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February 2, 2010

Under Secretary Kristina Johnson
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Ave. SW
Washington, DC 20585

VIA FACSIMILE

RE: Energy Parks: Next Steps

Dear Under Secretary Johnson:

Thank you for meeting with ECA representatives October 29, 2009 to discuss the Energy Park Initiative. During the meeting you requested answers to several questions regarding plans for Energy Parks at different sites. ECA sent a list of the following six questions to our members:

1. What are the objectives of the Energy Park Initiative?

2. What role does DOE have in Energy Parks?

3. How can the Energy Parks Initiative be implemented across the different DOE offices?

4. What is the vision for an Energy Park at each site?

5. What is the plan to implement these Energy Park visions at each site?

6. What are the needs of each community and DOE as they relate to Energy Parks?

ECA has collected the responses from our member communities. Because questions 1-3 deal with the Energy Park Initiative generally, we have provided a summary of the responses below. We feel that the summaries provide an accurate picture of the common attitudes towards the Energy Park Initiative. Questions 4-6 deal with site specific information, so we have provided a brief response to each question in this letter and have also attached each community's responses to the questions (Attachment A).

1. What are the objectives of the Energy Park Initiative?

- Create a business environment for collaboration and interaction between the public and private sector.
- Create new opportunities that leverage the unique assets at DOE sites.
- Create long-term green, energy related jobs and increase economic development opportunities around DOE sites.
- Support DOE's mission to reduce our nation's dependence on fossil fuels by researching, developing and deploying emerging energy technologies.
- Reduce the footprint and reuse the land and resources to promote a clean energy economy. Reusing the property for an energy activity can potentially save DOE millions of dollars and years of cleanup and still be protective of human health and the environment.
- Assist in the transition or diversification of site missions from weapons development and/or cleanup to a national energy mission.
- Assist DOE to meet Executive Order 13423 requirements at NNSA and DOE sites.

2. What role does DOE have in Energy Parks?

- Provide real and personal property excess to DOE for Energy Parks.
- Provide support in aligning DOE's goals with the community's energy park vision.
- Fund community based energy park programs at the sites.
- Provide communities with site data and technical expertise to support the development of Energy Park Plans.
- Make cleanup decisions that will facilitate the reuse of DOE property.
- Agree on specific Energy Park locations.
- Propose a set of functional objectives for each selected Energy Park location.

3. How can the Energy Parks Initiative be implemented across different DOE offices?

Coordination across all DOE offices is critical for the success and implementation of the Energy Park Initiative. Without leadership from top officials at DOE and a coordinated effort by all DOE offices, ECA believes the Energy Park Initiative will fail. Creating a cross cutting

office at the secretarial level will allow sites to have a single point of contact that can assist in working with the various DOE offices.

4. What is the vision and plan to implement the vision for an Energy Park at each site? 5. What is the plan to implement these Energy Park visions at each site?

Each community has a unique vision for an Energy Park at their site. The resources at each site will determine the specific possibilities there. Please see the attached responses from communities for detailed visions. The next step for each community is to study the viability of the vision, the public's support and the process to move forward with DOE.

6. What are the needs of each community and DOE as they relate to Energy Parks?

Communities need commitment and leadership from DOE to establish their Energy Parks. Until DOE makes the Energy Parks Initiative a priority, it will be difficult for communities to move their visions much further. Additionally, funding resources will be needed to support the development of initial plans, to assess viability and to engage the public. All will be required to support identification of facilities and infrastructure that could become avaliale with footprint reductions.

ECA communities have put significant time and effort into developing Energy Park initial plans and visions. We hope that this information can help to move the Energy Park Initiative forward within the Department.

Please contact me directly at (202) 828-2494 with any questions.

Sincerely,

Seth Kirshenberg
Executive Director

Cc: Robert Thompson, Chair, ECA, Councilmember Richland, WA
Mike Grauwelman, Chair, ECA Energy Parks Initiative, President, Miamisburg Mound Community Improvement Corporation
ECA Board of Directors
Assistant Secretary Inés Triay, DOE-EM
Dr. David Miller, Office of Nuclear Energy, DOE
Administrator Thomas D'Agostino, National Nuclear Security Administration
Mark Gilbertson, Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary, Program and Site Support, DOE-EM
ECA Member Communities

ATTACHMENT A

SITE/COMMUNITY RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS FROM UNDER SECRETARY JOHNSON

Mound

1. What are the objectives of the Energy Park Initiative?

Create opportunities for jobs leveraging the assets of the site.

