they pulled on the Mark I reactor in citing reports from 1972, without citing upgrades in the 1980s. Last I checked, we didn't even know that TEPCO had performed the recommended upgrades. (Have they?)

Couple of things you might be able to look up for me or respond to next week:

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Thanks, any help appreciated.

From: Burnell, Scott
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 10:19 AM
To: Lou Dolinar
Cc: Hayden, Elizabeth ; Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: That UCS FOIA

Hello Lou;

I'm out of the office until the middle of next week but happened to check the inbox this morning. The agency is still compiling its FOIA response, and since UCS didn't explicitly reference the documents in its press release we're not in a position to guess what they are. I can say the PDFs linked to in the UCS release are genuine. As you might imagine, there's a lot of context missing in the UCS interpretation. Please let Beth or Eliot know if you're working on a tight deadline; if not perhaps we can discuss next week. Thanks.

Scott

From: Lou Dolinar [(b)(6)]
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 8:24 AM
To: Burnell, Scott
Subject: That UCS FOIA

Could I get a link to all the documents you provided to the UCS regarding the b5b program. The released three, I believe, but implied there were more. Couldn't find 'em on your web site.

No virus found in this message.

Checked by AVG - www.avg.com

Version: 10.0.1209 / Virus Database: 1500/3559 - Release Date: 04/08/11

No virus found in this message.

Checked by AVG - www.avg.com

Version: 10.0.1209 / Virus Database: 1500/3559 - Release Date: 04/08/11

From: Hayden, Elizabeth
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 2:15 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: another tnt

Got it

Beth Hayden
Senior Advisor
Office of Public Affairs
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
— *Protecting People and the Environment*
301-415-8202
elizabeth.hayden@nrc.gov

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 1:23 PM
To: Hayden, Elizabeth
Subject: another tnt

RADIATION SCIENCE – Greenwire/E&E News etc. carried a fascinating piece today on the effects of radiation on survivors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. It is well worth the read:

<http://www.eenews.net/Greenwire/2011/04/11/1>

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

From: Chu, Keith <keith_chu@platts.com>
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 1:56 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: Feinstein letter

OK Thanks Eliot.

Keith Chu
Associate Editor
Platts Inside Energy
A McGraw-Hill Publication
202-383-2244
keith_chu@platts.com

From: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 1:54 PM
To: Chu, Keith
Subject: RE: Feinstein letter

I will check but I do not believe a response has gone out. In the broad sense, it makes sense to see what the BRC says and what recommendations come from the 90-day and 6-month reviews under way at the NRC before taking any steps.

eliot

From: Chu, Keith [mailto:keith_chu@platts.com]
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 1:52 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Feinstein letter

Hi Eliot- Wondering if NRC has responded, or has any response to Sen. Feinstein's letter, pasted below. I know Chairman Jaczko said spent fuel pools are safe when she asked for this rule change a few weeks ago. Does that still stand? Is it appropriate to wait until the Blue Ribbon Commission finishes its work before taking a step like this?

Thanks,

keith

Keith Chu
Associate Editor
Platts Inside Energy
A McGraw-Hill Publication
202-383-2244
keith_chu@platts.com

Text of Senator Feinstein's letter follows:

April 8, 2011

BU/1302

The Honorable Gregory Jaczko
Chairman
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555-0001

Dear Chairman Jaczko:

I am writing to ask that you seriously consider regulatory policies that would encourage the movement of nuclear fuel, once sufficiently cool, out of spent fuel pools and into dry cask storage systems. I am concerned that current Nuclear Regulatory Commission policies allow excessive re-racking and densification of radioactive fuel within spent fuel pools. In fact, there are examples in the U.S. where nuclear fuel rods have been stored in spent fuel pools for decades.

According to "Safety and Security of Commercial Spent Nuclear Fuel Storage," a report published in 2006 by the National Research Council at the request of Congress, dry cask storage systems have inherent safety advantages over spent fuel pool storage. The report highlighted three main differences between these two storage options:

1. Less spent fuel is at risk in an accident or attack on a dry storage cask than on a spent fuel pool. An accident or attack on a dry cask facility would likely affect only a few casks at a time. An accident or attack on a spent fuel pool places the entire fuel inventory at risk.
2. The consequences of an accident or terrorist attack on a dry cask storage facility are lower than those for a spent fuel pool. If an accident or attack on a dry cask facility resulted in radioactive material being released, the dispersion could likely be contained easier than if a spent fuel pool were compromised.
3. The recovery from an attack on a dry cask would be much easier than the recovery from an attack on a spent fuel pool. Containing radiation that could be released from damage to dry casks can be plugged temporarily with radiation-absorbing materials until permanent fixes are available. Containing radiation from a compromised spent fuel pool is likely to be much more difficult, particularly if the overlying building collapsed preventing workers from reaching the pool.

When taken together, these points assert that the risk of a non-recoverable accident decreases when spent nuclear fuel is kept in smaller, easier to manage, containers that are distributed intelligently on a secure site. The continuous re-racking and addition of fuel rods in spent fuel pools appears to be at odds with these safety recommendations. Based on these findings, I ask the NRC to initiate a rulemaking process to immediately require a more rapid shift of spent fuel to dry casks.

The lesson from Japan's disaster is that we must be prepared to respond to unanticipated threats. Therefore, any policy changes that further reduce risks of an unsafe situation catching

the industry off guard should be implemented. I look forward to working with you further on this issue.

Sincerely,

Dianne Feinstein
Chairman
Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development

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From: Harrington, Holly
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 1:44 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: OPA Blog post

See below. What do you think? Can do my name or yours. It's short, admittedly, but it's something . .

(b)(5)

From: ayesha.rascoe@thomsonreuters.com
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 1:01 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: Japan considering raising severity level for its nuke crisis

Ok, thanks.

Ayesha Rascoe
Energy Reporter

Thomson Reuters

Phone: 1-202-310-5683

Mobile: (b)(6)

ayesha.rascoe@thomsonreuters.com
thomsonreuters.com

From: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 12:56 PM
To: Rascoe, Ayesha r. (M Edit Ops)
Subject: RE: Japan considering raising severity level for its nuke crisis

No plans for a release from here, press release that is!

Haven't heard anything re Japan and INES scale. That's really their call.

eliot

From: ayesha.rascoe@thomsonreuters.com [mailto:ayesha.rascoe@thomsonreuters.com]
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 12:54 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Cc: roberta.rampton@thomsonreuters.com
Subject: Japan considering raising severity level for its nuke crisis

Hi Eliot,

I was just checking to see if the NRC knows anything about Japan considering raising the severity level for its crisis to the most severe level on the INES scale. Also, does the NRC plan on issuing any releases on the situation in Japan today as the latest earthquake today seems to be raising concerns? Any guidance you could provide would be greatly appreciated.

Thanks,
Ayesha

Ayesha Rascoe
Energy Reporter

Thomson Reuters

Phone: 1-202-310-5683

Mobile: (b)(6)

BU/1304

ayesha.rascoe@thomsonreuters.com
thomsonreuters.com

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From: Biswal, Nisha (ASIA/AA) <nbiswal@usaid.gov>
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 10:24 AM
To: Paradiso, Darragh T; Echard, John E Jr; Brenner, Eliot; Macray, Rosemary R; Klevorick, Caitlin B; Petrovich, Peggy L
Cc: Shoemaker, Lori A; Stout, Jennifer P; Hussain, Sana (ASIA/AA)
Subject: RE: VIP Attendance at National Cathedral Event?

From USAID, I can confirm attendance from

Nisha Biswal, AA/Asia
Mark Bartolini, Director/OFDA
Amy Searight, Senior Advisor/Asia Bureau.

Please send us any logistics info on the event.

From: Paradiso, Darragh T
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 9:29 AM
To: Echard, John E Jr; Brenner, Eliot; Biswal, Nisha (ASIA/AA); Macray, Rosemary R; Klevorick, Caitlin B; Petrovich, Peggy L
Cc: Shoemaker, Lori A; Stout, Jennifer P
Subject: VIP Attendance at National Cathedral Event?
Importance: High

Good morning, Colleagues --

Please see below regarding high-level State/DoD/Embassy of Japan attendance at the National Cathedral's Prayer for Japan this evening. Note also that the family of one of the American victims will attend.

Any chance USAID, NRC, or State's M/C/CA Bureau leadership will be able to come? It would be great to have them given how hard everyone has been working in support of Japan!

Please let me know soonest so I can ask the Cathedral to reserve seats. Please call me if you have questions

Thank you,
Darragh

Darragh Paradiso
Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs
Office of Public Affairs (EAP/P)
202-647-2149 (Office)
(b)(6) (Blackberry)

Privacy/PII
This email is UNCLASSIFIED.

From: Shoemaker, Lori A (TDY)
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 9:23 AM

To: Leou, Nancy W
Cc: Paradiso, Darragh T; EAP-J-Office-DL; Stout, Jennifer P
Subject: RE: National Cathedral Event

Nancy,

To confirm the voicemail message I left earlier --

The current status of confirmed participation is as follows:

USG: A/S Campbell and his family, DOD Acting A/S Derek Mitchell, PACOM Commander ADM Willard and his wife

EOJ: Amb. Fujisaki and his wife

Other special guests: Parents of Taylor Anderson, one of two AmCits confirmed dead in the tsunami

Darragh has reached out to L to pass the word to Congress, and has reached out to PAOs in the interagency to pass the word to their principals, and our EAP PDAS has reached out to the NSC.

I will keep you updated if we receive confirmation of other high-level participants.

Best regards,
Lori

This email is UNCLASSIFIED.

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 10:20 AM
To: Zann, Julie
Subject: RE: URGENT - PIERS MORGAN TONIGHT

He'll have a car and driver at the back of the senate complex so that shouldn't be necessary. However, it would help if someone would meet us at the front door upon arrival to smooth our way into your complex.

Eliot

From: Zann, Julie [mailto:Julie.Zann@turner.com]
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 10:18 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: URGENT - PIERS MORGAN TONIGHT

You got it – I am happy to send an escort from our staff to go with you if that helps... just let me know.

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)

From: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 10:17 AM
To: Zann, Julie
Subject: RE: URGENT - PIERS MORGAN TONIGHT

Should be good. Only hangup will be how long we get stuck at the hearing. We are on the first panel and should be out by 5, I would think, which should get us to your place in time.

Please Confirm the address: I have 820 1st St., NE, suite 1100.

Eliot

From: Zann, Julie [mailto:Julie.Zann@turner.com]
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 10:07 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: URGENT - PIERS MORGAN TONIGHT

Perfect – I just need to confirm the time. How is 5:45 pm et?

Julie Zann
Editorial Producer

BU/1306

CNN - Piers Morgan Tonight
One Time Warner Center
Seventh Floor - #05Q8
New York, NY 10019
Office: +1(212) 275-7526
Cell: (b)(6)

From: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 10:03 AM
To: Zann, Julie
Subject: RE: URGENT - PIERS MORGAN TONIGHT

Yes, he is willing to do something after the hearing, and we can come to your studios to keep from getting stuck in a scrum at the Russell Rotunda.

Eliot

From: Zann, Julie [mailto:Julie.Zann@turner.com]
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 10:02 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: URGENT - PIERS MORGAN TONIGHT

Hi Eliot –

Thanks – please let me know asap if he can do something between 5:30 pm – 6:30 pm et on Tuesday? Sorry for the small window, but Piers is in Atlanta for America's Got Talent auditions...

Again, thanks, and best,
Julie

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)

From: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 10:00 AM
To: Zann, Julie
Subject: RE: URGENT - PIERS MORGAN TONIGHT

Julie: I talked with the boss and he really wants to do something this evening in advance of the hearing. So, to avoid competition between shows, I have arranged a print interview for him.

We remain available for the Piers Morgan show on Tuesday night if you still want us after the hearing.

Thanks for the early heads up. Heck, I may watch your show tonight because I'm interested in the Redford movie!

Eliot

From: Zann, Julie [mailto:Julie.Zann@turner.com]
Sent: Sunday, April 10, 2011 3:27 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: URGENT - PIERS MORGAN TONIGHT
Importance: High

HI ELIOT –

I WANT TO LET YOU KNOW THAT WHILE WE CAN STILL TAPE ON MONDAY, WE CANNOT AIR THE INTERVIEW ON MONDAY NIGHT. WE HAVE THE ENTIRE CAST OF ROBERT REDFORD'S NEW MOVIE FOR THE HOUR.

SO WE HAVE TWO OPTIONS: WE CAN TAPE ON MONDAY, TO AIR ON TUESDAY. OR WE CAN TAPE ON TUESDAY (BETWEEN 5:30 PM – 6:30 PM ET) AFTER THE HEARING AT THE DC BUREAU OR IN THE SENATE. I KNOW THIS MEANS IT WOULD NOT BE EXCLUSIVE, AND WE ARE OK WITH IT.

SORRY FOR THE LAST MINUTE CHANGE, BUT I WANTED TO LET YOU KNOW AS SOON AS WE FOUND OUT.

PLEASE REACH OUT TO ME WHEN YOU CAN.

THANKS,
JULIE

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)

From: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 11:15 AM
To: Zann, Julie
Subject: RE: when are you available

Sounds good. Please call me at 301-415-8200 and ask whoever answers for me. I would like to nail down a time today if we can to give his secretary some closure and allow us to figure out the rest of his day for Monday.

Eliot

From: Zann, Julie [mailto:Julie.Zann@turner.com]
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 11:02 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: when are you available

How about 4 pm et today?

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)

From: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 10:59 AM
To: Zann, Julie
Subject: when are you available

To chat about timing for Monday?

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

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 9:03 AM
To: Hayden, Elizabeth
Subject: RE: Action: Please provide by noon Monday April 11 - Office POC to support Ops Center

From: Hayden, Elizabeth
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 8:38 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: FW: Action: Please provide by noon Monday April 11 - Office POC to support Ops Center
Importance: High

How about Holly or me for OPA's point of contact?

Beth

From: Evans, Michele
Sent: Saturday, April 09, 2011 4:33 PM
To: Leeds, Eric; Moore, Scott; Haney, Catherine; Kokajko, Lawrence; Johnson, Michael; Sheron, Brian; Mamish, Nader; Schmidt, Rebecca; Brenner, Eliot
Cc: Boger, Bruce; Ruland, William; Lewis, Robert; Flanders, Scott; Zimmerman, Roy; Uhle, Jennifer; Doane, Margaret; Hayden, Elizabeth; Powell, Amy; Wiggins, Jim; Dyer, Jim; Carpenter, Cynthia; Tracy, Glenn; Cohen, Miriam; Stewart, Sharon; McDermott, Brian; Morris, Scott; Correia, Richard; Marshall, Jane; Holahan, Patricia; FOIA Response.hoc Resource
Subject: Action: Please provide by noon Monday April 11 - Office POC to support Ops Center
Importance: High

Office Directors (NRR, NMSS, FSME, NRO, RES, OIP, OCA, OPA):

As described in the attached document, the Chairman has approved reduction of the Ops Center staffing for the Japanese event. We intend to implement this reduced staffing level as of day shift on Monday 4/11 at 7 am. At that point in time, the goal is to reduce to 6 individuals on each shift – ET director, two RST representatives, one PMT representative, one LT representative, and an ET admin assistant.

We are defining the roles and responsibilities of these positions and considering changes to the work we are doing in the Ops Center given the reduction in staff. For example, we will be producing shorter, less frequent status updates, participating in less conference calls, and providing less briefings.

In order to continue to provide high quality support to the site team in Japan, we do expect to provide more requests for action to the line organization. **In order to control these requests within each office, please provide an office point of contact (and alternate if deemed necessary), to me by noon on Monday, April 11.**

Thank you for your continued support of this effort.

Michele
Michele Evans
Acting Deputy OD, NSIR

BU/1307

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 9:00 AM
To: Hayden, Elizabeth
Subject: RE: Huge Pump to Japan

Most decidedly

From: Hayden, Elizabeth
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 8:35 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Huge Pump to Japan

Do you think this piece of equipment "trumped" Bechtel's equipment? This piece sounds like it was tested at Chernobyl and could switch from water to concrete fairly easily.

<http://www.tennessean.com/article/20110409/NEWS08/104090307/0/RSS0202>

Beth

BU/ 1308

Subject: Hearing

Start: Tue 4/12/2011 12:00 PM
End: Tue 4/12/2011 5:00 PM

Recurrence: (none)

Organizer: Brenner, Eliot

From: Gardella, Rich (NBCUniversal) <Rich.Gardella@nbcuni.com>
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 8:49 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Re: NBC News Q: U.S. Spent Fuel Statistics
Attachments: image001.png

Thank you, Eliot. I will follow up with David.

Sent from my BlackBerry Wireless Device

From: Brenner, Eliot <Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov>
To: Gardella, Rich (NBCUniversal)
Cc: McIntyre, David <David.McIntyre@nrc.gov>
Sent: Fri Apr 08 17:54:11 2011
Subject: RE: NBC News Q: U.S. Spent Fuel Statistics

Not sure we can parse things that precisely, but staffer David McIntyre will give you as much help as is possible.

Eliot

From: Gardella, Rich (NBCUniversal) [mailto:Rich.Gardella@nbcuni.com]
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 5:27 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Cc: Gardella, Rich (NBCUniversal)
Subject: NBC News Q: U.S. Spent Fuel Statistics

Eliot,

I am a producer at NBC News in Washington, working with correspondent Lisa Myers. We are working on an upcoming report for *NBC Nightly News with Brian Williams* regarding the safety of spent-fuel pools at nuclear plants in the U.S.

I am looking for NRC's most current national statistics on this topic.

The NRC's 2002 report, "Radioactive Waste: Production, Storage, Disposal" included comprehensive summary. (See weblink and excerpt below, at the bottom of this email.)

Is it possible to get the most current numbers for all the figures cited?

- * How many spent fuel assemblies in storage the U.S.
- * How many total tons of spent fuel from nuclear power plants in storage in the U.S.?
- * How many spent fuel assemblies in storage at U.S. nuclear power plants?
- * How many spent fuel assemblies in storage at away-from-reactor storage facilities?
- * Percentage of fuel assemblies stored in water pools?
- * Percentage of fuel assemblies stored in dry casks?

My deadline is end of the day on Monday.

Bu/ 1310

Thank you for your consideration. We know you've all been working extra time over there since the Fukushima situation began. We appreciate that and hope you have a good weekend.

Rich Gardella
Producer
NBC News Washington
202.885.4655 (Direct)
rich.gardella@nbcuni.com



<http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/nureqs/brochures/br0216/r2/br0216r2.pdf>

About 160,000 spent fuel assemblies, containing 45,000 tons of spent fuel from nuclear power plants, are currently in storage in the United States.

Of these, about 156,500 assemblies are stored at nuclear power plants, and approximately 3,500 assemblies are stored at away-from-reactor storage facilities, such as the General Electric plant at Morris, Illinois.

The vast majority of the assemblies are stored in water pools, and less than 5% are stored in dry casks.

About 7,800 used fuel assemblies are taken out of reactors each year and are stored until a disposal facility becomes available.

If all the 160,000 spent fuel assemblies currently in storage were assembled in one place, they would only cover a football field about 5 1/2 yards high.

###

From: Harrington, Holly
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 8:45 AM
To: Hayden, Elizabeth; Medina, Veronika
Cc: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: Media- Talk Radio Guest Request

Only NOAA, I believe. Didn't EPA call Scott because he's referred someone to their press shop regarding ocean radiation levels?

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

From: Hayden, Elizabeth
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 8:41 AM
To: Medina, Veronika
Cc: Brenner, Eliot; Harrington, Holly
Subject: RE: Media- Talk Radio Guest Request

I suggest you refer the producer to NOAA and EPA.

Beth

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

From: Medina, Veronika
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 7:44 AM
To: Hayden, Elizabeth
Subject: Media- Talk Radio Guest Request

Beth,

This producer wants a nuclear expert to comment on Japan's release of nuclear/radioactive waste into the Pacific. Should I send her the automated message saying we are not providing any interviews?

Thanks,
Veronika

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

From: Ann Karrick [mailto:(b)(6)]
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 4:39 PM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Talk Radio Guest Request

Below is the result of your feedback form. It was submitted by

Ann Karrick ((b)(6)) on Thursday, April 07, 2011 at 16:38:47

BV/1311

comments: Can you provide someone to comment on Japan's release of nuclear/radioactive waste into the Pacific? I'm looking for a guest for either Mon or Tue for the live afternoon talk show. The show is 4-7pm each day. The topic is the effect of the release on water, wildlife, and eventually possibly humans. A phone interview is acceptable. Please let me know. Thanks :) Ann

organization: Talk Show Host - News Anchor

address1:

address2:

city: Fairfield County

state: CT

zip:

country:

phone: 2032543635

From: Harrington, Holly
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 8:40 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot; Hayden, Elizabeth
Subject: FW: QUERY - DHS REPORT SHOWING PROBLEMS WITH US RADIOLOGICAL RESPONSE READINESS (OUO Attachment)
Attachments: DHS-INDResponse.pdf; image001.jpg

FYI

From: Weber, Michael
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 7:27 AM
To: Wiggins, Jim; Evans, Michele
Cc: Virgilio, Martin; Merzke, Daniel; Leeds, Eric; Boger, Bruce; Moore, Scott; Lewis, Robert; Harrington, Holly; Andersen, James; Muessle, Mary
Subject: QUERY - DHS REPORT SHOWING PROBLEMS WITH US RADIOLOGICAL RESPONSE READINESS (OUO Attachment)

~~OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~ (Attachment)

Good morning, Jim and Michele. I saw the article below in this morning's edition of Homeland Security News regarding a DHS report on IND readiness from last year (report is marked OUO, but somehow found its way out into the press). The report itself is attached to this email. From the press reporting, the report concludes that the US is not prepared for a large-scale radiological emergency such as detonation of an IND or RDD. This has been recognized in a variety of post-9/11 reports by government agencies, professional societies, and think tanks. However, the article extends this conclusion to nuclear power plant emergencies in the wake of the Fukushima-Daiichi emergency. Were we aware of the DHS report and its potential implications for emergency preparedness for licensed nuclear facilities and materials? Are we reviewing/have we reviewed this report through one of our processes? Please advise.

Thanks

DHS: U.S. unprepared for nuclear disaster

Published 11 April 2011

Confidential DHS report says the United States is ill-prepared for a nuclear disaster -- either an accident or a terrorist attack; just one example: if a major nuclear bomb were to hit Washington, D.C., there would be a need for about 61,000 beds in intensive care units; there are, however, only 118,000 intensive care beds in the entire United States and, on any given day, only 9,400 are free..

BU/1312



Studies and disaster drills point out deadly shortage of beds // Source: ucla.edu

The federal agency charged with ensuring the nation's security against disasters admitted last year in a confidential report that the United States is ill-prepared to deal with a significant release of radiation.

AllGov reports that coming on the heels of Japan's nuclear crisis, the news of the DHS report raises concerns about the lack of attention government officials have given to radiation threats, whether it stems from a terrorist attack (such as a "dirty bomb") or a natural disaster impacting a power plant. The DHS study found that the health system "can only handle a few radiation injuries at any one time" and that "there is no strategy for notifying the public in real time of recommendations on shelter or evacuation priorities."

AllGov notes that compounding the lack of preparation is the fact that the federal government two years ago ceased stockpiling potassium iodide, the best-known agent to counter radioactive iodine-induced thyroid cancer in young people.

Another report produced in 2010, from the Council on State and Territorial Epidemiologists, concluded that nearly half of all states have no radiation plan for areas outside federally-mandated nuclear power plant emergency zones. The report also stated that about 85 percent of officials surveyed said their states could not properly respond to a radiation incident because of inadequate planning, resources, staffing and partnerships.

According to a report in the journal *Disaster Medicine and Public Health Preparedness*, if a major nuclear bomb were to hit Washington, D.C., there would be a need for about 61,000 beds in intensive care units. There are, however, only 118,000 intensive care beds in the entire United States and, on any given day, only 9,400 are free.

~~OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~ (Attachment)

Mike

Michael Weber
Deputy Executive Director for Materials, Waste, Research,
State, Tribal, and Compliance Programs
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

301-415-1705
Mail Stop O16E15



DHS Strategy for Improving the National Response and Recovery from an IND Attack

March 24, 2010



Homeland
Security

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Intentionally Left Blank

~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

Contents

.....	ii
Acknowledgements.....	iii
Executive Summary.....	1
Introduction.....	4
Document Purpose.....	5
Required Capabilities.....	6
Capability 1: Manage the Response.....	6
Capability 2: Characterize the Incident.....	9
Capability 3: Mass Evacuation and In-Place Protection.....	11
Capability 4: Medical Triage.....	13
Capability 5: Provide Casualty/Evacuee Care.....	15
Capability 6: Stabilize and Control the Impacted Area.....	17
Capability 7: Perform Site Cleanup and Recovery and Restore Essential Functions.....	17
Cross-Cutting Objectives.....	19
Coordination and Implementation.....	20
Strategy Update.....	21
Conclusion.....	21
Annex A: Gaps and Analysis.....	1
Gaps in Capability 1: Manage the Response.....	1
Gaps in Capability 2: Characterize the Incident.....	3
Gaps in Capability 3: Mass Evacuation and/or In-Place Protection.....	5
Gaps in Capability 4: Medical Triage.....	8
Gaps in Capability 5: Provide Casualty and Evacuee Care.....	11
Gaps in Capability 6: Stabilize and Control the Impacted Area.....	14
Gaps in Capability 7: Perform Site Recovery and Restore Essential Functions	17
IND Response and Recovery Gaps Identified Outside of the RPT Process.....	19
Annex B: Policy Direction and Issues.....	1
Annex C: Research and Development.....	1
Addressing the Need.....	1
Addressing the Shortfall.....	1

<u>The R&D Path Forward</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Priority capability enhancements require supporting research and development:.....</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Consolidated Supporting Research Requirements List.....</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Proposed Research Methods and Focus Areas.....</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>Research and Development.....</u>	<u>8</u>

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Acknowledgements

This strategy document represents a collaborative effort across many federal departments and agencies. The December 2008 Integrated Planning Guidance assigned leadership of this effort to FEMA. Mr. Don Daigler, Planning Division Director, led this FEMA-directed activity, while Dr. Michael Gresalfi coordinated the development of the document on behalf of FEMA and facilitated collaboration amongst DHS and external federal stakeholders.

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- Mike Johnson, Don Ponikvar, and Pete Jordan (DNDO)
- Brooke Buddemeier (LLNL) and Carson Riland (RSL)

The following individuals from across the federal interagency supported critical reviews during the drafting, editing, and revising of this document:

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- Dave Bowman, DOE-NNSA
- Norm Coleman, HHS-NIH
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- Sarah DeCair, EPA-ORIA
- Stan Heath, DHS-OPA
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DHS Strategy for Improving the National Response and Recovery from an IND Attack

Executive Summary

The mission of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) includes acting as a focal point regarding natural and manmade crises and emergency planning. In support of the Department's mission, the primary mission of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is to reduce the loss of life and property and protect the Nation from all hazards, including natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other man-made disasters, by leading and supporting the Nation in a risk-based, comprehensive emergency management system of preparedness, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation. Consistent with these missions, the *Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex* to the *National Response Framework* (June 2008) sets forth DHS as the coordinating agency for all deliberate attacks involving nuclear/radiological materials, including radiological dispersal devices (RDDs) and improvised nuclear devices (INDs). The detonation of an IND would result in a complex catastrophic disaster that would severely challenge the nation's ability to effectively respond in a timely manner. The scope, severity, and complexity of the response required for an IND incident call for a highly organized and efficient management structure. Such an event will cross geographic jurisdictional boundaries and will involve multiple levels of government (federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial), as well as the private sector. While all emergencies begin as local events, it is anticipated that state and local resources would be overwhelmed by an IND and that a rapid, well coordinated federal response would be required for life-saving activities and long-term support. However, the state emergency management infrastructure is generally still expected to exist and have sufficient capacity to control response actions in its state.

In December of 2008, the DHS Deputy Secretary signed the intra-departmental Integrated Planning Guidance (IPG) for Fiscal Years (FY) 2011-2015 that identified FEMA as the departmental lead for response and recovery efforts associated with the terrorist use of an IND. Additionally, the IPG directs FEMA to develop and implement an IND Response and Recovery Program within FEMA no later than FY 2010. FEMA has developed a Management Plan for this new program, and will rely upon the acquisition management process contained in DHS Acquisition Directive 102-01 to ensure that identified gaps and associated tasks will be defined to be measureable and achievable. The Capability, Objective, Resources, and Evaluative Measures (CORE) document appended to the FY11-15 IPG provides the initial list of gaps to be addressed under the program, and specifies initial metrics and performance goals to strive towards. During the extensive discussions following publication of the CORE document, the target objectives were augmented. The improved list of objectives has been incorporated into this Strategy, and will provide the basis for the subsequent Strategic Plan and other documents that will define the IND Response and Recovery program.

Building upon the guidelines contained within the *National Response Framework* (NRF) and the IPG, this DHS Strategy for Improving the National Response and Recovery from an IND Attack (IND Response Strategy) identifies those capabilities needed to respond to and recover from an IND incident within the NRF and its annexes. It does not identify specific solutions for identified capability gaps, nor does it identify the agency responsible for addressing those gaps. It sets the

goals and objectives from which a DHS led national plan may be developed to address vulnerabilities and gives strategic direction in meeting the IND response and recovery mission.

The primary goal in responding to and recovering from an IND attack is to limit the total casualties resulting from such an event. The key objectives that must be achieved in order to respond to and recover from an IND incident include:

Manage the Response: The on-scene authorities will require the capability to rapidly establish situational awareness of the scope of a nuclear event, establish communications and control measures, and coordinate the large number of response assets from local, state, federal, and perhaps international contributors required for such an event. As such, they must have the ability to establish priorities and coordination measures.

Characterize the Incident: Transfer of key incident data to decision makers is crucial to facilitate rapid activation and effective utilization of emergency response operations for an IND incident. Fully coordinated agreements and protocols that utilize any and all available national assets (e.g., Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Center (IMAAC), Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC), Radiological Assistance Program (RAP) teams, Radiological Emergency Response Team, and others) will be essential to rapidly acquire key incident data and generate fallout predictions. Relevant data and predictions will be transmitted to federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial officials and the public as rapidly as possible.

Mass Evacuation and In-Place Protection: This capability involves the ability to plan for, and immediately execute, the safe and effective sheltering-in-place of an at-risk population and an organized and managed evacuation of the at-risk population to areas of safe refuge.

Medical Triage: Health physics experts will be needed to help calculate health effects and educate medical responders on recognition and treatment of radiation-induced conditions. The medical community will need to estimate triage needs based upon previously agreed-upon criteria and actual onsite information, establish triage locations, provide emergency medical stabilization, prioritize patient treatment, and institute an extensive and dynamic triage plan.

Provide Casualty and Evacuee Care: The capability to provide effective care for casualties and evacuees is key to limiting the total casualties. This capability supports the identification and tracking of individuals and the provision of necessary medical, basic, environmental, and mental health care. It provides for public health and fatality management to prevent disease outbreak, and for behavioral health support.

Stabilize and Control Impacted Area: Under this capability, federal agencies will be looked upon to provide assistance to state and local governments overburdened by the sheer magnitude and breadth of the IND incident (both geographically and due to the wide spectrum of activities). Confidence in pre-existing guidance, policy, plans and agreements, which are enacted by recognized leaders within designated Incident Command Structure(s), will support efforts to stabilize and control the affected area and facilitate the saving and sustaining of life, as well as ensuring government and private functions continue or are re-established.

Perform Site Recovery and Restore Essential Functions: Restoration of critical infrastructure is crucial to local and regional recovery and may be vital to national security. Disruption of power, communications, medical care, food, housing, etc. will present obvious obstacles to ongoing response and recovery activities. Mitigating the spread of radioactive contamination, reducing the

risk of imminent hazards, and restoring essential services provided by CIKR will help in supporting both immediate life-saving activities and ongoing recovery efforts.

In addition to the seven key objectives noted above, there are cross-cutting objectives that impact more than one area of responsibility. These objectives represent actions that enable a more effective response to an IND incident. Cross-cutting objectives will require additional focus and effort, since they apply broadly across the response and recovery spectrum. These objectives include Public Information Awareness, Stakeholder Mapping and Coordination, Modeling and Decision Support, Information Exchange and Communication, Scientific Support, and Research and Development (R&D).

A nuclear detonation in a U.S. city represents one of the most catastrophic incidents that could befall our nation, causing enormous loss of life and property and severely damaging economic viability. It is incumbent upon all levels of government, as well as public and private parties within the U.S., to prepare for this incident through focused nuclear attack response planning. Proper planning and preparation could potentially save tens of thousands of lives.

DHS Strategy for Improving the National Response and Recovery from an IND Attack

Introduction

The mission of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) includes acting as a focal point regarding natural and manmade crises and emergency planning. In support of the Department's mission, the primary mission of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is to reduce the loss of life and property and protect the Nation from all hazards, including natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other man-made disasters, by leading and supporting the Nation in a risk-based, comprehensive emergency management system of preparedness, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation. Consistent with these missions, the *Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex* to the *National Response Framework* (June 2008) sets forth DHS as the coordinating agency for all deliberate attacks involving nuclear/radiological materials, including radiological dispersal devices (RDDs) and improvised nuclear devices (INDs).

The detonation of an IND in a major urban area would result in a complex catastrophic disaster that would severely challenge the nation's ability to effectively respond in a timely manner. While all emergencies begin as local events, it can be anticipated that state and local resources would be overwhelmed by an IND, and a rapid well-coordinated federal response with locals and states is required for life-saving activities and long-term support.

In 2008, the DHS Office of Policy Requirements Planning Team (RPT) generated the Nuclear Response and Short-Term Recovery Capability, Objective, Resources, and Evaluative Measures (CORE) document with support from the federal interagency community. This CORE document identifies desired capabilities and associated priority objectives to effectively and efficiently respond to a terrorist nuclear attack. In December of 2008, the DHS Deputy Secretary signed the Integrated Planning Guidance (IPG) for Fiscal Years (FY) 2011-2015 that identified FEMA as the Department's lead for response and recovery efforts associated with the terrorist use of an IND. The RPT's CORE document provides the basis for the DHS Integrated Planning Guidance (IPG) and this strategy. The IPG directed FEMA to initiate an IND Response and Recovery Program to:

- Develop and issue a strategy for improving the national response and recovery from an IND attack ... The strategy shall include prioritizing and addressing capability gaps identified by the FY 2008 Nuclear Response and Short-term Recovery RPT; specifying intra and inter agency roles and responsibilities; identifying research and development and training needs; and addressing any conflicts that exist in current activities, plans and procedures.
- Develop and implement a dedicated IND Response and Recovery Program within FEMA no later than FY 2010.

During November 2009, the White House's National Security Staff, through the Domestic Readiness Group, created the IND Response Subordinate Interagency Planning Committee (SubIPC). The primary purpose of this new IND Response SubIPC is to clarify issues designated as policy priorities for the 2010 National Level Exercise (NLE2010) and to enhance our nation's response to an IND attack. The National Strategy for Improving the Response and Recovery from an IND Attack is an important input to this White House-driven effort, and particularly to the two working groups that have been established under this SubIPC: the Communications Working Group and the National Asset Integration Working Group.

The initial implementation of this strategy through the establishment of a dedicated IND Response and Recovery Program relies upon an assessment of current (existing) capabilities, and an analysis of the capabilities that are not yet achievable (gaps). FEMA is developing a Management Plan for this new program, and will rely upon the acquisition management process contained in DHS Acquisition Directive 102-01 to ensure that identified gaps and associated tasks will be defined to be measureable and achievable. All tasks will be managed to performance-based metrics, and the initial performance metrics presented within the CORE document will support this task-based effort.

Annex A builds upon the CORE document from the FY11-15 IPG, and presents the initial Gap Analysis for IND Response and Recovery.

This strategy is predicated upon certain overarching policies. **Annex B** identifies policy implications for effective implementation of this strategy.

In 2008, the *Roadmap for Nuclear Defense Research and Development* identified national R&D priorities, as well as guidelines for Department and Agencies to develop comprehensive and mutually supportive research programs that were closely linked to operational requirements. **Annex C** presents a summary of the planned R&D efforts, addressing cross-cutting technologies and other efforts that support the establishment of critical response and recovery capabilities.

Document Purpose

Building upon the guidelines contained within the NRF and the IPG, this strategy identifies those capabilities needed to respond to and recover from an IND incident. It does not identify specific solutions for identified capability gaps nor does it identify the agency responsible for addressing those gaps. That information is more appropriately addressed within the follow-on IND Response and Recovery Program. This strategy document defines the direction of a DHS program specific to IND response, and supports decisions on prioritizing and allocating resources to address the gaps identified.

There are fifteen Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) in the *National Response Framework* (NRF) with federal coordinating departments and agencies. Within each ESF, there are numerous individual entities with roles and responsibilities for response to and recovery from an IND incident.

Federal departments and agencies must ensure coordinated actions under the NRF in order to: effectively respond to and recover from an IND incident to save and sustain lives; ensure the endurance of, and the nation's confidence in, our form of government; and restore and maintain Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR). To that end, missions associated with Response and Recovery will include:

Respond to an IND incident.

1. Save and sustain life by supporting state, local and tribal response initiatives.
2. Provide federal assistance to state, local and tribal response, as warranted.
3. Ensure government and private functions are continued or re-established upon request.
4. Increase domestic public awareness of an IND.

Recover from an IND incident.

1. Provide federal assistance to state, local and tribal governments, as warranted.

FEMA, through the IND Response and Recovery Program, will work through the interagency process to identify gaps and overlaps within the IND response and recovery mission and will look to increase the resources within identified gap areas to improve support to state and local response and recovery efforts. This gap and overlap analysis will help foster a collaborative effort among the interagency.

Required Capabilities

The scope, severity, and complexity of the response and recovery measures required for an IND incident call for a highly organized and efficient management structure. Such an event will cross geographic and jurisdictional boundaries and will involve multiple levels of government (federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial), as well as the private sector. This strategy sets the goals and objectives in meeting the IND Response and Recovery mission. Subsequent programs and plans will outline the concept of operations for integrating and synchronizing existing federal capabilities to accomplish this mission.

An effective response can be accomplished through a set of high-level Capabilities and Objectives that were defined and described in the FY 2008 RPT CORE document. The following seven Capability sections describe the Objectives that must be achieved in order to meet IND response requirements.

- Capability 1: Manage the Response
- Capability 2: Characterize the Incident
- Capability 3: Mass Evacuation and/or In-Place Protection
- Capability 4: Medical Triage
- Capability 5: Provide Casualty and Evacuee Care
- Capability 6: Stabilize and Control Impacted Area
- Capability 7: Perform Site Cleanup and Recovery and Restore Essential Functions

In addition to these designated capabilities, FEMA has identified several cross-cutting objectives that impact more than one of these seven noted capability areas. These common objectives apply broadly across the response and recovery spectrum.

Capability 1: Manage the Response

In addition to the unified command structure that would be established in response to any large-scale catastrophic event, the authorities on-scene will require the capability to rapidly establish situational awareness of the scope of a nuclear event, establish communications and control measures, and coordinate the large number of response assets from local, state, federal, and perhaps international contributors required for such an event. As such, they must have the ability to establish priorities and coordination measures. This Capability consists of five objectives. These are described in the paragraphs that follow.

Objective 1.1 Manage Time-Critical Post-Nuclear Incident Information

Information is the manager's most valuable asset in the initial minutes of the response to an IND. Immediately following an IND incident, the authorities must have access to and be able to manage time-critical post-nuclear incident information. They require the ability to rapidly collect, assess, reconcile, and redistribute *in usable form* key information unique to a nuclear incident. This includes setting key priorities for the overall response.

The most pressing needs in the time immediately following an IND incident involve characterization of the event, and building a common operating picture that incorporates the most accurate available data on the scope of the event – numbers and locations of casualties, the location and degree of damaged areas, regions of contamination, the status of critical infrastructure components, locations and status of available response assets, and other such information required to support timely decisions regarding the response. This information must be timely and available in a form that can readily and understandably be shared with responders, as well as government officials nationally and internationally.

As the response to the event continues, there will be a need to maintain and disseminate critical information. Periodic status reports involving all the aforementioned key data elements will support decisions regarding resource allocations and response priorities.

Objective 1.2 Provide Emergency Public Information

A robust public awareness campaign is a critical element to the successful management of an IND incident, both prior to and following a burst. The necessity of a pre-event campaign is largely due to three factors:

- An IND is a singular threat; however the incident itself involves multiple hazards including: fire, radiation, blast and mechanical injuries.
- There are many misperceptions regarding the IND threat, including confusion with traditional thermal nuclear weaponry and the no-notice probability of an IND.
- The limited ability to quickly establish communications with the public post-incident when protective actions are most critical.

Due to the complexity of the incident, it is highly probable that during the initial minutes following an IND detonation, when the proper public response is essential to increasing the chances of survivability, the public may only be able to rely on information and training received pre-incident.

In addition to a robust public awareness campaign, accurate and transparent post-incident messaging is critical to maintaining the public's trust in a time of crisis and rapidly changing conditions. Since hazards are expected to be dynamic over the course of the event, the public needs to be updated on the status of thermal, radiological, chemical, and other hazard predictions and assessments in accordance with the Nuclear Incident Communications Plan. This capability entails the enhancement of the government's capability to provide the public and responders with the following: accurate situational awareness; shelter-in-place or evacuation guidance; information on the appropriate protective actions, community reception centers, medical facilities, and family reunification; and preparedness information to the unaffected population. Information will eventually need to include topics such as food safety, transportation issues, and the anticipated impact of the incident on every other state in the country. As noted in the *Nuclear Incident*

Communication Planning – Final Report (dated March 15, 2009, prepared for the DHS Office of Health Affairs), a multi-component approach is necessary to facilitate public communication following an IND incident in the United States. The needs of key stakeholder groups (the public, state officials, national leadership, and first responders) form the basis for the IND public communication strategy.

The Domestic Communications Strategy (DCS) developed and maintained by the DHS Office of Public Affairs (OPA), will be activated for an IND incident. The DCS is a dynamic, evolving strategy that includes federal department and agency options and actions that can be quickly employed as a result of a credible threat or detonation. The White House Office of Communications reviews and approves its content and provides strategic direction during its employment. This public information strategy not only takes key communications assumptions into account, but also supports counterterrorism objectives. The DCS is intended for the United States domestic audience, but its execution is coordinated and shared with federal partners to ensure consistency with international efforts. The strategy is adaptable and can be adjusted as necessary to support emergency planning efforts, particularly during the pre-incident phase.

While communicating complex information in response to an event in ways that reach the broadest possible audiences – including special populations – enhances the government's response capabilities and inspires public trust, pre-incident public information is vital to overcome wide-ranging misperceptions about survival from an IND incident and what to do following a detonation. Initial public information needs to address the immediate measures available to individuals to minimize their exposure to radiation hazards. Depending on their physical location, continual information regarding sheltering in place versus self-evacuation will be required, in an understandable format, particularly in the fluid, stressful, and dynamic conditions following an IND incident.

Objective 1.3 Establish Unique Post-Nuclear Elements of Incident Command

The onsite incident manager will be required to direct and control the incident by establishing a system to organize and integrate a range of resources within a common organizational structure for effective and coordinated management of the incident. This will be predicated upon the proven tenets of Unified Command found in the National Incident Management System (NIMS), but the scope of the incident and a range of additional resources needed to support the IND response will call for an extraordinary span of control and attention to detail. Identification of these resources and implementation of relevant control measures must be accomplished and rehearsed in advance of an IND incident.

Objective 1.4 Establish Emergency Communications in Post-Nuclear Environment

The immediate effects of an IND burst – the blast, thermal effects, and electromagnetic pulse (EMP) – may disrupt much of the communications capabilities that the public and first responders rely upon.¹ Power lines, cell towers, microwave antennas, and other communications infrastructure may be damaged or destroyed in the vicinity of the burst. Effective response to an IND requires the capability to provide reliable, coordinated communications to include secure and non-secure data, video, and voice among and across levels of the response community. This will support the actions

¹ An EMP, which is a high-voltage surge that poses no direct health threat, can impact electronic components that it reaches and seriously hamper communications and disrupt computer equipment, controls systems, and other electronic devices, both in the vicinity of the IND burst and potentially at much longer distances through induced electrical currents in conducting materials (e.g., pipes and wires).

of initial responders on scene and support the public information messaging described previously. For example, the Homeland Security Council's *Planning Guidance for Response to a Nuclear Detonation* states that the best initial action for private citizens immediately following a nuclear explosion is to take shelter in the nearest building or structure and listen for instructions from authorities. This will only be effective if a communication capability exists to get the word out to the public in their shelters.

Establishing initial tactical communications for responders will be a high priority; followed by voice and data radio communications across the region; and other key communications components required to manage the response, provide key public safety information to the general public, and report to higher levels of government. All these elements must be coordinated and integrated under an overall Nuclear Incident Communications Plan.

Objective 1.5 Support Safe Worker Entry and Operations in Post-Nuclear Environment

The extreme radiation environment, extensive physical damage, and downwind hazards due to fallout all contribute to the difficulty of responding to an IND incident. A key capability will be to provide the protocols, equipment, information, and expertise to operate within acceptable safety constraints in a hazardous environment. This includes immediate information regarding the physical extent and severity of the radiological hazard, as well as information regarding secondary hazards such as fires, unsound structures, and hazardous chemicals. Hazard avoidance is the best practice, but the need to extract victims and restore key functions will necessitate operations in a contaminated environment. Emergency Worker Guides and Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) procedures are a starting point, but application of these guidelines for effective response and recovery requires the ability to collect and disseminate relevant information to responders and workers and the ability to identify and track the extent of exposure for workers on-scene. Educating the responders and decision makers on the increased risk of radiation-induced cancer compared to the background risk, and on the time course for its development, can help establish protective action plans. Ideally, personal protective equipment and medical prophylaxis measures should be developed and made available to all workers and responders, further enhancing their ability to perform their mission without becoming casualties themselves.

Capability 2: Characterize the Incident

In the aftermath of an IND detonation, transfer of key incident data to decision makers is crucial to facilitate rapid activation and effective utilization of emergency response operations. Fully coordinated agreements and protocols that utilize any and all available national assets (e.g., Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Center (IMAAC), Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC), regional DOE Radiological Assistance Program (RAP) teams, Environmental Protection Agency Radiological Emergency Response Team, Nuclear Incident Response Teams (NIRT) and others) will be essential to rapidly acquire key incident data and generate fallout predictions. Relevant data and predictions will be transmitted to federal, state and local officials and the public as rapidly as possible. Emergency response personnel, including public affairs specialists, need to understand and have access to plume maps. A lack of either information or understanding can lead to ineffective, inappropriate, or even detrimental actions during an incident.

Baseline planning, exercising, and training of local, state, and federal assets will properly integrate assets and enable the execution of a time-phased approach to incident assessment that remains crucial for public protection considerations and the assessment of CIKR. The characterization of Light Damage, Moderate Damage, No-Go, and Dangerous Fallout zones² by key incident parameters such as degrees of broken glass, structural damage, rubble, stalled and crashed automobiles, fires, utility and water infrastructure damage, and elevated radiation levels will be vital for implementing informed protective action decisions. As part of this strategy, four objectives necessary for complete incident characterization have been identified – from initial assessment of the size and precise location of the IND through post-event assessments).

Objective 2.1 Establish Key Incident Parameters and Make Predictions

This objective emphasizes the need for rapid acquisition of critical incident data and information to facilitate shelter or evacuation decisions and construct initial damage and hazard assessments. Pre-incident, yield-based models will be overlaid onto incident sites when little specific information is known. Upon confirmation that an IND detonation has occurred (and determination of the location of the burst), yield estimates will be used to begin modeling the expected effects. Ambient meteorology, tracking of the fireball, fallout deposition, and dose estimates, as well as available data from onsite monitoring teams, will feed into existing models to assist decision makers in making time-critical, life-saving decisions.

Early incident characterization will largely fall to local responders. Therefore, planning, training and exercising the rapid transmission of field data from local responders to federal assets will play a key role in this objective. In-place communications must ensure that key, time-sensitive nuclear yield and fallout data reaches appropriate Command entities. The information must be in a format that is not only compatible with existing communication and data exchange networks, but is readily understandable to the recipient. A seamless communication capability between relevant departments and agencies with the onsite incident command structure will further enhance the life-saving capabilities onsite.

Objective 2.2 Determine Hazards to People

Information on hazards in the affected area is crucial to aid in determination of potential threats to citizens and responders from fire, hazardous materials, radioactive contamination, and structural failures. While predictions for radiological hazards in the affected area resulting from the burst can be available within minutes, pre-incident identification of locations and quantities of pre-existing hazardous materials are needed to aid in assessment of compounding risks for fire and chemical dangers in the affected area. To assure adequate public protection and evacuation or sheltering recommendations, physical confirmation of the radiation hazards in the affected area will be needed within hours following an incident. Information regarding the number, location, and severity of fires will need to be collected quickly for dissemination to the public.

² These zones are defined in the *Planning Guidance for Response to a Nuclear Detonation* as follows:

- Light Damage: characterized by broken windows and easily managed injuries
- Moderate Damage: characterized by significant building damage, rubble, downed utility poles, overturned automobiles, fires, and serious injuries
- No Go: characterized by completely destroyed infrastructure and radiation levels resulting in unlikely survival of victims
- Dangerous Fallout: the area covered by fallout that impacts responder life-saving operations and/or has acute radiation injury potential to the population

Objective 2.3 Assess Effects and Damage; Ascertain Functionality of CIKR

Determination of damage to CIKR will be required to facilitate safe responder operations, safe and expeditious shelter and evacuation, and proper site stabilization efforts. Status of the following CIKR elements will be needed following an incident to save and sustain life:

- Local/regional transportation systems (roads, bridges, rails, subways/tunnels, airports, harbors)
- Healthcare and public health facilities
- Communications and information technology infrastructure
- Local/regional energy systems (oil, gas and electric power)
- Local/regional water systems (drinking water and wastewater)
- Building structural damage

This objective comprises integration of the CIKR emergency status into the incident commander's situational awareness, to include a mechanism for integrating private sector owners' or entities' data; exercises with federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial or private sector managers that directly evaluate functionality of CIKR in the aftermath of an IND incident and provide insights on the likely impact on response operations at this scale; real-time collection and storage of situational data for local, regional, state, and national assets; and the execution of plans and agreements for rapid status evaluation and data transmission between federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial agencies. Sensor and aerial capabilities will be integral for rapid assessment of CIKR status, and the real-time transmission of that data remains critical for the decision makers to pass along essential information to relevant federal departments and agencies as well as state and local officials and the public.

Objective 2.4 Characterize Fallout Particles and Distribution in the Environment

Characterization of the distribution and magnitude of fallout contamination will be essential for assessment of potential impacts to human health and the environment and to facilitate decontamination activities. Key analytical procedures are in place to assist in this effort. Pre-event analysis should be augmented with field sampling and modeling capabilities to improve national capabilities and enhance life-saving capabilities.

Capability 3: Mass Evacuation and In-Place Protection

This capability involves the ability to plan for, and immediately execute, the safe and effective sheltering-in-place of an at-risk population and an organized and managed evacuation of the at-risk population to areas of safe refuge.

Due to the resultant threat from radioactive contamination and fallout, one of the most effective ways to reduce the casualties from a nuclear explosion is through planning and rapid implementation of an effective shelter and/or evacuation strategy.

There are two principal actions that may be taken to protect the public from fallout: taking shelter and/or evacuation. These protective actions may be self-executed by informed members of the public or they may be communicated and orchestrated by response officials during the incident.

Federal support to state and local planning efforts in this scenario includes the provision of sound science to support local pre-incident planning efforts, the issuance of pre-incident federal guidance

to assist in the planning effort, and grants to help prepare evacuation plans which include the development of evacuation routes, the purchase and stockpiling of necessary supplies and shelters, and the exercising of these plans.

As part of this strategy, four objectives necessary for effective mass evacuation and in-place protection have been identified.

Objective 3.1 Search and Rescue

The number of victims and survivors of a nuclear detonation will likely exceed the large numbers seen in Hurricane Katrina or the Haitian Earthquake, and many people will be in contaminated or blast-damaged areas that will represent a significant technical challenge to responders. Some survivors will also be in fallout areas that can represent a significant obstacle to search and rescue efforts in the first few days following a burst.

Pre-designated priorities and the accomplishment of well-coordinated Urban Search & Rescue (US&R) and civil Search and Rescue (SAR) efforts and the delivery of proper medical attention are essential to maximizing the number of lives saved. Search and rescue, fire, and others performing life-saving services with specialized training and equipment to enable them to rapidly identify unsafe structures and to work in the contaminated environment enhances their overall life-saving capabilities in the Light Damage and Moderate Damage zones.

FEMA serves as the ESF #9 (Search and Rescue) coordinating agency, serves as the primary agency for urban search and rescue under ESF #9, and operates the Urban Search and Rescue Response System. The USCG serves as the primary agency for waterborne search and rescue under ESF #9. As such, it will be critical for DHS to coordinate with interagency partners, particularly DoD and DOI/NPS during search and rescue operations.

Objective 3.2 Organize and Manage Evacuation

With no likely advance warning of an IND attack and incomplete, imperfect, and potentially contradictory information coming from the scene; decision makers will have little or no time to wait for additional or better information to affect the safety of our citizens. Since the best initial action immediately following a nuclear explosion is to take shelter in the nearest building or structure and listen for instructions from authorities, decision makers must endeavor to ensure that pre-event training and guidance to this effect is understood by the public.

An immediate priority of emergency managers will be to adapt pre-existing large scale evacuation plans to on-the-ground realities in order to facilitate the evacuation of populations designated as early evacuation priorities. As situational awareness increases and evacuation routes are refined, additional groups and areas will be identified for evacuation support. Informing and managing large numbers of evacuees will be a monumental task.

Objective 3.3 Monitor and/or Decontaminate Population

Population monitoring is the ability to determine if people have been internally or externally contaminated. Decontamination includes techniques to remove contaminated clothing and personal effects, showering, and administering drugs (chelating or decorporating agents) for internal contamination. Both of these are crucial components of mass evacuation. Given the extent of the fallout area from an IND, this capability may likely be required for millions in the affected area. Rapid monitoring and decontamination are essential for success since most of the population's

exposure to harmful radiation occurs in the first hours following the event. Registration and tracking systems for survivors will be required. Special considerations and treatment for those responders engaged in activities in the Dangerous Fallout, Light Damage, Moderate Damage, and even No-Go zones are required in order to ensure continued performance of life-saving capabilities and other mission essential tasks in those areas.

Objective 3.4 Provide Essential Human Needs

In the aftermath of an IND incident, essential provisions of clothing, food, water, and shelter will be required for large numbers of survivors. State and local governments generally retain the principal responsibility for meeting mass care and other needs in responding to a disaster; however, governments largely carry out this responsibility by relying on the services provided by voluntary organizations. Pre-positioned supplies and fuel for emergency responders conducting life-saving operations and a reinforced capability to quickly draw upon additional resources as demands grow will have a significant impact on this objective.

Volunteer organizations (such as the American Red Cross) have long supported local, state, and federal government responses to disasters. Pre-event planning should identify such organizations and incorporate their services as appropriate.

Capability 4: Medical Triage

Following an IND incident, casualties from blast effects, thermal radiation, and ionizing radiation will completely overwhelm local medical response. Health physics experts will be needed to help predict health effects and educate medical responders on recognition and treatment of radiation-induced conditions. The medical community will need to estimate triage needs based upon previously agreed-upon criteria and actual onsite information, establish triage locations, provide emergency medical stabilization, prioritize patient treatment, and institute an extensive and dynamic triage plan.

Effective anticipation of the medical needs following an IND incident and operational planning for efficient management of those needs is essential. Pre-incident identification of available assets and the corresponding resource deficiencies in the affected area will be fundamental to saving lives. The initial medical needs will include extensive biodosimetry and bioassay resources, as well as a common operating picture for the current federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial capabilities. After the current capabilities and needs have been fully identified, the national response community should activate in-place plans for large-scale medical triage of blast, thermal, and radiological effects. The laboratory community does the same for the national biodosimetry/bioassay program.

Three objectives for medical response and triage have been identified.

Objective 4.1 Predict Health Effects; Estimate Triage Needs, Locations, and Required Assets

Following an IND detonation, health effects will be widespread and varied. Assessment of the initial population health effects and mobilization of surge medical treatment for mass-casualty triage is complex, and unless carefully planned, are rarely-rehearsed endeavors for incidents of this magnitude. Pre-incident identification and advertisement of probable triage locations will ease the post-event chaos, as will effective operational planning. As the event unfolds, it will be imperative

to estimate the types and quantities of gross medical effects and provide this information to responders to rapidly mobilize appropriate medical support personnel.

While adequate triage concepts of operation exist, all parties must adhere to them in order to ensure a common operating scheme for the medical response and fairness to victims. In-place plans must include guidance regarding large-scale medical response activities to an IND:

- Mass triage prioritization decisions
- Priorities for accomplishing palliative care
- Amount, type, and placement of pre-positioned medical treatment
- Credentialing of medical and support responders
- Releasing medical countermeasures
- Estimating medical transportation needs
- Public emergency declarations³
- Process for seeking waivers of certain legal requirements
- Emergency use authorizations⁴

Objective 4.2 Establish Triage Sites and Provide Emergency Medical Stabilization

Following an IND incident, implementation of triage plans will be crucial for effective treatment of burns, physical trauma, blood loss, infection, shock, and acute radiation effects. Triage sites should be determined and conveyed to medical personnel. As event conditions unfold, the initial triage plan will require regular updates. Expected effects will vary spatially, requiring specialized treatment plans for different patient groups relative to the incident site(s). At some point, patients will require movement to specialized treatment locations for effective management of like conditions. Personnel with specialized training for recognizing and handling expected effects and decision making for mass casualty care following a nuclear incident must train and participate in pre-event exercises with first responders to increase life-saving capabilities.

Objective 4.3 Evaluate Radiation Exposure of Patients

Estimation of patient radiation exposure will require rapid assessment of incident conditions. Information regarding expected effects should be provided to mobilize biodosimetry/bioassay assets. Following the incident, implementation of an initial sample collection and biodosimetry/bioassay strategy will be required to evaluate radiation exposure in individual patients. As the incident unfolds, the magnitude of required biodosimetry/bioassay efforts will require augmentation of assets.

³ Federal law sets forth the conditions, precedent, and authorities for making such a declaration (see 42 U.S.C. 247d). The Secretary of HHS has broad discretion to determine whether an event meets one of the two criteria set forth in 42 USC 247d and to determine the particular public health officials in HHS or outside HHS to consult about a specific declaration. Unlike a Stafford Act declaration, the Secretary of HHS does not need to wait for a state request in order to make a public health emergency declaration. The HHS Office of Intergovernmental Affairs, Office of ASPR, HHS Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), and other relevant HHS components work closely during emergencies to evaluate whether a public health emergency declaration is necessary.

