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Record Group/Collection:	George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin:	Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series:	Sununu, John, Files
Subseries:	Cabinet Agencies Files

OA/ID Number:	29191
Folder ID Number:	29191-001

Folder Title:
Watkins (Energy - 1989)

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01. Letter	From James D. Watkins to John Sununu Re: Statement of U.S. Position for Dutch Ministerial (3 pp.)	10/25/89	P-5	
02. Resume	Phone number redacted (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(6)	
03a. Memo	From Polly Gault to David Bates Re: Background for Meeting of Governor Sununu and Secretary Watkins w/the New Mexico Delegation on the Mount Taylor Mine (2 pp.)	11/5/89	(b)(1)	
03b. Paper	Re: Voluntary Uranium Overfeed Program (1 pp.)	11/5/89	(b)(1)	
03c. Paper	Re: Encouragement of Export Sales (1 pp.)	11/5/89	(b)(1)	
03d. Paper	Re: Senator Domenici Amendments to S. 83 (2 pp.)	11/5/89	(b)(1)	

Page 1 of 1

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Cabinet Agencies Files
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File Location: Watkins (Energy - 1989)

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P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CORPORATION

James D. Watkins
Admiral, US Navy (retired)
The Secretary of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Admiral Watkins:

I write to draw your attention to, and in hopes of ultimately gaining your support for, a new MIT initiative. We are proposing the establishment of a Center for Advanced Nuclear Power Studies which would help provide leadership in developing the next generation of nuclear power plants.

Certainly recent concerns with global environmental change add a new sense of urgency to the re-examination of energy sources other than fossil fuels. I am convinced that such a re-examination will make it clear that the nuclear alternative is the most important option by a substantial margin. What is needed is information about how to safely produce nuclear energy and how to do so better -- in an environmentally acceptable, yet economically sound way. The proposed Center would expand the scale of reactor innovation efforts at MIT and create an intellectual focal point for such activities nationwide.

A primary purpose of the Center would be to serve as a magnet to attract highly capable students into careers in nuclear engineering. Successful applications of fission technologies in the past, such as the naval reactor program or the early decades of civilian nuclear power, have involved a highly competent group of engineers and managers. Are we developing such people now? The brightest young people do not make their career decisions primarily on the basis of job availability or salary. Rather, they are motivated by a sense of excitement and the belief that what they are doing could change the world. Nuclear Engineering has lacked such appeal for more than a decade. Through the Center we are trying to inject the needed sense of excitement, of being on the cutting edge, into the fission enterprise.

The Center would also serve as a forum for careful consideration of alternative avenues of future reactor development. We realize that current DOE efforts on the new

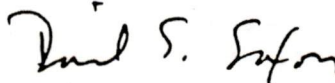
James D. Watkins
June 30, 1989
Page 2

generation of nuclear power plants are organized in terms of competing reactor concepts. We believe that this structure actually hinders development of a coordinated national development effort -- with proponents for the various reactor concepts seeking funding directly from Congress. This mode encourages the abundant use of hyperbole and a freezing of designs when the concepts are still immature. It also inhibits information sharing among the different projects. We believe the Center would be uniquely valuable in improving on this situation.

Professor Michael Golay of our Department of Nuclear Engineering is leading our efforts on this initiative. A proposal for funding, endorsed by the DOE, has already been submitted to the National Science Foundation for an Engineering Research Center grant (Executive Summary attached). Mary Ann Novak at DOE has a copy of this NSF proposal. From forty-eight proposals, two or three NSF awards will be made. Our proposal is the only one concerned with nuclear power, which might help our chances, but on the other hand it has been pointed out that the advancement of nuclear power is the mission of DOE, not NSF.

Professor Golay and I would be grateful for the opportunity to discuss our ideas with you -- especially the important benefits of the Center for the DOE. Our intent would be to explore how we can help meet DOE objectives. For example, a proposal to the DOE could place increased emphasis on improving specific reactor concepts, and less on generic technological areas. We hope our discussion with you would define the steps needed to determine whether a proposal should be prepared for your consideration. We will phone your office to see if a meeting might be arranged.

Sincerely,



David S. Saxon
Chairman

Enclosure: NSF Proposal Executive Summary

cc: W. O. Baker
M. W. Golay

DOE file

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1981

HEARINGS

BEFORE A SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NINETY-SIXTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

TOM BEVILL, ALABAMA, CHAIRMAN

PART 5

(PAGES 1-918)

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

SECRETARY OF ENERGY.....	1
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR CONSERVATION AND SOLAR ENERGY...	141
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR NUCLEAR ENERGY.....	387
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR RESOURCE APPLICATIONS.....	613

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grants and cooperative

that we have already had
place last month. We
feasibility and cooperative
We are right on schedule

copy of that solicitation?

and is on file with the

more question for you,

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the alcohol fuels
policy and Evalua-

out the Energy
study group
a copy of it

Mrs. SMITH. I have a copy of it.

Mr. DEUTCH. I thought it was an extremely important and con-
structive study.

Mrs. SMITH. Did you say constructive?

Mr. DEUTCH. I think it was constructive. I don't think it had the
whole truth in it, but I think they had a contribution to make and
I am very pleased to have seen that input which was one of many,
many that we have had on alcohol fuels.

I am very pleased to have had this study, but don't think it
should be given any undue weight compared to any other studies
that we have undertaken or had the benefit of seeing.

Mrs. SMITH. I have seen a draft copy of that study. I have a
number of problems with it. The membership of the study group
causes me some difficulty. Dr. Paul Weiss, the director of Mobil's
Research and Development Corp. was in that group. Am I not
correct that Dr. Weiss had published a number of papers prior to
serving on that study group indicating that he would be generally
opposed to a program to accelerate dramatically America's produc-
tion of gasohol.

Mr. DEUTCH. That is not the way I would characterize Dr. Weiss'
position. He had published several papers, one of which had ap-
peared in very prominent technical journals and it was because of
the contribution that he had made in externally refereed technical
journals that he was asked to join the panel.