Support the DOE's energy missions to make the country less dependent upon fossil fuels enhancing national security, and reducing the carbon footprint.

Create a viable future for the sites assets (workforce and physical assets) that supports the community's economy, creates jobs and provides the workforce an opportunity for post cleanup employment.

Reduce costs by working smarter and integrating the cleanup and reuse missions together. Issues that require resolution include: cleanup levels, disposition of assets, reuse of infrastructure, and timing to end use.

Reduce the EM footprint and costs in order that it may focus upon its primary mission.

Reduce EM and reuse costs by aligning the cleanup end and state reuse vision.

2. What role does DOE have in Energy Parks?

DOE can play a supporting role with communities by providing site data, technical expertise, and financial resource opportunities. These supporting roles could come from offices such as EERE, NE, EM, LM and the Office of Science.
EM and LM should play a role by providing resources and guidelines in order to enable the communities to develop the local site vision.
EM should play a role in integrating the cleanup and reuse plans. This involves developing an integrated plan that defines the sites' EM end state to support the community's vision.

3. How can the Energy Parks Initiative be implemented across the different DOE offices?

We believe that the roles involve several offices, which requires integration at a higher level within DOE.

4. What is the vision for an Energy Park at each site?

Mound will support the nation's and the state of Ohio's energy conservation, education, technology development, and job creation goals by developing, deploying, demonstrating and integrating renewable and alternative energy technologies on site.

5. What is the plan to implement these Energy Park visions at each site?

1.) Becoming net zero of external energy consumption through conservation and the generation of renewable energy, reducing dependence on fossil fuels.

2.) Providing educational opportunities to industry, students and the public, leveraging its conservation and renewable energy efforts to generate awareness.

3.) Promoting business development and job creation focused on promising renewable and alternative energy technologies as part of its economic development mission

6. What are the needs of each community and DOE as they relate to Energy Parks?

DOE support for the Energy Park effort, making it an organizational priority—including a performance metric across all offices. An office with authority and resources responsible for supporting, managing, and directing Energy Park efforts.

DOE to leverage existing programs, to allow energy communities to compete for resources. (Many of the programs are at a scale that place energy communities at a disadvantage.)

Paducah

1. What are the objectives of the Energy Park Initiative?

See page 8 of12/2008 EM document Reduction of EM Footprint
*Clean energy technologies production
*Accelerate permitting and siting of new facilities due to available data
*Transition current workforce to take advantage of training
*Create new jobs in future

2. What role does DOE have in Energy Parks?

* NONE at the moment
*Funding of PHASE I Studies
* Funding of CROs

3. How can the Energy Parks Initiative be implemented across the different DOE offices?

Provide funding to some DOE agency or agencies to take the lead, for w/out funding and an active role it remains just what it is: "a really good idea"

4. What is the vision for an Energy Park at each site?

Paducah has a vision for an energy related industry that can use the NRC trained employees, water, transportation, site infrastructure, and land.

5. What is the plan to implement these Energy Park visions at each site?

Paducah is doing as much as possible with as little as possible, hence while funding is not the only answer there has to be some skin in the game for DOE or the clean up costs will increase.

6. What are the needs of each community and DOE as they relate to Energy Parks?

n/a

Savannah River

1. What are the objectives of the Energy Park Initiative?

Purpose
More than a physical site, the "Energy Park" is a fully integrated technology community that promotes networking and strategic partnerships to promote sustainable economic development and use of all forms of renewable energy to benefit the people of the Central Savannah River Area (CSRA). To these ends, SRSCRO has identified and articulated three objectives to provide a frame of reference for the "Energy Park" community.

Objectives:

- Create a "Center of Excellence" for Applied Energy Technology
- Create a business environment for collaboration and interaction of private and public-private partnerships
- Create new economic development opportunities and job creation for the CSRA

Energy Technology Targets
In pursuit of its objectives, the following targets facilitate the "Energy Park" planning and implementation processes.

