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INTERNAL DOCUMENTS
REGIONAL COALITION MEETING AGENDA
County of Los Alamos Chambers
1000 Central Avenue, Suite 350, Los Alamos, NM
October 17, 2014

9:00 Info: Welcome & Introductions Mayor Lucero
Action: Confirmation of Quorum Mayor Lucero
9:10 Info: Reports from Congressional Delegations/ State Mayor Lucero

Presentations
9:20 Info: Presentation from Community Programs Kurt Steinhaus
- new budget - programs
9:40 Info: Presentation from DOE Environmental Mgmt. Pete Maggiore
- DOE EM management changes
- Chromium Plume

10:10 Action: Approval of Minutes Mayor Lucero
10:15 Info: Financial Information Los Alamos County
10:20 Info: Executive Director Report Darien Cabral
- ECA Meeting
- REDI-Net White Paper
- Rio Arriba/LANL Meeting

10:30 Action: Coalition Business Mayor Lucero
Jemez Pueblo Membership Mayor Lucero
Promise Zone Application Support Mayor Lucero
SCMC Report Sponsorship Mayor Lucero
Info: Work Plan Review Darien Cabral

10:45 Info: Meetings at a Glance Darien Cabral
10:50 Info Public Comment Mayor Lucero
11:00 Action: Adjourn Mayor Lucero
Presenters:

**Kurt Steinhaus** – is Director of Education, Economic Development, and Community Giving, Los at Alamos National Laboratory. Prior to his work with the Lab Mr. Steinhaus served as Deputy Cabinet Secretary of Education, Office of the Governor. He was also Director of Student and Education Programs at Los Alamos National Laboratory and worked as Assistant Superintendent and Division Director for Accountability and Information Services and Chief Information Officer for the New Mexico State Department of Education. Mr. Steinhaus began his education career as a teacher and Department Chair at Alamogordo Public Schools.

**Pete Maggiore** - is Deputy Assistant Manager for the Environmental Projects Office at the DOE Los Alamos Site Office. He is a Certified Professional Geologist with a Masters Degree in geology and 30 years of experience in environmental management, hydrogeology and geology. From July 1998 through August 2002, he served as Secretary for the New Mexico Environment Department. Mr. Maggiore primary responsibilities are to function as the Chief Operating Officer in managing the legacy cleanup and RCRA permitting for Los Alamos National Laboratory.

**About the Regional Coalition of LANL Communities:**

*The Regional Coalition is comprised of eight cities and counties surrounding the Department of Energy's Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL). Founded in 2011, the Regional Coalition works in partnership to ensure national decisions incorporate local needs and concerns. The organization's focus is environmental remediation, regional economic development and site employment, and adequate funding for LANL. The Board of Directors includes Chair, Mayor Alice Lucero, City of Española; Vice-Chair, Commissioner Danny Mayfield, Santa Fe County; Sect./Treas. Councilor Andrew Gonzales, Town of Taos; County Councilor Fran Berting, Los Alamos County Council; Commissioner Alfredo Montoya, Rio Arriba County; Commissioner Tom Blankenhorn, Taos County; and Ron Lovato, Director of Tsay Corporation, Pueblo of Ohkay Owingeh.*
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<td>December 19</td>
<td>Proposed Coalition Business Meeting</td>
<td>• Report on ECA meeting</td>
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<td>City of Espanola</td>
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<td>• Environment Update</td>
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<td>• Economic Development Update</td>
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<td>• LANL – EM - priorities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Council Chambers</td>
<td>• Statement on Environment</td>
<td>• State ED - priorities</td>
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**Issues to watch:**
- WIPP
- Jobs at LANL
- TRU Waste 3706 Campaign
- Environmental Campaign Priorities
- Consent Order
- Subcontractor Issue
- Economic Development Priorities
- Manhattan Project Park
- DOE funding
- REDI-Net
REGIONAL COALITION OF LANL COMMUNITIES
City of Espanola – Los Alamos County – Rio Arriba County – Santa Fe County –
City of Santa Fe – Taos County – Town of Taos – Pueblo of Ohkay

Los Alamos County Chambers
Friday, September 19, 2014

Attendance
Alice Lucero (Chair RCLC); Los Alamos County Councilor Fran Berting; Rio Arriba County Assistant
Manager David Trujillo; Town of Taos Councilor Andrew Gonzales (Vice Chair RCLC)
JLH Media team members

Welcome and Introductions
Mayor Lucero called the meeting to order. The public in attendance introduced themselves. All
the attending coalition members introduced themselves along with JLH Staff.

Confirmation of Quorum
Mayor Lucero indicates there was no quorum.

Approval of Minutes
Mayor Lucero indicated there was no quorum; therefore minutes would not be approved.

Financial Information
City of Santa Fe sent their payment for the FY14 dues and the monthly JLH Payment.

Report from Senator Heinrich’s Office
The Senate passed a resolution that will fund agencies at current levels, so there will be no
government shutdown. $8 million was included for WIPP. Thanks to the LANS Board of
Governors for renewing $3 million for economic development.

Report from Congressman Ben Ray Lujan’s Office
Congressman Lujan’s representative also noted $8 million for WIPP funding. Appreciation was
express for the LANS governing board for renewing STEM funding.

Darien Cabral: Executive Director Report, JLH Team
This is the first time we do not have a quorum. Governor Magdelena tried, but could not be here. Cabral appreciates everyone that did come. Jemez Pueblo will be joining the Board. They are a core tribe. They signed a JPA to join the council.

The strength of this council is going to be amplified once everyone is working together, especially in Washington D.C.

The larger projects involve the subcontractor consortium issue. Another major project is Redi-Net. At the next meeting the Redi-Net issue will be expanded upon and explained in greater detail. High speed broadband is essential to Northern NM and the economic development it will bring.

Presentation from NNSA: Kim Davis Lebak:

She has lived in ABQ for six years and worked for NNSA at the Sandia Office. A couple topics: the Sec. of Energy came on August 11th. Mayor Lucero and Darien Cabral met with the Secretary and they discussed the WIPP facility, cleanup priorities, and economic development ideas.

The Secretary asked that Kim Davis Lebak set up future meetings and dialogue.

Senator Heinrich’s office expressed similar concerns on supply chain issues.