There are several other members and Dr. Weiss was one because
of his past work.

Mrs. SMITH. I want to ask you later about one or two of the
others, too. I don't know how you characterized him, but I wonder
if it ever occurred to folks in the Department of Energy that this
man who had been so close to Mobil Oil Corp. would have some
interest other than getting an additional source of fuel through
gasohol coming from agricultural products?

Mr. DEUTCH. No, Mrs. Smith. I have known the man for some
time. He is a research and development person, an honest man to
the best of my knowledge. He has studied this matter and he was
concerned about how much gasoline, how much natural gas it
would take to make gasohol or alcohol. I regard him as a techni-
cally qualified individual. I was very happy to have his input.

I would like to once again stress that it was one of many that we
listened to. I would see no reason to question his participation in
any way.

Mrs. SMITH. Now, let me ask you about Dr. David Pimental. Has
he ever served as a consultant to Mobil Corp.?

Mr. DEUTCH. Professor Pimental is from Cornell University. He
is a professor up there and is well known in agricultural scholar-
ship throughout the country. I am sure in your State and else-
where he is a leader in understanding American agriculture. I
don't know whether he consults or not.

Mrs. SMITH. Let me give you a little information for the benefit
of the committee.

He came with Mobil scientists along with Paul Weiss to Wash-
ington University in what appeared to be a consulting capacity and
it certainly appears that he was at least very close to Mobil.

Photo Copy Preservation

methanol fuels policy paper
 prepared by office of Policy & DOE
 82

Mr. DEUTCH. Barry Commoner was there and, of course, the Office of Energy Research sponsored Barry Commoner's work on this subject. Accordingly, I have asked Barry Commoner's view on the Energy Advisory Board. That is the point I was trying to make earlier. We have inputs from a variety of people.

We also sponsored an extensive study by Barry Commoner at the Washington University in St. Louis to be sure we hear a variety of points of view on this.

METHANOL TO GASOLINE RESEARCH

Mrs. SMITH. I think there is a great deal of concern that that group was a very biased group. Is it true that the DOE sponsored research and development on this process for which Mobil holds the patent on the process of converting methanol to ethers or gasoline?

Mr. DEUTCH. The program of converting methanol to gasoline, and we are not talking about gasohol at all but methanol to gasoline is presently an extremely important program; a joint effort between the U.S. Department of Energy, the German Ministry of Technology and Research, and Mobil.

The patents are held by Mobil, but there are provisions for payback in the patent arrangements so that if the process is commercialized to the fluidized bed converter, then we would be in a position to recapture for the public treasury any results of the patents.

I might add the original patents were developed by Mobil's internal funds. Let me argue that anyone who cares about alcohol should be very interested in my judgment in technologies which would take ethanol or methanol and convert it to other chemicals, gasoline or any other chemicals which would have widespread use.

So I would find it supportive of gasohol programs with subsequent conversion technology. In my judgment that is a very positive support for research and development.

Mrs. SMITH. I think it is very important. It is also very important that we have unbiased people making these judgments and that we don't have them heavily weighted with oil company representatives that own the coal fields.

I would like to know if it is by coincidence that Mobil's process for converting methanol to gasoline is specifically mentioned in this draft report that was drafted with heavy representation of Mobil-interested people on the commission?

Mr. DEUTCH. I don't know—

Mrs. SMITH. I think you understand, Mr. Deutch.

Mr. DEUTCH. I want to emphasize to you in the strongest possible terms, Mrs. Smith, that we listened to a wide range of personal points of view. I personally sponsored Barry Commoner's work at Washington University.

Secondly, I fully agree that we have to have balanced viewpoint and in my judgment the people who worked on the Energy Research and Advisory Board were first qualified and people of integrity who gave us a construction but by no means the only input that we had.

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Commoner's work on
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Barry Commoner at the
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Mr. Deutch.

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Mrs. SMITH. Let me ask you one more question before I leave this
area.

Do you have any trouble understanding why some Members of
the Congress, members of this committee, and citizens across the
United States believe that the large oil companies are a threat to
the development of cheap, readily available energy sources and
that the Department of Energy, supported by our tax money, is
either willingly or unwittingly, assisting the oil companies in this
effort?

Mr. DEUTCH. I have no interest in protecting oil companies
myself, absolutely none whatsoever. I have no interest or back-
ground in that business.

Mrs. SMITH. Dr. Deutch, are you resigning from your present
position and leaving the DOE because you do not agree with the
new alcohol fuel initiative of the President?

Mr. DEUTCH. Absolutely not. I believe that the President's pro-
gram and the implementing steps which I am responsible for in the
department are excellent and strong and in the right direction. I
am 100 percent behind the decision that Mr. Duncan has made and
the program the President has announced.

ENERGY GOALS

Mrs. SMITH. Judging on how the department has functioned in
the past, I can see why you would need to be very doubtful about
the Federal Government's ability to meet the President's indicated
goal, but I am more concerned that you have stated that such goals
are also unrealistic in terms of actual benefits and in terms of the
net oil saved.

I would like to quote from some comment that you made not
long ago, December 19, 1979, in which you said, "I abhor setting
fashionable goals that are likely not to be met and that are not
justified by objective analysis of the likely costs and benefits to our
overall energy future."

Now do you consider the President's goal a fashionable one the
setting of which you say you abhor, and are these objective analy-
ses that you do not justify, performed by scientists associated with
the Mobil Corp. and other obviously prejudiced people?

Mr. DEUTCH. Let me say I completely stand by the statement
that you quoted which is that I abhor goals which are set which
are fashionable and cannot be met. It turns out that that memo
which I believe was a memo, I wrote to the Secretary from which
you are quoting was part of the process that led to the setting of
goals which I believe can be met.

In my judgment 500 million gallons per day production during
1981, will be met, I will not ever stand by and see people set goals
which I think take people's attention away.

