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CCAP [Climate Change Action Plan] Implementation [3]

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EPA's Initiatives in the Climate Change Action Plan PROGRAM MILESTONES AND INDICATORS OF PERFORMANCE

Following are program milestones and indicators of performance for each of the initiatives in the U.S. Climate Change Action Plan for which the EPA has responsibility. Each entry briefly describes an initiative, its target for greenhouse (GHG) reductions or sequestration in the year 2000, and its general program plan. For each, a table of program milestones identifies landmark events or activities (for example, the number of partners recruited to participate by a given date). Another table proposes indicators or measures of performance in terms of activities, market penetration, or - most important - GHG emission reductions or sequestration. Program managers will use a larger number of milestones and indicators than those presented here to guide, track and revise their programs. The subset presented here is a practical number for cross-agency monitoring and evaluation, and for reporting to the Congress and the public. Some of these will no doubt be revised as managers learn which indicators are most useful for evaluating their programs. The EPA welcomes comments which might be used to revise these milestones and indicators.

The milestones and indicators are best understood as guideposts or early warning signals, not absolute commitments. EPA's CCAP programs are virtually all new, innovative and represent a different mode of operation than existing regulatory programs. Managers will learn from experience, and will revise some milestones and indicators to provide better measures of performance, and modify the programs based on early program evaluations. Also, the programs are different one from another. Consequently, there are few performance indicators common across the initiatives. The most important is the quantity of GHG emissions estimated to be reduced by the program. Some programs are more amenable than others to direct measurement, easier to corroborate with independent data sets, or more subject to fluctuations in external parameters. Some target emission reductions within the same sector, and interactions among them must be taken into account. EPA's managers will continuously improve the quality of performance data, as well as gather necessary corroborating data.

The performance of the CCAP overall cannot be judged simply by examining the performance of its component initiatives. The estimated quantities of GHG emissions reduced or sequestered by each program will not be additive. Some initiatives interact, and the sum of their achievements estimated individually may be greater or less than their actual effects. Such issues will be resolved by auxiliary modeling, sectoral indicators, and cross-checks with other data sets, such as national GHG inventories, EPA's continuous CO₂ monitoring, and others. Moreover, while some initiatives may not perform to the levels originally expected, others will exceed their initial targets. For example, while delays or reductions in funding have slowed early progress of a few initiatives, others had already surpassed by the third quarter of FY94 their initial targets for the entire year. The success of the CCAP will be assessed through an inter-agency monitoring and tracking system and national modeling, lead by EPA and DOE, rather than by the performance of individual programs alone.

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April 12, 1994

Action #1

I. **Title of Action:** **Coordinate DOE Rebuild America & EPA Energy Star Buildings Program**

II. **Office Responsible and Key Contact:**

Lead contact:

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Alternate contact:

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OAR/OAP/GCD

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III. **Brief Description of Program Objectives and Strategy:**

Energy Star Buildings is already under development by EPA with the help of a number of Green Lights Partners. The program is a voluntary, non-regulatory program that builds on the success of the Green Lights. Partners to the Energy Star Buildings programs will be required to:

- Survey all their domestic facilities,
- Upgrade their heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems where profitable, and
- Complete their buildings upgrades within 7 years.

EPA will use marketing and program implementation resources developed for the Green Lights and Energy Star Buildings Programs to expand participation. EPA will also expand "Ally" programs through which partnerships are formed with manufacturers, utilities, distributors, surveyors, and energy service companies.

Rebuild America is a new DOE initiative that will incorporate extensive demonstrations, training, education, performance monitoring and cost-shared energy audits. The EPA and DOE programs will be coordinated.

Expected Date	Program Milestones
June 1994	Enroll 20 Partners in Energy Star Showcase Building initiative
June 1994	Kick off announcement and signing ceremony for Energy Star Showcase Building initiative Partners
July 1995	Announce partial savings realized in Energy Star Showcase Buildings initiative
Sept 1995	Enroll 25 Partners in the Energy Star Buildings Program. Kick-off announcement and signing ceremony.
January 1996	Kick-off announcement and signing ceremony for Ally Programs.
June 1996	Announce total savings realized in Energy Star Showcase Buildings initiative. (also listed below)

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1995 to 2000	Annual Reports for Energy Star Buildings Program (also listed below)
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Performance Indicators	When Feasible to Report
Preliminary analysis of demonstrated savings in Energy Star Showcase Buildings initiative	March 1995
Final analysis of demonstrated savings in Energy Star Showcase Buildings initiative	June 1996
Annual Report on Energy Star Buildings Program participation and GHG Reductions	1995 to 2000

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Action #2

I. Title of Action: Expand EPA's "Green Lights" Program

II. Office(s) Responsible and Key Contact: (offices)

Lead contact:

Alternate Contact:

Bob Kwartin

Maria Tikoff

Global Change Division

Global Change Division

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III. Brief description of Program Objectives and Strategy:

As of October 31, 1993 the Green Lights program had recruited almost 1200 program participants representing almost 3.8 billion square feet. Through the Action Plan, Green Lights will expand its marketing and implementation efforts. Specifically, the goal of the Green Lights program is to add 1.5 billion square feet to the program in FY94. This will be accomplished by: expanding our marketing efforts to more private companies, specialized efforts to recruit hospitals, universities, State and municipal governments, and medium and small sized businesses, and expanding our implementation efforts to current program participants. To meet these goals, the program will work to identify the best and most cost effective mechanisms to attract new Green Lights participants including increased cooperation with utilities, regional marketing efforts, and working with Assist organizations to help recruit program participants.

Expected Date	Program Milestones
May 1994	Over 100 Partners in Energy Star Region
Sept 1994	Over 150 Hospitals recruited
Sept 1994	140 Universities, Colleges, Schools
Dec 1994	2000 Participants in Program

Performance Indicators	When Feasible to Report
Number of New Participants	Quarterly
Square Footage Recruited into Program	Quarterly

Square Footage Surveyed	Quarterly
Square Footage Upgraded	Quarterly
Lbs. of CO2 emissions prevented per year from implemented upgrades	Quarterly

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Action #6

I. Title of Action: Form "Golden Carrot" Market-Pull Partnerships

II. Office Responsible and Key Contact:

Lead Contact:

**Michael L'Ecuyer
OAR/OAP/GCD
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III. Program Objectives and Strategy:

The President has instructed EPA and DOE launch partnerships through the Consortium for Energy Efficiency (CEE) to overcome the market barriers to large-scale commercialization of advanced, energy-efficient residential appliances and equipment. EPA's approach will be to get large numbers of utilities to coordinate their demand-side management programs as to targeted efficiency levels, timing and program design. By doing this, utilities can bring much greater rationality to the market for energy efficiency, as opposed to the current "crazy quilt" of programs that come and go frequently across the nation. This will provide manufacturers with much clearer and more sustained market signals than they get from utilities today. In addition, EPA and DOE will be closely coordinating these utility partnerships with Federal efforts to influence government agency or publicly-assisted procurements, as well as with the other residential sector options of the CCAP: energy-efficient mortgages, home energy rating systems, homebuilder outreach, and appliance and residential building standards.

