



MINUTES

October 2, 2019
 Sun Valley Resort – Opera House
 1 Sun Valley Rd, Sun Valley, ID 83353
 9:00 am – 3:15 pm

Commission Members in Attendance:	Tom Kealey
Bobbi Jo Meuleman, Co-Chair	John Grossenbacher
Mark Peters, Co-Chair	John Tippets
Rose Bernal	Fred Hughes
Joe Weismann	Scott Snyder
Jim Woodward	Noel Bakhtian
Paul Arrington	Janice McGeachin
Janet Nelson	Lawrence Wasden
John Chatburn	
Harold Blackman	Staff:
Brian Wonderlich	John Revier
Wendy Horman	Elli Brown
Rebecca Casper	Nate Fisher Jr

Call to Order

Co-Chairman Bobbi Jo Meuleman called the meeting to order at 9:04 am.

Welcome, Introductions, Approval of Minutes

*Lawrence Wasden moved to approve the minutes from May 16, 2019. The motion was seconded and **unanimously approved.***

Idaho Cleanup Project Update presented by Jack Zimmerman from Idaho Department of Energy (DOE). (See PowerPoint).

Casper: Once IWTU is in operation, how long will it need to run to treat the sodium-bearing waste?

A: Fluor Idaho has developed modeling based on past performance of the equipment. They are estimating it will take three to seven years, which includes down-time for equipment repairs and maintenance.

Casper: The celebration of AMWTP completing their mission of waste being cleaned up is coupled with the reality that this workforce needs to find other job opportunities. It is a highly skilled workforce. Cleanup (Environmental Management) success is a success for the nuclear industry.

Peters: Within 30 days, DOE will determine when to begin the treatment of waste in IWTU. What will you learn in 30 days?

A: We are addressing contractual issues instead of technical issues. We are currently incorporating expansion of scope for Fluor Idaho based on information from the last outage. This plan is currently running through headquarters for approval.

Grossenbacher: Once the SNF is in dry storage, what is the schedule to treat that fuel? What waste form is it in? Where do you store it?

A: The fuel is stored in different facilities at INTEC, 603 dry storage and outdoor storage vaults, and Three Mile Island above-ground vaults. It is a form of fuel, primarily intact fuel, that is in dry storage. It will need to be taken out of dry storage and placed into a container for permanent disposal. Right now there is not a disposal facility that is up and running. Therefore,

waste acceptance criteria have not been determined. Ultimately that fuel will not need additional treatment, with the exception of EBRII fuel.

Grossenbacher: Can you fill in the blanks on the EBRII fuel – how long will it take to treat? What do you have when you're done treating it?

A: EBRII fuel is the responsibility of the Office of Nuclear Energy. Fuel is being transferred from INTEC to MFC and it will be treated there. Treatment and pyro processing is currently ramping up, as it is tied directly to the production of High Assay Low Enriched Uranium (HALEU). It will likely be the initial feedstock for microreactor or SMR.

Wasden: I have a question regarding waste exhumation on page 2, slide 3 of your PowerPoint. It is my understanding the time-consuming process is to be expected and predicted because it is older bin sets that are being dealt with and requires more attention and time. Is that correct?

A: Yes, although it is worse than originally assumed. Virtually nothing is intact. The original assumption was that we would find some things intact.

Background: Last Tuesday Fluor held a conference call with Wall Street analysts. It was concluded that Fluor will focus their business on construction, oil and gas, and mining. This means the government group and heavy equipment group are up for sale. There is currently no buyer. Their goal is to have this change completed in 2020.

Wasden: Fluor Idaho has been able to add testing and modeling throughout the IWTU process. Will that still be on the horizon to resolve those issues?

A: Yes. Fluor Idaho provided a list to the government group where they sought support in the past to address those issues and utilize Fluor resources.

Subcommittee Updates

Workforce & Education (Rick Aman & Amy Lientz), Safety Risks and Environment (Harold Blackman), and Research Development Demonstration and Deployment (Mark Peters) subcommittees provided brief updates.

