



*A Coalition Supporting Clean, Safe,  
Reliable Electricity Production*

# Nuclear Energy for Texans

## Coalition Information Kit

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# INTRODUCTION

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## ***Nuclear Energy for Texans: What Is It?***

Few issues unite Texans as strongly as our conviction that clean air is a birthright of this state. We pride ourselves on our clear, blue skies and realize that everyone – from business leaders to environmentalists to the general public – believes in keeping the air we breathe as clean as possible.

At the same time, while the country is looking to decrease reliance on foreign energy sources, as a state, we are also in need of safe, reliable energy. Texas is expecting a surge in electrical demand over the next 20 years, but current sources of electricity are not nearly enough to meet these future needs.

We believe the answer to these parallel needs for abundant energy sources and clear air in Texas is NUCLEAR ENERGY.

***Nuclear Energy for Texans*** is a coalition dedicated to educating Texans about the benefits of nuclear energy as a clean, safe, reliable alternative to meet the increasing energy needs of the state.

## ***Nuclear Energy for Texans: Who Is It?***

Committed to raising awareness of nuclear energy in Texas, ***NET***'s steering committee is composed of elected officials at the state and local level, representatives from business and industry, health organizations and the scientific and engineering community. Their involvement ensures a high level of leadership and support in ***NET***'s efforts to educate Texans about the benefits of nuclear energy.

Although their backgrounds vary, one common denominator of ***NET***'s steering committee is the knowledge and belief that nuclear energy needs to be part of our state's energy mix.

Initial funding for NET comes from Exelon Nuclear, the largest nuclear operator in the United States, with other NET members contributing financial support as well.

If you are interested in being a part of ***NET*** or learning more about nuclear energy in Texas, please log on to [www.nuclearenergyfortexans.org](http://www.nuclearenergyfortexans.org) for more information.

# INTRODUCTION

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## *Nuclear Energy for Texans* Steering Committee

The steering committee is composed of the following individuals:

**The Honorable Clyde Alexander**

Member, State Parks Advisory  
Committee

**Grant Billingsley**

Wagner & Brown, Ltd.  
Midland, Texas

**William Blanchard**

CEO, DeTar Hospital  
Victoria, Texas

**Consumer Energy Alliance**

**CPS Energy**

San Antonio

**Donald Day**

Past-president, Associated  
Builders and Contractors of Texas

**Exelon Generation**

**Dale Fowler**

President, Victoria Economic  
Development Corporation

**Hector Gutierrez**

El Paso Electric, Co.

**The Honorable Glenn Hegar, Jr.**

Texas State Senator

**Becky Armendariz Klein**

President, RA Klein & Co.

**Sheldon Landsberger, Ph.D.**

Coordinator, Nuclear and Radiation  
Engineering Program  
The University of Texas at Austin

**Luminant**

**Red McCombs**

CEO, McCombs Enterprises

**The Honorable Geanie Morrison**

Texas State Representative

**Lee Peddicord, Ph.D., P.E.**

Professor of Nuclear Engineering  
Texas A&M University

**Wilbur (Skip) Porter, Ph.D.**

Founding President, Houston  
Advanced Research Center

**John W. Poston, Sr., Ph.D.**

Past-President, Health  
Physics Society

**The Honorable Donald Pozzi**

Victoria County Judge

**The Honorable Bill Ratliff**

Former Lt. Governor of Texas

**Maria Teran**

Board Member, Public Service  
Board of El Paso

**Texas State Association of  
Electrical Workers (IBEW)**

**The Honorable Bruce Todd**

Former Mayor of Austin

**The Honorable Jim Wyatt**

President, African American  
Chamber of Commerce of Victoria

# INTRODUCTION

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## **Nuclear Energy Is Good for Texas**

### *Coalition Position Statement*

#### **Texas' Population Is Growing, and its Energy Needs Are Growing Along With it.**

Texas is expecting a surge in electricity demand over the next 20 years. Current sources of electricity are not nearly enough to meet future needs. The Lone Star State must have an energy mix in place that allows it to stay competitive as the need for power is expected to grow 48 percent by 2030. Nuclear energy is a critical part of that mix for a variety of reasons; its safety, reliability and relatively low cost of producing electricity among them.

#### **Coalition Formed to Support Nuclear Energy in Texas.**

United under the name *Nuclear Energy for Texans*, a statewide coalition has formed in support of nuclear energy as a safe, reliable and clean alternative to meeting the increasing energy needs of the state. The coalition includes elected officials at the state and local level, representatives from business and industry, health organizations and the scientific and engineering community.