Expected Date	Program Milestones
March, 1994	Finalize comprehensive residential sector plan with DOE
Summer 1994	Announce CEE national lighting program coordinated with Green Lights
Summer 1994	Announce CEE Golden Carrot program to Promote Ground Source Heat Pumps
Summer 1994	Finalize marketing to electric, gas and water utilities on CEE Golden Carrot for advanced clothes washers
Summer 1994	CEE adopts Western Utility Consortium design for 1995 refrigerator rebate programs as a national program
Winter 94-95	Design CEE programs for advanced Air Source Heat Pumps and Central Air Conditioners
Fall 1994	Announce CEE program for Advanced Gas HVAC equipment

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Spring 1995	Announce CEE program for ductwork repairs
Summer 1995	Design CEE Golden Carrot for advanced clothes dryers
Summer 1995	Announce Stage 2 of Advanced Residential Lighting Program: Dedicated Compact Fluorescent Lamps
Summer 1995	Announce Pilot Program for Comprehensive Utility Home retrofits
Summer 1995	Announce CEE programs for advanced water heating technologies
Fall 1995 - 2000	Announce additional CEE programs as per analyses indicating opportunities

Performance Indicators	When Feasible to Report
Preliminary Analysis of potential savings-- based on targeted technologies, budgets of participating utilities and other organizations, and anticipated market transformation effects	Upon program announcement
Analysis of direct program effects - Utilities' Measurement and Evaluation	TBD
Analysis of indirect program market transformation effects - Joint EPA/DOE/utility consortia analysis	TBD

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Action #30

I. Title of Action: **Launch EPA Energy Star Transformers**

II. EPA Office of Atmospheric Program

Lead Contact: Linda Latham
Global Change Division
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Alternate: Maria Tikoff
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III. Description of Program Objectives and Strategy

Program is designed to increase the number of high-efficiency distribution transformers purchased by electric utilities. This will entail working with manufacturers to understand current and evolving technologies. In addition, it will be necessary to educate utilities and their regulators about the importance of evaluating supply-side efficiency improvements as part of integrated resource planning. Program success will depend on response of electric utilities, and interest on the part of manufacturers in promoting their high-efficiency products. Utilities that have signed the Climate Challenge will hopefully be interested in this program as a way to meet their CO₂ reduction target.

Expected Date	Program Milestone
Fall 1994	Formal Program Kick-Off, Announce first Participants
Spring 1995	Announce significant utility participation

Performance Indicators	When Feasible to Report
# of Utilities Signed Up	January 1995
# of Transformers Sold, kWh & CO₂ Savings	December 1995

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Action #32

I. Title of Action: **Expand Natural Gas Star**

II. Office Responsible and Key Contacts: Global Change Division

Lead contact:

Andrea Osborne
Global Change Division
233-9044

Alternate Contact:

Kathleen Hogan
Global Change Division
233-9312

III. Brief Description of Program Objectives and Strategy:

EPA will expand the Natural Gas Star program, which is a public/private partnership that reduces methane emissions by introducing and promoting cost-effective technologies and practices throughout the U.S. natural gas industry. Natural Gas Star provides technical assistance, implementation guidelines, and an information sharing network for gas companies to achieve cost effective emissions reductions. The existing program was launched in March of 1993, and now includes 26 transmission and distribution companies. The expanded program targets production companies, and transmission and distribution companies not currently in the program. It also adds a best management practice to the program which calls for replacement of high-bleed pneumatics, a significant source of methane emissions, after 5 years rather than the current 7 years.

The program has three major objectives for the near term (over the next three years).

- Represent 75 percent of transmission and distribution pipeline by Jan 1997;
- Represent 50 percent of natural gas production by Jan 1997; and
- Achieve reduction of 1 MMT carbon equivalent (note that many partners will be phasing in their implementation plans at this point).

Expected Date	Program Milestones
January 1994	Technical guidance for partner implementation plans and annual reports
June 1994	Finalized best management practices for natural gas producer MOU and begin marketing to producers
March, June, Sept 1994 and continuing quarterly	Natural Gas Star Briefs -- key program and technical information for program partners
Fall 1994, 1995, 1996	Annual Implementation Workshops (in conjunction with industry conferences)
February 1995, 1996, 1997	Annual Program Summaries (based on partner annual reports)

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July 1996	Review of additional best management practices and expansion of MOU as appropriate
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Performance Indicators	When Feasible to Report
Transmission and distribution pipeline miles covered by the program	Beginning February 1995 in Annual Program Summary
Number of services covered by the program	Beginning February 1995 in Annual Program Summary
Production covered by the program	TBD
Number of production wells covered by the program	TBD
Estimated reductions in methane emissions as estimated (and reported) annually	TBD

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Actions #33 and 34

I. Title of Action **Increase Stringency of Landfill Rules and Expand Landfill Outreach Program**

II. Office Responsible and Key Contacts:

Action 33: Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards

Lead contact:

**Mark Najarian
OAQPS
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Alternate Contact:

**Cindy Jacobs
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233-9042
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Action 34: Global Change Division

Lead Contact:

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Alternate Contact:

**Kathleen Hogan
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233-9569**

III. Brief Description of Program Objectives and Strategy:

These actions are highly related and will be tracked together. There are over 6,000 active landfills in the United States. The stringent Landfill Rules being promulgated by EPA will affect a fraction of these landfills, about 10 percent, and provide substantial reductions in methane emissions. Further reductions in greenhouse gas emissions can be achieved by promoting energy recovery by affected landfills rather than the minimum requirement of flaring the landfill gas. The Landfill Outreach Program will be providing necessary information to overcome the barriers to profitable landfill gas recovery. The Outreach Program will target landfills affected by the Rules as well as landfills not affected by the Rule that could profitably recover and utilize the methane they emit. This second landfill group has not installed energy recovery systems because they face a number of barriers, such as disincentives for utility purchases of landfill gas, artificially low prices, lack of information, regulatory constraints, and technological constraints.