⁴ Federal law sets forth the conditions, precedent, and authorities for authorizing the introduction into interstate commerce of a drug, device, or biological product intended for use in an actual or potential emergency (an emergency use authorization) (21 U.S.C. § 360bbb-3(b)).

The biodosimetry/bioassay capability will need to be sustained to collect and analyze samples for an extended period of time post-incident.

Pre-incident planning for the implementation, activation, and documentation of a nationwide biodosimetry/bioassay capability will include prioritization criteria and a list of available resources for evaluation of mass radiation exposure. Coordination among federal, international, and private laboratory assets must occur to facilitate proper integration of available assets and ensure the consistency of laboratory procedures and biodosimetry methods. Following an IND incident, internal and external dosimetry of responders and individual patients will be necessary to capture the radiation health effects and to implement the proper immediate and long-term patient management decisions. An in-place pre-event plan will facilitate the management of biodosimetry sample tracking, handling, and the reporting of results.

Capability 5: Provide Casualty/Evacuee Care

The first goal in responding to and recovering from an IND attack is to limit the total casualties resulting from such an event. Key to this goal is provision of effective care for casualties and evacuees. This capability supports the identification and tracking of individuals and the provision of necessary medical, basic, environmental, and mental health care. It provides for public health and fatality management to prevent disease outbreak and for behavioral health support.

Four specific objectives have been identified that constitute effective casualty/evacuee care.

Objective 5.1 Register, Process, and Track Individuals

One key element is the need for electronic “patient tracking systems” as a means to improve emergency response and preparedness capabilities by capturing and distributing patient information to various stakeholders (within the legalities of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996), such as emergency managers and local hospitals, throughout the system of care from the incident. These monitoring strategies for casualties are anticipated to be long term, since some adverse effects of radiation exposure involve long-term physiological effects.

Population monitoring of a suitable scope and scale to accommodate such a disaster will be required within just a few hours from IND detonation, with an emphasis on operating within a contaminated environment and caring for a population with radiation exposure, burns, and or blunt trauma injuries. Authorities will require access to registries and locator databases used to contact and track the affected population who require short-term and long-term medical monitoring, evacuation and shelter assignments.

Objective 5.2 Provide Medical and Specialized Medical Care (Hospitalization)

Due to the number of anticipated casualties, and the extensive trauma, burn, and radiation exposure injuries involved, increased survival will necessitate deployment of medical, surgical, burn and other treatment assets to the location of the mass casualties for several weeks. At the same time, evacuation to distant care facilities around the entire nation will be necessary to distribute the large number of injured to support facilities that cannot readily be relocated to the site of the incident. A component of the commander’s immediate situational awareness requirement will be to obtain “bed counts” for available medical treatment facilities, locally and within evacuation distance. Potentially specialized assets for evacuation of burn and trauma patients will be required. Redistribution of

patients will be called for in some cases, i.e., receiving hospitals may be requested to receive patients, despite fear of cross contamination.

Expected health effects and impacts on the general population following an IND detonation must well-characterized in order to support decisions regarding allocation of medical resources, facilities, and support staff. This implies a need for effective risk assessment modeling tailored to an IND incident in an urban/city, ready for rapid application following the disaster. In addition, massive amounts of biodosimetry samples will be collected and will require laboratory analysis.

In the initial response phase, medical care, management, and intervention capabilities for possibly hundreds of thousands of casualties will be needed.

In anticipation of the above medical care measures, healthcare professionals need training in management of victims of radiation as well as handling of surge populations of patients. It is recognized that a scarce resources environment will require different standards of care in a mass casualty event. Beds, medicines, and equipment and supplies must be cached in useful, deployable ways with a mechanism to efficiently dispatch for use following a detonation.

Objective 5.3 Provide Public Health and Behavioral Health Services

Experts believe that the psychological impact of an IND incident could be the most difficult aspect of the response. Real or perceived exposure to radiation after an IND incident could cause mass fear and panic because radiation is invisible, odorless, and largely unknown or misunderstood. The invisibility of radiation may be the most terrifying aspect of the IND. Many people do not understand the physical consequences of radiation exposure and may become concerned with the limited availability of and uncertainty about the effectiveness of decontamination procedures, possible prophylactic measures and treatments. The behavioral responses of individuals and groups immediately after an IND incident may complicate or impede emergency response operations. In addition, an IND attack could generate a large number of psychological stress casualties as well as individuals with long-term psychological effects such as phobias, depression, or post-traumatic stress disorder.

Effective early intervention of behavioral health services following an IND incident requires careful facilitation and the conduct of screening and needs assessments for individuals, groups, and populations. Tools are needed to support social and psychological needs, to include a systematic method for assessing mental, behavioral and physical health needs of impacted communities. Early interventions should be delivered as needed in a manner acceptable to the survivors of the incident and in keeping with best available practices associated with psychological intervention following a mass violence incident such as an IND detonation. Many survivors will experience some symptoms in the immediate aftermath of the IND incident, but these symptoms are not necessarily cause for long-term follow-up, since most will eventually remit.

Objective 5.4 Provide Fatality Management

An IND detonation will create a large number of fatalities. Fatality management will be complicated by the presence of radioactive contamination. Proper management will require procedures for dealing with contaminated remains and personal effects, including facilities for temporarily storage, means to identify and track the remains (effective recordkeeping), and the means to transport them without spreading contamination.

Capability 6: Stabilize and Control the Impacted Area

Dependent on weather, fallout contamination could extend hundreds of miles downwind and include thousands of square miles, with significant casualties developing over several days to weeks. This includes areas extending well beyond the immediate danger zones near ground zero. In all these areas, measures will be needed to protect access and egress for public safety personnel, for protection of CIKR, and for designated areas (camps, decontamination centers, medical treatment facilities, storage areas, etc.).

Under this capability, federal agencies will be looked upon to provide assistance to state and local Governments overburdened by the sheer magnitude of the IND incident and the breadth (both geographically and due to the wide spectrum of activities) impacted by the IND. Confidence in pre-existing guidance, policy, plans and agreements will support efforts to stabilize and control the impacted area and facilitate saving and sustaining of life and ensure government and private functions continue or are re-established for the purposes of the overall mission.

Objective 6.1 Extinguish Fires Initiated by the Blast and in Contaminated Areas Downrange

One of the primary threats to survivors of the initial blast will be fires caused by the thermal energy of the IND, building fires caused by collapse of structures and ruptures of gas lines and similar effects. Rubbled buildings will provide a great quantity of potential fuel for such fires. The IND response will require focused local efforts to extinguish fires initiated by the blast and in contaminated areas downrange in accordance with existing Compacts and Agreements.

Objective 6.2 Stabilize utilities and Structures That Affect Initial Evacuation Routes

The most immediate need will be to stabilize utilities and structures in the impacted area which affect initial evacuation routes for initial response operations. The response will require establishment of routes into or out of the impacted area and the restoration of localized utilities for emergency responders' needs.

A key requirement is the need for pre-coordinated, pre-approved plans and guidance to facilitate efforts at stabilizing the infrastructure in the immediate impact area and provide a basis to assist in the recovery of basic utilities and services in the impacted area in the days and weeks following the event.

Objective 6.3 Provide Public Safety and Security in the Vicinity of the Blast Area and in the Overall Federally Declared Disaster Area

As was witnessed in previous major disasters (such as Hurricane Katrina), there is a need for security and public safety measures in the vicinity of the blast area as well as in the overall federally declared disaster area. In order to protect responders in the course of their duties and private citizens as they are evacuated, extensive measures will be required, including the augmentation of local onsite efforts with federal assets as needed.

Capability 7: Perform Site Cleanup and Recovery and Restore Essential Functions

Restoration of critical infrastructure is a key to local and regional recovery and will be vital to national security. Disruption of power, communications, medical care, food, housing, and other services presents obvious obstacles to ongoing response and recovery activities. Mitigating the

spread of radioactive contamination, reducing the risk of imminent hazards, and restoring essential services provided by CIKR will help in supporting both immediate life-saving activities and ongoing recovery.

After the immediate hazards have been addressed, radioactive fallout will still cover the impacted city, nearby environs, and additional thousands of square miles. Thus, the devastation of a nuclear attack on a city will persist for years to come, denying state and local governments critical economic resources, impeding transportation and commerce, bankrupting private firms, and potentially leaving millions homeless. Responders will carry out decontamination of infrastructure such as power stations, water treatment facilities, hospitals, rail and highways; commercial and residential areas; and decontamination or mitigation of agricultural resources. An intense public effort will be required to prioritize and expeditiously remediate infrastructure, buildings and lands. Expert-guided public discussion will help determine the acceptable level of decontamination.

Objective 7.1 Manage Environmental Hazards in Impacted Area and in Contaminated Areas Downwind

A critical component of site recovery and restoration of essential functions includes characterization of the incident (see Capability 2). Characterization, along with certain pre-set parameters, will determine the impact to the area and address several key requirements, including: identifying hazard levels for workers to restore infrastructure, identifying the type of decontamination techniques needed to bring hazards to an acceptable level, and minimizing the spread of contamination. Methods for identifying sites for temporary staging and final long-term contaminated waste disposal are very important and have proven problematic in previous large-scale events. Waste volumes generated by an IND incident are likely to be significantly larger than the typical annual volumes of radioactive waste generated nationally and will challenge existing disposal capabilities. Waste characterization, treatment, packaging, and transportation will also present significant challenges. Policies and procedures for handling bio and hazardous wastes will include dealing with contaminated fatalities and morgues. Procedures for identifying staging areas for both clean and contaminated equipment and personnel must all be in place, trained, and exercised. Plans will include all modes of managing environmental hazards, such as minimizing the spread of contaminated materials, washing down buildings, and controlling runoff.

Objective 7.2 Perform Gross Decontamination of Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources

This objective calls for the reduction of the level of radioactive contamination and other imminent hazards to acceptable levels of risk which allows CIKR, real property and personal property to be used to support the response and recovery operations. It is recognized that capabilities to accomplish wide-area urban decontamination are limited, which could lead to disruptive, slow, and costly recovery. An affected area, or some portion of it, could be razed or simply abandoned for an extended period of time. The knowledge for decontamination after an IND is limited because of lack of information about the nature of fallout and its interactions in the environment. However, there will be a need for "targeted decontamination" of critical infrastructure (see Capability 6).

Objective 7.3 Perform Restoration of CIKR

During an IND incident, it is expected that there will be increased demand on the infrastructure and services both near the incident site and outside of the incident due to evacuated and displaced populations. There will be an immediate need to identify essential CIKR that is available to support

life-saving activities. Because of mass evacuations, jurisdictions in the vicinity of the incident site will likely experience high demands on infrastructure and services for an extended period of time, creating further difficulty with prioritizing the response to restore CIKR.

Cross-Cutting Objectives

In the descriptions of the required capabilities above, some cross-cutting elements are evident that impact more than one area. These common threads comprise a set of required actions that enable a more effective response to an IND incident. These require additional focus and effort, since they apply broadly across the response and recovery spectrum. These cross-cutting objectives include the following:

Objective CC.1 Public Information Awareness

A well-defined public information awareness campaign is required prior to an IND incident. This campaign includes all public awareness tools and information products that would be required by the public both prior to and directly following an IND incident. These tools and products would be used to raise awareness of IND preparedness and provide in-depth information to the public on how to prepare for and respond to an IND detonation. This campaign and products also need to provide detailed protective action recommendations to the public. Pre-event information materials should provide consistent, detailed, scientifically-based information to the public on how to prepare and respond, as well as instructions for where to locate additional information. Tools and products should also provide guidance to special needs populations including, but not limited to, the elderly, the physically challenged, non-English-speaking individuals, schools, businesses and pet owners. Pre-event education can be used to build partnerships between the public and federal, state and local governments.

Objective CC.2 Stakeholder Mapping and Coordination

The roles and responsibilities of all DHS intra-agency and interagency partners in the IND response and recovery effort must be identified, synchronized, and documented within a time-phased operational plan. Effective coordination measures between federal entities and state and local stakeholders must be identified, implemented, rehearsed and exercised. A standard lexicon will be in place as well.

Objective CC.3 Modeling and Decision Support

Advanced modeling and decision making, risk communications, consequence management, and decontamination assessment must be integrated into planning support, and modeling results must be folded into operational plans.

All protective action policy guidance will be articulated by the White House, and all protective action guidelines (PAGs) will be promulgated by both the EPA and the FDA, to include those PAGs needed in support of decision making associated with public and first responder safety, urban shelter in place, evacuation, and medical intervention.

Objective CC.4 Information Exchange and Communications

All seven of the required capabilities are undergirded by the need for timely, accurate information and data exchange. Time-critical, life-saving decisions are made based on the best available data, so decision makers require immediate access to relevant information. Because of the extent of damage

caused by an IND incident, normal communications infrastructure is likely to be disrupted. It is essential that appropriate public messaging be made prior to an event, that tactical (responder) communications be established as soon as possible after a burst, and that public safety messaging continues throughout the response and recovery phases. The March 15, 2009, *Nuclear Incident Communication Planning-Final Report*, which was prepared for the DHS Office of Health Affairs by the Homeland Security Institute, recommends that messages be tailored by pertinent federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial stakeholders for specific target audiences, to include affected communities, special needs populations, schools and businesses. The messaging must include public safety guidelines, sheltering information, risk communication, and evacuation techniques and strategies. Information regarding the relative risk and time course of radiation-induced cancer compared to lifetime background will help planners, responders, and victims understand the recommendations for sheltering, evacuation, medical needs and long-term follow-up.

Communications networks are required on-scene (both for responders and to the public), to the state and regional authorities, and to the national authorities. This will include both voice and data exchange capabilities.

Objective CC.5 Logistics

The enormity of the expected needs and the unique radiation and fallout aspects of an IND incident will quickly outstrip the planning and committed resources intended to save and sustain lives in other disaster scenarios. A well-coordinated effort that builds upon existing plans and policies will be required to get necessary supplies and services into and out of the impacted area in support of each of the required capabilities.

Objective CC.6 Scientific Support and R&D

Near-term capability gaps must be identified and appropriate resources allocated to address those needs requiring material solutions or related research efforts. A risk-based process is needed to continually re-evaluate requirements, and to revise R&D objectives to meet newly-defined needs in a timely fashion.

Coordination and Implementation

All the capabilities discussed under this strategy require extensive involvement across federal departments and agencies, and across the full spectrum of federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial governments. While the NIMS concept of Unified Command is well-established for major incident response, the sheer scope of an IND incident will require additional pre-event coordination, and will impose additional difficulties on the Unified Command structure during the course of response to and recovery from an IND incident.

For an IND incident, local and state responders will have the initial responsibilities on-scene, but are likely to be overwhelmed by an IND. A rapid, well coordinated federal response is required for life-saving activities and long-term support. The state emergency management infrastructure generally is still expected to exist and have sufficient capacity to control response actions in its state.

Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) -5 states that the Secretary of Homeland Security "shall ensure that, as appropriate, information related to domestic incidents is gathered and provided to the public." The DHS National Joint Information Center (NJIC) serves as the federal incident communications coordination center during incidents requiring a coordinated federal response. The

NJIC coordinates with and supports the White House Office of Communications, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the National Operations Center (NOC), Crisis Action Teams (CAT), the Incident Management Planning Team, the National Response Coordination Center (NRCC), the National Infrastructure Coordinating Center (NICC), Federal Coordinating Officers (FCOs), Joint Field Offices (JFOs), and Emergency Support Function (ESF)-15 staff. The DHS NJIC also coordinates directly with the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the DHS Office of Public Affairs (OPA) for domestic homeland security incidents.

FEMA is tasked under a number of existing federal guidelines and authorities to provide necessary planning and coordination for IND response and recovery. This planning and coordination will be conducted consistent with the NRF and its *Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex*, and the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP).

FEMA coordinates response support from across the federal government and certain non-governmental organizations by calling up, as needed, one or more ESFs. The ESFs provide the structure for coordinating federal interagency support for a federal response to an incident. They are mechanisms for grouping functions most frequently used to provide federal support to states and federal-to-federal support, both for declared disasters and emergencies under the Stafford Act and for non-Stafford Act incidents.

The Incident Command System provides for the flexibility to assign ESF and other stakeholder resources according to their capabilities, taskings, and requirements to augment and support the other sections of the JFO/Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) or NRCC in order to respond to incidents in a more collaborative and cross-cutting manner.

While ESFs are typically assigned to a specific section at the NRCC or in the JFO/RRCC for management purposes, resources may be assigned anywhere within the Unified Coordination structure. Regardless of the section in which an ESF may reside, that entity works in conjunction with other JFO sections to ensure that appropriate planning and execution of missions occur.

Strategy Update

This Strategy will be reassessed during FY 2011, and revised accordingly. At that time, the Strategy will incorporate both policy recommendations, as defined in coordination with DHS Policy and other DHS stakeholders, and enhanced interagency inputs that have been identified and developed in the interim.

Conclusion

A nuclear detonation in a US city represents one of the most catastrophic incidents that could befall our nation, causing enormous loss of life and property and severely damaging economic viability. It is incumbent upon all levels of government, as well as public and private parties within the US, to prepare for this incident through focused nuclear attack response planning. Proper planning and preparation could result in life-saving on the order of tens of thousands of lives.

This Strategy represents an integrated approach to Response to and Recovery from an IND incident in a major urban area. It defines the direction of a DHS-led national program specific to IND response, and supports and informs initial decisions on prioritizing and allocating resources to enhance gaps in our existing capability to implement the response measures identified herein.

Annexes

Annex A: Gaps and Analysis

Annex B: Policy Direction and Issues

Annex C: Research and Development

Annex A: Gaps and Analysis

Gaps in Capability 1: Manage the Response

Rapid sheltering of the public exposed to the path of fallout could save hundreds of thousands of lives. To accomplish this, the affected public needs to be educated on immediately protecting themselves to avoid exposure to lethal levels of radiation. Although atmospheric dispersion models can provide predictions of downwind consequences given a known set of input parameters such as cloud height, chemistry, and particle size distribution; these parameters are not currently known for a ground level, low-yield nuclear detonation in a modern urban environment. Another major gap is that the doctrine, plans, and policies needed to harness these predictions is lacking. Currently, there is no strategy for notifying the public in real time of recommendations on shelter or evacuation priorities. Response management requires communication and logistical support, however, the extent of disruption from IND effects (such as blast and the electromagnetic pulse) are currently unknown.

Provide Emergency Public Information

- *Doctrine/Plans.* Some strategies are in place, but are incomplete. There is a need for:
 - National strategies for public information and communications
 - A strategy for establishing and ensuring effective information flow to the public
 - A strategy to counter inaccurate or spurious information from unauthorized sources
- *Training.* No validated public information program exists. There is a need for:
 - A validated public information program
 - Training and exercises for delivery of protective information
 - A First Responder outreach program
- *Regulations/Authorities/Grants/Standards.* Public alert (e.g., Emergency Alert System) standards are a shortfall. Some product and information standards exist, but are inadequate. There is a need for:
 - Information and training grants
 - Public alert standards
 - Information product standards
 - Public Information Officer Certification
- *Research and Development.* Pre-event analysis of potential effects must be performed to determine optimum shelter and evacuation strategies for a variety of yields and urban conditions.
 - Ground shock and blast effects on evacuation planning, especially for protected alternative evacuation routes (e.g., subway systems and underground pathways)

- Fire initiation and spread, fire fighting capability
- Fallout characteristics; physical properties and radiation levels
- Fallout pattern analysis
- Evaluation of modern structures for fallout exposure protection

Establish Emergency Communications in a Post-Nuclear Environment

- *Doctrine/Plans.* Some strategies are in place, but incomplete. There is a need for:
 - Integrated Emergency Communications Plans
- *Materiel.* Existing systems can provide interoperability, but have limited ability to handle classified information. There is a need for:
 - Interoperable communications equipment capable of handling both classified and unclassified information hardened against a nuclear attack
- *Organization.* The DHS National Joint Information Center (NJIC) serves as the federal incident communications coordination center during incidents requiring a coordinated federal response. It is staffed by experienced incident communications response personnel and rapidly mobilizes to coordinate the federal external communications effort. There is a need for:
 - Formal policies establishing radiological subject matter experts to support the NJIC
 - A policy on the public dissemination of plume products
- *Leadership.* Government Emergency Telecommunications Service (GETS) provides priority service over land-based telephone lines, but it does not apply to radio or broadband “frequency bands.” There is a need to:
 - Generate a communications plan that will establish frequency assignments and adjudication process
- *Regulations/Authorities/Grants/Standards.* Public alert (e.g., Emergency Alert System) standards are a shortfall. Some information product standards exist but are inadequate. Physical connectivity issues between how Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) and similar programs can interconnect with different technologies. There is a need for:
 - Public alert standards
 - Information Product Standards
 - Radio frequency allocation
 - Internet alert notification standards
- *Research and Development.* Analysis of how blast and electromagnetic pulse will effect local and regional communications needs to be performed. Understanding the range of these effects on public and responder communication methods will be key information needed for response planning. Needs include:

- EMP and blast effects on communication capabilities (both responder and public)

Gaps in Capability 2: Characterize the Incident

Rapid characterization of the incident is required to provide critical situational awareness to federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial decision makers. Success requires both pre-incident analysis and tools and capabilities to ensure rapid collection and use of information.

Establish Key Incident Parameters and Make Predictions

- *Doctrine/Plans.* There is a lack of communication plans to enable key nuclear data getting to appropriate Command entities. There is a lack of procedure for transmitting field corroboration data to the appropriate Command entities. There is a need for:
 - A policy on the rapid communication of time-sensitive nuclear yield and fallout information among departments and agencies
 - A well-communicated plan among federal, state, local, and private entities for measurement of required data, and transmission of integrated field data to state and federal assets that need it
 - Coordination of the environmental monitoring data for radiological (FRMAC lead at federal level) and non-radiological constituents (EPA lead at federal level) to provide a common operating picture
- *Personnel.* Insufficient number of qualified people available for key parameters, field corroboration and field confirmation (DOE, EPA teams, CSTs, S/L assets)
- *Materiel.* While satellite and IMAAC assets are good, equipment for effective field corroboration is inadequate.
- *Training.* Federal agencies have some personnel who are relatively well-trained and exercised. However, IND response is difficult to prepare for, especially at the state and local levels. There is a need for:
 - Integrated regional interagency exercises
 - Training, simulation, and exercises for acquisition, analysis, and sharing of nuclear incident information in a crisis
- *Research and Development.* The capability to rapidly acquire key incident data and generate blast and fallout predictions in an urban setting requires both rapid collection and integration of post-incident data, combined with pre-event analysis of potential observable effects and fallout characteristics. There is a need for:
 - Evaluation of modern structures for blast, thermal, and prompt (initial) radiation effects and protection
 - Impacts on current communication capabilities and infrastructure
 - Fallout characteristics; physical properties and radiation levels
 - Fallout pattern analysis

- Evaluation of modern structures for fallout exposure protection
- Technology to rapidly assess damage and hazard zones
- Robust data communication capability in damaged infrastructure areas
- Improved accuracy of models based upon incorporating detailed site information

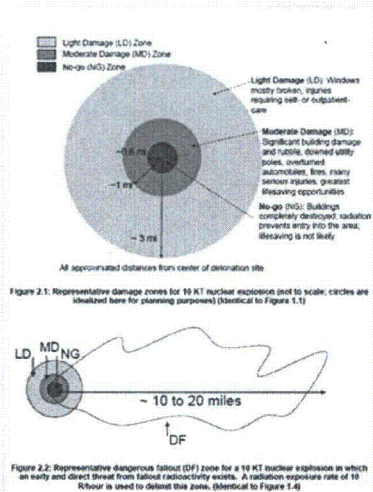
Determine Hazards to People

- *Doctrine/Plans.* Plans and procedures do not exist to rapidly assess hazards across the impacted zone. There is a need for:
 - Effective communication of plans to obtain and transmit hazard information for prediction generation among the IMAAC, FRMAC, and federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial responders
- *Training.* Additional training and exercises are needed to deal with scope of the incident
- *Organization.* Need better integration with DoD assets and state and local assets
- *Research and Development.* Pre-event analysis of potential effects must be performed to determine potential hazards the public might face for a variety of yields and urban conditions. This includes not only the nuclear detonation hazards, but also secondary hazards that may be generated by fire or hazardous material releases. There is need for additional research on:
 - Blast and thermal effects for generating delayed building collapse, physical hazards for rescuers and evacuees, and hazardous material releases in the urban environment
 - Fire initiation and spread, fire fighting capability, generation of hazardous smoke
 - Fallout characteristics; physical properties and radiation levels
 - Fallout pattern analysis
 - Optimization of external decontamination, including wet versus dry, based on types of materials
 - Tools for remote detection and analysis of hazards in inaccessible areas

Assess Effects and Damage; Ascertain Functionality of CIKR

- *Doctrine/Plans.* Plans for integration of CIKR emergency status are not complete or adequate. There is a need for:
 - Plans and agreements among federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial agencies and industry partners to accomplish rapid CIKR status evaluation and to transmit data and information
 - Policies for implementing protocols for passage of proprietary information and classified information as appropriate
- *Organization.* Organizational mechanism for integration of response with private-sector owners or entities. There is a need for:

- Coordination of assets and Incident Command to collect and analyze CIKR data and information
- Clearly identified fusion center which utilizes national and locally collected data to provide logistical and safety roadmaps for responders
- *Material.* Comprehensive real-time collection and data basing for situational awareness has not been achieved. There is a need for:
 - Sensor and aerial measurement and observation technologies to rapidly assess the status of CIKR
 - Real-time transmission of data and information
- *Training.* Few exercises directly evaluate functionality of CIKR and impact on response operations at this scale.
- *Research and Development.* Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources are important for effective response and for national safety and security. The nature of an IND detonation may create long range cascading infrastructure failures in addition to the direct effects on local CIKR. Detailed pre-event analysis is required for a variety of yields and locations to determine likely long range infrastructure effects.
 - EMP and blast effects and impact on local and regional CIKR
 - Evaluate potential long range (cascading or interconnected) effects to CIKR from an IND Detonation



Note: Additional interagency gaps and research needs for this subject area have been identified at the end of this appendix.

Gaps in Capability 3: Mass Evacuation and/or In-Place Protection

The blast from a nuclear explosion will potentially result in large areas of significant building damage and may resemble severe earthquake or hurricane effects. Additionally, the radioactive fallout will affect downwind areas (including some of the blast areas) and can result in deadly radiation exposures to people outdoors in the first minutes to hours after the detonation. Taking appropriate shelter from the fallout will greatly reduce exposure and could save tens to hundreds of thousands of lives.

The most critical lifesaving action for both the public and first responders is to seek adequate shelter for at least the first hour. The public must be educated to resist the desire to flee the area. A much higher degree of coordination is required to mount successful evacuation and rescue activities, support public decontamination, transportation, and basic mass care.

Make Time-Phased Determination on Shelter-in-Place vs. Evacuation

- *Doctrine/Plans.* Existing plans are not adequate to meet the requirements of an IND incident. There is a need for:
 - Strategy and policy establishing criteria for shelter vs. evacuation decisions appropriate for a rapidly changing environment
 - Community-specific analysis of shelter and evacuation strategies and planning
- *Organization.* Although numerous plans exist for the different jurisdictions, they vary widely in scope and completeness. There is a need for:
 - Integrated organizational structure to make shelter-in-place vs. evacuation decisions
 - Organizational structure to identify and manage local and regional public shelters
- *Research and Development.* As in “Manage the Event,” a pre-event analysis of likely scenarios can help determine optimum shelter and evacuation strategies for a variety of yields and urban conditions. The types of research required are:
 - Ground shock and blast effects on evacuation planning, especially for protected alternative evacuation routes (e.g., subway systems and underground pathways)
 - Fire initiation and spread, fire fighting capability
 - Fallout characteristics; physical properties and radiation levels
 - Fallout pattern analysis
 - Evaluation of modern structures for fallout exposure protection

Perform Search and Rescue

- *Doctrine/Plans.* Existing plans are not adequate to meet the requirements of an IND incident. There is a need for:
 - Large event, multiple resource integration planning
 - Evaluation of the nature and extent of hazards and blast damage that Search and Rescue teams will need to function in
- *Materiel.* On-going efforts to maintain pace with new technology and replacement of outdated PPE, monitoring, and decontamination equipment. There is a need for:
 - PPE and dose control tools adequate for surge and additional equipment for extended operations
- *Research and Development.* Urban Search and Rescue capability is a highly technical and limited resource. Pre-event analysis is required to inform and optimize this response capability to ensure they maintain their safety and focus on areas where they can provide the greatest benefit. There is a need for additional research on:
 - Blast and thermal effects that generate delayed building collapse, physical hazards for rescuers and evacuees, and hazardous material releases in the urban environment
 - Fire initiation and spread, fire fighting capability, generation of hazardous smoke

- Fallout characteristics; physical properties and radiation levels
- Fallout pattern analysis
- Expected injury types and location of injured
- Point of Contact high-throughput triage tools and an established Radiation Laboratory Network to assess internal contamination and radiation exposure

Organize and Manage Evacuation

- *Doctrine/Plans.* The mass evacuation annex and supplement are adequate. Personnel, monitoring, and methods are not adequate. There is a need for:
 - Guidance on managing large numbers of potentially fallout-contaminated individuals
 - Acceptable personnel monitoring levels to be defined
 - Acceptable monitoring capabilities and methods to be defined
 - Establish appropriate decontamination techniques and requirements
- *Materiel.* The requirements to monitor, track, and decontaminate large numbers of people have not been identified. There is a need for:
 - Mass transportation vehicles
 - IT systems for evacuee tracking
 - Decontamination supplies
 - Personnel contamination monitoring equipment
- *Research and Development.* Current analysis indicates that fallout will likely arrive too quickly to avoid, and early adequate shelter followed by *informed, delayed evacuation* is the preferred strategy. This will result in large number of victims (potentially millions) sheltered in potentially hazardous areas that will need guidance and evacuation support. Pre-event analysis of optimized evacuation strategies and methods for a variety of urban areas can help inform general post-event evacuation strategies. Understanding potential competing hazards such as fire or toxic material releases will also be a critical component. Additional research is needed for:
 - Ground shock and blast effects on alternative evacuation routes (e.g., subway systems and underground pathways)
 - Fire initiation and spread, fire fighting capability
 - Effects on current communication capabilities and other CIKR
 - Fallout characteristics; physical properties and radiation levels
 - Fallout pattern analysis
 - Evaluation of modern structures for fallout exposure protection
 - Decontamination technologies and methodologies

- CIKR rapid return to service methods
- Personnel decontamination issues and methods
- Technology to rapidly assess damage and hazard zones
- Location of injured and extraction considerations
- Psychological effects on, and anticipated response of both the public and first responders

Provide Essential Basic Care

- *Doctrine/Plans.* Plans are in place for providing basic human needs as it is a robust capability in the United States. However, few jurisdictions have planned for extraordinarily large mass care operations. There is a need for:
 - Doctrine and plans to be developed and refined for more robust repatriation, along with best practices and its standards or allowances (e.g., intact utilities)
- *Organization.* An organization for basic care exists and is adequate. The country has a very robust and experienced system of providing basic mass care and shelter. There is a need for:
 - The ability of the evacuation network to reverse flow to support repatriation
 - A good organization and understanding by assets to simplify and enhance this capability
- *Research and Development.* Current doctrine requires that all victims be decontaminated before entering support shelters, but this may not be practical or necessary for large numbers of evacuees who will need immediate support. Analysis of contamination levels, monitoring methods, health impacts from alternate strategies needs to be performed.
 - Personnel decontamination issues and methods
 - Psychological effects on, and anticipated response of, both the public and first responders

Gaps in Capability 4: Medical Triage

In the wake of an IND detonation, up to hundreds of thousands of victims will require rapid medical treatment for blast, flying glass, and radiation injuries. Maximizing the number of lives saved will require an immediate interagency response, and an effective triage strategy that focuses treatment on those who can be saved, and provides palliative care to those who cannot. Currently well-established, executable procedures and protocols for interagency medical response and triage after an IND detonation do not exist. Current capabilities can only handle a few radiation injuries at any one time. Lack of lab capacity exists for biodosimetry and radiobioassay for radionuclides.

Predict Health Effects, Estimate Triage Needs and Locations, and Required Assets

- *Doctrine/Plans.* While modeling capabilities exist with analytical tools to predict health effects, improvements can always be made. Triage concepts of operation exist and are adequate; however they must be conveyed to appropriate participants so all use a common operating scheme. There is a need for:
 - Base triage plan for a nuclear incident including policies for mass triage priority decisions
 - Policy for priorities for accomplishing palliative care
 - Policy for amount, type, and placement of pre-positioned medical treatments
 - Policy for credentialing of medical and support responders
 - Policies for releasing medical countermeasures
 - Predictions regarding transportation requirements
- *Research and Development.* Medical response planning requires an understanding of the type, number, and geographic distribution of potential injuries.
 - Expected injury type (e.g., burn, radiation exposure, and blast effects) and medical countermeasure
 - IND effects on local healthcare infrastructure (evaluation of modern structures for blast, thermal, and prompt (initial) radiation effects and protection)
 - Location of injured and extraction considerations
 - Personnel decontamination issues and methods
 - Psychological effects on, and anticipated response of the public

Establish Triage Sites and Provide Emergency Medical Stabilization

- *Doctrine/Plans.* While many of these capabilities exist piecemeal such as ESF#8 playbook, and doctrine and guidance for specific response components, these are not completely integrated and not evolved for a cross-governmental response. There is a need for:
 - A base triage plan that establishes: priorities for stabilization, survivability and specialized care methodology, palliative care, treat-in-place, transportation, and surge capabilities; recognizing this will be a scarce resources setting (Alternate Standards of Care – Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), Surge Care - AHRQ “RTR” medical system)
- *Training.* Training does not exist and is required to support decision making in a nuclear detonation as it pertains to triage placement and allocation of scarce resources. There is a need for:
 - Specialized training for recognizing and handling radiation and combined-effects-injured patients, and decision making for mass casualty care

- Exercises for responders
- *Leadership.* The leadership has a strategic understanding of appropriate application of authorities and decisions; however there are gaps in strategic decisions for the medical response system. There is a need for:
 - The appropriate plans and procedures to ensure the declaration of a public health emergency
 - The provision waivers of legal requirements
 - Emergency use authorizations
 - Policy guidance for management of mass casualty and for communications plans
- *Research and Development.* The capability to provide medical prognosis, disposition, medical management requirements, and perform medical stabilization through the development and implementation of executable procedures and protocols for interagency medical response and triage.
 - Expected injury type (e.g., burn, radiation exposure, and blast effects) and medical countermeasure
 - Triage tools to determine potential radiation exposure
 - Improved medical countermeasures for radiation exposure and combined injury
 - IND effects on local healthcare infrastructure (evaluation of modern structures for blast, thermal, and initial radiation effects and protection)
 - CIKR rapid return to service methods
 - Location of injured and extraction considerations
 - Personnel decontamination issues and methods
 - Psychological effects on, and anticipated response of the public

Evaluate Radiation Exposure of Patients

- *Doctrine/Plans.* Dosimetry is necessary to capture the health effects of radiation and to guide decision making for patient management both immediate and long-term. There is no doctrine to support this need. There is a need for a:
 - Strategic plan to implement and activate biodosimetry/bioassay capability to handle surge nationwide and internationally
 - Strategy for biodosimetry/bioassay for predicted exposure population and identify requirements for short- and long-term evaluations
 - Policy for priorities, and resourcing for evaluation and radiation exposure
 - Operational and logistical plan to manage biodosimetry sample handling and reporting

- *Organization.* While a few boutique capabilities exist for small radiological incidents, a more robust system is needed to meet requirements of an IND incident, to include:
 - An organization to accomplish assessment and tracking of patients exposed to radiation, including CDC laboratory response network, DoD, DOE (with the Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site [REAC/TS]), and international partners
- *Leadership.* Leadership should provide strategic guidance and support for physical dosimetry/biodosimetry and engage a network to provide this capability. There is a need for:
 - Direction on establishing guidelines for establishing laboratory procedures
 - Guidance on organizational leadership for collection and analysis and reporting of samples
- *Regulations/Authorities/Grants/Standards.* Funding and legislative backing would enhance the efforts to create this system. Grants are a vital component of enabling laboratories to afford upkeep and maintenance of certifications and equipment. There is a need for:
 - Funding to support establishment and maintenance of biodosimetry capabilities
 - Agreements on standards for biodosimetry
 - Funding for initial and continued training
- *Research and Development.* Medical evaluation and treatment of radiation exposure is limited. Research on new techniques or improvements in the speed and capacity of current capabilities are important research areas.
 - Expected injury type (e.g., burn, radiation exposure, and blast effects) and medical countermeasure
 - Triage tools to determine potential radiation exposure
 - Improved medical countermeasures for radiation exposure and combined injury

Note: Additional interagency gaps and research needs for this subject area have been identified at the end of this appendix.

Gaps in Capability 5: Provide Casualty and Evacuee Care

The sheer number (potentially millions) of evacuees alone creates a significant capability gap. Additionally, the unique needs of the evacuation population concerning issues such as contamination and psychological trauma require significant response planning and capability development.

Register, Process, and Track Individuals

It is recognized that extensive resources will be required and that some state and local databases and registries may not be compatible with each other or with federal systems. Federal agencies, specifically the CDC and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), will provide assistance in establishing, coordinating, and maintaining this registry. Non-federal tracking systems will require standards so that data can be shared across the many jurisdictions and centers likely to be involved in a nuclear detonation response. In addition, FEMA has the National Emergency Family Registry Locator System (NEFRLS) and offers a mechanism for voluntary registration of displaced people over the Internet or by phone. The system allows displaced persons to register in a national database, family members and friends to search for displaced persons, and facilitate communications between displaced persons and their family and friends. FEMA has also engaged the National Emergency Child Locator Center, managed by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, to help federal, state, local and tribal governments and law enforcement agencies to track and locate children aged 21 and younger who have become separated from their parents or guardians.

- *Doctrine/Plans.* While there are isolated pockets of capabilities in these areas, there is no plan or doctrine to support a single electronic registration and tracking system (eRTS). There is a need for an:
 - Interagency concept of operations for implementation and use of patient tracking and registration and specifically eRTS
- *Organization.* There is no comprehensive, coordinated organizational alignment across federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial levels. There is a need for:
 - Interagency partners invested in evacuation and patient care to work with state and local governments and responders who will use this system to coordinate development and integration with private sector tracking system developers
- *Research and Development.* The capability to identify and track persons for the provision of the necessary medical, basic, environmental, and mental health care. This includes understanding of:
 - Expected casualty quantity and type (e.g., burn, radiation exposure, and blast effects)
 - IND effects on local healthcare infrastructure
 - Psychological effects on, and anticipated response of the public

Provide Medical and Specialized Medical Care (Hospitalization)

Much like Hurricane Katrina, responders will have to operate in an environment where several large hospitals will be totally destroyed while many others will be rendered inoperable and nearly all smaller health care facilities will be shut down or overwhelmed. Many state and local public health and medical assets will be overwhelmed by these conditions, placing an even greater responsibility on federally deployed personnel. While the death toll will be high, there is an opportunity to save tens or hundreds of thousands of injured victims with appropriate mitigation and treatment strategies.

- *Doctrine/Plans.* Public messaging is inadequate. There must be a robust behavioral health system available to activate immediately. There is a need to:
 - Develop all levels of CONOPS for stabilization, triage, transport, evacuation, and definitive medical care that is fully integrated across jurisdiction and models of response (see RTR system)
- *Organization.* The current organization does not support the anticipated magnitude of the requirements. There is a need for:
 - Networks, such as the Radiation Injury Treatment Network (RITN) and the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS), to establish relationships that will define expectations and increase surge capacity, efficiency of response, and patient movement and care in such an incident
 - National networks with specialized capabilities and surge capacity (300K-500K)
 - Laboratory networks with capabilities to support needs for biodosimetry (300K-500K patients)
- *Research and Development.* Pre-event analysis of likely hazard areas will help identify where and when it is safe to deploy local medical care capabilities and how many victims may be expected. There is a need to understand:
 - Expected casualty quantity and type (e.g., burn, radiation exposure, and blast effects)
 - Fallout characteristics; physical properties and radiation levels
 - Fallout pattern analysis
 - IND effects on local healthcare infrastructure
 - Psychological effects on, and anticipated response of the public

Provide Public Health and Behavioral Health Services

During the TOPOFF 4 exercise, it was noted that state and local governments are unfamiliar with federal disaster mental health operations and disaster surge capability. Participants unanimously agreed that an RDD attack would require different approaches than responses to any other type of disaster. Although there are many disaster mental health programs in place, they are underutilized because agencies and governments are unaware of their existence. Representatives from states and agencies also saw public messaging as key to addressing disaster mental health issues. Conveying guidance and information to the public and explaining the government's response to the attacks should reassure citizens that authorities are in control of the situation, reducing the psychological impact.

- *Doctrine/Plans.* There is guidance for handling bodies; however there is no guidance for overall fatality management. There is a need for tiers of providers and surge capabilities for mobilization or surge response for:
 - All hazards and types of behavioral and mental health services required by a diverse population

- Services required by decedents' families or missing persons
- *Organization.* There is a traditional organization during peacetime, but nothing in place for the scope of an IND incident. Currently, limited capability exists via Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Teams (DMORTS) and DoD assets. There is a need for:
 - Networks to provide the best capability for this requirement
 - Federally-led efforts to establish cohorts of providers and experts to manage the needs of a diverse population
 - Remediation of bodies will require organization between pickup, identification, decontamination, and final disposition
- *Leadership.* Leadership has not broached this issue. There is a huge information sharing gap. There is a need for:
 - Leadership to provide direction and communication to the public and responders on body handling, identification, and the meeting of religious requirements in the context of a nuclear detonation
 - Plans to aid leadership in reducing mental health requirements by providing informative and clear messages to the public
- *Research and Development.* The regional and national psychological impact of nuclear terrorist attack is currently expected to be extensive and severe. Research to better understand and mitigate this impact can have a significant influence on national resilience.
 - Psychological effects on, and anticipated response of the public

Gaps in Capability 6: Stabilize and Control the Impacted Area

Extinguish Fires Initiated by the Blast and in Contaminated Areas Downrange

- *Doctrine/Plans.* Several plans exist, but they are not necessarily linked and demonstrate little to no synergy. Current plans lack operational certitude. There is no definition of roles and responsibilities. There is a need for:
 - Plans integrating and prioritizing federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial resources for fire fighting and decontamination operations and the management of radioactive waste
 - Plans for assessing firestorm potential
 - Regional/state mutual-aid agreements and partnerships (Emergency Management Assistance Compact [EMAC])
- *Leadership.* There are some current plans and directives in place. However, there is a need for:
 - Policy addressing private sector issues related to prioritization decisions

- *Regulations/Authorities/Grants/Standards.* Federal grants do exist, but they are inadequate. There is a legal basis for state and local activities, but it has never been tested or exercised to any great extent. There is no uniformity with data standards. There is a need for:
 - Federal grants to help develop state and local requirements in support of these activities, to include but not limited to concept development, equipment, training, and exercises
 - Data standards for modeling and assessment products
- *Research and Development.* Firestorms caused a significant amount of the damage in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Although a significant number of fires are expected from a low yield, ground level detonation in a modern urban environment, the speed at which these might coalesce into a mass fire or fire storm is unknown. Different firefighting techniques and planning are required depending on the fire type.
 - Fire initiation and spread
 - IND effects on local healthcare infrastructure (water pressure and distribution systems in particular)

Stabilize Utilities and Structures in the Immediate Blast Area that Impact Initial Evacuation Routes for Initial Response Operations

- *Doctrine/Plans.* Plans to integrate stabilization activities do not exist. There is a need for:
 - Plans to provide guidance on stabilization and demolition
 - Integration of federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial resources
- *Leadership.* There are current plans and directives in place. However, there is a need for:
 - Plans addressing private sector issues related to standards and prioritization decisions
- *Regulations/Authorities/Grants/Standards.* There are no basic universal standards for civil engineering. There is a need for:
 - Formalized and accepted civil engineering standards and prioritization methodology to facilitate stabilization efforts
 - Federal grants to help develop state and local requirements in support of these activities, to include but not limited to concept development, equipment, training, and exercises
 - Authorities to act on priorities if different from standard operations
- *Research and Development.* Effects analysis to support the development of pre-coordinated pre-approved plans and guidance for stabilizing the infrastructure in the immediate impact area and provide a basis to assist in the recovery of basic utilities and services in the impacted area is needed. There is a need for:

- Evaluation of modern structures for blast, thermal, and initial radiation effects and protection
- Ground shock and blast effects on alternative evacuation routes (e.g., subway systems and underground pathways)
- Fire initiation and spread, fire fighting capability
- Effects on current communication capabilities and infrastructure
- Fallout characteristics; physical properties and radiation levels
- Evaluation of modern structures for fallout exposure protection
- Decontamination technologies and methodologies
- CIKR rapid return to service methods
- Technology to rapidly assess damage and hazard zones
- Improve accuracy of models based upon incorporating detailed site information
- Psychological effects on, and anticipated response of the public

Provide Public Safety and Security in Vicinity of the Blast Area as well as in the Overall Federally Declared Disaster Area

- *Doctrine/Plans.* There are current but inadequate plans for site security. There is a need for:
 - Policy on method for ensuring public safety and security
 - Plans for integrating federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial resources
 - Plans for addressing public and private sector issues related to implementation of security measures
- *Regulations/Authorities/Grants/Standards.* Eminent domain is an issue. Some regulations exist but they are not adequate and might have to be revised. There is a need for:
 - Federal grants to develop state and local capabilities in support of public safety and security activities to include, but not limited to concept development, equipment, training, and exercises
- *Research and Development.* Pre-event analysis of potential effects must be performed to determine appropriate security boundaries, and security personnel actions should be developed for a variety of yields and urban conditions. This includes:
 - Fire initiation and spread, fire fighting capability
 - Fallout characteristics; physical properties and radiation levels
 - Fallout pattern analysis

Gaps in Capability 7: Perform Site Recovery and Restore Essential Functions

In order to provide a safe environment for emergency responders and minimize unnecessary radiation doses and risks to life, appropriately targeted decontamination and fallout management procedures and protocols are needed for people, structures and the incident scene. In addition, procedures and systems for tracking and monitoring people's contamination status are needed to target decontamination and to prevent recontamination. These procedures, protocols, technologies and systems would have to be deployed in the hours immediately following the incident; however, they do not currently exist.

Manage Environmental Hazards in Immediate Blast Area and in Contaminated Areas Downwind

- *Doctrine/Plans.* Different environmental mitigation resources exist, but not all are sufficient. There is minimal focus on IND. There is a need for:
 - NRF NRIA to be made consistent with support ESF structure for response
 - Pre-scripted mission assignments for nuclear response assets
 - OSHA Guidelines
 - Harmonized federal requirements for emergency worker safety in a hazardous materials environment
 - Policy for establishing priorities
 - Plans for implementing engineering controls for mitigating hazards
- *Organization.* There is a need for:
 - Integrated organizational structure within the NIMS framework and agreements across federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial governments and the private sector
- *Research and Development.* Pre-event analysis of potential effects must be performed to determine potential hazards responders might face for a variety of yields and urban conditions. This includes not only the nuclear detonation hazards, but also secondary hazards that may be generated by fire or hazardous material releases. There will be a need for predetermined rapid, targeted site decontamination capabilities that will need to be developed based on the following.
 - Blast and thermal effects for generating delayed building collapse, physical hazards for rescuers and evacuees, and hazardous material releases in the urban environment
 - Fire initiation and spread, fire fighting capability, generation of hazardous smoke
 - Fallout characteristics; physical properties and radiation levels
 - Fallout pattern analysis

- Tools for remote detection and analysis of hazards in inaccessible areas

Perform Gross Decontamination of Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources

- *Doctrine/Plans.* There is a need for:
 - NRF NRIA to be made consistent with support ESF structure for response.
 - Pre-scripted mission assignments for nuclear response assets
 - OSHA Guidelines
 - Harmonized federal requirements for emergency worker safety in a hazardous materials environment
 - Plans for decontamination activities
- *Organization.* There is a need for:
 - Critical Infrastructure Annex Private Sector Liaison in the NRF
 - Integrated organizational structure and agreements across federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial governments and the private sector (18 CIKR)
 - Private sector-specific leaders with knowledgeable skills to decontaminate CIKR and assist with on the spot decisions regarding worker health and safety and environmental quality in a post-nuclear environment
- *Research and Development.* The capability to mitigate the spread of radioactive contamination, reduce the risk of imminent hazards and restore essential services provided by critical infrastructure and key resources.
 - Fallout Characteristics; physical properties, dissemination, and radiation levels.
 - Decontamination technologies and methodologies
 - CIKR rapid return to service methods
 - Psychological effects on, and anticipated response of the public

Perform Restoration of Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources

- *Doctrine/Plans.* There is a need for:
 - NRF NRIA to be made consistent with support ESF structure for response
 - Pre-scripted mission assignments for nuclear response assets
 - OSHA Guidelines
 - Harmonized federal requirements for emergency worker safety in a hazardous materials environment
 - Plans for restoring CIKR functions
- *Organization.* There is a need for:

- Integrated organizational structure and agreements across federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial governments and the private sector (18 CIKR)
- *Research and Development.* Determining the most appropriate decontamination process require research in the following areas:
 - Fallout Characteristics; physical properties, dissemination, and radiation levels
 - Decontamination technologies / methodologies

IND Response and Recovery Gaps Identified Outside of the RPT Process

Characterize Fallout Particles and Distribution in the Environment

Capability Gaps identified in the Nuclear Defense R&D Roadmap

In post-detonation, the current capability for ground fallout collection has been tested in the field and is still being improved. The capability for airborne sampling of particulates is scientifically well developed and exercised, but lacks operational resources. The DOE Aerial Measuring System (AMS), EPA's Airborne Spectral Photometric Environmental Collection Technology (ASPECT) aircraft, and the DTRA Multiplatform System (MPS) conduct radiation field mapping for consequence management, search, and sample collection planning. To fully meet the demands of response and recovery key mission objectives, a number of capabilities are needed.

- Scientifically-based protective and response action recommendations
- Guidance and tools to establish capabilities for responder entry, victim extraction, and incident stabilization
- Prompt collections require ground-based monitoring systems to complement existing national technical means
- Rapid characterization of an incident site and contaminated critical infrastructure (e.g., outdoor and indoor environments of critical infrastructure)

The following are gaps in addition to those presented in the RPT CORE document, identified by the Federal Interagency during the development of this strategy document, to be included in order to enhance the life-saving function of this capability:

As recognized by the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and provided by HHS for insertion into this strategy document, there is a clear need for a Radiation Laboratory Network (Rad-LN). A business plan has been developed and refined by a multi-agency working group but has yet to receive funding. The four primary objectives of RAD-LN are:

- National coordination of expertise, triage protocols, field assessment techniques, and laboratory analysis necessary to determine proper victim treatment after a radiological or nuclear event, including coordination and collaboration with international partners
- Coordination of surge hematology capacity with the CDC Laboratory Response Network (CDC-LRN). Develop supplemental resources for states and regions for hematological surge capacity, as required

- Establish a laboratory network to perform the analyses which will coordinate and expand our existing capabilities and establish new capacity, conduct cytogenetic analysis, conduct radio-bioassay analysis, standardize operating procedures and data sharing, optimize the use of Artificial Intelligence and computer technology, utilize a cost effective business model to maintain national capability, and integrate national capability with our international partners
- Integrate innovative and new, high throughput biodosimetry techniques such as allowing collaboration with research and development teams and our academic partners.

Additionally there are seven components essential to RAD-LN:

- Radiobioassay- that will consist of chemical analysis and spectroscopic analysis (in some instances). This might include high throughput health physics labs like NIH
- Cytogenetic biodosimetry- including sample processing and reading
- Hematology- complete blood counts, and lots of them, possibly 100,000 per day
- Optimizing and improving existing techniques- automation of sample processing and image acquisition and analysis, Artificial Intelligence and comparison of extant approaches with new methods
- Surge capacity- for radiobioassay and biodosimetry
- Oversight committee and standardization (ISO standards, CLIA labs, etc), including periodic exercising of the core and satellite labs
- International collaboration- this could provide huge surge capacity and savings
- Research- truly new technology and biodosimetry methodology
- This plan must take into account emerging technology, networking within North America and partnering with other countries, such as the Global Health Security Initiative, WHO, IAEA and others

There are specific issues the finite number of radioanalytical laboratories will face in such an incident, including:

- Struggle to analyze mixed fission products, particularly mid- and longer-lived mixed fission products
- Fission products not listed in routinely used gamma libraries of these laboratories
- Proficiency testing programs discontinued
- Lack of calibration standards
- Training and others

Annex B: Policy Direction and Issues

Policy issues related to the Department's strategy for response to an IND attack exist at two basic levels of analysis. The first is *strategic* level decisions. At the second level are *operational* policies required to facilitate and/or enact the decisions made by elected leaders and decision makers.

The DHS Strategy for Improving the Response and Recovery from an IND Attack defines the direction that DHS and FEMA shall pursue in preparing a federal response to an IND attack on the homeland. It applies existing policies and decisions and provides operational guidance and direction to DHS components charged with implementing the overall strategy. It acknowledges the vulnerabilities and gaps identified in existing plans and documents, as well as those offered in Annex A, and offers a DHS-led course of action to address them.

There are unfolding opportunities that will enable the Department to address anticipated incident-driven conditions and influence decisions that will improve the government's ability to rapidly respond to and recover from an IND attack. In the near future, these opportunities include:

- Homeland Security Presidential Directive-8 (HSPD-8) revision. Of particular policy relevance to this Strategy, HSPD-8 established a capabilities-based approach to preparedness for all homeland security mission areas (prevention, protection, response, and recovery), and presented as one of the national priorities the strengthening of CBRNE detection, response, and decontamination capabilities. The HSPD-8 revision process will present unique and timely opportunities to address a number of policy issues derived from the CORE document, this Strategy document, as well as from NLE 2010 after-action reports and associated lessons learned.
- Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex (NRIA) to the National Response Framework (NRF) revision. This annex primarily focuses on describing the policies and associated responsibilities of federal departments and agencies governing the immediate response and short-term recovery activities for incidents that may occur on government-owned or licensed facilities and private property associated with nuclear utilities, or other licensed and prescribed facilities and sites.
- In support of NLE 2010, the Domestic Readiness Group has recently granted interim approval to draft version 10 of the *Federal Interagency Improvised Nuclear Device Concept Plan* (IND CONPLAN). While this CONPLAN is consistent with established policies and does not create additional policy requirements, the development process has brought up capability gaps and policy issues and that will support the maturation of this Strategy during the FY 2010 "strategy update". NLE 2010 after-action reports and associated lessons learned will also contribute to the strategy update.

In addition, a number of IND response and recovery policy questions were initially raised during the development of the CORE document by the DHS Requirements Planning team (RPT) and expanded upon during the development of this strategy. These issues offer DHS and FEMA the opportunity to formulate assumptions and decisions that will facilitate the development of plans, the allocation of resources, and the undertaking of training exercises to mitigate the impacts of an attack and augment recovery operations. In no particular order, the following topics have evoked discussions and calls

for policy decisions in the past. By focusing our efforts on establishing a pre-determined baseline from which all departments and agencies could work from, we would enhance a future coordinated interagency effort to plan for this contingency.

An overarching *Emergency Communications Plan* can clarify the messaging for both the public and local authorities regarding how to prepare for an event on the scale of an IND. This plan should cover the roles and missions of federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial entities who would be involved in IND response and recovery, guidelines for identifying sheltering options in an urban area, guidelines for when sheltering in place is appropriate and when an individual should evacuate to a safer location, and most importantly, how a region may establish and maintain effective emergency communications during an IND incident. What information can (and should) be shared with local officials, and conversely, what information can (and should) be shared with international partners and allies? Such a plan should guard against the release of spurious information, while emphasizing the need for the release of timely, accurate information that might save countless lives.

The Communications Plan presupposes the existence of a set of criteria that enables appropriate shelter vs. evacuation decisions in a rapidly changing environment along with priorities for evaluating radiation exposure guidelines.

There is a need for clear and effective *standards* for a variety of important areas, including decontamination of people, equipment, and critical infrastructure facilities. As described in this Strategy, there is a need to re-establish key support functions as soon as possible following an IND incident. That will require selective decontamination measures, but a policy determination is required regarding the degree of decontamination that is acceptable to allow these functions to be re-established. Some guidance for CIKR decontamination levels during the Intermediate Phase of a radiological response has been developed in the Operational Guidelines, although they were developed specifically for RDD response. Similarly, as the many anticipated victims are extracted, treated, and evacuated for more extensive medical care, how much decontamination is enough? Another area involving standards is the question of dose rates for responders, medical personnel, support personnel, and others who are necessary for effective response and recovery, but who might not now be covered under existing Protective Action Guidance.

The *private sector* will play an invaluable role in effective IND response and recovery. However, agreements need to be established ahead of time, and exercised often, if there is to be a seamless integration of government and private sector resources. Mutual Aid Agreements, MOUs, MOAs, and other such pre-negotiated agreements can substantially improve the ability of a jurisdiction to recover from an IND incident, while not relying on technology development or extensive hardware investments.

Much of the impact of a nuclear device involves blast (structural) damage coupled with radioactive contamination. Resources to clear and manage large amounts of radioactively contaminated debris will be limited, and impacted jurisdictions will need a location where such contaminated materials can be safely transported and stored. In the aftermath of the attacks of 9/11, a huge effort was required to recover personal effects and traces of victims from the mountains of material removed from the site of the World Trade Center. The aftermath of an IND would dwarf that effort, and must be planned carefully in advance. In addition, decision makers will need assistance in weighing the

emotional need to recover personal effects and victims' remains against the potential risk to responders from radiation exposure during the recovery effort.

The massive medical response that will be required for responding to and recovering from an IND incident will call for large amounts of medical supplies and resources. *Prepositioning* of supplies, identification of available medical facilities, and even identification of facilities that could be converted to medical treatment centers all call for policy decisions, not technology development.

Medical treatment will involve both trauma patients and victims of radiation exposure. The latter will require massive efforts at personal dosimetry and biodosimetry measures to guide the medical treatment. Assessing longer-term health issues across populations within both the prompt and plume affected areas will also be required. Establishment of an individual radiation dose tracking program over time may require national-level policy discussions.

In addition, we will need a plan that establishes priorities for stabilization, survivability and specialized care methodology, palliative care, treat-in-place; transportation, surge capabilities and fatalities management. Although the federal government possesses some operational capabilities to support mission areas such as medical care, monitoring, and decontamination, these capabilities do not exist on the scale required to effectively respond to an event of this magnitude.

Furthermore, in an event of this magnitude, multiple mission areas are likely to simultaneously require access to common assets, thereby exacerbating already conflicting demands on scarce resources over the spectrum of response priorities. Because of the coordination, logistics, and transportation requirements to deploy these federal assets during the critical first hours to days, it is unlikely that substantial federal assets could be in place on the ground in less than 48 to 72 hours, which is a critical period for saving lives. It is recognized that in such an event, state and local authorities will have primary responsibility for response and their capacity to effectively respond is likely to be quickly overwhelmed.

