



ARTICLE ALERT

U.S. EMBASSY LINCOLN RESOURCE CENTER

THE FUTURE OF NUCLEAR POWER

APRIL 2011

ARTICLES & REPORTS

[U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Chairman's Statement to U.S. Senate on U.S. Response to the Tragic Events in Japan](#)

Gregory B. Jaczko, Chairman, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, March 30, 2011, 10 pages [PDF format]

Within the United States, the NRC has been working closely with other Federal agencies as part of our government's response to the situation in Japan. Since Friday, March 11, when the earthquake and tsunami struck, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's (NRC) headquarters 24-hour Emergency Operations Center has been fully activated, with staffing augmented to monitor and analyze events at nuclear power plants in Japan. At the request of the Japanese government, and through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the NRC sent a team of its technical experts to provide on-the-ground support, and have been in continual contact with them.

[Preventing the Next Nuclear Meltdown](#)

Victor Gilinsky. *Foreign Affairs*, March 21, 2011, 2 pages.

As Japan's ongoing nuclear crisis shows, older reactors are the most vulnerable to failure. Aging nuclear plants pose a risk in the United States as well, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission must enforce up-to-date safety standards more forcefully -- or risk the possibility of a disaster.

["Nuclear Power Expansion Challenges"](#)

Toni Johnson. *Council on Foreign Relations Backgrounder*, March 18, 2011, 4 pages.

A major crisis at Japan's Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant in March 2011 after a catastrophic earthquake and tsunami has raised new questions about the safety of nuclear power. The author, a Council on Foreign Relations senior staff writer, examines nuclear energy's future and a number of significant obstacles to the expansion of nuclear power worldwide.

["5 Myths about Nuclear Energy"](#)

Michael A. Levi. *The Washington Post*, March 16, 2011, 3 pages.

The crisis in Japan has brought back some of the worst nightmares surrounding

nuclear power — and restarted a major debate about the merits and the drawbacks of this energy source. Does nuclear energy offer a path away from carbon-based fuels? Or are nuclear power plants too big a threat? The author, a Senior Fellow and Director of the Program on Energy Security and Climate Change at the Council on Foreign Relations, discusses what the nuclear crisis in Japan means for the future of nuclear energy.

Fukushima Nuclear Crisis

Richard J. Campbell. *Congressional Research Services*. March 15, 2011, 6 pages [PDF format]

The United States and other countries, as well as the International Atomic Energy Agency, are providing assistance to Japan to deal with the nuclear crisis. According to the U.S. State Department, Japan has requested foreign assistance including consequence management support, transport of pumps, boron, fresh water, remote cameras, global hawk surveillance, evacuation support, medical support, decontamination, and radiation monitoring equipment.

Managing the Nuclear Fuel Cycle: Policy Implications of Expanding Global Access to Nuclear Power

Mary Beth Nikitin, et al. *Congressional Research Services*. March 2, 2011, 44 pages [PDF format]

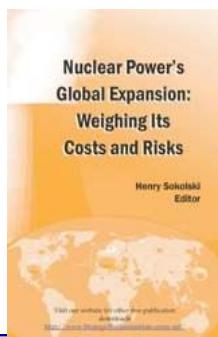
A major concern about the global expansion of nuclear power is the potential spread of nuclear fuel cycle technology—particularly uranium enrichment and spent fuel reprocessing—that could be used for nuclear weapons. However, the concern over the spread of enrichment and reprocessing technologies may be offset by support for nuclear power as a cleaner and more secure alternative to fossil fuels.



Status and Energy Outlook Nuclear Energy in the United States

Nuclear Energy Institute. March 2011, 25 pages. [PDF format; 508kb]

The U.S. nuclear industry continues to make measured progress toward the construction of new nuclear power plants in the United States. Currently, 12 license applications are under active review by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) for up to 20 new reactors. This report discusses the improving short- and long-term outlook for nuclear energy in the United States.



"Nuclear Power's Global Expansion: Weighing Its Costs and Risks"

Henry D. Sokolski (ed.). *Strategic Studies Institute*, December 2010, 665 pages. [PDF format; 15.9MB]

Will the global spread of nuclear power programs, which could bring many more countries much closer to acquiring nuclear weapons capabilities, be an inevitable consequence of energy market economics? Or is such an expansion impossible without government subsidies and new policies to support

them? The authors analyze some of the world's leading energy experts to shed light on this key 21st century security issue.

U.S. AND INTERNATIONAL NUCLEAR ORGANIZATIONS

The U.S. Department of Energy

Department of Energy ensures America's security and prosperity by addressing its energy, environmental, and nuclear challenges through transformative science and technology solutions.

American Nuclear Society

The American Nuclear Society is a not-for-profit, international, scientific and educational organization. It was established by a group of individuals who recognized the need to unify the professional activities within the diverse fields of nuclear science and technology.

The Nuclear Energy Institute (NEI)

The Nuclear Energy Institute is the policy organization of the nuclear energy and technologies industry and participates in both the national and global policy-making process.

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

The IAEA, the world's center of cooperation in the nuclear field, was set up as the world's "Atoms for Peace" organization in 1957 within the United Nations family.

The Agency works with its Member States and multiple partners worldwide to promote safe, secure and peaceful nuclear technologies.

World Nuclear Organization

The World Nuclear Association is the international organization that promotes nuclear energy and supports the many companies that comprise the global nuclear industry.

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