The program will include development of outreach materials, such project development handbooks (including case studies and sample RFPs). The program will be targeted at utilities, municipalities, and private landfill owners. It will initially focus on large landfills in areas with the most promising opportunities for recovery of methane and sale of the electricity produced. This program includes all the elements of a successful outreach program (which has many similarities to the voluntary programs developed by the Global Change Division). The program has three major objectives for the near term (over the next three years). These objectives assume that 600 to 700 landfills will begin implementing the landfill rules by Fall 1996.

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- 150 of the affected landfills will have energy recovery projects rather than flares.
- There will be an additional 25 landfills not affected by the rule with energy recovery projects.
- Achieve reduction of 4.7 MMT carbon equivalent (4.2 MMT from increased stringency of rules and .5 from Outreach Program).

Expected Date	Program Milestones
Summer 1994	Landfill Rules promulgated
Summer 1994	Begin 5 State Outreach Program
Spring 1995	Provide Landfill Rule Compliance Guidance for affected landfills
Summer 1995	State program for implementing Rules in place
Fall 1995	Expand to 15 State Outreach Program
Spring 1996	Expand to National Program
1995, 1996, 1997	Annual Reports

Performance Indicators	When Feasible to Report
Number of landfills affected by the landfill rules	TBD
Number of new energy recovery projects	TBD
Additional kWhs produced through energy recovery projects	TBD
Estimated reductions in methane emissions as derived from reports of recovered landfill gas	TBD

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Action #35

I. Title of Action: Launch Coalbed Methane Outreach Program

II. Office Responsible and Key Contacts: Global Change Division

Lead contact:

**Dina Kruger
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Alternate Contact:

**Kathleen Hogan
Global Change Division
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233-9569**

III. Brief Description of Program Objectives and Strategy:

The outreach program promotes opportunities for profitable emissions reductions with key coal companies and state agencies. It will help ensure that the Energy Policy Act provisions resolving coalbed methane ownership issues in the key states are effectively implemented so that the full range of potential reductions can be achieved. The program includes development of outreach materials (technology descriptions, sample RFPs, cost/benefit analyses, financing information) and performing briefings for companies, states, utilities, and others. The program also includes identifying important demonstration projects and performing prefeasibility analyses. The outreach program would target approximately 50 of the country's gassiest mines. This program will build on existing activities of the EPA Ad-Hoc Working Group on Coalbed Methane.

The program has three major objectives for the near term (over the next three years).

- See property rights issue successfully dealt with in key states by January 1997.
- See 5 to 10 coal mines with profitable methane recovery opportunities take action by January 1997; and
- Achieve reduction of 1 MMT carbon equivalent.

Expected Date	Program Milestones
June 1994	Launch Key State Outreach Program
January 1996	Ownership Issues Addressed in Key States
January 1997	Summaries of Key Demonstration Projects
January 1995, 1996, 1997	Annual Reports

Performance Indicators	When Feasible to Report
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Number of "gassy" mines with methane recovery projects	TBD
Reductions in methane emissions as estimated (or reported) annually	TBD

Action #38

- I. Title of Action: **Expand Partnership with Livestock Producers**
- II. Office Responsible and Key Contacts: Global Change Division (in cooperation with USDA)

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Kathleen Hogan
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233-9312
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III. Brief Description of Program Objectives and Strategy:

AgSTAR is a voluntary pollution prevention program with the livestock industry. The AgSTAR program encourage dairy and swine facilities to adopt animal manure best management practices that profitably manage animal manure, protect surface and groundwater, and reduce fertilizer costs. The AgSTAR program overcomes a number of barriers which currently hinder the more widespread use of on-farm energy recovery technologies. These barriers include farmers' lack of information about the profit potential of methane recovery options and their memory of projects launched during the 1970s that failed. Under the program, producers commit to survey their facilities to identify profitable options for capture and use of methane for on-farm power usage.

The program has four major objectives for the near term (over the next three years).

- Develop key demonstration projects in "methane sheds" with large potential for profitable on-farm energy recovery by January 1997.
- Represent 75 percent of the profitable opportunities in the swine industry by January 1997.
- Represent 5 percent of profitable opportunities from the dairy industry by January 1997.
- Achieve reduction of 1 MMT carbon equivalent.

Expected Date	Program Milestones
March 1994	Expand Marketing and Implementation Support to Swine Producers
Fall 1994, Spring 1995, and continuing semiannually	AgSTAR Newsletters and Promotional/Training Materials
June 1994	USDA Interim Technical Specifications
Aug and Nov 1994, March 1995	AgSTAR Technical Information Sheets
July 1996	Expand Program to Dairy Industry
January 1995, 1996, 1997	Annual Reports (based on partner annual reports)

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Performance Indicators	When Feasible to Report
Number of participating farms	TBD
Number of animals represented	TBD
Total energy savings for dairy and swine producers	TBD
Reductions in methane emissions as estimated (or reported) annually	TBD

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Action #40

I. Title of Action: **Narrow Use of High GWP Chemicals Using the Clean Air Act and Product Stewardship to Reduce Emissions**

II. Office Responsible and Key Contact:

Lead Contact:

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Global Change Division/EPA

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Alternate Contact:

Drusilla Hufford

Stratospheric Protection/EPA

(202) 233-9101; (202) 233-9579 Fax

III. Brief description of Program Objective and Strategy:

This program will restrict the use and emission of high GWP chemicals by encouraging product stewardship for long-lived gases and using Section 612 of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 to narrow uses of high GWP CFC substitutes, such as HFCs and PFCs, based on an overall risk assessment.

EPA will create a partnership program with manufacturers of long-lived HFCs and PFCs. Under the partnership program companies will commit to not selling those chemicals for emissive uses and to ensuring that users of long lived gases handle the material in an environmentally responsible manner--by capturing and destroying the gas rather than emitting it into the atmosphere. The objectives of the program are:

- * To avoid introduction of high GWP chemicals as CFC substitutes.
- * To conduct environmental impact analysis on CFC substitutes.
- * Use voluntary measures to limit substitution of high GWP chemicals.
- * Achieve 5 MMTCE by 2000.

Expected Date	Program Milestones
June 1994	Quarterly Updates to SNAP list begin
Jan 1995	Assess possible candidates for stewardship programs and initiate idustry contact.
Jan 1996	Finalize stewardship program approach
Jan 1996	HFC refrigerant recycling rules final
June 1996	Signed Agreements on Stewardship programs

Performance Indicators	When Feasible to Report
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Percent of application controlled	TBD
Number of chemicals voluntarily withdrawn by manufacturers	TBD
Percent of emissions reductions/equipment	TBD
Percent of potential reductions represented by the program	TBD
Estimated reductions in emissions	TBD

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Action #41

I. Title of Action: **Create Partnerships with Manufacturers of HCFC-22 to Eliminate HFC-23 Emissions**

II. Office Responsible and Key Contact:

Lead Contact:

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Alternate Contact:

Cindy Jacobs
Global Change Division
(202) 233-9042/202 233-9579

III. Brief Description of Program Objectives and Strategy:

This program is a partnership program with manufacturers of HCFC-22 to develop and implement processing practices or technologies to reduce HFC-23 as a by-product of HCFC-22 production where it is technically feasible and cost-effective. Currently 2-4% of the HCFC-22 production is released as HFC-23, a potent greenhouse gas. Participating manufacturers agree to reduce emissions of HFC-23 to 50% of 1990 emissions.

