

SG-029-3

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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

February 7, 1980

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DOCKET NUMBER

PETITION NUMBER **PRM-50-26**

Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Director of Congressional Affairs
1717 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20505

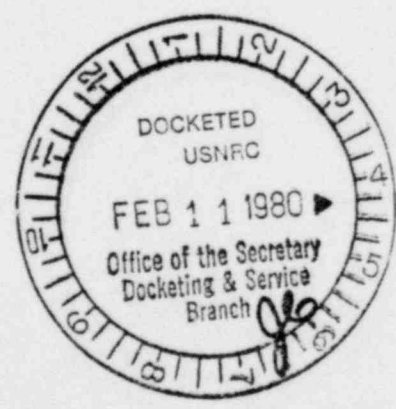
Dear Sir:

The enclosed is respectfully submitted to you for every proper consideration. Please provide me with a report in duplicate and return the enclosure to me with your response.

Sincerely yours,

Henry M. Jackson
Henry M. Jackson, U. S. S.

HMJ:jmk
Enclosure



8006170136

Dear Senator Jackson:

Jan. 8, 1980

Would you consider adding your endorsement to the enclosed petition to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to change the wording of 10 CFR 50:13 which now specifically exempts the designers of nuclear power plants from having to take into account their vulnerability to enemy action, to a wording which requires that facilities holding radioactive products with a half-life of 1 year or more in amounts over 100,000 Curies must arrange to keep these products stored at all times in such a manner that they cannot be released to the atmosphere by the use of a nuclear weapon of less than 5 Megatons yield which impacts at the geographical point of such storage?

The reason this change in wording is needed is illustrated in the montage below-- terrain following guidance, and predicted present accuracy of cruise missiles with ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ accuracy of ballistic missiles with such guidance, will enable a military targeteer to directly impact any of the 70 or so nuclear power plant reactor core containment buildings in this country. A direct impact even of a 20 Kiloton weapon will disintegrate the 2 to 4 ft thick core containment building wall, the 6 or so feet of reinforced concrete surrounding the reactor core vessel, smash open the heavy steel core vessel, and eject the reactor core itself. There is some disagreement (see 2nd enclosure) over how much of the radioactive material in the core will (over)

New Scientist 29 November 1979

The cruise missile has many advantages for military planners and taxpayers alike. It is small and flies low (at about 30 metres over flat country), so it is difficult to detect, yet it can carry a 200-kiloton warhead—more than 10 times as powerful as the A-bomb that devastated Hiroshima in 1945—to within 30 metres of a target up to 3600

kilometres away. And best of all, at only \$1 million or so per round, the cruise missile is much cheaper than a \$20 million Tornado manned bomber.

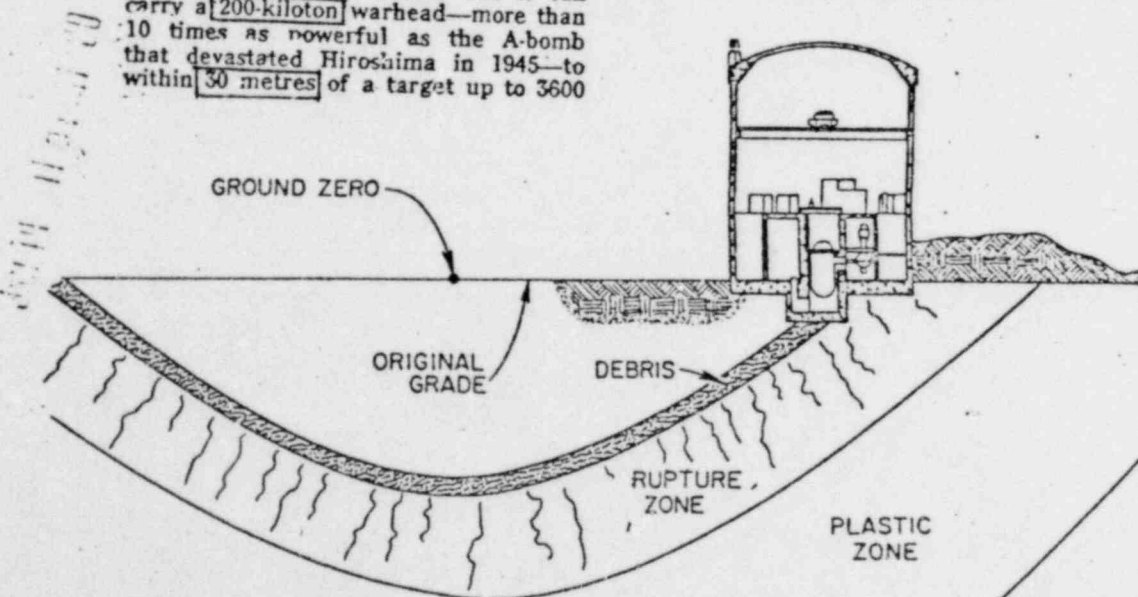


Fig. 9. Crater outline of a 100-kT nuclear weapon detonated 220 ft from the reactor containment wall.

entrain in the stem of the mushroom cloud to be widely apread over the surrounding region, but there seems to be little question that the large amounts of long-lived radioactive material in the less heavily protected spent fuel holding pond will be vaporized and thence widely distributed in the ensuing fallout. Some of the possible consequences are discussed in the second enclosure.

I would most appreciate it if you would send an endorsement of this change of language to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for their consideration, as well as any other action you may feel appropriate in this matter.

Sincerely,

William K. Watson

William K. Watson
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Seattle, WA 98108