In alcohol fuels, 500 million gallons per year in this country is a
goal I am confident we will make by 1981. It is a good goal and one
I stand behind.

GASOHOL PROGRAM GOALS

Mrs. SMITH. Mr. Duncan, I am winding this up. I hope now you
understand better my frustration and the frustration of the Con-
gress and of the country in our efforts to spur gasohol production.

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Letter	From James D. Watkins to John Sununu Re: Statement of U.S. Position for Dutch Ministerial (3 pp.)	10/25/89	P5	

Collection:

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Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
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WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Watkins (Energy - 1989)

Open on Expiration of PRA
 (Document Follows)
 By JP (NLGB) on 5/12/05

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FOIA/SYS Case #:	1998-0004-F[1]	Appeal Case #:	
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P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

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 P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
 P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
 P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
 P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
 P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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 (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
 (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
 (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
 (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
 (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information



The Secretary of Energy
Washington, DC 20585

file

October 25, 1989

The Honorable John H. Sununu
Chief of Staff to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear John:

Enclosed is an outline for the statement of U.S. position to be presented by Dr. Bromley, designated lead participant at the Dutch Ministerial.

Dr. Bromley should be tasked by the White House to make a statement which reflects the aggressive scientific work in this area by the United States, and our dedication to the solid movement we have already made through the IPCC process. We should state that we strongly support this process and will continue to adhere to its well-structured protocols.

Upon completion of this presentation, Dr. Bromley and Administrator Reilly should then pass the participant baton to their staff who will act as observers for the remainder of the conference.

Dr. Bromley and Administrator Reilly can then return to help shepherd the President's Clean Air Bill through the final difficult days of Congressional consideration.

Sincerely,

Jim
James D. Watkins
Admiral, U.S. Navy (Retired)

Enclosure

STATEMENT OF U.S. POSITION FOR DUTCH MINISTERIAL

I. Statement of Global Climate Change Science

A. Should be done as per 10/20 DPC presentation (i.e., a balanced presentation on the science of the issue, its importance to all the nations of the Earth and its potential ecological implications, including a discussion of the range and confidence levels of possible predictions).

II. Description of U.S. Efforts on Global Climate Change

A. Research to resolve scientific uncertainty

1. The U.S. funds two-thirds of the world's research on global climate change. (\$190 million annually for the global change program; about \$80 million of that goes directly to global climate).

B. IPCC

1. The U.S. is involved in all three working groups: science; response strategies; and impacts. The U.S. chairs the Response Strategies Working Group and is studying the efficacy of various response strategies to achieve greenhouse gas emissions reductions.

2. Subgroup reports will be done about May 1990. Final IPCC Report due September 1990.

III. What the U.S. Supports

A. Attack scientific uncertainty

B. Take actions already justified on other grounds, e.g., CFC reductions, reforestation, energy efficiency.

C. Strong support for IPCC process. IPCC should consider "stabilization" and other greenhouse gas emission reduction scenarios. We have to know what these things mean. Are they achievable? What effects would various strategies have on greenhouse gas emissions, assuming various degrees of multilateral participation.

C. All efforts to build consensus and share information are helpful. Consideration of policies not linked to science will frustrate the multinational consensus necessary for effective action.

IV. Next Steps

A. IPCC process must be completed. All nations should support and participate in IPCC process.

**OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY**FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

DATE 10-25-89
TO Linda (Off. of Gov. Sumner)
FAX NUMBER 456-2397
OFFICE NUMBER 456-6797
COMMENTS _____

FROM Secretary Watkins
FAX NUMBER _____
OFFICE NUMBER 586-6210
NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER 3

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 20, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU

FROM: DAVID Q. BATES 
SUBJECT: National Energy Strategy

You asked for an outline of the National Energy Strategy the Energy Department plans to develop. At this point, DOE does not have an outline of the **substance** of the strategy. Instead, DOE has so far focused on the **process** -- e.g., scheduling, consultations, and hearings. DOE should have a draft outline of the substance by around mid-August. In the meantime, DOE has established internal working groups on the following areas:

- o Current energy situation
 - o Supply and demand
 - o Technology research and development
 - o Health, safety, and the environment
 - o International context
- o Energy outlook for 2000-2030
 - o Energy as a tool for development
 - Supply and demand requirements in OECD
 - Supply and demand in LDCs
 - Supply and demand in centrally planned economies
 - o Dependence on fossil fuels
 - o Emerging energy technologies
 - o Political, economic, and environmental consequences

DOE wants this study to be the definitive study. To help build a consensus for the strategy, DOE plans to hold extensive consultations with Congress, state and local governments, interest groups, and the general public. It plans to start public hearings around the country starting in October 1989.

DOE plans to spend the next nine months generating a data base and developing a model. It plans to submit a tentative report to Congress on April 1 to fulfill the statutory requirement for submitting a national energy policy plan every two years. Although DOE has not yet determined when it will complete the strategy, it envisions finishing it by around the end of 1990.

I will let you know of any new developments on the strategy.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 19, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR SECRETARY BRADY

FROM: LEHMANN LI

SUBJECT: Energy

Admiral Watkins has asked that the President launch the development of a National Energy Strategy at the signing ceremony for the natural gas decontrol bill next Tuesday, July 25.

The Energy Department plans to develop the strategy over the next one and a half years. DOE has not determined a completion date, but it expects to finish around the end of 1990. DOE plans to gather data, develop a model, and agree on assumptions of an energy strategy by April 1990. DOE plans to spend the rest of 1990 on developing policy recommendations. Over the coming months, DOE plans on holding a large number of public hearings around the country in order to get public input and develop a broad consensus for the strategy.

Deputy Secretary Moore wants to issue a memorandum on July 25 to all interested departments and agencies inviting them to participate in the development of the strategy.

DOE is amenable to having the EPC review the strategy. In fact, there is a precedent for EPC review. When President Reagan asked DOE to prepare an energy security report in response to falling oil prices in 1986, the EPC ultimately reviewed the final report.