Annex C: Research and Development

Addressing the Need

Effective response to and recovery from an IND incident requires scientifically informed planning at all levels of government and tools to rapidly and effectively communicate guidance to the public, perform victim care, and mitigate consequences. In an IND incident, the ability to make good decisions quickly and to act decisively and appropriately in the first minutes and hours after an attack will make an enormous difference in saving lives and mitigating the overall impact of the event. Although a large number of casualties will be unavoidable, tens of thousands of lives might be saved through properly implemented emergency and medical response actions and which will more quickly place us on the path to recovery. The timeframe for effective response-related action is extremely short. Thus developing plans, preparing, training, and exercising the responders and decision makers are crucial to the national well being in the event of an IND attack.

Previous OMB budget priorities^{5,6} placed an emphasis on R&D to better “understand and mitigate the social and economic effects of a domestic nuclear explosion, including better tools to treat the injured and means for rapidly assessing damage.” The current OMB/OSTP budget priorities⁷, *Science and Technology Priorities for the FY 2011 Budget*, continues to value “technologies needed to protect our troops, citizens, and national interests” which FEMA, on behalf of DHS, will accomplish by improving public and first responders awareness on IND response issues through applied research and studies at universities, national laboratories, and research centers using an open innovation model of collaboration.

Addressing the Shortfall

Previous nuclear weapon tests and research focused on strategic thermonuclear war scenarios with high yield weapons detonated at optimal heights to maximize prompt effects. The development of sound response guidance requires a deeper understanding of the effects of a ground level, low yield nuclear detonation in a modern US city. Supporting scientific analysis is needed to determine fallout characteristics, such as physical properties and radiation levels, which are needed to evaluate public shelter and evacuation strategies, population decontamination requirements, and response actions. There is insufficient information on the magnitude and interaction of the electromagnetic pulse with modern electronics which are vital for public and responder communication. Fire initiation and spread along with blast effects on modern buildings are also areas of significant speculation.

Studies and response guidance on the appropriate actions to take after a nuclear detonation offer conflicting advice. For example, the recommendations of the Department of Homeland Security’s *Ready.gov*, which are consistent with the recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences

⁵ OMB/OSTP, FY 2008 Administration Research and Development Budget Priorities, June 2006.

⁶ OMB/OSTP, FY 2009 Administration Research and Development Budget Priorities, August 2007.

⁷ OMB/OSTP, Science and Technology Priorities for the FY 2011 Budget, August 2009.

and the interagency planning guidance^{8 9}, were recently criticized by the Federation of American Scientists¹⁰ because of conflicting recommendations with a RAND study^{11 12}.

The R&D Path Forward

In order to achieve broad interagency R&D collaboration FEMA has taken on the co-chairmanship of the Response and Recovery Working Group (RRWG) of the Nuclear Defense Research and Development (NDRD) Subcommittee, a group chartered by the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC) and its Committee on Homeland and National Security. This subcommittee reviews research activities across the federal government and produces the *Roadmap for Nuclear Defense Research and Development*. In 2008, this *Roadmap* identified national R&D priorities and guidelines for departments and agencies to develop comprehensive and mutually supportive research programs that were closely linked to operational requirements. It included suggested actions and completion dates.

Also in 2008, the DHS Office of Policy Requirements Planning Team (RPT) generated the Nuclear Response and Short-Term Recovery Capability, Objective, Resources, and Evaluative Measures (CORE) document with support from the Federal Interagency. This CORE document identified desired capabilities and associated priorities to effectively and efficiently respond to a nuclear incident. The RPT's CORE document provided the basis for the DHS Integrated Planning Guidance (IPG) for FY2011-15 and this strategy, and provided additional inputs to consider for potential R&D requirements.

FEMA's IND Response and Recovery Program is currently working to address these identified high priority research and technology needs for capability development through collaboration with interagency and DHS Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E) partners such as the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office, the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T), and the Office of Health Affairs. As such, the path forward depicts the capability enhancements derived from the DHS CORE and the *Roadmap* documents which produced ten priority enhancements where R&D support is needed. FEMA re-examined them and consolidated recurring themes and requirements into a list of six overarching requirement areas for R&D with proposed research methods and focus areas in order to address the most pressing R&D needs as rapidly as possible.

Priority capability enhancements require supporting research and development:

Annex A listed key gaps and analysis that would need to be addressed in order to develop the required capabilities. Specific Research and Development recommendations were provided in that section, which helped generate the following list of research and development focus areas.

⁸ National Academy of Sciences, 2005, Nuclear Attack, factsheet created for News and Terrorism: Communicating in a Crisis.

⁹ Homeland Security Council Interagency Policy Coordination Subcommittee for Preparedness and Response to Radiological and Nuclear Threats, *Planning Guidance for Response to a Nuclear Detonation*. Office of Science and Technology Policy, Executive Office of the President (www.ostp.gov), January 16, 2009.

¹⁰ Federation of American Scientist, 2006, Analysis of Ready.gov. Available online: <http://www.fas.org/reallyready/analysis.html>.

¹¹ Davis, L., LaTourrette, T., Mosher, D.E., Dais, L.M., & Howell, D.R., 2003, Individual Preparedness and Response to Chemical, Radiological, Nuclear, and Biological Terrorist Attacks [Electronic version]. Arlington, Virginia: RAND Corporation.

¹² Orient, J., May 2005, Unready.gov. Civil Defense Perspectives, 21(4). Retrieved June 23, 2006, from <http://www.oism.org/cdp/may2005.html>.

The following paragraphs summarize the overarching research requirement areas derived from the RPT CORE documents¹³, the Nuclear Defense R&D Roadmap¹⁴, and other analysis.

Consolidated Supporting Research Requirements List

1. Prompt Effects Research Areas

- a. Evaluation of modern structures for blast, thermal, and prompt (initial) radiation effects and protection
- b. Ground shock and blast effects on CIKR, including hospitals, alternative evacuation routes (e.g., subway systems and underground pathways), water systems for fire fighting, and communication capabilities.
- c. Fire initiation and spread, fire fighting capability

2. Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP) Research Areas

- d. Effects on current communication capabilities and infrastructure
- e. Technology development for IND effect resilience (both blast and EMP)

3. Fallout Research Areas

- a. Fallout characteristics; physical properties and radiation levels
- b. Fallout pattern analysis
- c. Evaluation of modern structures for fallout exposure protection

4. Situational Assessment Research Areas

- a. Technology to rapidly assess damage and hazard zones
- b. Improve accuracy of models based upon incorporating detailed site information

5. Research on Medical Response and Evacuee Care

- a. Expected injury type (e.g., burn, radiation exposure, and blast effects) and medical countermeasure
- b. Location of injured and extraction considerations
- c. Triage tools to determine potential radiation exposure
- d. Personnel decontamination issues and methods
- e. Psychological effects on, and anticipated response of the public

6. Recovery and Restoration Research Areas

- a. Decontamination technologies and methodologies
- b. CIKR rapid return to service methods

¹³ Department of Homeland Security Integrated Planning Guidance for FY11-15.

¹⁴ Office of Science and Technology Policy, 2008, Nuclear Defense Research and Development Roadmap Fiscal Years 2010-2014; available at <http://www.ostp.gov>.

Proposed Research Methods and Focus Areas

1. **Prompt Effect Research Areas** were important to all seven critical capability areas: manage the response, characterize the incident, mass evacuation and/or in-place protection, medical triage, provide casualty and evacuee care, stabilize and control impacted area, and perform site recovery and restore essential functions.
 - a) Evaluate modern structures for blast, thermal, and prompt (initial) radiation effects and protection.
 - o Perform a detailed analysis on how a ground-level, low-yield detonation interacts with the modern urban environment to mitigate or enhance blast, thermal, or prompt radiation effects. This includes urban canyon effects on blast wave propagation and thermal and radiation streaming.
 - o Estimate the impacts of a nuclear detonation in a modern urban environment including the generation of physical hazards for rescuers and the public, hazardous material releases in the urban environment, and impacts on human health.
 - o Perform an analysis on impacts from a variety of yields and urban environment types to enable the development of universal guidelines.
 - o Determine how modern structures respond to nuclear blast and thermal effects. Determine the IND impact changes from city-to-city variation (e.g. Los Angeles vs. Houston vs. New York City)
 - b) Determine impacts on CIKR, including access routes and evacuation corridors (to include alternative evacuation routes – e.g. subway), blast effects on shelters, public health infrastructure, water; power, and communication and the impact characteristics of urban environments have on planning and decision making.
 - c) Evaluate fire initiation and spread to determine if fires generated from the detonation might coalesce into a mass fire or fire storm, as these events have significantly different requirements for mitigation. Another important element is the understanding of how the detonation will affect fire fighting capabilities such as water supply and movement of response capability.
2. **Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP) Research Areas** were important to three of the critical capability areas: manage the response, characterize the incident, and mass evacuation and/or in-place protection.
 - a) Examine the effects on current communication capabilities and infrastructure
 - o Determine Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP) impacts on first-responder communication equipment.
 - o Determine Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP) impacts on the emergency broadcast system and the ability to communicate to the public in the affected areas.
 - b) Develop technology for IND effect resilience (both blast and EMP).

3. **Fallout Research Areas** were important to all seven critical capability areas: manage the response, characterize the incident, mass evacuation and/or in-place protection, medical triage, provide casualty and evacuee care, stabilize and control impacted area, and perform site recovery and restore essential functions.
- a) Examine fallout characteristics, physical properties and radiation levels.
 - o Assess ground level, low yield, urban environment changes on fireball behavior, rise times and heights, and fallout cloud appearance and movement.
 - o Characterize urban nuclear explosion fallout (fallout mass, particle information and size distribution, and radionuclide information).
 - b) Analyze fallout pattern to identify principle potential patterns (including direction, length, and shape) to inform response planning.
 - c) Evaluate modern structures for fallout exposure protection.
 - o Evaluate efficacy of urban sheltering and evacuation decision-making parameters, to include the following: shielding factors associated with urban shelter structures, safety of shelter options, optimizing sheltering versus evacuation or deferred evacuation, and characterizing population sustainment issues in shelters.
4. **Situational Assessment Research Areas** were important to four critical capability areas: manage the response; characterize the incident; mass evacuation and/or in-place protection; and stabilize and control impacted area.
- a) Develop technology to rapidly assess damage and hazard zones
 - o In order to mount an effective response, leaders need to be able to quickly assess the situation. Tools need to be developed to rapidly acquire data for damage assessment (e.g. damage to buildings, impact to communication systems, and impact to transportation and evacuation routes) and radiological conditions. The ultimate objective is to have real-time data collection, analysis and availability of data to response leaders.
 - o Develop communication networks for transferring and sharing large data file information between local responders, deployed field teams and national response centers. Rapidly deployable field communications equipment has bandwidth restrictions that can impact emergency response data sharing, especially in a post-detonation environment when communications are already stressed. Reliable modes of communications need to be developed and distributed.
 - o Develop technologies to rapidly characterize an incident site and contaminated critical infrastructure/key resources (CIKR) to support emergency field operations, and function and operation of CIKR.
 - o Develop local and national capability to rapidly assess consequences to public safety and the environment. Most radiation detection equipment currently in use is based upon routine radiation measurement needs for industry-related radiation safety. Scientific effort is needed to evaluate the applicability and most efficient use of this type of radiation

detection equipment for IND response needs. Scientific effort is also needed to evaluate and develop new technologies for radiation detection and measurement during an IND response.

- b) Improve accuracy of models based upon incorporating detailed site information
 - o Develop higher fidelity models of various standard building classes to assess the protection factors afforded against radioactive fallout. Improve the ability to model rubble and other blast damage effects in an urban environment with specific urban area geographies. Incorporate more realistic population demographics and time evolution of population densities.

5. Research on Medical Response and Evacuee Care were vital to three critical capability areas: mass evacuation and/or in-place protection, medical triage, and provide casualty and evacuee care:

- a) Estimate expected injury types and medical countermeasure.
 - o A key medical planning element is an estimate of the total number and type of injuries that may be encountered. This will need to be developed for a variety of yields and urban types to bound the potential range of effects and requires modeling that includes calculating the effects to people inside various structures.
- b) Locate injured and consider extractions.
 - o Planning deployment of rescue and triage resources requires estimates of where viable victims can be found and extraction considerations
- c) Develop or acquire triage tools to determine potential radiation exposure.
 - o Develop and improve the capability for triage of very large numbers of casualties, allocation of prompt therapeutics (e.g., severe physical injuries and radiation exposure), accurate field biodosimetry, and mass casualty care and management. The current capability can only handle a few radiation injuries at any one time.
 - o Develop and make available improved therapeutics and diagnostics for radiation injury, including combined injuries. Develop and test a capability for triaging and sorting large numbers of casualties, allocating prompt therapeutics (e.g., for severe physical injuries and radiation exposure), getting accurate field biodosimetry, and caring for and managing mass casualties.
- d) Address personnel decontamination issues and methods.
 - o Technologies for definitive dose assessment are labor intensive and have low throughput. Population monitoring techniques and rapid bioassay and biodosimetric capability for accurate dose assessment for large numbers of people are needed to replace reliance on prodromal symptomology or lengthy dose reconstruction.
 - o Develop long-term medical care and management capabilities, including population monitoring. Given the huge number of individuals an IND will affect, the ability to provide long-term care will be essential in saving lives and maintaining public health. Long-term care will require population monitoring (for decades) of those exposed to

radiation for potential latent diseases and psychological issues. They will also need shorter-term care for burns and injuries. Research is needed to characterize the expected health impacts on a post-IND population. Long-term patient care and monitoring strategies must also be developed.

e) Address the psychological effects on, and anticipated response of the public.

- Develop an empirically-based risk communication program for key decision makers. Countering detrimental social behavioral responses and assuring that the message transmitted by government officials is received and understood will require social research and testing of message content, delivery, comprehension, and appropriate response.
- Develop tools for assessment of social and psychological needs. There are no nationwide mechanisms in place for the immediate assessment of social and psychological harms and needs following a nuclear event. Data are likely to be anecdotal, collected by emergency workers whose focus and duties are other than the collection of such data, and gleaned from the media. A systematic method for assessing mental, behavioral, and physical health needs of impacted communities would enhance federal, state, tribal, and local planning and response activities. It would enable realignments of service provision as real-time data about needs emerge. It also would provide a rigorous platform for studying disaster- and terror-exposed populations that could be used to enhance preparedness and mitigation activities.

6. **Recovery and Restoration Research Areas** are required to support three critical capability areas: provide casualty and evacuee care, stabilize and control impacted area, and perform site recovery and restore essential functions.

- a) Develop decontamination technologies and methodologies.
- Develop tools and technologies to rapidly restore critical infrastructure, along with a focus on efficient and effective long-term remediation and recovery.
- Develop capability to decontaminate critical infrastructure (e.g., transportation, power, water, sanitation, communications, public health, and essential government services).
 - Perform wide-area urban decontamination for permanent recovery and normal land use (e.g., high-value structures, businesses, residences, parks, and waterways). A critical early need after an IND incident is to restore infrastructure elements that support response activities along with public services. Gross decontamination and waste management techniques will aid rapid infrastructure recovery. Full recovery requires the meticulous decontamination of buildings and urban areas so they can be reoccupied. Technologies and guidance are needed to remove radioactive materials from urban infrastructure, businesses, and residences. Soils and surface water systems must be remediated. High-throughput laboratory analytical processes are required. Failure to effectively decontaminate and recover contaminated buildings and lands will result in razing or abandonment of the affected area. This priority should include research into

resilient building construction technology and pretreatments for high-value structures to aid decontamination efforts.

- Develop processes, guidelines, procedures, and tools for decontamination and cleanup (e.g., urban areas, businesses, residences (outdoor/indoor), rural assets) for long-term recovery of normal function.
- Develop processes, procedures, and tools to accomplish effective and efficient contaminated debris removal, management and disposal.
- b) CIKR rapid return to service methods
 - Develop processes, procedures, and tools to contain contaminants and control contaminant migration (including all migration vectors for contaminants such as water, re-suspension, people, and vehicles) in the immediate aftermath of an incident.

Research and Development

Currently research and development efforts related to a nuclear detonation focus on detonation prevention or forensics (Department of Homeland Security), medical countermeasures (Health and Human Services), Nuclear Incident Response Team improvements (Department of Energy), or long-term environmental decontamination (Environmental Protection Agency). The FY 2011 President's Budget added response and recovery as a priority funding area within DHS.

The fiscal year 2011 budget request proposes moving the Transformational & Applied Research Directorate from DNDO to S&T, effectively re consolidating the research and development portfolio. Additionally, the FY 2011 budget requests \$10 million for radiological and nuclear response and recovery research and development. FEMA and S&T are in the process of determining the highest priority response and recovery capability needs and developing the research programs to deliver those capabilities within available funds.

From: Cadoux, Claude
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 8:21 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: Wash post item

(b)(5)

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

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 7:40 AM
To: Cadoux, Claude
Subject: Wash post item

Hope u saw story re inability of hospitals to treat rad contaminated. Pts.

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/ 1313

From: EnergyGuardian <energy@washingtonguardian.ccsend.com> on behalf of EnergyGuardian <energy@washingtonguardian.net>
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 7:10 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: News from EnergyGuardian

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

x

Here are your energy and environment headlines for the morning of Monday, April 11, 2011:

In This E-Mail

Analysis: Energy politics will intensify in the budget wars

Gulf Coast officials launch spending spree with BP money

U.S. eyes first major tar sands oil project

Bankok summit makes little climate progress, expectations low for South Africa

On one-month anniversary, Japan orders wider evacuations near reactors

Oil nears \$113 as investors worry about instability, dollar

Reid's office says no EPA study in final budget deal

Gasoline reaches \$3.76 per gallon in U.S.

Doubts grow about adding plutonium to nuclear fuel

U.S.-Japanese team plots shutting down damaged reactors

Feds attract young talent for drilling regulation jobs

Study says natural gas produced by fracking could be worse than coal

Higher gas prices a double-edged sword for wholesalers, refiners

Obama readies his own deficit plan

Venezuela argues against OPEC intervention on high prices

Europe readies carbon tax on fuels

Shell buys Australian natural gas stake from Chevron

BU/1314

Analysis: Energy politics will intensify in the budget wars

By Edward Felker

This time a year ago, the question dominating the energy debate was whether President Barack Obama's cap-and-trade plan would advance in the Senate. Those days were clearly the high point of his ambitious green agenda.

Today, energy policy is swept up in the new fights over deficit spending, taxes and the national debt.

As Obama and Republicans tangle over entitlement spending and subsidies, expect energy aid to be a major focus for both sides.

Obama won, for now, the fight over the Environmental Protection Agency's greenhouse gas authority. Language to rein in the agency was left out of the 2011 budget deal.

Still, Republicans and coal-state Democrats are not giving up on their fight against the EPA, and they will continue angling to pass a repeal in the Senate and in spending bills.

For his part, Obama has been trying since cap-and-trade failed to shift the debate to energy incentives and tax breaks while defending EPA's ability to impose climate regulations under the Clean Air Act.

Last week he reiterated his call for oil and gas companies to give up some of the tax incentives they enjoy, and defended direct spending and tax breaks for renewable energy.

A key moment for Obama will be his planned debt reduction speech this week. There he can fold his myriad energy proposals—incentives, climate regulations and higher tax breaks on fossil fuel companies—into a long-term deficit reduction plan.

Republicans will counter with their stated plans to expand domestic drilling, which would send more royalties to the government, and fight reductions in drilling and production tax breaks.

Lurking in the shadows will be their antipathy towards the EPA, a potential negotiating point in the 2012 budget talks. A wild card will be the future of ethanol, as part of the bigger subsidies for farming.

With the budget wars fully underway just as the summer driving season approaches, watch for both sides to continue pressing their energy agendas

under the guise of deficit reduction.

Gulf Coast officials launch spending spree with BP money

By The Associated Press

In the year since the Gulf oil spill, officials along the coast have gone on a spending spree with BP money, dropping tens of millions of dollars on gadgets, vehicles and gear — much of which had little to do with the cleanup, an Associated Press investigation shows.

The oil giant opened its checkbook while the crisis was still unfolding last spring and poured hundreds of millions of dollars into Gulf Coast communities with few strings attached.

In sleepy Ocean Springs, Miss., reserve police officers got Tasers. The sewer department in nearby Gulfport bought a \$300,000 vacuum truck that never sucked up a drop of oil. Biloxi, Miss., bought a dozen SUVs. A parish president in Louisiana got herself a top-of-the-line iPad, her spokesman a \$3,100 laptop. And a county in Florida spent \$560,000 on rock concerts to promote its oil-free beaches.

In every case, communities said the new, more powerful equipment was needed to deal at least indirectly with the spill.

In many cases, though, the connection between the spill and the expenditures was remote, and lots of money wound up in cities and towns little touched by the goo that washed up on shore, the AP found in records requested from more than 150 communities and dozens of interviews.

Florida's tourism agency sent chunks of a \$32 million BP grant as far away as Miami-Dade and Broward counties on the state's east coast, which never saw oil from the disaster.

Some officials also lavished campaign donors and others with lucrative contracts. A Florida county commissioner's girlfriend, for instance, opened up a public relations firm a few weeks after the spill and soon landed more than \$14,000 of the tiny county's \$236,000 cut of BP cash for a month's work.

The April 20 explosion on the Deepwater Horizon rig in the Gulf of Mexico killed 11 workers and spawned the nation's worst offshore oil spill. As BP spent months trying to cap the well and contain the spill, cities and towns along the coast from Louisiana to Florida worried about the toll on their economies — primarily tourism and the fishing industry — as well as the environmental impact.

All told, BP PLC says it has paid state and local governments more than \$754 million as of March 31, and has reimbursed the federal government for another \$694 million.

BP set few conditions on how states could use the money, stating only that it should go to mitigate the effects of the spill. The contracts require states to provide the company with at least an annual report on how the money has been used, BP spokeswoman Hejdi Feick said. But it's unclear what consequences, if any, the states could face if they didn't comply.

U.S. eyes first major tar sands oil project

By Chi-Chi Zhang

SALT LAKE CITY (AP) — Beneath the lush, green hills of eastern Utah's Uinta Basin, where elk, bear and bison outnumber people, the soil is saturated with a sticky tar that may soon provide a new domestic source of petroleum for the United States.

It would be a first-of-its kind project in the country that some fear could be a slippery slope toward widespread wilderness destruction.

With crude prices surging beyond \$100 a barrel, and politicians preaching the need to reduce America's reliance on foreign supplies, companies are now looking for more local sources. One Canadian firm says it's found it in the tar sands of Utah's Book Cliffs.

Alberta-based Earth Energy Resources Inc. aims to start with a roughly 62 acre (25 hectare) mine here to produce bitumen, a tar-like form of petroleum, from oil-soaked sands. For decades, other Utah operators have used oil sands as a poor-man's asphalt, and Canada has been wringing oil from the ground for years, but nobody has yet tried to produce petroleum from U.S. soil on such a scale.

And it could be just the beginning. The company has over 7,800 acres (3,150 hectares) of Utah state land under lease, with plans to acquire more, and estimates its current holdings contain more than 250 million barrels of recoverable oil.

"This is not just a 62 acre project that will last seven years. We are looking at a 30,000 acre project that will destroy the environment in this area over many years," said John Weisheit, a Colorado River guide and founder of the Moab, Utah-based environmental group Living Rivers. The 30,000 acres works out to 12,100 hectares.

Weisheit worries that shortsightedness and the rush to feed America's insatiable appetite for oil could trump reason at the expense of other precious natural

resources.

The Bureau of Land Management says Utah has an estimated 12 billion to 19 billion barrels of oil buried in its tar sands, mostly in the eastern part of the state, though not all of that would be accessible.

Weisheit says if Earth Energy is allowed to mine the land, he fears others may not be far behind.

"We used hear that it's not lucrative to extract oil from tar sands unless oil prices were above \$60 barrel," he said. "But now that prices have risen, we're definitely seeing companies take advantage of the situation."

Bankok summit makes little climate progress, expectations low for South Africa

By Denis D. Gray

BANGKOK (AP) — Nineteen years after the world started to take climate change seriously, delegates from around the globe spent five days talking about what they will talk about at a year-end conference in South Africa.

They agreed to talk about their opposing viewpoints.

Delegates from 173 nations did agree that delays in averting global warming merely fast-forward the risk of plunging the world into "catastrophe." The delegate from Bolivia noted that the international effort, which began with a 1992 U.N. convention, has so far amounted to "throwing water on a forest fire."

But the U.N. meeting in Bangkok, which concluded late Friday after delegates cobbled together a broad agenda for the December summit, failed to narrow the deep divisions between the developing world and the camp of industrialized nations led by the United States. These may come to plague the summit in Durban.

Generally, developing nations, pointing to the industrialized world as the main culprit behind global warming, want an international treaty that would legally bind countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. Washington and others reject it, focusing instead on building on the modest decisions made at last December's summit in Cancun, Mexico.

The Durban agenda calls for discussion on both viewpoints.

"I believe that we now have a solid basis to move forward collectively and that governments can deliver further good results this year, provided every effort is made to compromise," the U.N.'s top climate change official Christiana Figueres said. She expressed regret that the road to Durban is proving a slow one.

Although the Bangkok conference was not geared to tackle the core issues, some movement was at least expected in implementing decisions reached at Cancun. These included the formation of a multibillion-dollar Green Climate Fund to aid developing nations obtain clean-energy technology, setting up a global structure for these nations to obtain patented technology for clean energy and climate adaptation and rounding out a plan to compensate poorer nations for protecting their climate-friendly forests.

Some deadlines for accomplishing these have already passed and it appears little of substance was accomplished in Bangkok, with that work being passed on to the next meeting set for June in Bonn, Germany.

On one-month anniversary, Japan orders wider evacuations near reactors

By Eric Talmedge

IITATE, Japan (AP) — After nearly two weeks of uncertainty, the recommendation to communities just outside the 12-mile evacuation zone near Japan's stricken nuclear finally came Monday: Evacuate.

Officials in Iitate had insisted as recently as last week that the village of 6,200 was safe, even as they advised pregnant women and children under 3 to move to hotels farther from Japan's radiation-leaking nuclear power plant.

Now the central government, citing long-term exposure risks, is urging everyone to leave Iitate and four other communities that lie outside an earlier 12-mile (20-kilometer) evacuation zone.

The constant shifts in direction underscore two hallmarks of Japan's nuclear crisis: The flood of confusing government pronouncements that people both depend on and are increasingly questioning and the fact that even experts can't agree on what's safe when it comes to radiation.

When the March 11 tsunami surged into the Fukushima Dai-ichi nuclear plant, disabling cooling systems, the government was quick to declare an evacuation area around the complex. In the ensuing days, it steadily expanded the zone to keep residents away from the radiation and distance them from a possible meltdown.

Today, virtually everyone within the 12-mile (20-kilometer) radius has evacuated. Those in another six-mile (10-kilometer) ring beyond that are under instructions to stay indoors, and many of them have left too.

But the government's decision to recommend — not order — residents to leave, and its more recent waffling on whether it should endorse people returning for brief visits, has fueled confusion about the severity of the risk.

"I don't understand what they are trying to tell us," said Kayoko Iga, a 27-year-old part-time worker who lives within the 12-mile (20-kilometer) zone. "If it's dangerous, they should order people out and not let anyone in. But if they order people to leave, then someone will have to pay compensation. I think this is all about money, not safety."

The truth may lie somewhere in between. Fukushima officials say the zones reflect both safety and pragmatic concerns: Even the limited areas they cover have created a huge exodus and a logistical nightmare. Roughly 85,000 people have evacuated from affected areas in Fukushima, which is Japan's third largest state and fourth largest producer of rice.

Oil nears \$113 as investors worry about instability, dollar

By The Associated Press

Oil prices hovered at a 30-month high near \$113 a barrel Monday in Asia as traders eyed fresh Middle East tension and a wobbly U.S. dollar.

Benchmark crude for May delivery was up 6 cents at \$112.85 a barrel at midday Singapore time in electronic trading on the New York Mercantile Exchange. On Friday, the contract jumped \$2.49 to \$112.79, the highest since September 2008.

In London, Brent crude for May delivery was down 91 cents to \$125.74 a barrel on the ICE Futures exchange.

Oil prices have soared 33 percent since mid-February as traders worry political violence in the Middle East and North Africa could disrupt crude supplies.

Violence escalated last week between Palestinians in Gaza and Israel. Since Thursday, Meanwhile, Egyptian soldiers Saturday attacked protesters calling for an investigation of former President Hosni Mubarak for embezzlement, killing at least one person and injuring 71 others.

"Fresh headlines over the weekend could portend another difficult week for oil bears," energy consultant The Schork Group said. "Gaza-Israel violence along with new protests in Tahrir Square against the military could incite another buying frenzy in the market."

Investors are also watching closely the currency markets as the U.S. dollar fell to a 15-month low against the euro last week. A weaker U.S. currency makes dollar-based commodities such as oil cheaper for investors with other currencies.

The euro was down slightly at \$1.4466 on Monday from \$1.4483 late Friday.

Reid's office says no EPA study in final budget deal

A last-minute spending deal to avoid a government shutdown does not include a requirement to study the effects of Environmental Protection Agency's regulations, Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid's office tells The Hill.

[Read more](#)

Gasoline reaches \$3.76 per gallon in U.S.

The average price for a gallon of gasoline in the United States has reached \$3.76, jumping more than 19 cents since mid-March to a level less than 10 percent below its all-time high, Reuters reports.

[Read more](#)

Doubts grow about adding plutonium to nuclear fuel

The nuclear crisis in Japan has intensified a conflict over a South Carolina project to turn weapons-grade plutonium into a commercial nuclear power plant fuel called mixed oxide, or mox, The New York Times reports.

[Read more](#)

U.S.-Japanese team plots shutting down damaged reactors

A team of American and Japanese engineers known as "Mt. Fuji" is already working on the thorny task of how to decommission the Fukushima Daiichi reactors, The New York Times reports.

[Read more](#)

Feds attract young talent for drilling regulation jobs

The federal government has collected more than 300 applications from aspiring environmental scientists who are eager to get a job working for the U.S. agency that polices offshore drilling, the Houston Chronicle reports.

[Read more](#)

Study says natural gas produced by fracking could be worse than coal

Cornell University professors will soon publish a study concluding natural gas produced with a drilling method called hydraulic fracturing contributes to global warming as much as coal, or even more, The Hill reports.

[Read more](#)

Higher gas prices a double-edged sword for wholesalers, refiners

Higher gasoline prices are a doubled-edged sword for warehouse-style retailers such as Costco and Sam's Club as well as fuel refiners like Valero, The Wall Street Journal reports.

[Read more](#)

Obama readies his own deficit plan

President Barack Obama this week will lay out his own approach to reducing the nation's soaring debt, proposing reductions in spending on Medicare and Medicaid and renewing his call for tax increases on the rich, The Washington Post reports.

[Read more](#)

Venezuela argues against OPEC intervention on high prices

Venezuela's top oil official says there is no need for OPEC to hold a special meeting to try to tame oil prices, saying prices are high in part due to the Libya conflict, The Associated Press reports.

[Read more](#)

Europe readies carbon tax on fuels

The European Union next week will propose taxing transport and heating fuels according to their greenhouse-gas emissions, introducing the climate-change tax for the first time after years of negotiations, The Wall Street Journal reports.

[Read more](#)

Shell buys Australian natural gas stake from Chevron

Royal Dutch Shell has agreed to acquire a 6.4 percent stake in a proposed natural-gas-export facility in Australia from Chevron, bolstering its investment in fast-growing Asian energy demand, The Wall Street Journal reports.

[Read more](#)

Gadhafi reportedly accepts peace plan, rebels press for departure

Moammar Gadhafi has accepted a roadmap for ending the conflict in Libya including an immediate ceasefire, but opposition rebels are pressing for him to give up power, Reuters reports.

[Read more](#)

Upcoming events

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From: Google Alerts <googlealerts-noreply@google.com>
Sent: Sunday, April 10, 2011 7:32 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Google Alert - Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Blogs

1 new result for **Nuclear Regulatory Commission**

United States: A Fukushima-style disaster is waiting to happen ...

By stuart_m

The US is the largest producer of nuclear power in the world, with nearly a quarter of all the world's reactors. The **Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)** said 23 US plants have the same reactor and containment design as at the Fukushima ...
Green Left Weekly - <http://www.greenleft.org.au/>

Tip: Use a minus sign (-) in front of terms in your query that you want to exclude. [Learn more.](#)

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[Manage](#) your alerts.

BU/1315

From: Google Alerts <googlealerts-noreply@google.com>
Sent: Sunday, April 10, 2011 9:40 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Google Alert - Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Blogs

1 new result for Nuclear Regulatory Commission

United States Government May Revise Its Fukushima Evacuation ...

By James

The U.S. **Nuclear Regulatory Commission** issued an evacuation advisory for Americans living within an 80-km radius of the troubled plant on March 16. The decision was based on the assumption that fuel at the No. 2 reactor at the plant was ...

Japan Probe - <http://www.japanprobe.com/>

Tip: Use a minus sign (-) in front of terms in your query that you want to exclude. [Learn more.](#)

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Create another alert.
Manage your alerts.

BV/1316

From: Google Alerts <googlealerts-noreply@google.com>
Sent: Sunday, April 10, 2011 8:38 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Google Alert - Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Web

1 new result for Nuclear Regulatory Commission

[Speech-11-011: Side Event on Fukushima Daiichi Accident, 5th ...](#)

from the U.S. **Nuclear Regulatory Commission** who went to Japan as part of our ... On Friday, March 11, when the earthquake and tsunami struck, the **NRC's** ...

pbadupws.nrc.gov/docs/ML1109/ML110940373.pdf

Tip: Use a minus sign (-) in front of terms in your query that you want to exclude. [Learn more.](#)

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[Manage](#) your alerts.

BU/1317

From: Jaczko, Gregory
Sent: Saturday, April 09, 2011 7:08 PM
To: Zimmerman, Roy
Cc: Virgilio, Martin; Uhle, Jennifer; Correia, Richard; Blount, Tom; Hiland, Patrick; Weber, Michael; Evans, Michele; Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Re: update

Thanks. Keep doing the sitreps then

From: Zimmerman, Roy
To: Jaczko, Gregory
Cc: Virgilio, Martin; Uhle, Jennifer; Correia, Richard; Blount, Tom; Hiland, Patrick; Weber, Michael; Evans, Michele; Correia, Richard; Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Sat Apr 09 18:31:29 2011
Subject: update

Chairman, based on rapid, negative feedback from several federal partners we are going to continue to issue our SITREP reports. Our intention is to cut back to issuing it once a day vice twice, likely around 1800 as we do now as it is more efficient for us.

Also, a couple RST staff have completed an evaluation of a possible breach of the reactor vessel and ensuing ex-vessel occurrence of fuel at Unit 2 early in the event –mid March. Their conclusion is that it did occur and we are sharing with the site team and other appropriate stakeholders (GE, DOE, INPO) for their review and possible severe accident strategy changes for that unit, i.e. possibly further importance to flooding up the containment to the bottom of the reactor vessel.

From: ANS.HOC@nrc.gov
Sent: Saturday, April 09, 2011 7:36 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: ACTION: Commissioners Assistants Briefing Notification
Attachments: NRC Status Update 4.09.11--0430EDT.pdf

There will be a Commissioners Assistants Briefing given by the NRC HQ at 0830 EDT concerning the Reactor Events in Japan. Call (b)(6) approximately 5 minutes before the scheduled start time. When prompted, enter security code (b)(6). 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.

Bu/1329

From: EnergyGuardian <energy@washingtonguardian.ccsend.com> on behalf of
EnergyGuardian <energy@washingtonguardian.net>
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 6:25 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,
April 8, 2011:

In This E-Mail

Frantic negotiations as shutdown nears, EPA restrictions reportedly dropped

Hastings wants House passage of pro-drilling bills by May

Bromwich: Drilling won't be delayed while safety device improved

DOE wins appeal by utility over nuclear waste costs

Statoil wins 10th offshore drilling permit since moratorium

EPA's water intake rules fell short of predictions

No U.S. deal yet for offshore drilling near Cuba

Chain of command issues could hamper U.S. nuclear response

Russia, Japan remain opposed to Kyoto treaty extension

Oil continues climb as Libya production falloff feared

Tepco to complete release of radioactive water into ocean

Daybook: Upcoming events

**Frantic negotiations as shutdown nears, EPA restrictions
reportedly dropped**

By Edward Felker

The budget standoff headed toward a chaotic climax Friday as the White House

and key lawmakers frantically negotiated over the final size of spending cuts and tussled over federal family planning funds, hoping to avert the nation's first government shutdown since the mid-1990s.

Senate Democrats told reporters that provisions sought by House Republicans to thwart the Environmental Protection Agency from regulating greenhouse gases, mountain top mining and other issues were dropped from the talks.

"Those were agreed upon last night," Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid said, announcing that the EPA policy "riders" had been dropped and a target of \$38 billion in spending cuts discussed.

Senate Environment and Public Works Chairman Barbara Boxer, D-Calif., separately told reporters that Democrats may agree to an interagency study of the economic impacts of EPA regulations, according to news reports, a study that Republicans contend has not been done.

Aides to Democratic members in the House and Senate said, however, that they have yet to see the exact details of how the study would be conducted.

Reid said throughout the day that the final holdup was Republican insistence that funds be cut to the family planning programs that help fund operations at Planned Parenthood clinics, which Republican say should not get federal funds because they also provide abortions.

Reid accused Republicans of blocking a compromise because they were determined to make it harder "for women to get cancer screenings," in addition to a tentative deal to cut \$38 billion from government spending.

Reid's main antagonist in the long-running negotiations, House Speaker John Boehner, said spending cuts — not social issues — were blocking an agreement to prevent a shutdown.

"Most of the policy issues have been dealt with, and the big fight is about spending," Boehner said Friday afternoon.

As the midnight Friday deadline loomed, the federal government began informing some 800,000 workers that they would be furloughed if a deal is not reached.

EPA, according to published contingency plans, planned to keep just 1,660 employees on the job, out of 17,721. About half of those are paid from sources other than annual appropriations and half have been deemed necessary to continue operations at Superfund sites, EPA laboratories, and in emergency response programs.

The Interior Department said it would continue with much of its offshore drilling permitting and inspections programs and renewable energy project work through the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and

Enforcement, with funds that are not subject to annual appropriations.

But it also said nearly all onshore leasing and permitting by the Bureau of Land Management would stop, as would most operations by the National Park Service and the Office of Surface Mining.

Out of 68,943 Interior employees, about 55,000 are to be furloughed. BOEMRE plans to continue its work with 558 of its 1,172 workers, while the BLM will keep about 600 workers out of 10,800, mostly for law enforcement, property protection and emergency response.

The Energy Department designated about 4,031 employees as necessary or outside of the appropriations process, mostly at federal power administrations, from its ranks of 15,085. It said, however, that most offices will continue to operate based on prior year funding until funds run out.

The Associated Press contributed to this report.

Hastings wants House passage of pro-drilling bills by May

House Natural Resources Chairman Doc Hastings, R-Wash., has scheduled committee votes on his drilling bills next week and hopes to win House passage before Memorial Day, The Hill reports.

[Read more](#)

Bromwich: Drilling won't be delayed while safety device improved

Michael Bromwich, the nation's chief drilling regulator, says the government wants to improve the design of emergency equipment known as blowout preventers but it won't delay deep-water drilling in the meantime, the Houston Chronicle reports.

[Read more](#)

DOE wins appeal by utility over nuclear waste costs

The Energy Department was found not liable for nuclear waste storage costs at a Washington state nuclear plant, Greenwire reports.

[Read more](#)

Statoil wins 10th offshore drilling permit since moratorium

Statoil was given the 10th offshore deepwater drilling permit approved by the Interior Department since a moratorium was lifted, the Houston Chronicle reports.

[Read more](#)

EPA's water intake rules fell short of predictions

New EPA rules requiring upgraded nuclear utility water intake systems are less extreme than the industry expected, ClimateWire reports.

[Read more](#)

No U.S. deal yet for offshore drilling near Cuba

U.S. officials have talked with Repsol over the Spanish oil company's plans to begin drilling off the coast of Cuba later this year, but there is no deal yet, the Houston Chronicle reports.

[Read more](#)

Chain of command issues could hamper U.S. nuclear response

The role of counties as the first responders to a nuclear plant emergency could slow critical response by state and federal authorities, ProPublica reports.

[Read more](#)

Russia, Japan remain opposed to Kyoto treaty extension

At the finale of United Nations climate talks in Bangkok, Russia and Japan say

they are still opposed to renewing the Kyoto climate accord if China and the United States don't participate, Bloomberg reports.

[Read more](#)

Oil continues climb as Libya production falloff feared

Crude prices rose above \$112 a barrel as the market showed about doubts about a quick resumption of oil exports from Libya, Bloomberg reports.

[Read more](#)

Reuters reports that NATO officials acknowledge Muammar Gaddafi likely won't be overthrown by military force.

[Read more](#)

Tepco to complete release of radioactive water into ocean

The Japanese utility Tepco said it will finish on Saturday the release of low-level radioactive water in the ocean from the damaged Fukushima nuclear station, Reuters reports.

[Read more](#)

Upcoming events

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From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 6:16 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Tomorrow's news tonight -- read and delete

~~Internal use only -- no distribution outside NRC -- no redistribution~~
~~May contain material proprietary to news agencies~~

1: SHUTDOWN – More outlets than you can count asked about our shutdown plans. We directed reporters to the shutdown plan (M.D. 4.5) posted on the web where there is a list of excepted functions (including resident inspectors) that would continue during a shutdown. We told reporters the NRC would continue operating for about a week, that our focus remained on safety and if furloughs were necessary we would announce details on that later.

2: GE/HITACHI – A blogger with the self-identified “pro-nuclear” blog NCNuke had a lot of questions and concerns concerning security at this facility. We asked that he put his questions in writing and information security experts reviewed the questions and wrote responses, which went back to the blogger today. We took care to answer his questions as fully as possible given the sensitivity of some of the information.

3: REACTOR SAFETY – Thanks to Brian Anderson from NRO, we crafted responses to two questions posed by a reporter for ClimateWire related to B5b and the Information Notice sent to licensees after the Japanese nuclear emergency.

4: DIABLO CANYON & SAN ONOFRE – We spoke to a reporter from USA Today who said the newspaper is putting up an interactive map on its website Monday that will allow people to see how close they live to a nuclear plant in the U.S. and their proximity to active earthquake faults and dangers from tsunamis. We explained that each reactor is designed for a different ground motion that is determined on a site-specific basis, accounting for the largest earthquakes expected in the area around the plant based on analysis of historical data; that NRC requires that safety significant structures, systems and components be designed to take into account the most severe natural phenomena historically recorded for each site and surrounding area, and that additional safety margins were built into every design. We also provided specific information on the seismic and tsunami designs of both plants.

5: EPZ RECOMMENDATION – We answered questions from the Kyodo News about our 50-mile evacuation recommendation for U.S. citizens near the affected Japanese nuclear power plants, including information that we’re reviewing current information on environmental conditions as part of an ongoing assessment.

6: OYSTER CREEK – The Lacey (N.J.) Patch news web site needed some blanks filled in as far as its understanding of our Annual Assessment for the plant. The reporter also had a few questions related to our latest quarterly inspection report involving Oyster Creek.

7: DECOMMISSIONING FUNDS – The Rutland (Vt.) Herald sought clarification on the latest decommissioning fund update for Vermont Yankee while the Patriot Ledger (of Quincy, Mass.) had a few questions related to the update for the Pilgrim plant. Both were told we have just begun our review and won’t have any evaluations of the filings done for a number of months.

8: INDIAN POINT – A reporter for the River Journal (of Tarrytown, N.Y.) planned to write about a meeting planned for next Monday in Greenburgh, N.Y., that will center on calls to close the plant in response to the Japanese reactor events. A letter sent to the newspaper by a town official states that plant is at risk of a “catastrophe” like the one in Japan, as well as a terrorist target. We discussed several issues with the reporter,

including seismic assessments, Emergency Planning Zones (10 miles versus 50 miles) and the NRC's assessment of the plant's safety.

9: Calvert Cliffs 3 – the staff sent Unistar a letter notifying them that the company did not meet the regulations concerning foreign control and ownership for Calvert Cliffs 3. Reuters and Platts as well as the Baltimore Sun called for an update on where we stand with our review, which we told Unistar we'd be continuing.

10: Three Mile Island – NHK continues to call with questions for its piece on the TMI accident. They've interviewed former Pa. Governor Dick Thornburgh and were trying to hook up with the Mayor of Middletown. The Sam Walker book has come in handy in responding to questions.

11: POINT BEACH —OPA spoke to a reporter from the Wisconsin State Journal about the inspection process for dry cask storage and the ISFSI pad. The reporter also wanted a better understand of two red findings from 2002 and 2003 which put the plant into column 4. The issues dealt with the auxiliary feed water system and how it might fail to function under certain abnormal conditions. We talked about the issues, the two NRC special inspection performed and explained that the issues were corrected by the utility back in 2002 and 2003 and that in 2010 the utility is in column 1.

12: NRR RULEMAKING – OPA set up a phone interview between Platts and some NRR staff regarding the 50.46c rulemaking language made public in ADAMS yesterday. Staff explained that 50.46c is what used to be 50.46(b), but had to be renamed because the staff is staging the implementation, and that, if it is finally implemented in a few years, 50.46c would replace the current 50.46. After this explanation, the reporter chose the shell in the middle. Staff also explained differences between this language and draft language that was released a year ago.

13: MOX – The "freelance reporter" who has been researching the MOX licensing review since the Mesozoic Era popped up with several questions regarding emergency planning for the facility. We explained that the applicant will be using an emergency plan based on DOE's plan for the Savannah River Site, and therefore did not have to submit a duplicate plan under Part 70. We then had to disabuse the "reporter" from her immediate conclusion that NRC had let the applicant totally off the hook on emergency preparedness.

14: FIRE SAFETY – And speaking of reporters researching issues from before the dawn of time, a freelancer who has been after the NRC for 3-plus years on fire safety resurfaced saying the investigative website Propublica was working with the Washington Post on a fire safety piece. The questions, which he insisted had to be answered by mid-day Tuesday, focused on exemptions from Appendix R. The fire safety staff is helping OPA with answers.

15: FUKUSHIMA – NHK and Akahaga, another Japanese news outlet, inquired about NRC's assessment of the status of the Unit 2 reactor at Fukushima. This stemmed from a quote in today's New York Times that NRC believed some of the core had escaped into the drywell. We forwarded the same language developed Wednesday after the House hearing that discussed this issue.

16: NRC NOT TOUGH ENOUGH – The Boston Channel.com sought NRC comment for a piece the Hearst Newspapers are apparently working on to the effect that the NRC is not a tough regulator. The only complaint the reporter cited was from the 2002 GAO report that said NRC was too mindful of the industry's bottom line when it allowed Davis-Besse to remain in operation instead of ordering it shutdown immediately for reactor vessel head inspections. We said NRC's only concern is protection of the public health and safety; that we do consult with industry and other stakeholders – including our critics – when developing regulations and requirements because we want those requirements to be effective and appropriate, but our only concern is safety not the industry's bottom line.

16: THE STATE OF NUCLEAR POWER – An editorial writer for the Chicago Tribune called with several questions about the state of nuclear power in the US, power uprates, and new license applications, as well as the impact of the Fukushima crisis. We also helped set up meetings for a New York Times editorial writer.

17: SOARCA – A reporter for the New York City News Service had some follow-up questions regarding SOARCA and previous studies of accident consequences.

18: CANCER STUDY – NRC today issued a press release announcing that we would participate in an upcoming National Academies meeting in Chicago on the cancer study. A reporter for NHK called to ask if that meeting would be public and open to the press; we advised him to call the Academies since it's their meeting.

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 5:45 PM
To: Shannon, Valerie
Subject: RE: FOIA REQUESTS

Val: please put me down for option 2 ... the massive data dump.

From: Shannon, Valerie
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 3:58 PM
To: Tobin, Jennifer; Medina, Veronika; Taylor, Robert; Ghneim, Munira; Anderson, Brian; Steger (Tucci), Christine; Royer, Deanna; Akstulewicz, Brenda; Brenner, Eliot; Burnell, Scott; Harrington, Holly; Hayden, Elizabeth; Couret, Ivonne; Janbergs, Holly; McIntyre, David; Chandrathil, Prema; Dricks, Victor; Hannah, Roger; Ledford, Joey; Mitlyng, Viktoria; Screnci, Diane; Sheehan, Neil; Uselding, Lara
Subject: FOIA REQUESTS

OPA Staff:

We have been tasked with several additional FOIA requests. In order to try to reduce your workload, you have two options. 1) print out your e-mails that apply to each FOIA request or 2) send me your name so that I will get all of your e-mails printed between **March 11 through April 4**. The recommendation is to have OIS print out and capture all of your e-mails. This way you won't have to review each one to see if it falls within the scope of each FOIA request. You are still responsible for reviewing the documents for any PII records that fall under Exemption 6 and any others that fall under other exemptions.

The first request is the one that I sent everyone a few weeks ago (**FOIA 2011-0119**) asking for copies of all internal communications with the NRC pertaining to the Japanese nuclear incidents caused by the March 11 earthquake.

The second request (**FOIA 2011-0166 – USA Today**) applies to the entire staff and asks for copies of any e-mails, letters, faxes, or written electronic communications since March 11 that pertains to the Japan incident.

The third request (**FOIA 2011-0147 - Greenpeace**) applies to the entire staff and asks for any and all documents regarding the ongoing nuclear crisis in Japan.

The fourth request (**FOIA 2011-0139- MSNBC**) applies to Eliot, Beth, Scott and Neil. This request has no subject and is requesting all e-mails sent or received, both internally or externally.

Also, please identify any records that contain information that should not be released and refer to the exemption sheet that I attached with the FOIA 2011-0119 request. If you have identified an exemption, please put a red tag on the pages that have an exemption so that I can easily locate duplicate records.

We will then provide all e-mails (including those marked w/exemptions) to the FOIA office for all the applicable FOIA requests. It will be up to the requestor to go through this information based on what they want.

Please charge any time spent on this activity to TAC #ZF0001.

Please let me know how you wish to proceed **by Monday, April 11.**

Thank You,

Val

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 5:36 PM
To: Sheehan, Neil
Subject: RE: Japan reactor events

How about not at all. The bulk of these are for the Japanese and we don't really have time to do legwork for this guy. If we stumble across something on #1 we'll try to get it to him.

eliot

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

From: Sheehan, Neil
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 3:02 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: FW: Japan reactor events

Eliot,

I'm not sure how you want to handle this.

Neil

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

From: Glanz, James [mailto:glanz@nytimes.com]
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 2:53 PM
To: Sheehan, Neil
Subject: RE: Japan reactor events

Neil,

I am not sure if these questions got lost in the shuffle somewhere, but it has been some time since they were sent in and I'd like to reiterate that NRC is the resource we look to for solid information on these matters. Could you ask your technical experts about these questions and reply briefly? From the recent story I did with Bill Broad on the leaked NRC document, it's clear that there is more than ample expertise at NRC to shape our stories on the most important story in the world involving nuclear energy. I hope that you take the chance to contribute.

Jim Glanz
The New York Times
212 556 7545

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

From: Sheehan, Neil [mailto:Neil.Sheehan@nrc.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, March 23, 2011 11:35 AM
To: Glanz, James
Subject: RE: Japan reactor events

Bu/1323

Jim,

I received them and have forwarded them to HQs staff. I have not heard an ETA for responses yet.

Neil
NRC Public Affairs
(610) 337-5331

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

From: Glanz, James [mailto:glanz@nytimes.com]
Sent: Wednesday, March 23, 2011 11:24 AM
To: Sheehan, Neil
Subject: RE: Japan reactor events

Neil,

Just confirming that you received these questions. Any idea on ETA?

Jim

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

From: Glanz, James
Sent: Tuesday, March 22, 2011 3:18 PM
To: Sheehan, Neil
Cc: Glanz, James
Subject: RE: Japan reactor events

Neil,

Thanks for agreeing to consider a few questions. I've tried to lay out exactly what we are seeking in these four questions, including our best information so far. I am confident that NRC can correct or confirm (and, if it seems appropriate and you have the time, expand on) what we have been told in a very fluid few days of reporting. I will be working on this at least through tomorrow but appreciate whatever you can do in terms of expediting the request, given that we first contacted you last week. Let me know if I can clarify any of this.

Jim

Jim Glanz
The New York Times
212 556 7545

QUESTIONS ON FUKUSHIMA DAIICHI PLANT:

-- What is NRC's best timeline of the first hour after the earthquake hit. E.g., are there any further details beyond the presumed fact that the emergency generators automatically kicked in and then shut down some time after the tsunami struck, and what is NRC's best understanding of why the generators tripped out (electrical shorts, say, or cooling issues).

-- We have been told that TEPCO is reporting to professional organizations that the maximum ground shaking at Unit 3 was approximately 0.5g and as such exceeded design criteria for safe shutdown (SSE) by 20 to 25 percent. Is this correct as far as you know and can you add any further information you have on this topic.

-- To follow up on the previous question, what level of ground shaking, in units of g, was the Fukushima Daiichi plant designed to withstand and still go into safe shutdown mode (SSE) at the time of the March 11 earthquake? Here is what I have been told, and I would very much appreciate confirmation or correction: that the plant was originally designed to withstand 0.18g and was upgraded to somewhere between 0.24g and 0.46g, according to differing sources. Of course, the figures could be different for the different units. Could you provide your best understanding of the precise figures. We would like to have a precise figure for at least Unit 3 at the time of the quake.

-- How much above design criteria (in the sense above) was the March 11 tsunami, and in general, was the fault that produced the earthquake and tsunami taken into account in the risk assessment for the plant?

Thanks again.

From: Sheehan, Neil [Neil.Sheehan@nrc.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, March 22, 2011 2:35 PM
To: Glanz, James
Subject: RE: Japan reactor events

It will.

From: Glanz, James [mailto:glanz@nytimes.com]
Sent: Tuesday, March 22, 2011 2:30 PM
To: Sheehan, Neil
Subject: RE: Japan reactor events

Neil,

I am about to get on with one of the relevant companies, but when I'm done I'll sharpen up the questions with some information - some not entirely definitive, unfortunately, which is why I'm requesting NRC's expertise - that I've gathered in the past few days. Would that work for you?

Thanks, Jim

From: Sheehan, Neil [mailto:Neil.Sheehan@nrc.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, March 22, 2011 1:48 PM
To: Glanz, James
Subject: RE: Japan reactor events

Jim,

We want to be as responsive as we can. I will say, though, that it's been incredibly busy, with requests coming in from news organizations all over the globe.

Are the questions you're seeking help with still those four at the bottom of this e-mail?

Neil Sheehan
NRC Public Affairs

Cell: (b)(6)

From: Glanz, James [mailto:glanz@nytimes.com]
Sent: Tuesday, March 22, 2011 1:29 PM
To: Sheehan, Neil
Subject: RE: Japan reactor events

Neil,

IAEA is very much out of the information loop at the moment. We've learned time and again that the distrust bred by lack of good information on this kind of disaster ends up doing as much, if not more, damage than the incident itself. I can easily focus my questions so that they would take one of your experts no more than a few minutes to respond to. I'm talking four or five questions on issues that are in the absolutely forefront of your folks' attention at the moment. I'd like to appeal to NRC to help us get this story right in the face of the usual issues with this sort of thing among your beleaguered colleagues in Japan. I hope that as the most important and informed U.S. institution on this issue, you will help us get the story straight.

Incidentally, a peripheral objection - your colleague put me off with less than good humor by asking for written questions, and then you refused to consider the questions. I understand that NRC, to its credit, is mobilized to help the Japanese, but surely the usual rules of collegiality still apply among those of us in the information business.

Sincerely, Jim Glanz
The New York Times
212 556 7545

From: Sheehan, Neil [mailto:Neil.Sheehan@nrc.gov]
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 10:11 AM
To: Glanz, James
Subject: re: Japan reactor events

Jim,

We're not in a position to respond to these kinds of questions right now. Our focus is on monitoring the events involving the reactors and providing technical assistance to the Japanese on how to address the numerous challenges they're confronting. We have 11 technical experts in Japan working on this front and our Operations Center is being staffed 24-7 to provide additional resources.

A good source of information on the specifics of the Japanese reactors is the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), including its web site. For example, here's the information on Unit 1 there: <http://www.iaea.org/cgi-bin/db.page.pl/pris.pr deta.htm?country=JP&site=FUKUSHIMA-DAIICHI&units=&refno=5&link=HOT&sort=&sortlong=Alphabetic> .

All of the Japanese reactors involved in the emergency are boiling-water reactors. GE developed the BWR design.

Neil Sheehan
NRC Public Affairs

(301) 816-5107

From: Glanz, James [mailto:glanz@nytimes.com]<mailto:[mailto:glanz@nytimes.com]>

Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 12:23 AM

To: OPA Resource

Cc: Kammerer, Annie; Glanz, James

Subject: questions from The New York Times

It was requested that we submit questions in writing on our story regarding the seismic preparedness of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant. See brief questions below. I hope that you will advise that you have received questions and likely time frame for responses. If you can respond by Monday that would be very helpful, and thanks very much. Also, if you do not have answers to all the questions and can send the information that you have as it is gathered, that is also much appreciated. We understand that you are in the midst of supporting the effort in Japan.

Sincerely, Jim Glanz

The New York Times

212 556 7545

QUESTIONS FOR NRC ON FUKUSHIMA DAIICHI NUCLEAR POWER PLANT:

1. What was the disposition of the plant during the time after the earthquake struck and before the tsunami arrived? Was there indication of damage to the plant solely from the earthquake (if so, what systems) and did emergency procedures function during this time.

2. What magnitude earthquake was the plant designed to withstand? For example, what magnitude earthquake was the plant expected to sustain with damage but continued operation? And with an expected shutdown but no release of radioactive material?

3. Did this reactor sustain damage in the July 16, 2007 earthquake, as the Kashiwazaki power plant did? What damage and how serious was it?

4. Was the Fukushima power plant designed to withstand a tsunami of any size? What sort of modeling was done to design the plant to withstand either seismic events or tsunamis? What specific design criteria were applied in both cases?

Thank you.

To: Pace, Patti
Subject: RE: all set for CNN Monday night

No later than 7p. CNN is near the downtown office

From: Pace, Patti
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 4:19 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Cc: Batkin, Joshua; Loyd, Susan
Subject: RE: all set for CNN Monday night

Thanks, Eliot. What time do you estimate he would be leaving CNN? 7:00PM? Also, if you have the address of CNN studio I would love to use that as reference for travel times to other parts of the city. Is it on the Hill?

Thanks,

Patti Pace
Assistant to Chairman Gregory B. Jaczko
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
301-415-1820 (office)
301-415-3504 (fax)

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 4:16 PM
To: Pace, Patti
Cc: Jaczko, Gregory; Batkin, Joshua; Loyd, Susan
Subject: all set for CNN Monday night

6 p.m., at the downtown studios, it will be taped (or, as they say, live to tape), remote because the host is in New York. That should clear the chairman to make a dinner afterwards. The producer will run interference for us to keep other CNN folks from grabbing us to and from the interview.