Alternative Energy
• To encourage and foster the development of innovative alternative energy technologies including but not limited to Biomass Steam/Electric Generation, Thermal Conversion/Biogasification, Wood Pellet Production, Process Engineered Fuel (PEF) Production, Cellulosic Ethanol Production, Biodiesel Production, Carbon Sequestration and Storage Facility and Solar Generation/Manufacturing Facility.

Nuclear Energy

• To provide an excellent location with well-characterized and favorable geology, hydrology and ecology for siting a nuclear commercial reactor.
• To investigate development of an Early Site Permit (ESP) for a nuclear commercial reactor at a specific location in the "Energy Park".

Nuclear Medicine & Isotope Generation
• To collaborate with the Medical College of Georgia or other partners on nuclear medical facilities and isotope generation.

Nuclear Education, Training & Research
• To support the development of the next-generation nuclear workforce, nuclear technology, and advanced nuclear research by becoming a working reference site for a university-based research and training nuclear reactor complex. The complex could include (1) one or more low power training reactors, (2) a high power very capable research reactor, (3) classroom and laboratory facilities and (4) supporting infrastructure.

Other Nuclear Activities
• To promote the "Energy Park" site as a national security and energy security site for research and development of nuclear fuel cycle opportunities. These opportunities could include a new fuel fabrication facility, uranium enrichment facility, or a nuclear fuel reprocessing and stabilization plant.

Hydrogen Generation & Infrastructure
• To validate hydrogen production, storage, and fuel cell technologies and to overcome the barriers to the commercialization of these technologies.

Electric Bulk Power Transmission and Control
• To ensure a viable transmission path for excess-generation resources at the "Energy Park" to serve load centers in areas without generation resources and to research and demonstrate a more efficient transmission system, Smart Grid, that can reduce emissions and increase reliability by minimizing line losses.

2. What role does DOE have in Energy Parks?

DOE-SR needs to agree on specific Energy Park location(s) on SRS. The selected locations should (1) offer geographic, geologic, infrastructure or other advantages when compared to existing community industrial sites and (2) be compatible with current and future federal activities on SRS.

DOE-SR needs to propose a set of functional constraints for each selected Energy Park location, which would form the basis for allowable activities contained therein. Constraints could include security, proximity/EPZs, infrastructure, environmental/ecology, and others.

DOE-SR needs to enter into a lease with the SRSCRO for each of the Energy Park locations. The functional constraints/allowable activities will be part of the lease terms and conditions. So

long as the proposed economic activity remains within the specified limitations, no further approval by DOE should be required.

The appropriate NEPA action for a lease should be "Categorical Exclusion." The specific federal action being untaken is lease of raw land. Any subsequent development of that land would be subject to the appropriate federal, state and local law and regulation at the time of development. Specifically, any economic development of a nuclear activity will be subject to NRC regulation and its NEPA requirements. This approach differs from the current direction discussed above where DOE-SR is asking for specific data for each possible tenant before an environmental review is conducted.

DOE needs to act in an expeditious manner in establishing the SRS Energy Park concept. We need a defined path forward to resolution. Many opportunities have already passed us by, and we need to be prepared to take advantage of the next opportunity. DOE needs a plan to improve and facilitate the land transfer process from DOE to third parties to allow the Energy Parks Initiative and footprint reduction to succeed.

3. How can the Energy Parks Initiative be implemented across the different DOE offices?

Different programs and offices within DOE have significantly different mission requirements and therefore, the current structure of DOE makes it difficult for offices to coordinate. A prime example of this coordination problem is the Energy Parks Initiative. The Energy Parks Initiative needs direction from the top leadership at DOE to allow different DOE offices to work together to achieve Energy Parks goals. DOE needs to create a crosscutting position to coordinate energy parks efforts between all the DOE offices. This position needs to report directly to an Under Secretary, such as Under Secretary Johnson or to the Chief Operating Officer. There is also the potential that this position be a standalone support office within the current DOE organizational structure.

4. What is the vision for an Energy Park at each site?

Vision
Establishment of one or more "Energy Parks" at Savannah River Site (SRS) to create a collaborative platform where government, private enterprise, university and other non-profit organizations can work to develop, demonstrate, and commercially deploy energy technologies to advance the state of affordable energy in the United States while actually producing energy needed for economic and national security.