Advanced Reactor Development and Regional Nuclear Supply Chain Panel:

Panelists:

1. Idaho Department of Commerce – Tom Kealey, Director
2. Economic Development Corporation of Utah – Theresa Foxley, President & CEO
3. Idaho National Laboratory – Jess Gehin, Chief Scientist, Nuclear Science & Technology
4. Utah Associated Municipal Power Systems – Doug Hunter, CEO

Moderator: Amy Lientz, Director, Supply Chain, Idaho National Laboratory

Purpose: Explore the opportunity for the region to lead on nuclear by building and attracting new projects, vendors and suppliers. In order to achieve this, we need to focus on business and economic development opportunities.

Q: Can you paint the nuclear landscape and what the projects look like in the next 5 to 10 years?

Gehin: First, we have an exciting announcement that Idaho was named the Nuclear Reactor Innovation Center (NRIC). Being named the Center identifies INL as the place for new nuclear to demonstrate their technology to help advance nuclear.

We see multiple larger and smaller projects happening around the same time. A sense of the landscape includes:

2023 – 2025 – Microreactor demonstration

2026 – NuScale/UAMPS SMR

2026 - Versatile Test Reactor (VTR)

2028 - 2030 - larger scale demonstrations with private companies

The Idaho/Utah partnership would be seen as a regional hub to bring in resources for these projects, and a gateway for Idaho.

Tipjets: You mentioned microreactors could be a reality in 3 to 5 years. Elaborate on the licensing requirements. How are you able to get through the processes so quickly compared to NuScale/UAMPS SMR?

A: The licensing process has two pathways: DOE vs NRC. Government reactors, which are built for the purpose of demonstration and research, can be licensed through DOE. Civilian and commercial reactors are licensed through NRC (NuScale/UAMPS). Microreactor license submittal is on an accelerated timeline and is expected to happen this fall. We are currently evaluating existing infrastructure at INL that may be retooled to support the timeline.

Tipjets: Since the DOE licensing process is accelerated, what about safety? Can you assure me the licensing process is comprehensive?

A: Yes. It will go through a rigorous process to meet all the safety requirements as other reactors.

Peters: DOE-ID oversaw the TREAT restart in 2017. Idaho has the technical ability and is well equipped for this process.

Snyder: What do you anticipate as some of your workforce needs?

A: Microreactors don't have the same workforce needs as the larger reactors. There will be some workforce needs around the fabrication of fuel. The bigger issue will be with the larger projects (VTR, SMRs) related to construction of the plants.

Snyder: Ramping up nuclear projects is similar to ramping up university programs – it takes time. The sooner specific needs are identified, the better to ensure Idaho universities can support these projects.

Laflin: Can you explain the fuel cycle for the microreactor?

A: It starts with HALEU (less than 20% enriched). We have a fuel source (EBR-II fuel) that was going to be waste. On the backend, we are currently doing a study about the potential for the material after use because it will still have high value. We are considering multiple options but nothing has been decided.

Q: Regarding the Carbon Free Power SMR Project – what do you see as the vendor/supplier opportunities for Idaho and Utah?

Hunter: There is a huge opportunity to bring together expertise in the area for both states. This is a different type of reactor which will allow us to train up the workforce. This creates an opportunity for the workforce in both Idaho and Utah.

Q: With your expertise and experience in economic development in Utah, can you share how you would go about growing this industry cluster around this energy portfolio?

Foxley: To start, I'd like to share Utah's philosophy on economic development. It is team-focused. Everyone participates in a positive way. Private partners and government partners are both at the table. This is a chance to broaden Team Utah to include INL and Idaho. Companies do not see the invisible boundaries of state lines, and we should use our proximity to our mutual advantage.