Moreover, given the important international, trade, tax, budget, economic, and other policy implications, DOE recognizes the need for interagency coordination on this kind of issue and, in fact, is actively seeking agency input.

Recommendation

If it is all right with you, I will run the the attached memorandum by Henson Moore. If there are no problems, I recommend that you approve the memorandum establishing an EPC Working Group on Energy Policy, chaired by the Energy Department, that would develop a national energy strategy.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____ Want more information _____

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION
THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY
THE DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE
THE CHAIRMAN, COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
THE ADMINISTRATOR, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR NATIONAL
SECURITY AFFAIRS
THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR ECONOMIC AND
DOMESTIC POLICY

SUBJECT: Energy Policy

Economic growth in the US depends on our economy having access to abundant supplies of energy. The Administration should develop a National Energy Strategy that reviews all energy sources: oil, natural gas, coal, nuclear, renewables, and alternative fuels. This strategy should include recommendations that are consistent with our energy, environmental, economic, and fiscal policy goals.

To develop a draft National Energy Strategy report, I am establishing an Economic Policy Council Working Group on Energy Policy.

The Working Group should include representatives from the Office of the Vice President, Departments of State, the Treasury, Defense, the Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, Transportation, and Energy, Office of Management and Budget, United States Trade Representative, Council of Economic Advisers, Environmental Protection Agency, National Security Council, and White House Office of Policy Development.

The Department of Energy shall chair the Working Group. The members of the Working Group should be at the Assistant Secretary level or above.

Energy policy
Page 2

The Working Group should produce an interim report for review by the EPC by March 1, 1990. The Working Group should produce a final report for review by the EPC and the President by December 31, 1990.

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Nicholas F. Brady
Chairman Pro Tempore
Economic Policy Council

*J
Energy*

JHS copy



Aboard Air Force One

August 16, 1989

Dear Mr. George:

Thank you very much for your letter and supporting material. I assure you I will make good use of your comments and the material provided.

I am also taking the liberty of giving your letter and enclosures to the Deputy Secretary of Energy, Henson Moore, who is coordinating these efforts at the Department of Energy for Secretary Watkins.

Thank you again for taking the time to write.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "John H. Sununu".

John H. Sununu
Chief of Staff

Mr. Asa George, P.E., L.S.
Consulting Engineer
147 Lexington Drive
Ithaca, New York 14850

63333
Asa George P. E., L. S.
Consulting Engineer
147 Lexington Drive
Ithaca, N. Y. 14850
August 12, 1989
Tel. (607) 257-5218

Hon. John Sununu
Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear John,

I understand from today's newspaper report that Pres. George Bush will be meeting with Gov. Mario Cuomo on Tuesday at 3:30 PM, to discuss the New York plan for the demise of the Shoreham Nuclear Power Plant.

I was formerly the General Manager and Chief Engineer of the New York State Power Authority and have been following the Shoreham Plant fiasco with nothing but utter dismay and disbelief. So much so, that I dispatched the attached letter dated April 20, 1989 to Governor Cuomo.

This letter sets forth in detail why I believe that the Shoreham plant should operate at its full capacity as now authorized, by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, without further delay.

However, I believe that the New York State Power Authority should purchase the plant from its present owner, (the Long Island Lighting Company) and then operate it.

The N. Y. State Power Authority is an outstanding and mature quasi-public power entity which produces about 40% of all electrical power consumed in the state. It therefore has a greater purpose and function than being called upon by Gov. Cuomo and others to be the undertaker to embalm the Shoreham plant.

The N. Y. State Power Authority is an experienced, mature organization, financially sound and has an outstanding safety record in nuclear plant operation and maintenance. For your information, there is an exact, earlier precedent involving the takeover of the Indian Point Nuclear Power Plant, No. 3 by the N. Y. S. Power Authority from Consolidated Edison Company of New York, the details of which are fully explained in my letter to Gov. Cuomo.

Please let me know if I can be of assistance to you in achieving this important and mutually avowed objective, namely, to make sure the Shoreham plant is not abandoned, but allowed to operate at full power at the earliest possible date.

A copy of my letter to Gov. Cuomo was sent recently to Adm. James Watkins and gratefully acknowledged by him.

With kindest personal regards,

Asa George

147 Lexington Drive
Ithaca, New York 14850
April 20, 1989

Dear Governor Cuomo,

Please allow me to introduce myself to you:

I was formerly the General Manager and Chief Engineer of the New York State Power Authority (here-in-after referred to as the Authority) and served under Chairmen John E. Burton, Robert Moses and James A. FitzPatrick, respectively, during the period 1953 to 1973.

I was recalled in 1974 and 1975 to serve as special Engineering Consultant to the Authority. During this period, the Authority, which was then made up of an expert staff of professionals in every discipline, financed, engineered and constructed the following major power projects all of which are now being operated successfully:

- The St. Lawrence Power Project - output 912,000kw
- The Niagara Power Project - output- 2,190,000 kw
- The 345,00-volt Transmission Line -Niagara Falls to Utica
- The James A. FitzPatrick Nuclear Power Plant - output 854,000kw
- The Blenheim-Gilboa Pumped Storage Power Project-
output 1,000,000 kw
- The Astoria No. 6 Fossil-Fueled Power Plant - output-800,000kw
- The Indian Point No. 3 Nuclear Power Plant - output 964,000kw
- The design concept for the 765,000-volt Transmission Line
Massena to Utica (now in operation)

At the present time I am a Consulting Engineer in private practice (a brief resume is attached.)

Now to the main thrust of this letter namely, the Shoreham Nuclear Power Plant.

Why don't you propose that the Authority own and operate Shoreham? It is the same size (output) and type (General Electric Boiling Water Reactor) as the Authority's FitzPatrick plant which was engineered and constructed under my direct supervision and responsibility.