Mission
The current SRSCRO "Energy Park" mission is to:

Establish the first "Energy Park" consisting of up to 2,500 acres of land with geotechnical characteristics suitable for the most demanding energy-related projects, access roads to public highways, interior roads to individual sites, and tie-in to electric power distribution.

Serve the CSRA community's sustainable economic development through job creation in alternative energy and nuclear technologies.

Capitalize on the assets, which are available in the CSRA community, including strategic partnerships and the existing human capital of engineers and technicians with the expertise in the energy and chemical industry sectors.

Expand opportunities for future DOE missions at SRS.

5. What is the plan to implement these Energy Park visions at each site?

Under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (AEA), the U.S. Department of Energy (Department) may sell, lease, grant and dispose of land in the performance of identified programmatic functions. The functions specified in the Atomic Energy Act include encouraging scientific and industrial progress, controlling special nuclear material, encouraging utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, promoting the common defense, and the administration of programs that implement these functions.

Due to regulatory and community commitments, DOE-SR has stated that only a lease will be considered for any property at SRS. The leased property can be used to establish an Energy Park. The Energy Park will be located on lands wholly within the perimeter of the SRS, which will be leased by DOE-SR to the SRSCRO. Facilities within an Energy Park would be operated by commercial entities, federal entities, and/or private/public partnerships. Discussions about the possibility of establishing a private sector Energy Park at SRS have been on going for the past 8-10 years.

An Energy Park will allow DOE and commercial entities to capitalize on many positive SRS attributes, which make it well suited for alternative energy and nuclear activities, including:

A large contiguous secure land mass, which offers a significant buffer between alternative energy and nuclear activities and the public.
Geology, hydrology and ecology which are well characterized and favorable to alternative energy and nuclear activities.
A location in the midst of the fast growing southeast economic and population centers. The nation's nuclear renaissance is taking place in our community, and ample and growing markets exist for electrical energy.

The infrastructure and site characteristics of an Energy Park are suitable for both alternative energy and nuclear facilities in a contiguous or dispersed arrangement. The combination of SRS, its infrastructure, and an Energy Park within the SRS provides DOE with unparalleled flexibility for meeting its planned Energy Park Initiative (EPI) in a timely, cost effective, and environmentally safe manner. Many existing SRS support facilities can be used during the construction and operation phases, thus, saving the expense of duplicating such facilities. The availability of highly qualified personnel in the community provides opportunities to use existing resources rather than training new personnel or obtaining contracted services, which slow project execution.

There are also many benefits accruing to DOE from establishing an Energy Park on SRS. Some of these benefits are:

- A viable private-sector nuclear industry enhances the capabilities of local vendors and the local workforce. Department of Energy programs will benefit from a stronger local nuclear base.
- There may be opportunities for SRS to 'sell' infrastructure functions to firms located in the Energy Park (water, sewer, security, technical support, etc.). The Energy Park presents an opportunity for SRS to broaden its economic base, reduce cost of DOE operations and better maintain critical skills
- The Energy Park will assist SRS in maintaining and enhancing its infrastructure and core competencies. The combination of enhanced SRS and Energy Park capabilities will provide SRS and DOE with expanded opportunities for future DOE mission accomplishment.

Negotiations providing the basis for establishing the Energy Park on SRS have stalled. The last formal correspondence was dated July 24, 2009. In this correspondence, DOE-SR noted that additional work is needed to define the requirements of a lease and to gather the data required for an environmental review for a possible energy park tenant. In an effort to meet these needs, SRSCRO has contracted with a national consultant to prepare a study that defines the need for private lease parcels of property within the SRS boundary to support economic growth and job creation in energy related projects and links the assets of SRS with the attributes of the SRSCRO community. The study will also identify potential targets and several innovative, key or significant projects or new missions that the SRSCRO communities can rally behind and can build community support and consensus.

6. What are the needs of each community and DOE as they relate to Energy Parks?

An Energy Park provides the community with another tool for economic development. In the specific case of SRS, the envisioned Energy Park will provide the community with locations for new economic activity, which are not suited for existing industrial parks. For example, the community has proposed to industry commercial nuclear power reactors, uranium enrichment facilities, medical isotope production and nuclear fuel cycle processing at an Energy Park on SRS. We could not make such proposals without utilizing SRS lands. This is the opportunity.