Speaking to sector development specifically, the state of Utah focuses on six key sectors to develop supply chain workforce programs, and it supports those industry sectors with workforce development and university programs. Asset mapping and gap analysis on the advanced nuclear sector could be the jumping-off point for the partnership. We would evaluate existing workforce programs; research, innovation, and funding; and finally the intentionality by state among business and elected leaders.

Q: How does the Idaho Department of Commerce bring people together to get more bidders, vendors, and attention to the state?

Kealey: Idaho Department of Commerce added the nuclear industry to its strategic plan as an area to explore. Going forward, it will be key to gather more information about the projects, collaboration opportunities, and regulations. We are allocating resources from our team to ensure support for this sector where it is needed.

Meuleman: There is a clean energy movement within industry. With this technology on the horizon, could it be a game changer for recruiting companies that are looking to move toward a clean energy portfolio?

A: Foxley: Yes, it can be. Clean energy or a renewable portfolio is often a project requirement. This is driven by consumer demand. Putting together a clean energy package that's attractive to companies with these concerns should be something with appropriate baseload, that's incremental, and clean. Rural Utah communities are seeing ancillary benefits due to bigger projects.

Wasden: It appears the collaborations have a number of benefits: increased efficiency in lower costs, more competitive in the marketplace, and more opportunities for enhanced creativity. How are we communicating that message to the appropriate audiences (e.g. workforce, industry, etc.)?

A: Kealey: Promotion is an important factor. Information needs to spread across Idaho and Utah that will encourage business and motivate students to enter into that workforce.

Tippets: I want to explore the idea of clean energy and the perception of clean energy. Industry is asking for clean energy. Can we now say that power generated from nuclear is clean, or is there still significant opposition to that idea?

A: Foxley: I believe it depends on who you ask. There is not a national standard or universal corporate code that defines what "clean" or "dirty" energy looks like.

Tippets: As companies are looking for sources of clean energy, is it fair to say many of them view nuclear energy as a clean energy source?

A: Foxley: Carbon reduction is a large driver toward determining what is considered "clean". Everyone can recognize the benefit from that perspective, but it depends on who you ask.

Horman: Do other states or countries have inventive workforce or training programs?

A: Foxley: South Carolina is the national leader in creating innovative public-private partnerships in aerospace, and Utah is taking the best and creating our own model.

Gehin: I would offer INL is a good example of a thriving environment - large intern program, CAES, Collaborative Computing Center – that allows for real experiences and learning.

Peters: If you were to explore the gap analysis and asset mapping, are there potential policy levers that could be used to attract this sector?

A: Foxley: Absolutely.

A: Kealey: Yes. There are city, county, state, and regional opportunities. We should also leverage existing programs.

Q: What do you believe are the immediate opportunities to focus on?

Hunter: The Carbon Free Power Project could have a totally separate grid that would allow for managing the energy loads and resiliency.

Jess: We should establish Idaho's "tool box" of opportunities because the reactor companies are looking at this as a competitive process with other states.

Foxley: Staying focused on workforce is critical.

Kealey: It is important for the red carpet team to be looking at a holistic approach. Chobani is a great example.

Industry Opportunities beyond Nuclear Panel:

Panelists:

1. Idaho National Laboratory – Zach Tudor, Associate Laboratory Director, National and Homeland Security
2. Idaho National Laboratory– Todd Combs, Associate Laboratory Director, Energy Environment Science and Technology
3. Zions Bank – Scott Anderson, President and CEO

Moderator: Jeff Sayer, Managing Partner, Rectify Partners

Purpose: Explore the possibilities for increased partnership opportunities in cybersecurity and other non-nuclear energy programs.

Q: INL is more than nuclear. Zach and Todd, can you address existing collaborations between Utah and Idaho in your issue areas? (See the "How INL and Utah Unite" handout).

Q: Let's talk about what is possible and what could be done.