I can drive down there, and they will arrange parking. I can drop the chairman afterwards wherever he needs to meet folks for dinner.

Eliot

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

BU/1324

From: McIntyre, David
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 4:59 PM
To: Hayden, Elizabeth; Brenner, Eliot
Subject: tnts

NRR RULEMAKING – OPA assisted in a phone interview between Platts and some NRR staff regarding the 50.46c rulemaking language that was made public in ADAMS yesterday. Staff explained that 50.46c is what used to be 50.46(b), but had to be renamed because the staff is staging the implementation, and that, if it is finally implemented in a few years, 50.46c would replace the current 50.46. After this explanation, the reporter chose the shell in the middle. Staff also explained differences between this language and draft language that was released a year ago.

MOX – The “freelance reporter” who has been researching the MOX licensing review since the Mesozoic Era popped up with several questions regarding emergency planning for the facility. We explained that the applicant will be using an emergency plan based on DOE’s plan for the Savannah River Site, and therefore did not have to submit a duplicate plan under Part 70. We then had to disabuse the “reporter” from her immediate conclusion that NRC had let the applicant totally off the hook on emergency preparedness.

FUKUSHIMA – NHK and Akahaga, another Japanese news outlet, inquired about NRC’s assessment of the status of the Unit 2 reactor at Fukushima. This stemmed from a quote in today’s New York Times that NRC believed some of the core had escaped into the drywell. We forwarded the same language developed Wednesday after the House hearing that discussed this issue.

GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN – Inside Washington Publications, Argus Media, Greenwire, and Congressional Quarterly.

NRC NOT TOUGH ENOUGH – The Boston Channel.com sought NRC comment for a piece the Hearst Newspapers are apparently working on to the effect that the NRC is not a tough regulator. The only complaint the reporter cited was from the 2002 GAO report that said NRC was too mindful of the industry’s bottom line when it allowed Davis-Besse to remain in operation instead of ordering it shutdown immediately for reactor vessel head inspections. We said NRC’s only concern is protection of the public health and safety; that we do consult with industry and other stakeholders – including our critics – when developing regulations and requirements because we want those requirements to be effective and appropriate, but our only concern is safety not the industry’s bottom line.

THE STATE OF NUCLEAR POWER – An editorial writer for the Chicago Tribune called with several questions about the state of nuclear power in the US, power uprates, and new license applications, as well as the impact of the Fukushima crisis.

SOARCA – A reporter for the New York City News Service had some follow-up questions regarding SOARCA and previous studies of accident consequences.

CANCER STUDY – NRC today issued a press release announcing that we would participate in an upcoming National Academies meeting in Chicago on the cancer study. A reporter for NHK called to ask if that meeting would be public and open to the press; we advised him to call the Academies since it’s their meeting.

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

(301) 415-8206 (direct)

(b)(6) (mobile)

Protecting People & the Environment

From: Harrington, Holly
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 4:40 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: TNT

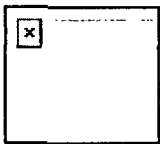
EPZ RECOMMENDATION – We answered questions from the Kyodo News about our 50-mile evacuation recommendation for U.S. citizens near the affected Japanese nuclear power plants, including information that we're reviewing current information on environmental conditions as part of an ongoing assessment.

From: Margaret Hobson <MargaretHobson@cqrollcall.com>
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 4:36 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: shutdown plans

Thanks, Eliot. By the way, I loved the way you side-stepped reporters after the hearing on Monday after the chairman's Japan trip. A Japanese reporter asked a couple of questions about how he like Japan, and the US reporters were left in the dust. Had to laugh....

Margaret Kriz Hobson
Energy and Environment Reporter
CQ/Roll Call
mhobson@cq.com
(202) 419-8551

www.cqrollcall.com



From: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 4:26 PM
To: Margaret Hobson
Subject: RE: shutdown plans

We will be working next week. We have sufficient funds to go for another week and, should a shutdown continue longer than that, would announce next week what steps we would take. We have a core safety mission which would continue regardless of shutdown status.

From: Margaret Hobson [mailto:MargaretHobson@cqrollcall.com]
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 2:30 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: shutdown plans

Eliot,

Has the NRC announced it's plans for a potential shutdown? I'm assuming the power plant inspectors would still be on the job, but what about the safety reviews of existing U.S. plants, the license renewals and licensing applications for new plants?

thanks,
Margie

BU/1327

Margaret Kriz Hobson
Energy and Environment Reporter
CQ/Roll Call
mhobson@cq.com
(202) 419-8551

www.cqrollcall.com

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From: Regina Bediako <bediako@nhkdc.com>
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 4:34 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Cc: Reiko Sakurai
Subject: RE: Fukushima no. 2 reactor

Hi Eliot,

Just wanted to let you know that we're okay on this request, we were able to get confirmation from David.

On another note, I believe we still have an interview request for Chairman Jaczko in the works on your end, so please keep us in mind for that. I'm actually going to be going out of the country for two weeks starting tonight, and will have very limited access to email. So if there is any update on the possibility of having the interview, or any other info that would be good for us to know that comes out in the meantime, please contact my reporter Reiko Sakurai at sakurai@nhkdc.com or 202-821-2588.

Thanks very much!
Regina

Regina Bediako
NHK (Japan Broadcasting Corporation)
2030 M St NW, Suite 706
Washington, D.C. 20036
Office: (202) 828-5180, ext. 111 Cell: (b)(6)

From: Regina Bediako
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 3:41 PM
To: 'Brenner, Eliot'
Cc: Reiko Sakurai
Subject: FW: Fukushima no. 2 reactor
Importance: High

Hi Eliot,

We're on a very tight deadline and are looking to confirm the info below – it's about the Advisory Committee meeting that was held yesterday. Could you let me know the circumstances of this meeting (was it open press, conference call, etc)? Also, would you be able to confirm that the quotes below that ran in the AP's article are accurate, we'd greatly appreciate it.

Thanks very much!

From: Regina Bediako
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 3:19 PM
To: 'McIntyre, David'

Subject: RE: Fukushima no. 2 reactor
Importance: High

Sorry, I just need a little bit more – where was the meeting held? Was it open press?

In the meantime, we'd like to use the quotes AP ran. If you could confirm that these are correct, that would be great:

“Randy Sullivan, who leads a protective measures team, said that no data from the site was used to determine the distance. Instead, he said, it was based on the potential conditions of the reactors.

Sullivan told the committee that the calculation was based on “a big release,” which U.S. officials could not confirm was happening. The scenario model assumed 100 percent fuel damage at Unit 2, leading to a radioactive release lasting 16 hours, Sullivan said.

Michael Corradini, chairman of the nuclear engineering program at the University of Wisconsin, said, “You were doing a what-if calculation.”

Corradini continued: “Thirty-two years ago if Japan had done a what-if calculation about Three Mile Island and said all the Japanese living within 50 miles of Harrisburg should get out, what would our response be to that?” He referred to the partial meltdown of a nuclear reactor in Pennsylvania in 1979.

William Ruland, director of the Division of Safety Systems within the NRC's Nuclear Reactor Regulation Office said the 50-mile evacuation recommendation would be evaluated. Actual measurements taken since the March 17 decision have confirmed, according to NRC, that the decision was prudent.

“We were trying to ... protect our citizens or to make recommendations as appropriate based on the limited information we had,” Ruland said. “Sometimes, during emergencies, you basically have to make a decision on the spot based on limited data. And sometimes you have to make a decision, and sometimes that is better than no decision.”

From: McIntyre, David [mailto:David.McIntyre@nrc.gov]
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 3:08 PM
To: Regina Bediako
Subject: RE: Fukushima no. 2 reactor

There will be a transcript of the meeting, probably next week. As we have said since the 50-mile evacuation recommendation was issued March 16, it was based on a lack of data and overly conservative assumptions about the condition of the reactors based on information provided by the Japanese authorities and news reports.

From: Regina Bediako [mailto:bediako@nhkdc.com]
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 2:51 PM
To: McIntyre, David
Subject: RE: Fukushima no. 2 reactor
Importance: High

Thanks again for this statement – just wanted to confirm some detail on the meeting NRC officials had yesterday with the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards. AP reported yesterday that the 50 mile

evacuation notice was based not on data from Fukushima, but rather on “the potential conditions of the reactors.”

http://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/nrc-uncertain-data-led-to-call-for-us-citizens-within-50-miles-of-japan-plant-to-leave/2011/04/07/AF6JpvwC_story.html

Would you be able to confirm this, and add any detail if there is any? Also, is there a transcript or readout from this event? We didn't know about it, so I wasn't sure if there was a media advisory put out or something along those lines...

Thanks!

From: McIntyre, David [mailto:David.McIntyre@nrc.gov]
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 10:07 AM
To: Regina Bediako
Subject: RE: Fukushima no. 2 reactor

This is our statement from Wednesday:

There continues to be a great deal we don't know regarding the situation at Fukushima. One thing we do know with reasonable certainty is that the core of Unit 2 has been damaged. Beyond that, the NRC speculates there are possible leakage paths from the reactor vessel into the drywell that could account for reports of high radiation levels in the drywell. The NRC does not believe the reactor vessel has given way, and we do believe practically all of the core remains in the vessel. These two beliefs drive our continuing recommendation that every available method should be used to add fresh water to the Unit 2 reactor vessel and continue cooling the core.

Note this does not mention “melting” of the core through containment.

David McIntyre
Office of Public Affairs
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
(301) 415-8200

From: Regina Bediako [mailto:bediako@nhkdc.com]
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 9:55 AM
To: McIntyre, David
Subject: Fukushima no. 2 reactor

Hi David,

Quick question about Fukushima - the NYTimes is reporting that the NRC is speculating that there may be a flow of core material out of the no. 2 reactor vessel (into the bottom of the containment structure):
<http://www.nytimes.com/2011/04/09/world/asia/09japan.html?ref=world>

I'm looking for confirmation on this – and if there's any additional comment, I would appreciate it if you could pass that along as well.

Thanks!

Regina Bediako
NHK (Japan Broadcasting Corporation)

2030 M St NW, Suite 706

Washington, D.C. 20036

Office: (202) 828-5180, ext. 111 Cell: (b)(6)

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 4:18 PM
To: Hannah Northey
Subject: RE: NRC response to IG report

That is an email that was posted on Markey's website. A careful reading indicates we say there is a possibility some of the core may have left the vessel. So look on markey's website.

From: Hannah Northey [mailto:hnorthey@eenews.net]
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 1:34 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: NRC response to IG report

Hi Eliot,

Dow Jones referred to a letter the NRC gave them yesterday and I was hoping to see a copy of that. I hope you can help me or direct me to the person who can help me. I'll paste the reference below, and I already sent an email to Mr. Riley.

Thanks, Hannah

Based on radiation readings in the drywell and the torus ... the NRC staff speculates that part of the Unit 2 core may be out of the reactor pressure vessel and may be in the lower space of the drywell," according to a copy of the e-mail provided to Dow Jones. "Lower radiation readings in the torus suggest that there is not core material in the torus."

The e-mail was sent by Timothy Riley, a congressional affairs officer with the NRC.

From: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2011 4:54 PM
To: Hannah Northey
Subject: NRC response to IG report

Hannah: I hope you can work the following into your piece on the IG report. Not sure if we got it out to you earlier.

Eliot

The IG report is focused on a subset of defects; manufacturing defects. Both utilities and NRC inspectors have processes for identifying and reporting manufacturing defects. The fundamental issue identified by the report is administrative and pertains to how these defects are reported. The NRC has a variety of other regulations

that effectively encompass reporting all defects, and the NRC continues to conclude plants are operating safely. The NRC will look at the IG report to see if our reporting systems can be further strengthened.

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

From: Hayden, Elizabeth
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 4:09 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot; Harrington, Holly
Subject: Thematic Concerns Repeatedly Expressed after Japanese Nuclear Incident.docx
Attachments: Thematic Concerns Repeatedly Expressed after Japanese Nuclear Incident.docx

From: Library Resource <Library.Resource@nrc.gov>
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 4:08 PM
To: EPUB - Inside NRC
Subject: FW: Platts Inside NRC
Attachments: INRC_20110411.pdf

From: Platts[SMTP:SUPPORT@PLATTS.COM]
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 4:08:03 PM
To: Library Resource
Subject: Platts Inside NRC
Auto forwarded by a Rule



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From: Harrington, Holly
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 3:56 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: tnt

GE/HITACHI – A blogger with the self-identified “pro-nuclear” blog NCNuke had a lot of questions and concerns concerning security at this facility. We asked that he put his questions in writing and information security experts reviewed the questions and wrote responses, which went back to the blogger today. We took care to answer his questions as fully as possible given the sensitivity of some of the information.

REACTOR SAFETY – Thanks to Brian Anderson from NRO, we crafted responses to two questions posed by a reporter for ClimateWire related to B5b and the Information Notice sent to licensees after the Japanese nuclear emergency.

From: Sheehan, Neil
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 3:44 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Cc: Hayden, Elizabeth
Subject: TNT items

OYSTER CREEK – The Lacey (N.J.) Patch news web site needed some blanks filled in as far as its understanding of our Annual Assessment for the plant. The reporter also had a few questions related to our latest quarterly inspection report involving Oyster Creek.

DECOMMISSIONING FUNDS – The Rutland (Vt.) Herald sought clarification on the latest decommissioning fund update for Vermont Yankee while the Patriot Ledger (of Quincy, Mass.) had a few questions related to the update for the Pilgrim plant. Both were told we have just begun our review and won't have any evaluations of the filings done for a number of months.

INDIAN POINT – A reporter for the River Journal (of Tarrytown, N.Y.) planned to write about a meeting planned for next Monday in Greenburgh, N.Y., that will center on calls to close the plant in response to the Japanese reactor events. A letter sent to the newspaper by a town official states that plant is at risk of a "catastrophe" like the one in Japan, as well as a terrorist target. We discussed several issues with the reporter, including seismic assessments, Emergency Planning Zones (10 miles versus 50 miles) and the NRC's assessment of the plant's safety.

From: Google Alerts <googlealerts-noreply@google.com>
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 3:40 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Google Alert - Nuclear Regulatory Commission

News

2 new results for **Nuclear Regulatory Commission**

NYT: Reactor core probably leaked

The Daily Yomiuri

WASHINGTON--The US **Nuclear Regulatory Commission** has said nuclear fuel probably leaked from the pressure vessel of the Fukushima No. 1 nuclear power plant's No. 2 reactor into the bottom of the containment structure, implying that the damage was worse ...

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US NRC denies license to build nuclear reactor in Maryland

Reuters Africa

WASHINGTON, April 8 (Reuters) - The US **Nuclear Regulatory Commission** has denied Unistar a license to build a new reactor at the Calvert Cliffs nuclear power station in Maryland due to its foreign ownership, said the watchdog group Nuclear Information ...

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From: Hayden, Elizabeth
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 3:32 PM
To: 'Daly, Matthew'
Subject: RE: Shutdown - NRC

More specifically, in the event there is a shutdown that outruns our existing funds, and the situation in Japan requires continued response, we will staff the Operations Center and the team in Japan with additional emergency "excepted employees" who will be exempt from the furlough.

Beth Hayden

From: Hayden, Elizabeth
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 2:55 PM
To: 'Daly, Matthew'; Brenner, Eliot; Burnell, Scott
Subject: RE: Shutdown - NRC

Matthew,
There is a list of excepted functions on p. 6 of Management Directive 4.5 Handbook, where resident inspectors would be maintained during any shutdown. <http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/management-directives/volumes/2011-md-4-5.pdf> . You can reach OPA at 301-415-8200 or OPA.Resource@nrc.gov .

Beth Hayden

From: Daly, Matthew [mailto:MDaly@ap.org]
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 1:33 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot; Burnell, Scott
Cc: Hayden, Elizabeth
Subject: Shutdown - NRC

Hi All,

I am writing to other agencies with a similar question, but given NRC's responsibilities bit is especially we learn what contingencies are planned in the event of a government shutdown.

- _ Will inspectors continues?
- _ Will on-site employees remain on their post?
- _ What other information can you tell us to assure that the 104 commercial reactors are safe?

Also, an importantly, if shutdown does happen, what is best way for us (i.e. me) to stay in touch with Public Affairs office 24/7?

Thanks.
Matthew

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

Bu/1335

202-641-9541 direct

(b)(6)

cell

<http://twitter.com/MatthewDalyWDC>

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[IP_US_DISC]msk dccc60c6d2c3a6438f0cf467d9a4938

From: Harrington, Holly
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 12:58 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: FYI -- FW: Impact of 7.4 Aftershock on Japanese Nuclear Facilities

(b)(5)

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 12:57 PM
To: Harrington, Holly
Subject: RE: FYI -- FW: Impact of 7.4 Aftershock on Japanese Nuclear Facilities

(b)(5)

eliot

From: Harrington, Holly
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 12:55 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: FW: FYI -- FW: Impact of 7.4 Aftershock on Japanese Nuclear Facilities

Do you already get these?

From: RMTPACTSU_ELNRC [mailto:RMTPACTSU_ELNRC@ofda.gov]
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 12:52 PM
To: LIA06 Hoc; LIA11 Hoc; LIA01 Hoc; LIA07 Hoc; LIA02 Hoc; LIA08 Hoc; LIA12 Hoc; Harrington, Holly; McIntyre, David; Burnell, Scott; ET07 Hoc
Subject: FYI -- FW: Impact of 7.4 Aftershock on Japanese Nuclear Facilities

From: Hughart, Joe
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 9:18 PM
To: DART_PACTSU; RMT_PACTSU
Cc: Catlin, Steve(DCHA/OFDA) [USAID]; Cohen, Harold(GC/DCHA) [USAID]; john.holland@foh.hhs.gov; kiel.fisher@foh.hhs.gov
Subject: Impact of 7.4 Aftershock on Japanese Nuclear Facilities

Spent fuel reprocessing plant at Rokkasho-mura: outside power lost, on emergency diesel power.

Higashi-Dori nuclear power plant: outside power lost, on emergency diesel power.

Onagawa nuclear power plant: two of 3 outside power lines cut, 1 line functional for cooling.

Fukushima Dai-Ichi nuclear power plant: no change.

BU/1336

Tokai Dai- ni nuclear power plant (closest to Tokyo): no problems.

Joe Hughart
CAPT USPHS
USAID OFDA MLU
CBRNE Officer
jhughart@ofda.gov

From: (b)(6)
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 12:57 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Followup from The Yomiuri Shimbun Japanese Newspaper

Good afternoon Mr. Brenner,

This is Mineko Tokito writing from The Yomiuri Shimbun Japanese Newspaper again. Thank you for your correspondence late last month. I wanted to resubmit my interview request for Dr. Jaczko, in case circumstances have changed regarding his stance on media interviews. Additionally, if he is not conducting any interviews at this time, could you tell me if this applies to all foreign and domestic media? I can be reached at 202-783-0363 or at this email. Thank you for your time and I look forward to hearing back from you soon.

Chairman Gregory B. Jaczko
Chairman of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555-0001

Dear Dr. Jaczko:

My name is Testuro Yamada and I am a Washington-based Science correspondent for *The Yomiuri Shimbun*, Japan's largest daily newspaper. I understand you were briefly in Japan last month to assess the current situation at Fukushima Daiichi power plant.

I am aware you testified before the Senate Committee on Appropriations following your visit, but I was wondering if I may be granted the opportunity to sit down with you in the coming days or weeks to receive guidance on joint US-Japan efforts to alleviate the situation on the ground and to ask how the latest reports of possible core-leak from Rector 2's steel pressure vessel and water circulation problems in Reactors 1, 2 and 3 complicate the steps needed to contain the situation.

We understand that your position demands much of your time, but we are willing to work around your schedule. Since *The Yomiuri Shimbun* is Japan's largest newspaper, an interview with us would ensure that your views are conveyed to the biggest and most influential audience in Japan and around the globe.

Should an interview with you be difficult at this time, I would like the opportunity to speak with other board members, NRC Executive Director for Operations, Bill Borchardt or Deputy Executive Director for Reactor and Preparedness Programs, Martin Virgillo sometime by mid-April.

Thank you for your time and consideration. If you have any questions, please contact me or Mineko Tokito at (202) 783-0363 or yama3100@yomiuri.com or (b)(6), respectively. I hope to hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

Tetsuro Yamada
Staff Correspondent
Washington Bureau

Mineko Tokito
Washington Reporter
The Yomiuri Shimbun
General Bureau of the Americas
Suite 802 National Press Building
529 14th st. NW Washington DC 20045

Office # (202) 783-0363

Fax # (202) 737-2050

Cell # (b)(6)

From: Shapiro, Nicholas S. <(b)(6)>
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 12:54 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: CNN heads up for Monday

Thanks man

From: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 12:43 PM
To: Shapiro, Nicholas S.
Subject: CNN heads up for Monday

Seems horribly far away, but I have Jaczko booked on the 9 p.m. Monday CNN interview show with Piers Morgan. Will probably tape it in late afternoon. We have a hearing before Boxer's committee Tuesday morning and this will help us lay some groundwork.

(b)(5)

(b)(5)

Eliot

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

BU11338

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 12:54 PM
To: Eric Weiner
Subject: RE: 582nd ACRS Meeting - 50 Mile Radius Explanation

In a word, no. members of the ACRS make it a policy not to do interviews. Their sole communication is through questions or comments at meetings, and letters to the commission.

You asked another question about what was said regarding radiation data, and here is what I can pass on. With that, I need to turn to other things.

Limited and uncertain data was available. The following are some of the assumptions we had:

- Assumption: Unit 2 had 100% core damage and totally failed containment
- Assumption: There was much more fuel in the spent fuel pools than what we later learned (assumption based on the fact that there would be more fuel in U.S. spent fuel pools)
- Assumption: 16-hour release duration
- Assumption: Significant challenges to units 3 and 4

Eliot

From: Eric Weiner [mailto:eric@tbsi-us.com]
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 12:30 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: 582nd ACRS Meeting - 50 Mile Radius Explanation

Thank you for the quick reply. Do you think it might be possible to interview the head of the ACRS sometime next week?

From: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 12:25 PM
To: Eric Weiner
Cc: Stuckle, Elizabeth
Subject: RE: 582nd ACRS Meeting - 50 Mile Radius Explanation

1: yes, they were asked about the 50 mile issue

2: the answer was that the decision was made with the best available information at the time, although it was sketchy. We have already released material that deals with what evidence we were working off of.

3: you are free to read the various stories about the meeting. the explanation, as we have said in many public forums, is that it is a conservative call based on available information.

4: re video/transcript etc, I haven't a clue. We will ask if there will be a transcript.

Eliot

Bu/1339

Elizabeth – can you check on the last item this fellow is looking for please?

From: Eric Weiner [mailto:eric@tbsi-us.com]
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 12:13 PM
To: Burnell, Scott
Cc: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: 582nd ACRS Meeting - 50 Mile Radius Explanation

Scott/Eliot:

Can you confirm reports that at the ACRS meeting yesterday, NRC officials were asked about the scientific basis for their agency's advice that Americans evacuate a 50-mile zone around the Fukushima plant?
Did NRC the officials provide an explanation? If so what was it? Or what IS the explanation for the "50-mile" zone? Is there any video/transcript/materials available from the meeting yesterday?

Thanks.

Eric

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

(b)(6)

 (C)

From: LaVera, Damien <Damien.LaVera@nnsa.doe.gov>
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 12:39 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Cc: Leistikow, Dan; Mueller, Stephanie
Subject: RE: Quick question on latest assessment

Nice

Looping in Leistikow and Mueller for their awareness.

From: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 12:33 PM
To: LaVera, Damien
Subject: RE: Quick question on latest assessment

(b)(5)

From: LaVera, Damien [mailto:Damien.LaVera@nnsa.doe.gov]
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 10:45 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: Quick question on latest assessment

Sounds good.

From: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 10:45 AM
To: LaVera, Damien
Subject: RE: Quick question on latest assessment

(b)(5)

Eliot

From: LaVera, Damien [mailto:Damien.LaVera@nnsa.doe.gov]
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 10:40 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: FW: Quick question on latest assessment

Eliot,

The Wall Street Journal sent the question below. Since he's really asking about the NRC's 50-mile guidance, I was planning on referring him to you guys. Just a heads up. Any other thoughts?

Damien

From: Leistikow, Dan
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 10:34 AM
To: LaVera, Damien
Cc: Mueller, Stephanie
Subject: FW: Quick question on latest assessment

Over to you, Dr. LaVera

From: Power, Stephen <Alert>
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 10:33 AM
To: Mueller, Stephanie; Leistikow, Dan
Subject: Quick question on latest assessment

Hi-

I was wondering if DOE could clarify a point made in the latest assessment (<http://blog.energy.gov/content/situation-japan>).

On page 6, DOE says "Radiation levels [are] consistently below actionable levels for evacuation or relocation outside of 25 miles; and levels continue to decrease."

If that's so, why is the NRC continuing to recommend that Americans stay at least 50 miles from the plant?

I can be reached at (202) 862-9269 if it's easier to respond by phone.

Thanks.

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/stephenlpower>

From: Mai Denawa <denawa@nhkdc.com>
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 11:33 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot; McIntyre, David
Subject: RE: April 14 open Commission hearing open press?

Mr Brenner,

Thank you for the clarification. A correspondent and cameraman from NHK is planning to cover the open meeting on the 28th. If film crews will not be permitted, if you could inform us.

Would you kindly let us know when the meeting on the 14th has been rescheduled? We would definitely like to cover such a meeting.

My email is denawa@nhkdc.com and my correspondent's email is sakurai@nhkdc.com.

Thank you very much and please have a wonderful weekend,
Mai

From: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 11:22 AM
To: Mai Denawa; McIntyre, David
Subject: RE: April 14 open Commission hearing open press?

The meetings, when held, will be open. We do not have a new date for the one on the 14th. Right now the 28th looks like it should be held.

From: Mai Denawa [mailto:denawa@nhkdc.com]
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 11:12 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot; McIntyre, David
Subject: RE: April 14 open Commission hearing open press?

Mr Brenner,

Thank you for your email---can I confirm a date as to which it has been postponed to if there is such a date? There were two meeting scheduled---April 14 and 28. So will the first meeting take place on the 28th and the second, at a later date?

Also, is this postponed meeting going to be open press?

This information would be very helpful for us for planning purposes,

Thank you very much!
Mai

From: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 10:46 AM

To: Mai Denawa; McIntyre, David

Subject: RE: April 14 open Commission hearing open press?

My recollection is that that particular meeting has been postponed.

From: Mai Denawa [mailto:denawa@nhkdc.com]

Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 9:50 AM

To: Brenner, Eliot; McIntyre, David

Subject: April 14 open Commission hearing open press?

Good morning, my name is Mai and I am a producer with NHK Japan Broadcasting.

I saw this release <http://pbadupws.nrc.gov/docs/ML1108/ML110821123.pdf> and we were hoping to cover the open commission meeting regarding the status of the NRC to the Japan earthquake on April 14. Would we be permitted to send a producer and cameraman to cover the event?

If you could let us know at your earliest convenience, I'd be most grateful.

Thank you so much!

Sincerely,

Mai Denawa

Producer

NHK - Japan Broadcasting Corporation

2030 M Street N.W. #706

Washington, D.C. 20036

(202) 828 5180 (office)

(b)(6)

(cell)

denawa@nhkdc.com

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 10:54 AM
To: McIntyre, David
Subject: RE: Letter

Think I talked with her on the phone.

From: McIntyre, David
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 10:53 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: Letter

Probably Tennille Tracy.

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 10:43 AM
To: McIntyre, David; Riley (OCA), Timothy; Burnell, Scott; Hayden, Elizabeth
Subject: RE: Letter

I think so, but I need to have my memory refreshed as to who the reporter was so I can look back over my outbox.

From: McIntyre, David
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 10:41 AM
To: Riley (OCA), Timothy; Burnell, Scott; Hayden, Elizabeth; Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: Letter

But did you provide anything to Dow Jones? I thought Markey released your email, not us.

From: Riley (OCA), Timothy
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 10:40 AM
To: McIntyre, David; Burnell, Scott; Hayden, Elizabeth
Subject: Re: Letter

Sorry for not closing the loop: when I called OPA yesterday, Elliot said that he would call her.
Tim

Sent from an NRC Blackberry.
Tim Riley

(b)(6)

From: McIntyre, David
To: Burnell, Scott; Riley (OCA), Timothy; Hayden, Elizabeth
Sent: Fri Apr 08 10:38:32 2011
Subject: RE: Letter

Did we provide something to Dow Jones??

BU/1342

From: Burnell, Scott
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 10:31 AM
To: Riley (OCA), Timothy; Hayden, Elizabeth; McIntyre, David
Subject: RE: Letter

Tim;

Hope you got my out-of-office and already forwarded this to Beth or Dave. Thanks.

Scott

From: Riley (OCA), Timothy
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 4:50 PM
To: Burnell, Scott
Subject: FW: Letter

Scott,
Can I hand this request off to OPA?

Timothy Riley
Congressional Affairs Officer
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Office of Congressional Affairs
Phone: 301-415-8492
Blackberry: (b)(6)

From: Hannah Northey [mailto:(b)(6)]
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 4:43 PM
To: Riley (OCA), Timothy
Subject: Letter

Hi Tim,

Could you please send me the same NRC letter you provided to Dow Jones on Rep. Markey's concerns about the Fukushima plant?

Thanks,
Hannah Northey

--

Hannah M. Northey
Energy Reporter
Greenwire
122 C Street NW, Suite 722
Washington, DC
(o) 202-446-0468

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

From: [REDACTED]
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: NRC: Question regarding Fukushima Unit 2
Sent: Apr 5, 2011 8:47 AM

Part of the Unit 2 core may have melted into the drywell.

[REDACTED]
Congressional Affairs Officer
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Office of Congressional Affairs
[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED] Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 8:35 AM To:
[REDACTED] Cc: [REDACTED] Subject: Re: NRC: Question regarding Fukushima Unit 2

Also is the view that it melted into the drywell? [REDACTED] ffile of
Representative Edward J. Markey 2108 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, DC 20515 202-225-2836 -----
----- Sent using BlackBerry

From: [REDACTED] [mailto:[REDACTED]] @nrc.gov] Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 08:16 AM To:
[REDACTED] Cc: [REDACTED] <[REDACTED]@nrc.gov> Subject: NRC: Question regarding Fukushima
Unit 2 [REDACTED] You had asked if the core of Unit 2 had melted into the torus. Here is the view from the NRC
Emergency Operations Center:

Based on radiation readings in the drywell and the torus (3340 rem/hour and 91 rem/hour, respectively), the NRC staff
speculates that part of the Unit 2 core may be out of the reactor pressure vessel and may be in the lower space of the
drywell. Lower radiation readings in the torus suggest that there is not core material in the torus.

Please let me know if I can provide additional information,

[REDACTED]
Congressional Affairs Officer
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Office of Congressional Affairs
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
Office of Representative Edward J. Markey
2108 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
202-225-2836

Sent using BlackBerry

[REDACTED]

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

From: [REDACTED]
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: NRC: Question regarding Fukushima Unit 2
Sent: Apr 5, 2011 8:43 AM

[REDACTED]
It is our understanding that:
Fukushima Daiichi reactors did have hardened vents.

[REDACTED]
Congressional Affairs Officer
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED] [mailto:[REDACTED]@mail.house.gov] Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 8:33 AM To:
[REDACTED] Cc: [REDACTED] Subject: Re: NRC: Question regarding Fukushima Unit 2

Thanks. One more question - did the fukushima reactors have hardened vents? [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Office of Representative Edward J. Markey 2108 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, DC
20515 202-225-2836 ----- Sent using BlackBerry

From: [REDACTED] [mailto:[REDACTED]@nrc.gov] Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 08:16 AM To:
[REDACTED] Cc: [REDACTED] <[REDACTED]@nrc.gov> Subject: NRC: Question regarding Fukushima
Unit 2 [REDACTED] You had asked if the core of Unit 2 had melted into the torus. Here is the view from the NRC
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drywell. Lower radiation readings in the torus suggest that there is not core material in the torus.

Please let me know if I can provide additional information,

[REDACTED]
Congressional Affairs Officer
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Office of Congressional Affairs
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
Office of Representative Edward J. Markey
2108 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
202-225-2836

Sent using BlackBerry

[REDACTED]

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 10:48 AM
To: Harrington, Holly; McIntyre, David
Subject: FW: Answer to Kyoto News question on relaxation of PARs for US Citizens in Japan

fyi

From: Hoc, PMT12
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 5:06 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot; Hayden, Elizabeth
Cc: Milligan, Patricia
Subject: Answer to Kyoto News question on relaxation of PARs for US Citizens in Japan

Below is the draft response to the Kyoto News question on relaxation of PARs. Please contact the PMT if questions or comments. Tx greg

Greg Casto
PAAD (11p - 7a)

Q. Will NRC be relaxing its Protective Action Recommendation based on the information provided to the public by the Department of Energy that says the rad levels beyond 25 miles are decreasing and do not support evacuation or relocation?

A. The NRC, in conjunction with other Federal agencies, is reviewing current information on environmental conditions as part of its continued assessment concerning the existing protective action recommendation for US citizens in Japan. Protective action recommendations are based on many factors, including the progression of plant safety system degradation, the actual or projected occurrence of significant releases of radiological material, and the time necessary to provide notice and implementation of protective actions to US citizens in the affected area. The NRC provided recommendations on March 16 based on the deteriorating conditions at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant at the time and a need to provide advance actions in the face of considerable uncertainty about the outcome of events.

Considerable data collection by Japan government organizations and US government support organizations, including radiological monitoring results in the NISA and the US Department of Energy report that you reference, are being evaluated to determine an appropriate and reasonable timeframe for relaxation of the existing protective action recommendations. Comparison to US protective action guidelines regarding radioactive material exposure are ongoing to make sure that returning populations will not exceed those guidelines. Once the NRC and other US government agencies have reasonable assurance that plant conditions will continue to improve and radiological exposure information is thoroughly analyzed, then relaxation of the US recommendations will be considered for the area around the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant.

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

From: takao ikeuchi [mailto:(b)(6)]
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 9:52 PM
To: Milligan, Patricia
Subject: question regarding evacuation area

BV/1343

Dear Patricia Milligan,

My name is Takao Ikeuchi from Kyodo News. I am a Japanese news agency's correspondent who met you 2 weeks ago in NRC head office after the meeting.

I am writing this email because I'd like to ask you a question regarding evacuation area around Fukushima nuclear power plant.

As you may know US Department of Energy said "Radiation levels consistently below actionable levels for evacuation or relocation outside of 25 miles" based on their observation.

We can see this comment on their Website. I think this means outside of 25 miles area is safe and no need for evacuation. This is inconsistent with your recommendation for departures of all US citizens who live within 50 miles.

I guess you are considering to revise your recommendation because there is observation data available now unlike March 16th. Or you don't have to revise recommendation at this moment? I would appreciate if you could give me a comment on that.

Sincerely,
Takao Ikeuchi

=====
Takao Ikeuchi
Staff Correspondent
Kyodo News Washington Bureau

529 14th St.,NW Suite400
Washington D.C. U.S.A. 20045
Tel:(202)347-5767
Fax:(202)393-2342
Mobile: (b)(6)
e-mail ikeuchi.takao@kyodonews.jp



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY



Radiological Assessment

- of effects from -

Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant

April 7, 2011



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF

ENERGY



Operations Summary

- Aerial Measuring Systems have totaled more than 262 flight hours in support of aerial monitoring operations
- NNSA's Consequence Management Response Teams have collected approximately 100,000 total field measurements taken by DOE, DoD, and Japanese monitoring assets
- 240 total air samples taken at US facilities throughout Japan undergoing lab analysis in the US



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF

ENERGY



Guide to Interpretation

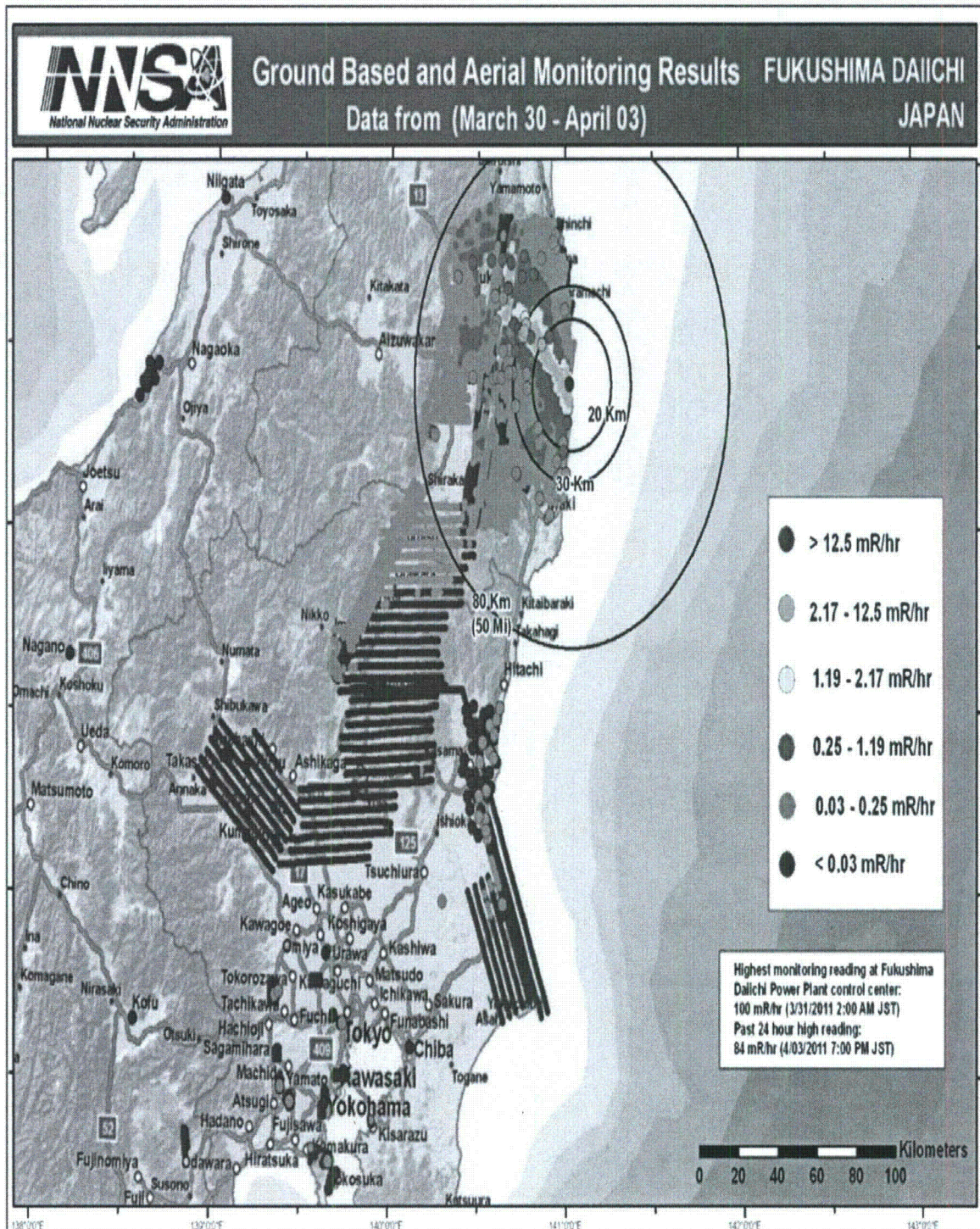
- US radiological assessments are composed of aerial and ground measurements and indicate radiation levels from material that has settled on the ground
- Each measurement corresponds to the radiation a person receives in one hour at that location. AMS data is presented as exposure rate 1 meter from the ground at the time the measurements occurred
- All measurements outside the Fukushima power plant site boundary are below 0.013 REM per hour – a low but not insignificant level



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DOE/NNSA Monitoring



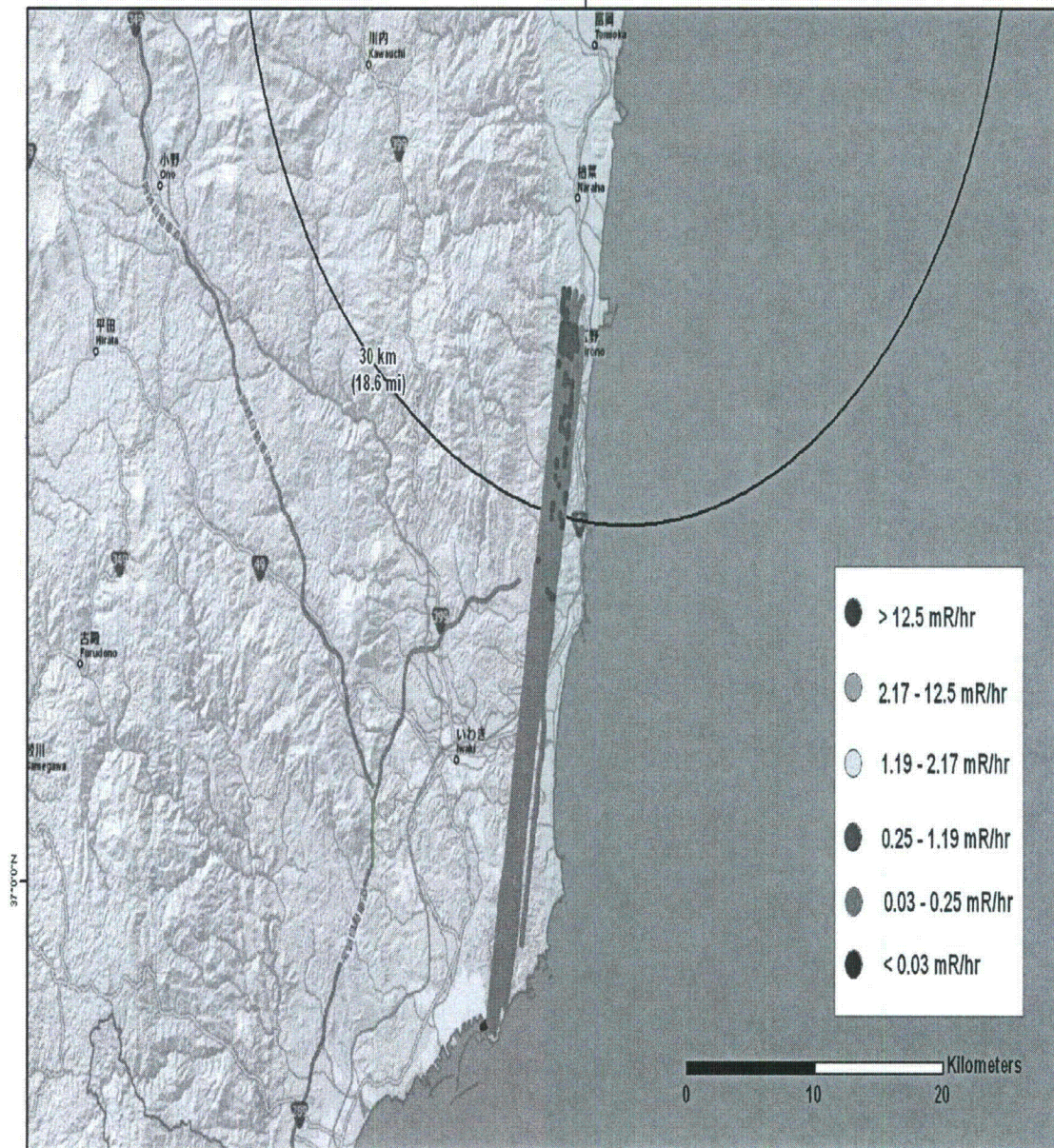


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ENERGY



Aerial Monitoring Results UH-1 Flight (April 06, 2011)

FUKUSHIMA DAIICHI
JAPAN



Map created on 04062011 2300 JST
Name: NIT UH-1 Flight 2 Results 06Apr2011



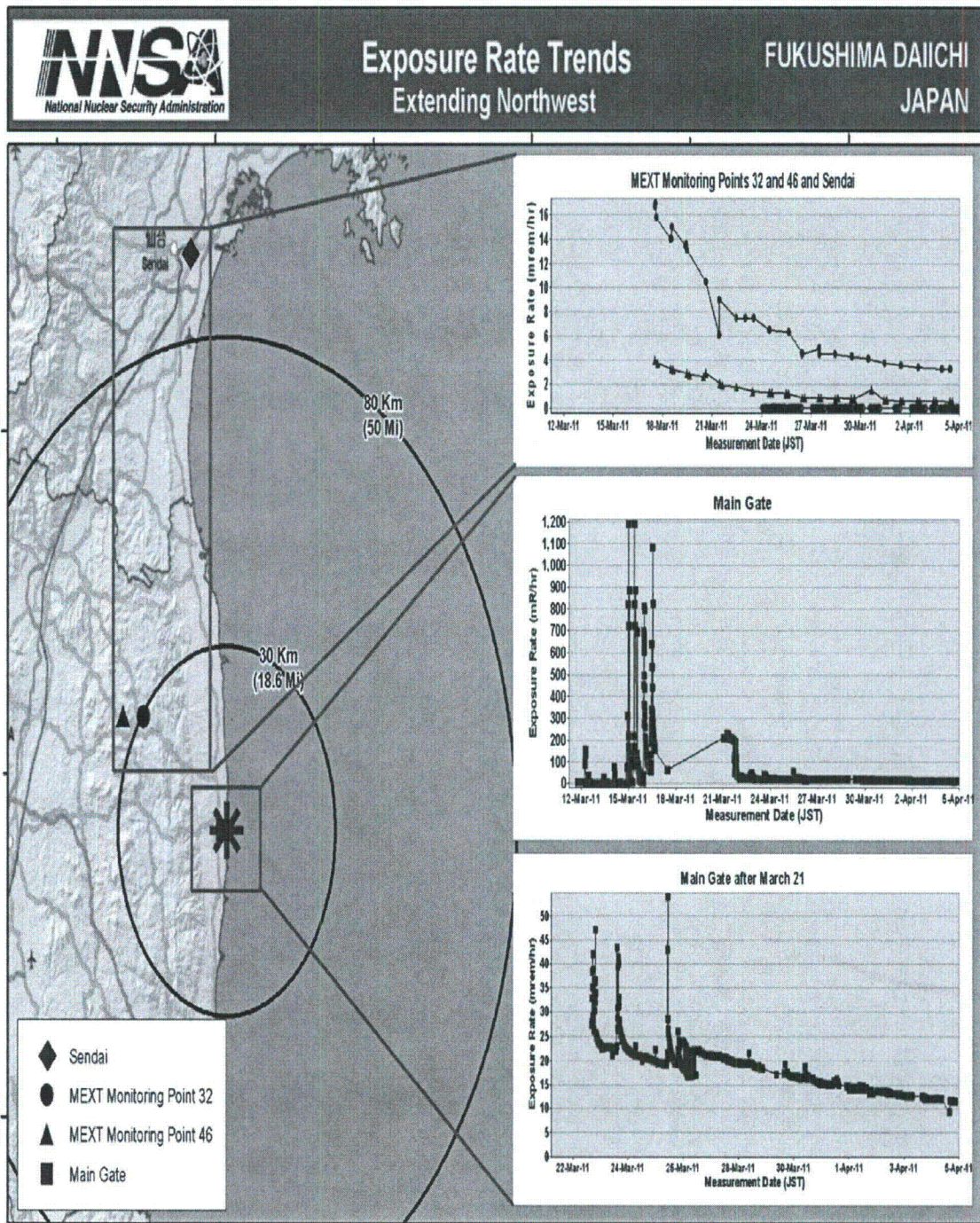
Assessment

An assessment of measurements gathered through April 6 continues to show:

- Rapid decay of deposited radiological material indicating Radioiodine is the most significant component of dose
- Radiation levels consistently below actionable levels for evacuation or relocation outside of 25 miles; and levels continue to decrease
- No measurable deposit of radiological material since March 19
- US bases and facilities all measure dose rates below 32 microrem/hr (32 millionths of a REM) – a level with no known health risks
- Agricultural monitoring and possible intervention will be required for several hundred square kilometers surrounding the site:
 - Soil and water samples are the only definitive method to determine agricultural countermeasures
 - Ground monitoring can give better fidelity to identify areas that require agricultural sampling



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Context

- The Nuclear Regulatory Commission estimates that the average American absorbs 620 mRem a year* (or 0.071 mRem/hour)
- An average transatlantic flight produces an exposure of 2.5 mRem*
- A typical chest x-ray produces 10 mRem per image
- EPA guidelines call for public health actions if exposure exceeds 1000 mRem over 4 days

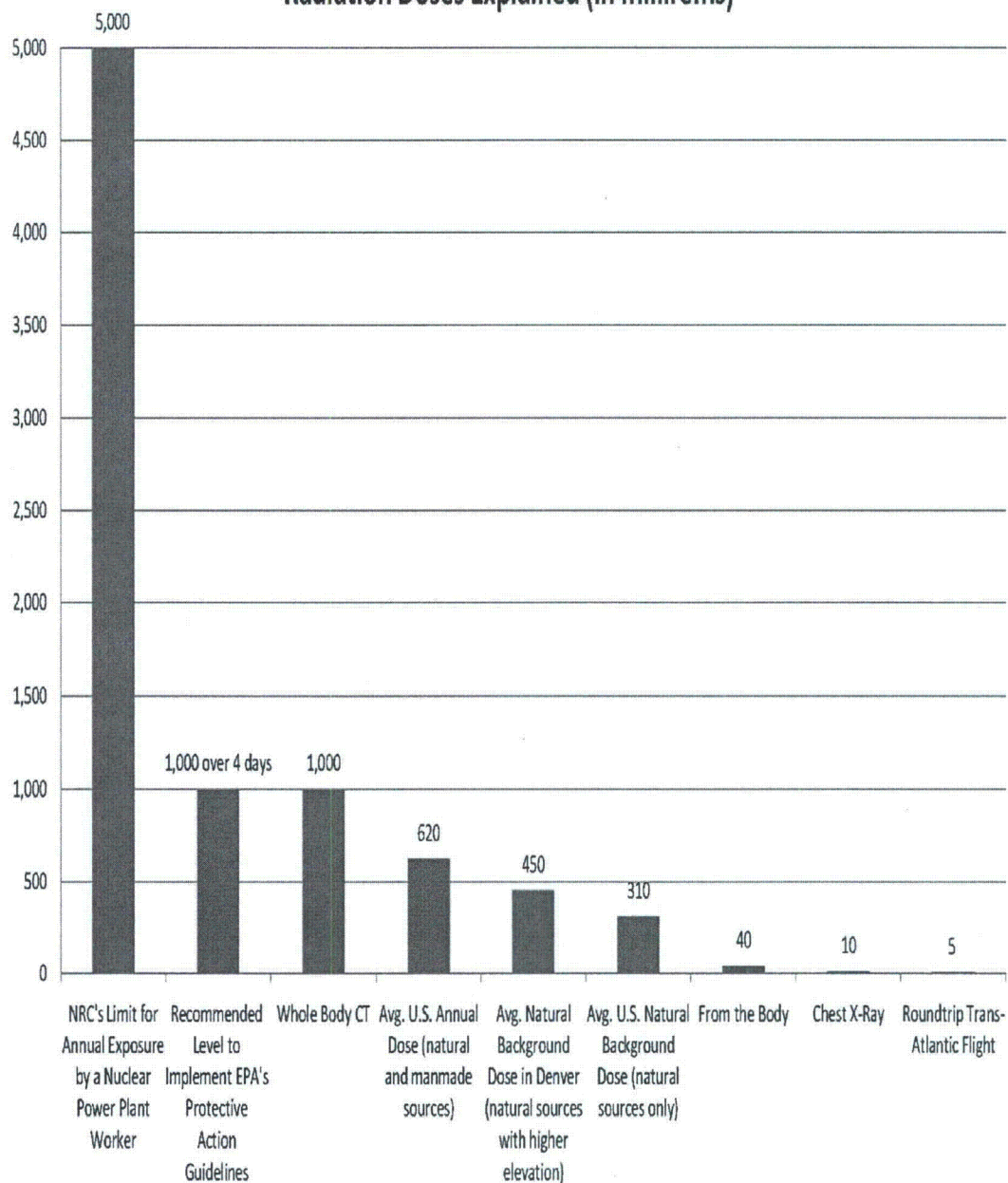
* Source: NRC: <http://nrc.gov/images/about-nrc/radiation/factoid2-lrg.gif>



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

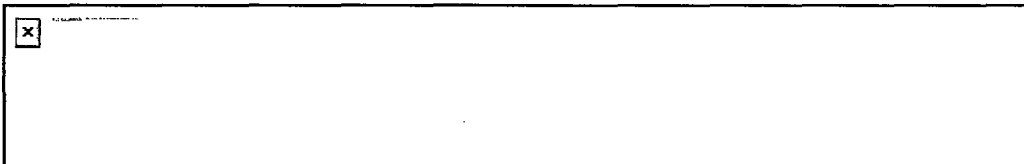


Radiation Doses Explained (in millirems)



From: The Energy Collective <info=socialmediatoday.com@mail12.us2.mcsv.net> on behalf of The Energy Collective <info@socialmediatoday.com>
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 10:33 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Does The President Realize We Have an Energy Crisis?

Top stories from The Energy Collective on April 8, 2011



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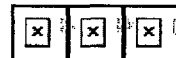


Editor's Choices

[One Problem With 2 Carbon Prices](#)

 By David Hone - Last week as the UK Budget was unveiled, the government announced, to nobody's surprise, its intention to implement a UK carbon price floor for power generators. This mechanism would operate in tandem with the EU Emissions Trading System, effectively underpinning it for one sector within its existing coverage. The proposal will see a minimum price, delivered via a top-up payment mechanism against the prevailing carbon market, of £16 per tonne from 1/1/2013 rising to £30 per tonne by 2020. » [Continue...](#)

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BV/B44

Europe-wide Green eMotion Initiative to pave the way for electromobility



The European Commission has kicked off a 4 year cross-European initiative to promote electromobility. The 42 partners in the initiative comprising industrial companies and automobile manufacturers, utilities, municipalities, universities, and technology and research institutions are to input, exchange and expand their know-how and experience in selected regions within Europe. "Electromobility will make an important contribution toward reducing carbon dioxide emissions. Green eMotion is intended to ensure the fast-track success of electric vehicles," said Siim Kallas, Vice President of the European Commission and Commissioner responsible for Transport. » [Continue...](#)

Does The President Realize We Are About To Have an Energy Crisis?



By Amy Myers Jaffe - The upshot of President Barack Obama's latest energy speech is correct. We can reduce one-third of our oil imports by 2025. Ironically, the United States has simultaneously never had a better or worse energy outlook. Improving corporate average efficiency standards will effectively bring America to the president's target probably by itself. When you add the 900,000 b/d onshore oil production addition expected from North Dakota's Bakken shale, the huge potential of unconventional oil in the United States, and the projections for deepwater Gulf of Mexico oil production in a normal permitting environment, U.S. domestic oil production is likely to increase by millions of barrels a day, not thousands, in the coming years. » [Continue...](#)


Electrify Baby, Electrify



By James Greenberger - Last Wednesday, in an address at Georgetown University, President Obama set a goal of reducing foreign imports of oil by one-third by 2025. In so doing the President highlighted the patently unsustainable fact that the United States accounts for 25% of the world's petroleum consumption but


domestic oil production, a continued commitment to nuclear energy, increased production of advanced biofuels, tighter CAFE standards and continued development of hybrid and electric vehicles. » [Continue...](#)

Obama on Energy: Getting the Balance Right

 By *Geoffrey Styles* - Another energy crisis, another presidential speech? It must seem that way to many of us who came of age in the first set of energy crises in the 1970s, and the President acknowledged that history in his talk on energy at Georgetown University on Wednesday. Yet although it contained little in the way of new ideas or initiatives, along with a target that was remarkable mainly for the relative ease with which it might be met, it at least presented a perspective that balances the continuing importance of our current energy sources with the potential of our new ones. No more talk of "yesterday's energy." » [Continue...](#)

Follow Up: Answers To Questions Asked At Emobility

Webcast

 By *Luis Giron* - A couple of weeks ago, I participated in a webcast here at The Energy Collective and was most impressed by the level of questions we received from the participating audience. However, as these things usually go, because the questions were of such high quality, we spent a considerable amount of time answering some of them, and, therefore, ran out of time to answer all of them. To help remedy that, The Energy Collective shared with me some of the unanswered questions, and I have provided answers below. I hope this help to "carry on" the conversation around the challenges of eMobility. » [Continue...](#)

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To: Schmidt, Rebecca; Batkin, Joshua
Subject: mikulski visit

(b)(5)

The notional visit we discussed would include:

(b)(5)

Eliot

My contact there is a Rachel MacKnight, 202-228-1122

Eliot

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

O: 301-415-8200

C: (b)(6)

BU/1345

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 10:15 AM
To: roberta.rampton@thomsonreuters.com
Subject: RE: Reuters query - how would NRC be affected by a government shutdown?

I could say that we are such careful stewards of the taxpayers money, but fact is we have funds which have not yet been committed to one project or another which can be used to cover basic operating expenses.

From: roberta.rampton@thomsonreuters.com [mailto:roberta.rampton@thomsonreuters.com]
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 10:13 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Cc: ayesha.rascoe@thomsonreuters.com
Subject: RE: Reuters query - how would NRC be affected by a government shutdown?

Thanks! Pardon my ignorance, but why does the NRC have funds to operate another week?

From: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 10:09 AM
To: Rampton, Roberta (M Edit Ops)
Cc: Rascoe, Ayesha r. (M Edit Ops)
Subject: RE: Reuters query - how would NRC be affected by a government shutdown?

We have not yet issued a memo, in large measure because we have funds to operate another week. So ...

Normal operations will continue for about a week, should there be a shutdown affecting other elements of the government. If that occurs, as the NRC gets closer to the point we would have to begin furloughing people we would provide more information about that process. Because a major element of our mission is safety, core safety functions would continue uninterrupted.

From: roberta.rampton@thomsonreuters.com [mailto:roberta.rampton@thomsonreuters.com]
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 9:27 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Cc: ayesha.rascoe@thomsonreuters.com
Subject: Reuters query - how would NRC be affected by a government shutdown?

Hi Eliot: Just wondering if you have any information about NRC operations in the event of a government shutdown. What proportion of NRC employees would be considered essential? What activities are considered essential? How would a shutdown affect the work of the Japan task force, the people working at the Tokyo embassy, and the ops center?

Grateful for any information you can share.
Bests / Roberta Rampton

B41346

Roberta Rampton
Correspondent

Reuters

Phone: 202 898 8376

Mobile: (b)(6)

roberta.rampton@thomsonreuters.com

RSS feed: <http://blogs.reuters.com/roberta-rampton/feed/>

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From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 8:53 AM
To: Boffey, Philip
Subject: RE: senior staff person

Phil: you had mentioned wanting to talk to either me or me and my deputy. I notice you are going pretty late into the afternoon with commissioners. Would you like to do a slightly early lunch that would allow me to get back by 1 p.m. when I need to spend some time with the chairman before your meeting with him?