Cleanup priorities are the chromium contaminated groundwater, surface water and storm water issues. The dialogue on these matters will continue.

Supply chain management does have a clause that encourages LANL to deal with local dealers, but there has to be a balance.

Upcoming construction projects: transuranic waste true waste facility; RAD liquid waste facility upgrade; TA 55 reinvestment project for an upgrade of the TA 55 facility, and finally the chemistry replacement facility of CMR (could be a $1.5 billion dollar project).

The Lab is committed to upgrading various sites. This will benefit the community and DOE is glad to support these changes.

Mayor Lucero welcomed the open dialogue on these issues. Councilor Andrew Gonzales asked about the type of structure for the CMR building. Lebak indicated that it is not a new building being built, but renovation of existing facilities, including ongoing upgrades to seismic standards. Councilor Fran Berting asked where the new TRU waste facility will be. Lebak indicated this was close to TA 54 and involves upgrading facilities in Area G, including cleanup. The TRU waste facility doesn’t replace all of Area G. Pete Sheehey, Los Alamos County Councilor, noted that under the continuing resolution new project can’t be begun; would that affect these projects? Lebak does not believe it will impact projects already in CD3 but will have to look at the language and sift through it. Jay Coghlan of Nuclear Watch New Mexico asked about where they stand on the third phase, the modules that would be part of the uranium processing facility. Lebak said this was still very early on, in the conceptual stage, and would welcome an invite to come back later to present on the modules.
Presentation on Major Subcontractor Consortium: Liddie Martinez

Liddie Martinez spoke about the letter that Mayor Lucero sent out. The benefits of working as a team and the supply chain issue were expressed. There are currently 32 contractors that are eligible for the supply chain.

Liddie Martinez wants to put together a full blown submission to the Federal delegation in regard to economic development. The project is being done to show that local contractors can be competitive. They are hoping that local contractor can compete at a regional approach.

Around $120,000 is available for the next cycle of grants. Information is on their website. Deadline for this next round is October 24. With this $100,000 in funding, they will exceed $500,000 in investment and will push over the $5 million mark in in-kind donations. The grant dollars being applied for would help form a consortium for best practices of delivery and services.

The whole purpose of the demonstration project is to show contractors are competitive and are dealing efficiently with our government dollars; we want our local and small businesses to be able to compete with these contracts. Mayor Lucero: is the grant money for workshops and training for local businesses? We are trying to find a way to pool resources to set up electronic cataloguing systems, financing lockbox provisions, warehousing provisions. We are in the process of hiring a grant writer to put meat on the bones of our proposal and submit it to you.

Meetings at a glance:
October 17th is the next meeting at Santa Fe County Chambers. Cabral indicated that the Natural Resource Damage Assessment organization is based out of the Justice Department. They are working in Northern NM on the remediation issues. They want the areas to be returned to a pristine state. They will make a presentation at the next meeting. They are thinking in November that there will be a meeting related just to Coalition business.

Redi-Plan Net: Laura Gonzales
Redi-Net is an organization that came about from the lack of broadband capacity. ARRA funding came out and everyone applied, but only San Ildefonso got funding ($1 million). The Internet is being expanded to many communities with this. The mission is not to get it to all homes and business, but mainly to government entities in communities. Communities can connect to the backbone and expand services if they so wish. There are 9 service providers in this region interested in building out their networks. The school in LA provides its own internet through this service. For the service providers, it would be helpful if communities put together common guidelines for installation, so there is one central place to go.

It has only been functional for just over a year and is constantly expanding. The coalition is very interested in encouraging that last mile build out for any community. It is essential that this be easy to understand.

Northern NM is such a unique location with tribal lands, farming, national labs, schools, etc. They are hoping many things will grow from the Redi-Net project.

Mayor Lucero reiterated that this is an important service to Northern NM. Councilor Andrew Gonzales said that as technology changes Northern NM is usually left behind, so hopefully we
will stay on top of this. He feels it is important for customers to be able to move from company
to company without any issues. It is equally important that the communication systems
communicate with each other. 911 text is now operational. Kit Carson will be connecting in the
Fall.

Cabraal indicated the white paper is on its way in regards to this project. This will be a
tremendous recruitment tool, due to the extremely high speed of Redi-Net. It is a big deal and
very exciting for economic development. Building support for this is crucial. There are still
funding and operation gaps, it makes sense to go to the State and ask for some increased
funding.

With the topography of Rio Arriba this project will be a huge improvement in communication for
law enforcement. All of the entities coming together on this project are huge. Funding of this
project is crucial. Laura Gonzales: we will be at the forefront is we get this capacity out right
now; if companies wait until 2015/2016, it will be difficult to catch up.

David Trujillo noted that Rio Arriba has approved three antennas covering the western areas of
the county, and they are seeing improvements. Rep. Lujan’s representative asked about an
extension to Nambe, and Ms. Gonzales noted that it was not approved as there was not time to
get archeologic and environmental investigations done.

Governor Madalen noted that they have poor service at Jemez Pueblo; recently asked if they
could bring service to his area, but the providers couldn’t. Ms. Gonzales stated that it is a
matter of funding availability, not laws or regulations.

Presentation from Feynman Center: Dave Pesiri

Mr. Pesiri represents LANL and how to be creative to meet the needs of the region with the
Feynman Center. It was created a little over a year ago to create partnerships within the region.
It is crucial to be relevant with the private sector and working with LANL. The old way of thinking
about technology transfer is not working. The fastest growing startup is in Santa Fe, called
Venture Acceleration, in partnership with Chevron. This is an example of a partnership that is
working quite well. Losing employees to top tier companies is draining our brain trust.
Partnering with top tier companies that open up in Los Alamos is crucial to this idea. An RFP for
a manufacturing collaborative is in process to help local companies grow. The overarching idea
is linking the private sector with LANL.

It is important to link the three labs in this region, to make sure labs are not just competing
against each other. LANL is constantly trying to open its model.

What is different in technology transfer now, as compared to years past? The survival of this
laboratory is tied to this. Creating private partnerships makes the laboratory relevant again. The
laboratory is part of this community and working with local businesses creates a great
community.