Anderson: This is a great opportunity for the states to continue to collaborate. If you bring Utah and Idaho together as a region, you'd have 5 million people, 300,000 college students, the third largest tech region, military bases, and national security resources. With those combined resources, the potential is remarkable. We propose that Congress add a \$500M appropriation to open a cybersecurity branch in Utah. The Utah Legislature could allocate the land and local businesses would be supportive. Under the leadership of INL, Utah and Idaho universities, business, and high tech communities could become the world headquarters for cybersecurity.

Combs: INL is currently looking into integrated energy systems. How do we pair nuclear or other base load energies with renewables? Demonstrations are determining if we can take the current nuclear fleet and apply their energy for other sources, such as making steel, transportation systems, producing fertilizer, bio mass, etc. As renewables gain traction, we could consider going to coal plants to repurpose their CO2, similar to the nuclear demonstrations. Additionally, electrification of the transportation sector needs to have major investments, especially in rural areas like Utah and Idaho.

Tudor: There is not a lot to add after Anderson's comments about the cybersecurity expansion in Utah. We would like to do a better job partnering with Hill AFB and the intelligence community in SLC. Another area for potential growth is expanding the electric vehicle test bed from INL. Idaho to Utah would be a great growth and outcome as we continue to analyze how to protect the transportation system. Finally, INL is hosting a workshop on October 18th at Zions Bank in Utah where we hope to make great connections and explore opportunities going forward.

Casper: I'd like to make the observation that Mr. Anderson has made investments in Idaho that are not laboratory specific, such as Idaho Women in Leadership, Idaho Politics Weekly and survey research funds to name a few. What have you seen and what is your assessment that Idaho is worth investing in?

A: Anderson: Utah and Idaho are two of the best states in which to invest. Incoming migration is high, unemployment is low, and both are enjoying strong economic growth.

Peters: It will come as no surprise that I love Mr. Anderson's optimism. Zach, what is the value proposition?

A: Tudor: Expanded collaboration would allow for new capabilities, new research facilities, increased university interaction, and bringing in other partners/customers to expand research capabilities to leverage what we are currently doing. It could create an integrated function of the federal government for the cybersecurity industry.

Tippets: It is exciting to think about the potential for growth in INL's cybersecurity programs. Why are we looking to build it in Utah? What are the advantages versus building it in Idaho?

A: Tudor: The simple answer is logistics and scale. Utah universities have more capacity, manpower, and a talent pipeline to meet the needs right now. However, a lot of the infrastructure would need to be built at INL to support the center in Utah. I see it as "a rising tide floats all boats".

A: Anderson: From a political point of view, as a region we could secure stronger congressional support and funding. It's my understanding other national laboratories partner with other states.

A: Sayer: Idaho is unique with its geographical split, North, Southwest, and Southeast. Idaho Falls is closely aligned to Utah and Salt Lake City. Growth is continuing in Utah, and Eastern Idaho could become an extension of the Wasatch Front and would result in growth together as a super region.

Snyder: I applaud this vision for growth in the cybersecurity area. How can we grow the workforce to support the need? As the ideas continue to gain clarity, we should consider how the university pieces – curriculum and research – fit together. Coordination would allow Idaho and Utah students to stay in the region.

Break for lunch

Workforce and Higher Education Panel

Panelists:

1. University of Idaho – Janet Nelson, Vice President, Research and Economic Development
2. University of Utah – Rachel Hayes-Harb, Director, Office of Undergraduate Research & Capstone Programs
3. College of Eastern Idaho – Rick Aman, President
4. Idaho National Laboratory – Marianne Walck, Deputy Laboratory Director & Chief Research Officer

Moderator: Noel Bahktian, Director, Center for Advanced Energy Studies (CAES)

Purpose: Talent, expertise, and collaborations are going to make possible the vision and future projects. The panel will explore ways Idaho and Utah universities can work together to address the current and future workforce needs.

Q: As a national laboratory, INL has partnerships across the nation and world. Can you give us a sense of the types of collaborations that INL values with universities across the board? Is there something special about the regional partnerships that we should be thinking about?