Historically and at inception, the FitzPatrick Nuclear Power Plant had its public hearing for a Construction Permit before the Atomic Energy Commission (now named the Nuclear Regulatory Commission) in 1968, on the same day as a similar public hearing was being held for a Construction Permit for Shoreham.

The Authority received its full Operating License following a second public hearing before the Atomic Energy Commission in 1973, after which the FitzPatrick Plant was placed in full operation in 1973.

The total construction cost for FitzPatrick was about 320 million dollars and the plant was built in 5 years! Unbelievable but true when compared with the Shoreham Plant - the exact same type, size and output which cost about 5 billion dollars and required about 17 years to complete, and it is yet without a full Operating License.

The Shoreham Plant should be allowed to operate at its full capacity under the supervision of and by, the trained staff of the Authority. It would be a serious error in judgment not to allow this plant to operate and imprudent to abandon it.

De-commissioning Shoreham would be extremely difficult, costly and wasteful. No repository for radioactive wastes exists in New York State. Disposal of radioactive wastes are subject to strict Federal regulations.

Who would pay for this costly de-commissioning process and how could one recover these costs? It would be unconscionable to sacrifice this 5 billion dollar investment in Shoreham and then require the Authority to come back at a later date and build fossil-fueled plants to satisfy the future power needs of Long Island. No one would welcome new fossil-fueled power plants on Long Island.

I believe that Long Island would accept the Authority as owners and operators of Shoreham. The fact is that the Authority has operated an identical nuclear plant at Oswego on Lake Ontario as well a second larger nuclear plant - Indian Point No. 3, 35 miles from the center of New York City safely and efficiently for about 16 years.

Historically, but again please bear in mind that in 1974 Con Edison was experiencing a severe cash-flow problem and a financial crisis-similar to what Long Island Lighting Company (LILCO) faces today.

Charles Luce, Con Edison's Chairman of the Board at the time, seeking immediate relief, appealed to the Governor and the Legislature to approve legislation which would allow the Authority to purchase two of its power plants- both still under construction and about 50% complete. Such legislation was passed into law.

One of these plants was 964,000kw Indian Point No. 3 Nuclear Power Plant and the second was the 800,000 kw Astoria No. 6 fossil-fueled plant.

I was called in by the Authority at this point in time, as Special Engineering Consultant, to supervise all phases of the take-over of these 2 plants; i.e. evaluate and fix a price for the work already in place; re-negotiate existing construction and supply contracts; complete construction and ready the plants for commercial operation.

This assignment was accomplished expeditiously with the full assistance of experts from Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation, Arthur Young & Company (CPA) and the Authority.

After careful, detailed engineering analysis, audits, inspections, meetings, negotiations, etc., Con Edison was offered and accepted an amount for the 2 partially completed plants, substantially less than the 500million dollar price initially demanded by them.

However, this sale allowed Con Edison to survive its serious cash-flow problem and financial crisis.

This procedure could be followed again if the Authority were authorized to purchase and operate Shoreham. Contrary to whatever technical advice you may be receiving, nuclear power plants are safe.

Please read the attached article, "A Sensible Energy Source for the Nuclear Age" written by Dr. Edward Teller, one of the world's greatest nuclear physicists.

A second opinion on this same subject of safety of nuclear plants, can be obtained right here at Cornell University from Hans Bethe, Nobel Prize winner, and an equally renowned nuclear physicist.

Each scientist played a leading role in the development of the atomic bomb, whereas it was Dr. Teller who perfected the hydrogen bomb.

However, it must be re-stated and emphasized that the foremost pre-requisite for a safe operating nuclear plant is a trained, dedicated and competent staff.

The Authority has this capability and asset which should be utilized to the fullest extent. Based upon my many years of professional engineering experience, including what I have previously cited, I offer you the following recommendations pertaining to the Shoreham Plant:

1) Sponsor enabling legislation which would authorize the Authority to * purchase and then operate Shoreham.

This action would enable LILCO to emerge from its present financial crisis and preclude the need for imposing the extremely high electricity rate increases already approved by the Public Service Commission which extend into the future.

2) Cooperate with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Authority in the formulation of a realistic Emergency Evacuation Plan requiring active participation by State, County and local offices.

With your full, aggressive, personal leadership and media support, I believe that the people of Long Island, the customers of LILCO, and the State Legislature will more readily accept this solution to the Shoreham problem than what has already been offered.

I also believe that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission would look with favor on this proposal and would grant a full-operating license to the Authority after due process. This action would be taken in view of the proven competence and safe operating records established by the Authority's staff at its 2 operating nuclear plants.

*As a suggested basis for negotiating the purchase price for Shoreham, I would propose that the Authority pay LILCO only the initial cost to build J. A. FitzPatrick Nuclear Power Plant (amounting to 320 million dollars) plus the cost of FitzPatrick plant modifications which are safety-related and mandated by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission since 1973.

These recommendations offer you a clear course of action and an opportunity to display initiative, statesmanship, backbone and wisdom in solving the Shoreham dilemma.

I trust that you will display all of these qualities of leadership in the support of these sound, prudent recommendations.

Cordially,

Asa George

Asa George, PE, LS
Consulting Engineer

Enclosures (2)

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02. Resume	Phone number redacted (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Cabinet Agencies Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Watkins (Energy - 1989)

Date Closed:	12/2/2004	OA/ID Number:	29191-001
FOIA/SYS Case #:	1998-0004-F[1]	Appeal Case #:	
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RESTRICTION CODES

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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

ASA GEORGE
147 Lexington Drive
Ithaca, New York 14850
[REDACTED]

EDUCATION: **Cornell University** - Degree of Civil Engineer

ENGINEERING EXPERIENCE:

1973 to present **Consulting Engineer**

Managed engineering design and construction of a number of major engineering projects in the U.S.

Senior Consultant and Manager of Technical Division for the Governmental Agency responsible for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's multi-billion dollar electrical power and industrial development programs.