Patrick Malone of the New Mexican asked about federal and cultural obstacles to spinoffs.
Pesiri said impedances are real. Enrail is a great example. They have plans to link the three labs
in the region to make a more regional focus so they are not just competing with each other.
Jay Coghlan noted that they have been hearing about tech transfer since the 1990s; what is different now? Pesiri noted the failure of the labs to communicate is bad, that it is important they align their business model with private partners and that is how they plan to meet their mission. Coghlan asked, if this is mainly about the interests of the Lab, what does it do for Main Street Espanola? Pesiri stated that the Lab’s people live in Espanola. If they’re machining in Espanola, it benefits the community.

Public Comment:

Comment #1- Jay Coghlan.

Regarding the draft CMRR statement in the packet, he indicated he will pick it apart. It is unfortunate that there is no representation from the City of Santa Fe today. He believed former Mayor Coss had a main goal of cleanup, not just job creation. Job creation then becomes a pathway to increased weapons production under the auspices of job creation. He met with senior officials in Washington DC and they indicated that money is not available for cleanup in the future.

The second paragraph is not factual. The house passed it, but not Congress as a whole. If they really want to promote regional economic development, please stick to cleanup. Renewables is also a potential growth area. Both of which could be win-win for the citizens of Northern NM.

MEETING ADJOURNED AT 11:30.

___________________________________
Darien Cabral, Director

ATTEST:

_____________________________________
Mayor Alice Lucero, Chair
### Summary of Receipts and Disbursements

**Inception to date, as of 10/15/14**

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ACTION ITEMS

Title: Approval of the Pueblo of Jemez for Coalition membership

Recommended Action: Approval

**Motion that the Coalition approves the membership of the Pueblo of Jemez to the Board of the Regional Coalition of LANL communities, with Governor Joshua Madalena as the official Board representative.**

**Background:** The Coalition bills itself as being composed of the local governments and Pueblos that surround LANL. Up to now we have had only one Pueblo member – Ohkay Owingeh. The Pueblos have a special treaty relationships with the federal government and are sovereign entities, very different in nature than counties or municipalities. Some of the Pueblos may feel that membership in the Coalition could compromise this special status. The Coalition Joint Powers Agreement has wording to specifically protect that status. If the Coalition truly represents the local governments and the Pueblos, the influence of the Coalition will be greatly enhanced, benefitting our entire constituency. We will be one of the few entities to truly represent the diversity of the region as a whole. The Governor and Tribal Council of Jemez Pueblo has approved membership in the Coalition and have signed the Joint Powers Agreement. We are hoping that the decision of Jemez Pueblo to join the Coalition will help to influence other Pueblos to join as well.

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Title: Promise Zone Application Support

Recommended Action: Approval

**Motion to support the Application of the Counties of Rio Arriba and Taos as a federal Promise Zone, and authorizing the Chair of the Coalition to submit a letter of support in that regard to the appropriate federal agencies.**

**Background:** A Promise Zone is a federal designation for a low-income region that has gone through an application process and has been awarded this status. The application process is extensive. Each community is asked to identify a set of outcomes that they will pursue to revitalize their communities, develop a strategy supporting those outcomes, and realign resources accordingly. Five AmeriCorps VISTA members and a federal liaison are deployed to each of the Promise Zones to build capacity to work with federal agencies, coordinate key stakeholders, create programs that address the community's needs and navigate federal programs. Promise Zones receive preferences for competitive federal programs and technical assistance, plus, subject to enactment by Congress, businesses investing in Promise Zones or hiring residents of Promise Zones will be eligible to receive tax incentives. In 2014, 12 agencies are providing preferential access in 35 programs. Promise Zone goals are to create jobs, increase economic activity, improve educational opportunities, leverage private investment, and reduce violent crime.

Applying for and receiving this designation is extremely competitive. Only six communities received Promise Zone status nationwide during the first round. The second round application is due November 21. Communities can apply that meet the eligibility criteria, and demonstrate high need, a strong local
commitment and a compelling strategy. HUD intends to designate six urban communities and USDA intends to designate at least one rural and at least one Tribal community.

This is a proposal to the Regional Coalition Board to support Rio Arriba and Taos Counties as an applicant for rural Promise Zone designation. These are the areas within our Coalition that meet economic criteria. However, working to revitalize these areas will impact our entire region. County governments have been contacted and have signed on. The LANL Community programs office has been contacted and a grant writing team has been assigned. Shortly after the Coalition Director contacted Rio Arriba County, staff from senators Udall’s and Heinrich’s offices also contacted Rio Arriba County encouraging them to apply.

Highlights of scoring criteria include high poverty and crime rates, gaps in current community revitalization efforts, a plan to address jobs, economic activity, improving economic opportunity, reducing crime and leveraging private capital, in addition to local capacity and commitment that encompasses partnership structures. 10 points are awarded for need; 40 points for strategy; and 50 points for capacity and local commitment, including partner organizations.

We believe that when community needs are taken together with the strategy contained in REDI-Plan and other regional planning documents, partnerships and support of LANL, the Coalition, local governments, the RDC, educational institutions and other entities, we will have the required material to put together a very strong proposal. Increased access to federal funds will complement and strengthen a number of significant on-going community revitalization efforts including: the REDI Plan; REDI-Net; the Feynman Center and tech transfer potential; LANL Community Programs office including educational programs; employment needs in Questa due to the mine closure; the innovative TEN and VEN business self-help programs in Taos and Española; the northern New Mexico Food Hub initiative and so forth.

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Title: SCMC Report Sponsorship

Recommended Action: Approval

Motion to submit a Pilot Project Report to NNSA from the Coalition on behalf of the Major Subcontractor Consortium on how local contractors can work with and benefit from the Supply Chain Management Center in Kansas City to be developed by the LANL major Subcontractor Consortium with cooperation of the Coalition upon Board review and approval of content.