The coalition was formed solely to educate Texans and promote the benefits of nuclear energy as a safe, reliable and clean alternative form of electricity for the state.

#### **Nuclear Energy Keeps Our Air Clean.**

Clean energy is essential to Texas' air quality. There is no other source that can produce significant amounts of electricity at low cost yet produce no greenhouse gases.

# INTRODUCTION

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The volume of greenhouse gas emissions prevented through the operation of the nation's 104 nuclear units is equivalent to taking 96 percent of all passenger cars off America's highways for one year. Thanks to Comanche Peak and the South Texas Project, Texas avoided the emission of 70,700 tons of sulfur dioxide, 19,500 tons of nitrogen oxide and 28.8 million metric tons of carbon dioxide in 2005.

## **Nuclear Energy Is Safe.**

U.S. nuclear plants are subject to extraordinarily comprehensive safety measures and are inspected daily by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to ensure compliance. Plants are designed with what is called a "defense in depth" philosophy that requires redundant, diverse and reliable safety systems. Every safety system has at least one independent backup system and many have multiple back-up systems – if one system should fail, another automatically backs it up. Numerous built-in sensors monitor temperature, pressure, water level and other safety factors; these sensors can adjust or even shut down the plant immediately if they find anomalies.

## **Nuclear Energy is Reliable.**

Nuclear energy has proven to be a stable, reliable way to produce electricity for Texas and the country. Texas' two nuclear plants, South Texas Project and Comanche Peak, have been safe, steady producers of inexpensive electricity for two decades.

## **Conclusion.**

Nuclear energy is a safe, clean and reliable alternative to meeting the growing energy needs of Texas. ***Nuclear Energy for Texans*** is committed to preserving Texas' clean air and blue skies through a diverse energy platform that includes nuclear power.

# INTRODUCTION

## Who is sponsoring *Nuclear Energy for Texans*?

*Nuclear Energy for Texans* is sponsored by Exelon Nuclear, the largest nuclear operator in the United States. Exelon Nuclear is a business unit of Exelon Corporation, one of the nation's largest electric utilities, with more than \$15 billion in annual revenues.

### **Exelon Nuclear owns the largest commercial nuclear fleet in the country, and the third largest in the world.**

The company's 10 stations—with 17 reactors—represent approximately 20 percent of the U.S. nuclear industry's power capacity and about three percent of all U.S. power generation. But size is not as important as safety and performance. Exelon's ultimate goal is to become the world's premier nuclear plant operator—supplying highly reliable, low-cost power for the long term for the company's customers.

#### Exelon Nuclear at a Glance

**Headquarters: Warrenville, Illinois**

**Employees: 6,900**

**Fleet: 10 stations, 17 reactors**

**Portfolio: 131.4 billion kilowatt hours**

**By many of the industry's measures of performance and safety, Exelon Nuclear has consistently set records, year after year.** In 2004, for example, Exelon Nuclear produced more power during the vital summer period than in any summer since the company was formed. Exelon Nuclear has also been recognized by the Nuclear Energy Institute, winning more industry innovation awards than any other nuclear operator. The company's plants consistently set records for longest continuous operation as well as for shortest outage durations.

**Size and scale provide great advantages for industry leadership, process improvement and innovation.** By applying the group's extensive experience, sharing best practices and leveraging economies of scale, Exelon Nuclear has safely achieved increased generating capacity equivalent to the generation of one reactor through capital improvements at plants, allowing an increase in the amount of electricity that can be generated. Because of Exelon Nuclear's size and leadership, the company attracts top scientists and engineers from around the world.

# INTRODUCTION

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**Exelon Nuclear is part of Exelon Corporation.** Exelon Corporation is one of the nation's largest electric utilities, with more than \$15 billion in annual revenues. It distributes electricity to approximately 5.4 million customers in Illinois and Pennsylvania, and gas to 480,000 customers in the Philadelphia area. Headquartered in Chicago, Exelon trades on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol EXC. Exelon Corporation's operations include energy generation, power marketing and energy delivery. It has one of the industry's largest portfolios of electricity generation capacity, with a nationwide reach and strong positions in the Midwest, Mid-Atlantic and Texas. Total workforce for Exelon Corporation is about 18,000.