1953-1973 **Chief Engineer and General Manager**
Power Authority of the State of New York

Supervised the engineering, design, and construction of major comprehensive hydroelectric, nuclear and fossil fuel projects providing 40% of the electric power in New York State. Supporting facilities for these projects included industrial and office building complexes and extra high-voltage transmission lines. Cost of the construction of these projects was more than \$2 billion dollars.

1951-1953 **Officer in Charge of Construction in the State of Ohio**
Active Duty U.S. Navy Civil Engineering Corps

Supervised the engineering, design, and construction of defense plants in the state of Ohio required for the production and assembly of jet aircraft for the Navy and Air Force during the Korean War. These projects included new industrial plants, office buildings, and supporting facilities.

1946-1951 **Civil Engineer**
Department of Buildings and Grounds, Cornell University

Managed segments of the University's postwar campus expansion program involving all phases of planning, design, and construction of new institutional buildings and supporting facilities.

1942-1946 **Officer in Charge of Construction in the State of Florida**
Active Duty U.S. Navy Civil Engineering Corps

Supervised the planning, design, and construction of three complete naval air stations in the state of Florida.

Officer in Charge of Construction of the 36th Naval Construction Battalion
U.S. Navy Civil Engineering Corps

Supervised the overseas construction assignments of the 36th Naval Construction Battalion - Pacific Theatre - including the construction of advanced naval air bases, ammunition storage areas, and docking facilities at Saipan in the Marianas Islands and Okinawa.

ACHIEVEMENTS:

- Commander, U.S. Navy Civil Engineering Corps
- Life member, The American Society of Civil Engineers
- Member, U.S. Committee on Large Dams
- Member, Tau Beta Pi, Engineering Honor Society
- Member, Chi Epsilon, Civil Engineering Honor Society

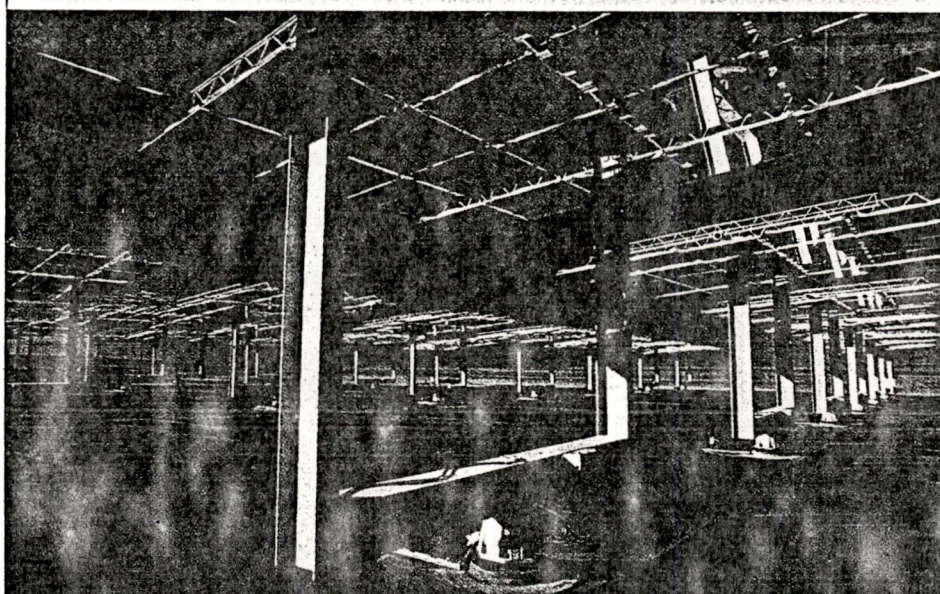
CERTIFICATION:

- Licensed Professional Engineer in New York State
- Licensed Land Surveyor in New York State

A S E N S I B L E

ENERGY SOURCE

FOR THE NUCLEAR AGE



IMPRACTICAL—Large-scale use of solar energy is too expensive to produce.

By Dr. Edward Teller

THE history of mankind is thoroughly intertwined with the history of its energy sources. Slave labor is undoubtedly the most intelligent form of energy, though not the most obedient. Human labor is also renewable, though not inexhaustible. But the most important purpose of technology is to relieve the burden of those at the bottom of the human pyramid.

Fire, which releases chemical energy,

was the first use of energy. Since it could easily go out of control, I suspect that objections were raised to its use. But people undoubtedly told each other about the invention, and its use spread. According to myth, fire was not given by the gods, but stolen from them by Prometheus. His punishment was to be chained to a rock and visited each day by vultures who tore at his liver.

When nuclear reactors were about to become available, I actually believed that the scientific contribution would solve the problem of energy forever. I listened, more astonished than comprehending, when one of my colleagues predicted that as its originators we

would be more cursed than Prometheus.

The secret of an energy source a million times more potent than fire was kept under double lock and key. First, the complexity of the topic made it hard to understand even if all the details had been explained. Second, nuclear energy was developed under wartime rules of secrecy so that practically nothing could be explained.

People first learned about that secret when the bombing of Hiroshima killed 80,000 people. A prior demonstration might have ended the war without further suffering, but atomic explosives were used to end the nightmare of World War II. By the time that nuclear energy could have been explained to those sufficiently interested, the emotional association of wartime deaths and nuclear energy was well established.

In addition, the new bomb brought the phenomenon of radioactivity to public attention. Radiation has been around since life began, but before 1945, radioactivity was only mentioned in connection with the healing waters of some European spas. With the bombings, the world learned that in truly massive quantities such as 400,000 mrem (milliroentgen-equivalent-in-man), radiation killed about half of the people exposed to it.

BEFORE pronouncing sentence on the modern Prometheus, let's examine a few facts:

People are radioactive. People who sleep alone in a single bed receive less radiation than people who sleep together. We have enough naturally occurring radioactive isotopes in our bodies to receive 28 mrem each year from that source alone.