Background: The Coalition has agreed to support the LANL Major Subcontractor Consortium in effort to retain jobs and procurement contracts related to LANL in the face of the NNSA Supply Chain Management Center’s (SCMC’s) efforts to consolidate federal purchasing nationally, using volume contracts and large, primarily out-of-state businesses. Working with LANL, our Congressional Delegation, the State, and the Contractor Consortium, we have made substantial inroads at the highest levels of DOE and NNSA. This is a proposal to support the development and submission of a pilot project recommending ways that local contractors can work with the SCMC that will be funded by NNSA along with local contractor match.
September 22, 2014

Dear Senator Udall
219 Central Ave NW, Suite 210
Albuquerque, NM 87102

RE: Support Needed for Manhattan Project Legislation in House-Passed NDAA

On behalf of the Regional Coalition of LANL Communities, we would like to encourage you to ensure that the Manhattan Project National Historical Park Act is enacted this year. Our communities of City of Española, County of Los Alamos, County of Rio Arriba, City of Santa Fe, County of Santa Fe, Town of Taos, County of Taos and Pueblo of Ohkay Owingeh are united in our support for a unit of the Manhattan Project National Historical Park in Los Alamos, Hanford and Oak Ridge and we ask you to continue to support this legislation. We believe the establishment of the Park will provide economic and other benefits to our entire region.

As you know, the Manhattan Project legislation has strong bipartisan, bicameral support. The Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources passed the park legislation (S. 507) on May 16, 2013, and the House passed similar legislation (H.R. 1280) on April 24, 2013. On May 22, 2014, the House passed the legislation as Section 3471 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) (H.R. 1960). We urge you to work with Senator Carl Levin and the Armed Services Committee and support its passage as part of the NDAA.

The Manhattan Project is an important watershed in American and world history and its inclusion in the national park system is long overdue. The park will feature the "secret cities" of Hanford, WA, Los Alamos, NM, and Oak Ridge, TN. The proposed national park would provide visitors the chance to understand the development of the atomic bomb and this technology's contribution to the fields of chemotherapy, high speed computer technology, genomics and bioengineering. This legislation provides an important opportunity for present and future generations to understand the profound ways in which the Manhattan Project changed the world.

Both the Departments of Energy and Interior support the creation of the new park. The Department of Energy will continue to own and maintain its historic properties and address any environmental, health and safety issues. This three-site park could save tax-payers hundreds of millions of dollars by avoiding costs of demolishing the remaining Manhattan Project properties.
Among the biggest advocates of the National Historical Park are the people who worked at the three sites during World War II. Many of these Manhattan Project Veterans still live in our communities and we should work to open this park while some of them are still alive and able to see their work recognized by our nation. These individuals played a valuable role in ending World War II and defending not only the United States but also democracies throughout the world. These true heroes, who dedicated their wartime service to the Manhattan Project, appreciate the legislation developed to establish the Park and commemorate the astounding engineering accomplishments that were achieved in such a short period of time.

The energy communities, including Los Alamos, have been working for many years to preserve the history of the Manhattan Project, and we feel that now is the time to pass a bill that will lead to the establishment of a Manhattan Project National Historical Park. Thank you for your support of this important legislation.

Sincerely

Mayor Alice Lucero
Chair

cc: Energy Communities Alliance
Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) on Pit Manufacturing Capacity

Brett Kniss & Drew Kornreich
Los Alamos National Laboratory
November, 2009

Introduction
The topic of pit manufacturing capacity is inherently coupled to planning for the range of stockpile modernization alternatives anticipated in the forthcoming Nuclear Posture Review (NPR). Some of the options discussed in the NPR are likely to require the manufacture of pits and under these circumstances pit manufacturing can represent a limiting factor in the rate of stockpile transformation. The Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) below are intended to provide information targeted toward the interface between pit manufacturing capacity, possible stockpile modernization alternatives, and facility projects.

1) How does pit manufacturing capacity relate to alternatives for stockpile modernization as discussed in the Nuclear Posture Review (NPR)?

Pit manufacturing is the rate-limiting factor in stockpile modernization alternatives that rely on new pits being produced (not all alternatives do). Given current plans for facility upgrades and replacement projects, the maximum rate for the production of new pits is 80 pits per year and this rate cannot be achieved before 2022. It is important to note that not all modernization alternatives require new pits to be produced – some scenarios involve the re-use of existing pits “as-is” and other alternatives reuse existing pits with modifications. In the process of planning for the NPR, stockpile modernization alternatives were closely coordinated within the limitations of pit manufacturing capacity for both the production of new pits and reusing existing pits.

2) What is the difference between Pit Manufacturing and Pit Reuse?

Pit manufacturing generally refers to the production of a pit starting with raw material (mining plutonium from old pits) and ending with a new pit. This is accomplished by execution of the complete flowsheet shown in Figure 1. In contrast, the pit reuse flowsheet is not always the same. Pit reuse always includes reusing the Special Nuclear Material (SNM) from existing pits and generally includes alterations needed to achieve modern requirements for safety and security. In Figure 1, pit reuse uses a subset of the flowsheet, mainly “Disassembly,” “Assembly and Joining,” and “Post Assembly, NDT.” Given the difference in the breadth of the flowsheet, any pit reuse option is inherently easier to perform. Note that Pit Reuse terminology is not standardized and frequently means different things to different people. Better terminology from a manufacturing perspective is a “full flowsheet” associated with pit manufacturing and “partial flowsheet” with pit-reuse alternatives. Some reuse alternatives make only minor modifications to the pit and this work would not necessarily be done at TA-55.
Figure 1: The generic pit manufacturing flowsheet starting with raw materials (aged plutonium) and continuing through a finished product. All of the boxes shown are used in the manufacture of a new pit while only those shown with dashed circles would be used for pit reuse. This eliminates the middle of the flowsheet, which includes most of the rate-limiting steps and the most challenging manufacturing operations.

3) What is the current capacity for the manufacture of War Reserve (WR) Pits?

Current capacity to manufacture pits is about 6-10 pits per year. A 10 pit per year rate was demonstrated by request in 2007 when 11 War Reserve (WR) pits were produced. “War Reserve” refers to a component that has met all quality requirements and can be used in the nation’s stockpile. The Pit Manufacturing Program (now called “Plutonium Sustainment”) will manufacture 10 more pits over the next 2 years to complete the planned production build for the W88. This will provide enough pits to allow for destructive surveillance of existing pits. At this time, there is no demand for new pits after completion of the W88 lot and current budgetary plans will result in the suspension of WR pit manufacturing capability beginning in 2012.

4) If steps were taken today to increase capacity for pit manufacturing and pit reuse, how does the capacity change as a function of time?