Or, a midmorning cup of coffee at the hotel. Just thinking that if you want to chat an approach like that would not hold you up trying to bug out and get a train back to NYC.

Eliot

From: Boffey, Philip [mailto:phboff@nytimes.com]
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 2:55 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: senior staff person

ok. thanks

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: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 2:54 PM
To: Boffey, Philip
Cc: Wittick, Susan
Subject: RE: senior staff person

Come to our lobby off Marinelli Street, the cross street, about 1:10. Susan Wittick will meet you and bring you up to my office. I will be up with the boss and come down and collect you. Afterwards, we will meet with Marty, and then I can take you over to Ostendorff's office. If I do not sit in, just have them call my office when you are finished and someone will come and escort you back to my place and we can chat for a few minutes before you have to bug out.

Eliot

From: Boffey, Philip [mailto:phboff@nytimes.com]
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 2:42 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: senior staff person

That's great. It's all falling into place. I've confirmed breakfast with Magwood at 7 a.m. in my hotel. Still to be heard from is Apostolakis. Where should I show up, and when? Maybe a bit before my first interview to stop by your shop?

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: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 2:37 PM
To: Boffey, Philip
Cc: Virgilio, Martin; Borchardt, Bill
Subject: senior staff person

Phil: I have you set up at 2 p.m. to talk with Martin Virgilio. He is the Deputy Executive Director for Reactors (and a bunch of other stuff).

Marty: This is Phil's message about what he wants to talk about and why. He is someone you should feel comfortable talking with on background. This is entirely to help educate him going forward.

Hi Eliot:

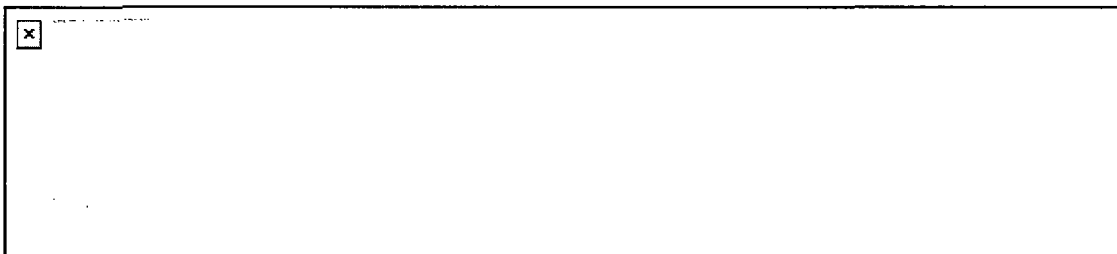
In the wake of the Japanese nuclear plant accident, it seems clear that I will need to follow the nuclear safety issue in this country and abroad for the foreseeable future. I'm wondering if it would be feasible for me to interview each of the five NRC commissioners (separately) with their appropriate staff members for, say, half an hour apiece this coming Friday. The interviews would be on background, would seek their views on the key issues to keep my eye on, and mostly just let them size me up and me size them up. I'm hoping to establish enough mutual confidence that I can bounce questions off of them and get background replies as key issues arise. I've done that with mutually satisfactory results on health care reform issues, mostly because key officials recognize that I'm not looking for breaking news or direct quotes but rather for guidance on how to interpret information that is publicly available.

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

O: 301-415-8200

C: (b)(6)

From: Nuclear Energy Overview <nei_overview@nei.org>
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 8:37 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Nuclear Energy Overview - April 7, 2011



April 7, 2011

This week's top story —

**House Subcommittee Examines US Nuclear Plant Safety
Following Fukushima Accident**

A House subcommittee has begun exploring potential lessons learned from the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi plant in Japan that may apply to U.S. nuclear power plants.

Other Stories this week —

- Commission Votes Against Rulemaking on Construction Site Access Authorization and Physical Protection
- House Panel Launches Probe of Yucca Mountain License Withdrawal

You can view Overview by clicking [here](#).



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From: EnergyGuardian <energy@washingtonguardian.ccsend.com> on behalf of
EnergyGuardian <energy@washingtonguardian.net>
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 7:31 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: News from EnergyGuardian

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Here are your energy and environment headlines for the morning of Friday,
April 8, 2011:

In This E-Mail

Analysis: Inhofe to try again to block EPA climate regulations
EPA regulations sticking point as shutdown deadline looms
Feds: Many mines still lack safety communications equipment
Poll: Most think U.S. unprepared for nuclear disaster
Pennsylvania expands testing for fracking pollution
Chu says DOE could keep operating for limited time during shutdown
Salazar warns of sweeping consequences from federal shutdown
Reports detail concerns that U.S. health care unprepared for nuclear disaster
Whitfield: Industry pressure on EPA bill to affect Senate
Murkowski makes case for Arctic drilling
UN climate chief says little opposition to extending Kyoto
Conoco dangles major Alaska investment if tax changes made
Facebook to share energy-saving technologies
Audit faults LA utility for lacking strategy on renewable energy
Arbitrator blocks BP's Russia deal anew
Minor hydrogen episode reported at Washington nuclear plant
Reality TV show prompts coal safety violations

Bv/1349

Rise in sea levels has accelerated since 1990s

China shuffles executives at major oil and gas companies

Powerful aftershock in Japan exposes additional nuclear plant vulnerabilities

Daybook: Upcoming events

Analysis: Inhofe to try again to block EPA climate regulations

By Edward Felker

Hoping to make a new attempt overturning the Environmental Protection Agency's climate authority, Senate Republicans are trying to exploit some Democratic unease with the agency's regulatory agenda.

Leading the way is Sen. Jim Inhofe, R-Okla., whose spokesman said will be back for another try when Republicans have "the best opportunity" to pick up the 10 Senate votes he needs to overcome a filibuster.

Expect that ploy to happen sometime this year as the EPA starts tightening its regulations of greenhouse gases and traditional smokestack pollutants.

Far from accepting defeat on Wednesday, when his ban on EPA greenhouse gas regulations was rejected on a 50-50 roll call vote, Inhofe sees the path to victory more clear than ever.

The Democratic alternatives—a two year delay, and a codifying of EPA's plan to exempt agriculture and small carbon sources—all fell away for good, getting no more than a handful of votes, Inhofe argues.

The only viable option is a permanent ban, he says, and with passage of an EPA climate ban by the House, only 10 of 13 Senate Democrats who voted for at least one of the Democratic alternative bills are needed.

Matt Dempsey, Inhofe's aide, said the Democratic "cover amendments" are now seen as ineffective, adding, "13 Democrats are now on the hook, 13 Democrats stand in the way of getting a bill to the president's desk. Will those 10 Democrats step forward?"

The Republican House did its job on Thursday, passing the companion to Upton's bill with the support of 19 moderate Democrats.

Of course, Inhofe and his allies still have to get past Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid, whose skill at putting off difficult votes is obvious. He should be expected to keep those 13 Democrats sheltered from another EPA vote for awhile.

President Barack Obama can now argue that the ban is a non-starter following

Inhofe's failure to get a simple majority in the Senate.

Liberal groups will also be keeping a close eye on the group—the Center for American Progress Action Fund immediately branded them and the four who voted for the Inhofe bill “the dirty 17,” and endorsed a Credo Action campaign to pressure them to explain their votes.

Don't expect Inhofe to give up, however. He sees fissures in the Senate Democratic caucus over EPA regulations, and will continue to try to widen them.

EPA regulations sticking point as shutdown deadline looms

By Ben Feller and Energy Guardian staff

WASHINGTON (AP)—Uncomfortably close to a deadline, President Barack Obama and top congressional leaders have only hours to avert a Friday midnight government shutdown that all sides say would inconvenience millions of people and damage a still fragile economy.

Obama said he still hoped to announce an agreement on Friday but did not have “wild optimism.”

A major sticking point remained GOP demands that the budget deal block the Environmental Protection Agency from issuing numerous anti-pollution regulations as well as funding for Planned Parenthood.

“They're difficult issues. They're important to both sides and so I'm not yet prepared to express wild optimism,” the president said.

Sen. Charles Schumer, D-N.Y., a Democratic leader in the Senate, said the EPA and Planned Parenthood provisions would be a non-starter in the Senate and would prompt a shutdown.

In revealing nothing about what still divides them, Obama and the lawmakers, House Speaker John Boehner, R-Ohio, and Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid, D-Nev., all said another late night of talks in the Oval Office had narrowed their differences over cutting federal spending and other matters.

But Obama said ominously that the machinery of a shutdown was already in motion.

“I expect an answer in the morning,” Obama told reporters Thursday evening as representatives from the White House and Capitol Hill plunged ahead with negotiations into the night.

The aides were trying to cobble together a deal on how much federal spending to slash, where to cut it and what caveats to attach as part of a bill to fund the

government through Sept. 30. A temporary federal spending measure expires at midnight Friday.

As the pressure mounted, Obama abruptly postponed plans to promote his energy agenda in Indiana on Friday.

For a nation eager to trim to federal spending but also weary of Washington bickering, the spending showdown had real implications.

A closure would mean the furloughs of hundreds of thousands of workers and the services they provide, from processing many tax refunds to approving business loans. Medical research would be disrupted, national parks would close and most travel visa and passport services would stop, among many others.

Feds: Many mines still lack safety communications equipment

By The Associated Press

U.S. coal mine operators remain well short of meeting a 5-year-old congressional mandate to equip underground mines with high-tech systems for communicating to the surface and tracking the movements of miners, a federal official said.

The figures show 64 percent of more than 500 underground coal mines don't have the required equipment, Mine Safety and Health Administration official Dave Chirdon told The Associated Press on Thursday. Chirdon was to release the numbers at an industry conference Friday in West Virginia.

The equipment now required is supposed to keep near constant track of miners from the moment they head underground, and enable them to communicate with the surface even after an explosion.

Massey Energy Co. had some of its system installed at its Upper Big Branch mine at the time of the April 5, 2010, explosion that killed 29 men. Regulators have said the blast destroyed the system, rendering it unusable during a nearly weeklong search for some of the victims.

The numbers show 192 out of 529 mines across the country lacked a full set of equipment as of February. Most, however, have done part of the work.

"We're expecting them all to be compliant by June 15," Chirdon said. "The other 64 percent aren't starting from scratch."

The numbers are far higher than 2010. At the time, just 34 of 529 mines, or 6.4 percent, were in compliance, Chirdon said.

Mines that miss the June 15 deadline face unspecified enforcement action, MSHA spokeswoman Amy Louviere said.

Poll: Most think U.S. unprepared for nuclear disaster

By The Associated Press

Most Americans doubt the U.S. government is prepared to respond to a nuclear emergency like the one in Japan, a new Associated Press-GfK poll shows. But it also shows few Americans believe such an emergency would occur.

Nevertheless, the disaster has turned more Americans against new nuclear power plants. The poll found that 60 percent of Americans oppose building more nuclear power plants. That's up from 48 percent who opposed it in an AP-Stanford University Poll in November 2009.

The Associated Press-GfK poll comes as Japan continues to struggle with a nuclear crisis caused by a March 11 earthquake and tsunami. The crippled Fukushima Dai-ichi nuclear plant has leaked radiation into the environment and radioactive water gushed into the Pacific Ocean. Japan was rattled by a strong aftershock and tsunami warning Thursday, but officials reported no immediate sign of new problems.

The poll finds that about a fourth of those surveyed were highly confident that the U.S. government is prepared to handle a nuclear emergency, while almost three-fourths were only somewhat or not confident.

But many people doubt such an emergency will happen in this country.

About three in 10 think such an emergency is extremely or very likely, compared with seven in 10 who think it is only somewhat or not likely. Among people who think a disaster is highly likely, almost eight in 10 lack confidence the government would be ready.

Even among those think it's not too likely or not at all likely to happen, almost two-thirds still lacked confidence the government would be ready.

Pennsylvania expands testing for fracking pollution

By Marc Levy

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP) — Pennsylvania is expanding the scope of water tests to screen for radioactive pollutants and other contaminants from its booming natural gas drilling industry, but state officials insisted they aren't doing it because federal regulators prodded them.

The state Department of Environmental Protection's acting secretary, Michael Krancer, wrote Wednesday to the Environmental Protection Agency to say that

he has requested additional testing of treated water from some drinking water suppliers and wastewater treatment facilities.

Those steps, he said, were in the works before the EPA's regional administrator, Shawn Garvin, sent a March 7 letter asking Pennsylvania to begin more water testing to make sure drinking water isn't being contaminated by drilling wastewater. The state's requests for additional testing, however, were issued later in March.

The tests should check for radium, uranium and the salty dissolved solids that could potentially make drilling wastewater harmful to human health and the aquatic environment, according to copies of letters the DEP said it sent to 14 public water authorities and 25 wastewater facilities.

In his letter last month, Garvin pointed out that most treatment facilities are unable to remove many of the pollutants in the often-toxic drilling water. Substances of concern, he said, include radioactive contaminants, organic chemicals, metals and salty dissolved solids.

It was the first major foray by the EPA into the way Pennsylvania is regulating the energy industry's hot pursuit of the nation's largest-known natural gas reservoir, the Marcellus Shale. Regulation had largely been left to the state until now.

In his response to Garvin, Krancer seemed to bridle at the perceived suggestion that Pennsylvania isn't doing its job.

"Rest assured that well before receiving your letter, the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection has been focusing on issues relating to natural gas drilling, and prioritizes protecting the environment and public health and safety above all else," Krancer wrote.

Chu says DOE could keep operating for limited time during shutdown

Energy Secretary Steven Chu told department employees that the agency has appropriations set aside that would allow it to operate at full capacity for "a limited time," The Hill reports.

[Read more](#)

Salazar warns of sweeping consequences from federal shutdown

Interior Secretary Ken Salazar says in a memo to agency employees that a federal shutdown would “disrupt everything from family vacations and small businesses that rely on tourism to renewable energy projects,” The Hill reports.

[Read more](#)

Reports detail concerns that U.S. health care unprepared for nuclear disaster

A Homeland Security report and other documents show the nation’s health system is ill-prepared to cope with a catastrophic release of radiation, despite years of focus on the possibility of a terrorist “dirty bomb” or an improvised nuclear device attack, The Washington Post reports.

[Read more](#)

Whitfield: Industry pressure on EPA bill to affect Senate

Rep. Ed Whitfield, R-Ky., a co-sponsor of House-passed legislation that blocks greenhouse-gas rules, says it’s too soon to talk compromise with the Senate—which rejected the same plan—because industry pressure could change the equation, The Hill reports.

[Read more](#)

Murkowski makes case for Arctic drilling

In a Politico op-ed published Friday, Sen. Lisa Murkowski of Alaska, the top Republican on the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, argues for allowing drilling in the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

[Read more](#)

UN climate chief says little opposition to extending Kyoto

Chief UN climate negotiator Christiana Figueres says no country is “fundamentally opposed” to extending the Kyoto Protocol climate treaty when

current emissions targets expire in 2012, Bloomberg reports.

[Read more](#)

Conoco dangles major Alaska investment if tax changes made

ConocoPhillips chief executive Jim Mulva says the company stands ready to invest substantially in Alaska to increase petroleum production if the state changes its tax structure, the Houston Chronicle reports.

[Read more](#)

Facebook to share energy-saving technologies

Facebook is launching an open-source hardware project to share what the company has learned about designing energy-reducing computer servers and data centers with the entire technology industry, the San Francisco Chronicle reports.

[Read more](#)

Audit faults LA utility for lacking strategy on renewable energy

An audit concludes the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power spent the last four years pushing aggressively toward the adoption of renewable energy without developing a coherent strategy, the Los Angeles Times reports.

[Read more](#)

Arbitrator blocks BP's Russia deal anew

An arbitration panel on Friday upheld an interim injunction blocking a \$16 billion share swap between BP and Rosneft, but gave the British oil giant a chance to try to extend an April 14 deadline on the deal, Reuters reports.

[Read more](#)

Minor hydrogen episode reported at Washington nuclear plant

A small amount of hydrogen gas ignited in a six-inch flame Thursday when workers cut into the pipe at a Washington nuclear power plant but no injuries were reported, Fox News reports.

[Read more](#)

Reality TV show prompts coal safety violations

The first episode of a reality show set in a southern West Virginia coal mine had real-world results: Inspectors cited Cobalt Coal for two activities they say endangered miners, The Associated Press reports.

[Read more](#)

Rise in sea levels has accelerated since 1990s

A new study confirms that the ocean has been rising in fits and starts since the 19th century and the rate appears to have accelerated in the early 1990s, The New York Times reports.

[Read more](#)

China shuffles executives at major oil and gas companies

China's three largest state-owned oil and gas companies are reshuffling several top executives, but the moves aren't likely to have a major impact on company strategy, The Wall Street Journal reports.

[Read more](#)

Powerful aftershock in Japan exposes additional nuclear

plant vulnerabilities

A powerful aftershock Thursday exposed the continuing vulnerability of Japan's nuclear network, as power to two nuclear reactors was temporarily lost, The Washington Post reports.

[Read more](#)

Upcoming events

- Apr. 8, Washington: Interior Department Ocean Energy Safety Advisory Committee holds inaugural meeting. 8:30 am, U.S. Access Board, 1331 F Street, N.W., Suite 800.
- Apr. 8, Washington: National Press Foundation, forum, "The Future Of Nuclear Power In The U.S." Representatives of NEI, CSIS, NRDC to testify. RSVP required. 8:45 am, Wilson Center, 1300 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
- Apr. 8, Greensboro, N.C.: USDA Sec. Vilsack makes renewable energy infrastructure announcement from Gilbarco Veeder-Root company. 12:00 pm, Via teleconference.

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From: Google Alerts <googlealerts-noreply@google.com>
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 11:23 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Google Alert - Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Blogs

2 new results for Nuclear Regulatory Commission

NRC: US 50-mile evacuation based on assumptions | The Associated ...

By The Associated Press

A recommendation for all U.S. citizens living within 50 miles of the crippled Japan **nuclear** power plant to leave was based on incomplete information and assumptions about the reactors' condition, U.S. **nuclear** officials told an ...

Examiner World RSS - <http://washingtonexaminer.com/feeds/50/rss.xml>

Citing Japan disaster, green groups want NRC to - AJC blogs

By jgalloway

The unfolding situation in northern Japan has had another repercussion in east Georgia. From the Augusta Chronicle: Environmental groups opposed to the.

Political Insider - <http://blogs.ajc.com/political-insider-jim-galloway/>

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From: Jaczko, Gregory
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 7:04 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: Cnn (piers morgan) confirmed

Let nick Shapiro know if you haven't already. Just so they're aren't surprised.

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

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 6:19 PM
To: Jaczko, Gregory
Cc: Batkin, Joshua; Loyd, Susan; Pace, Patti
Subject: Cnn (piers morgan) confirmed

For monday. Just have to work out timing, logistics.

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/1351

From: Zann, Julie <Julie.Zann@turner.com>
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 6:53 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Re: NRC Chairman

BTW, this would be wonderful if we could have him exclusive.

Julie Zann
CNN - Piers Morgan Tonight
Cell: (b)(6)

From: Brenner, Eliot <Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov>
To: Zann, Julie
Sent: Thu Apr 07 18:16:52 2011
Subject: Re: NRC Chairman

No other press planned as of now, and we should be able to make him available at midafternoon. I would like to take him to your studio if I can. I don't want to get wrapped up with other cnn shows as he has personal commitments.

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: Zann, Julie <Julie.Zann@turner.com>
To: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thu Apr 07 18:13:11 2011
Subject: Re: NRC Chairman

Hi Eliot.

Yes, we'd like to do this. What time were you thinking of, and what other press is he doing that day?

Thanks,
Julie

Julie Zann
CNN - Piers Morgan Tonight
Cell: (b)(6)

From: Brenner, Eliot <Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov>
To: Zann, Julie
Sent: Thu Apr 07 17:43:10 2011
Subject: NRC Chairman

Ms. Zahn: you were among the zillions of bookers who called at the height of the Japan reactor crisis earlier. I wonder if the Piers Morgan program would like to do a taped interview with NRC Chairman Jaczko Monday afternoon?

Eliot

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

From: EnergyGuardian <energy@washingtonguardian.ccsend.com> on behalf of
EnergyGuardian <energy@washingtonguardian.net>
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 6:35 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: News from EnergyGuardian

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x

Here are your energy and environment headlines for the afternoon of Thursday,
April 7, 2011:

In This E-Mail

House Republicans pass bill to ban EPA climate regulations

NRC: US 50-mile evacuation based on assumptions

BP official pressed at Gulf oil spill hearing

Oil jumps above \$110 on Libya, Japan quake

Even after oil sale, Libyan rebels face challenges

Interior: Offshore permitting would continue during a shutdown

BP well manager feared getting fired before Deepwater Horizon blowout

Interior Department awards ninth deepwater drilling permit

Health groups assail Republicans for EPA budget riders

Shutdown impacts include stoppage of Arctic ice survey

Obama approval slips during budget standoff, Pew reports

Scotland's wind generation claims challenged

Daybook: Upcoming events

House Republicans pass bill to ban EPA climate regulations

By Edward Felker

House Republicans on Thursday attracted 19 moderate Democrats to their side as they approved legislation to prohibit the Environmental Protection Agency from enforcing greenhouse gas regulations.

The passage, however, was mostly a symbolic vote to show discontent with the EPA's regulatory agenda. President Barack Obama has issued a veto threat, and the Senate defeated a companion bill on Wednesday.

Democrats voting for the House bill in the 255-172 roll call included: Jason Altmire, (Pa.), John Barrow (Ga.), Sanford Bishop (Ga.), Dan Boren (Okla.), Leonard Boswell (Iowa), Ben Chandler (Ky.), Jim Costa (Calif.), Jerry Costello (Ill.), Mark Critz (Pa.), Henry Cuellar (Texas), Joe Donnelly (Ind.), Tim Holden (Pa.) Jim Matheson (Utah), Mike McIntyre (N.C.), Collin Peterson (Minn.), Nick J. Rahall (W.Va.), Mike Ross (Ark.), Kurt Schrader (Ore.), and Terri Sewell (Ala.).

The co-author of the bill, House Energy and Commerce Chairman Fred Upton, R-Mich, said during debate Wednesday that EPA regulations would do little to curb global warming while raising energy prices for consumers.

Republicans defeated all but one of 12 amendments, including one that would have put the House on record as supporting scientific consensus that human activity is causing global warming.

Democrats, led by the committee's ranking member, Rep. Henry Waxman, D-Calif., countered that the bill was a rejection of scientific evidence and would lead to greater air pollution and more health problems for Americans, while driving up oil imports.

Similar language in the 2011 spending bills written by House Republicans has also been an area of contention between Republicans and Democrats, with Obama issuing a veto threat of a one-week bill that was also passed by the House Thursday.

Passing a bill to reject the EPA regulations has been a key platform for Republicans in both chambers of Congress, with Upton and his Senate counterpart, Sen. Jim Inhofe, R-Okla., vowing to continue to press their opposition in the coming months.

"At the end of the day, the EPA climate regime is all economic pain and no environmental gain, said Upton in a statement. "Today's vote is an important victory for American families, and our efforts are gaining even more momentum," he added.

Business groups applauded the House vote while environmental groups castigated Republicans anew for what they consider an attack on the Clean Air Act.

The American Petroleum Institute said the votes of Democrats in the House and

Senate revealed enough concern over EPA regulations that Obama should rein in the agency.

"We hope the president sees this opportunity to work with this bipartisan coalition from both houses of Congress to find a common sense solution that won't lead to higher energy costs and fewer jobs," said Marty Durbin, API executive vice president.

Bill Kovacs, a senior vice president at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, added, "We urge both chambers in Congress to resolve the extent of EPA's authority to regulate greenhouse gases under the Clean Air Act by establishing a clear congressional policy that brings about regulatory certainty."

On the other side of the debate, Franz Matzner, climate and air legislative director at the Natural Resources Defense Council, said the Republicans' stance contradicts the Supreme Court and public support for cleaner air.

"This attack on our families' health doesn't serve the public, it only serves big polluters," he said.

NRC: US 50-mile evacuation based on assumptions

By Dina Cappiello

WASHINGTON (AP) — U.S. nuclear officials have told an independent advisory panel that a recommendation for all American citizens living within 50 miles of the crippled Japan nuclear plant to leave was based on incomplete information and assumptions about the reactors' condition.

Members of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards pressed officials Thursday to explain how they concluded that 50 miles was a safe distance from the crippled reactors. The Japanese government had set a 12-mile evacuation zone.

Randy Sullivan, who leads a protective measures team, says no data from the site was used to determine the distance. Instead, he says, it was calculated based on the potential conditions.

Sullivan told the committee that the calculation was based on "a big release" that they could not confirm was happening.

BP official pressed at Gulf oil spill hearing

By Kevin McGill

METAIRIE, Louisiana (AP) — A BP official was questioned at length Thursday about the roles and responsibilities of personnel aboard an oil rig that exploded

last April in the Gulf of Mexico.

The testimony came during a federal panel's continuing hearings into the explosion and resulting oil spill.

BP wells manager Ian Little was pressed repeatedly by panel members and attorneys on whether BP could have pushed rig owner Transocean to do more maintenance work on the rig's blowout preventer. BP leased the rig from Transocean.

Panel members had noted a day earlier that industry recommendations call for complete overhauls of blowout preventers — massive devices designed to stop a spill like the one in the Gulf — after five years. A Transocean official said that while parts were regularly inspected and, when necessary, repaired or replaced, a complete overhaul wasn't done.

Panel members also noted Thursday that the blowout preventer did not undergo a lengthy and expensive disassembly and inspection for recertification, as called for by federal regulations. A Transocean official testified last year that the regulations make reference to industry standards and were treated by Transocean as recommendations.

Panel member Jason Mathews, of the federal Bureau of Ocean Energy Management Regulation and Enforcement, asked Little if BP could have shut down the operation if it was unhappy with Transocean's operations. Little conceded that BP could have done so.

Little was the latest witness in the seventh round of hearings by the joint panel of U.S. Coast Guard representatives and BOEMRE officials, which began Monday. The latest round of hearings follows last month's report by a government-hired Norwegian firm, Det Norske Veritas. The report said the blowout preventer failed because of faulty design and a bent piece of pipe. The report appeared to shift some blame for the disaster away from BP PLC and toward Cameron, the company that built the massive device, and Transocean.

But this week's hearings have made it clear that neither panel members nor attorneys for any of the interests involved consider the issue settled. On Monday, a Det Norske Veritas vice president found himself defending the firm's testing methods and expertise. And subsequent questions and testimony Wednesday and Thursday revisited issues dealt with in past hearings and reports, including the maintenance and certification of the blowout preventer and whether lines of authority and communication were clear on the rig.

Oil jumps above \$110 on Libya, Japan quake

By Associated Press

NEW YORK (AP) — Oil prices rose above \$110 a barrel Thursday for the first time since September 2008 after another earthquake hit Japan and the

European Central Bank, fearful of inflation, raised a key interest rate.

Benchmark West Texas Intermediate crude oil for May delivery rose \$1.47 to settle at \$110.30 per barrel on the New York Mercantile Exchange.

Crude has traded near \$108 this week as traders mull the impact of the ongoing turmoil in Libya, a weakening U.S. dollar and China's fourth interest rate hike since October. Investors are also concerned that a 29 percent jump in oil prices since mid-February will force consumers to spend more on fuel costs and will eventually undermine crude demand.

Oil prices were also supported Thursday by signs that the European Central Bank is not about to commit to a long-term pursuit to raise interest rates.

"We did not decide that it was the first of a series of rate increase," bank President Jean-Claude Trichet said.

A weaker dollar makes commodities like oil priced in dollars cheaper and more attractive for investors holding other currencies, often leading to higher oil prices.

The dollar fell to 84.92 Japanese yen late Thursday from 85.47 yen late Wednesday.

The euro fell to \$1.4302 from \$1.4336 late Wednesday. Trading earlier in the day was volatile, with the euro rising over \$1.43 before and after the central bank announcement. It fell below the \$1.43 mark after Trichet's comments.

"The impact of a stronger euro will likely fuel commodity prices even higher over the balance of the week, although in energy's case, prices are starting to get dangerously high, and have gotten to a point where yet another inflationary spiral could be unleashed, particularly in emerging markets," said Edward Meir of MF Global in New York. "As prices move up, the prospect of creeping demand destruction in energy now seems to be more likely," Meir concluded.

Even after oil sale, Libyan rebels face challenges

By Hadeel Al-Shalchi and Tarek El-Tablawy

TRIPOLI, Libya (AP) — Libya's opposition could net more than \$100 million from the oil shipment that left the eastern port of Tobruk this week, but it is far from being in the clear. Production is at a standstill following attacks on oil fields, and the complexity of the deal reflects the wariness of traders in dealing with the rebels.

There's a lack of transparency surrounding the deal, which may or may not have been brokered with help from Qatar. Analysts say even in an industry famed for

murky deals, it's unusual.

"There is so much cloak and daggers surrounding this shipment, it's unbelievable," said Michelle Wiese Bockmann, markets editor for the shipping publication Lloyd's List in London.

The shipment of up to 1 million barrels that left Tobruk on Wednesday aboard the Greek-owned, Liberian-flagged tanker Equator is a milestone for the rebels — marking their foray into the world of global oil sales. Oil that rebels had sold a few weeks ago was shipped out under contracts that existed before Libya's uprising began Feb. 15.

The vessel, which has a capacity of about 1 million barrels of crude, was believed to be heading, at least initially, to Singapore, though China may be the final destination, according to a Persian Gulf-based oil executive.

The deal was done with a "European trader," the executive said, speaking on condition of anonymity because his company did not authorize him to talk to the media.

With the London-based Brent futures contract at about \$122 per barrel, the rebels may have brought in as much as \$120 million from the latest sale, assuming the cargo was of roughly the same quality as light sweet Brent and not "distressed" — meaning that it was sold at a sharp discount just to move the barrels.

When the opposition will be able to ramp up production, however, has recently become less clear. Production is frozen following attacks on two key oil fields in rebel-controlled eastern Libya: the 12 billion-barrel Sarir field, the country's largest, and the 3 million barrel Messla field.

The rebels blamed Gadhafi's forces for the attacks. NATO scoffed at the Libyan government's claim that the real culprits were the alliance airstrikes authorized by a U.N. resolution demanding that Gadhafi stop attacking civilians.

The violence that has ravaged Libya for almost two months has battered output from Libya, which is 17th among the world's oil producers and sits atop Africa's largest reserves of oil. Production levels, which averaged about 1.6 million barrels per day before the crisis, plummeted even before the latest oil-field attacks. The rebels produced only about 120,000 barrels a day from three key fields in the east, and output collapsed in the government-held west as sanctions target Libyan state oil activities.

By the rebels' own admission, the 100,000 barrels per day they were producing from Sarir and Messla are temporarily unattainable because of the attacks. The extent of the damage is yet to be fully revealed.

Interior: Offshore permitting would continue during a

shutdown

The Interior Department, according to the Houston Chronicle, would continue permitting offshore drilling during a government shutdown, but onshore permits would be stalled.

[Read more](#)

A White House Office of Management and Budget official told reporters that a shutdown might cost taxpayers, The Wall Street Journal reports.

[Read more](#)

BP well manager feared getting fired before Deepwater Horizon blowout

Documents unveiled at the government's inquiry into the Macondo well spill show BP well manager John Guide feared for his job because of strife on the management team, Bloomberg reports.

[Read more](#)

Interior Department awards ninth deepwater drilling permit

Murphy Exploration was awarded a permit by the Interior Department for a Gulf of Mexico deepwater well, the ninth permit issued under new safety rules, Reuters reports.

[Read more](#)

Health groups assail Republicans for EPA budget riders

The American Lung Association and the American Public Health Association called on Democrats to reject any spending bill that limits EPA climate authority, The Hill reports.

[Read more](#)

Shutdown impacts include stoppage of Arctic ice survey

The NASA project to keep track of the condition of Arctic ice in Greenland, Alaska and elsewhere might stop completely if the government shuts down, ClimateWire reports.

[Read more](#)

Obama approval slips during budget standoff, Pew reports

New polling by the Pew Research Center shows President Barack Obama has slipped to a 47 percent approval rating, with 45 percent disapproving.

[Read more](#)

Scotland's wind generation claims challenged

The Aberdeen Press and Journal reports that a conservation group found Scotland's wind turbines are operating at vastly lower output than the industry claims.

[Read more](#)

Upcoming events

- Apr. 8, Washington: Interior Department Ocean Energy Safety Advisory Committee holds inaugural meeting. 8:30 am, U.S. Access Board, 1331 F Street, N.W., Suite 800.
- Apr. 8, Washington: National Press Foundation, forum, "The Future Of Nuclear Power In The U.S." Representatives of NEI, CSIS, NRDC to testify. RSVP required. 8:45 am, Wilson Center, 1300 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
- Apr. 8, Greensboro, N.C.: USDA Sec. Vilsack makes renewable energy infrastructure announcement from Gilbarco Veeder-Root company. 12:00 pm, Via teleconference.
- Apr. 8, Indianapolis: President Obama delivers energy remarks at Allison Transmission hybrid vehicle components plant. 12:00 pm, 4700 West 10th St.

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You can e-mail us at energy@washingtonguardian.net



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EnergyGuardian | 13303 Packard Drive | Woodbridge | VA | 22193

From: Hayden, Elizabeth
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 6:02 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Witherspoon called

Ops Ctr and I am not calling him back til Fri (b)(6)

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 5:39 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot; Clark, Theresa
Subject: Tomorrow's news tonight -- read and delete

~~Internal use only -- no distribution outside NRC -- no redistribution~~
~~May contain material proprietary to news agencies~~

1: ACRS JAPAN DISCUSSION – The ACRS meeting today included a two-hour presentation by staff and discussion about the NRC response to the Japanese nuclear emergency. Media from AP, Dow Jones, Greenwire, Platts and Reuters attended. Resulting coverage is expected to focus on the NRC's decision to recommend a 50-mile evacuation of American citizens around the affected Japanese plants. Here's one of the stories

<http://www.eenews.net/eenewspm/2011/04/07/7>

2: SHUTDOWN – The NRC received a flurry of questions about what the NRC was doing in the event of a federal government shutdown. We clarified that we were subject to a shutdown because we need an appropriation to operate, that we will continue to focus on ensuring public health and safety, that we do have funds to operate for a while and additional word on what actions we would take in a shutdown would be forthcoming closer to the time we would reach that point.

3: JAPAN UNIT 2 – We provided the statement developed yesterday about the status of Unit 2 at Fukushima to Energy Daily, Platts, and Nature. Also, the New York Times pressed us on some minute details about the 3/26 document they obtained regarding possible melting of fuel at the No. 2 reactor, and we got similar questions about the reactor from a few other outlets.

4: PEACH BOTTOM – The York (Pa.) Daily Record hit us with more questions on our SOARCA (State-of-the-Art Reactor Consequences Analysis) study and B.5.B. reviews. The questions were prompted by coverage on Wednesday of a House hearing that dealt, in part, with concerns raised by the Union of Concerned Scientists about the vulnerability of Peach Bottom to a severe accident. UCS based that assertion on e-mails and other documents it received via FOIAs having to do with SOARCA.

5: GINNA – The Democrat & Chronicle (of Rochester, N.Y.) inquired about an Event Notification posted on our web site today dealing with two degraded fire barrier penetration seals at the plant. The reporter was told the plant put a fire watch in place as a compensatory measure and will have to fix the problem, as well as check other similar seals.

6: SUBMERGED CABLES – The Middletown (Pa.) Press & Journal wanted to learn more about the issue of submerged electrical cables at the Three Mile Island 1 nuclear power plant. The reporter was provided with a copy of our Information Notice issued late last year regarding the subject and related details.

7: BEAVER VALLEY – A reporter for the Beaver County (Pa.) Times received a report of a suspicious flyover at the site. He asked us what restrictions there are on such flyovers. We pointed the reporter guidance issued to pilots by the FAA after 9/11 that still remains in effect.

8: SEABROOK – The New Hampshire Business Review is working on a piece about the plant's license renewal bid. We provided information on the status of our review.

9: BRAIDWOOD/BYRON – OPA responded to questions from the Morris Daily Herald and the Kankakee Journal, and participated in a taped interview with the Rockford ABC affiliate television station about a special inspection at Braidwood and Byron looking into the handling of two equipment issues. The reporters were

trying to understand the equipment issues and get a feeling for "how serious" the problems were, as well as if the special inspection was associated with the events in Japan. We told the reporters that we initiated this inspection to determine the significance, extent and implications of these concerns; however, these equipment issues posed no immediate threat to the health and safety of the public and have been fixed. We also told the reporters the inspection is not associated with the events in Japan and would have been initiated prior to Japan under similar circumstances.

10: NFS -- The Region II staff holds the licensee performance review meeting for Nuclear Fuel Services in Erwin, Tenn. tonight and Region II OPA has already talked to WJHL-TV in Johnson City, the Johnson City Press and a local radio station. We also expect several other media outlets to cover the meeting.

11: SURRY -- The Newport News Daily Press called Region II OPA with a few follow-up questions about the annual assessment meeting at Surry last night.

12: CRYSTAL RIVER -- Energy Daily contacted Region II OPA with some clarification questions about the NRC role in further inspections of the containment separation issue at Crystal River.

13: MOX -- A "freelance reporter" who has been researching a story on MOX for several months had several questions about the licensing review, emergency planning, seismic hazards, MOX at Fukushima and how or whether we would approve use of MOX in this country.

Press releases and speeches posted
Annual assessment meeting for SONGS

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 5:17 PM
To: Harrington, Holly
Subject: RE: For TNT, if you feel lke it

(b)(5)

From: Harrington, Holly
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 4:45 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: For TNT, if you feel lke it

Please take a minute and read the Dan Dorman blog post, which went up today, giving a first person view of the NRC staff efforts in Japan: <http://public-blog.nrc-gateway.gov/>

From: McIntyre, David
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 5:14 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: tnts

SHUTDOWN – Asahi Shimbun inquired if a government shutdown would affect our team assisting Japan. Based on the EDO's notice this afternoon, we said that the team in Tokyo and our Ops Center response teams would be "excepted" and not furloughed if the NRC is eventually affected by a shutdown.

MOX – A "freelance reporter" who has been researching a story on MOX for several months had several questions about the licensing review, emergency planning, seismic hazards, MOX at Fukushima and how or whether we would approve use of MOX in this country.

David McIntyre
Public Affairs Officer
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
(301) 415-8206 (direct)
(b)(6) (mobile)
Protecting People & the Environment

BU 11357

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 4:56 PM
To: Wald, Matthew
Subject: RE: Eliot, the trendline doesn't really show much difference

Don't know, or at least being seriously short staffed I don't have time immediately to get someone on the phone to speculate.

If I get a chance I will ask for an answer, but important bit of knowledge is that 1/3 are trending down at a pretty good clip, #2 trending down but more slowly.

From: Wald, Matthew [mailto:mattwald@nytimes.com]
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 4:46 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Cc: Fountain, Henry; Burnell, Scott
Subject: Eliot, the trendline doesn't really show much difference

It shows reduction in all the drywell measurements
(why?)

But the drops in units 1 & 3 are not much larger than unit 2. And why is this dropping? Is the core debris crawling back up into the vessel?

Matthew L. Wald
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The New York Times
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Washington, DC 20006
202-862-0363
cell: (b)(6)
fax: 202-318-0057

<http://www.nytimes.com/info/nuclear-energy/>
twitter: mattwaldnyt

From: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 3:31 PM
To: Wald, Matthew
Cc: Fountain, Henry; Burnell, Scott
Subject: RE: why are we focussed on unit 2?

Matt, et al: The comment to Markey's office was speculative. I can tell you that rad levels in the drywells of 1 and 3 have dropped substantially since the document you have. The rad level on #2 has fallen, but just slightly.

From: Wald, Matthew [mailto:mattwald@nytimes.com]
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 3:18 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Cc: Fountain, Henry; Burnell, Scott
Subject: why are we focussed on unit 2?

Eliot,

Sorry to pester.

Timothy Reily told Michal Freedhoff of Markey's office on Tuesday that "part of the unit 2 core may have melted into the drywell." Part of the evidence was a radiation field of 3,340 rem/hr.

But the "RST assessment" document of March 26 says the drywell rad level in unit 1 was even higher, 4,780 r/hr. Unit 3 was given as 5,100.

It seems to me that the NRC's advice was probably correct in any case: keep pumping water in above the MDRIR rate. (is this really pronounced "murder rate"?)

But if a radiation reading of 3,300 R/hr was enough to suggest that we had part of the core in the drywell at unit two, isn't 4,800 or 5,100 enough to suggest the same at unit 1 and unit 3, respectively?

Thanks. I'm copying my colleague Henry Fountain, who pointed out the discrepancy.

--_ Matt

Matthew L. Wald
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Washington, DC 20006
202-862-0363
cell: (b)(6)
fax: 202-318-0057

<http://www.nytimes.com/info/nuclear-energy/>
twitter: mattwaldnyt

From: Freedhoff, Michal [mailto:Michal.Freedhoff@mail.house.gov]
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 1:45 PM
To: Wald, Matthew
Subject: FW: NRC: Question regarding Fukushima Unit 2

All relevant exchange highlighted

Michal Ilana Freedhoff, Ph.D.
Policy Director
Office of Congressman Edward J. Markey (D-MA)
2108 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
202-225-2836

From: Riley (OCA), Timothy [mailto:Timothy.RileyOCA@nrc.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 8:48 AM
To: Freedhoff, Michal
Cc: Droggitis, Spiros
Subject: RE: NRC: Question regarding Fukushima Unit 2

Part of the Unit 2 core may have melted into the drywell.

Timothy Riley
Congressional Affairs Officer
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Office of Congressional Affairs
Phone: 301-415-8492
Blackberry: (b)(6)

From: Freedhoff, Michal [mailto:Michal.Freedhoff@mail.house.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 8:35 AM
To: Riley (OCA), Timothy
Cc: Droggitis, Spiros
Subject: Re: NRC: Question regarding Fukushima Unit 2

Also is the view that it melted into the drywell?

Michal Ilana Freedhoff, Ph.D.
Policy Director
Office of Representative Edward J. Markey
2108 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
202-225-2836

Sent using BlackBerry

From: Riley (OCA), Timothy [mailto:Timothy.RileyOCA@nrc.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 08:16 AM
To: Freedhoff, Michal
Cc: Droggitis, Spiros <Spiros.Droggitis@nrc.gov>
Subject: NRC: Question regarding Fukushima Unit 2

Michal,

You had asked if the core of Unit 2 had melted into the torus. Here is the view from the NRC Emergency Operations Center:

Based on radiation readings in the drywell and the torus (3340 rem/hour and 91 rem/hour, respectively), the NRC staff speculates that part of the Unit 2 core may be out of the reactor pressure vessel and may be in the lower space of the drywell. Lower radiation readings in the torus suggest that there is not core material in the torus.

Please let me know if I can provide additional information.

Timothy Riley
Congressional Affairs Officer
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Office of Congressional Affairs
Phone: 301-415-8492
Blackberry: (b)(6)

DATE	Unit 1 drywell	Unit 1 torus	Unit 2 drywell	Unit 2 torus	Unit 3 drywell	Unit 3 torus
March 23	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
March 24	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
March 25	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
March 26	4780	3490	4560	154	5100	150
March 27	4780	3490	4560	154	5100	150
March 28	3370	2110	4050	139	3150	124
March 29	3370	2110	4050	139	3150	124
March 30	3370	2110	4050	139	3150	124
March 31	3820	1810	3860	119	2750	105
April 1	4430	1740	3720	111	2450	100
April 2	4430	1740	3720	111	2750	100
April 3	3820	1740	3860	111	2750	100
April 4	3830	1340	3340	91	2750	100
April 5	3830	1340	3340	91	2750	100
April 6	3110	840	3130	83	1980	81
April 7	3110	840	3130	83	1980	81

Turquoise: Means that the radiation levels begin to have sources, rather than “unknown source instrument” on them.

From: Chandrathil, Prema
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 4:25 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot; Hayden, Elizabeth
Cc: Mitlyng, Viktoria
Subject: R3 TNT

BRAIDWOOD/BYRON – OPA responded to questions from the Morris Daily Herald and the Kankakee Journal, and participated in a taped interview with the Rockford ABC affiliate television station about a special inspection at Braidwood and Byron plants that's looking into the handling of two equipment issues. The reporters were trying to understand the equipment issues and get a feeling for "how serious" the problems were, as well as if the special inspection was associated with the events in Japan. We told the reporters that we initiated this inspection to determine the significance, extent and implications of these concerns; however, these equipment issues posed no immediate threat to the health and safety of the public and have been fixed. We also told the reportres that the inspection is not associated with the events in Japan and would have been initiated a year ago or three months ago under similar circumstances.

From: Google Alerts <googlealerts-noreply@google.com>
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 4:02 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Google Alert - Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Web

3 new results for **Nuclear Regulatory Commission**

Exelon, NRC calm nuclear concerns - WQAD

As we watch the Fukushima **nuclear** disaster overseas, all eyes are on our **nuclear** facilities here in the U.S..

www.wqad.com/news/wqad-cordova-040511,0,4139830.story

Conflicting Details Emerge About Status Of Japanese **Nuclear Reactor**

"Based on radiation readings in the drywell and the torus ... the **NRC** staff ... It is unclear whether Virgilio or other **NRC** officials are aware of the ...

www.nasdaq.com/.../stock-market-news-story.aspx?...

NRC Puts Fort Calhoun on Watch List - Action 3 News - Omaha ...

Omaha, NE - The Fort Calhoun Nuclear Plant is one of three U.S. nuclear plants that need increased oversight, according to the **Nuclear Regulatory Commission ...**

www.kmtv.com/Global/story.asp?S=14360607

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From: Stuckle, Elizabeth
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 4:01 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Cc: Hayden, Elizabeth; Harrington, Holly
Subject: For your TNT

ACRS JAPAN DISCUSSION – The ACRS meeting today included a two-hour presentation by staff and discussion about the NRC response to the Japanese nuclear emergency. Media from AP, Dow Jones, Greenwire, Platts and Reuters attended. Resulting coverage is expected to focus on the NRC's decision to recommend a 50-mile evacuation of American citizens around the affected Japanese plants.

From: Cappiello, Dina <DCappiello@ap.org>
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 3:48 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: William Ruland

One more: title for Randy Sullivan

From: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 3:05 PM
To: Cappiello, Dina
Subject: RE: William Ruland

He is Director of the Division of Safety Systems within the Nuclear Reactor Regulation office at the NRC. He is also a leader of our Reactor Safety Team for the Japan incident. (I don't know if he is the senior person. The team works in shifts so I am not sure if he is one of the bosses, or the boss of bosses.)

From: Cappiello, Dina [mailto:DCappiello@ap.org]
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 3:03 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: William Ruland

What is his title?

Dina Cappiello
Environment/Energy Reporter
The Associated Press
1100 13th Street NW, Suite 700
Washington, DC 20005
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(202)-403-3582 (f)

(b)(6)

 (c)

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[IP_US_DISC]msk dccc60c6d2c3a6438f0cf467d9a4938

From: Hackett, Edwin
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 3:47 PM
To: Harrington, Holly
Cc: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: OPA Coverage for ACRS Meeting on Fukushima

Hi Holly,

Thank you for having Elizabeth Stuckle support us on the Fukushima briefing today. She and I coordinated in advance – probably about 4 reporters present - but we didn't see as high a level of media interest as was evident several weeks ago.

The briefing went well – significant ACRS questioning relative to the bases for the U.S. recommended 50 mile EPZ for Fukushima Dai-ichi. I'm sure there will be more to come.

(b)(5)

Thanks again!

Ed

From: Akstulewicz, Brenda
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 2:47 PM
To: Gavrilovic, Maria
Cc: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: 60 Minutes/Meeting?
Attachments: image001.jpg

Good Afternoon Maria,

The NRC's main campus is at the intersection of Rockville Pike and Marinelli Rd. in Rockville, MD ([directions](#) - scroll toward the bottom of the page). We are across the street from the White Flint Station on Metro's red line ([directions](#)).

Please send me the names of all those who will be accompanying you and who, if anyone, will be bringing a camera. For those who will be driving I need the make, model and license plate number (including state) of the vehicle.

If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Brenda

Brenda Akstulewicz
Administrative Assistant
Office of Public Affairs
301-415-8209
brenda.akstulewicz@nrc.gov



From: Gavrilovic, Maria [mailto:GavrilovicM@cbsnews.com]
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 12:49 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Cc: Akstulewicz, Brenda
Subject: RE: 60 Minutes/Meeting?

Thanks Eliot.

Is your office in DC or in Maryland?

From: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 12:47 PM
To: Gavrilovic, Maria
Cc: Akstulewicz, Brenda
Subject: RE: 60 Minutes/Meeting?

No need for credentials. I have your names so my assistant can plug into our visitor system so it will speed your entry into the building. Once here, you can go into the meeting room, use the cafeteria or facilities without escort. To get to my office, I'd have to schlep you upstairs.

If you do have a crew, Brenda will need names, etc., so I can get them cleared and warn security about cameras coming in.

For transportation ease, we are on the Red Line of the Metro, literally right on top of the White Flint stop (ok, across the street). To reach the temporary visitors' entrance cross the street, turn left about 100 feet and it is at the back corner of the building.

Eliot

From: Gavrilovic, Maria [mailto:GavrilovicM@cbsnews.com]
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 12:43 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: 60 Minutes/Meeting?

That's a great idea, Eliot. What do we need to do to credential ourselves for this? I'm not sure if we'll have a crew that day, but Frank and I will attend. And, yes, we should meet afterwards.

Maria

From: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 12:34 PM
To: Gavrilovic, Maria
Subject: RE: 60 Minutes/Meeting?

Afternoon Thursday or anytime Friday. FYI, there is a commission meeting on Thursday of next week to discuss health effect issues surrounding the japan reactor business. Might put that down as a place to get some marginally useful material. Commissioners will not be talking publicly beyond what they say at the meeting. also, we require TV cameras to operate from a fixed position (head on to the commission), and we can run a mult box to that area. We have no parking for trucks here so I would strongly recommend just sending a cameraman to plug in and record the meeting. I think it runs from 9-12.

We could talk after that if it would be more convenient.

Eliot

From: Gavrilovic, Maria [mailto:GavrilovicM@cbsnews.com]
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 12:27 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: 60 Minutes/Meeting?

Next Thursday or Friday?

From: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 12:27 PM
To: Gavrilovic, Maria
Subject: RE: 60 Minutes/Meeting?

Should be able to talk. Question is when.

From: Gavrilovic, Maria [mailto:GavrilovicM@cbsnews.com]
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 12:26 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: 60 Minutes/Meeting?

Eliot,

My colleague Frank Devine and I are going to be in Washington late next week. Do you and anyone else on your team have time to meet with us? We're going to be in town meeting with potential interviewees and gathering information for our story.

Thanks
Maria

60 Minutes
212 975 5530

(b)(6)

From: Wald, Matthew <mattwald@nytimes.com>
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 2:28 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: the roadmap, according to the US BWR owners group

It looks complete, Eliot, and thanks. We're developing our own chronology and we'll see how this meshes.

Matthew L. Wald
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fax: 202-318-0057

<http://www.nytimes.com/info/nuclear-energy/>
twitter: mattwaldnyt

From: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 1:27 PM
To: Wald, Matthew
Subject: RE: the roadmap, according to the US BWR owners group

If I can get 30 seconds away from emails from wire service reporters wanting comment on the fact the earth burped again in japan I will take a look. Thanks.

By the way, I just discovered the paper from which I was working was the longer European style paper, so the tops and bottoms of any pages copied on a u.s. copier may have been cut off. Not sure. I never looked closely.

eliot

From: Wald, Matthew [mailto:mattwald@nytimes.com]
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 2:24 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: the roadmap, according to the US BWR owners group

Eliot,
I'm sure this document is well known to somebody at the NRC, but you might like to take a glance. See especially section 12. This talks about "ablation" of a larger hole once some molten core material has leaked out into the lower drywell. I'm not certain that this is what's happening, but the document made a big impact on my editors.

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twitter: mattwaldnyt

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 2:29 PM
To: Stuckle, Elizabeth
Subject: RE: brief notes from today's ACRS mtg

Thanks. (b)(5)

From: Stuckle, Elizabeth
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 1:43 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot; Hayden, Elizabeth; Harrington, Holly; McIntyre, David; Burnell, Scott
Subject: brief notes from today's ACRS mtg

Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards (ACRS) meeting this morning

Media present:

Roberta Rampton	Reuters
Maureen Conley	Platts
Dina Cappiello	AP
Hannah Northey	Greenwire
Tammille Tracy	Dow Jones

Attendance:

Packed room – some people standing

(b)(5)

Handouts:

I will make you copies of the slides with my notes this afternoon.

From: Tracy, Tennille <Tennille.Tracy@dowjones.com>
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 2:24 PM
To: McIntyre, David; Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: one other thing

many thanks

From: McIntyre, David [David.McIntyre@nrc.gov]
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 2:21 PM
To: Tracy, Tennille; Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: one other thing

OH, sorry, didn't realize you needed those - I missed your earlier email!. Ruland is Acting Deputy Director for Engineering and Corporate Support in the Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation. Sullivan is a Senior Emergency Preparedness Specialist in the Office of Nuclear Security and Incident Response.

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

From: Tracy, Tennille [mailto:Tennille.Tracy@dowjones.com]
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 2:17 PM
To: McIntyre, David; Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: one other thing

Oh - I meant titles of the employees. Bill Ruland and Randy Sullivan.

From: McIntyre, David [David.McIntyre@nrc.gov]
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 2:15 PM
To: Tracy, Tennille; Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: one other thing

Go back one more email! ;-)

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

From: Tracy, Tennille [mailto:Tennille.Tracy@dowjones.com]
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 2:15 PM
To: McIntyre, David; Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: one other thing

Thanks much. Any word on the titles?

From: McIntyre, David [David.McIntyre@nrc.gov]
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 2:10 PM
To: Tracy, Tennille; Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: one other thing

And yes, that's the Japanese regulatory agency.

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

From: Tracy, Tennille [mailto:Tennille.Tracy@dowjones.com]

Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 2:07 PM

To: Brenner, Eliot

Cc: McIntyre, David

Subject: one other thing

During this meeting of the Advisory Committee on Nuclear Safeguard, Randy Sullivan also referenced something called NTSA of NHTSA? Is this the name of the Japanese nuclear authority? Any chance you know what it stands for?

Many thanks,t

Tennille Tracy

Dow Jones Newswires

Office: 202.862.6619

Cell: (b)(6)

1025 Connecticut Ave., NW

Washington D.C., 20036

From: chairman@fairfaxcounty.gov
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 2:12 PM
To: (b)(6)
Subject: Bulova Byline -The Monthly Newsletter from Chairman Bulova
Attachments: bylineapril11.pdf



Greetings!

Please open the attached PDF file to view the April Bulova Byline, a monthly report from Chairman Bulova. See inside for information on:

- Information on the FY2012 Budget
- Redistricting
- My statement on the decision to extend the service contract on the Lorton Incinerator
- A letter from VRE CEO Dale Zehner
- A Tysons Corner update
- and more

If you have any difficulties opening the file, please visit the Chairman's website where the latest edition of the Byline is also posted: <http://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/chairman/>.

*If you contacted my office recently, you may have been added to the newsletter distribution list.
To unsubscribe from this list, please email Chairman@fairfaxcounty.gov. Thank you.*

April 2011

Bulova Byline

www.fairfaxcounty.gov/chairman (703) 324-2321 chairman@fairfaxcounty.gov



Inside this Month's Issue:

Contract Extension
for I-95 Incinerator...3

VRE Beats Ridership
Record.....4

Fairfax County
Rescue Team Returns
Home.....6

Moving Tysons
Transformation
Forward.....7

Successful Public
Outreach for Tysons
Access Study.....7

Postal Service
Approves Use of
'Tysons Corner'.....7

Tysons Pedestrian,
Bike Improvements
Coming.....8

A Message on
Disaster Preparedness
from Fairfax
County.....8

County Announces
New Disabilities
Communications
Efforts.....9

We are fast approaching the **April 12 date when the Board of Supervisors will mark up**, or make changes to, the Advertised Budget for Fiscal Year 2012. We recently completed an extensive public outreach effort, which included approximately 20 community meetings and culminated in three nights of public hearings before the board on March 29th, 30th and 31st. During a series of Budget Committee Meetings beginning last October, we have discussed priorities with County agencies, and met jointly with the Fairfax County School Board.

Adoption of the budget is the top priority of our Board. When we adopt a budget, we are investing in the priorities of our community. It is always critical that our residents are at the table with us as spending (and saving) decisions are made.

Below are highlights of the County Executive's Advertised Budget for Fiscal Year 2012.

The County Executive's Budget, released on Feb. 22, included an advertised tax rate of \$1.09, the same as current tax rate. The Advertised rate becomes the upper ceiling for the tax rate that will be adopted by the Board this month. We can adopt something lower, but not higher. Because of a modest increase in property values a tax rate of \$1.09 would mean an increase of \$110.55 in the average taxpayer's annual bill.

That budget includes **\$3.38 billion** in General Fund Disbursements, which includes General County Direct (other than School) Expenditures of **\$1.24 billion** and a **\$1.61 billion Transfer to the schools**.

The FY 2012 budget for the County includes **\$9.8 million in reductions and reorganizations in County agencies**. For the School Transfer there is no change from FY2011. The School Board has requested an increase of \$42 million. **Per the Virginia constitution, the Board of Supervisors does not have "line item" authority over the School Budget.**

Commercial and residential real estate taxes make up the majority (**62.2 percent**) of the revenue that the County receives to provide county services. Our second largest source of revenue is from the personal property tax (**15.5 percent**).

After four years of falling residential real estate values, assessments for FY2012

are estimated to be a modest increase of 2.34 percent. Homes are beginning to sell again and according to MLS, the average price of homes sold increased by 8.9 percent. We are still experiencing foreclosures with a total of 842 in December, an increase of 5.8 percent over the previous year.

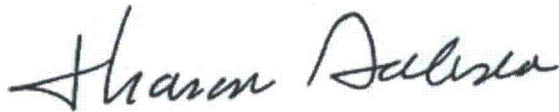
Commercial values, after having plunged 18 percent last year, show a surprise increase this year of 3.73 percent for a **combined increase in our Real Estate Tax Base of 3.27 percent.**

The County Executive's budget included an available balance of \$30 million, which could be used to reduce the tax rate, address unfunded needs/requests or hold in reserve as a hedge against future downturns or reductions by the federal government or the state.

On compensation, the FCPS budget assumed an increase in compensation (2 percent market rate adjustment plus step increases) for all School employees. The School Board's requested increase in their Transfer would cover the cost of this increase. The General County Budget does not assume any increases in compensation. While we are seeing some modest signs of recovery, we are not yet out of the woods.




Detailed information about the Advertised Budget, and previous Adopted Budgets, can be found on the County's website at www.fairfaxcounty.gov/dmb/.