There are three main objectives and strategies over the next three years:

- Refined baseline- accurate estimates of the total HFC-23 emissions
- Examination of the costs and technical feasibility associated with various levels of HFC-23 reductions
- Achieve 50% reductions in emissions (5 MMTCE)

Expected Date	Program Milestones
May 1994	Current emissions data collected from HCFC-22 manufacturers worldwide
Jan 1995	Baseline Report and estimate of reductions made since 1990
Jan 1996	Technical and Cost Options report

Performance Indicators	When Feasible to Report
Percent of HCFC-22 production represented by the program	TBD
Number of plants represented by the program	TBD
Percent of potential reductions represented by the program	TBD

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Estimated reductions in emissions	TBD
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Action #42

I. Title of Action: **Launch Partnership with Aluminum Producers**

II. Office Responsible and Key Contacts: Global Change Division

Lead contact:

**Cindy Jacobs
Global Change Division
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Alternate Contact:

**Kathleen Hogan
Global Change Division
233-9312
233-9569**

III. Brief Description of Program Objectives and Strategy:

This program will encourage aluminum producing companies to reduce emission of CF4 and C2F6 where technically feasible and cost-effective. Because the factors that cause these emissions result in an efficiency loss, a reduction in these emissions will improve smelter efficiency. Emissions of CF4 and C2F6 may be reduced by 30 to 60% through voluntary efforts of the aluminum industry, including management and technological reforms. This option includes support of research efforts, such as developing a better understanding of emissions and control options.

The program has three major objectives for the near term (over the next three years).

- Refined analysis of potential for reductions on a plant by plant basis by January 1996.
- 70 percent of production capacity represented by December 1996;
- Achieved 30 percent reductions in emissions (1.2 MMT) by December 1996.

Expected Date	Program Milestones
January 1994	Formation and initial meeting of Working Groups to develop Phase I and Phase II programs
Summer 1994	Implement Phase I Program
Fall 1994	Industry Workshop
Summer 1995	Complete Measurement Component of Phase II Program
Winter 1996	Define and Implement Phase II of the Program
March 1995, 1996, 1997	Annual Reports (based on partner annual reports)

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Performance Indicators	When Feasible to Report
Percent of aluminum production represented by the program	TBD
Number of plants represented by the program	TBD
Percent of potential reductions represented by the program	TBD
Estimated reductions in emissions	TBD

Foundation Action

I. Title of Action: **Climate Wise Companies**

II. Office(s) Responsible and Key Contact: (offices)

Lead contact:

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Alternate Contact:

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III. Brief Description of Program Objectives and Strategy

ClimateWise is a joint EPA/DOE initiative designed to encourage voluntary reductions of greenhouse gas emissions by publicly recognizing organizations that achieve significant reductions. ClimateWise is based on the premise that government can spur environmental action and innovation by establishing performance goals, providing technical assistance, and letting individual organizations identify the most cost effective ways to achieve them.

As a foundation action in the Plan, ClimateWise will encourage organizations to participate in the full range of action plan initiatives by providing information on the over 50 actions and helping organizations to determine the best "fit." In addition, ClimateWise will encourage organizations to undertake innovative emission reduction measures beyond those identified in the Plan. ClimateWise will provide public recognition for reduction achievements, a technical assistance clearinghouse, and information on the Energy Policy Act Section 1605(b) Voluntary Reporting System to enhance reporting of emission reduction activities.

Many of the Action Plan initiatives target and encourage the use of specific greenhouse gas reduction technologies -- such as energy efficient lighting, computers, and building technologies. Through Climate-Wise, organizations will be encouraged to undertake a number of actions and will be recognized for the results they achieve. Such measures may include technological advances -- such as lighting and motor advances described in the action -- as well as process improvements, fuel switching and raw material substitutions, improved housekeeping and accounting practices, and other innovative approaches that the federal government may not even have considered.

Climate-Wise will build on strengthen existing technical assistance programs to cost-effectively reduce information barriers inhibiting the adoption of promising emission reduction strategies. The Energy Policy Act Section 1605(b) Voluntary Reporting System will be the primary vehicle for reporting emission reductions for ClimateWise recognition. In this way, ClimateWise strengthens statutory mandates by providing a public recognition incentive for reporting.

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Expected Date	Program Milestones
December 17, 1994	Public Workshop on Climate-Wise Program Design Options -- Invited participants include industry, trade association, environmental leaders (completed)
February - May, 1994	Draft final program proposal for public comment and hold additional meetings around the country to solicit input (underway)
February 1994	Launch ClimateWise <i>Pledge</i> program in conjunction with the White House Conference on Climate Action to spur participation in the Action Plan prior to the Conference scheduled for April 1994
April 1994	Conduct White House sponsored conference on Climate Action to discuss implementation progress with potential participants, launch new programs initiated under the Plan, and showcase early successes
April 1995	Conduct National Climate-Wise Recognition Ceremony -- Combine with future White House Climate Change Conferences or encourage other forms of White House participation (to be conducted annually)
June 1994	Conduct Climate-Wise Technical Transfer Showcase Conference to promote emerging technologies, process improvements, and innovative emission reduction programs (to be held annually)

Performance Indicators	When Feasible to Report
Positive response to program in design and early recruitment stages and peer review of program benefits and cost effectiveness and to followup annual and real time participant surveys	April 1994 and June 1994 and annually thereafter
Number of organizations reaching established goals, or other criteria still to be determined, and an increasing percentage of reductions reported/recognized each year	June 1996 and annually thereafter
Number of organizations achieving significant reductions reported through the program	April 1996 and annually thereafter
Number of organizations participating in the Pledge program and 1605(b) reporting system and technical assistance and public education programs	June 1994 and annually thereafter

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Action #16

I. **Title of Action:** **Accelerate Source Reduction, Pollution Prevention, and Recycling**

II. **Offices Responsible and Key Contacts:** OPPE and OSW

EPA is responsible for implementing the expansion of federal partnership programs. Other federal agencies also have significant roles in implementing parts of this initiative. The Forest Service will expand research into pulp and paper technologies, and DOE will expand its NICE³ industrial grants program.