The general “boundary conditions” used for future scenario planning are outlined in Table 1 below. This includes values for both full-flowsheet pits (new production) and partial-flowsheet pits (pit or component reuse). Several assumptions are inherent to this type of generic planning information and in general each scenario must be examined specifically to be accurate.
Table 1. Pit Manufacturing and Reuse Capacity Planning Summary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Full-Flowsheet Pit Manufacturing Capacity (pits/y)</th>
<th>Partial-Flowsheet Reuse Capacity (pits/y)</th>
<th>Action Taken to Change Capacity</th>
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<td>6-10 WR</td>
<td>6-10 Development</td>
<td>Current program</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>6-10 Development</td>
<td></td>
<td>Current program investments neither support nor require WR manufacturing in 2012</td>
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<td>10-20 WR</td>
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<td>Increased program investment for labor</td>
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<td>2016</td>
<td></td>
<td>40 WR</td>
<td>Development of pit reuse processes on existing equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td></td>
<td>120 WR</td>
<td>Installation of a dedicated reuse processing line independent of existing manufacturing line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>50 WR</td>
<td></td>
<td>Completion of first phase process equipment installations in PF-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>80 WR</td>
<td></td>
<td>Completion of nuclear facility projects and PF-4 process equipment installations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

1) The 2008 SSMPEIS evaluated the environmental impacts of up to 80 pits per year but established a production limit of 20 pits per year until the completion of the NPR\(^1\). Achieving rates beyond 20 pits/y in the table above would require an amended record of decision under the NEPA.

2) The values in each row are not additive until after 2018 when a dedicated reuse line could be added to the plant. Until 2018, a single line exists and must be shared between new manufacture and reuse resulting in resource interference that would reduce the overall capacity for either mission.

3) “WR” or “Development” indicates the highest quality level achievable. WR is the highest level and Development indicates manufacturing without the same level of quality controls necessary to achieve War Reserve.

\(^1\) Final Complex Transformation Supplemental Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement Summary, DOE/EIS-0236-S4, NNSA, October 2008
5) *Why is the current pit production capacity so limited?*

The capacity was intended to be limited since the inception of the program, and therefore the equipment to establish a higher capacity has not been installed. Historical planning guidance was to establish an interim capability to make WR pits (commonly defined at the 10 pit per year level) until a dedicated production facility could be established. When the mission was transferred to Los Alamos circa 1996, the goal was to establish an *interim manufacturing capability* for pits until the Modern Pit Facility (MPF) could be constructed. The MPF Project was terminated by congress in 2005 due in part to the Pit Lifetimes Assessment and increasing budget pressure. In 2006, planning evolved towards the Complex 2030 Scenario wherein a new Consolidated Plutonium Center (CPC) would serve as the production center for new pits. The Stockpile Stewardship and Management Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (SSMPEIS) Record of Decision in 2008 terminated the CPC approach, established Los Alamos TA-55 as the plutonium “Center of Excellence,” and established an upper bound on future pit manufacturing capacity at 80 pits per year. While NEPA guidance is now established, the necessary facility and process equipment upgrades to achieve this capacity are not in place, nor are they a part of the program of record.

6) *Why is the pit reuse capacity higher than new pit manufacturing capacity?*

It’s always easier to reuse existing SNM than to produce new components. Thus, the capacity of existing resources to conduct pit reuse always exceeds the capacity to produce new pits – the limitations in the pit-manufacturing flowsheet are generally located in the middle of the flowsheet which is not used in reuse applications. The reduced number of processing steps with pit reuse means that you can do more with the existing equipment and that the required modifications to the plant to increase capacity are considerably smaller in scope.

7) *What steps need to be taken to achieve the pit manufacturing capacity established in the SSMPEIS?*

- The most time-consuming action is to execute the planned nuclear facility upgrade and replacement projects established through the Integrated Nuclear Planning (INP) process. These include the TA-55 Reinvestment Project for PF-4, the Radioactive Liquid Waste Treatment Facility (RLWTF) Upgrades Project, the CMR-Replacement Nuclear Facility (CMRR NF), and the Consolidated Waste Project for solid waste. The age and condition of the existing nuclear infrastructure precludes it from providing reliable service over the coming decades. These projects are necessary for facility support to all plutonium programs independent of the level of manufacturing.
- Next, the projects to install additional process equipment in the plutonium processing facility (PF-4) need to be funded and executed. PF-4 presently
does not have enough processing equipment (e.g., lathes, furnaces, and inspection gages) to achieve a sustained rate of 50-80 pits per year. A summary of the scope involved for this activity was recently developed.²

- NNSA and Los Alamos need to execute an operational project to free up existing vault space in PF-4 through the Material Recycle and Recovery (MR&R) Program. This activity would allow Los Alamos to support pit reuse missions before the CMRR Nuclear Facility (which contains an SNM vault) is completed.
- Finally, NNSA needs to supplement the existing program personnel from a capability-based core of personnel to the higher level required for capacity production.

8) **Is the primary purpose of the CMRR Nuclear Facility to support an expanded pit manufacturing capacity?**

No, the primary purpose of the CMRR NF is not to support enhanced pit manufacturing capacity – it is to replace operations currently or previously housed in the CMR Building; however, larger pit manufacturing capacities cannot be achieved without the CMRR NF. The CMRR Nuclear Facility is necessary to reliably support any level of programmatic activity on plutonium in PF-4 of which manufacturing is only one program. In the absence of the CMRR NF, all plutonium programs are reliant on continued operations of the aging CMR Building which incurs unacceptable risk to programs as time progresses. To reduce this risk, the existing CMR Building will be operated with a minimum of nuclear material and this limitation will preclude it from the sample throughput at higher pit production levels.

9) **How long will it take to achieve the SSMPEIS capacity as outlined above?**

Two projects listed above are competing as the critical path activity. The construction of the CMRR Nuclear Facility (CMRR-NF) cannot be completed before 2020, with 2022 being more likely. The process equipment upgrades to PF-4 will have at least a 10-year duration and are not presently funded, thus making 2022 the earliest achievable date for expanded pit-manufacturing capacity at 50-80 pits per year accounting for a 2-year budget cycle.

10) **Can the schedule to achieve a higher capacity be accelerated?**

An accelerated schedule is generally not feasible within the envelope of the existing regulatory environment. There are some practical limitations concerning both the nuclear construction projects and the refitting of PF-4 that make these

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projects difficult to accelerate. However, aggressive funding and prioritization might make a difference of a few years (2-3).