Sincerely,



Sharon Bulova – Chairman, Fairfax County Board of Supervisors

Budget Links

- [County Executive's Budget Presentation to the Board \(Feb. 22, 2011\)](#) 
- [Citizen's Guide to the Budget](#) 
- [Overview Volume](#) 
- [Transcript of County Executive's online chat on February 23, 2011](#)
- [Provide your feedback on the FY 2012 Advertised Budget](#)
 - [Report on Public Feedback \(March 15, 2011\)](#)

- [FY 2012 Budget Calendar](#)
- [Q&A Search Tool](#)
- **General Fund Receipts - "Where It Comes From" Pie Chart:**
 - [One Pager](#) 
 - [Detailed, Drilldown Version](#)
- **General Fund Disbursements - "Where It Goes" Pie Chart:**
 - [One Pager](#) 
 - [Detailed, Drilldown Version](#)

Board Votes to Pursue Service Contract Extension for I-95 Incinerator

At our Board meeting on March 29, our Board discussed options and terms for either purchasing the I-95 Waste-to-Energy plant, or for extending a service agreement with Covanta Energy. **After carefully weighing the options before us, I supported the motion to extend a service contract over the option to purchase the facility.** I believe this action represents the best option for Fairfax County residents.

Fairfax County has been in a successful public-private partnership with Covanta since 1987, known then as Ogden Martin. The I-95 Waste-to-Energy plant, one of the largest of its kind on the East Coast, went online in 1990 as a state-of-the-art facility. The initial term of the service agreement expired in February of this year with the contract provision that Fairfax County could exercise an option to purchase.

Our decision is the culmination of years of negotiations between the County and Covanta and thoughtful consideration by my colleagues. Throughout the process of exercising due diligence and considering a potential purchase, most of my colleagues and I have remained open-minded to all options. **This has been critical in order to ensure County staff's ability to negotiate successfully on behalf of our resident's interests.**

Exercising our right to explore the potential to purchase allowed us to negotiate a service contract renewal based on the new economic reality and with a stronger negotiating position. **The extension will result in \$300 million in savings over the life of the new contract compared to the terms negotiated in 2008.**

Under the new contract, Covanta will continue to own and operate the facility until 2041. Fairfax County owns the land on which the plant sits. Renewing the contract on the terms County staff has negotiated provides an **economical, safe and secure way to ensure Fairfax County residents have reliable, affordable and environmentally preferable trash disposal for the next 30 years.**

This is a complex issue and one that impacts residents near the plant as well as customers receiving trash service throughout the County. In January I proposed an extensive public outreach process that included three public information sessions and a public hearing before the Board of Supervisors on Feb. 22. **I have appreciated the letters, e-mails, testimony and generous amount of public engagement our Fairfax County residents have invested in the question of a purchase.**

County staff has been negotiating with Covanta since 2005 to find a mutually agreeable solution to continue our partnership. Late last year, they presented three options to the Board of Supervisors:

- Allow the contract to expire and the market to determine the cost and availability of use;
- Negotiate a new long-term contract similar to the current contract that includes price and capacity stipulations;
- Purchase the facility and competitively bid a service contract with the private sector

County staff recommended the purchase of the facility. As a result of the most recent round of negotiations, however, between the County and Covanta, staff was able to secure some key provisions that make a contract extension more attractive, gives the County greater future flexibility and more options than a purchase. Our County staff worked very hard to secure these terms and I commend them for their efforts throughout the almost six-year process.

VRE Beats Ridership Record for Third Time This Year

The following is a guest column written by Dale Zehner, CEO of the Virginia Railway Express. I am currently serving as Chairman of the VRE board and couldn't be more excited about the growth VRE is experiencing!

Virginia Railway Express' growth could be compared to a fairytale. Once upon a time, there was a little train that could...And like fairytales, VRE has what looks to be a happy ending. At a time when transit systems are cutting costs and raising fares during a recession, VRE has kept fares steady, while increasing service to its riders. VRE has broken ridership records four times this year, twice in the month of March alone. On-time performance and reliability has been increasing as our new locomotives are put into service pulling our new rail cars.

Increased Ridership

On Wednesday, February 16, 2011, VRE carried more than 20,000 trips for the first time ever. Then a month later, on March 15, VRE broke that record by carrying 20,573. Then a week later, VRE carried 21,136 people. Overall, VRE's ridership is 11% higher than this same period last year.

Truly a victim of our own success, on the Fredericksburg Line, nine out of fourteen peak trains are operating at 90% or greater capacity, with seven over 100% capacity. On the Manassas Line, five out of thirteen peak trains are operating at 90% or greater capacity, with four over 100% capacity. Throughout the system, six of our thirteen stations with parking are at or over capacity, including the Rolling Road station on Burke Road.

New Equipment

Seven of our new locomotives have been delivered. VRE has ordered a total of twenty, which are being manufactured by MotivePower in Boise, Idaho. These locomotives boast 3600 horsepower and a separate 600 kw engine that powers all of the train's creature comforts, like lighting, heating, and air conditioning and are compliant with all EPA standards. They are powerful enough to pull and power ten rail cars full of riders at track speed. By May, all of our train sets should be equipped with these new locomotives.

While these new locomotives are amazing on their own, they are even better when they are seen with our new rail cars. The first of these cars were originally put into service in January 2007. VRE now boasts 71 new rail cars. These rail cars not only provided VRE with a mostly standardized fleet (after a period of years when we had four different types of rail cars), but they also have improved passenger amenities: roughly one-third of all rail cars has a restroom, increased signage and improved P.A. systems, and a wheelchair lift on every car.

Growing Demand

Even when a fairytale ends with happily ever after, we all know that the end of the story isn't really the end. The story continues. The prince and the princess may live happily ever after, but they still have the age old woes of raising kids and paying taxes. After our happy ending of successive ridership records



Chairman Bulova waving from one the new locomotives.

being broken and new equipment, VRE still has many concerns that must be addressed. Meeting the increase in ridership demand is proving to be a challenge.

To meet that challenge, VRE is working with its host railroads to increase capacity by any means possible. Three separate options are currently in the works. First, effective May 2, 2011, VRE will bring down the cost of the Step-Up fare needed to ride select Amtrak trains to \$5. By buying down some of the cost that the rider must pay, VRE hopes to shift some riders from VRE trains to Amtrak trains. In Fairfax County, VRE riders using Burke Centre could ride select Amtrak trains with their VRE ticket and a \$5 Step-Up ticket. This program will also be available to riders at Woodbridge, Quantico, Manassas and Fredericksburg. By shifting some of these riders to Amtrak, VRE is expecting seats on its trains to open up for our riders further up the line at stations like Lorton and Rolling Road.

Second, VRE is working with CSX, Norfolk Southern and Amtrak to return one of its trains to the Broad Run storage yard during the day. By freeing up space at our mid-day storage yard, we would be able to add some cars to some of our most crowded trains. We are still working through the details, but hope to add this service later in the spring.

Our third option is to continue to work on our L'Enfant storage track. VRE had contemplated storing trains there by terminating one train on each line at L'Enfant. This was an unpopular move with our ridership. Instead, we are working to construct a switch on the north end of the existing storage track so that trains can serve Union Station, then back track to the storage track to be stored during the day.

Happily Ever After

As VRE looks forward, the future is bright. VRE's long-term growth is really a reflection of the commitment that the region has made to finding and delivering meaningful transportation alternatives to the people. VRE's Operations Board and owning jurisdictions have been invaluable in supporting initiatives that brought new railcars and locomotives to our fleet and upgraded stations and infrastructure in an effort to position VRE for success. People today rely on VRE far more than in the past because it's a viable alternative to the car and our performance is such that people are very confident in their riding experience once they get onboard. For VRE, that is truly a fairytale ending.

Dale Zehner, CEO of Virginia Railway Express

Redistricting Process Coming to a Close; Hearing on April 12

The Fairfax County Board of Supervisors will hold a public hearing on the redistricting plans for our nine magisterial districts. The Redistricting Advisory Citizens Committee, chaired by former Board Chairman Kate Hanley, recently submitted its plans for redistricting. The result of this open and transparent process is a plan that will cause minimal disruption to the voters – never an easy task. I commend the Committee for their work and thank Kate Hanley for her leadership.

To sign up to speak at the April 12 hearing, please visit www.fairfaxcounty.gov/redistricting. The Board will adopt a final plan on April 26.

Fairfax County Rescue Team Returns Home from Japan Mission

News accounts describe the moon that rose Saturday and hung brightly in the sky throughout the night and early morning Sunday as a "Supermoon." The last time such a distinctive full moon appeared so close to the earth was in 1993, eighteen years ago.

In the early morning hours of Sunday, March with the Supermoon high in the sky, I was pleased to welcome home members of our Fairfax County Urban Search and Rescue team, VATF-1. After spending a week in Japan, the team was ready to return and their families were happy to see them. Mason District Supervisor Penny Gross and I joined family members at the Fire and Rescue Academy on West Ox Road, the headquarters of VATF-1. Among the crowd were lots of little children in pajamas and jackets with their homemade "Welcome Home" signs.



Receiving a briefing from FCFD on March 15

The Japanese Ambassador to the U.S. gave a very moving speech to our team, thanking them for the courageous service to his people. I presented Ambassador Ichiro Fujisaki with a Fairfax County lapel pin to signify what will always be a strong connection between Fairfax County and the country of Japan.

Our team completed its mission and returned to Misawa Air Force Base on March 18 to prepare for their return to the U.S. VATF-1 completed its search of central Ofunato on Tuesday, and searched Kamaishi City on Wednesday and

Thursday. Tragically, neither VATF-1 nor CATF-1, the Los Angeles based team that joined the Fairfax County team in Japan, found any live victims in either location.

The two teams, the only two in the U.S. qualified for foreign urban search and rescue missions, transferred \$145,000 in equipment to the Ofunato Fire Department for use in additional recovery efforts. The equipment includes 4 zodiac boat kits - containing boats, motors, fuel tanks, and paddles - 16 kerosene heaters, 160 cots, and 160 sleeping bags.



*Welcoming home VATF-1 with Ambassador Ichiro Fujisaki
(photo by Jeanne Theismann/The Connection)*

The team will get some much needed time off before returning to regular duty here in Fairfax County. This time off, like all the work, training and equipment, is funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development.

I continue to offer my condolences and sympathy to the people of Japan in the wake of this terrible tragedy. They will continue to face hardships for a long time, and my thoughts and prayers are with them.

In my remarks Sunday morning, I shared with our USAR Team the good wishes and pride that Byline readers have expressed. I am very proud of our team. I also thank their families for their support of this program. **I hope that the world does not soon see another tragedy like the one in Japan, but I know that the members of VATF-1 are always ready to serve.**

Tysons Corner Update

Board Continues To Move Tysons Transformation Forward

Almost a year ago the Board of Supervisors adopted a bold vision for the transformation of Tysons Corner. When the Board approved the plan we also approved a series of **follow-on motions**; some of them have been completed and work on the others is underway. For instance, **last month we received approval from the US Postal Service for the use of Tysons Corner, or Tysons, as an official mailing address** and the **Tysons Metro Station Access Management Study** has been conducting public outreach (see below).

Staff has also either received or is aware of 12 development proposals for Tysons Corner. Many of these proposals are in the initial stages of the approval process. So far 9 have been submitted and 6 have been accepted by staff.

Public Outreach for Tysons Access Study

We are very fortunate to have had tremendous participation during our Tysons Metrorail Stations Access Management Study public meetings last month. We had an average of 72 people at each of the four meetings. At each meeting we had: McLean High School-125, George C. Marshall High School-45, Teqcorner Building-25, and Westbriar Elementary School-93. Online participation has been even better. **After just a week of being available, 440 people took the TMSAMS online survey.**

We sent out a survey reminder last week and the survey will be available through the month of April so if you haven't already, please go to www.tmsams.info and take the survey.

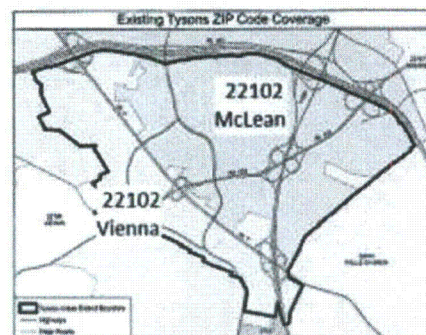
The ultimate goal of the TMSAMS effort is to ensure that high quality public transit, pedestrian and bicycle access is provided to the stations.

Given the countywide implications for re-development at Tysons, the importance of the implementation plan to ensuring that we achieve our vision, and the long history of community engagement in the Tysons process, I feel strongly that **the Board and the public must be kept informed of the County's progress on the implementation of the plan.** To this end I have asked that the Board be presented with an overview of the rezoning applications, and the status of the follow-on motions along with a plan for community outreach at our **April 12th Revitalization Committee meeting.** I also asked that the Planning Commission, working with staff, to develop an inclusive process to address several follow-on motions and return to the Board with its recommendations on how best to address those issues in **September.**

Use of 'Tysons Corner' Official

For the first time in its 60-year history, Tysons Corner (or just Tysons) is now an officially acceptable mailing address. The U.S. Postal Service approved the use of Tysons Corner in the 22102 and 22182 Zip codes of McLean and Vienna late last month. The new designation is purely optional – **all businesses and residents can continue to use their respective McLean or Vienna addresses or can choose to use Tysons Corner or Tysons.**

Giving business and residents this option will give Tysons Corner a sense of place, character and identity.



Federal Money Going to Dulles Rail Pedestrian, Bike Improvements



At our Board meeting on March 28, the Board of Supervisors approved the allocation of federal grant money to build pedestrian and bicycle improvements to the Dulles Rail corridor

between Route 123 and Wiehle Avenue. These improvements will be focused on **top priorities along the corridor** as identified by County staff. The total project cost will be covered by federal dollars - no local cash match is required.

Specifically, we approved the allocation of \$8.6 million from existing federal Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality, or CMAQ, funding for these critical improvements. We also

directed the County Department of Transportation to execute what's called a "Standard Project Administration Agreement" with the Virginia Department of Transportation to administer the design and construction of the project.

Some of the changes are: the construction of a **multi-use trail** on the south side of Route 123 under the Dulles Airport Highway Interchange; the addition of **signalized crosswalks** at Route 123 and International Drive, International Drive and Greensboro Drive and Tysons Boulevard and Galleria Drive; **sidewalks** on Route 7 under the 123 interchange, and on Sunrise Valley Drive between Soapstone and South Lakes.

A Message on Disaster Preparedness from Fairfax County OEM

Fairfax County is susceptible to both natural (**floods, hurricanes and tornadoes**) and man-made hazards (**terrorist acts and accidental releases of hazardous materials**). Some of these events have the capacity for catastrophic local and regional impacts. Such impacts can create a variety of issues for which the community must quickly address in order to limit further hardship on county residents, local businesses and non-profits.

Following a disaster, complex issues, with impacts far beyond what county government can single-handedly resolve, will arise. The local economy may falter due to supply-chain disruptions, infrastructure failures, business closures and/or inaccessible work-places. There could possibly be population displacement, housing shortages and rebuilding issues, and potential social and psychological impacts.

While the effects of disasters are wide ranging and cannot be predicted, planning before a disaster occurs can prepare our community to more ably recover from a major incident.

Planning ahead will allow us to build community partnerships in order to identify gaps, break down barriers, and establish decision-making structures and procedures. These can focus and accelerate the recovery process during the stressful and often over-burdened post-disaster period.

Fairfax County is committed to ensuring not only that stakeholder interests are considered throughout the Pre-Disaster Recovery Planning process, but that our nonprofit and private sector partners help drive and define the outcomes. The Fairfax County Office of Emergency Management invites you to participate in a Public Survey to support the development of the Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan by [clicking here](#).

For more information about the **Pre-Disaster Recovery Planning initiative** and to sign up for automatic project updates, please visit www.fairfaxcounty.gov/oem/pdrp.

County Announces New Disabilities Communications Efforts

Fairfax County has rolled out a new disabilities communications effort that includes a new webpage and stronger, more inclusive social media presence. Fairfax County's website features a new ADA Accessibility webpage at www.fairfaxcounty.gov/living/accessibility/. The page includes information about the ADA, links to county services for people with disabilities and information on accessible parking, entrances and restroom facilities. It also includes information on filing a complaint.

The Office of Public Affairs is working on a second phase of this page that will include more information on related topics.

Fairfax County Disabilities, the county's newest Facebook page is now live. The page will share information on county services and events with people with disabilities. It will also host conversations and provide answers to questions about ADA accommodations and other disability rights.



More Details on the Coming Connector Changes for BRAC

One of the major events looming on the horizon is the September deadline for the movement of 20,000 Defense Department employees to the Ft. Belvoir area under the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) process.

To prepare for these workers, my colleagues on the Board and I have been working with our County staff to identify transportation improvements and choices in the corridor.



Beginning in May, Fairfax Connector staff will launch a broad service change campaign and public outreach effort to inform South County residents of bus service changes that will accompany the BRAC movements this fall.

Information on the proposed bus service changes will be provided on the Fairfax Connector website (www.fairfaxconnector.com)

and through various social media outlets, including Twitter (@ffxconnector) and Facebook (facebook.com/fairfaxconnector).

In June, staff will hold a series of public meetings in southern Fairfax County to share information with the public about the proposed new service and receive comments on the routes and schedules. When the public meetings have concluded, the comments received regarding the proposed bus service changes will be reviewed and considered for incorporation into the final service plan.

By August, staff will finalize the schedules and begin training drivers. The final schedules will be available to the public by the **end of August**. Look for the new service to hit the streets in **late September or early October**.

The proposed BRAC service plan incorporates nine new buses and significantly increases Fairfax Connector bus service in South County. Funding for these new buses and the increase in service will come from our C&I (Commercial and Industrial) Real Estate Taxes, earmarked for transportation improvements.

Summer Months to Bring Significant Progress on Road Projects

The summer of 2011 will bring some significant progress to major road improvement projects around Fairfax County – such as the widening of I-95 between 7100 and 123, HOT Lanes on the Capital Beltway and I-395, and BRAC road changes. Below is a summary of the schedule VDOT released at the beginning of April. **Watch this space for regular updates** this summer.

- **I-95 Widening** – adding a 4th lane between Fairfax County Parkway and Rt. 123
 - **Benefits:** Save commuters 10-20 minutes during peak hours, ease congestion.
 - **Status:** 94% completed; projected to finish by summer 2011.
- **I-495 HOT Lanes** – 2 new lanes in each direction
 - **Benefits:** Introduction of HOV to Beltway and Tysons Corner area, reliable option for commuters, congestion free corridor for transit, enhanced connections with interstates.
 - **Status:** 65% completed; 75% of sound walls done, at least half of all bridges replaced. Estimated completion: late 2012.
 - **2011 Construction:** traffic will shift to newly-constructed outer lanes this summer, bridge replacement and widening continues throughout the corridor.
- **I-95 HOT Lanes** – add an extra lane, extend HOV lanes south.
 - **Benefits:** similar to 495 HOT Lanes; reliable commute, seamless connections, new corridor for express bus or BRT.
 - **Status:** Citizen outreach meetings anticipated for fall. Construction to begin 2012 and take 2 -3 years.
- **BRAC/Fairfax County Parkway** - complete missing section of Parkway
 - **Benefits:** enhance ability to handle substantial influx of personnel to Ft. Belvoir, EPG
 - **Status:** Phase I and II completed, Phase III expected to be completed summer of 2012, Phase IV expected to be complete summer of 2011.
- **BRAC/Mark Center**
 - **Benefits:** mitigate influx of traffic due to BRAC-related job shift.
 - **Status:** Ramp – funded by VDOT, design and environmental studies to be completed 2011-2012, construction to take 24 months.
- **Dulles Rail**
 - **Benefits:** Rail access to Tysons, Reston, Herndon, Dulles Airport and beyond. Seamless connection to existing Metro rail system.
 - **Status:** Phase I expected completed by 2013 – construction currently 33% complete. Phase II anticipated construction completion by 2016.
 - **2011 Construction:** bridges across I-495 to be built. Utility relocation nearly completed, easing of impacts to Rt. 7 and W&OD trail, situational closures continue along Rt. 123 and 267. Eight complete night time closures of I-495 anticipated for July and August.
- **Woodrow Wilson Bridge Project**
 - **Benefits:** Replaces aging infrastructure, enhances traffic flow along Telegraph Rd. and Huntington Ave. Pedestrians also have improved access and safer options.
 - **Status:** Telegraph Rd. Interchange and Jones Point Park expected completion 2012.

From: Tracy, Tennille <Tennille.Tracy@dowjones.com>
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 1:53 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Cc: McIntyre, David
Subject: Hi - Can you guys give me the titles for these NRC folks?

Bill Ruland and Randy Sullivan?

Working on tight deadline.

Many thanks,

Tennille Tracy
Dow Jones Newswires
Office: 202.862.6619
Cell: (b)(6)
1025 Connecticut Ave., NW
Washington D.C., 20036

From: Screnci, Diane
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 1:28 PM
To: Hayden, Elizabeth; Brenner, Eliot
Subject: TNT

TMI2- NHK, the Japanese TV station, is working on a story on the accident at Three Mile Island. The reporter called today with questions about the status of the unit and plans for decommissioning.

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

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 12:23 PM
To: Burnell, Scott
Subject: RE: MOX questions

Yeah, is it something you copied me on?

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

From: Burnell, Scott
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 11:30 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: FW: MOX questions

Would you be so kind as to repeat my earlier statement to her, since I'm not checking e-mails?

From: Donna Deedy [deedy@optonline.net]
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 11:38 AM
To: Burnell, Scott
Subject: Re: MOX questions

Dear Scott,

I'm working on the rough draft for my story and could use answers to the questions submitted earlier for my editor. Can you help?

In addition to those questions, I'm wondering if NRC will be reviewing the MOX plant again, with regards to natural disasters and loss of power issues in light of the Fukushima situation.

I appreciate your help.

Best,
Donna Deedy

>
> Two more questions:
>
> 1. I wonder how the safety reviewers for MOX track the applicant's
> safety commitments that are promised during the licensing review.
>
> 2. You had also said that there were no open items in for the
> operating SER. Yet, the FSER notes that there are commitments to
> address unresolved safety issues sometime in the future. This seems a
> contradiction. Can you explain?
>
> Best,
> Donna Deedy

Bu/1371

From: Hayden, Elizabeth
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 12:07 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: tnt

SHUTDOWN – In response to an inquiry from Bloomberg News about what the NRC was doing in the event of a federal government shutdown, we clarified that we were subject to a shutdown because we need an appropriation to operate and that we will continue to focus on ensuring public health and safety. We also provided OMB's definition of an essential employee.

JAPAN UNIT 2 – We provided the statement developed yesterday about the status of Unit 2 at Fukushima to Energy Daily, Platts, and Nature.

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 11:52 AM
To: 'Stephen.Power@wsj.com'
Subject: Re: Request for comment - WSJ

Short answer is no. The Japanese government makes its decisions based on what they consider appropriate for their citizens. Not our place to comment.

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: Power, Stephen <Stephen.Power@wsj.com>
To: Brenner, Eliot; Burnell, Scott
Cc: OPA Resource
Sent: Thu Apr 07 11:20:32 2011
Subject: Request for comment - WSJ

Hi-

Is it possible to get a comment from NRC on the announcement by the Japanese government that it is considering extending the evacuation zone? (See below). Is this something the NRC has encouraged the Japanese government to do?

I can be reached at (202) 862-9269 or at this email address. Thanks.

With kind regards,

Stephen Power
Staff Reporter
The Wall Street Journal

DJ 2nd UPDATE: Japan May Enlarge Evacuation Zone, Nitrogen Injection Continues

Dow Jones News Service via Dow Jones

BV/1373

(Updates with comments from local officials in paragraphs 4-7, Japan nuclear official in paragraphs 8-9, nuclear expert in paragraph 16, easing of UK travel restrictions in final two paragraphs.)

By Toko Sekiguchi and Mitsuru Obe
Of DOW JONES NEWSWIRES

TOKYO (Dow Jones)--Japan may look to extend the evacuation zone around the quake-damaged Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant, the government's top spokesman said Thursday, as towns and villages around the plant continued to feel the impact of a radiation fallout, even after the plant itself showed signs of moving toward stability.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Yukio Edano said the current 20-kilometer evacuation zone may need to be enlarged since the original parameters were established in relation to short-term exposure. The plant emergency caused by an earthquake and tsunami on March 11 is now nearing the end of its fourth week. There is a further 10-km band in which residents are urged to stay indoors as much as possible.

"Current evacuation orders apply to areas where people are in danger of having received 50 millisieverts. We are now looking into what to do with other areas where, with prolonged exposure, people may receive that amount," Edano said. A 50 millisievert amount represents the annual exposure limit for a nuclear plant worker.

The mayor of one town just outside the 30-km radius reacted angrily to the proposed action, saying the government should have thought ahead earlier in the crisis.

The town, Kawamata, located northwest of the plant, has seen elevated radiation levels and is one of seven municipalities from which sales of local produce has been banned.

"We are hearing that it may take months for the plant to settle down, and only

now are they talking about expanding the zone?" said Michio Furukawa, the mayor of Kawamata.

"What we want to know is when this will all end?" he said.

Senior nuclear regulator Hidehiko Nishiyama offered apologies for the possible further dislocation to those living in the area. He identified a series of hydrogen explosions at the plant days after the earthquake as the primary cause of the widespread radiation.

"The explosions sent radioactive materials flying to areas far outside the nuclear complex," Nishiyama said in a press conference. "Radioactive materials, once spread, cannot be put back. The best we can do is to stabilize the damaged reactors and prevent further emissions of radiation."

In an effort to head off further hydrogen explosions, the plant operator, Tokyo Electric Power Co., Wednesday began streaming nitrogen gas into Reactor No. 1, one of the less damaged of the three crippled units.

Reactor No. 1's pressure and containment vessels are seen to have come out relatively unscathed by the overheating of the reactor core following the failure of the cooling system on March 11. But as the fuel cooled down and more steam condensed into water, fears grew that the pressure inside the containment vessel would fall sharply, allowing air to come in and create a dangerous mix of hydrogen and oxygen inside the vessel. Nitrogen injection is designed to forestall the entry of oxygen.

"The injection of gas is proceeding smoothly," a Tepco company official said at a press briefing. The process began around 1 a.m. local time Thursday and will continue for about six days, he said, adding that the measure was having the desired effect of slightly raising the pressure within the container vessel.

Tepco also announced that its president, Masataka Shimizu, had returned to work after being hospitalized for more than a week as his company was blamed for power outages and radioactive contamination that swept eastern Japan.

Shimizu will assume the role leading a joint task force with the government to

support evacuees, allowing Chairman Tsunehisa Katsumata to continue his role of overseeing the company's effort to bring the plant under control, according to Tepco spokesman Naoyuki Matsumoto.

The other two heavily damaged units--Reactors Nos. 2 and 3--stayed in a relatively stable condition Thursday, due to the continued pumping in of cold water to cool the reactor cores.

But Tadashi Narabayashi, a professor at Hokkaido University and an expert in reactor engineering, said the situation is not sustainable, because the massive water injection results in overflowing of irradiated water from these reactors and the contamination of the facilities. This forces operators to reduce the amount of water pumped in, causing the reactors to heat up again. "Unless a cooling system is restored, in which water is recirculated within the system, the reactors cannot be stabilized on a sustained basis," he said.

Meanwhile, Edano denied a claim by a U.S. lawmaker that part of the No. 2 reactor core at the plant had melted through its pressure vessel.

"I am not sure what the reasoning behind the lawmaker's statement was," he said. "The unfortunate situation (at reactor No. 2), which continues unchanged, is that the fuel rods are partially exposed, and we are doing all that we can to reduce the risks created by this situation and to address the problem."

On Wednesday, Rep. Ed Markey, a Massachusetts Democrat and a critic of nuclear power, said the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission had informed him "the core of Unit Two has gotten so hot that part of it has probably melted through the reactor pressure vessel."

Later Wednesday, an NRC official disputed Markey's remarks, saying that while there was significant fuel damage in all three reactors, "We don't believe at this point in time that the core has left the vessel."

The recovery efforts have received some supportive words from the British government, which said that it was easing its travel restrictions to Tokyo based on its scientific analysis of the current situation.

"Although the situation at Fukushima will remain of concern for some time, the

risks are gradually declining as the reactors cool and as facilities to stabilise them are established." the government's Foreign and Commonwealth Office said on its website.

-By Toko Sekiguchi and Mitsuru Obe, Dow Jones Newswires; +81-3-6269-2787;
toko.sekiguchi@dowjones.com

Click here to go to Dow Jones NewsPlus, a web front page of today's most important business and market news, analysis and commentary:
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(END) Dow Jones Newswires

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DJBTviaNewsEdge

:TICKER: 9501.JP

:SUBJECT: EUTL NUKE JAPN COMM HEAL

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Received by NewsEDGE/LAN: 4/7/2011 8:37 AM

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 11:03 AM
To: PATRICK REAP, BLOOMBERG/ NEWSROOM:
Subject: RE: Bloomberg TV

No. we're not going to talk every time someone/something in Japan burps.

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

From: PATRICK REAP, BLOOMBERG/ NEWSROOM: [mailto:preap@bloomberg.net]
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 11:02 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Bloomberg TV

Hi Eliot....do you think at some point today, the Chairman might be able to do a phone interview with Bloomberg TV, regarding the quake in Japan this morning? Thanks....Pat.

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

From: PATRICK REAP (BLOOMBERG/ NEWSROOM:)
To: ELIOT.BRENNER@NRC.GOV
At: 3/17 15:10:12

Hi Eliot....we could do this interview any time the Chairman might be available...thanks.

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

From: PATRICK REAP (BLOOMBERG/ NEWSROOM:)
To: ELIOT.BRENNER@NRC.GOV
At: 3/16 17:11:02

We could also do this any time tomorrow morning if you are doing morning shows....thanks.

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

From: PATRICK REAP (BLOOMBERG/ NEWSROOM:)
To: ELIOT.BRENNER@NRC.GOV
At: 3/16 13:00:28

Hi Eliot...hope all's well. Might there be any chance that Chairman Jaczko might be able to do an interview on Bloomberg TV's 'Political Capital' show with Al Hunt? We could tape this any time this Friday, either at our Washington studios (1399 New York Avenue, N.W.) or we could come to you. The interview would be for 10-12 minutes, and would focus on lessons we can learn from the experience in Japan. Many thanks for your consideration. Sincerely, Patrick Reap. (202) 624-1902 (o) (b)(6) (cell).

Bu /1374

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 11:03 AM
To: Harrington, Holly
Subject: RE: blogjapan team.docx

(b)(5)

From: Harrington, Holly
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 10:23 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: blogjapan team.docx

We can add his name in a few ways.

(b)(5)

We can do that like this:

(b)(5)

or

(b)(5)

Of could add this paragraph at the end.

(b)(5)

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 9:53 AM
To: Harrington, Holly
Subject: Re: blogjapan team.docx

Ok. Any way to slip chuck's name in there as first management team member to arrive?
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
To: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thu Apr 07 09:48:05 2011
Subject: RE: blogjapan team.docx

I thought of that, (b)(5)
OK?

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 9:47 AM
To: Harrington, Holly
Subject: Re: blogjapan team.docx

(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: Harrington, Holly
To: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thu Apr 07 08:53:38 2011
Subject: RE: blogjapan team.docx

(b)(5)

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 8:11 AM
To: Harrington, Holly
Subject: RE: blogjapan team.docx

(b)(5)

From: Harrington, Holly
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 8:11 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: blogjapan team.docx

Do we need OIP to bless?

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 8:41 PM
To: Harrington, Holly
Subject: RE: blogjapan team.docx

nope

From: Harrington, Holly
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 3:37 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: blogjapan team.docx

Do you want Jaczko to see? I love it and would like it to go up tomorrow

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 3:29 PM
To: Dorman, Dan; Harrington, Holly
Cc: Casto, Chuck
Subject: Re: blogjapan team.docx

Works for 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: Dorman, Dan
To: Harrington, Holly
Cc: Brenner, Eliot; Casto, Chuck
Sent: Wed Apr 06 13:46:03 2011
Subject: blogjapan team.docx

Holly,

Try this. I tried to put a little more meat in the middle and make it a little more accurate.

Dan

(b)(5)

From: Wittick, Susan
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 10:59 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: Visit to NRC on Friday, April 8
Attachments: image001.png

OK. Will do.

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 10:43 AM
To: Wittick, Susan
Subject: RE: Visit to NRC on Friday, April 8

Thanks. yes, please bring him up to my office. I will be with the chairman and then I can come down and get him and take him on his merry way for the rest of the day.

eliot

From: Wittick, Susan
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 9:54 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: FW: Visit to NRC on Friday, April 8

Good morning, Eliot,

If I meet Mr. Boffey, this will expedite his pass through security. The guards are familiar with the VIP process when I am there. If you'd like, I can meet Mr. Boffey and escort him to your office, then you'll be on for the rest of his visit. If you'd prefer a different plan, just let me know.

Thanks,
Susan

From: Boffey, Philip [mailto:phboff@nytimes.com]
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 9:50 AM
To: Wittick, Susan
Cc: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: Visit to NRC on Friday, April 8

Many thanks for your kind offer. Turns out I will be staying at the Marriott at 5701 Marinelli Road, checking in late Thursday night. I gather that is a short walk from your building. Eliot Brenner of the press office, just back from Vienna, tells me by email that he may be escorting me around. Can you coordinate with him? I fear I may end up with duplicate escort services.

Philip M. Boffey
Editorial Writer
The New York Times
620 Eighth Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10018
Phone: (212) 556-4485

Bu/1376

Fax: 212-556-3815

Email: phboff@nytimes.com

From: Wittick, Susan [mailto:Susan.Wittick@nrc.gov]

Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 9:40 AM

To: Boffey, Philip

Subject: Visit to NRC on Friday, April 8

Good morning, Mr. Boffey,

I am writing to let you know that I will be meeting you when you arrive tomorrow and will escort you to your meetings here at the NRC. Linda Herr indicated that you will be taking the Metro, so I will meet you in the lobby of One White Flint North (the building directly across from the White Flint Metro Station) around 1:15 pm. Please let me know if you will be arriving earlier and I will be happy to meet you then.

Following are your confirmed meetings:

1:30 pm – 2:00 pm Chairman Jaczko

3:00 pm – 3:30 pm Commissioner Ostendorff

Please let me know if I can assist in any way.

Very best regards,

Susan

Susan Wittick

Protocol Specialist

O: 301-415-3268

C: (b)(6)

O14 E05

susan.wittick@nrc.gov



From: Harrington, Holly
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 10:40 AM
To: Stuckle, Elizabeth; Brenner, Eliot; Hayden, Elizabeth; Burnell, Scott; McIntyre, David
Subject: RE: review of clips so far

This is good stuff.
Now we have to figure out which ones to go after and how . . .

From: Stuckle, Elizabeth
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 4:33 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot; Hayden, Elizabeth; Harrington, Holly; Burnell, Scott; McIntyre, David
Subject: review of clips so far

I have been through the news clips for April 1 – 6 so far. Attached is my working document with inaccuracies and concerning verbiage so far. I will continue to go through clips when I get back from the meeting tomorrow afternoon.

Thematic Concerns Repeatedly Expressed after Japanese Nuclear Incident

1. How can you guarantee that it's not going to happen here?
2. The NRC should do more to protect the public
3. Safety of spent fuel pools versus dry cask storage
4. Re-examination of evacuation zones (EPZs) – are they adequate. Many recommend expanding the EPZs.
5. Re-examination of whether there's sufficient backup power to reactors and to spent fuel pools
6. Fuel pools should be constructed with more safeguards and protection like reactors are.
7. Should there be a moratorium on the construction of new nuclear power plants?
8. Re-examination of what is the safety threshold for radiation amounts. Major fear and misunderstanding of radiation.
9. NRC is in bed with the industry since licensees pay fees to the NRC. They are more concerned about profit than safety.

Inaccuracies and/or Concerning Verbiage

From 4/1 through 4/6 clips (working my way backwards)

NRC Focused On VY Safety, Not Shutdown (Bratboro Reformer VT 4/6)

Robert Bady, Vermont coordinator of the Safe and Green Campaign

Bady said the problem is financial, however. "The NRC tries to maintain the safety of the nuclear reactor while also maintaining the profitability of the nuclear industry," Bady said. "The profitability shouldn't be the NRC's concern. If the NRC put safety before profit, they wouldn't allow a spent fuel pool to be stored seven feet above ground."

He added that through activism, he hopes to effect a change in the NRC that safety be on equal footing of profits. "The NRC is not focusing on the decommissioning of the plant at this time but rather on its continued safe operation," Neil Sheehan, spokesman for NRC said.

NRC: Japanese Crisis Doesn't Support Pulling Oyster Creek's License. (AP 4/6))

Jeff Tittel, director of the New Jersey Sierra Club

"The New Jersey Sierra Club says the NRC has not learned anything from the Japanese disaster," and the group's director, Jeff Tittel, called the NRC "a cheerleader for industry" that "looks the other way when it comes to relicensing."

Concerns Expressed Over NRC Allowing Plants To Increase Output. KVNO-FM Omaha 4/4

Some groups like the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards have voiced concerns at the ease in which the NRC grants permission to increase power. Questions have also been raised about financial motives possibly outweighing safety factors. But Mitlyng said modifications are put into place at the plants in order to accommodate the power increase in several forms.

Professor Calls For End of Nuclear Power. (The Independent 4/5)

Chris Williams, professor at Pace University

...23 of the 104 operational nuclear reactors in the US "are built on the same 1960s design by the same company, General Electric, as the reactors at Fukushima," they "have been recognized to have serious design faults," and "design vulnerabilities...are routinely discovered." Furthermore, many nuclear plants are "on geologically active faults, in coastal locations or close to large sources of fresh water." Finally, Williams argues that nuclear power requires subsidies to be economically practical. Williams argues the reason for nuclear power is to be a justification for researching "the power to destroy life on a planetary scale" and producing plutonium for bombs. He calls for pressuring the government to not new nuclear plants or relicense old ones.

Nuclear Power Said To Not Make Economic Sense (Forbes 4/5)

Cato Institute senior fellows Jerry Taylor and Peter Van Doren

...the current "relatively unshaken" political faith in nuclear power is "unfortunate," as "nuclear power makes no sense from an economic perspective." The electricity produces "is not even remotely competitive in power markets with gas-fired or coal-fired electricity now or in the foreseeable future." Furthermore, there is a high risk of cost overruns. The authors argue, "The political campaign to ram these plants down the market's throat threatens catastrophic harm to both taxpayers and ratepayers."

"Common Ground "program (KCRA-TV Sacramento 4/2)

Rochelle Becker of the Alliance for Nuclear Responsibility

calls the Japanese disaster "a huge game changer for California's nuclear industry," and the segment adds that "critics of the other nuclear industry say that Diablo Canyon and the state's other twin reactors San Onofre in San Diego County are just as vulnerable to earthquakes and tsunami damage as the plants in Japan."

Some Fear 10-Mile Evacuation Zone Plans Do Not Reflect Real-World Risks (Miami Herald 4/3)

Activists and some political leaders say the NRC's evacuation plans "don't reflect real-world risks"

WCBS-TV (New York 4/2)

Tom Syracuse, noted protester

"The Indian Point Power Plant is located near the intersection of two earthquake faults. Nuclear energy cannot be safe. Plutonium can contaminate the environment for hundreds of years. Studies show that New York City could not be evacuated in time."

Indian Point Plant Called Too Dangerous To Continue Operating (Westchester NY 4/2)

Gary Shaw, Indian Point Safe Energy Coalition

...asserts mistakenly that "Indian Point 3 has just been named by the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission as the nuclear reactor in the US that is most likely to suffer reactor core damage due to an earthquake and the stated odds of that happening in any given year are higher than the odds of winning \$100 in the Powerball lottery." Shaw says he is not saying a "catastrophic event will definitely occur," but that one could happen, and "if the worst case happens, the consequences are simply too awful to imagine."

Pasadena CA Weekly (4/1)

Grula, PhD, Southern California Federation of Scientists

"The unfolding nuclear disaster in Japan should put an end, once and for all, to recent calls for a nuclear power 'renaissance' in the US." The crisis instead demonstrates that "nuclear power should be phased out completely." Grula added that it will take "many years" to determine how many deaths and cancers will be caused by radiation releases from the apparent Fukushima plant meltdowns, but the casualties may "eventually exceed those caused by the 1986 nuclear accident at the Chernobyl plant in Ukraine." Grula closes by saying that further development of nuclear power should to be "stopped in its tracks."

The Connecticut Post (4/1)

"...should something cause water to drain from a cooling pool, well, one doomsday scenario has a fire at the Millstone Nuclear Power Station in Waterford causing 29,000 square miles of land to become uninhabitable.."

WVUE-TV (New Orleans, 3/31)

the NRC "issued a report to Congress today suggesting it has concerns with" the natural disaster preparedness of "only three plants in the US." WVUE-TV adds that, according to the NRC, "those plants are in South Carolina, Kansas and Nebraska. NRC workers say the plants are operating safely but they want to conduct a more intense study of them."

From: Satorius, Mark
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 9:58 AM
To: Ostendorff, William
Cc: Nieh, Ho; Brenner, Eliot; Leeds, Eric; Virgilio, Martin
Subject: RE: Article in today's NRC clips on NRC Open House in Cordova (Quad Cities)

Thanks Commissioner. My three colleagues in the other regions and I are working hard to maximize our public outreach, especially during this post- tsunami period. We are also getting great help from Eric's organization and others in Headquarters. Mark Satorius

From: Ostendorff, William
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 9:15 AM
To: Satorius, Mark
Cc: Nieh, Ho; Brenner, Eliot; Leeds, Eric; Virgilio, Martin
Subject: Article in today's NRC clips on NRC Open House in Cordova (Quad Cities)

Mark-I was very pleased to see this initiative by your team. I believe this type of public outreach is vitally important. Well done! Best wishes, Bill

Commissioner William C. Ostendorff
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
11555 Rockville Pike
Rockville, MD 20852
301-415-1759

From: stucklee@attglobal.net
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 9:57 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Cc: McIntyre, David
Subject: Re: 1 media here so far

ACRS meeting today. A segment of the meeting later this morning will be on "Events at the Fukushima Reactor Site in Japan".

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

From: Brenner Eliot
To: McIntyre, David
To: Elizabeth Stuckle
Subject: Re: 1 media here so far
Sent: Apr 7, 2011 9:45 AM

What meeting are we talking about?
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: stucklee@attglobal.net <stucklee@attglobal.net>
Cc: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thu Apr 07 09:32:15 2011
Subject: RE: 1 media here so far

She's the one who wrote about "turmoil" in the Commission over Yucca Mtn ...

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

From: stucklee@attglobal.net [mailto:stucklee@attglobal.net]
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 9:21 AM
To: McIntyre, David
Subject: Fw: 1 media here so far

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

From: Elizabeth Stuckle
To: holly.harrington@nrc.gov
To: elizabeth.hayden@nrc.gov
To: dave.mcintyre@nrc.gov
To: scott.burnell@nrc.gov
ReplyTo: Elizabeth Stuckle
Subject: 1 media here so far

Sent: Apr 7, 2011 9:12 AM

Roberta Rampton from Reuters
Sent via BlackBerry by AT&T

Sent via BlackBerry by AT&T

Sent via BlackBerry by AT&T

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 9:50 AM
To: 'phboff@nytimes.com'
Subject: Re: NRC visit

Let me see if there is a senior staffer available. I assume magwood just wants to be in an environment away from prying eyes/ears.

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: Boffey, Philip <phboff@nytimes.com>
To: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thu Apr 07 09:39:59 2011
Subject: RE: NRC visit

Eliot--

I have interviews scheduled with Chairman Jaczko at 1:30 - 2 pm Friday and Commissioner Ostendorff at 3-3:30 pm Friday in their offices. I hope to schedule Apostolakis in the building as well. His chief will get back to me today. Svinicki is unavailable. Magwood is apparently suggesting I have breakfast with him, which I guess would be outside the building unless you have a commissioners' dining room.

Is there some staff person other than Borchardt that I might talk to? I'll clearly have time, probably after breakfast, and hate to miss an opportunity.

I'm checking into the Marriott at 5701 Marinelli Road late tonight, which I understand is right next to your offices.

My cell phone is (b)(6)

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: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 8:16 PM
To: Boffey, Philip
Subject: RE: NRC visit

Phil: I just got back from Vienna. Yeah, bill is there. Are you going to be in the building for thee interviews? Looks like I am going to be taking you around for your visits, if so.

eliot

From: Boffey, Philip [mailto:phboff@nytimes.com]
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 4:31 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: NRC visit

Is Borchardt in Vienna or back home?

If he's in Vienna, no need to set up a phone interview. I can always do a phone interview later and would rather see people face-to-face at NRC headquarters on Friday.

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: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 4:06 PM
To: Boffey, Philip
Subject: Re: NRC visit

I can get youi borchardt from vienna. Need to get settled back in tomorrow.

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: Boffey, Philip <phboff@nytimes.com>
To: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Wed Apr 06 12:40:26 2011
Subject: NRC visit

Hi Eliot:

I've scheduled interviews with Jaczko and Ostendorff the afternoon of Friday, April 8 at NRC headquarters, been turned down by Svinicki, and am waiting to hear from Magwood and Apostolakis. I'm realizing belatedly that I should probably talk to some key person or persons on the NRC regulatory staff for a backgrounder on everything they are doing in response to the Japanese crisis and what key issues they are focusing on in the coming year. Who would that be? Borchard? How do I seek such an interview?

Who's in charge of public affairs while you are away? I should probably spend a little time meeting the various people who work for you.

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: Hayden, Elizabeth
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 9:23 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: At ops center

Of course this is 180 degrees from what Wiggins said Josh said about this document yesterday.

Are we going to provide it to the hill?

Beth Hayden
Senior Advisor
Office of Public Affairs
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
--- Protecting People and the Environment
301-415-8202
elizabeth.hayden@nrc.gov

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

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 9:16 AM
To: Hayden, Elizabeth
Subject: At ops center

To deal with the "shall we release" the 3/26 document. Fyi, chairMan said this is a government to government communication and if anyone wants it they can foia it.

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: ANS.HOC@nrc.gov
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 9:16 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: ACTION: Commissioners Assistants Briefing Notification
Attachments: NRC Status Update 4.07.11--0430EDT.pdf

There will be a Commissioners Assistants Briefing given by the NRC HQ at 1000 EDT concerning the Reactor Events in Japan. Call (b)(6) approximately 5 minutes before the scheduled start time. When prompted, enter security code (b)(6). 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.

From: Batkin, Joshua
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 8:16 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Re: Tomorrow's News Tonight - READ & DELETE

1030.

Joshua C. Batkin
Chief of Staff
Chairman Gregory B. Jaczko
(301) 415-1820

From: Brenner, Eliot
To: Batkin, Joshua
Sent: Thu Apr 07 08:10:35 2011
Subject: RE: Tomorrow's News Tonight - READ & DELETE

Yes, I can take it on. Just can't remember what time you guys play.

From: Batkin, Joshua
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 8:02 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Fw: Tomorrow's News Tonight - READ & DELETE

Would you have any interest in joining? Trying to decide if its worth subjecting you to it...

Joshua C. Batkin
Chief of Staff
Chairman Gregory B. Jaczko
(301) 415-1820

From: Bubar, Patrice
To: Batkin, Joshua; Coggins, Angela
Cc: Rothschild, Trip; Vietti-Cook, Annette; Sharkey, Jeffry; Nieh, Ho; Sosa, Belkys
Sent: Thu Apr 07 06:24:13 2011
Subject: Fw: Tomorrow's News Tonight - READ & DELETE

Josh and Angela - it would be helpful if OPA could attend the Chief of Staff meeting today - as there are so many entries in the Tomorrow News Tonight - that our office would benefit from further dialogue. Thank you.

From: Hayden, Elizabeth
To: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Wed Apr 06 18:12:34 2011
Subject: Tomorrow's News Tonight - READ & DELETE

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1: OYSTER CREEK – There was more interest today in the NRC brief filed with the 3rd Circuit Court of Appeals regarding the Oyster Creek license renewal application. The court asked the NRC for its take on possible implications of the Japanese reactor events on the plant's relicensing. A Region I PAO did a recorded interview on the response with WOBN-FM (of Ocean County, N.J.), and provided some background to the Berkeley (N.J.) Patch news web site.

2: PEACH BOTTOM – The York (Pa.) Daily Record asked for information on our SOARCA (State-of-the-Art Reactor Consequences Analysis) study after the subject came up at a House hearing this morning and was covered by wire service reporters. We directed the reporter toward the section of our web site devoted to SOARCA for details and answered related questions. Separately, the York (Pa.) Dispatch posed several questions related to our Annual Assessment for Peach Bottom. The reporter is writing an advance of our Annual Assessment meeting for the plant next Wednesday.

3: SUBMERGED CABLES – An Associated Press reporter in Harrisburg, Pa., pinged us with questions about submerged electrical cables after reading a story in a Lancaster, Pa., newspaper regarding the topic.

4: EPZs – A hearing was held in Massachusetts today on nuclear plant safety issues. In conjunction with that, WBUR-FM (of Boston) wanted our view on the expansion of 10-mile-radius Emergency Planning Zones (EPZs) for nuclear power plants. We shared our perspective that the current EPZ makes sense.

5: MILLSTONE – Dominion is continuing to threaten to close down one or both of its operating Millstone reactors if Connecticut lawmakers press ahead with a new tax that would fall most heavily on the facility. Along those lines, The Day (of New London, Conn.) wanted to know how things would play out if the reactors did in fact shut down.

6: SURRY – The annual assessment meeting for Surry is scheduled for this evening and Region II OPA has already talked to WVEC-TV, WAVY-TV, the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot and the Flat Hat, the William and Mary student paper. It's unclear exactly how many media outlets may come to the meeting, but we do expect a few.

7: FUKUSHIMA ASSESSMENT – OPA provided a written statement to several outlets (including AP, CNN, NPR) in the wake of a NY Times article referencing a leaked copy of a March 26 assessment of possible conditions at the Fukushima facility. The statement stressed the draft nature of the document and that the agency continues to work with our counterparts to bring the facility to a safe condition. This is the statement:

The March 26 document represented an interim snapshot of what NRC staff and other experts considered as possible conditions inside the damaged units at Fukushima-Daiichi; the document does not reflect our understanding of the current situation. Based on those possible conditions, the NRC staff's recommendations should be considered prudent measures; they are not offered as the only possible solutions. We shared those recommendations with the Japanese operator and regulator of the plants. We understand they are pursuing an alternative set of strategies to control the plants and ensure the safety of the people working at the plants and living nearby. We are working with our counterparts to consider these strategies and explore additional steps that could enhance safety.

8: HOUSE HEARING – OPA provided written statements to several outlets regarding the discrepancy between Rep. Markey's interpretation of an e-mail from an NRC staffer and DEDO Marty Virgilio's statements at the hearing. OPA's statement, worked out in concert with the Ops Ctr is as follows:

There continues to be a great deal we don't know regarding the situation at Fukushima. One thing we do know with reasonable certainty is that the core of Unit 2 has been damaged. Beyond that, the NRC speculates there are possible leakage paths from the reactor vessel into the drywell that could account for reports of high radiation levels in the drywell. The NRC does not believe the reactor vessel has given way, and we do believe practically all of the core remains in the vessel. These two beliefs drive our continuing recommendation that every available method should be used to add fresh water to the Unit 2 reactor vessel and continue cooling the core.

9: SPENT FUEL – Technology Review magazine had a laundry list of questions regarding spent fuel inventories in the US, locations of ISFSIs, percentage of fuel in cask vs pool, etc. Similar queries came from the Tennessean.

10: YUCCA MOUNTAIN – The Las Vegas Review-Journal continues to ask about the competing letters from the Chairman and the other four Commissioners to Rep Issa regarding the unredacted Volume 3 of the Yucca Mountain SER.

11: QUAD CITIES – Region 3 OPA participated in a taped interview with the Rockford National Public Radio affiliate about the NRC's safety assessment of the plant. The interview was a follow-up to the annual assessment open house that took place yesterday near the plant and received extensive local media coverage.

12: BRAIDWOOD AND BYRON – Region 3 issued a press release announcing a special inspection at Braidwood and Byron plants to review the handling of two equipment issues at these two plants of similar design which are both operated by Exelon Generation Company. The first issue involves the operability of backup systems that would be used to remove heat from the reactor in case of a reactor trip or an accident. The second issue is associated with the loss of control room equipment alarms during maintenance activities in 2010 and 2011. We received an inquiry from Reuters in Washington about the special inspection and how common such inspections are. We explained in what circumstances such inspections are initiated. The reporter wasn't sure if she would do a story.

13: DOCUMENTARY-- Helen Crocombe from BBC2 Science called to see if NRC wants to be involved in a documentary on nuclear power/technologies/research, particularly focusing on upcoming experiments that may be happening at the national labs. RES is inclined to talk to them to see how we can become involved.

14: CNN REQUEST – We have under consideration a request by CNN for an interview with the Chairman for the John King USA show on the current situation in Japan; whether any dangerous levels of radiation have been detected in food and water here in the US and today's NYT report about our status update on Japan from March 26.

15: GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN – Region 3 OPA responded to a question from the Associated Press in Ohio about how the potential government shutdown could impact the work of NRC inspectors and the agency's oversight of nuclear plants. We responded by saying that the NRC remains focused on its mission to protect public health and safety and will continue to ensure the safety of our nation's nuclear power plants.

PRESS RELEASES ISSUED

- NRC Begins Special Inspection at Braidwood and Byron Nuclear Plants
- NRC to Discuss 2010 Performance Assessment for LaSalle Nuclear Power Plant Unit 1 and 2 April 13
- NRC Schedules Open House and Public Meeting for April 14 to Discuss Prairie Island Nuclear Power Plant Performance and NRC Oversight

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Beth Hayden
Senior Advisor
Office of Public Affairs
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
— Protecting People and the Environment
301-415-8202
elizabeth.hayden@nrc.gov

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 8:08 AM
To: Borchardt, Bill
Subject: RE: NYTimes editorial writer

No problem. I am a bit behind in my email but I think he would rather talk when you are back.

From: Borchardt, Bill
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 3:45 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Cc: Doane, Margaret
Subject: RE: NYTimes editorial writer

Thanks Eliot. I would rather not talk to Phil from Vienna but would be happy to talk to him after I return.
Bill

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 8:15 PM
To: Borchardt, Bill
Cc: Doane, Margaret
Subject: NYTimes editorial writer

Bill: Finally back in DC after interestingly long ride. I'm such a nice boy. I coughed up 10k miles to move mike marshall into business so he wasn't stuck in the back of the bus while GBJ and I stretched out up front.

(b)(5)

(b)(5)

Below is the original not he sent commissioners.

Eliot

--
In the wake of the Japanese nuclear plant accident, it seems clear that I will need to follow the nuclear safety issue in this country and abroad closely for the foreseeable future. I'm wondering if it would be feasible for me to interview Mr. Jaczko and you or other appropriate staff members for, say, half an hour on this coming Friday, April 8th. The interview would be on background, would seek your views on the key issues to keep my eye on, and mostly just let you size me up for future reference. I'm hoping to establish enough mutual confidence that I can bounce questions off of Mr. Jaczko and you and get background replies as key issues arise. I've done that with mutually satisfactory results on health care reform issues, mostly because key officials recognize that I'm not looking for breaking news or direct quotes but rather for guidance on how to interpret information that is publicly available.

I'll be making a similar request of other commission members and their chiefs of staff.

Philip M. Boffey

From: EnergyGuardian <energy@washingtonguardian.ccsend.com> on behalf of
EnergyGuardian <energy@washingtonguardian.net>
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 7:15 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: News from EnergyGuardian

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



Here are your energy and environment headlines for the morning of Thursday,
April 7, 2011:

In This E-Mail

Analysis: EPA votes give something for everybody to cheer about

Japan disaster complicates push for renewable energy

U.S. envoy calls global climate change treaty talks 'unrealistic'

Bipartisan natural gas bill introduced in the House

House rejects legislation acknowledging climate change

House Democrats slam NRC on safety issues

NRC raises flag about blackout consequences at Pennsylvania nuclear plant

Rapid rise of food in biofuels raises worries about prices, hunger

GE plans to build largest solar parts plant

Feds: Energy consumption down, through clean sources rise

Congress, White House increasingly focused on access to rare earth metals

Helix estimates Gulf oil spill would take 17 days to contain

New light bulbs aren't being recycled, creating mercury pollution concerns

Excel pulling out of wind farm, citing bird concerns

Appeals court affirms Skilling convictions

Paper plant struggles to power itself with biofuel from paper waste

Japanese firm to pay fine over natural gas bribes in Nigeria

Analysis: EPA votes give something for everybody to cheer about

By Edward Felker

Capitol Hill lives and breathes certitude, the conviction that one's cause will ultimately win the day. That characteristic allowed all sides to claim a big win Wednesday from the long-anticipated Senate votes on the Environmental Protection Agency's climate authority.

In a strictly Washington sense, everybody took home a prize. And that means the issue is not likely to go away anytime soon.

For Democrats, they managed to score points on two fronts. The pivotal vote on the amendment by Senate Minority Leader Mitch McConnell to strip EPA of its greenhouse gas regulatory agenda failed outright on a 50-50 roll call vote, a full 10 votes short of the 60 needed.

Though the amendment was expected to fail, Democrats and environmental groups were clearly relieved to have kept Republicans from claiming an outright majority in support.

They lost just four of their own moderates to the Republican side, while picking up the vote of one Republican, Sen. Susan Collins of Maine. They might have hoped for more, but could have lost more, too.

Republicans claimed new momentum, crowing that a total of 64 senators voted for either the McConnell amendment or three Democratic alternatives, including two that would have imposed two-year delays—although none of the Democratic amendments, which were dismissed by Republicans as political cover, got more than 12 votes in favor.

The total was tantalizingly close to the 67 needed to override a presidential veto, though strong disagreements were evident on the Senate floor between Republicans and Democrats over an outright ban or a temporary delay.

Sen. Jim Inhofe, R-Okla., and the Senate author of the EPA ban, called the totals "a sobering message" to the Obama administration that its greenhouse gas rules were losing support quickly. House Energy and Commerce Chairman Fred Upton, R-Mich., called it a "rebuke" to the EPA.

Yet the White House was also happy, no doubt because the votes came just as the Republican House prepared to pass Upton's EPA climate ban on Thursday and as the GOP leadership continued to press for anti-EPA riders in the 2011 budget standoff.

Obama and Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid now have a quick response to

Upton: his legislation is already dead in the Senate.

"The administration is encouraged by the Senate's actions today to defend the Environmental Protection Agency's ability to protect public health under the Clean Air Act," White House Press Secretary Jay Carney said in a statement. He added that the administration "remains committed to protecting this important law."

The next chapter in the energy tug-of-war will come through the bills the House plans to pass to rein in specific EPA regulations and to expand domestic oil and gas drilling. That process is likely to drag on through next year on a parallel track to federal court cases challenging EPA's regulatory authority.

For now, all sides are more than content with the outcome on Wednesday, even if the votes did nothing to resolve the fight between the two parties over global warming.