A: Walck: INL is an applied energy laboratory. As a result, we value research and education partnerships across the nation and region. Regarding research collaborations: we value our research consortiums – National University Consortium (NUC) and CAES are good examples. We also have targeted agreements with particular universities in specific areas of focus. For the educational pipeline, INL has three main programs: postdoctoral scholars (approximately 50), graduate fellowships (many from Idaho Universities), and summer interns (470 last summer).

Q: As a university VPR, and also former director of a lab-university consortium, could you provide us with some insight on the connection between research and education? From the university point of view, what is the value to the universities and the State of collaborating with a national laboratory, and what are some lessons learned in terms of universities and labs working together?

A: Nelson: Education and research are closely linked in university settings. The value is to the entire chain, from students to deployment of technologies, and everything in between. Collaboration and trust are keys to success.

Q: There is tremendous build-out opportunity for this region in the nuclear and non-nuclear space within the next decade. Workforce demand is going to be incredible. CEI has been working hard on creating workforce development pathways with ISU and INL in specific areas. Could you share what those pathways look like, and your thoughts on how else we should be positioning ourselves for success on workforce development needs?

A: Aman: Idaho doesn't want to lose its students to other states. A solid educational system is critical to inspire, attract, and keep students. The focus should be on K-to-Career, not simply K-12, to create the needed workforce pipeline. Additionally, continuing education and employees coming back for training are also important pieces of the pipeline.

Q: Are there workforce successes in Utah that we could be looking to emulate regionally? Can you give us a sense of the University of Utah's primary focus areas as a research university? What are the university's strengths and where does UU seek to grow in the energy and national security areas?

A: Hayes-Harb: The faculty has interest in a broad range of areas, including upstream oil and gas, geoscience, bio fuels, computational areas, alternative uses of coal, hybrid energy systems, cybersecurity, geothermal (FORGE), air quality, and nuclear engineering. While some partnerships currently exist, there are a lot of alignment opportunities with the work taking place at INL. A success story at the University of Utah is how the College of Engineering is leveraging resources to support undergraduate students getting involved in research early in their college career. Pairing research and educational opportunities has been a useful tool to increase the pipeline.

Q: How do we position ourselves as a region to ensure we're attracting students into these fields and then preparing them for a broad range of careers in energy and national security?

A: Nelson: Cybercore and C3 initiatives are good examples of the planning and forethought all entities have put into the programs. Continuing to find synergies and complementing expertise is critical to student success.

A: Walck: Good public education which prepares students for their next steps is a key to success. INL offers K – 12 outreach programs which target underrepresented and rural areas. We need to continue to explore ways we can excite young

students about science and other STEM-related fields. Showing them they can have a positive impact in the region and world can be an influential thing.

Weismann – Speaking from personal experience, co-op programs (50% work/50% school) can provide invaluable experience that help guide career paths. Do Utah or Idaho programs exist?

A: Blackman: Boise State has a unique, vertically integrated model that is industry-inspired. Students start as sophomores and are mentored by senior classmen, graduate and post-doctoral students, as well as faculty. Instead of working on a single project, they work on an ongoing body of work.

A: Bakhtian: Some INL facilities currently have co-op partnerships with universities outside of the region. Co-ops are included in the CAES strategy going forward.

A: Snyder: Co-op's are an interesting idea to explore. Currently career path internship programs at ISU allow students internships with industry, such as INL, but there are a lot of possibilities that we should continue to explore.

Lafin: With the announcement of NRIC, it brings exciting new opportunities with the commercial industry. Their decision to locate in Idaho will be based on their needs and access to workforce. In addition to supporting INL's workforce and research needs, we need to focus on supporting the potential workforce for the commercial sector as well.

Q: How can we enhance our competitiveness by collaborating as a region? If so, what does that look like?