11) Why is pit manufacturing so difficult?
The nature of the product line has always presented manufacturing challenges. Pits require extremely high quality and security levels and these must be applied to a material with unique hazards and unique metallurgical behavior. Increasing challenges include an evolving regulatory envelope governing safety and security. Historically, pit performance was certified through nuclear testing which is no longer available. In the absence of nuclear testing, additional conservatism has been applied towards manufacturing conditions and tolerances. The combination of the regulatory environment and conservatism has further constrained what has always been a fragile manufacturing process at best.

12) What other programs interface with pit manufacturing and will they affect the available capacity?
Due to consolidation of nuclear facilities, Los Alamos’s Plutonium Facility (PF-4) will be the nation’s only multi-purpose, Security Category I, Hazard Category 2 nuclear facility for some time. Any program that works with significant quantities of bare plutonium will need support from PF-4. Current programs in PF-4 include annual assessment and pit surveillance, plutonium disposition, Pu-238 heat-sources, fuels research, and basic actinide R&D. Most programs have dedicated space, with most interfaces occurring at commonly used resources like storage (vault), waste management, and shipping/receiving. The capacity values described have taken these interfaces into consideration but close management and integration of resources will be required.

13) Is the Program of Record supporting the steps listed earlier to increase the capacity to manufacture pits?
The current Program of Record is generally supporting the nuclear facility projects like the CMRR NF and the TA-55 Reinvestment Project on an extended schedule paced by available funding. Note that the nuclear facility projects are necessary to ensure basic capability in plutonium programs and none of them are specifically related to manufacturing capacity. The investments for program equipment in PF-4 are intended to increase manufacturing capacity and they are generally not supported by the Program of Record for at least the next 5 years, which would delay the dates to achieve the listed capacities in Table 1.
SUBJECT: LEADERSHIP CHANGES WITHIN THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS DIRECTORATE

The Laboratory today is implementing a number of measures aimed at supporting the Department of Energy's objectives to reopen the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) repository near Carlsbad. Among the actions are changes in our leadership responsible for managing our environmental clean-up and transuranic waste operations. I have asked Deputy Associate Director Enrique (Kiki) Torres to serve as acting lead for our Environmental Programs while the Lab works with DOE to develop a path forward.

These actions come after a number of internal investigations and reviews since the February discovery of a leak underground at WIPP from a waste drum that originated here at Los Alamos. Although the exact causes of the leak are still under investigation, I have determined that today’s changes are necessary now as part of our continued recovery actions.

In addition, DOE has announced its intent to transition oversight of legacy environmental cleanup work from NNSA to DOE-EM. I have very few details on how this action will proceed, but I will continue to keep you updated. I will ensure that Los Alamos will do whatever is needed to ensure a smooth transition, and that includes maintaining safe and secure environmental program operations until the transition is complete. We are fully committed to working with the State of New Mexico and DOE throughout this process.

It is time for us to be introspective and self-critical to ensure we fully learn from this event. In the coming days and weeks, we will be taking additional actions to ensure we address the underlying causes and strengthen our processes to prevent future upsets or events.

Understanding the breached drum at WIPP continues to be a significant challenge to the Laboratory, but I believe we have our best people working on these issues. I ask for your continued support as we work through this recovery together. This is our obligation to the community, the state, and to our national security mission.
Redi-Net
Last-Mile Build out

Prepared by:
Regional Coalition of LANL Communities
www.regionalcoalition.org
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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The REDI-Net project was funded by a $10.6 million federal ARRA (American Recovery and Reinvestment Act) grant. The project is administered by a joint powers agreement signed by the local governments and Pueblos impacted by the REDI-Net project and managed by a Board appointed by the governments. The North Central New Mexico Economic Development District, which is the regional Council of Governments (COG) organization, was contracted to manage REDI-Net middle-mile build-out. REDI-net consists of roughly 125 miles of middle-mile fiber optic cable that stretches from the town of Dixon in northern Rio Arriba County to the northern part of Santa Fe and was designed to connect to Los Alamos. Most of REDI-Net fiber has been deployed using utility poles under contract with Jemez Electric Cooperative. The middle-mile infrastructure has been completed, except for a link that was originally supposed run across San Ildefonso Pueblo land and connect Los Alamos to the network. At this time Los Alamos is connected to the network through radio dishes that bypass San Ildefonso and compromise speed to a degree. REDI-Net infrastructure will also be connected to a similar project in Taos administered by Kit Carson Electric, creating the potential for super high speed broadband throughout the northern New Mexico region.

REDI-Net middle-mile fiber currently provides broadband of varying speeds to a number of regional anchor institutions, including local governments, hospitals and clinics, schools and similar entities. REDI-Net middle mile fiber is only minimally useful, however, without last-mile build-out that connects end-user homes, businesses and organizations to the network. End-users can be connected to REDI-Net directly with fiber or through fixed wireless technology that emanates from fiber cable axis points.

A robust last-mile build-out process that connects to REDI-Net infrastructure has the potential for the greatest economic development impact in northern New Mexico of any alternative application, whether public or private. There are many studies that show the correlation between economic growth and readily available high speed internet capability within countries, regions and municipalities. This is especially true in northern New Mexico due to the presence and impact of Los Alamos National Laboratory with the potential to spur high-tech business formation and the concurrent need for cutting edge-education to help develop a regional technical workforce.

The current REDI-Net Board has successfully completed its task of building middle mile infrastructure. The current phase consists of leasing REDI-Net bandwidth to private sector ISP’s (Internet Service Providers) to complete last mile build-out as
business propositions. This is happening. However, there are a number of obstacles that may preclude this occurring in the most expedient and beneficial way possible.

The primary reason for this is structural. Northern New Mexico is rural with low population and, apart from Los Alamos, is largely economically distressed. Thus, northern New Mexico represents a small market. This limits the number and types of ISP’s that will compete within the region and the speed at which they will roll out services. There are also many isolated small communities within the region that will not be economically viable for private ISP’s to serve. Finally, there is a new national broadband paradigm that is increasingly being adopted by communities around the country of making 1Gbps (Gigabyte per second) service available to those who want it.