Several earlier proposals also identify the challenge. In all cases, industry has stated that it will not significantly consider a community proposal utilizing SRS lands unless the community has the ability to commit the land. Industry's rationale is two-fold: (1) unless the community controls and can commit the land, terms and conditions associated with land availability are unknown and therefore the site will not be considered and (2) industrial siting decisions are very time-dependent, and industry cannot (and will not) delay their decision while the community 'negotiates' with a third party (DOE) for legal rights to the offered land.

Our mutual opportunity and challenge is to establish an SRS Energy Park concept which:

Provides the community with siting options having different and complementary capabilities to those currently existing in traditional industrial locations. Unless we can effectively recruit a broader range of industry, our ability to increase community economic activity will be limited.
Provides community economic developers with the ability to offer sites with firmly established terms and conditions. We must be able to make an offer and "close the deal" without having to seek input or secure the agreement of a third party.

Southern Ohio

1. What are the objectives of the Energy Park Initiative?

The goal of the SODI Energy Park Initiative is to Identify, brand, and develop the SODI region as the Advanced Energy and Environmental Technology Hub of Ohio, featuring a unique set of resources, capabilities and expertise that can support a diverse, broad-based, regional portfolio of energy related projects in the areas of power generation and transmission, research and development, technology demonstration, and manufacturing. Our objectives are as follows:

OBJECTIVE 1: Create the Advanced Technology, Operations, and Manufacturing Industry Center (ATOMIC) on the former gaseous diffusion plant footprint for uranium enrichment (American Centrifuge), fuel fabrication, nuclear fuel recovery, power generation and transmission (Southern Ohio Clean Energy Park Alliance), uranium materials management, and nuclear technology demonstrations.

OBJECTIVE 2: Conduct a renewable energy research and development program and construct a technology demonstration facility on or near the US DOE Piketon Site in partnership with the US Department of Energy, The Ohio State University and private industry.

OBJECTIVE 3: Construct a materials and metals reuse and recycling facility on or near the US DOE Piketon Site to utilize materials generated by the gaseous diffusion plant decontamination and decommissioning project to produce building materials and manufacture products for the nuclear, energy, and waste management industry.

OBJECTIVE 4: Establish the Science and Energy Education Development program in southern Ohio to develop a highly trained workforce in sufficient numbers to support the Energy Park Initiative and educate the regional community on advanced energy issues.

2. What role does DOE have in Energy Parks?

The D&D project at PORTS is the ideal mechanism through which US DOE can establish an Energy Park at the Piketon Site. It is our expectation that the D&D project objectives will accomplish this end use by creating reusable properties, preserving all site infrastructure, and preparing the Piketon Site for advanced energy and environmental technology projects, including but not limited to uranium enrichment, materials reuse and recycling, waste minimization and pollution prevention technologies, wind, solar, biomass, nuclear power generation, nuclear fuel recovery, geothermal, liquefied natural gas transfer stations, hydrogen generation, advanced

energy research and development; and specialty component manufacturing capabilities for the advanced energy industry. In addition to making clean up decisions that will facilitate reuse of its property, the US DOE can make new investments in the property to carry out other DOE missions, make the property available for other government missions, and also provide funding for projects proposed by private industry whose implementation may require special consideration related to legacy environmental issues.

3. How can the Energy Parks Initiative be implemented across the different DOE offices?

US DOE can make the EM properties available for reuse and market these sites for new or expanding DOE projects. These parcels could be managed similar to the personal property management system, where the parcels are put out on the government website first to other US DOE offices, then to other government agencies, and then to the CRO for reuse by private industry.

4. What is the vision for an Energy Park at each site?

In response to the DOE Energy Parks Initiative and the State of Ohio's Strategic Development Plan, the Advanced Energy and Environmental Technology Hub of Ohio is being established by the Southern Ohio Diversification Initiative (SODI) on and around the US Department of Energy's Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant in Piketon, Ohio. The Advanced Energy and Environmental Technology (AEET) Hub of Ohio focuses on utilizing the abundant resources, vast infrastructure, and existing and new technologies at the US DOE Piketon Site to demonstrate and deploy advanced energy projects and environmental technologies in southern Ohio. The AEET Hub includes the four county SODI Region of Influence in southern Ohio – Pike, Scioto, Ross and Jackson counties. SODI has created industrial parks in each of the four counties to host and support manufacturers and suppliers to the advanced energy and environmental technology industry sector. Each industrial park has unique assets, such as a foreign trade zone at Gateway Industrial Park and access to rail and the Ohio River in New Boston.