EPA Lead Contact:

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OPPE/OPA/CCD

Phone: 260-7019 FAX: 260-6405

EPA Alternate Contact:

George Garland

OSWER/OSW/MISWD

Phone: 260-7413 FAX: 260-4196

III. **Brief Description of Program Objectives and Strategy:**

EPA's goals under this program are to increase the aggregate recycling rate by 5% over the rates currently projected for the year 2000, and to reduce per capita waste generation rates to 1990 levels through source reduction. This will decrease energy related greenhouse gas emissions and increase carbon sequestration. In order to meet these ambitious goals, the program will need to prepare and implement a well structured plan, utilize existing EPA resources and infrastructure effectively and build on current programs to the extent possible.

The initiative is organized as a set of inter-related projects and will enhance existing Office of Solid Waste programs. It will be managed cooperatively through OPPE and OSW, with OSW leading EPA efforts on outreach and implementation projects, and OPPE evaluating communities' potential responses to waste problems, assessing tradeoffs between strategies, and considering other environmental issues affected by waste management. In the first year, analyses will target materials, processes, and practices that can most effectively reduce greenhouse gas emissions. FY95 programs will promote changes to the specific waste streams and processes identified to have large potential greenhouse gas benefits.

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Expected Date	Program Milestone
April 94	Formally kick-off program at White House Conference on Climate Action
May 94	Establish monitoring and tracking system to quantify greenhouse gas emissions reductions and assess progress toward goals
Sept 94	Complete five-year plan identifying key waste streams with high potential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to target for action (establish post-1994 milestones)
Sept 94	Enroll at least 15 communities in the Keep America Beautiful "Buy Recycled" program
Sept 94	Enroll at least 50 companies in the WasteWi\$e program

Performance Indicators	When Feasible to Report
Estimated net GHG reductions (carbon dioxide offset, methane from landfills, and forest sink enhancement)	1996-1997
Total waste generation (aggregate and by material)	1994
Total amount recycled and percent recycled (by material)	1994
Number of companies in the WasteWi\$e program	1994
Number of communities in the Keep America Beautiful "Buy Recycled" program	1994
Percent of federal wastepaper recycled, and percent of federal paper procurement from recycled stock	1994
Percent of communities and municipalities with Unit Pricing programs	1995

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I. Title of Action: U.S. Initiative on Joint Implementation (USIJI)

II. Key Agency Contacts: DOS - Lead Agency; EPA - Co-chairs Evaluation Panel

Lead Agency Contact:

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Office of Global Change
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202-647-4069
202-647-0191

EPA Contact:

Dennis Eoff
Climate Change Division/OPPE
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
202-260-6922
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III. Brief Description of Program and Anticipated Milestones:

The USIJI will demonstrate the benefits of joint implementation and create a "model" program to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The program will develop domestic guidance for joint implementation and accelerate the development of international criteria by the Conference of the Parties (COP) using real project experience. The USIJI will assist U.S. entities and foreign governments seeking to jointly reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The CCAP will achieve its goal without counting joint implementation reductions.

The Department of State oversees the program, in consultation with other agencies. Individual projects will be approved by an interagency Evaluation Panel, co-chaired by EPA and the Department of Energy (DOE). EPA and DOE have primary responsibility for implementation.

EPA's preliminary strategy is to:

1. Assure that accounting for GHG emissions reductions is transparent and highly credible;
2. Provide industry with guidance and technical information to encourage applications;
3. Create opportunities to participate in USIJI for NGOs and state and local governments.

Expected Date	Program Milestones
January 1994	Publish draft guidelines in <i>Federal Register</i> for public comment
April 21, 1994	Announce the final groundrules for the program Announce the members of the Evaluation Panel
June 1, 1994	Begin accepting project submissions
March 1995	Conference of the Parties will take decisions regarding criteria for joint implementation at its first session.

Performance Indicator	When Feasible to Report
Tons of anticipated GHG emissions reductions	Late 1994
Number of companies and countries participating	Late 1994
Number of tons of GHG emissions reductions verified	1997?

T E A E T

- I. **Title of Action:** State and Local Climate Change Program
1. **Office(s) Responsible and Key Contact:** OPPE lead with Regional office support

Lead contact:

Katherine Sibold
EPA/OPPE/OPA/CCD
(202)260-4314
(202)260-6405 FAX

Alternate Contact:

Dennis Boff
EPA/OPPE/OPA/CCD
(202)260-6922
(202)260-6405 FAX

III. **Brief Description of Program Objectives and Strategy:**

The State and Local Program assists states and localities to build capacity to address climate change issues and provides funds to demonstrate and transfer innovative GHG reduction measures. The objective is to create model state programs in every EPA Region which will reduce GHG emissions. The program provides technical assistance in the form of workshops, guidance documents, software packages and grants to targeted agencies or organizations. The strategy emphasizes laying the foundation for actions by completing state GHG inventories and action plans. Once an action plan has identified priorities, EPA's program provides limited funds to demonstrate promising new initiatives and policy options. In addition, a national results conference will be held to showcase and publicize the results of the most successful projects in order to scale the projects up to a national level.

Expected Date	Program Milestones
April 1994	Hold national CCAP kickoff conference including state and local partners
September 1994, 1995, 1996	Establish climate action programs in 10 states
September 1995	Develop preliminary report on successful projects and potential for scaling up to national level
October 1995	Hold national results conference on successful State GHG reduction projects

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Performance Indicators	When Feasible to Report
Number of states or municipal strategies in progress or completed	December 1994
Tons of GHG reduction planned in strategies	November 1995
Number of innovative demonstrations funded	November 1995
Net GHG reductions by demonstration projects	December 1995
Number of demonstrations scaled up to national level	December 1996
Estimated net GHG reductions resulting from total program efforts	June 1997

DRAFT

I. Title of Action: Reform the Federal Tax Subsidy for Employer-Provided Parking - Parking Cash Out

II. Office(s) Responsible and Key Contact: (offices)

Lead contact:

Jon Kessler

OPPE/OPA

260-3761, 260-0512

Alternate Contact:

Alex Cristofaro

OPPE/OPA

260-5503, 260-0512

III. Brief Description of Program Objectives and Strategy:

Cash Out transforms an existing tax subsidy narrowly targeted at employer-paid parking into a powerful reward for commuters to ride transit, carpool, or find other ways to get to work. Employees given free parking at work will have the option of retaining the parking space or accepting a cash allowance equal to the cost of the parking space to the employer. The cash reward will be considered taxable income, but the option of a tax-free transit pass is also available. Cash Out will be accomplished through a legislative change in the Tax Code. The change will, as a condition of the special tax status of employee parking, require employers who offer tax-exempt parking to their employees and lease the parking from a third party to offer also the choice of an equivalent cash payment or tax-free transit pass.

