

# Briefing Document

## Executive Summary

The following briefing document analyzes the recent promotion of small-scale nuclear reactors—often referred to as "mini-nukes"—by political and tech leaders. The analysis highlights a significant disconnect between high-level technological "hoopla" and the practical realities of economic viability, public safety, and historical performance. Key takeaways include:

- **Economic Disparity:** Small reactors are currently projected to cost nearly three times as much per kilowatt as traditional gas-fired plants (\$4,700 vs. \$1,800).
- **Safety Precedents:** Critical analysis of past nuclear incidents (Fukushima, Chernobyl, Three Mile Island) suggests that claims of "safe" nuclear energy are historically unfounded.
- **Alleged Meltdown Event:** Evidence points to a 2000 incident at the Vatican Observatory on Mount Graham, Arizona, as a primary example of a failed mini-reactor system.
- **AI Dependency:** The push for mini-nuclear power is largely driven by the extreme energy demands of Artificial Intelligence (AI) data centers, a sector characterized as a "techno-scam" by some investigators.

## The Political and Commercial Landscape

Recent executive-level endorsements have positioned mini-nuclear reactors as a primary solution for the nation's energy needs. This promotion is framed as a necessary step to restore public confidence in infrastructure and the stock market.

## Key Stakeholders and Promoters

- **Executive Leadership:** The current administration has pivoted toward "mini-nuclear" investment, a move characterized as fronting for a high-risk investment sector.
- **Tech Industry Figures:** Prominent figures such as Sam Altman (OpenAI), Bill Gates, and Warren Buffett have been linked to these investment initiatives.
- **Government Oversight:** Mike Kratsios, director of the White House Office of Science and Technology, is identified as a key figure involved in this investment "scam."
- **Foreign Influence:** Dooson Enerbility, based in South Korea, is identified as a "secret promoter" of the nuclear revival, raising questions regarding foreign influence on domestic energy policy.

## The AI Catalyst

The primary driver for the current nuclear "hoopla" is the energy requirement of AI data centers. The analysis suggests that the American public remains largely indifferent to AI—viewing it as "garbage in, garbage out"—while the technology itself creates an insatiable demand for off-grid electrical power.

## Economic Infeasibility and Industry Fraud

The document identifies a stark contrast between the marketing of SMRs and their actual market viability.

### Cost Comparisons

Power Source, Cost Per Kilowatt

Small Modular Reactors (SMRs), "\$4,700"

Existing Gas-Fired Plants, "\$1,800"

### Financial and Ethical Red Flags

- **Ponzi Scheme Determinations:** The NuScale micro-reactor (Kenwood Group) was previously determined by the SEC in 2011 to be a Ponzi scheme.
- **Municipal Withdrawals:** Eight cities across Wyoming, New Mexico, Colorado, and Utah recently withdrew from the Carbon Free Power Project, indicating a lack of local confidence in small-reactor viability.
- **Investment History:** Previous investors, including Bill Gates and Warren Buffett, have reportedly been "badly burned" by mini-reactor investment failures in the past.

### Safety Risks and Environmental Impact

The narrative of "safe, clean atomic power" is challenged by both historical data and current waste management practices.

### Radioactive Waste Management Failures

The document outlines a history of mishandled nuclear materials:

- **Trinity Site Legacy:** Atomic waste from the original Trinity site caused widespread illness and death among New Mexico ranching families. The Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) reportedly moved radioactive sand secretly to the town of Estancia.
- **Military Bases:** Decommissioned and current military bases often harbor small dump sites with "hot particles" that continue to affect the health of veterans.
- **Transport Hazards:** Large volumes of nuclear waste are currently being trucked from the Idaho National Lab to New Mexico, exposing highway routes and tribal lands (such as the Navajo nation in Arizona) to uranium-particle dust.

### Technical Design Flaws

The "tube reactor" design, typically 16 feet tall, relies on a pool of coolant water. The intersection of radioactive heated air and cold water inevitably leads to boiling and the release of radioactivity into the atmosphere, regardless of the scale of the unit.

### The Mount Graham Case Study

A critical piece of evidence regarding the dangers of mini-reactors involves the Vatican Observatory atop Mount Graham in Arizona.

- **The Incident (2000):** Following a mysterious emergency shutdown of the observatory, on-site investigations revealed life-threatening levels of radioactivity on the roadway near the facility.
- **Contradictory Claims:** While the facility supposedly relied on external power, investigation showed an absence of power cables, suggesting the use of an on-site mini-nuclear reactor.
- **Conclusion:** The high dosimeter readings and the sudden closure of the "Lucifer" binocular observatory provide "clear proof" that a mini-reactor meltdown occurred, contradicting claims that such units are inherently safe.

## Conclusion

The promotion of mini-nuclear power is presented as a desperate attempt to stimulate national optimism through "hoopla and firecrackers." However, the combination of exorbitant costs, a history of industrial fraud, and the demonstrable risk of radioactive contamination suggests that SMR technology is a "defective product." The document concludes that the push for these reactors, particularly to fuel AI data centers, is a high-risk gamble that ignores the long-term safety of the American public.