The SODI Energy Park Initiative concentrates the region's economic development efforts on projects that are compatible with current nuclear energy related activities at the DOE Site and conducive to future advanced energy opportunities. These projects include, but are not limited to, the American Centrifuge Plant, the Depleted Uranium Hexaflouride Conversion Plant, biomass/energy cube research, development, and technology demonstration, nuclear power generation (Southern Ohio Clean Energy Park Alliance), geothermal, liquefied natural gas transfer stations, hydrogen generation, clean coal technology demonstration, central-station coal power with carbon sequestration, specialty manufacturing capabilities for the nuclear industry, contaminated groundwater treatment, materials and metals reuse and recycling, waste treatment processes, nuclear fuel recovery, and pollution prevention technologies. The SODI Energy Park Initiative capitalizes on the current cluster of energy and environmental technology companies and the incredible physical and human resources that are available at the US DOE Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant.

5. What is the plan to implement these Energy Park visions at each site?

The SODI Energy Park Initiative to develop the Advanced Energy and Environmental Technology Hub of Ohio at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant takes full advantage of the US DOE's desire to reduce its footprint by utilizing SODI's role as the Community Reuse Organization to reindustrialize and reuse DOE's properties. The Initiative also works in tandem with the region's vast network of Industrial Parks built with DOE 3161 funding. The Initiative builds upon the momentum of the projects already underway in the area, including biomass research, decontamination and decommissioning activities, American Centrifuge uranium enrichment, depleted uranium hexafluoride conversion, and uranium materials management; and includes the full spectrum of clean energy resources and environmental technologies that offer climate friendly solutions to our current energy and environmental challenges, such as materials and metals recycling and reuse. The SODI Energy Park Initiative will optimize the use of the site's current assets, such as the current NRC Certificate, highly trained security and nuclear workforce, high voltage transmission lines

6. What are the needs of each community and DOE as they relate to Energy Parks?

The SODI community needs a commitment from US DOE to establish an Energy Park at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant.

Tri-Cities

1. What are the objectives of the Energy Park Initiative?

To take advantage of the "footprint reduction" at Hanford, that will make large amounts of land available for industrial use for energy demonstrations and energy production. Change the mission of Hanford from one of supporting weapons development and cleanup, into a new mission -- a national energy mission.

2. What role does DOE have in Energy Parks?

DOE should provide a leadership roll to each of the Weapons Complex sites in their transition from cleanup missions to a new mission of Energy and renewable energy

3. How can the Energy Parks Initiative be implemented across the different DOE offices?

It is absolutely critical that a cross-cutting program office be established at the Under Secretary or Deputy Secretary level, which would allow the communities and the sites to go to a single point of contact, rather than fighting the morass of figuring out which organization to go to. Most, but not all, of the Weapons Complex sites are under Environmental Management. The EM budget is identified for cleanup of the site, NOT for new energy missions. Moving these energy visions ahead will require input and support from EERE, Office of Science, NE, and so on.

4. What is the vision for an Energy Park at each site?

Vision
Transform the Tri-Cities into a recognized leader in solving local, state and national energy challenges while taking full advantage of the Hanford Site "footprint reduction" to move this vision forward.

Mission
The Tri-Cities provides solutions to national energy challenges through local collaborations using local and regional energy resources (wind, solar, nuclear, biofuel, and hydro), leveraging research and development expertise and knowledge base from Hanford, and transitioning our trained workforce.

5. What is the plan to implement these Energy Park visions at each site?

TRI-CITY Near Term Goals (BY 2013)

The Mid-Columbia Energy Initiative (MCEI) will have a business plan in place, endorsed by local, regional, state and national leaders. Initial projects will be implemented (see committee goals below).

TRIDEC and MCEI will have provided several alternate energy proposals for DOE's Waste Treatment Facility to replace the 45,000 gallons/diesel/day currently identified for the Steam Plant, and provide some amount of renewable energy to support WTP's requirement for 70 Average Mw of power. By 2013 DOE should have accepted one of these alternatives.

MCEI will work to secure 20-60 Square Miles of the Hanford Site from DOE and make this available for public/private Energy Demonstration projects and partnerships.