A: Aman: First, collaboration is critical. Community colleges and universities need to think about what we can do differently. We should be looking to support second career adults, such as veterans, to success. This can be achieved through awarding credit to prior learning that can be applied toward degrees.

A: Blackman: In looking at Idaho universities, there is not a lot of overlap. Each university has a different set of expertise which enhances collaborations. We need to ensure universities and faculty are not afraid of collaboration within the system.

A: Horman: Idaho has been talking about a different funding structure that incentivizes workforce-ready outcomes. We should learn from Utah how to leverage an outcomes-driven funding model that will help the institutions fill the pipeline.

A: Walck: When NRIC becomes a reality, we will need people from the region with a variety of skill sets. INL needs to communicate the need and the universities can help achieve the vision.

Q: Is there anything the State can uniquely support in this space to help position us for success?

A: Nelson: Yes. Continued investments in creative, non-traditional and nimble ways that allow the universities and industry to continue to partner.

A: Aman: In addition to what we are currently doing, we should look at investing in simulations as a safe and unique way to accelerate learning.

A: Hayes-Harbs: We should continue to think outside the box for the best outcomes for students.

A: Walck: Thank you to the State of Idaho for its strong support of the Cybercore/C3 buildings. We would appreciate the continued support of the universities to enable strong partnerships.

A: Bakhtian: We now have a supply chain leader, with Amy Lientz in her new role. Who is the driver or single point of contact for the workforce conversation?

Perspectives on Collaboration Panel

Panelists:

1. Governor Brad Little, Idaho
2. Governor Gary Herbert, Utah
3. Dr. Mark Peters, Idaho National Laboratory Director

Moderator: Bobbi-Jo Meuleman, Director of Intergovernmental Affairs, Office of Governor Little

Purpose: Provide leadership perspective on Idaho, Utah, and INL future and vision.

Q: After hearing the panels today, Dr. Peters, can you provide your reaction and where you see opportunities for the two states and INL to move forward?

A: Peters: It has become clear the opportunities are bigger than the lab, bigger than Utah, and bigger than Idaho. They require partnerships. The opportunities in advanced nuclear energy are real. We have work to do to map the states to understand the landscapes more clearly. Using INL as the anchor in the cybersecurity space is an exciting opportunity to build university programs, tie into the tech sector, and grow the region from SLC to Idaho Falls. INL took the action to deliver a proposed plan to execute the vision in this area.

Q: Can you provide the commissioners a sense of where your administration has focused on energy, water, and national security space? Are there any specific initiatives you would like to highlight?

A: Herbert: I created the Energy Office of Development under my administration. We developed a 10-year plan to become an energy export state. Sustainable, cleaner, and affordable energy is producing more opportunities to attract industry. Water is a challenge in Utah, much like Idaho. Conservation and water security continues to be a big deal.

A: Little: Idaho has allowed the marketplace to work to reach our clean energy goals, and we intend to continue to let it work instead of enforcing mandates like neighboring states. We are lucky for the resources coming to Idaho to support INL's work in the cybersecurity and grid resiliency space. This is a worldwide issue. Between Idaho and Utah, we have the right talent and resources. The continued partnerships are critical. Also, I designated my Office of Energy and Mineral Resources to coordinate all NEPA comments.

Q: Have you seen other national laboratories have successful regional partnerships? Can you give us some examples?

A: Peters: In my mind, you must have the following elements to achieve an anchor of innovation: a great laboratory, great research universities, access to a tech sector, access to workforce, and access to transportation. This ecosystem exists when you pair Idaho and Utah together. It also takes focus. Advanced Manufacturing in Tennessee and Oak Ridge National Laboratory is a good example of a successful regional partnership.

Q: Do you believe the increased partnerships with Idaho, Utah, and INL would be advantageous for all three entities?

A: Little: Yes. However, collaboration is a contact sport. It is important to remember the value to the whole and keep our eye on the big picture, while recognizing it's always a little harder than it looks.