Expected Date	Program Milestones
January 1994	The President's budget is announced, it includes Cash Out
January 1994	EPA, DOT, OMB, Treasury complete formal legislative language, seek input Hill staff
December 1994	Cash Out legislation passed by Congress
January 1995	Implementation begins

Performance Indicators	When Feasible to Report
15% of employees offered Cash Out take it	1995
10% of all employees are offered Cash Out	1997
20% of all employees are offered Cash Out	2000

DRAFT

TRANSPORTATION EFFICIENCY: MOBILITY PARTNER PROJECT

Issue: Recognize and propagate innovative programs for maximizing mobility and minimizing emissions.

Offices responsible and key contact: EPA OPPE, 2126: Will Schroser, 202.260.1126, or Alex Cristofaro, 202.260.5503.

Goals and Intended Results: This project will establish a service bureau for states and cities seeking help meeting their mobility and air quality goals. The service bureau will recognize and disseminate the results of successful projects, and will help states and cities develop new, innovative projects, using the principles of efficient transportation and environmental policy.

The project will result in better transportation policy and lower GHG and criteria emissions. It will help meet state and local needs for information and assistance in meeting Clean Air Act and ISTEA requirements, and in doing so will produce GHG reductions. Finally, in giving national recognition to innovative and successful programs, the project will encourage creative local thinking.

Noteworthy Concerns or Highlights: 1) Close cooperation with local agencies presents some challenges, as do the 2) evaluation methodologies for states and cities without good models, and 3) methods for evaluating novel programs.

<i>Milestones</i>	<i>Completion Dates</i>	<i>Current Status</i>
1. Establish Cooperative Agreement with NGO with strong state and local government ties.	January 31, 1994	In negotiations with NGOs
2. Establish service bureau jointly with NGO.	March 31, 1994	In negotiations with NGOs
3. Establish assistance principles, guidelines for program evaluation and recognition.	March 31, 1994	Drafting guidelines internally
4. Begin outreach to state and local governments	No later than April 31, 1994	Not begun
5. Establish and begin distributing case studies	No later than June 31, 1994	Not begun

DRAFT

December 15, 1993

IV. Title of Action: Establish a Transportation System Efficiency Strategy - Travel Model Improvement Program**V. Office(s) Responsible and Key Contact: (offices)****Lead contact:**

Jon Kessler

OPPE/OPA

260-3761, 260-0512

Alternate Contact:

Will Schroeder

OPPE/OPA

260-3761, 260-0512

VI. Brief Description of Program Objectives and Strategy:

The analytic tools used by state and local government to set transportation policy and determine capacity needs were developed 30 years ago, when the important question was how much road to build. Today's challenges require broader thinking. This program will improve the tools used by state and local governments to evaluate travel demand management efforts, Clean Air Act Transportation Control Measures, as well as infrastructure decisions, including their impacts on air quality and greenhouse gas emissions. The program will aim to better inform local decision-making in this area, adding to the understanding of such issues as the 'induced demand' for travel resulting from new roads and other behavioral impacts. The program has four tracks:

Track A: Outreach effort to make potential users (state and local govts, environmental groups, etc) aware of the program. Create a network to disseminate results.

Track B: Develop near-term improvements to existing analytic tools.

Track C: Develop a completely new set of travel forecasting tools (w/ Los Alamos National Lab).

Track D: Data analysis to validate new and existing tools.

Expected Date	Program Milestones
Begin	Begin Track A efforts
December 1995	Complete dissemination of first Track B products
1998	Complete Track C - development of a totally redesigned travel model process

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TRANSPORTATION EFFICIENCY: GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS

Issue: Encourage state and local market-based emissions-reduction policies by providing official EPA guidance.

Lead Agency and Contact: EPA OPPE, 2126: Will Schroeder, 202.260.1126, or Alex Cristofaro, 202.260.1126.

Goals and Intended Results: This project will write and distribute official EPA guidance on how to obtain CAAA State Implementation Plan credits for criteria emissions reductions through the use of market-based emissions-reduction policies. Guidance will be issued through standard Agency work group process, using the principles of efficient market-based transportation and environmental policy.

The project will result not only in criteria emissions reductions, but also in better transportation policy and lower GHG emissions. It will meet state and local needs for information and assistance in meeting Clean Air Act requirements, and in doing so will produce GHG reductions.

Noteworthy Concerns or Highlights: Some policies likely to be recommended as creditable may not have yet been tried in the United States.

Milestones	Completion Dates	Current Status
1. Contract for technical modeling support.	October 31, 1993	Complete
2. Develop base documents in preparation for beginning of work group.	March 31, 1994	Begun
3. Establish Agency work group.	April 31, 1994	Begun
4. Complete Agency work group and issue guidance.	August 31, 1994	Not begun
5. Distribute to state and local governments	No later than April 31, 1994	Not begun

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**Transportation Efficiency: Transportation Control Measure
Implementation Guidance**

Issues: Provide guidance to state and local governments on effective implementation strategies for market based TCMS and Employee Commute Options programs.

Lead Agency and Contact: EPA/Office of Mobile Sources, Robin Miles-McLean (313) 741-7890

Goals and Extended Results:

Market-based TCMS are innovative and unfamiliar to local governments and citizens. While they hold great promise for equitable and effective reform of transportation systems to enable more efficient access of people and goods, market-based TCMS can be expected to meet with considerable skepticism and resistance initially. This guidance would lay out comprehensive, detailed approaches for areas to put in place needed regulations and institutional changes and bring together transportation stakeholders. ECO programs are already being implemented, additional guidance would provide implementation flexibility and options and encourage voluntary programs.

<u>Milestones</u>	<u>Completion</u>	<u>Status</u>
Meet w/ State air officials to identify ECO issues	Spring 1994	Completed
Grant to National Association of Regional Councils	Spring 1994	Underway
Hire EPA intern to work on Guidance	Spring 1994	Completed
Contract for Technical Support	Spring 1994	To do
Establish review groups with DOT and review guidance	Summer 1994	To do
Finalize documents	Summer 1994	To do
Distribute to State and Local governments	Fall 1994	To do

DRAFT

Transportation Efficiency: Review of the Congestion Mitigation Air Quality Program

Issue: Review the CMAQ funding program under the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act and make recommendations for a more effective CMAQ programs

Offices Responsible: EPA/Office of Mobile Sources, Jane Armstrong, (313) 668-4471; EPA/Office of Policy Analysis, John Kessler, (202) 260-3761

Goals and Intended Results:

Review in detail with DOT and major stakeholders how CMAQ program is being implemented in urban nonattainment areas. Review with local officials what projects are being funded, their likely impacts on vehicle travel over the short and long term, and suggestions for facilitating greater support for truly innovative transportation efficiency improvements.