Phase-1 of a Clean Tech Energy Park utilizing existing Hanford land will be fully functional. This should include 5MWe of solar generation; 1MWe of energy storage; and conceptual design for a pilot biofuel plant.

Planning for Phase-2 on the Clean Tech Energy Park should be underway. This should include the development of a business case for a modular nuclear plant.

Establish training and education programs through Columbia Basin College, Washington State University-Tri-Cities and its affiliates, along with local labor to support national needs for utility and workforce training in clean energy (carbon neutral) technologies.

MCEI will fully endorse DOE's Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL), WSU's Bioproducts Science and Engineering Laboratory (BSEL) and the Tri-Cities Research District to implement new energy technologies!

Smart Grid technologies will be implemented throughout the Mid-Columbia region.

Our community will support recycling, weatherization, and energy efficiencies.

With one of the largest per-capita Van Pools in the state we plan to transform this fleet into rechargeable vehicles (primarily for use on the Hanford Site).

MCEI will support carbon neutral energy manufacturing in the Mid Columbia. This will include solar, biofuels, new low-head hydro, wind, and nuclear.

6. What are the needs of each community and DOE as they relate to Energy Parks?

Some initial funding is needed at each site, perhaps through the Community Reuse Organizations (CRO's) in order to support identification of facilities and infrastructure that could become available from footprint reductions. Funds would also directly support grant applications. It is anticipated that the funding required is NOT large, perhaps on the order of $500k per site to move these new initiatives forward.

DOE could also move these initiatives ahead much more rapidly if DOE itself would undertake site pre-permitting for each site. Pre-permitting could prove to be an advantage of 3-5 years for any private undertaking on these sites.

Lincoln County

1. What are the objectives of the Energy Park Initiative?

The objectives of the Energy Park Initiative at the Nevada Test Site as it relates to Lincoln county Nevada: To Create a National Energy Reserve where cutting edge Production, Reprocessing, Research, Training and Education can be conducted on clean energy technology including Solar, Wind, Geothermal, Biomass and Nuclear. In 1975, Nevada supported this concept. Nevada Legislators passed and Governor O'Callaghan signed AJR15 which encouraged Energy research, Disposal and Demonstration at the Nevada Test Site.

2. What role does DOE have in Energy Parks?

The first step is to create a MOU with the existing administrative structure at The Nevada Test Site and the County and City Governments that border the Nevada Test Site and Yucca Mountain. A working group comprised of private energy officials, Local County, city, and State officials, under the facilitation of DOE would oversee a feasibility and design study. This design study would go before Congress where a funding plan could be developed that utilizes private and public funding sources.

3. How can the Energy Parks Initiative be implemented across the different DOE offices?

n/a

4. What is the vision for an Energy Park at each site?

Our vision is to create Energy Zones within Yucca Mountain. Pre-Licensed Energy Zones would be provided to test and demonstrate promising energy technologies. The existence of pre-licensed zones would minimize location and licensing barriers. The National Energy Reserve at the Nevada test Site and Recycling Technology as well as developing and testing other cutting edge energy technology. The National Energy Reserve would license projects to develop, demonstrate and educate the public about the safety and feasibility of new energy technologies.

5. What is the plan to implement these Energy Park visions at each site?

The first step in this process is funding of the feasibility study and a detailed plan of design created by Private Industry and the Department of Energy.

6. What are the needs of each community and DOE as they relate to Energy Parks?

Nevada has the highest unemployment rate in the nation. It is logical that the communities around the National Reserve would benefit economically from the Energy Parks. Infrastructure, Health, Transportation and Training would require funding to affected county and state government agencies.

Oak Ridge

4. What is the vision for an Energy Park at each site?

The Oak Ridge Energy Corridor, part of the U.S. Department of Energy's Energy Parks Initiative, is a regional concept for deployment of energy related research, technologies and demonstrations. The corridor is located in the Knoxville-Oak Ridge Innovation Valley with the axis along the Pellissippi Parkway. This geographic area encompasses the vast technological resources based in Oak Ridge and the surrounding communities.

The designation of the Oak Ridge Energy Corridor provides an energy-based focus for the region, and brings together the region's public and private organizations in the form of partnerships. This cluster of energy enterprises also serves as an economic catalyst, strengthening the existing economic development organizations' ability to attract and retain companies committed to energy related issues. The Oak Ridge Energy Corridor will help bring new jobs and a national focus to the region.