## HOW TO GET INVOLVED

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### **Defining Your Role in *Nuclear Energy for Texans***

As a member of the steering committee, your role will be to act as an “ambassador” for nuclear energy to your friends, colleagues and other interested parties.

In addition to listing your name on the coalition letterhead and Web site, we would also ask that you:

- Review and endorse the coalition statement of support.
- Educate yourself and those around you about the benefits of nuclear energy.
- Recruit members by forwarding our recruitment email (found at [www.nuclearenergyfortexans.org](http://www.nuclearenergyfortexans.org)), letter (next page) or postcard to a minimum of 10 friends, colleagues or acquaintances.

Pass out the informational nuclear “pellet” card at appropriate meetings, forums, etc.

Forward and/or pass along the *Nuclear Energy for Texans* newsletter to your friends, colleagues and acquaintances.

# HOW TO GET INVOLVED

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## Letter of Support

A sample letter of support for recruiting additional coalition members is attached. Please use the enclosed coalition letterhead and/or logo and personalize the letter to include your own name and organization.

### ***SAMPLE LETTER***

Month X, 2007

(Mr./Ms.) (First Name) (Last Name)  
(Title)  
(Organization)  
(Address One)  
(Address Two)  
(City), (State) (Zip Code)

Dear (Mr./Ms.) (Last Name):

Few issues unite Texans as strongly as our conviction that clean air is a birthright of this state. We pride ourselves on our clear, blue skies, and we know that everyone—from business leaders to environmentalists to the general public—supports keeping the air we breathe as clean as possible.

At the same time, as a state, we are in need of a safe, reliable source of energy. Texas is expecting a surge in electricity demand over the next 20 years. But, current sources of electricity are not nearly enough to meet these future needs.

**The answer to these parallel needs for abundant energy sources and clean air in Texas is harnessing nuclear energy to safely generate needed electricity.**

Nuclear energy is proven to be a stable, reliable way to produce electricity for Texas and for the country. Texas' two nuclear plants, South Texas Project and Comanche Peak, have been safe, steady producers of inexpensive electricity for two decades. The nation's 104 nuclear units supply about 20 percent of the electricity in the United States.

**Sample letter cont'd.**

Nuclear power plants do not produce or emit any greenhouse gases. Patrick Moore, the co-founder of Greenpeace, said, "...nuclear energy may just be the energy source that can save our planet from catastrophic climate change." He wrote in *The Washington Post* in 2006 that "nuclear energy is the only large-scale, cost-effective energy source that can reduce [carbon dioxide] emissions while continuing to satisfy a growing demand for power."

In an interview with *Texas Monthly* Editor Evan Smith, Governor Rick Perry said, "I feel strongly about any company that will come and deliver energy for the state of Texas, whether it's wind, nuclear, solar, coal, or natural gas." Governor Perry went on to say, "Frankly, I think nuclear is the big savior."

***Nuclear Energy for Texans*** is a coalition that includes representatives of local government, business and industry, health organizations and the scientific and engineering community. The coalition is working to raise the visibility of this issue with a coordinated public information campaign.

We very much need your support for this important effort. Please log on to [www.nuclearenergyfortexans.org](http://www.nuclearenergyfortexans.org) to register with the coalition and sign our online statement of support. In return, you can learn more about nuclear energy and receive email updates about the coalition and the campaign.

***Nuclear Energy for Texans*** is committed to preserving Texas' clean air and blue skies through a diverse energy platform that includes nuclear power. We look forward to working with you to ensure Texas has a bright energy future for generations to come.

Thank you very much for your consideration, time and support of this important cause.

Sincerely,

(Name)

(Title)

# RESOURCES AND INFORMATION

## Why Does Texas Need More Electricity Generated by Nuclear Energy?

**Texas' population is growing, and its energy needs are growing along with it.** The Lone Star State must have an energy mix in place that allows it to stay competitive as the needs for power are expected to grow 48 percent by 2030. Nuclear is a critical part of that mix for a variety of reasons; its safety, reliability and relatively low cost of producing electricity among them. Another key reason for Texas to look seriously at enhancing the amount of electricity it gets from nuclear energy is air quality: No other reliable source, capable of producing the amount of electricity that nuclear can produce, can do it emission free. Nuclear power puts no harmful greenhouse gases into the air.