Noteworthy Concerns:

CMAQ, which was first established in the 1991 ISTEA, has been under utilized in many States and has been used in others for projects with questionable long-term impacts on overall vehicle travel.

<u>Milestone</u>	<u>Completion Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
Concur on DOT notice announcing process	Spring 1994	Completed
Establish review group	Spring 1994	Underway
Hire EPA intern to coordinate	Spring 1994	Completed
Visit metropolitan planning organizations	Summer 1994	To do
Draft Recommendations	Fall 1994	To do
Finalize and Distribute Recommendations	Fall 1994	To do

DRAFT

Transportation Efficiency: Transportation Conformity

Issue: The Transportation Conformity became final on November 24, 1993. State and local air quality and transportation planners are struggling with implementation.

Lead Agency and Contact: EPA/Office of Mobile Sources, Robin Miles-McLean, 313-741-7890.

Goals and Intended Results:

Transportation conformity rule requires transportation planning to explicitly, quantitatively address the air quality/transportation interaction. Thoughtful, careful implementation of the transportation conformity rule will require metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs) to face issues of land use planning, ever-expanding road construction and the resulting VMT and emission increases in Green house gases (GHG) and criteria air pollutants.

<u>Milestones</u>	<u>Completed Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
10 Regional Workshops for Regions, States and Locals	Dec. 1993 - Feb. 1994	Completed.
Grant to STAPPA to write model conformity SIP	April 1994	Underway
Participate in STAPPA process - offer Technical Review	April - June 1994	Underway
Grant to National Association of Regional Council for MPO Education	March 1994	To do
STAPPA Releases Final Conformity SIP on disk to States	June 1994	To do
MPO educational materials available	Sep. 1994	To do

LAST OF

36 PAGES

DRAFT

TO: Katie McGinty
FROM: Wesley Warren
RE: Climate Change Budget

DATE: May 20, 1994

Climate change is a major environmental issue of concern to the Administration. The Administration's Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP) is designed to address environmental concerns of domestic public interest groups, to promote economic objectives (jobs, trade, consumer savings), and to establish international leadership for the U.S.

One of the most significant portions of this effort is the proposed energy efficiency budget for the Department of Energy (DOE), which would increase over FY 1994 levels by \$300 million to a total of \$973 million. However, House Appropriations is expected to cut the proposal by \$150 million or more, and Senate Appropriations is expected to cut it even further. Secretary O'Leary has stated that cuts of more than \$100 million would severely impaired or cripple CCAP, causing the U.S. to miss its emissions target unless additional measures were adopted.

The Administration needs to decide whether it will fight to hold the line at a \$100 million reduction. If so, the Administration will need to win this level first in the House since the situation in the Senate is much less favorable. The House Interior Appropriations Subcommittee is expected to begin the process by marking up by June 3.

Potential Actions

- (1) Work with OMB and DOE to determine whether this program is in fact worth fighting for, given other programs in the Interior App. Subcommittee. OMB should be able to provide a spreadsheet to help with analysis.
- (2) Mobilize support from outside groups -- I can activate that public interest coalition. However, I think calls from you and O'Leary to the Global Change Coalition could be in order at this time.
- (3) Mobilize Congressional supporters -- see if anyone is willing to carry an amendment for us.
- (4) Press -- see if we can at least get some trade press at this time to begin to set the stage for a floor vote if necessary.

Climate Change Action Plan

Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

Mini-Spend Plans

May 9, 1994 Draft

Estimated Impacts of Proposed EE FY1995 Budget Reductions Carbon

The tables below quantify the reductions in carbon savings that result from the proposed FY 1995 cuts from the EE FY 1995 budget request. The cuts include reductions in base programs, the CCAP and other requested increases. However, the tables below only refer to the CCAP cuts in the different reduction levels.

\$50 Million Level

Minimal carbon

Action	FY95 Budget Request (\$M)				Carbon Reductions (MMT)		Notes
	Total Request	Proposed Reduction	Non-Carbon Fraction (a)	Carbon Fraction (b)	CCAP Action Total (c)	Change in Carbon (d)	
4	\$10.0	\$4.0	\$4.0	\$0.0	3.3	0.0	
6	\$15.0	\$6.0	\$5.0	\$1.0	8.0	0.4	Lowest carbon reduction tech's dropped first
9	\$2.2	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$0.0	1.1	0.0	
10	\$14.0	\$6.0	\$4.0	\$2.0	1.5	0.3	Proportional loss in carbon reductions
		\$17.0	\$14.0	\$3.0		0.7	

\$100 Million Level

Action	FY95 Budget Request (\$M)				Carbon Reductions (MMT)		Notes
	Total Request	Proposed Reduction	Non-Carbon Fraction	Carbon Fraction	CCAP Action Total	Change in Carbon	
3	\$11.0	\$11.0	\$0.0	\$11.0	1.1	0.5	Some carbon reductions met by existing state funds.
14	\$7.0	\$4.0	\$0.0	\$4.0	0.8	0.4	Proportional loss in carbon reductions
		\$15.0	\$0.0	\$15.0		0.9	

\$125 Million Level

Action	FY95 Budget Request (\$M)				Carbon Reductions (MMT)		Notes
	Total Request	Proposed Reduction	Non-Carbon Fraction	Carbon Fraction	CCAP Action Total	Change in Carbon	
1	\$20.0	\$5.0	\$0.0	\$5.0	2.0	0.5	Proportional loss in carbon reductions
5	\$3.4	\$3.4	\$0.0	\$3.4	0.5	0.5	Proportional loss in carbon reductions
11	\$6.8	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$0.0	0.8	0.0	
14-OIT	\$1.5	\$0.7	\$0.0	\$0.7	0.8	0.1	Information component of Action #14 only
15	\$3.5	\$2.0	\$1.5	\$0.5	0.5	0.1	Proportional loss in carbon reductions
CW	\$6.0	\$2.0	\$1.0	\$1.0	--	0.0	Large potential loss, not scored in CCAP
		\$14.1	\$3.5	\$10.6		1.2	

\$150 Million Level

Action	FY95 Budget Request (\$M)				Carbon Reductions (MMT)		Notes
	Total Request	Proposed Reduction	Non-Carbon Fraction	Carbon Fraction	CCAP Action Total	Change in Carbon	
1	\$20.0	\$3.0	\$0.0	\$3.0	2.0	0.3	Proportional loss in carbon reductions
4	\$10.0	\$2.0	\$0.0	\$2.0	3.3	1.0	Lowest carbon reduction tech's dropped first
6	\$15.0	\$3.0	\$0.0	\$3.0	8.0	2.5	Lowest carbon reduction tech's dropped first
11	\$6.8	\$3.0	\$0.0	\$3.0	0.8	0.8	Eliminates CCAP funding (\$2.8M in base program)
		\$11.0	\$0.0	\$11.0		4.6	