Japan disaster complicates push for renewable energy

By Denis D. Gray

BANGKOK (AP) — Worldwide calls to curb nuclear power amid Japan's plant crisis could be bad news for the environment unless nations finally go all-out to tap wind, solar and other clean, renewable energy, climate change negotiators and activists say.

If countries scrap nuclear plants, which emit no greenhouse gases blamed for global warming, they may turn to the fossil fuels that experts call the main culprit behind climate change. Environmental activists counter that the tragedy may prove a defining moment, a window of opportunity to strike a decisive blow against both.

"It's a false choice to give the public an alternative between a climate change disaster or a nuclear disaster. We need renewable energy," said Tove Maria Ryding of the environmental group Greenpeace. "Now, we can either have a kick back or a leap forward."

Christiana Figueres, the U.N.'s top climate change official, said that all countries are reviewing nuclear policies in the wake of Japan's crisis.

"It remains to be seen what they decide," she said at a 173-nation conference running through Friday in Bangkok. The gathering aims to build on a climate summit held last December in Cancun, Mexico.

Figueres and others are concerned that pledges made by governments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions so far equal only 60 percent of what scientists say is required by 2020 to keep temperatures from rising more than 2 degrees Celsius

(3.8 F) above preindustrial levels.

A swing back to fossil fuels presumably would worsen the effects of climate change, which many scientists say causes a melting of polar ice caps and glaciers, a rise in sea levels and extreme weather.

Before a tsunami ravaged Japan's Fukushima Dai-ichi nuclear complex last month, the Paris-based International Energy Agency had estimated that nuclear plants would add 360 gigawatts of generating capacity to the global inventory by 2035.

After the accident, that projection has been cut in half, agency chief economist Fatih Birol said, citing the pressure to halt new nuclear plants and phase out older ones sooner than planned.

U.S. envoy calls global climate change treaty talks 'unrealistic'

Todd Stern, the U.S. envoy on climate change, says the United Nations talks aimed at negotiating a binding treaty to curb global warming are based on "unrealistic" expectations that are "not doable," Bloomberg reports.

[Read more](#)

Bipartisan natural gas bill introduced in the House

A bipartisan group of House lawmakers has introduced a bill aimed at greatly expanding the usage of natural gas in the transportation sector and reducing the nation's reliance on foreign oil, the Houston Chronicle reports.

[Read more](#)

House rejects legislation acknowledging climate change

The House rejected by a 240-184 margin a Democratic proposal Wednesday that would have put the chamber on record backing the widely held scientific view that global warming is occurring and humans are a major cause, The Hill reports.

[Read more](#)

House Democrats slam NRC on safety issues

House Democrats are hammering federal regulators on the safety of the U.S. nuclear industry, casting skepticism on the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's assurances that plants here are safe despite the disaster unfolding in Japan, Politico reports.

[Read more](#)

NRC raises flag about blackout consequences at Pennsylvania nuclear plant

An analysis of hypothetical U.S. nuclear accidents shows that a reactor in Pennsylvania comes close to suffering core damage when all power is lost at the plant, but regulators told a House panel Wednesday the exercise represented a "very unrealistic event," The Wall Street Journal reports.

[Read more](#)

Rapid rise of food in biofuels raises worries about prices, hunger

The push to make biofuels from crops is raising worries about higher food prices, hunger and political instability, The New York Times reports.

[Read more](#)

GE plans to build largest solar parts plant

In a move that could shake up the U.S. solar industry, General Electric plans to announce Thursday that it will build the nation's largest photovoltaic panel factory, with the goal of becoming a major player in the sector, The New York Times reports.

[Read more](#)

Feds: Energy consumption down, through clean sources

rise

A new report from the U.S. Energy Information Administration shows that overall energy consumption in 2009 dropped by 4.8 percent with the recession but that reliance on cleaner burning sources grew substantially.

[Read more](#)

Congress, White House increasingly focused on access to rare earth metals

Congress and the White House are increasingly focused on ensuring a steady import of rare earth minerals critical to high-tech manufacturing, Politico reports.

[Read more](#)

Helix estimates Gulf oil spill would take 17 days to contain

Helix Energy Solutions and its partners estimate it would take as many as 17 days to contain a Gulf of Mexico oil spill, or five times quicker than the time it took BP to plug a ruptured well last year, Bloomberg reports.

[Read more](#)

New light bulbs aren't being recycled, creating mercury pollution concerns

A new study says most Americans aren't recycling their energy-efficient light bulbs, sending them to landfills where more than 4 tons of mercury are being spewed annually into the air and water, The Los Angeles Times reports.

[Read more](#)

Excel pulling out of wind farm, citing bird concerns

Xcel Energy is pulling out of a wind farm project in North Dakota, citing concerns about its impact on endangered species and birds, Minnesota Public Radio reports.

[Read more](#)

Appeals court affirms Skilling convictions

A federal appeals court has concluded that a U.S. Supreme Court decision last year does not invalidate any of the convictions against former Enron CEO Jeffrey Skilling, the Houston Chronicle reports.

[Read more](#)

Paper plant struggles to power itself with biofuel from paper waste

Environmentalists are trying to block the paper industry's rush to use biofuels made from logging waste in Washington state—even at the cost of closing a large employer, The Wall Street Journal reports.

[Read more](#)

Japanese firm to pay fine over natural gas bribes in Nigeria

JGC Corp., a Tokyo-based construction company, agreed to pay a \$218.8 million criminal penalty to avoid prosecution on charges it bribed Nigerian officials for contracts on natural gas projects, Bloomberg reports.

[Read more](#)

Upcoming events

- Apr. 7, Washington: Senate Energy and Natural Resources hearing on DOE biofuels programs, and S. 187, Biofuels Market Expansion Act of 2011. 9:30 am, Dirksen 366.
- Apr. 7, Washington: House Energy and Mineral Resources subcommittee

hearing on president's 2012 Office of Surface Mining budget proposal. Interior's Pizarchik to testify. 10:00 am, Longworth 1324.

- Apr. 7, Washington: EESI briefing, "How the High-Voltage Grid Works and Who Regulates It ." 10:00 am, Rayburn 2325.
- Apr. 7, Washington: United States Energy Association holds annual meeting and public policy forum. FERC Chairman Wellinghoff, NEI CEO Marvin Fertel among speakers. 11:00 am, National Press Club.
- Apr. 7, Washington: The House Energy and Power Subcommittee holds a hearing on the Transparency in Regulatory Analysis of Impacts on the Nation Act. 1:00 pm, Rayburn 2322.

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From: Google Alerts <googlealerts-noreply@google.com>
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 5:40 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Google Alert - Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Blogs

1 new result for Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Leaked Study from Nuclear Regulatory Commission: Fukushima Far ...

By greenman3610

The New York Times has obtained documents from the **Nuclear Regulatory Commission's** evaluation of the ongoing crisis at the Fukushima Nuclear Facility. The document paints a grim picture of evolving threats to the afflicted facility

Climate Denial Crock of the Week - <http://climatecrocks.com/>

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To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Google Alert - Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Web

1 new result for **Nuclear Regulatory Commission**

N.R.C. Suspects Leak in Core of Japan Nuclear Reactor Was More ...

The probable leak from the steel pressure vessel into the bottom of the containment structure implied that the damage was even worse than previously ...

www.nytimes.com/2011/04/07/world/asia/07japan.html

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Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 3:56 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Google Alert - DOE nuclear loan guarantees

News

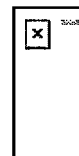
2 new results for **DOE nuclear loan guarantees**

Nuclear Alliance Request Congress Cut Funding to MOX Reactor Project in United ...

HNN Huntingtonnews.net

That figure includes more than \$40 billion in estimated construction spending for **nuclear** weapons research and production facilities, \$9 billion for **nuclear** bomb and warhead Life Extension Programs, and **nuclear reactor loan guarantees** of \$54.5 billion. ...

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HNN
Huntingtonnews.net

After Fukushima, Nations Put Nuke Plant Development On Hold

Voice of America

The federal government's Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or NRC, has been in no hurry to grant new operating licenses: "There is only one reactor under construction in the US despite passage nearly six years ago of legislation that gives **loan guarantees** ...

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Bu/1388

From: Google Alerts <googlealerts-noreply@google.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 10:10 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Google Alert - Nuclear Regulatory Commission

News

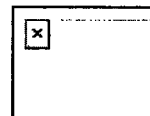
4 new results for Nuclear Regulatory Commission

NRC examines nuclear plant risks in U.S.

USA Today

By Oren Dorell, USA TODAY Japanese officials took some solace Wednesday in halting leaks of radioactive water from the nation's crippled nuclear plant. But in Washington, internal e-mails from the **Nuclear Regulatory Commission** revealed doubts within ...

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USA Today

US Agency Warned of Risks in Repairs to Japanese Reactors

Bloomberg

By Jim Snyder and Jim Efstathiou Jr. - Thu Apr 07 00:10:13 GMT 2011 The **US Nuclear Regulatory Commission** warned that fuel at the Fukushima Dai-Ichi plant's crippled reactors in Japan had melted and that salt build-up in spray nozzles was probably ...

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US nuclear regulator split on Yucca report release

Reuters Africa

By Roberta Rampton and Ayesha Rascoe WASHINGTON, April 6 (Reuters) - The five commissioners at the helm of the **Nuclear Regulatory Commission** were sharply divided last month over whether to release an incomplete, internal safety review of the ...

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Beaver nuke plant was cited for having submerged cables

Beaver County Times

SHIPPINGPORT - The Beaver Valley Nuclear Power Station was cited in a December report from the **Nuclear Regulatory Commission** for having electrical cables to safety systems the previous year in an environment where they could be submerged in water, ...

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From: Batkin, Joshua
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 7:04 PM
To: McIntyre, David; Coggins, Angela
Cc: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Re: CNN - John King

Dave - it's gonna have to be an 830 tomorrow meeting discussion/decision.

Joshua C. Batkin
Chief of Staff
Chairman Gregory B. Jaczko
(301) 415-1820

From: McIntyre, David
To: Batkin, Joshua; Coggins, Angela
Cc: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Wed Apr 06 16:30:51 2011
Subject: CNN - John King

Josh – the eager young producer has apparently called back several times. Any word if he might be available tomorrow?

David McIntyre
Public Affairs Officer
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
(301) 415-8206 (direct)
(b)(6) (mobile)
Protecting People & the Environment

From: Jaczko, Gregory
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 6:29 PM
To: Batkin, Joshua
Cc: Loyd, Susan; Brenner, Eliot; Coggins, Angela
Subject: Re: CNN Interview Request for CHAIRMAN

Today definitely not. We can see about tomorrow. Let's discuss at the 8:30

From: Batkin, Joshua
To: Jaczko, Gregory
Cc: Loyd, Susan; Brenner, Eliot; Coggins, Angela
Sent: Wed Apr 06 16:47:31 2011
Subject: Fw: CNN Interview Request for CHAIRMAN

Chairman - I'm not sure you need to do this with everything else going on but we wanted to see what you thought.

Joshua C. Batkin
Chief of Staff
Chairman Gregory B. Jaczko
(301) 415-1820

From: McIntyre, David
To: Batkin, Joshua; Loyd, Susan
Cc: Brenner, Eliot; Hayden, Elizabeth; Medina, Veronika
Sent: Wed Apr 06 13:17:49 2011
Subject: CNN Interview Request for CHAIRMAN

Josh, Susan –

CNN is requesting the Chairman for John King USA, preferably tonight's show during the 7 pm hour, though it could be pretaped. Failing today, they ask about his availability tomorrow.

The producer said they would like to ask about the current situation in Japan; whether any dangerous levels of radiation have been detected in food and water here in the US (I told her that's not us and the answer is "no"); and today's NYT report about our status update on Japan from March 26. (I will send her and another CNN writer who inquired about that our answer to the NYT report.)

The producer is Marcela Salazar; she may be reached at (b)(6) or marcela.salazar@cnn.com.

Dave

David McIntyre
Public Affairs Officer
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
(301) 415-8206 (direct)
(b)(6) (mobile)
Protecting People & the Environment

From: Lobsenz, George <George.Lobsenz@ihs.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 6:06 PM
To: Hayden, Elizabeth
Cc: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: Unit 2 in Japan

beth--many thanks

From: Hayden, Elizabeth [mailto:Elizabeth.Hayden@nrc.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 6:05 PM
To: Lobsenz, George
Cc: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Unit 2 in Japan

George,

Here's what we can say about the Unit 2 at Fukushima.

There continues to be a great deal we don't know regarding the situation at Fukushima. One thing we do know with reasonable certainty is that the core of Unit 2 has been damaged. Beyond that, the NRC speculates there are possible leakage paths from the reactor vessel into the drywell that could account for reports of high radiation levels in the drywell. The NRC does not believe the reactor vessel has given way, and we do believe practically all of the core remains in the vessel. These two beliefs drive our continuing recommendation that every available method should be used to add fresh water to the Unit 2 reactor vessel and continue cooling the core.

Beth Hayden
Senior Advisor
Office of Public Affairs
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
— Protecting People and the Environment
301-415-8202
elizabeth.hayden@nrc.gov

BU/1392

From: Burnell, Scott
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 5:50 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot; Hayden, Elizabeth
Subject: FW: TNT

FUKUSHIMA ASSESSMENT – OPA provided a written statement to several outlets in the wake of a NY Times article referencing a leaked copy of a March 26 assessment of possible conditions at the Fukushima facility. The statement stressed the draft nature of the document and that the agency continues to work with our counterparts to bring the facility to a safe condition:

The March 26 document represented an interim snapshot of what NRC staff and other experts considered as possible conditions inside the damaged units at Fukushima-Daiichi; the document does not reflect our understanding of the current situation. Based on those possible conditions, the NRC staff's recommendations should be considered prudent measures; they are not offered as the only possible solutions. We shared those recommendations with the Japanese operator and regulator of the plants. We understand they are pursuing an alternative set of strategies to control the plants and ensure the safety of the people working at the plants and living nearby. We are working with our counterparts to consider these strategies and explore additional steps that could enhance safety.

HOUSE HEARING – OPA provided written statements to several outlets regarding the discrepancy between Rep. Markey's interpretation of an e-mail from an NRC staffer and DEDO Marty Virgilio's statements. OPA's statement, worked out in concert with the Ops Ctr:

There continues to be a great deal we don't know regarding the situation at Fukushima. One thing we do know with reasonable certainty is that the core of Unit 2 has been damaged. Beyond that, the NRC speculates there are possible leakage paths from the reactor vessel into the drywell that could account for reports of high radiation levels in the drywell. The NRC does not believe the reactor vessel has given way, and we do believe practically all of the core remains in the vessel. These two beliefs drive our continuing recommendation that every available method should be used to add fresh water to the Unit 2 reactor vessel and continue cooling the core.

From: Burnell, Scott
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 5:48 PM
To: Hayden, Elizabeth; Brenner, Eliot
Subject: TNT

FUKUSHIMA ASSESSMENT – OPA provided a written statement to several outlets in the wake of a NY Times article referencing a leaked copy of a March 26 assessment of possible conditions at the Fukushima facility. The statement stressed the draft nature of the document and that the agency continues to work with our counterparts to bring the facility to a safe condition.

HOUSE HEARING – OPA provided written statements to several outlets regarding the discrepancy between Rep. Markey's interpretation of an e-mail from an NRC staffer and DEDO Marty Virgilio's statements. OPA's statement, worked out in concert with the Ops Ctr, points out the agency believes the Fukushima Unit 2 reactor vessel has not melted through and that the vast majority of the core remains in the vessel.

From: Power, Stephen <Stephen.Power@wsj.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 5:29 PM
To: Power, Stephen; Brenner, Eliot; OPA Resource
Subject: RE: Is this the "confidential" March 26 assessment that the NYT referred to today?

Would the NRC care to either (1) confirm that this is an NRC document or (2) comment on how its findings should be viewed by the public?

From: Power, Stephen
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 12:41 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot; OPA Resource
Subject: Is this the "confidential" March 26 assessment that the NYT referred to today?

https://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&pid=explorer&chrome=true&srcid=0BzIU3Bd_MTpFMmI4MTlhMGUOtOc0MC00NTRiLWJiMTktOTNiOGEzZmlyNzdl&hl=en&pli=1

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/stephenlpower>

From: McIntyre, David
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 5:08 PM
To: Hayden, Elizabeth; Brenner, Eliot
Subject: tnt

I assume Scott is doing a TNT on the Markey kerfuffle over what we told him on Reactor 2. NPR can be added to the list of outlets inquiring about it. The reporter also had the email from Tim Riley in OCA, provided by Markey's office on the condition he not use Tim's name. I also sent the NYT response to CNN

SPENT FUEL – Technology Review magazine had a laundry list of questions regarding spent fuel inventories in the US, locations of ISFSIs, percentage of fuel in cask vs pool, etc. Similar queries came from the Tennessean.

YUCCA MOUNTAIN – The Las Vegas Review-Journal continues to ask about the competing letters from the Chairman and the other four Commissioners to Rep Issa regarding the unredacted Volume 3 of the Yucca Mountain SER.

David McIntyre
Public Affairs Officer
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
(301) 415-8206 (direct)
(b)(6) (mobile)
Protecting People & the Environment

From: Burnell, Scott
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 4:35 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: U.S. Sees Array of New Threats at Japan's Nuclear Plant

She was on final for the press statement.

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 4:06 PM
To: (b)(6); 'ChangBE@state.gov'; 'Damien.Lavera@nnsa.doe.gov'; 'stephanie.mueller@hq.doe.gov'
Cc: 'McKelloggKE@state.gov'; 'ParadisoDT@state.gov'; (b)(6); Hayden, Elizabeth; Burnell, Scott
Subject: Re: U.S. Sees Array of New Threats at Japan's Nuclear Plant

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: Hayden, Caitlin <(b)(6)>
To: 'Chang, Benjamin' <ChangBE@state.gov>; damien.lavera@nnsa.doe.gov <damien.lavera@nnsa.doe.gov>; stephanie.mueller@hq.doe.gov <stephanie.mueller@hq.doe.gov>; Brenner, Eliot
Cc: McKellogg, Kelly E <McKelloggKE@state.gov>; Paradiso, Darragh T <ParadisoDT@state.gov>; Jensen, Robert R. <(b)(6)>
Sent: Wed Apr 06 09:51:27 2011
Subject: RE: U.S. Sees Array of New Threats at Japan's Nuclear Plant

Thanks, Ben! (b)(5)

(b)(5)

-Caitlin

From: Chang, Benjamin [mailto:ChangBE@state.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 9:18 AM
To: damien.lavera@nnsa.doe.gov; stephanie.mueller@hq.doe.gov; Eliot Brenner
Cc: McKellogg, Kelly E; Paradiso, Darragh T; Jensen, Robert R.; Hayden, Caitlin
Subject: NYT: U.S. Sees Array of New Threats at Japan's Nuclear Plant
Importance: High

Hello DOE/NRC/NNSA friends, greetings from State/PA! I am settling into my new role over here in the front office with Mike H. and the team. Wanted to drop you a line regarding our favorite front page NYT piece today – below. (b)(5)

(b)(5)

BU 11397

honchos and NSS friends, too.

Thanks,
Ben.

April 5, 2011

U.S. Sees Array of New Threats at Japan's Nuclear Plant

By JAMES GLANZ and WILLIAM J. BROAD

United States government engineers sent to help with the crisis in Japan are warning that the troubled nuclear plant there is facing a wide array of fresh threats that could persist indefinitely, and that in some cases are expected to increase as a result of the very measures being taken to keep the plant stable, according to a confidential assessment prepared by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Among the new threats that were cited in the assessment, dated March 26, are the mounting stresses placed on the containment structures as they fill with radioactive cooling water, making them more vulnerable to rupture in one of the aftershocks rattling the site after the earthquake and tsunami of March 11. The document also cites the possibility of explosions inside the containment structures due to the release of hydrogen and oxygen from seawater pumped into the reactors, and offers new details on how semimolten fuel rods and salt buildup are impeding the flow of fresh water meant to cool the nuclear cores.

In recent days, workers have grappled with several side effects of the emergency measures taken to keep nuclear fuel at the plant from overheating, including leaks of radioactive water at the site and radiation burns to workers who step into the water. The assessment, as well as interviews with officials familiar with it, points to a new panoply of complex challenges that water creates for the safety of workers and the recovery and long-term stability of the reactors.

While the assessment does not speculate on the likelihood of new explosions or damage from an aftershock, either could lead to a breach of the containment structures in one or more of the crippled reactors, the last barriers that prevent a much more serious release of radiation from the nuclear core. If the fuel continues to heat and melt because of ineffective cooling, some nuclear experts say, that could also leave a radioactive mass that could stay molten for an extended period.

The document, which was obtained by The New York Times, provides a more detailed technical assessment than Japanese officials have provided of the conundrum facing the Japanese as they struggle to prevent more fuel melting at the Fukushima Daiichi plant. But it appears to rely largely on data shared with American experts by the Japanese.

Among other problems, the document raises new questions about whether pouring water on nuclear fuel in the absence of functioning cooling systems can be sustained indefinitely. Experts have said the Japanese need to continue to keep the fuel cool for many months until the plant can be stabilized, but there is growing awareness that the risks of pumping water on the fuel present a whole new category of challenges that the nuclear industry is only beginning to comprehend.

The document also suggests that fragments or particles of nuclear fuel from spent fuel pools above the reactors were blown "up to one mile from the units," and that pieces of highly radioactive material fell between two units and had to be "bulldozed over," presumably to protect workers at the site. The ejection of nuclear material, which may have occurred during one of the earlier hydrogen explosions, may indicate more extensive damage to the extremely radioactive pools than previously disclosed.

David A. Lochbaum, a nuclear engineer who worked on the kinds of General Electric reactors used in Japan and now directs the nuclear safety project at the Union of Concerned Scientists, said that the welter of problems revealed in the document at three separate reactors made a successful outcome even more uncertain.

"I thought they were, not out of the woods, but at least at the edge of the woods," said Mr. Lochbaum, who was not involved in preparing the document. "This paints a very different picture, and suggests that things are a lot worse. They could still have more damage in a big way if some of these things don't work out for them."

The steps recommended by the nuclear commission include injecting nitrogen, an inert gas, into the containment structures in an attempt to purge them of hydrogen and oxygen, which could combine to produce explosions. The document also recommends that engineers continue adding boron to cooling water to help prevent the cores from restarting the nuclear reaction, a process known as criticality.

Even so, the engineers who prepared the document do not believe that a resumption of criticality is an immediate likelihood, Neil Wilmshurst, vice president of the nuclear sector at the Electric Power Research Institute, said when contacted about the document. "I have seen no data to suggest that there is criticality ongoing," said Mr. Wilmshurst, who was involved in the assessment.

The document was prepared for the commission's Reactor Safety Team, which is assisting the Japanese government and the Tokyo Electric Power Company, which owns the plant. It says it is based on the "most recent available data" from numerous Japanese and American organizations, including the electric power company, the Japan Atomic Industrial Forum, the United States Department of Energy, General Electric and the Electric Power Research Institute, an industry group.

The document contains detailed assessments of each of the plant's six reactors along with recommendations for action. Nuclear experts familiar with the assessment said that it was regularly updated but that over all, the March 26 version closely reflected current thinking.

The assessment provides graphic new detail on the conditions of the damaged cores in reactors 1, 2 and 3. Because slumping fuel and salt from seawater that had been used as a coolant is probably blocking circulation pathways, the water flow in No. 1 "is severely restricted and likely blocked." Inside the core itself, "there is likely no water level," the assessment says, adding that as a result, "it is difficult to determine how much cooling is getting to the fuel." Similar problems exist in No. 2 and No. 3, although the blockage is probably less severe, the assessment says.

Some of the salt may have been washed away in the past week with the switch from seawater to fresh water cooling, nuclear experts said.

A rise in the water level of the containment structures has often been depicted as a possible way to immerse and cool the fuel. The assessment, however, warns that "when flooding containment, consider the implications of water weight on seismic capability of containment."

Experts in nuclear plant design say that this warning refers to the enormous stress put on the containment structures by the rising water. The more water in the structures, the more easily a large aftershock could rupture one of them.

Margaret Harding, a former reactor designer for General Electric, warned of aftershocks and said, "If I were in the Japanese's shoes, I'd be very reluctant to have tons and tons of water sitting in a containment whose structural integrity hasn't been checked since the earthquake."

The N.R.C. document also expressed concern about the potential for a "hazardous atmosphere" in the concrete-and-steel containment structures because of the release of hydrogen and oxygen from the seawater in a highly radioactive environment.

Hydrogen explosions in the first few days of the disaster heavily damaged several reactor buildings and in one case may have damaged a containment structure. That hydrogen was produced by a mechanism involving the metal cladding of the nuclear fuel. The document urged that Japanese operators restore the ability to purge the structures of these gases and fill them with stable nitrogen gas, a capability lost after the quake and tsunami.

Nuclear experts say that radiation from the core of a reactor can split water molecules in two, releasing hydrogen. Mr. Wilmshurst said that since the March 26 document, engineers had calculated that the amount of hydrogen produced would be small. But Jay A. LaVerne, a physicist at Notre Dame, said that at least near the fuel rods, some hydrogen would in fact be produced, and could react with oxygen. "If so," Mr. LaVerne said in an interview, "you have an explosive mixture being formed near the fuel rods."

Nuclear engineers have warned in recent days that the pools outside the containment buildings that hold spent fuel rods could pose an even greater danger than the melted reactor cores. The pools, which sit atop the reactor buildings and are meant to keep spent fuel submerged in water, have lost their cooling systems.

The N.R.C. report suggests that the fuel pool of the No. 4 reactor suffered a hydrogen explosion early in the Japanese crisis and could have shed much radioactive material into the environment, what it calls "a major source term release."

Experts worry about the fuel pools because explosions have torn away their roofs and exposed their radioactive contents. By contrast, reactors have strong containment vessels that stand a better chance of bottling up radiation from a meltdown of the fuel in the reactor core.

"Even the best juggler in the world can get too many balls up in the air," Mr. Lochbaum said of the multiplicity of problems at the plant. "They've got a lot of nasty things to negotiate in the future, and one missed step could make the situation much, much worse."

Henry Fountain contributed reporting from New York, and Matthew L. Wald from Washington.

SBU

This email is UNCLASSIFIED.

From: roberta.rampton@thomsonreuters.com
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 4:14 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: Reuters - March 26 assessment ?

Yes indeed, we asked your colleagues / Best thanks.

Roberta Rampton
Correspondent

Reuters

Phone: 202 898 8376
Mobile: (b)(6)
roberta.rampton@thomsonreuters.com

RSS feed: <http://blogs.reuters.com/roberta-rampton/feed/>

From: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 4:06 PM
To: Rampton, Roberta (M Edit Ops)
Cc: Rascoe, Ayesha r. (M Edit Ops)
Subject: Re: Reuters - March 26 assessment ?

Presume you figured out I am traveling *nd sent request to 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: roberta.rampton@thomsonreuters.com <roberta.rampton@thomsonreuters.com>
To: Brenner, Eliot
Cc: ayesha.rascoe@thomsonreuters.com <ayesha.rascoe@thomsonreuters.com>
Sent: Wed Apr 06 08:53:37 2011
Subject: Reuters - March 26 assessment ?

Hello – is it possible to get a copy of this document that the NYT had? Or, if it's on your website already, a link to it?
Best thanks / Roberta

Foreign Desk; SECTA

U.S. Sees New Threats at Japan's Nuclear Plant

By JAMES GLANZ and WILLIAM J. BROAD; Henry Fountain contributed reporting from New York, and **Matthew L. Wald** from Washington.
1640 words
6 April 2011
The New York Times

Bu/1398

United States government engineers sent to help with the crisis in Japan are warning that the troubled nuclear plant there is facing a wide array of fresh threats that could persist indefinitely, and that in some cases are expected to increase as a result of the very measures being taken to keep the plant stable, according to a confidential assessment prepared by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Among the new threats that were cited in the assessment, dated March 26, are the mounting stresses placed on the containment structures as they fill with radioactive cooling water, making them more vulnerable to rupture in one of the aftershocks rattling the site after the earthquake and tsunami of March 11. The document also cites the possibility of explosions inside the containment structures due to the release of hydrogen and oxygen from seawater pumped into the reactors, and offers new details on how semimolten fuel rods and salt buildup are impeding the flow of fresh water meant to cool the nuclear cores.

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While the assessment does not speculate on the likelihood of new explosions or damage from an aftershock, either could lead to a breach of the containment structures in one or more of the crippled reactors, the last barriers that prevent a much more serious release of radiation from the nuclear core. If the fuel continues to heat and melt because of ineffective cooling, some nuclear experts say, that could also leave a radioactive mass that could stay molten for an extended period.

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Among other problems, the document raises new questions about whether pouring water on nuclear fuel in the absence of functioning cooling systems can be sustained indefinitely. Experts have said the Japanese need to continue to keep the fuel cool for many months until the plant can be stabilized, but there is growing awareness that the risks of pumping water on the fuel present a whole new category of challenges that the nuclear industry is only beginning to comprehend.

The document also suggests that fragments or particles of nuclear fuel from spent fuel pools above the reactors were blown "up to one mile from the units," and that pieces of highly radioactive material fell between two units and had to be "bulldozed over," presumably to protect workers at the site. The ejection of nuclear material, which may have occurred during one of the earlier hydrogen explosions, may indicate more extensive damage to the extremely radioactive pools than previously disclosed.

David A. Lochbaum, a nuclear engineer who worked on the kinds of General Electric reactors used in Japan and now directs the nuclear safety project at the Union of Concerned Scientists, said that the welter of problems revealed in the document at three separate reactors made a successful outcome even more uncertain.

"I thought they were, not out of the woods, but at least at the edge of the woods," said Mr. Lochbaum, who was not involved in preparing the document. "This paints a very different picture, and suggests that things are a lot worse. They could still have more damage in a big way if some of these things don't work out for them."

The steps recommended by the nuclear commission include injecting nitrogen, an inert gas, into the containment structures in an attempt to purge them of hydrogen and oxygen, which could combine to produce explosions. The document also recommends that engineers continue adding boron to cooling water to help prevent the cores from restarting the nuclear reaction, a process known as criticality.

Even so, the engineers who prepared the document do not believe that a resumption of criticality is an immediate likelihood, Neil Wilmshurst, vice president of the nuclear sector at the Electric Power Research Institute, said when contacted about the document. "I have seen no data to suggest that there is criticality ongoing," said Mr. Wilmshurst, who was involved in the assessment.

The document was prepared for the commission's Reactor Safety Team, which is assisting the Japanese government and the Tokyo Electric Power Company, which owns the plant. It says it is based on the "most recent available data" from

numerous Japanese and American organizations, including the electric power company, the Japan Atomic Industrial Forum, the United States Department of Energy, General Electric and the Electric Power Research Institute, an independent, nonprofit group.

The document contains detailed assessments of each of the plant's six reactors along with recommendations for action. Nuclear experts familiar with the assessment said that it was regularly updated but that over all, the March 26 version closely reflected current thinking.

The assessment provides graphic new detail on the conditions of the damaged cores in reactors 1, 2 and 3. Because slumping fuel and salt from seawater that had been used as a coolant is probably blocking circulation pathways, the water flow in No. 1 "is severely restricted and likely blocked." Inside the core itself, "there is likely no water level," the assessment says, adding that as a result, "it is difficult to determine how much cooling is getting to the fuel." Similar problems exist in No. 2 and No. 3, although the blockage is probably less severe, the assessment says.

Some of the salt may have been washed away in the past week with the switch from seawater to fresh water cooling, nuclear experts said.

A rise in the water level of the containment structures has often been depicted as a possible way to immerse and cool the fuel. The assessment, however, warns that "when flooding containment, consider the implications of water weight on seismic capability of containment."

Experts in nuclear plant design say that this warning refers to the enormous stress put on the containment structures by the rising water. The more water in the structures, the more easily a large aftershock could rupture one of them.

Margaret Harding, a former reactor designer for General Electric, warned of aftershocks and said, "If I were in the Japanese's shoes, I'd be very reluctant to have tons and tons of water sitting in a containment whose structural integrity hasn't been checked since the earthquake."

The N.R.C. document also expressed concern about the potential for a "hazardous atmosphere" in the concrete-and-steel containment structures because of the release of hydrogen and oxygen from the seawater in a highly radioactive environment.

Hydrogen explosions in the first few days of the disaster heavily damaged several reactor buildings and in one case may have damaged a containment structure. That hydrogen was produced by a mechanism involving the metal cladding of the nuclear fuel. The document urged that Japanese operators restore the ability to purge the structures of these gases and fill them with stable nitrogen gas, a capability lost after the quake and tsunami.

Nuclear experts say that radiation from the core of a reactor can split water molecules in two, releasing hydrogen. Mr. Wilmshurst said that since the March 26 document, engineers had calculated that the amount of hydrogen produced would be small. But Jay A. LaVerne, a physicist at Notre Dame, said that at least near the fuel rods, some hydrogen would in fact be produced, and could react with oxygen. "If so," Mr. LaVerne said in an interview, "you have an explosive mixture being formed near the fuel rods."

Nuclear engineers have warned in recent days that the pools outside the containment buildings that hold spent fuel rods could pose an even greater danger than the melted reactor cores. The pools, which sit atop the reactor buildings and are meant to keep spent fuel submerged in water, have lost their cooling systems.

The N.R.C. report suggests that the fuel pool of the No. 4 reactor suffered a hydrogen explosion early in the Japanese crisis and could have shed much radioactive material into the environment, what it calls "a major source term release."

Experts worry about the fuel pools because explosions have torn away their roofs and exposed their radioactive contents. By contrast, reactors have strong containment vessels that stand a better chance of bottling up radiation from a meltdown of the fuel in the reactor core.

"Even the best juggler in the world can get too many balls up in the air," Mr. Lochbaum said of the multiplicity of problems at the plant. "They've got a lot of nasty things to negotiate in the future, and one missed step could make the situation much, much worse."

PHOTO: Workers at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear station are dealing with new challenges. (PHOTOGRAPH BY REUTERS)
(A12)

GRAPHIC: Fresh Threats: A document prepared by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission describes stresses placed on containment structures as they fill with cooling water, making them more vulnerable to rupture in one of the aftershocks near the site. Below, the worst-case situation would be if the water rose above the fuel level. (A12)

Roberta Rampton
Correspondent

Reuters

Phone: 202 898 8376
Mobile: (b)(6)
roberta.rampton@thomsonreuters.com

RSS feed: <http://blogs.reuters.com/roberta-rampton/feed/>

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From: Daly, Matthew <MDaly@ap.org>
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 4:11 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot; Burnell, Scott
Subject: RE: Any progress on NRC assessment?

Yes; got a response from Scott. Who in your shop is best to answer questions on the report, which we now have through sources?

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

From: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 4:06 PM
To: Daly, Matthew; Burnell, Scott
Subject: Re: Any progress on NRC assessment?

Presume youi have figured outh I am not on this planet right now.

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; Burnell, Scott
Sent: Wed Apr 06 08:53:39 2011
Subject: Any progress on NRC assessment?

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[IP_US_DISC]

msk dccc60c6d2c3a6438f0cf467d9a4938

Bu/1399

From: Google Alerts <googlealerts-noreply@google.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 4:12 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Google Alert - Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Blogs

4 new results for **Nuclear Regulatory Commission**

Idaho Samizdat: Nuke Notes: NRC threat assessment of Fukushima risks

By djysrv@gmail.com (djysrv)

The **NRC** document reviewed by the New York Times also cites the possibility of new explosions inside the containment structures due to the release of hydrogen and oxygen from seawater pumped into the reactors. According to the newspaper, ...

Idaho Samizdat: Nuke Notes - <http://djysrv.blogspot.com/>

ISS - Legal action seeks to slow rush to build new nuclear ...

By Sue Sturgis

A coalition of public-interest groups filed a legal challenge today with the U.S. **Nuclear Regulatory Commission** seeking to halt the fast-track approval process for the Westinghouse AP1000 reactor that utilities are planning to build ...

Facing South - <http://www.southernstudies.org/>

NRC in Surry to discuss nuclear plant safety

The U.S. **Nuclear Regulatory Commission** is holding a public meeting Wednesday night to discuss the safety performance of Dominion Virginia Power's Surry nuclear power plant. ,

Local News | WAVY TV - http://www.wavy.com/subindex/news/local_news

Congressman: Reactor Number 2 Has Melted Down → Washington's Blog

By Washington's Blog

"I have been informed by the **Nuclear Regulatory Commission** that the core of Unit Two has gotten so hot that part of it has probably melted through the reactor pressure vessel," said Markey, a prominent nuclear critic in the House of ...

Washington's Blog - <http://georgewashington2.blogspot.com/>

Tip: Use quotes ("like this") around a set of words in your query to match them exactly. [Learn more.](#)

[Remove](#) this alert.

[Create](#) another alert.

[Manage](#) your alerts.

From: Power, Stephen <Stephen.Power@wsj.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 4:11 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: Y'all willing to share the March 26 assessment?

Becky Smith tried. I'm told she was referred to the Boiling Water Reactor Group, and that they referred her to the NEI, and that they referred her to the NRC.

In any case, the document appears to have been posted anonymously here:

https://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&pid=explorer&chrome=true&srcid=0BzIU3Bd_MTpFMmI4MTlhMGUtOTc0MCOONTRiLWJiMTktOTNjOGEzZmlyNzdl&hl=en&pli=1

If you can point us to someone who can decipher the document and its import, we'd be grateful. Thanks.

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

From: Brenner, Eliot [mailto:Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 4:06 PM
To: Power, Stephen
Subject: Re: Y'all willing to share the March 26 assessment?

Presume u talked to the office after figuring out I am rthe road.

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: Power, Stephen <Stephen.Power@wsj.com>
To: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Wed Apr 06 08:24:23 2011
Subject: Y'all willing to share the March 26 assessment?

Sent using BlackBerry

From: Harrington, Holly
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 4:08 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
Subject: Nice to not be the only voice of reason out there

<http://thechart.blogs.cnn.com/2011/04/05/cdc-chief-no-risk-to-americans-from-japan-radiation/?hpt=T2>

expressed in this message are those of the individual sender, except where the sender specifically states them to be the views of Thomson Reuters.

From: Harrington, Holly
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 4:00 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: FW: Second part of your question

My proposed responses:

Is the NRC's evacuation recommendation based at all on guidelines from the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP)? I know the ICRP has a guideline for each government to decide its evacuation plan. (b)(5)

(b)(5)

-If the radiation level measurements continue changing, why keep the evacuation recommendation the same? (b)(5)

(b)(5)

-On the Japanese decision to evacuate out to 20 miles—do you know what the number of miles recommended was before 20? (b)(5)

From: Daniel Longo [mailto:d.longo@asahiam.com]
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 3:50 PM
To: Harrington, Holly
Subject: RE: Second part of your question

Dear Ms. Harrington,

Thank you so much for your responses. Our science correspondent very much appreciates your help. He has a few brief follow-up questions.

-Is the NRC's evacuation recommendation based at all on guidelines from the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP)? I know the ICRP has a guideline for each government to decide its evacuation plan.

-If the radiation level measurements continue changing, why keep the evacuation recommendation the same?

-On the Japanese decision to evacuate out to 20 miles—do you know what the number of miles recommended was before 20?

Thank you very much for your help.

Sincerely,

Daniel Longo
Political News Assistant
The Asahi Shimbun
National Press Building, #1022
529 Fourteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20045
Office: 202-783-1000
Cell (b)(6)

From: Harrington, Holly [mailto:Holly.Harrington@nrc.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 9:42 AM
To: d.longo@asahiam.com
Subject: Second part of your question

Chairman Jaczko said, and reiterated just this week in Vienna, that our call for a 50-mile evacuation was for U.S. citizens based on our best available information at the time. His Congressional testimony was in reference to the Japanese decision to evacuate out to 20 miles

From: Sheron, Brian
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 3:41 PM
To: Hayden, Elizabeth; Vietti-Cook, Annette; Muessle, Mary
Cc: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: E-mail response

Thx, I did.

From: Hayden, Elizabeth
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 1:05 PM
To: Vietti-Cook, Annette; Muessle, Mary
Cc: Sheron, Brian; Brenner, Eliot
Subject: FW: E-mail response

I'm sending you this e-mail from Harold Denton in case you want to make additional distribution of the multi-national statement and recommendations re severe accidents that is being provided to IAEA.

Beth Hayden
Senior Advisor
Office of Public Affairs
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
— *Protecting People and the Environment*
301-415-8202
elizabeth.hayden@nrc.gov

From: Harold Denton [mailto:(b)(6)]
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 12:51 PM
To: Hayden, Elizabeth
Subject: Re: E-mail response

Roger Mattson found the email addresses for a number of NRCers and has sent them the same attachments as here in.

Feel free to distribute.
Harold

From: Hayden, Elizabeth

To: (b)(6)
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 10:20 AM
Subject: E-mail response

Hi Harold -- thanks for calling this morning. I look forward to seeing your e-mail on Chernobyl that I will make sure goes to the Commission.

Beth Hayden
Senior Advisor
Office of Public Affairs
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
— *Protecting People and the Environment*
301-415-8202
elizabeth.hayden@nrc.gov

BV/1404

April 6, 2011

Director General
International Atomic Energy Agency
Vienna International Centre
A-1400 Vienna, Austria

Dear Mr. Amano:

I am writing to you on behalf of an ad hoc group of nuclear safety experts from various countries that for many years have been engaged in research and development, design, construction, operation, management and safety regulation of nuclear power plants. We have prepared a Statement, "NEVER AGAIN: An Essential Goal for Nuclear Safety" to express our deep concern about the future of nuclear power in view of the consequences of the earthquake and tsunami at the Fukushima-Daiichi NPP in Japan. A copy of the Statement is attached.

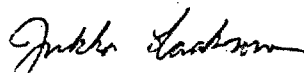
Although comprehensive analysis of this tragic event is not feasible at the moment due to lack of complete data on the events that occurred, we wish to voice our opinion about severe accidents at civilian nuclear power plants and suggest additional measures to avoid them in light of the experience so far gained at Fukushima. In our Statement, we review the many advances in nuclear safety that were realized after the accidents at Three Mile Island and Chernobyl. We hoped these advances would relegate severe nuclear accidents to history. Nevertheless, another one has happened. Why?

A detailed analysis based on more data is needed to give a full answer to this question, but some preliminary observations deserve to be made now. Accordingly, our Statement describes measures that should be considered, for both operating and new nuclear power plants, by the organizations that own and operate these plants and those that oversee their safety.

We hope that our recommendations will be accepted for consideration by national authorities, the nuclear industry, the conferees at the Chernobyl-25 Conference in Kiev this month, and the conferees at the IAEA Ministerial Conference in Vienna in June.

We are always ready to share our experience and expertise to assist in developing and implementing these and other recommendations to reach our common goal - to "Never Again" experience severe accidents and, as defense in depth, to effectively respond to them should they nevertheless occur.

Sincerely, on behalf of the ad hoc group,


Jukka Laaksonen

STATEMENT

NEVER AGAIN: An Essential Goal for Nuclear Safety

The people listed below are nuclear safety experts from various countries that for many years have been engaged in research and development, design, construction, operation, management and safety regulation of nuclear power plants (NPPs). We express here our deep concern about the future of nuclear power in view of the consequences of the earthquake and tsunami at the Fukushima-Daiichi NPP in Japan. We are confident that only nuclear power that avoids being a threat to the health and safety of the population and to the environment is acceptable to society. Although comprehensive analysis of this tragic event is not feasible at the moment due to lack of complete data on the events that occurred, we wish to voice our opinion about severe accidents at civilian nuclear power plants and suggest additional measures to avoid them in light of the experience so far gained at Fukushima. First, we review the improvements made in safety due to earlier severe accidents.

The accident at Three Mile Island (TMI) Unit 2 (USA, 1979) did not cause injuries of the plant personnel or the population. There was no significant radioactive contamination outside the plant. Even so, the accident caused a reduction of investments in new NPPs due to a decreased interest from private investors. Studies of the accident confirmed the robustness of safety principles employed in the design of that type of NPP. At the same time, the accident revealed significant weaknesses in the implementation of those principles, including design of instrumentation and controls, operating procedures and the realism of the analyses supporting them, personnel training, and feedback of operating experience. Lessons learned from the accident allowed improvements with regard to human factors (how people and NPPs relate), design-specific probabilistic safety assessments, emergency preparedness, and safety systems. This accident also led the nuclear industry to design new NPPs that include passive safety features not dependent on the availability of electrical or mechanical equipment.

The accident at Chernobyl Unit 4 (USSR, 1986) was the largest in history. The spread of the accident to the other reactors at the plant was prevented but cost the lives of thirty-one members of plant personnel and firemen. There was widespread radioactive contamination over large parts of Europe. Many thousand people had to be relocated from their homes near the plant. Regionally, the accident produced excess thyroid cancers and other negative effects on human health and had a large psychological impact on the public. The accident also had significant political resonance. The design of the reactor at Chernobyl was very different from the light-water reactors at TMI and Fukushima. Studies of the Chernobyl accident highlighted significant design deficiencies (core instability, inadequate design of control rods, unsatisfactory characteristics of confinement) as well as deficiencies in safety culture in the former Soviet Union. In harmony with international guidance and in compliance with upgraded national safety standards, significant modernization was achieved in NPPs in the former Soviet Union. Moreover, the IAEA International Nuclear Safety Advisory Group (INSAG) issued reports on the accident and developed Guidance on General Safety Principles and Safety Culture for improving NPP safety worldwide. The nuclear industry created the World Association of Nuclear Operators (WANO) for a continuous review and feedback of nuclear power plant operating experience.

On learning the lessons from these accidents, the approaches to safety regulation and NPP design were upgraded, and an international nuclear safety regime based on the Nuclear Safety Convention and other international accords was established. The fundamental principle of safety culture has become a daily routine.

International cooperation was strengthened to improve the fundamental requirements and criteria to ensure safety of nuclear power and to incorporate them into the design basis of NPPs of the next generations. The Nuclear Safety Convention also called for reviewing the safety of existing NPPs to identify and implement reasonably practical improvements.

The importance of nuclear education and training was acknowledged, which led to the establishment of the World Nuclear University (WNU) and the creation of regional nuclear education networks in different parts of the world.

Severe nuclear accidents seemed to have gone to history. Nevertheless, another one has happened. Why?

A detailed analysis based on more data is needed to give a full answer, but some preliminary observations deserve to be made now. On one hand, the Tohoku-Taiheiyou-Oki Earthquake on March 11, 2011 shows that nuclear power plants are capable of withstanding some catastrophic natural events better than many other manmade objects. On the other hand, it appears that, in the siting and design of the Fukushima-Daiichi nuclear plants, an unlikely combination of low-probability events (historic earthquake plus historic tsunami leading to loss of all electrical power) was not taken sufficiently into account.

In fact, complex combinations of initiating events unforeseen in plant designs resulted in all the severe accidents described above. In addition, these accidents took emergency responders outside the range of circumstances for which they were trained and equipped. Moreover, hindsight shows that relatively inexpensive improvements, detectable by more extensive analysis beforehand, may have avoided these accidents altogether.

These observations lead us to conclude that more can be done to prevent severe accidents and to limit their consequences should they nevertheless occur. We know that due to a natural tendency of human beings for complacency, the nuclear safety regime can erode; i.e., if we do not continuously pursue safety, we can lose safety. There are occasional signs that national and international safety assessments and peer review missions are becoming more focused on demonstrating that safety is satisfactory and in compliance with national and international standards than on finding and correcting deficiencies, be they in design, operation, or the standards themselves. Therefore, we need to reinforce our dedication, not only in words but also in actions towards a questioning attitude, thereby assuring continuous improvement in the safety of NPPs.

Thus, there is a need to continue to audit and improve the safety culture at all levels of nuclear power management and regulation, achieve due attention to detail, implement effective programs to identify, analyze and correct safety deficiencies, and effectively manage nuclear knowledge.

Special attention should be paid to the quality of personnel training for nuclear power. To achieve this goal, NPP vendor countries should establish centers to train specialists for nuclear technology in recipient countries. Top professionals involved in nuclear power generation should not only “know what” and “know how” but also “know why” in order to deliver difficult and critical decisions in time to deal with unforeseen circumstances. In

addition, regulatory organizations should improve the effectiveness of expert missions and inspections, and guarantee openness and honesty in reporting the findings of such inspections to the public. Routine inspections are important; however, even more important is the capability to recognize early indications of low probability incidents or circumstances.

In addition to further measures to prevent severe accidents, more must be done to limit the consequences of such accidents if they occur. It is important to finalize the in-depth safety assessments of severe accident vulnerabilities for each NPP plant design and to develop severe accident management provisions for all operating nuclear reactors. Measures for accident management should be supported with robust technical capabilities, backup equipment, and procedures for restoration of core heat removal before the onset of fuel melting. Plant staff should be well trained in flexible severe accident management.

Renewed attention should be given to general safety requirements for plants built to earlier safety standards in view of the considerable remaining operating time envisaged for many such plants. A more internationally harmonized approach in this area should be sought. In light of the common mode failure of redundant safety systems (electric power) caused by the tsunami at Fukushima, authorities should ask to what extent this failure and other common mode failure vulnerabilities in operating plants might be revealed by current technology.

The safety requirements for future NPPs should be refined to assure that their backup cooling systems are able to operate for a long enough time following a complete loss of on-site and off-site power. These future NPPs should be able to promptly restore or compensate for lost power. Passive systems and advanced technologies for system engineering, materials, information management and communications should be applied to new NPPs. New plants should be sited away from areas of extreme natural and manmade hazards. Risk assessments and risk governance should be used for optimization of plant design and operation but not substitute for deterministic safety justifications. The next-generation NPPs should ensure safety even if operating personnel are not able to provide immediate response in an emergency.

The responsibility and qualifications of government and corporate officials involved in nuclear safety-related decision-making should be reviewed and enhanced by national authorities where needed. National nuclear institutions in all countries, including nuclear safety regulators, should be accountable for their actions and transparent in nuclear safety communications so that they receive and deserve the trust of the public. It is necessary to ensure that national nuclear safety regulators in all countries are fully independent in their decision-making on nuclear safety and to assure their competence, resources and enforcement authorities. Insurance premiums for all NPP owners should be tied to plant safety performance.

The safety of nuclear power goes beyond national boundaries. Appropriate measures to further strengthen the international nuclear safety regime should be identified and implemented after proper discussions, whether it will be within the framework of the Nuclear Safety Convention, the IAEA, regional bodies like the EU or industry organizations like WANO. A critical question should be what measures would be most effective in further promoting a high level of nuclear safety worldwide. Would it be to create new international frameworks, for example in the shape of an international regulatory agency entrusted with

issuing binding international safety standards and performing compulsory inspections, or would it be to further develop and strengthen existing frameworks, emphasizing national responsibilities in combination with rigorous international peer reviews? It is to be expected that the international conference to be convened at the IAEA in Vienna in June of this year will provide a starting point for discussions of such measures.

Requirements for new countries wishing to start using nuclear power should be developed and incorporated into the international nuclear safety regime. Such countries must demonstrate their ability to uphold high international standards with regard to safety, security and non-proliferation over the lifetime of their nuclear power programs.

We hope that our recommendations will be accepted for consideration by national authorities and international organizations and that concerted measures will be developed. We are always ready to share our experience and expertise to assist in developing and implementing these and other recommendations to reach our common goal - to "Never Again" experience severe accidents in the future and, as defense in depth, to effectively respond to them should they nevertheless occur.

The following people assisted in the formulation of this Statement and concur in its issuance.

Adolf Birkhofer	Germany	Professor Emeritus, Technical University of Munich; former member and chair, INSAG; former chair, German Reactor Safety Commission; former chair, Committee on Safety of Nuclear Installations of OECD
Agustin Alonso	Spain	Former member, INSAG; former member, director and commissioner of Spanish Regulatory Institution; vice chair, Committee on Safety of Nuclear Installations of OECD
KunMo Chung	Republic of Korea	Former member, INSAG; former minister, Science & Technology, Republic of Korea; former president, Korean Academy of Science & Technology; former president, General Conference, IAEA; former vice chair, World Energy Council
Harold Denton	USA	Former director, office of nuclear reactor regulation, US Nuclear Regulatory Commission and President Carter's representative at TMI during the accident
Lars Högberg	Sweden	Former member, INSAG; former director general, Swedish Nuclear Power Inspectorate; former chair, steering committee, OECD Nuclear Energy Agency
Anil Kakodkar	India	Former member, INSAG, former chairman, Atomic Energy Commission of India
Georgy Kopchinsky	Ukraine	Former head, nuclear power and industry department, USSR Council of Ministers; former vice chair, Ukrainian nuclear regulatory authority
Jukka Laaksonen	Finland	Vice-chair, INSAG; director general, Finnish Radiation & Nuclear Safety Authority; chair, Western European Nuclear Regulatory Association (WENRA); former chair, NEA Committee on Nuclear Regulatory Activities (CNRA)
Salomon Levy	USA	Former member, INSAG; former design and manufacturing manager, General Electric Atomic Power Equipment Division; honorary member, ASME

Roger Mattson	USA	Former director of reactor systems safety division and leader, TMI Lessons Learned Task Force, US Nuclear Regulatory Commission; working group co-chair, INSAG-3
Victor Murogov	Russia	Professor, National Nuclear Research University (MEPHI); director, Russian Association Nuclear Science and Education; former director, Institute of Physics and Power Engineering (IPPE); former deputy director general for nuclear power, IAEA
Nikolai Ponomarev-Stepnoy	Russia	Member, Russian Academy of Science; former deputy director, Kurchatov Institute
Victor Sidorenko	Russia	Correspondent member of Russian Academy of Science; former member, INSAG; former deputy director, Kurchatov Institute; former deputy Chairman of the USSR nuclear regulatory authority; former deputy minister of nuclear power of the USSR and Russia
Nikolai Steinberg	Ukraine	Former member, IAEA Standing Advisory Group on Nuclear Energy; former chief engineer, Chernobyl NPP; former deputy chairman of USSR nuclear regulatory authority; former chairman of Ukrainian nuclear regulatory authority; former deputy minister of fuel & power of Ukraine
Pierre Tanguy	France	Former member, INSAG; former inspector general of nuclear safety, Electricité de France
Jurgis Vilemas	Lithuania	Member of Lithuanian Academy of Science; former director, Lithuanian Energy Institute

From: Power, Stephen <Stephen.Power@wsj.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 2:40 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Would Chairman Jaczko like to respond to this letter from Inhofe?
Attachments: 110406_Jaczko_2.pdf

202 862 9269 if you'd rather call.

From: Gavrilovic, Maria <GavrilovicM@cbsnews.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 2:01 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: New York Times

Hi Eliot,

Are you making this report that the Times references available? I would love to take a look at them if possible. We're still fishing for a story.
Let's talk when you get back from Austria.

Thanks.

Maria Gavrilovic
60 Minutes
212 975 5530

From: McIntyre, David
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 1:59 PM
To: Burnell, Scott
Cc: Hayden, Elizabeth; Brenner, Eliot
Subject: FW: NRC on NYT article

To add to your list.

From: Ahlers, Mike [mailto:Mike.Ahlers@turner.com]
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 1:57 PM
To: McIntyre, David; Salazar, Marcela (CNN DC)
Cc: Barnett, Jim
Subject: RE: NRC on NYT article

David,

Thank you for the statement.

For the record, we at CNN are officially requesting a copy of the March 26th assessment referenced here, and any subsequent assessments, given the NRC's statement that the March 26 document is dated.

Given the NRC chairman's previous statements about the need for transparency, I hope that you can honor this request in a timely manner.

Thanks – Mike

Mike Ahlers
Senior Producer, Homeland Security
CNN Washington
202-898-7917 (o)

(b)(6) (cell)

From: McIntyre, David [mailto:David.McIntyre@nrc.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 1:27 PM
To: Ahlers, Mike; Salazar, Marcela (CNN DC)
Subject: NRC on NYT article

Here's our response to the New York Times article this morning:

The March 26 document represented an interim snapshot of what NRC staff and other experts considered as possible conditions inside the damaged units at Fukushima-Daiichi; the document does not reflect our understanding of the current situation. Based on those possible conditions, the NRC staff's recommendations should be considered prudent measures; they are not offered as the only possible solutions. We shared those recommendations with the Japanese operator and regulator of the plants. We understand they are pursuing an alternative set of strategies to control the plants and ensure the safety of the people working at the plants and living nearby. We are working with our counterparts to consider these strategies and explore additional steps that could enhance safety.

David McIntyre
Public Affairs Officer
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
(301) 415-8206 (direct)
(b)(6) (mobile)

BU/1407

Protecting People & the Environment

From: Eric Weiner <eric@tbsi-us.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 1:10 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: NRC Assessment on New Threats at Fukushima

Hey Eliot,

I know my colleague Graham reached out to you but he is busy this afternoon and I am following up on the NYT report about new threats at Fukushima. If what the NYT is reporting true?

Can you confirm the NYT report that an assessment dated May 26 was done by the NRC and the conclusions of the assessment are as follows:

1. Stresses on containment structures is increasing as they fill with radioactive cooling water, making them more vulnerable to rupture during aftershocks
2. Possible explosions inside the containment structures due to the release of hydrogen and oxygen from seawater pumped into the reactors
3. Semimolten fuel rods and salt buildup are impeding the flow of fresh water meant to cool the nuclear cores
4. Fragments or particles of nuclear fuel from spent fuel pools above the reactors were blown "up to one mile from the units," and pieces of highly radioactive material fell between two units and had to be "bulldozed over"
5. Recommends that engineers continue adding boron to cooling water to help prevent the cores from restarting the nuclear reaction
6. Slumping fuel and salt from seawater that had been used as a coolant is probably blocking circulation pathways, the water flow in No. 1 "is severely restricted and likely blocked." Inside the core itself, "there is likely no water level" and as a result, "it is difficult to determine how much cooling is getting to the fuel" and that similar problems exist in No. 2 and No. 3, although the blockage is probably less severe
7. The fuel pool of No. 4 reactor suffered a hydrogen explosion early in the Japanese crisis and could have shed much radioactive material into the environment, what it calls "a major source term release."

Thanks.

Eric

Eric Weiner

Bu/1408

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

(b)(6)

(C)

From: Google Alerts <googlealerts-noreply@google.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 12:42 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Google Alert - jaczko

News

1 new result for jaczko

US nuclear regulator meshes physics and politics

Reuters UK

By Roberta Rampton WASHINGTON (Reuters) - Gregory **Jaczko**, top cop for the US nuclear industry, began his career in Washington as a young physicist assisting efforts to block a proposal to store radioactive waste in a Nevada mountainside. ...

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From: Brumfiel, Geoff <g.brumfiel@nature.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 12:11 PM
To: Burnell, Scott
Cc: Brenner, Eliot; Hayden, Elizabeth
Subject: RE:

Hi Scott,

Coolio. If you'd like to share your latest thinking on the plants, that would be very much appreciated.