**The state's decreasing air quality makes clean energy essential.** Some areas—including those around Houston, Beaumont, San Antonio and Dallas-Fort Worth—have fallen into “non-attainment” classification by the Environmental Protection Agency. Austin is on the verge of non-attainment. Areas of non-attainment are high in ozone, the precursor to smog and a key cause of asthma and respiratory impairment. Non-attainment is expensive for businesses and government, as the EPA requires strict carpooling, gasoline type and usage, and other harsh measures once an area is classified as having poor-quality air.

**Generating electricity with clean nuclear energy from one large plant is the equivalent of taking one million cars off Texas roads for one year.** The state's two nuclear plants are already doing their part in keeping Texas' air cleaner. Thanks to South Texas Project and Comanche Peak, Texas avoided the emission of 70,700 tons of sulfur dioxide, 19,500 tons of nitrogen oxide and 28.8 million metric tons of carbon dioxide in 2005. The 19,500 tons of nitrogen oxide is the same amount of nitrogen oxide released in one year by one million passenger cars. For perspective, there are 8.7 million cars registered in Texas.

<b>Natural Gas</b>	<b>50.4%</b>
<b>Coal</b>	<b>37.0%</b>
<b>Nuclear</b>	<b>10.3%</b>
<b>Renewable/Other</b>	<b>2.1%</b>
<b>Hydro</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
<b>Oil</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

*Source: Energy Information Administration 2005*

## RESOURCES AND INFORMATION

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### How Does Nuclear Energy Help Avoid Global Warming?

**Nuclear energy is a key tool in reducing greenhouse gases.** Nuclear power plants generate electricity for one in five homes and businesses in the United States without producing or emitting any greenhouse gases. Nuclear power plants generate 73 percent of all carbon-free electricity in America. Life-cycle emissions from nuclear energy are comparable to other non-emitting sources of electricity, such as solar, wind and hydropower.

**Carbon dioxide is widely believed to be one of the main causes of global warming.** Carbon dioxide is a greenhouse gas that is emitted by human activity, including the use of fossil fuels. The Environmental Protection Agency estimates that 85 percent of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions are carbon dioxide.

**The volume of greenhouse gas emissions prevented at the nation's 104 nuclear units is equivalent to taking 96 percent of all passenger cars off America's highways for one year.** By using nuclear power, the U.S. nuclear energy industry prevented 681.99 million metric tons of carbon dioxide emissions in 2005.

**Voluntary efforts by U.S. industry and international emission reduction efforts such as the Kyoto Protocol would be hampered significantly if nuclear power production did not increase.** These efforts would be nearly impossible if nuclear power were eliminated. For example, building renewable energy sources—wind, solar and hydroelectric—to replace the 20 percent of U.S. energy produced by nuclear power plants would have no impact on the nation's greenhouse gas emissions. With the escalating demand for electricity, it is estimated that just to maintain the current electrical supply mix, an additional 50 new nuclear reactors will have to be constructed to meet future electricity demands.

## RESOURCES AND INFORMATION

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**Opponents to nuclear power cite “life-cycle” impacts.** Some critics claim that nuclear energy’s air emissions are comparable to those of fossil-fuel sources of electricity generation when the life-cycle impacts of nuclear power are considered. Although nuclear power plants do not emit greenhouse gases when generating electricity, certain processes used to build and fuel the plants do, such as hauling the fuel to the plants in trucks. This is true of all energy facilities. However, numerous studies show that nuclear’s life-cycle impacts are actually more comparable to renewable forms of generation, like wind and solar, and far less than those of coal- or natural gas-fired power plants.

**As the co-founder of Greenpeace, Patrick Moore, has said, nuclear energy may just be the energy source that can save our planet from catastrophic climate change.** Moore, writing in *The Washington Post* in 2006, goes on to add “...nuclear energy is the only large-scale, cost-effective energy source that can reduce [carbon dioxide] emissions while continuing to satisfy a growing demand for power.” Moore is the co-chair, with Christine Todd Whitman, of Clean and Safe Energy Coalition, a new nonprofit group promoting the benefits of nuclear energy for the United States.

**Support for nuclear energy is bipartisan.** Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.) has said he “firmly believes that nuclear power is a key technology for addressing climate change. As we develop strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, we simply cannot ignore this emission-free technology.”

Rep. Bob Clement (D-Tenn.) says, “With the implementation of the Clean Air Act and the administration’s increased concern about global climate change and acid rain, renewed attention has been focused on nuclear energy’s significant environmental benefits. Environmental awareness, coupled with an increased basic need for electricity, is becoming critical in certain regions of the country. Nuclear energy, along with a strong conservation program and energy efficiency programs, is a smart choice.”

