

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

To establish a sustainable energy-abundance plan for Ohio to meet future Ohio energy needs with affordable, abundant, and environmentally friendly energy.

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Ohio (The Senate concurring):

WHEREAS, Ohio has many finite natural energy resources; and

WHEREAS, World energy demand and usage are expected to increase; and

WHEREAS, It is vital to the country's energy future to provide abundant base-load power and peaking energy-on-demand power affordably; and

WHEREAS, Extending Ohio's current energy boom will rest in creating a long-term energy plan and developing clean and affordable energy technologies such as liquid core molten salt reactors and small modular reactors; and

WHEREAS, America possesses a nearly inexhaustible supply of thorium and uranium (more than a billion years) that dramatically exceeds all known potential energy reserves; and

WHEREAS, The elements thorium and uranium have the practical potential to provide unlimited energy resources for Ohioans and Americans on demand in the near future and to provide many other tangible benefits; and

WHEREAS, Better utilization of thorium and uranium in specially designed reactors such as molten salt reactors, including liquid fluoride thorium reactors, can provide energy security from other nations by utilizing Ohio coal and a reactor's nuclear heat energy to produce an abundance of synthetic liquid transportation fuels. These synthetic fuels can be produced for many future generations of Ohioans in a safe, affordable, and in a most environmentally friendly manner; and

WHEREAS, The efficient use of thorium or uranium in a specially designed molten salt reactor allows for greatly increased environmentally friendly energy production that improves the economics of many recycling technologies and raises the standard of living; and

WHEREAS, It is incumbent upon Ohio legislators to be forward-thinking in addressing the future energy challenges for the next generation of Ohioans; and

WHEREAS, Ohio is uniquely capable to commercialize small modular reactors, liquid core molten salt reactors, and integral fast reactors with its research and development assets of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Plum Brook (Sandusky, Ohio), the National Aeronautics and Space Administration John H. Glenn Research Center (Cleveland, Ohio area), the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base (Dayton, Ohio), USEC's uranium-enrichment facility (Piketon, Ohio), The Ohio State University's nuclear-research-and-development facilities (Columbus, Ohio), and other private companies and nonprofit organizations that specialize in nuclear-technology development in Ohio; and

WHEREAS, The academic, scientific, manufacturing, and business communities in Ohio have some of the best talent and research and development records in the world. Development of this groundbreaking and economic game-changing technology would serve Ohio's and America's economy better than current federal efforts to develop this technology in partnership with China; and

WHEREAS, Advanced technology using thorium and uranium can affordably provide medical isotopes of materials for medical uses such as treating cancer and HIV/AIDS, diagnostic procedures, and improved health care; and

WHEREAS, S.99, the "American Medical Isotopes Production Act of 2011," was signed into law by President Barack Obama on January 2, 2013, and mandates a reliable domestic supply of molybdenum-99 for medical imaging and diagnostics; and

WHEREAS, Molybdenum-99 is used in more than sixteen million medical procedures annually in the United States; and

WHEREAS, No domestic supply of molybdenum-99 currently exists, and present suppliers use old reactors that result in frequent supply disruptions; and

WHEREAS, The Nuclear Regulatory Commission, charged with licensing nuclear reactors, is not well-funded for establishing procedures for new, advanced reactor designs based on different architectures from today's fleet of light water reactors; and

WHEREAS, Small modular reactors and liquid core molten salt reactors represent a business opportunity that Ohio's manufacturing base is well-suited to exploit. This could potentially result in creating forty thousand manufacturing jobs in total within Ohio, because these jobs have the ability to complement Ohio's coal industry, oil industry, and natural gas hydraulic fracturing industry by increasing jobs in those industries; now therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we, the members of the 131st General Assembly of the State of Ohio, make the following recommendation for solutions to energy and medical-isotopes production; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the State of Ohio shall create a long-term energy plan that addresses the long-term energy needs of the country; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the State of Ohio shall encourage the research and development of liquid-core-molten-salt-reactors and small-modular-reactors technologies as a long-term solution to Ohio's energy needs; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the State of Ohio shall advocate that the Congress of the United States mandate, and provide an adequate budget for, the Department of Energy and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to establish rules for manufacturing, siting, and licensing of small modular reactors and liquid core molten salt reactors to be built and operated in the United States by private industry for the production of energy and medical isotopes; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the State of Ohio shall invest in, seek to acquire grants for, implement programs for, encourage its institutions of higher learning to conduct research into, and attract companies for the development of future technologies that will provide greater energy resources more affordably, abundantly, and in a more environmentally friendly manner than is being done at present; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives transmit duly authenticated copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the United States Department of Energy, the Commissioners of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Speaker and Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, the President Pro Tempore and Secretary of the United States Senate, each member of the Ohio Congressional delegation, and the news media of Ohio.

Speaker _____ *of the House of Representatives.*

President _____ *of the Senate.*

Adopted _____, 20____