Currently, there is an elite and growing group of communities around the country that can offer 1Gbps service that are reaping the benefits of rapid growth and new business formation. The REDI-Net backbone will support this speed, and is now a major advantage that northern New Mexico has, but the market will not support the expense required to make it a reality. The only community within the REDI-Net region that understands the significance of the 1Gbps vision, has articulated it as a goal, and is willing to invest public monies to help make it a reality, is Los Alamos.

There are also marketing issues that hinder vibrant REDI-Net last mile development. In general, residents, business people and community leaders do not understand what REDI-Net build-out can mean to the region and see it as one more internet service provider. The speeds that REDI-Net can offer with robust build-out will: enable cutting-edge telemedicine and even life-size, full-screen remote video counseling at area clinics and hospitals; allow for high-tech companies to locate in northern New Mexico operating equipment and manufacturing such as 3d printing and other applications remotely while engaging in sales globally; allow for high-tech companies to connect to applications at the Lab, or any other technical provider worldwide; allow for technical home-based businesses to thrive while they take advantage of the high quality of life and unique character of northern New Mexico; allow students to access the best specialized educational programs available anywhere in the world without having to leave the area; allow data centers and call centers to locate in northern New Mexico; allow film studios to work in northern New Mexico and send high quality digital images to studios for editing; allow for cutting edge community emergency services and video security monitoring; allow farmers to update real-time inventory to the new food hub; and the list goes on.

However, right now different service providers are offering varying services at varying speeds at specific locations, and no one is contemplating super high speed 1Gbps service except in Los Alamos. Once, and if, robust high-speed does become a reality, it then becomes incumbent for a community-based entity to market northern New Mexico for new business location and to assist existing businesses to take full advantage of what REDI-Net last mile has to offer.

This paper serves as a justification for last-mile build-out coordination and marketing within a controlled organizational framework that can maximize the respective advantages of equitable and fair participation of public and private organizations working together with the ultimate goal of creating a shared vision and maximum benefit for the region.
Regional Coalition of LANL Communities

Work Plan

This is a Work Plan Outline per our Strategic Planning session. The WP is divided into Short-term and long-term goals and objectives. At the end of this document there is a GANTT chart with a tentative timeline for both short and long term objectives and goals. This is a draft WP subject to Board review and approval.

Short-Term Goals

1. Organizational Management

   1.1 Development

      1.1.1 Increase relationships with agencies
      This is an on-going task that will help solidify relationships with LANL, DOE, federal agencies, Congressional Delegations and the State. We now have commitments from the New Mexico Office of the Governor and the State Environmental Department to send representatives to our Board meetings. We are holding regular briefing sessions with these offices as well. Senators Udall and Heinrich regularly send reps to our meetings. We will increasingly reach out to Representative Lujan's office. We have established good relationships with LANL EM and Community Relation staff. We will increase face-to-face time and coordination and attempt to work closely with the local NNSA rep.

      1.1.2 Strengthen relationship with Board
      Rather than establish committees, we will increase face-to-face time with individual Board members to discuss priorities and projects. This has already started and allows Board members to provide on-going input into Coalition priorities and take on a larger role in specific activities. We are also actively recruiting new membership, including Jemez Pueblo and Pojoaque Pueblo.

   1.2 Work Plan

   This work plan draft is a work in progress. We will re-visit and update the Plan periodically as well as obtain Board approval. The Work Plan will give the Executive Team clear direction from the Board as well as establish benchmarks to measure progress. The initial WP is scheduled for approval at the 7/18 board meeting.

      1.2.1 Develop
      1.2.2 Incorporate priorities
      1.2.3 Review
      1.2.4 Finalize/ periodic updates
1.3 Projects Listing / Budget
As part of the WP we have made a listing of projects according to criteria developed within the Strategic Plan. The Packet includes project summaries and background information. Economic development work is on-going regarding the Subcontractor issue and REDI Net. Details are provided. These projects should be reviewed and approved by the Board. Additional work is continuing in the areas of environmental remediation. At his time, there are no specific projects being pursued regarding Workforce Development. We are hoping that the current Board meeting (June 20) will lay groundwork for the Coalition to play a role in that area. The full WP is scheduled for approval at the July 18 meeting. We will present a budget for adoption by the July 18 board meeting.

1.3.1 Summarize projects
1.3.2 Follow screening process
1.3.3 Board approval
1.3.4 Update – projects/ standing items

1.4 Meeting prep
In preparation for this current meeting, we have prepared a Meetings at a Glance page which will be updated and reviewed at the end of each board meeting. We have developed a workforce presentation agenda to help guide us in that field, and we have developed a draft Work Plan.

1.4.1 Complete Meetings at a Glance
1.4.2 Arrange workforce agenda
1.4.3 Complete Board packet
1.4.4 Develop / post calendar

Longer-Term Goals/ Projects

2. Environmental Remediation

2.1 WIPP

2.1.1 Consider support letter(s) for additional funding to expedite re-opening of WIPP
2.1.2 Consider incorporation funding of WIPP re-opening in lobbying effort
2.1.3 Monitor / publicize impact of WIPP situation on regional jobs
2.1.4 Advocate through PR and other means for expedited re-opening of WIPP

2.2 3706 Campaign

2.2.1 Support completion of 3706 Campaign
2.2.2 Publicize success of 3706 Campaign prior to WIPP incident as appropriate

2.3 Post 3706

2.3.1 Review LANL/DOE risk assessments
2.3.2 Coordinate evaluation of risk with CAB and State
2.3.3 Issue statement / adopt discrete environmental campaign priorities
2.3.4 Incorporate campaign priorities into solicitations for increased environmental funding
3. Economic Development
   3.1 REDI
      3.1.1 Take on tasks for REDI Plan committee in conjunction with RDC
   3.2 Projects
      3.2.1 Develop Project Matrix/ briefing as per planning criteria and review process
      3.2.2 Present / adopt Work Plan in phases
      3.2.3 Re-visit Work Plan – monitor project progress periodically for Board review
   3.3 Vision
      3.3.1 Work with Feynman Center – adopt / support ED vision

4. Workforce
   4.1 Organization
      4.1.1 Hold Workforce Board Meeting
      4.1.2 Follow-up with resource partners to ascertain appropriate coalition role