## RESOURCES AND INFORMATION

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### **Why does nuclear energy provide reliable electricity?**

**Nuclear energy is proven to be a stable, reliable way to produce electricity for Texas and for the country.** Nationwide, the average generating capacity factor for nuclear is over 90 percent. Texas' two nuclear plants, South Texas Project and Comanche Peak, have been safe, steady producers of inexpensive electricity for two decades. The nation's 104 nuclear units supply about 20 percent of the electricity in the United States, second only to coal-fired plants.

**Nuclear energy comes from a fuel that is not fossil-based, is of relatively low cost, and is abundant.** U.S. nuclear energy plants use a low-enriched form of uranium (U-235) for fuel. Uranium is a relatively abundant element that occurs naturally and that is about as common on Earth as is tin. In 2002, 16 countries produced more than 99 percent of the world's uranium, with Canada and Australia counting for about half of the world's production. Compared to natural gas, uranium is relatively low in price and is less sensitive to fuel price increases—only 0.2 cents of the overall production cost is due to the cost of uranium, while 83 percent of the cost of electricity from gas is due to the cost of natural gas. It does not take much uranium to power a plant from a volume standpoint: one pellet of uranium—the size of the tip of an adult's little finger—is the equivalent of 17,000 cubic feet of natural gas, 1,780 pounds of coal or 149 gallons of oil. Nuclear energy is not dependent on unstable foreign suppliers; North America has abundant sources of uranium.

**Nuclear plants are not subject to weather fluctuations or climate conditions.** These large units, which run for extended periods, supply electricity—called "baseload generation"—day and night, often only shutting down for refueling every 18-24 months. While nuclear plants are as environmentally clean as plants driven with wind and solar power, nuclear plants do not rely on wind conditions or on the sun shining to do their jobs, and they occupy much less land based on comparable generation output.

## RESOURCES AND INFORMATION

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**Continued plant modernization means there is no such thing as an “old” plant.** Although the oldest existing U.S. commercial plant went online in 1969, there is no “old” nuclear plant. Systems are constantly upgraded or replaced to ensure all plants operate with the highest reliability. Additionally, nuclear power plants are valuable assets to their owners because their initial license period can be extended. The initial license period of 40 years can be renewed for an additional 20. This means that operators have incentives to keep their plants in top operating shape and maintain safety margins.

**Creating reliable electricity for the United States will require a mix of energy sources.** With the country predicted to need 48 percent more energy between now and the year 2030, nuclear energy is a key part of that mix.

## RESOURCES AND INFORMATION

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### Nuclear Energy in Texas: Frequently Asked Questions

**How is nuclear energy used to generate electricity?** Most electricity comes from essentially the same process but with different heat sources. Nuclear fission, or the burning of fossil fuels, heats water into hot steam. This steam is used to turn the blades of a turbine, which in turn rotate the shaft of an electrical generator. This turning causes a coil of wire inside the generator to spin in a magnetic field, which creates electricity.

**Is nuclear energy a reliable source of electricity?** Nuclear energy is proven to be a stable, reliable way to produce electricity for Texas and for the country. Texas' two nuclear plants, South Texas Project and Comanche Peak, have been safe, consistent producers of inexpensive electricity for two decades. The nation's 104 nuclear units supply about 20 percent of the electricity used in the United States. Power plant reliability is measured by capacity factor—the percentage of electricity actually produced, compared to the total potential electricity that the plant is capable of producing. The average capacity factor for U.S. nuclear plants was 89.9 percent in 2006, compared to coal at 71.1 percent, wind at 30.3 percent and solar at 18.8 percent. Plus, nuclear energy comes from an abundant supply of relatively low-cost uranium that is mined in countries that are friendly to the United States, such as Canada and Australia. Nuclear operations are not effected by changing weather conditions or the fluctuating price of Middle Eastern oil.

**Nuclear energy does not contribute to global warming—how is that?** Nuclear energy is a key tool in reducing greenhouse gases—it emits *no* greenhouse gas, including carbon dioxide. Life-cycle emissions from nuclear energy are comparable to other non-emitting sources of electricity, such as solar, wind, and hydropower. The volume of greenhouse gas emissions prevented through the operation of the nation's 104 nuclear units is equivalent to taking 96 percent of all passenger cars off America's highways for one year.