A: Herbert: Yes. Those teams that excel are those that work together and help us understand the importance of teamwork. Public-private partnerships are a critical key to success.

A: Peters: Absolutely. The scale of potential projects that we are talking about would benefit everyone.

Casper: What have been your efforts to advocate for advanced nuclear (SMRs) or cybersecurity?

A: Herbert: Governors have the ability to convene and start conversations, and I accept the challenge to do so. I also believe in a free market. If the project makes sense, it will rise. The market is shifting to demand clean, affordable, and reliable energy.

A: Little: I strongly believe an advanced reactor is going to be built by someone, somewhere. We have a head start because of the expertise at INL. If we pair that with the manufacturing and technology expertise in Idaho and Utah, that sets us ahead of the curve to attract these projects and the supply chain. Regionally we have the opportunity to be a world leader in this space, and we should seize the opportunity.

Q: What do you believe are the next steps to keep the momentum going with these partnerships?

A: Peters: My takeaways from today include the following: we will continue conversations with Director Kealey regarding the supply chain opportunities in the advanced nuclear space and include Utah; we need to map the opportunities and landscape as well as policy levers; and we must develop a strategy for the states to work with INL. Regarding cybersecurity, our NHS team is going to put together a proposal that will be grand and ambitious, and we will socialize with the commission when it's ready.

A: Herbert: Energy is an important topic. We should develop a goal and action plan to achieve it.

A: Little: We will rely on the LINE Commission for guidance on suggested next steps and necessary information. The commission has been a great asset to the state. Let's not take our foot off the gas. Idaho and Utah need to be responsive to the business community and entrepreneurs, and grow the workforce. I've asked my state agencies to work closely with their counterparts in Utah in a way that would ensure responsiveness and alignment.

Q: To the legislators on the commission: What do you view as the role of the Idaho Legislature in moving the needle forward?

Horman: The Idaho Legislature started the Energy and Technology Caucus in the 2019 Legislative Session. The goal is to educate, demonstrate the opportunities for the state, and address potential policy changes in the energy space.

Woodward: Our role is to share the information we are learning in this sector - what's happening with the industry and INL. Nuclear energy should be a part of portfolios going forward. However, waste needs to be addressed for the future. We should view our work with Utah as a political boundary, not a barrier.

Public Comments

Richard McPherson – (See Idaho LINE Commission meeting document “7 years, No Idaho Electricity from Nuclear Power”).
Lee Baron – I support molten salt reactor technologies and believe they should be in operation soon to compete with foreign countries. I would like to see small modular reactors have a smaller footprint.

Commission Discussion

Casper – I enjoyed the conversation today but I am wondering what is on our “to do” list. I propose we develop a summary memo with observations and recommendations. The memo can be used for the commission and subcommittee actions, and can be shared with Governor Little.

Lafin – Should we develop a structure of key players - create Idaho and Utah teams - to cover all the areas we discussed today (e.g. supply chain, workforce, transportation, etc.)?

Meuleman – Governor Little has tasked his state agencies to work closely with their counterparts in Utah in a way that would ensure alignment to the business community, entrepreneurs, and workforce efforts.

Horman – A potential takeaway could be a visit to Utah to talk with fellow legislators to socialize these ideas and potential collaboration.

Kealey – We should develop a subcommittee to further explore the nuclear supply chain elements. Idaho Department of Commerce would actively support the subcommittee.

Grossenbacher – Who does the Utah Governor rely on to stay up to date on the NuScale/UAMPS or other Idaho/Utah partnered energy issues? Could LINE commissioners inform him to ensure they hear a unified message? This would ensure focus, alignment, and responsiveness.

Important Dates:

- Next Meeting: February 6th (Idaho State Capitol)
- Other Dates:
 - October 14th - Cybercore/C3 Ribbon Cutting
 - February 5th - INL Day at the Capitol

Adjournment

Co-Chairman Bobbi Jo Meuleman adjourned the meeting at 3:10 pm.