Just keep me in the loop!
Geoff

Geoff Brumfiel
News Reporter | Nature
4 Crinan St | London N1 9XW | UK
+44 (0)20 7843 4645 | g.brumfiel@nature.com
<http://www.nature.com/news/>

From: Burnell, Scott [mailto:Scott.Burnell@nrc.gov]
Sent: 06 April 2011 16:10
To: Burnell, Scott
Cc: Brenner, Eliot; Hayden, Elizabeth
Subject:

Good Morning;

Here is the NRC response to the NY Times article:

The March 26 document represented an interim snapshot of what NRC staff and other experts considered as possible conditions inside the damaged units at Fukushima-Daiichi; the document does not reflect our understanding of the current situation. Based on those possible conditions, the NRC staff's recommendations should be considered prudent measures; they are not offered as the only possible solutions. We shared those recommendations with the Japanese operator and regulator of the plants. We understand they are pursuing an alternative set of strategies to control the plants and ensure the safety of the people working at the plants and living nearby. We are working with our counterparts to consider these strategies and explore additional steps that could enhance safety.

If the NRC has any further comment, you'll be informed via e-mail. Thank you.

Scott Burnell

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From: Google Alerts <googlealerts-noreply@google.com>
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To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Google Alert - Nuclear Regulatory Commission

News

1 new result for Nuclear Regulatory Commission

NRC says not clear that Japan reactor has melted vessel

Reuters Africa

WASHINGTON, April 6 (Reuters) - A top official from the US **Nuclear Regulatory Commission** said on Wednesday it was not clear that Japan's Fukushima No. 2 nuclear reactor has melted through the reactor pressure vessel. Earlier, Democratic lawmaker Edward ...

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From: Burnell, Scott
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 10:53 AM
To: Tracy, Tennille
Cc: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: NRC believes Fukushima had hardened vents?

Hello Tennille;

The NRC informed Rep. Markey's staff of the agency's understanding that Fukushima Daiichi did have hardened vents. The agency did not speak on whether the vents had been used. Thanks.

Scott

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

From: Tracy, Tennille [mailto:Tennille.Tracy@dowjones.com]
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 10:26 AM
To: Burnell, Scott
Subject: NRC believes Fukushima had hardened vents?



Scott - Ed Markey just said in a House hearing that the NRC told him yesterday that Fukushima plant had hardened vents and that they either did not use them or that the hardened vents did not work. Can you verify this?

Tennille Tracy
Dow Jones Newswires / Wall Street Journal
Office: 202.862.6619
Cell: (b)(6)
1025 Connecticut Ave., NW
Washington D.C., 20036

From: Sosa, Belkys
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 10:14 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Cc: Hayden, Elizabeth
Subject: RE: Query: Friday interview?

Thanks Eliot. - Belkys

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 11:50 PM
To: Sosa, Belkys
Cc: Hayden, Elizabeth
Subject: Re: Query: Friday interview?

(b)(5)

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: Sosa, Belkys
To: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Tue Apr 05 14:26:49 2011
Subject: Query: Friday interview?

(b)(5)

Thanks,
Belkys

From: Boffey, Philip [mailto:phboff@nytimes.com]
Sent: Monday, April 04, 2011 4:01 PM
To: Sosa, Belkys
Cc: CMRAPOSTOLAKIS Resource
Subject: Friday interview?

Hi Belkys:

I'm the primary editorial writer at the Times dealing with nuclear issues. In the wake of the Japanese nuclear plant accident, it seems clear that I will need to follow the nuclear safety issue in this country and abroad closely for the foreseeable future.

I'm wondering if it would be feasible for me to interview Dr. Apostolakis and you or other appropriate staff members for, say, half an hour on this coming Friday, April 8th. The interview would be on background, would seek your

BU/1413

views on the key issues to keep my eye on, and mostly just let you size me up for future reference. I'm hoping to establish enough mutual confidence that I can bounce questions off of Dr. Apostolakis and you and get background replies as key issues arise. I've done that with mutually satisfactory results on health care reform issues, mostly because key officials recognize that I'm not looking for breaking news or direct quotes but rather for guidance on how to interpret information that is publicly available.

I'll be making a similar request of other commission members and their chiefs of staff.

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: Harrington, Holly
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 10:04 AM
To: Hayden, Elizabeth
Cc: Brenner, Eliot; McIntyre, David; Burnell, Scott
Subject: RE: Reuters : NRC and the UCS

(b)(5)

From: Hayden, Elizabeth
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 5:38 PM
To: Harrington, Holly
Cc: Brenner, Eliot; McIntyre, David; Burnell, Scott
Subject: FW: Reuters : NRC and the UCS

(b)(5)

Beth Hayden
Senior Advisor
Office of Public Affairs
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
— *Protecting People and the Environment*
301-415-8202
elizabeth.hayden@nrc.gov

From: McIntyre, David
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 4:05 PM
To: Burnell, Scott; Harrington, Holly; Hayden, Elizabeth
Subject: Fw: Reuters : NRC and the UCS

(b)(5)

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: Ross.Kerber@thomsonreuters.com <Ross.Kerber@thomsonreuters.com>
To: Burnell, Scott; Brenner, Eliot
Cc: McIntyre, David
Sent: Tue Apr 05 15:23:59 2011
Subject: RE: Reuters : NRC and the UCS

Got this, thanks & rgds

BU/1419

Ross Kerber

Correspondent

Reuters News

tel (617) 856 4341

mbf (b)(6)

ross.kerber@thomsonreuters.com

www.thomsonreuters.com

From: Burnell, Scott [mailto:Scott.Burnell@nrc.gov]

Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 3:21 PM

To: Kerber, Ross (M Edit Ops); Brenner, Eliot

Cc: McIntyre, David

Subject: RE: Reuters : NRC and the UCS

Hi Ross;

All of Chairman Jaczko's public appearances, as well as Commission meetings, etc, related to Japan are up on our Japan page:

<http://www.nrc.gov/japan/japan-info.html>

Chairman Jaczko also appeared on C-SPAN, I believe on March 20.

The NRC always takes very seriously its responsibility to protect public health and safety. In cases where quick verification of information is difficult we must be mindful that speculation, well-intentioned or not, can sometimes work against public health and safety. Our reviews take into account the relevant information and any other factors necessary to reach technically and legally defensible decisions that fulfill our responsibility.

Please let me know if you need anything else.

Scott

From: Ross.Kerber@thomsonreuters.com [mailto:Ross.Kerber@thomsonreuters.com]

Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 3:01 PM

To: Brenner, Eliot; Burnell, Scott

Cc: McIntyre, David

Subject: Reuters : NRC and the UCS

Eliot, Scott – with David out today, can you guys handle this?

Best – Ross

Hello David – Ross Kerber here from Reuters, thanks for past help. I never wound up writing about the risk-based regulation topics we talked about last week; will let you know if that will change.

Next: I may write about the flood of attention the Union of Concerned Scientists has gotten amid the Fukushima Crisis – their daily briefing calls with reporters drew as many as 125 participants, for instance, and obviously they've made, many TV appearances.

They think they have gotten all attention partly because they've been more interpretive than then NRC, and more available for comments, interviews, etc.

Figure I better run this by you. Other than the testimony that Greg Jaczko gave on March 17 the House Energy & Commerce Committee, has he done other testimony to Congress? Can you sent me dates and/or links?

Has he done interviews you could point out?

Speeches?

Maybe other commissioners have been more vocal? (I suppose I could call them individually, but figure I'll start with you, keep it simple)

Also: UCS says the NRC has not weighed risks enough in overseeing nuclear power. I don't know how detailed I'll get in this story, but we should talk or email about this if you'd like to respond (and/or if you could point to any general responses NRC has given to date).

Make sense? Hopefully we can knock this down by end of today? (Won't likely run story till tomorrow I expect)

Best – Ross

Ross Kerber

Correspondent

Reuters News

tel (617) 856 4341

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ross.kerber@thomsonreuters.com

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From: Tracy, Tennille <Tennille.Tracy@dowjones.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 9:22 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Cc: Burnell, Scott
Subject: NRC reports

Morning ... The NY Times has a story about a March 26 assessment that NRC conducted about Fukushima and Rep. Diana DeGette is in a hearing now and referencing a draft report "using modeling and simulations to analyze potential consequences of severe reactor accidents" and includes a review of the Peach Bottom reactor. Can you guys fill me in? Can you guys pass these on?

Thanks,

Tennille Tracy
Dow Jones Newswires / Wall Street Journal
Office: 202.862.6619
Cell: (b)(6)
1025 Connecticut Ave., NW
Washington D.C., 20036

From: ANS.HOC@nrc.gov
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 9:07 AM
Subject: ACTION: Commissioners Assistants Briefing Notification
Attachments: NRC Status Update 4.06.11--0430EDT.pdf

There will be a Commissioners Assistants Briefing given by NRC HQ at 1000 EDT this morning, Wednesday April 6, concerning the Reactor Events in Japan. Call (b)(6) approximately 5 minutes before the scheduled start time. When prompted, enter security code (b)(6). 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.

From: Daly, Matthew <MDaly@ap.org>
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 8:54 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot; Burnell, Scott
Subject: Any progress on NRC assessment?

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From: roberta.rampton@thomsonreuters.com
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 8:54 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Cc: ayesha.rascoe@thomsonreuters.com
Subject: Reuters - March 26 assessment ?

Hello – is it possible to get a copy of this document that the NYT had? Or, if it's on your website already, a link to it?
Best thanks / Roberta

Foreign Desk; SECTA

U.S. Sees New Threats at Japan's Nuclear Plant

By JAMES GLANZ and WILLIAM J. BROAD; Henry Fountain contributed reporting from New York, and **Matthew L. Wald** from Washington.

1640 words

6 April 2011

The New York Times

NYTF

Late Edition - Final

1

English

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United States government engineers sent to help with the crisis in Japan are warning that the troubled nuclear plant there is facing a wide array of fresh threats that could persist indefinitely, and that in some cases are expected to increase as a result of the very measures being taken to keep the plant stable, according to a confidential assessment prepared by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Among the new threats that were cited in the assessment, dated March 26, are the mounting stresses placed on the containment structures as they fill with radioactive cooling water, making them more vulnerable to rupture in one of the aftershocks rattling the site after the earthquake and tsunami of March 11. The document also cites the possibility of explosions inside the containment structures due to the release of hydrogen and oxygen from seawater pumped into the reactors, and offers new details on how semimolten fuel rods and salt buildup are impeding the flow of fresh water meant to cool the nuclear cores.

In recent days, workers have grappled with several side effects of the emergency measures taken to keep nuclear fuel at the plant from overheating, including leaks of radioactive water at the site and radiation burns to workers who step into the water. The assessment, as well as interviews with officials familiar with it, points to a new panoply of complex challenges that water creates for the safety of workers and the recovery and long-term stability of the reactors.

While the assessment does not speculate on the likelihood of new explosions or damage from an aftershock, either could lead to a breach of the containment structures in one or more of the crippled reactors, the last barriers that prevent a much more serious release of radiation from the nuclear core. If the fuel continues to heat and melt because of ineffective cooling, some nuclear experts say, that could also leave a radioactive mass that could stay molten for an extended period.

The document, which was obtained by The New York Times, provides a more detailed technical assessment than Japanese officials have provided of the conundrum facing the Japanese as they struggle to prevent more fuel from melting at the Fukushima Daiichi plant. But it appears to rely largely on data shared with American experts by the Japanese.

Among other problems, the document raises new questions about whether pouring water on nuclear fuel in the absence of functioning cooling systems can be sustained indefinitely. Experts have said the Japanese need to continue to keep the fuel cool for many months until the plant can be stabilized, but there is growing awareness that the risks of pumping water on the fuel present a whole new category of challenges that the nuclear industry is only beginning to comprehend.

The document also suggests that fragments or particles of nuclear fuel from spent fuel pools above the reactors were blown "up to one mile from the units," and that pieces of highly radioactive material fell between two units and had to be "bulldozed over," presumably to protect workers at the site. The ejection of nuclear material, which may have occurred during one of the earlier hydrogen explosions, may indicate more extensive damage to the extremely radioactive pools than previously disclosed.

David A. Lochbaum, a nuclear engineer who worked on the kinds of General Electric reactors used in Japan and now directs the nuclear safety project at the Union of Concerned Scientists, said that the welter of problems revealed in the document at three separate reactors made a successful outcome even more uncertain.

"I thought they were, not out of the woods, but at least at the edge of the woods," said Mr. Lochbaum, who was not involved in preparing the document. "This paints a very different picture, and suggests that things are a lot worse. They could still have more damage in a big way if some of these things don't work out for them."

The steps recommended by the nuclear commission include injecting nitrogen, an inert gas, into the containment structures in an attempt to purge them of hydrogen and oxygen, which could combine to produce explosions. The document also recommends that engineers continue adding boron to cooling water to help prevent the cores from restarting the nuclear reaction, a process known as criticality.

Even so, the engineers who prepared the document do not believe that a resumption of criticality is an immediate likelihood, Neil Wilmshurst, vice president of the nuclear sector at the Electric Power Research Institute, said when contacted about the document. "I have seen no data to suggest that there is criticality ongoing," said Mr. Wilmshurst, who was involved in the assessment.

The document was prepared for the commission's Reactor Safety Team, which is assisting the Japanese government and the Tokyo Electric Power Company, which owns the plant. It says it is based on the "most recent available data" from numerous Japanese and American organizations, including the electric power company, the Japan Atomic Industrial Forum, the United States Department of Energy, General Electric and the Electric Power Research Institute, an independent, nonprofit group.

The document contains detailed assessments of each of the plant's six reactors along with recommendations for action. Nuclear experts familiar with the assessment said that it was regularly updated but that over all, the March 26 version closely reflected current thinking.

The assessment provides graphic new detail on the conditions of the damaged cores in reactors 1, 2 and 3. Because slumping fuel and salt from seawater that had been used as a coolant is probably blocking circulation pathways, the water flow in No. 1 "is severely restricted and likely blocked." Inside the core itself, "there is likely no water level," the assessment says, adding that as a result, "it is difficult to determine how much cooling is getting to the fuel." Similar problems exist in No. 2 and No. 3, although the blockage is probably less severe, the assessment says.

Some of the salt may have been washed away in the past week with the switch from seawater to fresh water cooling, nuclear experts said.

A rise in the water level of the containment structures has often been depicted as a possible way to immerse and cool the fuel. The assessment, however, warns that "when flooding containment, consider the implications of water weight on seismic capability of containment."

Experts in nuclear plant design say that this warning refers to the enormous stress put on the containment structures by the rising water. The more water in the structures, the more easily a large aftershock could rupture one of them.

Margaret Harding, a former reactor designer for General Electric, warned of aftershocks and said, "If I were in the Japanese's shoes, I'd be very reluctant to have tons and tons of water sitting in a containment whose structural integrity hasn't been checked since the earthquake."

The N.R.C. document also expressed concern about the potential for a "hazardous atmosphere" in the concrete-and-steel containment structures because of the release of hydrogen and oxygen from the seawater in a highly radioactive environment.

Hydrogen explosions in the first few days of the disaster heavily damaged several reactor buildings and in one case may have damaged a containment structure. That hydrogen was produced by a mechanism involving the metal cladding of the nuclear fuel. The document urged that Japanese operators restore the ability to purge the structures of these gases and fill them with stable nitrogen gas, a capability lost after the quake and tsunami.

Nuclear experts say that radiation from the core of a reactor can split water molecules in two, releasing hydrogen. Mr. Wilmschurst said that since the March 26 document, engineers had calculated that the amount of hydrogen produced would be small. But Jay A. LaVerne, a physicist at Notre Dame, said that at least near the fuel rods, some hydrogen would in fact be produced, and could react with oxygen. "If so," Mr. LaVerne said in an interview, "you have an explosive mixture being formed near the fuel rods."

Nuclear engineers have warned in recent days that the pools outside the containment buildings that hold spent fuel rods could pose an even greater danger than the melted reactor cores. The pools, which sit atop the reactor buildings and are meant to keep spent fuel submerged in water, have lost their cooling systems.

The N.R.C. report suggests that the fuel pool of the No. 4 reactor suffered a hydrogen explosion early in the Japanese crisis and could have shed much radioactive material into the environment, what it calls "a major source term release."

Experts worry about the fuel pools because explosions have torn away their roofs and exposed their radioactive contents. By contrast, reactors have strong containment vessels that stand a better chance of bottling up radiation from a meltdown of the fuel in the reactor core.

"Even the best juggler in the world can get too many balls up in the air," Mr. Lochbaum said of the multiplicity of problems at the plant. "They've got a lot of nasty things to negotiate in the future, and one missed step could make the situation much, much worse."

PHOTO: Workers at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear station are dealing with new challenges. (PHOTOGRAPH BY REUTERS) (A12)

GRAPHIC: Fresh Threats: A document prepared by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission describes stresses placed on containment structures as they fill with cooling water, making them more vulnerable to rupture in one of the aftershocks near the site. Below, the worst-case situation would be if the water rose above the fuel level. (A12)

Roberta Rampton
Correspondent

Reuters

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RSS feed: <http://blogs.reuters.com/roberta-rampton/feed/>

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From: EnergyGuardian <energy@washingtonguardian.ccsend.com> on behalf of EnergyGuardian <energy@washingtonguardian.net>
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 7:25 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: News from EnergyGuardian

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x

Here are your energy and environment headlines for the morning of Wednesday, April 6, 2011:

In This E-Mail

Analysis: A GOP budget blueprint for re-making energy policy
Shutdown likely won't affect offshore oil production
Obama to press energy issues with Pennsylvania stop
Survivors of pipeline explosion press regulators for more safety
Radioactive water leak finally plugged at Japanese nuclear plant
FERC official says U.S. needs better backup power plans
Democrats want vote on climate science during EPA debate
GOP stopgap spending bill cuts more energy funding
GOP House freshman signal room for compromise on EPA
Barasso slams Obama on gas prices
U.S. sees fresh worries at Japan nuclear plant
U.S says no radiation worries about food
Transocean execs to donate safety bonuses to Gulf oil spill memorial fund
IEA urges countries to resist fossil fuel growth
Vermont advances renewable energy bill but wary of new fees
Cuomo lacks details on how to replace power from nuclear plant
BP to face challenges from investors

BU/1419

Shareholders increasingly using proxy votes to oppose fracking

Marathon to sell stake in shale project to Japanese

Alberta to set new environmental rules for oil sands

Daybook: Upcoming events

Analysis: A GOP budget blueprint for re-making energy policy

By John Solomon

When House Budget Committee chairman Paul Ryan unveiled his long-awaited budget blueprint Tuesday, the immediate headline was the \$5.8 trillion in federal spending he proposed cutting over the next decade.

But scattered throughout the vast document was an unmistakable—if not controversial—roadmap for a GOP energy policy that is quickly taking shape in the House.

Put simply, the recipe calls for more domestic energy production, less regulation from the Environmental Protection Agency and Interior Department and less money for developing unproven clean energy sources at taxpayer expense,

While the plan is short of specific energy spending figures, it is heavy on rhetoric indicting the Obama administration for “a heavy-handed compliance culture in the energy sector.”

“The results are plain to see: Gas prices have more than doubled since the President took office,” Ryan’s budget document stated. “Burdensome and ineffective regulations on businesses in the service of dubious environmental goals have driven up the prices of many products and services, while creating barriers for needed capital investment and job creation.”

Elsewhere in Ryan’s document there is also a vow to kill “welfare for energy companies” in the form of stimulus spending on clean energy projects as well as a pledge to eliminate a “national energy tax,” the Republicans’ code word for EPA greenhouse gas regulations designed to address global warming.

House Republicans plan to make good on the greenhouse gas pledge as early as Wednesday or Thursday, when they plan to give final approval to legislation from House Energy and Commerce Committee chairman Fred Upton to rescind the EPA’s greenhouse gas regulatory authority over strong Democratic objections.

Ryan’s plan signals other areas of likely attack in the coming weeks, such as speeding Interior approval of new drilling permits and lessening restrictions on where and when oil companies can drill domestically,

As currently crafted, the Ryan plan has little chance of becoming law. The Senate plans to have its own say, and the president is already threatening to veto any efforts to curtail EPA's regulatory authority, especially on greenhouse gases.

But what the Ryan document gives the GOP is a clear financial and political platform for its energy policy, something necessary for wooing voters in 2012 and gaining leverage when the horse-trading begins in earnest between the House, Senate and White House on energy and budget legislation.

You can read the full Ryan budget document [here](#).

Shutdown likely won't affect offshore oil production

By Edward Felker

The oil industry does not expect a potential government shutdown to cause an interruption in Gulf of Mexico oil drilling and production.

So far, the Interior Department and its Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement have yet to say what functions will remain in place during any shutdown, such as monitoring of ongoing drilling and oil production.

But it is expected that emergency response agencies, including the Coast Guard, and other agencies deemed essential to national security, public protection and the economy, will remain on the job, according to federal shutdown guidelines. The Coast Guard is the primary agency to respond to an offshore oil spill.

White House Press Secretary Jay Carney said Tuesday that the government is preparing contingency plans, but offered few specifics on what parts of the government would be declared essential.

"As the week progresses, the Office of Management and Budget will make more clear to the agencies and share more details about what steps need to be taken in terms of which portions of the government would continue to operate and which would shut down," he said.

Even as the threat of a shutdown seemed to increase this week, the oil and gas industry has refrained from sounding any alarms.

The American Petroleum Institute had no comment. Jeff Eshelman, spokesman for the Independent Petroleum Association of America, said it had no information on what parts of the Interior Department will stay on the job, but added, "it's our hope that these agencies would be considered essential personnel in the event of a shutdown."

President Barack Obama and congressional leaders said Tuesday they were

working to avoid a shut down, though they did not appear closer to any deal by the end of the day.

The government is to run out of spending authority on Friday unless Congress passes additional appropriations legislation. Obama told reporters he did not want to see another short-term extension of government spending powers and was set on getting a bill covering the rest of the 2011 fiscal year, which runs through September.

The administration has remained quiet about its plans for a shutdown on the basis that it does not expect it to happen.

That stance has prompted a suit by the American Federation of Government Employees against OMB for failing to fulfill a Freedom of Information Act request for contingency plans, which it filed to learn how federal workers would be treated.

Obama to press energy issues with Pennsylvania stop

By Darlene Superville

WASHINGTON (AP) — With gas prices rising and a possible federal shutdown looming, President Barack Obama is pitching his energy policies as a way to make America more competitive.

Obama was heading to the Philadelphia area Wednesday to discuss his long-term plan to lower fuel prices by reducing oil imports, tapping domestic energy sources and shifting the nation to renewable and less polluting sources of energy, such as wind. He has set a goal of reducing oil imports by one-third by 2025.

The president was meeting with workers at a branch of the Spanish company Gamesa Technology Corp. to talk over those ideas. Gamesa makes giant turbines that use wind to generate electricity and, according to the White House, is the first overseas company of its kind to set up shop in the U.S.

As fuel prices rise because of growing demand worldwide and political unrest in oil-producing nations in North Africa and the Middle East, drivers are feeling pinched at the pump. Republicans blame Obama and his policies and he, in turn, is striving to show the public that he gets it.

Gasoline prices rose another 2 cents Tuesday to a new national average of \$3.685 a gallon, according to AAA and other sources. A gallon now costs 18 cents more than a month ago, nearly 88 cents more than last year, and has topped the \$4 mark in Alaska, California and Hawaii.

In a speech last week, Obama argued that it's time for lawmakers to get serious about a long-term strategy to make the U.S. less dependent on foreign energy

sources instead of "rushing to propose action when gas prices rise, then hitting the snooze button when they fall again."

Among the steps he outlined are expanding development and production of domestic sources of oil and natural gas; developing alternatives to oil, including biofuels; tightening fuel efficiency standards for cars and trucks; and encouraging production of alternative-fuel or all-electric vehicles.

Obama's visit to Gamesa will be his fourth energy event since March 11. He's scheduled a fifth for Friday in Indianapolis.

Obama argues that shifting to cleaner and domestic energy sources will help create jobs and boost U.S. competitiveness.

Survivors of pipeline explosion press regulators for more safety

By Garance Burke

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Survivors of a deadly gas pipeline explosion that ravaged a suburban neighborhood near San Francisco gave poignant testimony before California regulators on Tuesday, as officials sought input on how to strengthen crucial safety rules for the industry.

Federal transportation officials cited the San Bruno blast, as well other recent fatal explosions in Pennsylvania, as they called this week for pipeline companies to speed up efforts to repair and replace aging oil and gas lines.

After the 44-year-old transmission line blew in California on the evening of Sept. 9, eight people died, dozens were injured, and 38 homes overlooking the San Francisco Bay were destroyed by fire.

Now, nearly seven months later, many residents have grown anxious for federal officials to determine a cause, and indignant that the state has yet to fine the pipeline's owner, Pacific Gas & Electric Co. for the accident.

"They are going to do the best they can right now to pacify us ... They say everything you want to hear but they don't do what they are supposed to do," said Chris Torres, whose 81-year-old mother Elizabeth Torres died and whose two sisters were badly burned in the gas-fueled fireball. "It may have only been eight people killed but what about the other people with bandages around their faces and around their hands?"

Tuesday evening, members of the California Public Utilities Commission vowed to use residents' and local officials' testimony as they craft new pipeline safety regulations. Tuesday's meeting was the first of three statewide field hearings, with additional hearings in Los Angeles and Santa Rosa to be held this spring.

"I am personally and professionally committed to making sure that the horrible tragedy that occurred on Sept. 9 last year never happens again," Commissioner Mike Florio said. "We came here to San Bruno because there is no other place to start the effort that we're undertaking to thoroughly review pipeline safety."

For residents directly affected by the tragedy, however, the promise of eventual reforms offered little immediate comfort in light of the ongoing impacts of the explosion.

"It shouldn't have to take the deaths of eight people ... it shouldn't have to take the destruction of so many houses for our gas company and the organization that oversees them to become so fully invested in pipeline safety," said Bill Magoolaghan, whose home was seriously damaged in the flames. "Without serious penalties and without the state and federal government enacting laws, the San Bruno disaster is destined to happen again."

Radioactive water leak finally plugged at Japanese nuclear plant

By The Associated Press

Workers at Japan's tsunami-damaged nuclear power plant on Wednesday finally stemmed a tide of radiation that was pouring into the Pacific and exacerbating concerns over the safety of seafood, the operator said.

High levels of contamination have been measured at the shoreline of the Fukushima Dai-ichi complex in recent days, prompting the government to set limits for the first time on the amount of radiation permitted in fish.

While officials have said the crack in a maintenance pit plugged early Wednesday was the only one found, they have not explicitly ruled out that radioactive water is leaking into the sea from another point.

"Right now, just because the leak has stopped, we are not relieved yet," said Chief Cabinet Secretary Yukio Edano. "We are checking whether the leak has completely stopped, or whether there may be other leaks."

Authorities insisted the radioactive water would dissipate and posed no immediate threat to sea creatures or people who might eat them. Most experts agreed.

Still, Japanese officials adopted the new standards as a precaution. And the mere suggestion that seafood from the country that gave the world sushi could be at any risk stirred worries throughout the fishing industry.

"Even if the government says the fish is safe, people won't want to buy seafood from Fukushima," says Ichiro Yamagata, a fisherman who lived in the shadow

of the power plant. "We probably can't fish there for several years."

Fukushima is not a major fishing region, and no fishing is allowed in the direct vicinity of the plant. But experts estimate the coastal areas hit by the massive wave last month account for about a fifth of Japan's annual catch.

FERC official says U.S. needs better backup power plans

Federal Energy Regulatory Commissioner Philip Moeller declared Tuesday that the United States must shore up its backup power infrastructure to avoid the electricity shortages that roiled Japan following the devastating earthquake and tsunami, The Los Angeles Times reports. "Right now, we're vulnerable," Moeller said.

[Read more](#)

Democrats want vote on climate science during EPA debate

Democrats want to put lawmakers on record about whether they believe humans are causing climate change as part of the votes planned Wednesday over a GOP-led bill to scuttle greenhouse gas regulations, The Hill reports.

[Read more](#)

GOP stopgap spending bill cuts more energy funding

A GOP bill to fund the government for another week while lawmakers work toward a compromise 2011 budget would cut \$632 million more in energy and water spending for the rest of the year, The Hill reports.

[Read more](#)

GOP House freshman signal room for compromise on EPA

Conservative House freshman leading the charge to cut the 2011 budget more aggressively appear willing to compromise on how far to cut the Environmental Protection Agency's regulatory authority, Politico reports.

[Read more](#)

Barasso slams Obama on gas prices

Sen. John Barasso, R-Wyoming, a GOP leader and Senate energy committee member, penned an op-ed published Wednesday in Politico accusing President Barack Obama of moving too slowly to alleviate high gas prices burdening Americans. "Unlike energy, talk is cheap," the senator writes.

[Read more](#)

U.S. sees fresh worries at Japan nuclear plant

U.S. engineers sent to help with the crisis in Japan are warning that the troubled nuclear plant there is facing a wide array of fresh threats that could persist indefinitely, The New York Times reports.

[Read more](#)

U.S says no radiation worries about food

Federal health officials sought Tuesday to reassure consumers about the safety of food in the United States after fish contaminated with unusually high levels of radioactive materials had been caught in waters 50 miles from Japan's stricken nuclear plant, The Wall Street Journal reports.

[Read more](#)

Transocean execs to donate safety bonuses to Gulf oil spill memorial fund

Transocean's senior managers will donate bonuses they received for the company's 2010 safety performance to a memorial fund set up for families of the 11 men who died in the Deepwater Horizon accident, the Houston Chronicle reports.

[Read more](#)

IEA urges countries to resist fossil fuel growth

The International Energy Agency says that demand for coal and natural gas is outpacing the growth of renewable energy, and it is urging countries to do more to promote clean energy alternatives, Bloomberg reports.

[Read more](#)

Vermont advances renewable energy bill but wary of new fees

The Vermont House has advanced an energy bill that increases opportunities for state residents to make their own electricity but concerns remain about a proposed fee on electric bills that would fund renewable energy programs, Vermont Public Radio reports.

[Read more](#)

Cuomo lacks details on how to replace power from nuclear plant

New York Gov. Andrew Cuomo has long advocated shutting down the Indian Point nuclear power plant but is frustrating both sides by failing to produce a plan on how to replace the 12 percent in power the plant produces for the New York City area, Politico reports.

[Read more](#)

BP to face challenges from investors

BP is expected to face a wave of investor ire at its annual shareholder meeting next week, over everything from its safety practices to its policy on executive pay, The Wall Street Journal reports.

[Read more](#)

Shareholders increasingly using proxy votes to oppose

fracking

Shareholders in oil and gas companies are beginning to use their powers as proxy voters to object to natural gas production using the controversial technology of hydraulic fracturing, the Philadelphia Inquirer reports.

[Read more](#)

Marathon to sell stake in shale project to Japanese

Marathon Oil is selling a 30 percent stake in a U.S. oil shale project to a subsidiary of Japanese trading House Marubeni Corp., the Houston Chronicle reports.

[Read more](#)

Alberta to set new environmental rules for oil sands

The Alberta government plans to set new environmental standards for areas affected by Canada's vast and growing oil-sands production in the west of the country, The Wall Street Journal reports.

[Read more](#)

Upcoming events

- Apr. 6, Washington: McGuireWoods LLP 11th Annual Environmental & Energy Issues Symposium. Former Sen. Evan Bayh, House Energy & Power Chmn. Whitfield among speakers. 7:45 am, Renaissance Mayflower Hotel.
- Apr. 6, Washington: House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations hearing, "The U.S. Government Response to the Nuclear Power Plant Incident in Japan." 9:00 am, Rayburn 2123.
- Apr. 6, Washington: Bipartisan Policy Center releases report at a forum on the impact of shale resources on natural gas markets. Reps. Boren, Tim Murphy to speak. 9:30 am, Rayburn 2218.
- Apr. 6, Washington: House Energy and Mineral Resources Subcommittee legislative hearing on GOP American Energy Initiative offshore drilling bills. 10:00 am, Longworth 1324.
- Apr. 6, Washington: Resources for the Future forum, "Deepwater Drilling:

Recommendations for a Safer Future." Richard Lazarus, executive director of the National Oil Spill Commission, to speak. RSVP required. 12:45 pm, 1616 P St. N.W.

- Apr. 6, Washington: House Science Energy and Environment Subcommittee hearing, "Offshore Drilling Safety and Response Technologies." 2:00 pm, Rayburn 2318.
- Apr. 6, Fairless Hills, Pa.: President Barack Obama holds an energy independence town hall at the Gamesa Technology Corp. wind turbine plant near Philadelphia. 2:00 pm, 400 Gamesa Dr.
- Apr. 6, Washington: EESI briefing, "Hydropower in America: Energy Generation and Jobs Potential." Linda Church Ciocci, Jeffrey Leahey of National Hydropower Association among speakers. 3:00 pm, Rayburn 2322.

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From: Burnell, Scott
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 6:00 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Re: Rst report

Best I can tell it's the "minutes" from a consortium session on the 26th -- ZERO calls from Matt. WTH?

Sent from an NRC Blackberry

Scott Burnell

(b)(6)

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

From: Brenner, Eliot
To: Burnell, Scott
Sent: Tue Apr 05 23:44:27 2011
Subject: Rst report

Is that just one of our daily sitreps perhaps leaked off the Hill?

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: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 5:36 AM
To: Hayden, Elizabeth
Subject: Sitting in with apostolakis

I checked with the boss and he is cool with one of us sitting in where requested for the phil boffey stuff.

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: Doane, Margaret
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 2:09 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot; Harrington, Holly
Subject: Fw: NYT story on NRC "confidential assessment" of Fukushima

FYI. Holly, We're on the ground with INPO. Here's a quick look from them on NY Times article.
Margie

Sent from an NRC Blackberry
Margaret Doane

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

From: Farr, David M (WANO) <FarrDM@INPO.org>
To: Doane, Margaret
Sent: Wed Apr 06 02:03:57 2011
Subject: RE: NYT story on NRC "confidential assessment" of Fukushima

(b)(4)

From: Doane, Margaret [Margaret.Doane@nrc.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 1:51 AM
To: Farr, David M (WANO)
Subject: Fw: NYT story on NRC "confidential assessment" of Fukushima

FYI.
Margie

Sent from an NRC Blackberry
Margaret Doane

From: Stahl, Eric
To: Casto, Chuck; Collins, Elmo
Cc: Harrington, Holly; Emche, Danielle; Doane, Margaret
Sent: Wed Apr 06 00:07:43 2011
Subject: FW: NYT story on NRC "confidential assessment" of Fukushima

FYI, in case you haven't already seen this...

From: Morimura, Stephanie (TDY/PAS) [mailto:TDYMorimuraS@state.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 11:58 PM

BU/1422

To: Stahl, Eric; giulia.bisconti@hq.doe.gov
Cc: Quade, Christopher P; Largent, Dale A; Hoffmann, Phillip P
Subject: FW: NYT story on NRC "confidential assessment" of Fukushima
Importance: High

What's your take?

This email is UNCLASSIFIED.

From: Quade, Christopher P
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 11:48 AM
To: Zumwalt, James P; Hoffmann, Phillip P; Largent, Dale A; Phillips, Leslie M; Morimura, Stephanie (TDY/PAS); Basalla, Suzanne I; Fuller, Matthew G
Subject: NYT story on NRC "confidential assessment" of Fukushima
Importance: High

Not necessarily what we needed at this point...

April 5, 2011

U.S. Sees Array of New Threats at Japan's Nuclear Plant By JAMES

GLANZ<http://topics.nytimes.com/top/reference/timestopics/people/g/james_glanz/index.html?inline=nyt-per> and
WILLIAM J.

BROAD<http://topics.nytimes.com/top/reference/timestopics/people/b/william_j_broad/index.html?inline=nyt-per>

United States government engineers sent to help with the crisis in

Japan<<http://topics.nytimes.com/top/news/international/countriesandterritories/japan/index.html?inline=nyt-geo>> are
warning that the troubled nuclear plant there is facing a wide array of fresh threats that could persist indefinitely, and
that in some cases are expected to increase as a result of the very measures being taken to keep the plant stable,
according to a confidential assessment prepared by the Nuclear Regulatory
Commission<http://topics.nytimes.com/top/reference/timestopics/organizations/n/nuclear_regulatory_commission/index.html?inline=nyt-org>.

Among the new threats that were cited in the assessment, dated March 26, are the mounting stresses placed on the
containment structures as they fill with radioactive cooling water, making them more vulnerable to rupture in one of the
aftershocks rattling the site after the earthquake and tsunami of March 11. The document also cites the possibility of
explosions inside the containment structures due to the release of hydrogen and oxygen from seawater pumped into
the reactors, and offers new details on how semimolten fuel rods and salt buildup are impeding the flow of fresh water
meant to cool the nuclear cores.

In recent days, workers have grappled with several side effects of the emergency measures taken to keep nuclear fuel at
the plant from overheating, including leaks of radioactive water at the site and radiation burns to workers who step into
the water. The assessment, as well as interviews with officials familiar with it, points to a new panoply of complex
challenges that water creates for the safety of workers and the recovery and long-term stability of the reactors.

While the assessment does not speculate on the likelihood of new explosions or damage from an aftershock, either
could lead to a breach of the containment structures in one or more of the crippled reactors, the last barriers that
prevent a much more serious release of radiation from the nuclear core. If the fuel continues to heat and melt because
of ineffective cooling, some nuclear experts say, that could also leave a radioactive mass that could stay molten for an
extended period.

The document, which was obtained by The New York Times, provides a more detailed technical assessment than Japanese officials have provided of the conundrum facing the Japanese as they struggle to prevent more fuel melting at the Fukushima Daiichi plant. But it appears to rely largely on data shared with American experts by the Japanese.

Among other problems, the document raises new questions about whether pouring water on nuclear fuel in the absence of functioning cooling systems can be sustained indefinitely. Experts have said the Japanese need to continue to keep the fuel cool for many months until the plant can be stabilized, but there is growing awareness that the risks of pumping water on the fuel present a whole new category of challenges that the nuclear industry is only beginning to comprehend.

The document also suggests that fragments or particles of nuclear fuel from spent fuel pools above the reactors were blown "up to one mile from the units," and that pieces of highly radioactive material fell between two units and had to be "bulldozed over," presumably to protect workers at the site. The ejection of nuclear material, which may have occurred during one of the earlier hydrogen explosions, may indicate more extensive damage to the extremely radioactive pools than previously disclosed.

David A. Lochbaum, a nuclear engineer who worked on the kinds of General Electric reactors used in Japan and now directs the nuclear safety project at the Union of Concerned Scientists<http://topics.nytimes.com/top/reference/timestopics/organizations/u/union_of_concerned_scientists/index.html?inline=nyt-org>, said that the welter of problems revealed in the document at three separate reactors made a successful outcome even more uncertain.

"I thought they were, not out of the woods, but at least at the edge of the woods," said Mr. Lochbaum, who was not involved in preparing the document. "This paints a very different picture, and suggests that things are a lot worse. They could still have more damage in a big way if some of these things don't work out for them."

The steps recommended by the nuclear commission include injecting nitrogen, an inert gas, into the containment structures in an attempt to purge them of hydrogen and oxygen, which could combine to produce explosions. The document also recommends that engineers continue adding boron to cooling water to help prevent the cores from restarting the nuclear reaction, a process known as criticality.

Even so, the engineers who prepared the document do not believe that a resumption of criticality is an immediate likelihood, Neil Wilmshurst, vice president of the nuclear sector at the Electric Power Research Institute, said when contacted about the document. "I have seen no data to suggest that there is criticality ongoing," said Mr. Wilmshurst, who was involved in the assessment.

The document was prepared for the commission's Reactor Safety Team, which is assisting the Japanese government and the Tokyo Electric Power Company, which owns the plant. It says it is based on the "most recent available data" from numerous Japanese and American organizations, including the electric power company, the Japan Atomic Industrial Forum, the United States Department of Energy<http://topics.nytimes.com/top/reference/timestopics/organizations/e/energy_department/index.html?inline=nyt-org>, General Electric and the Electric Power Research Institute, an industry group.

The document contains detailed assessments of each of the plant's six reactors along with recommendations for action. Nuclear experts familiar with the assessment said that it was regularly updated but that over all, the March 26 version closely reflected current thinking.

The assessment provides graphic new detail on the conditions of the damaged cores in reactors 1, 2 and 3. Because slumping fuel and salt from seawater that had been used as a coolant is probably blocking circulation pathways, the water flow in No. 1 "is severely restricted and likely blocked." Inside the core itself, "there is likely no water level," the

assessment says, adding that as a result, "it is difficult to determine how much cooling is getting to the fuel." Similar problems exist in No. 2 and No. 3, although the blockage is probably less severe, the assessment says.

Some of the salt may have been washed away in the past week with the switch from seawater to fresh water cooling, nuclear experts said.

A rise in the water level of the containment structures has often been depicted as a possible way to immerse and cool the fuel. The assessment, however, warns that "when flooding containment, consider the implications of water weight on seismic capability of containment."

Experts in nuclear plant design say that this warning refers to the enormous stress put on the containment structures by the rising water. The more water in the structures, the more easily a large aftershock could rupture one of them.

Margaret Harding, a former reactor designer for General Electric, warned of aftershocks and said, "If I were in the Japanese's shoes, I'd be very reluctant to have tons and tons of water sitting in a containment whose structural integrity hasn't been checked since the earthquake."

The N.R.C. document also expressed concern about the potential for a "hazardous atmosphere" in the concrete-and-steel containment structures because of the release of hydrogen and oxygen from the seawater in a highly radioactive environment.

Hydrogen explosions in the first few days of the disaster heavily damaged several reactor buildings and in one case may have damaged a containment structure. That hydrogen was produced by a mechanism involving the metal cladding of the nuclear fuel. The document urged that Japanese operators restore the ability to purge the structures of these gases and fill them with stable nitrogen gas, a capability lost after the quake and tsunami.

Nuclear experts say that radiation from the core of a reactor can split water molecules in two, releasing hydrogen. Mr. Wilmshurst said that since the March 26 document, engineers had calculated that the amount of hydrogen produced would be small. But Jay A. LaVerne, a physicist at Notre Dame, said that at least near the fuel rods, some hydrogen would in fact be produced, and could react with oxygen. "If so," Mr. LaVerne said in an interview, "you have an explosive mixture being formed near the fuel rods."

Nuclear engineers have warned in recent days that the pools outside the containment buildings that hold spent fuel rods could pose an even greater danger than the melted reactor cores. The pools, which sit atop the reactor buildings and are meant to keep spent fuel submerged in water, have lost their cooling systems.

The N.R.C. report suggests that the fuel pool of the No. 4 reactor suffered a hydrogen explosion early in the Japanese crisis and could have shed much radioactive material into the environment, what it calls "a major source term release."

Experts worry about the fuel pools because explosions have torn away their roofs and exposed their radioactive contents. By contrast, reactors have strong containment vessels that stand a better chance of bottling up radiation from a meltdown of the fuel in the reactor core.

"Even the best juggler in the world can get too many balls up in the air," Mr. Lochbaum said of the multiplicity of problems at the plant. "They've got a lot of nasty things to negotiate in the future, and one missed step could make the situation much, much worse."

Henry Fountain contributed reporting from New York, and Matthew L. Wald from Washington.

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Thank you.

From: Skeen, David
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 2:00 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Out of Office: NYT story on NRC "confidential assessment" of Fukushima

I will be out of the office April 1 - April 15. I will check e-mail periodically, but if you need immediate assistance, please call 301-415-3298 to speak to Pat Hiland, or George Wilson at 301-415-1171.

From: Google Alerts <googlealerts-noreply@google.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 1:14 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Google Alert - Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Blogs

4 new results for **Nuclear Regulatory Commission**

NRC: Japan is no reason to de-license Oyster Creek | The ...

By The Associated Press

The U.S. **Nuclear Regulatory Commission** says nothing it has learned from the Japanese nuclear disaster warrants revoking the license of the nation's oldest nuclear power plant.

Examiner RSS - <http://washingtonexaminer.com/feeds/all/rss.xml/wp-login.php>

Republicans Open Inquiry on Yucca Mountain Shutdown - NYTimes.com

By JOHN COLLINS RUDOLF

But the push to renew construction on Yucca Mountain has met with staunch resistance from the Obama administration, which proposed eliminating the **Nuclear Regulatory Commission's** funds for the project in its 2012 budget. ...

Green - <http://green.blogs.nytimes.com/>

Twitter Trackbacks for U.S. Sees New Threats at Japan's Nuclear ...

By nytimes.com

The nuclear plant in Japan faces an array of fresh threats that could persist indefinitely or increase as a result of stabilization efforts, according to the **Nuclear Regulatory Commission**.

Topsy - Top 100 - <http://topsy.com/top100>

Report: Valve malfunction at Alabama Nuclear plant triggers probe

The Alabama nuclear plant probe came a few days following a report by the **Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)** saying many companies operating nuclear plants are not reporting some equipment defects that could pose risks to the public. ...

RSS Feed - Top Digital Journal News - http://www.digitaljournal.com/rss/?feed=top_news

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[Create](#) another alert.

[Manage](#) your alerts.

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 11:45 PM
To: Harrington, Holly
Subject: Re: question from a japanese media outlet

Good.
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
To: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Tue Apr 05 13:54:41 2011
Subject: RE: question from a japanese media outlet

Daniel Longo from Asahi Shimbun

So, I'll write this to reporter:

(b)(5)

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 1:26 PM
To: Harrington, Holly
Subject: Re: question from a japanese media outlet

(b)(5)

Who was the reporter?
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
To: Brenner, Eliot

Bu/1425

Sent: Tue Apr 05 12:52:31 2011

Subject: question from a japanese media outlet

- 1) In his Senate testimony on March 30, the Chairman apparently referred to a "safe distance" from the Fukushima reactors as "20 miles." The reporter would like to know how that squares with our 50-mile evacuation recommendation.

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 11:24 PM
To: Batkin, Joshua; Hayden, Elizabeth; Loyd, Susan
Subject: Re: Wald

(b)(5)

E
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; Hayden, Elizabeth
Cc: Loyd, Susan
Sent: Tue Apr 05 16:31:03 2011
Subject: Wald

(b)(5)

Joshua C. Batkin
Chief of Staff
Chairman Gregory B. Jaczko
(301) 415-1820

From: Daly, Matthew <MDaly@ap.org>
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 10:13 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot; Burnell, Scott
Subject: NRC assessment

Hi Eliot, Scott,
NYT is reporting on March 26 NRC assessment of Japan and threats plant faced.
We are trying to get a copy of the report tonight if possible.
Thanks.
Matthew Daly
202-365-2993

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[IP_US_DISC]

msk dccc60c6d2c3a6438f0cf467d9a4938

From: Google Alerts <googlealerts-noreply@google.com>
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 6:50 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Google Alert - Nuclear Regulatory Commission

News

2 new results for **Nuclear Regulatory Commission**

Lawmakers want larger evacuation zone at NY nukes

Wall Street Journal

They noted that the **Nuclear Regulatory Commission** recommended that US citizens stay at least 50 miles away from the plant in Japan that was damaged by an earthquake and tsunami. However, the **NRC** said Tuesday that the 50-mile advisory was issued based

...

[See all stories on this topic »](#)

Emergency Commissioner Battles County Board Over Indian Point Evacuation

CBS New York

As for expanding the evacuation zone beyond ten miles, Sutton testified before the county Board of Legislators that they'll do whatever the **Nuclear Regulatory Commission** asks of them. On Tuesday, some Westchester County lawmakers called for the Indian

...

[See all stories on this topic »](#)

Tip: Use a minus sign (-) in front of terms in your query that you want to exclude. [Learn more.](#)

[Remove](#) this alert.
[Create](#) another alert.
[Manage](#) your alerts.

Bu/1428

From: Hayden, Elizabeth
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 5:53 PM
To: Burnell, Scott
Cc: Sheehan, Neil; Brenner, Eliot
Subject: FW: Media - Jackzo Interview - CNN

Importance: High

Scott,

The Chairman is not doing this interview. Suggest you talk to Neil to find out what he knows about this request and then if necessary, find someone (e.g., from the task force) to talk to her. It's not clear this would be an on-camera interview (even if it is CNN). See Neil's TNT below:

GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION – CNN asked for our response to a recent Union of Concerned Scientists report on the NRC's handling of groundwater contamination at U.S. reactors. The reporter was brought up to speed on the work of the Groundwater Task Force as well as other reviews.

Beth

From: Medina, Veronika
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 3:48 PM
To: Hayden, Elizabeth
Subject: Media - Jackzo Interview - CNN
Importance: High

Beth,

Dana Garrett just called me back and she wants to ask the Chairman about ground water containment and leakage issues, how has the NRC manage the constant criticism from different groups around the country including the Union of Concern Scientists and what are the health impacts for people living near nuclear power plants.

She told me that she already spoke with Neil Sheehan about this request.

Regards,
Veronika

From: Hayden, Elizabeth
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 2:12 PM
To: Medina, Veronika
Subject: RE: Media - Jackzo Interview - CNN

OK. Perhaps the other CNN interview request overtakes this one.

Beth Hayden
Senior Advisor
Office of Public Affairs
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
— *Protecting People and the Environment*

Bu/1429

301-415-8202
elizabeth.hayden@nrc.gov

From: Medina, Veronika
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 2:07 PM
To: Hayden, Elizabeth
Cc: Janbergs, Holly
Subject: RE: Media - Jackzo Interview - CNN

I called and emailed Dana Garrett requesting more information, but haven't hear back from her yet.

Veronika

From: Hayden, Elizabeth
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 2:05 PM
To: Medina, Veronika
Cc: Janbergs, Holly
Subject: RE: Media - Jackzo Interview - CNN

Did you find out what the other interview request from CNN was for?

Beth Hayden
Senior Advisor
Office of Public Affairs
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
— *Protecting People and the Environment*
301-415-8202
elizabeth.hayden@nrc.gov

From: Medina, Veronika
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 1:56 PM
To: Hayden, Elizabeth
Subject: Media - Jackzo Interview - CNN
Importance: High

Beth,

Here's another interview request with the Chairman.

Regards,
Veronika

From: Janbergs, Holly
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 1:53 PM
To: Medina, Veronika
Subject: Jackzo Interview - CNN

David Fitzpatrick from CNN is producing a taped segment for the In the Arena broadcast Tuesday evening. He'd like to do an pre-recorded, on-camera interview with Chairman Jaczko on Monday or Tuesday in DC. His topics include spent fuel rods, Yucca Mountain, and similar concerns. I told him the Chairman was out of the country, but said that someone would get back to him on specifics.

212-275-7824
David.fitzpatrick@turner.com

Beth Janbergs
Public Affairs Assistant
301-415-8211

From: Sheehan, Neil
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 3:17 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Cc: Hayden, Elizabeth
Subject: TNT items
Attachments: IPEmergencyZone.4-5-2011.pdf

INDIAN POINT – A Westchester County, N.Y., legislator held a press conference this morning to call for a 50-mile Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) around Indian Point. This was one day after he held a hearing titled “Plan, Don’t Panic” regarding responses to the Japanese reactor events and featuring testimony by county emergency planning officials. We were asked by several media outlets to provide our perspective. We heard from the Associated Press, the Times-Herald-Record (of Middletown, N.Y.), WCBS-AM (of New York City) and the Mid-Hudson News.

EMERGENCY PLANNING – The York (Pa.) Daily Record is working on a story about emergency planning for U.S. nuclear power plants and how the Japanese reactor events might result in changes. The reporter was provided with background on such planning, including the distinctions between NRC and FEMA roles.

SUBMERGED CABLES – A reporter for the Lancaster (Pa.) New Era spotted an Associated Press dealing with the issue of submerged electrical cables at U.S. nuclear power plants. His objective is to localize the issue for plants in his coverage area, namely Three Mile Island and Peach Bottom. We offered details on work the NRC has done so far in this area.

GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION – CNN asked for our response to a recent Union of Concerned Scientists report on the NRC’s handling of groundwater contamination at U.S. reactors. The reporter was brought up to speed on the work of the Groundwater Task Force as well as other reviews.

RHODE ISLAND NUCLEAR SCIENCE CENTER – Reacting to a column that ran in the Providence (R.I.) Journal on Sunday regarding the research reactor at the Rhode Island Nuclear Science Center, the South County (R.I.) Independent requested copies of NRC inspection reports for the facility for the last five years. The reporter plans to review them and then hit us with questions.

Honorable Michael B. Kaplowitz
Chair, Committee on Environment & Energy
Legislator, 4th District

Tara L. Martin, Director of Communications
Phone: (914) 995-2016
Email: TaraM@westchesterlegislators.com



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: April 4, 2011

Contact: Tara L. Martin | TaraM@westchesterlegislators.com | 914-995-2016 (office) | 914-380-0931 (cell)

***** PRESS CONFERENCE NOTICE *** Westchester County Lawmakers to
Announce Legislation Demanding a 50-mile Evacuation Zone Surrounding
the Indian Point Nuclear Plant**

WHITE PLAINS, NY – Tomorrow, Legislator Michael Kaplowitz (D, I -Somers), Chairman of the Westchester County Board of Legislators Committee on Environment & Energy will hold a media availability to announce new legislation calling for a 'New York Exemption' to the current Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) 10-mile evacuation zone requirement and demand an immediate 50-mile evacuation zone surrounding the Indian Point nuclear power plant, in light of the horrific events in Japan. The U.S. emergency-response plans currently call for only evacuating residents within a 10-mile radius of a nuclear disaster. During the nuclear disaster in Japan, NRC recommended that Americans within 50 miles of Japan's Fukushima Daiichi plant evacuate.

Indian Point is located in the most densely populated area in the entire nation, only 25 miles from New York City, with over 20 million people residing within a 50-mile radius of the plant. The 50-mile radius would include all of New York City, Long Island, parts of northern New Jersey, Pennsylvania and western Connecticut.

The Westchester County Board of Legislators Committees on Environment & Energy and Public Safety & Security have hosted a series of public informational meetings discussing disaster preparedness plans at the Indian Point nuclear power plant, in light of the horrific events in Japan. Legislators have invited all interested parties to come before the committee, so that accurate, factual data can be put on the record and made available to the public as soon as possible.

What: Westchester County lawmakers to hold press conference to announce legislation calling for a 'New York Exemption' to the current NRC and FEMA 10-mile evacuation zone requirement and demand an immediate 50-mile evacuation zone surrounding the Indian Point nuclear power plant, in light of the horrific events in Japan

Who: Westchester County lawmakers

Where: Westchester County Board of Legislators
Rotunda
148 Martine Avenue (corner of Court Street)
White Plains

When: Tuesday, April 5, 2011 starting at 11:00am

NOTE: This meeting will be WEB STREAMED LIVE on the Legislature's website at www.westchesterlegislators.com, starting at 11:00am. Just press the **BOARD VIDEO** button. Legislators will be available for interviews after the press conference.

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Additional news and photos available at www.westchesterlegislators.com/mediacenter
Join our Facebook fanpage: <http://www.facebook.com/westchestercountyBOL> | Follow us on Twitter: [@westchesterBOL](https://twitter.com/westchesterBOL)

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 1:30 PM
To: 'Norm.Brewer@dhs.gov'
Subject: Re (b)(6)

Heck - I am in vienna austria on something related to the japan reactor debacle. Drop me a line when you get back. I am jealous.

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: Brewer, Norm <Norm.Brewer@dhs.gov>
To: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Tue Apr 05 12:46:59 2011
Subject: (b)(6)

Eliot,

(b)(6)

Cheers,

Norm Brewer
TSA Public Affairs
(571)227-2739

BU/1431

Subject: Prep: NYT Interview
Location: O17D01

Start: Fri 4/8/2011 1:00 PM
End: Fri 4/8/2011 1:30 PM

Recurrence: (none)

Meeting Status: Accepted

Organizer: Jaczko, Gregory
Required Attendees: Batkin, Joshua; Brenner, Eliot; Loyd, Susan

When: Friday, April 08, 2011 1:00 PM-1:30 PM (GMT-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada).
Where: O17D01

Note: The GMT offset above does not reflect daylight saving time adjustments.

~~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*

BV/1432

From: Hayden, Elizabeth
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 11:49 AM
To: Harrington, Holly; Burnell, Scott; McIntyre, David; Bonaccorso, Amy
Cc: Stuckle, Elizabeth; Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Work Assignments for Elizabeth

I have asked Elizabeth Stuckle to help you out on the following items after she gets details from each of you on how to proceed, contacts, etc.; some items are date-driven, others are not.

--Review the newsclips for the past 1-2 weeks and new ones as they come up to look for misstatements/misconceptions that we need to follow up on.

--Getting out in front--Review news to identify major questions/concerns frequently coming up—such as the

(b)(5)

--Talk with fuel cycle folks to find out what they may need help on from OPA (Dave)

--Prepare to take over 4/11 for responding to public inquiries on Japan-related questions (Amy)

--Help with media/public at Thursday's (4/7) ACRS meeting for the portion on Japan (Holly)

--Attend the OIG Tritium entrance meeting 4/13 (Scott)

--Respond to long-standing requests from the public (Scott)

Beth Hayden
Senior Advisor
Office of Public Affairs
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
— Protecting People and the Environment
301-415-8202
elizabeth.hayden@nrc.gov

Subject: Meeting: Philip Boffey, NYT
Location: O17D01

Start: Fri 4/8/2011 1:30 PM
End: Fri 4/8/2011 4:00 PM

Recurrence: (none)

Meeting Status: Accepted

Organizer: Jaczko, Gregory
Required Attendees: Batkin, Joshua; Brenner, Eliot

When: Friday, April 08, 2011 1:30 PM-2:00 PM (GMT-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada).
Where: O17D01

Note: The GMT offset above does not reflect daylight saving time adjustments.

~~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 11:35 AM
To: Harrington, Holly
Subject: Re: quote from UCS today

(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: Harrington, Holly
To: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Tue Apr 05 11:24:53 2011
Subject: quote from UCS today

(b)(5)

BU/1435

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 10:03 AM
To: Harrington, Holly
Subject: RE: blog rewrite

i know you weren't. i was being a bit facetious. to me it's like riding a bike. other folks struggle.

From: Harrington, Holly
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 9:58 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: blog rewrite

I was NOT being sarcastic. It was perfect. Now, let's see if Dan approves . . .

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 9:57 AM
To: Harrington, Holly
Subject: RE: blog rewrite

it took ten minutes. my excuse -- i was tired.

From: Harrington, Holly
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 9:18 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: blog rewrite

You are a fricking genius and you can quote me!! I'll see if Dan will be OK

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Monday, April 04, 2011 4:58 PM
To: Harrington, Holly
Subject: blog rewrite

is attached

i'm going to bed. have to be up in about 6 hours, then 18-hour day, about 3 hours of sleep, and then travel for about 18 hours.

(ok, quit whining.)

(b)(5)

From: ANS.HOC@nrc.gov
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 9:03 AM
Subject: ACTION: Commissioners Assistants Briefing Notification
Attachments: NRC Status Update 4-05-11--0430EDT.pdf

There will be a Commissioners Assistants Briefing given by Executive Team at 1000 EDT on 4/5/11 concerning the events in Japan. Call (b)(6) approximately 5 minutes before the scheduled start time. When prompted, enter the security code (b)(6). For clarification, please contact the Headquarters Operations Officer at 301-816-5100.