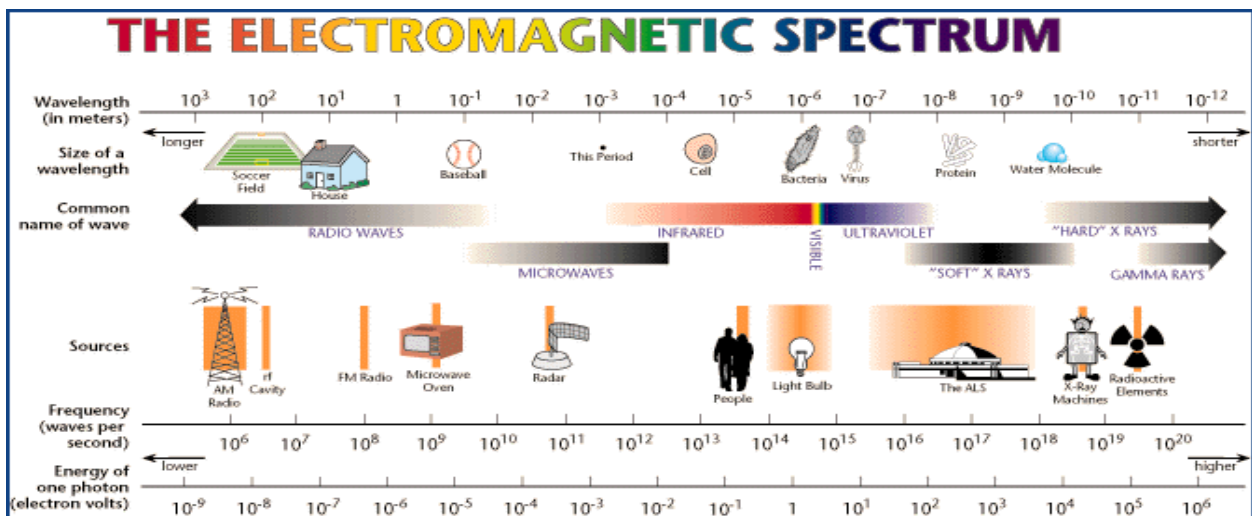
**Why is nuclear energy so efficient?** The United States nuclear industry produces about 88,932 megawatts of power each minute. It does so at the highest possible "capacity factor" in the world—this is a measure of the electricity actually produced by a source, compared to the *total* potential electricity that a plant is capable of producing. Nuclear fuel is so efficient that just *five* tiny pellets of uranium meet a household's electricity needs for an entire year.

# RESOURCES AND INFORMATION

**Why does Texas need more electricity generated with nuclear energy?** Texas' population is growing, and its energy needs are expected to grow 48 percent by 2030. The Lone Star State must have an energy mix in place that allows it to stay competitive. Nuclear is a critical part of that mix for a variety of reasons that include its safety, reliability and relatively low cost of producing electricity. Air quality is another key reason for Texas to increase the amount of electricity it gets from nuclear because there is no other lower cost source capable of producing the same amount of electricity that nuclear can produce without putting harmful greenhouse gases into the air.

**How is used nuclear fuel handled? Is it safe?** Currently, used nuclear fuel is safely stored on-site at all 104 U.S. commercial units. Used nuclear fuel cannot explode and does not burn. In the five decades since companies began producing electricity with nuclear energy in the United States, the nuclear industry has produced approximately 40,000 metric tons of used fuel, which would fit in an area the size of one football field to a depth of about 15 feet.

**What is radiation?** Radiation is energy in the form of wave particles. There are many kinds of radiation, including acoustic, infrared, radar, microwave, ultraviolet and ionizing. Ionizing radiation is all around us, and it is used with nuclear technology in numerous beneficial ways.



## RESOURCES AND INFORMATION

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**Is nuclear energy heavily subsidized?** Nuclear energy historically has been among the least subsidized energy sources in the United States. With its latest inclusion in the Energy Policy Act of 2005, the industry now has the same incentives that wind and solar already had. The Energy Policy Act was passed to encourage the building of new nuclear facilities that do not produce greenhouse gas emissions and in recognition that it is in the best interest of national security to diversify our country's energy supply.