5. What is the plan to implement these Energy Park visions at each site?

The Oak Ridge Energy Corridor focus is on "Big Idea" projects that represent solutions to energy challenges. These projects are practical and achievable on a regional scale and represent a national solution to energy problems. The projects will build upon the Department of Energy's Reindustrialization program, as well as the vast network of industrial and science and technology

Parks in the region. Projects will support the national agenda of improving energy generation, security, transmission and storage, as well transportation innovation.

Nye County (Note: These responses were provided by NWRPO and are yet to be fully vetted by the Board of County Commissioners.)

1. What are the objectives of the Energy Park Initiative?

Nye County is working to implement an Energy Park initiative that provides economic development opportunities for the county. While this is a prime objective for Nye County, DOE's policy objectives should include efforts to study how to best develop renewable energy using the resources available in a desert area with limited water.

2. What role does DOE have in Energy Parks?

In our case, BLM "owns" the land, NNSA "operates" the site and OCRWM and EM "use (are tenants on)" the land. Our efforts are focused on finding a way for all the entities to engage where we have common interests. At present, the primary focus is on solar and geothermal energy initiatives, specifically research and technology demonstrations on the full spectrum of activities essential to successful solar generation (utility scale energy production with minimal use of water, design of panels, efficiency, manufacturing, proof of concepts, etc.).

3. How can the Energy Parks Initiative be implemented across the different DOE offices?

If DOE is going to be serious about Energy Park initiatives it is going to have to prioritize what it does where. We cannot afford for all of us to be doing the same thing. We all may do part of an initiative, but there has to be a "lead" lab (for lack of a better term), perhaps something like the "energy innovations hubs" initiative of the Secretary.

4. What is the vision for an Energy Park at each site?

This needs leadership - refer to item 3 response.

5. What is the plan to implement these Energy Park visions at each site?

This is a work in progress. DOE needs to lead, or at least provide structure to the process. Again, refer to our item 3 response.

6. What are the needs of each community and DOE as they relate to Energy Parks?

Ultimately, it is the provision of resources, specifically capital, but the "overall vision and direction" needs to have sufficient shape and substance so that the Energy Parks can "compliment" each other as opposed to being in "competition" with each other.

Los Alamos

1. What are the objectives of the Energy Park Initiative?

The objectives of the Los Alamos Energy Park are to create economic development opportunities while supporting mission diversification at Los Alamos National Laboratory. An Energy Park at Los Alamos will provide clean, renewable energy to LANL and will create new jobs.

2. What role does DOE have in Energy Parks?

Without direction and leadership from top DOE officials, the Energy Park Initiative will fail. DOE must create a cross cutting office so different DOE offices including NNSA, EERE and EM can work together to achieve Energy Park Goals. A cross cutting office is particularly important for Los Alamos because several different offices are involved with our site.

3. How can the Energy Parks Initiative be implemented across the different DOE offices?

The first step in implementing the Energy Parks Initiative across the different DOE offices is to create a cross cutting office or position so there is one point of contact for all Energy Park issues. That office would coordinate Energy Park projects and work with all DOE offices to ensure that the proper resources are being used for each project.

4. What is the vision for an Energy Park at each site?

Los Alamos plans to build a photovoltaic plant on the site of a former landfill. Sited on federal land (likely on top of an existing landfill that is in the final stage of closure), the PV Plant would qualify for double renewable energy credits to help DOE to meet the goals set forth in Executive Order 13423, reduce DOE's energy costs and supply needed power to LANL.

5. What is the plan to implement these Energy Park visions at each site?

Los Alamos has been working with DOE to get funding for the photovoltaic plant. Los Alamos County plans to pay $40 million for the project. Los Alamos County also received funding from the Recovery Act to build a new low-flow turbine that will increase renewable energy generation by 22%. The low-flow turbine will qualify under the federal Energy Policy Act of 2005 as a producer of Renewable Energy Credits.

6. What are the needs of each community and DOE as they relate to Energy Parks?

Los Alamos needs direction and leadership from DOE. A cross cutting office would help communities coordinate their efforts to promote Energy Parks. The County is also seeking funding for the photovoltaic plant.