The sky and soil are radioactive. A cascade of high-energy particles from the atmosphere irradiates us constantly, producing an annual dose that also averages 28 mrem. The more often we fly in an airplane, and the higher the elevation of our home, the more that dose increases. The mineral content of the soil also includes naturally occurring radioactivity, which

*Dr. Edward Teller, physicist, senior research fellow at the Hoover Institution and associate director emeritus of the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, is the author of **Better a Shield than a Sword** (Free Press/MacMillan, 1987).*



JAKE RAIS/IMAGE BANK

NUCLEAR LAG—The United States, which pioneered nuclear technology, ranks 15th in the world in its use.

increases our dose by an average of 26 mrems per year, except for regions like the Colorado plateau where it is two to four times higher.

Homes are radioactive. Houses help shield us from cosmic radiation, but because of their materials, they add an average of 3.5 mrems to our radiation dose. Exceptions are found in brick houses, which add 7 mrems per year, and for naturally occurring radon, which can be trapped in well-insulated houses, and thereby add up to 4,000 mrems a year. Cooking with natural gas (6 mrems) or watching television (0.5 mrem) also add to exposure.

Exposure to radioactivity, as should be obvious by now, is very much a part of everyday life. An average American is exposed to 180 mrems each year. There is absolutely no evidence that doses of radiation several times higher have any detrimental effects. In fact, as the old-time spas suggest, a small amount of radiation might even have benefits.

Massive doses, such as those received in a single exposure by some of the

survivors of the bombings in Japan (400,000 to 500,000 mrems), are correlated with an increase of some kinds of cancer as are the massive doses given 15,000 patients in Great Britain suffering from a spinal disorder in the early 1950s, who received on the average a dose equivalent to about 700,000 mrem. In the latter case, the doses were distributed over time, which makes them much less damaging than doses received promptly. However, the incidence of cancer was small. For example, almost three decades later, two-tenths of 1 percent of the atomic bomb survivors had developed radiation-induced leukemia.

The most authoritative report on radiation, the 1980 BEIR Report, stated: "It is not yet possible to estimate precisely the risk of cancer induction by low-dose radiation because the degree of risk is so low." Current estimates of harm from radiation are derived from the known risk of a massive dose of radiation. By dividing both the dose and the risk, it becomes possible to claim that a 10,000-mrem dose has a

CONTINUED
dependence
on oil
and gas is
politically
risky and
economically
harmful.



certain probability of harm. But in spite of thousands of studies, no evidence of harm has ever been demonstrated for so low a dose. The risk of damage from 500 mrem of radiation is so small that it would require a study involving billions of people to determine statistically whether or not there was an effect.

Actually, nuclear reactors routinely release less radiation than coal-burning plants. Three accidents have occurred where radiation escaped; the first, in 1957, was at the Windscale plant in Britain; the second, in 1979, at Three Mile Island; the third, in 1986, at Chernobyl.

No one was hurt at either of the first two accidents. If the amount of radioactivity released at Three Mile Island, which exposed those nearby to a dose of about 70 mrems, is arbitrarily called one unit, then the Windscale accident released a thousand units, and Chernobyl, a million units. A reasonable estimate of related deaths among the people heavily exposed in or near the Soviet plant suggests that in the next

Please turn to page 58

ENERGY SOURCE

Continued from page 35

40 years, an additional number of people, perhaps as many as the victims in a major airplane crash, will die prematurely. The accident at the Chernobyl plant killed 31 people.

Many people ask why must we use such a dangerous form of energy? No effective energy source is without some hazards: dams collapse, gas explodes, fires burn at oil wells and in coal mines. For three decades, hundreds of reactors have provided electricity. The Soviet accident was the first to involve a fatality.

According to a recent U.S. Office of Technology Assessment estimate, even with improved emission controls each year between now and the end of the century, 50,000 Americans will die prematurely from air pollution caused by coal burning. And coal mining kills 50 times as many miners per unit of energy produced as does uranium mining.

THE Chernobyl accident was about as severe as one can expect a reactor accident to be. Not only do Soviet reactors not have containment vessels, but the design of the Chernobyl-type reactors has a serious flaw: loss of coolant leads to increased heat, which leads to greater loss of coolant, a cycle that could end in a steam explosion of the reactor.

In 1949 the U.S. Reactor Safeguard Advisory Committee, on which I then served, identified that flaw in connection with the weapons-material reactors built during the war. They were decommissioned not long afterward. The potential danger, called a positive void coefficient, was announced in 1955 at the Atoms for Peace international conference.

No reactors in the Free World have that flaw, and each new generation of reactors in the Free World has even fewer things that can go wrong. For example, the nuclear plant to be perfected at Idaho Falls cannot under any circumstances experience a meltdown.

Today, most people agree that continued dependence on oil and gas is politically risky and economically harmful. The national consensus is that those energy sources should be replaced by energy that is renewable and reasonably priced, will not produce pollution, and is not hazardous to health. Unfortunately, many people still believe that,

on that basis, nuclear energy is the least desirable alternative and solar energy, the best.

While sunshine is free and plentiful, solar energy can be described as "renewable" only if that word is interpreted very narrowly. The necessary mirrors, boilers, solar cells and storage devices required are renewable only at considerable expense. Adding maintenance and operating costs, solar energy is the most expensive form of energy in use today. It is practical for use in space capsules, but despite hundreds of millions of dollars of research, large-scale use of solar energy remains prohibitively expensive.

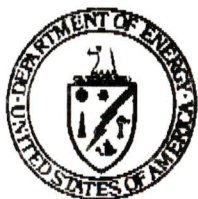
Nuclear energy is a remarkably clean source of energy. Coal burning, like combustion of natural gas and oil, will increase the carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. That will affect the climate. Evidence is already beginning to mount that the climate is changing.

Several nations around the world have already discarded myths and implemented a safe, practical energy program. France generates 70 percent of its electricity by nuclear reactors; Belgium generates 66 percent; South Korea, 53 percent; Taiwan, 49 percent; and Sweden, 45 percent. The United States, which originated the technology, now ranks 15th in the world, using 20 percent.