**What is ERCOT?** The Electricity Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT) manages the flow of electric power to approximately 20 million Texas customers—representing 85 percent of the state's electric load and 75 percent of the Texas land area. As the independent system operator for the region, ERCOT directs and ensures reliable and cost-effective operation of the electric grid, which consists of 38,000 miles of transmission lines and more than 500 generation units, to enable fair and efficient market-driven solutions to meet customers' electric service needs.

**What is the Price Anderson Act?** The main purpose of the Price-Anderson Act is to ensure the availability of a large pool of funds to provide prompt and orderly compensation to members of the public who might incur damages in the unlikely event of a nuclear or radiological incident, no matter who might be liable. Further, the Act is a consumer- and public-oriented legislation. It provides a substantial amount of insurance protection paid by the nuclear industry at no cost to the public or the government. The Act has removed the deterrent to private sector participation in nuclear activities presented by the threat of potential liability claims following a large nuclear accident. Each operator is required to have \$300 million in primary insurance per nuclear unit, plus be able to commit an additional \$10 billion in secondary insurance. Each company must prove annually that it is financially capable of producing this insurance should something happen to a nuclear unit. Beyond primary and secondary self-insurance, the Act allows Congress to decide if more compensation is needed, and who pays if it is needed.

# RESOURCES AND INFORMATION

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## On-Line and Print Resources about Nuclear Energy

### *Online:*

Nuclear Energy Institute:

<http://www.nei.org/>

Wikipedia:

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuclear\\_energy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuclear_energy)

Stanford University:

<http://www-formal.stanford.edu/jmc/progress/nuclear-faq.html>

Energy Information Administration Kids Page:

<http://www.eia.doe.gov/kids/energyfacts/sources/non-renewable/nuclear.html>

Energy Information Administration:

<http://www.eia.doe.gov/fuelnuclear.html>

NRC Students' Corner:

<http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/basic-ref/students.html>

HowStuffWorks:

<http://www.howstuffworks.com/nuclear-power.htm>

U.S. Department of Energy:

<http://www.ne.doe.gov/>

U.S. Department of Energy Nuclear Energy Research Initiative:

<http://nuclear.energy.gov/neri/neNERIresearch.html>

Nuclear Energy Agency:

<http://www.nea.fr/>

Uranium Information Center:

<http://www.uic.com.au/>

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Uranium Information Center:

[http://members.iinet.net.au/~hydros/nuclear/nuclear\\_energy.htm](http://members.iinet.net.au/~hydros/nuclear/nuclear_energy.htm)

Uranium Information Center:

<http://www.uic.com.au/nip08.htm>

Environmentalists for Nuclear Energy:

<http://www.ecolo.org/>

Hyperphysics:

<http://hyperphysics.phy-astr.gsu.edu/hbase/nucene/nengcn.html>

MIT Nuclear Power Study:

<http://web.mit.edu/nuclearpower/>

Environmental Protection Agency:

<http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/nuc.htm>

International Atomic Energy Agency:

<http://www.iaea.org/OurWork/ST/NE/>

CASEnergy:

<http://www.cleansafeenergy.org/>

North American Young Generation In Nuclear:

<http://www.na-ygn.org/index/index.html>

NEI Nuclear Notes Blog:

<http://neinuclearnotes.blogspot.com/>

### ***Print:***

The World Nuclear University Primer—Nuclear Energy in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century  
by Ian Hore-Lacy

Nuclear Energy Institute—Uranium Fuel Pellet Card

# COALITION MATERIALS

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## Coalition Materials

Enclosed in this package are the following materials from *Nuclear Energy for Texans*. Please use these at your discretion and refer to coalition contacts in this book should you need additional supplies.

- 10 sheets of *Nuclear Energy for Texans* letterhead
- 10 informational nuclear “pellet” cards
- The World Nuclear University Primer—Nuclear Energy in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century by Ian Hore-Lacy

For additional materials, please contact:  
Rebecca Hind  
rhind@nuclearenergyfortexans.org  
512-494-2877

# CONTACT INFORMATION

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## Coalition Contacts

Following are coalition contacts for your reference and information. Should you receive inquiries about speaking opportunities or interview requests from the media, please contact one of the individuals listed below.

**Tom Forbes**

President

*Nuclear Energy for Texans*

512-494-2877

tforbes@nuclearenergyfortexans.org

**Laurie Parker**

512-494-2877

lparker@nuclearenergyfortexans.org

**Rebecca Hind**

512-494-2877

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*Nuclear Energy for Texans*

P.O. Box 160224

Austin, TX 78716-0224