5. Communication
   5.1 Develop Communication Plan
   5.2 Communication Tasks
      5.2.1 Develop Newsletter
      5.2.2 Expand Web Page
      5.2.3 Develop internal calendar
From Strategic Plan

Environmental remediation priorities

The Board agreed in the importance and value of ensuring that decisions made at the federal and state level about cleanup priorities and related actions include local interests and priorities. There was discussion regarding the ability of the Regional Coalition to influence cleanup decisions being made by DOE, LANS and NMED. At the same time, there was also discussion that DOE is interested in working with the Regional Coalition as it establishes cleanup priorities. The cessation of TRU waste shipments to WIPP created uncertainty regarding DOE and NMED’s path forward on the Framework Agreement and Consent Order, and in turn the type of decisions that would be made in the coming months and year. The Board remains strongly interested in evaluating cleanup options and priorities, and weighing risk reduction, costs, and other factors that are integral to establishing the path forward on environmental remediation. Accordingly, the Board agreed to approach environmental remediation as follows:

1. Understand DOE, NMED, and LANS’ cleanup priorities, and engage in priority setting. That analysis includes understanding
   a. Environmental media affected;
   b. Risk reduction that would be achieved;
   c. Cost;
   d. Work health and safety;
   e. Employment needs; and
   f. Other issues not yet identified.
2. Understand the path forward on the WIPP-3706 campaign, including what role, if any, the Regional Coalition can occupy as part of that campaign.
3. Understand next steps on Consent Order with TRU waste shipments to WIPP being halted for 18-36 months.
4. Define the Regional Coalition’s realm of influence and advocate for community priorities.
5. Identify opportunities to influence DOE, NMED and LANS decisions, and, as appropriate, advocate for adequate funding with Congress.
6. Evaluate options for remediating the chromium plume, and understand stormwater management issues.
7. Develop a unified voice on cleanup issues.
8. Support the campaign approach to cleanup such as the one that was utilized in the TRU waste 3706 campaign.
The parameters the Board developed for evaluating its engagement on economic development issues are:

1. Explain the connection of the project to LANL;
2. Identify what other organizations are working on the project, and the role of each;
3. Explain how the project affects the Regional Coalition's strategic interests;
4. Explain the specific role(s) for the Regional Coalition in advancing the project (i.e., advocacy, communication, coalition building);
5. Identify how the Regional Coalition will leverage its resources; and
6. Identify and explain which governments/communities would be affected by the project, explain the impacts, and identify any intergovernmental conflict that would emerge should the Regional Coalition pursue this project.

The executive director management team will conduct the initial analysis. Should the management team determine that a project is or might be worth pursuing, that recommendation will be brought to the executive committee for further review. Should the executive committee determine that the Regional Coalition's engagement is warranted, that recommendation will be forwarded to the Board for its review and approval.

**Economic development — potential projects**

The Board, executive director management team, and economic development professionals in attendance identified the following projects that could warrant the Regional Coalition's engagement. None, though, were vetted through the economic development evaluation parameters at the meeting, so an analysis by the executive director management team is needed.

1. Los Alamos Supply Chain Management Center (SCMC)
2. LANS Community Commitment Plan
3. REDI
4. REDINET (and broadband in general)
5. Flut
6. Ealasid
7. Workforce development
8. Feyman Center advocacy
9. Promote northern New Mexico economic development
PRESS RELEASE
Regional Coalition of LANL Communities Participates in First Ever Rio Arriba Leadership Summit

Rio Arriba County Commission holds meeting with goal of bringing together community and institutional leaders to discuss economic development and education in Rio Arriba County

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE—October 9, 2014 (Santa Fe, NM): Members of the Regional Coalition of LANL Communities (RCLC) participated in a first ever Rio Arriba Leadership Summit presented by the Rio Arriba County Commission and hosted by the Pueblo of Santa Clara at the Santa Claran Hotel in Espanola, New Mexico. The purpose of the meeting was to bring together community and institutional leaders to discuss economic development and education in Rio Arriba County. RCLC member attendees included Espanola Mayor Alice Lucero, Chairman of the RCLC, Rio Arriba County Assistant County Manager David Trujillo, who helped organize the meeting, and Rio Arriba County Commissioners Alfredo Montoya, Barney Trujillo and Chairman Danny Garcia, who spearheaded the Summit.

“Rio Arriba County did a great job of pulling together representatives from the County, the local School Districts, Northern New Mexico Community College, State Representatives Nick Salazar and Carl Trujillo, State Senator Carlos Cisneros, Presbyterian Espanola Hospital, Las Cumbres and Los Alamos National Laboratory and its Foundation,” said Mayor Alice Lucero of Espanola. “Special thanks to Governor Michael Chavarria for providing the wonderful meeting space at the Santa Claran Hotel,”

“We had a vital discussion with all attendees presenting challenges and opportunities they see in our communities. Thanks to Rio Arriba County for conceiving the event and bringing many community leaders together in one room, including Lab Director Charles McMillan.” said Mayor Lucero.

“One of the major objectives of the Coalition is to stay abreast of significant economic development issues here in Northern New Mexico, and I think all of us who attended were grateful to have a forum to share top-of-mind issues and to see the overall positive thrust of the conversation,” the Mayor said. “I am really pleased that all of us busy people expressed interest in continuing the discussions at a later date.”

Issues discussed at the summit which the RCLC has studied included the Redi-Net broadband system and the NNSA’s Supply Chain Management Center and its impact on the Major Subcontractors at LANL.

The next meeting of the Regional Coalition of LANL Communities will be held on Friday, October 17, 2014 from 9:00—11:00am in the Los Alamos Council Chambers.

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partnership to ensure national decisions incorporate local needs and concerns. The organization’s focus is environmental remediation, regional economic development and site employment, and adequate funding for LANL. The Board of Directors includes Chair, Mayor Alice Lucero, City of Espanola; Vice-Chair, Councilor Andrew Gonzales, Town of Taos; Sect./Treas. Javier Gonzales, Mayor of Santa Fe; County Councilor Fran Berting, Los Alamos County Council; Commissioner Alfredo Montoya, Rio Arriba County; Commissioner Tom Blankenhorn, Taos County; and Ron Lovato, Pueblo of Ohkay Owingeh. 
http://regionalcoalition.org/

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