However, nuclear energy is not as practical in the United States as elsewhere. The main expense of nuclear-generated electricity is not the fuel or plant operation but the construction of the reactor. In France and Taiwan, it takes an average of five years to bring a reactor into production. The average in the United States, when the last new reactor was constructed more than a decade ago, was 14 years. The regulatory process now in effect adds nothing to the safety of reactors.

For some people, no new energy source is acceptable. But they are a narrow-visioned group, unconcerned with the problems of the poor in the United States or elsewhere in the world. Without energy, there will be no economic growth. Without reliable, reasonably priced energy sources, our present standard of living is apt to become a dim memory. We must discard the myths and begin implementing a sensible energy policy. □

Author's Note: The facts about radiation in the United States are drawn from the report of the Committee on the Biological Effects of Ionizing Radiation (the 1980 BEIR report) on The Effects on Populations of Exposure to Low Levels of Ionizing Radiation: 1980, published by National Academy Press.



DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
Washington, DC 20585

file
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

November 5, 1989

MEMORANDUM TO: David Bates
Assistant to the President and Cabinet
Secretary

FROM: Polly Gault *Polly Gault*
Chief of Staff, Department of Energy

Subject: Background for Meeting of Governor Sununu
and Secretary Watkins with the New Mexico
Delegation on the Mount Taylor Mine

Senator Domenici and the rest of the New Mexico delegation have requested this meeting to discuss the possible closing of the Mount Taylor mine in New Mexico and draw top level Administration attention to the state of the domestic uranium industry.

Their concern over this issue was further heightened by a recent Commerce Department Section 232 Study, which stated uranium imports do not presently represent a threat to national security. The New Mexico delegation knows that DOE is required by law to produce an annual uranium industry viability determination at the end of each calendar year. For the past four years the industry has been found to be nonviable, in large part due to financial instability and the high level of foreign imports, and the delegation is awaiting the next DOE report due in December 1989.

BACKGROUND

Mount Taylor Mine

Chevron Resources Company, which owns Mount Taylor Mine, announced last August that it planned to close the mine if it could not find equity partners. Industry sources report that the level of private sector interest in the mine creates a distinct possibility that another party will take it over and preserve it as a viable asset. However, the New Mexico delegation fears that once the mine is closed it could flood, rendering the mine's sizeable uranium reserves unrecoverable. At least one interested company (Energy Fuels) believes that the ore can be reclaimed once market conditions change to increase the value of the ore, even if the mine is allowed to flood.

Although the New Mexico delegation has differing figures, data provided to the Department indicates that the mine represents 20 percent of the total uranium reserves in the United States. Production from Mount Taylor in 1988 represented about 10 percent of domestic uranium production.

State of Domestic Uranium Industry

In 1988, the domestic uranium industry produced 13 million pounds. However, the uranium industry, both in the United States and worldwide, is depressed because of low demand, excessive inventories and mining capacity, and reduced nuclear power growth. The domestic industry, in particular, suffers from low world prices, relatively low-grade ore, improved fuel utilization in reactors (i.e., longer fuel life), and foreign competition that supplied over 50 percent of domestic requirements in 1987 and 1988.

The Commerce Department, in its Section 232 threat to national security study, has determined that the current level of imported uranium (approximately 50 percent) does not constitute a national security threat. This study found that ample supplies of uranium would be available from reliable and secure sources to meet U.S. needs during a hypothetical 4-year wartime emergency.

The adoption of the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement prohibited any U.S. restriction on uranium imports from Canada, our leading foreign supplier (80% of all imports come from Canada). DOE has the authority to restrict the enrichment of other foreign uranium for domestic use when such restrictions will result in restoring the domestic industry's viability. This authority was tested in June 1988 in a suit filed against the Department by U.S. miners. The Supreme Court ruled that the Department was not obliged to restrict the enrichment of foreign uranium for domestic use when such restriction would not result in restoring the industry's viability. This authority has never been exercised because the industry's ills are so predominantly the consequence of market forces that no positive Government action on any reasonable scale would improve this condition.

Legislation

During the last two Congresses, Senator Domenici has added measures to aid uranium mine and mill owners to uranium enrichment restructuring legislation. In July, the Senate approved the creation of a voluntary overfeed program and a National Strategic Uranium Reserve. This measure has not passed the House, which has resisted passage of uranium enrichment legislation in the past.

RECOMMENDATION

The New Mexico delegation may suggest that the Government pay all or some of the costs (about \$6 million) to keep the Mount Taylor mine from flooding if it is closed. Obviously, this would be a bad precedent to set for a number of reasons.

Additionally, the Secretary feels strongly that any special effort to accommodate the special concerns of the New Mexico delegation in this area be viewed in relation to the "other business" DOE has with the state, the Waste Isolation Pilot Project, the success of which has serious national security implications far beyond conditions facing the domestic uranium industry.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03b. Paper	Re: Voluntary Uranium Overfeed Program (1 pp.)	11/5/89	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Cabinet Agencies Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Watkins (Energy - 1989)

Date Closed:	12/2/2004	OA/ID Number:	29191-001
FOIA/SYS Case #:	1998-0004-F[1]	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:	2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03c. Paper	Re: Encouragement of Export Sales (1 pp.)	11/5/89	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Cabinet Agencies Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Watkins (Energy - 1989)

Date Closed:	12/2/2004	OA/ID Number:	29191-001
FOIA/SYS Case #:	1998-0004-F[1]	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:	2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:	
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AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03d. Paper	Re: Senator Domenici Amendments to S. 83 (2 pp.)	11/5/89	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Cabinet Agencies Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Watkins (Energy - 1989)

Date Closed:	12/2/2004	OA/ID Number:	29191-001
FOIA/SYS Case #:	1998-0004-F[1]	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:	2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:	
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
(b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
(b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
(b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
(b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
(b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information