Cumulative

	FY95 Budget Request (\$M)				Carbon Reductions (MMT)	
	Total Request	Proposed Reduction	Non-Carbon Fraction	Carbon Fraction	CCAP Action Total	Change in Carbon
	\$119.6	\$57.1	\$17.5	\$39.6	--	7.4

- a Fraction of CCAP action budget not directly resulting in significant carbon reductions.
- b Fraction of CCAP action budget directly resulting in significant carbon reductions.
- c Estimated carbon reductions resulting from specific action. Where actions are estimated as part of a group, expert judgment has been applied to estimate action-specific carbon reductions.
- d Drop in action-specific carbon reductions estimated to result from proposed budget reduction.

CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN

CCAP Number 1

Rebuild America

Total FY 1995 Proposed Budget: \$20 Million

Competitive Awards

Program/Partnership Enhancements: 12-25 awards @ \$0.5 M-\$2 M per award = \$17.5 M

- Awards made to organizations or groups of organizations willing conduct programs to aggressively promote whole building retrofits for commercial buildings.
- Management of Competition: Golden Field Office/ORNL; Administration of Awards: DOE Support Offices.

Other Activities

Key Organizations: ORNL, LBL, Florida Solar Energy Center, Universities

Estimated Costs:

Development and transfer of supporting tools and methodologies to assist participants including: audit tools/techniques, "Best Practices" results, monitoring protocols, systems analysis/integration,	\$1.2
Planning and Evaluation	\$0.6
Outreach and Recognition	\$0.5
Coordination/Planning with Stakeholders	<u>\$0.2</u>
Subtotal	\$2.5 M

**CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN
CCAP Number #3**

Establish State Revolving Fund for Public Buildings

Total proposed FY 1995 budget: \$11 million

Competitive Awards

Total amount = \$10 million

State Grants: 10 grants @ \$1 million per award

- This initiative involves developing an effective program of State revolving funds to finance energy efficiency investments in public buildings. Funds would be repaid from resulting energy savings and made available again.

Other Activities

Total amount= \$1 million

Analysis of "lessons learned" from existing State programs	\$200,000
Evaluate through measurement of impacts of the grants funded in the initial round of competition	\$550,000
Information exchange between states to facilitate the establishment of new programs	\$250,000

**CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN
CCAP Number 4**

Cost-Shared Demonstrations

Total FY 1995 Proposed Budget: \$10 Million

Competitive Awards

Product-Based Programs: 5 to 8 programs; Total value = \$6,000K

The schema of demonstrations and market transformation through a guaranteed mass purchase will be conducted for several technology/markets. Examples of possible markets include:

Advanced Unitary Rooftop Air Conditioners

- Total FY 1995 funding obligated for contracts: \$500K-\$1,200K
- Support for consortium to bring about guaranteed sales. Engineering support to identify the performance requirements that are technologically achievable and cost-effective.

Heat-Pump Water Heaters for Commercial Building Loads

- FY 1995 funding: \$500K-\$1,200K
- Major emphasis will be on supporting a consortium to guarantee purchase of a sufficient volume to attract manufacturers. Engineering analyses will identify the performance levels that are technologically achievable and cost-effective.

Electrochromic Glazing Initiative

- FY 1995 funding: \$500K-\$1,200K
- Major emphasis will be on identifying those who can benefit from this emerging technology and the creation of a consortium of utilities, builders, and manufacturers. The technology will be tested in carefully monitored demonstrations. The increased costs and energy savings will be analyzed to determine the potential for a technology marketing consortium.

Advanced Commercial Refrigeration Systems

- FY 1995: \$500K-\$1,200K
- Engineering studies will identify the size and performance features of advanced systems that would be technologically feasible, cost-effective, and not use CFC's or HCFC's. Support would be provided to the creation of a consortium that would provide the purchasing commitment necessary to induce one or more manufacturers to produce the new refrigeration systems.

Additional Product-Based Initiatives

- FY 1995: \$500K-\$1,200 each
- Working with States, utilities, and manufacturers, additional products will be identified that offer opportunities for accelerated market penetration.

#4 (Cont.)

Other initiatives: 2 programs; Total Value = \$ 2000

Development/Deployment of Market Tools

- FY 1995 funding: \$1,000K
- Competitive solicitation to advertising firms to produce commercial building equipment/system market data and high-efficiency "product identifiers" to raise the visibility of energy efficiency in buying decisions. The solicitation will be a coordinated effort between DOE, EPA and organizations such as the Consortium for Energy Efficiency.

Maintenance to Improve Commercial Energy Efficiency

- Total FY 1995 funding obligated to several contracts: \$1,000K
- In a coordinated effort with ongoing utility programs, develop and implement a market-based approach aimed at improving the efficiency of commercial systems. The plan will use mailings, local/regional advertising, customer hot lines, regional workshops, and other methods to improve customer awareness of the need for proper maintenance to reduce operating costs and save energy.

Other Activities

Total value = \$2,000K

Outreach Support. \$800K. ORNL, LBL, and NREL.

Market assessments will identify deployment targets for commercial building equipment technology/market applications. In addition, support will be given to the formation of consortia aimed at market transformation in selected areas.

Utility Impact Assessment. \$400K. ORNL and LBL.

Utility DSM impact and evaluation protocols will be used to aid participating utilities in determining the effect of specific CCAP Action #4 on load objectives. Evaluations protocols focused exclusively on specific targeted equipment technologies, market application (or combinations) will be verified, and standardized protocols established which reconcile variations in PUC requirements.

Program Planning and Evaluation \$500K. TBD

DOE will evaluate the progress and success of CCAP Action #4 in reaching CCAP atmospheric carbon goals. This process will identify the applicable metrics, support routine assessments to track progress, and provide guidance as necessary.

Utility Coordination. \$300K. CEE.

The Consortium for Energy Efficiency, which is well-established and recognized within the utility community, will provide coordination between participating utilities with DSM programs and will facilitate cooperation between utilities regarding performance tiers to provide consistent signals to manufacturers. Additionally, the Consortium will host workshops and conferences necessary for utility coordination.

**CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN
CCAP Number 5**

**Establish Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy
Information and Training Programs**

Total Proposed FY95 Budget: \$3.4 Million

Competitive Awards

Cost-shared education and training: 1-5 grants @ \$500K to \$2.6 million = \$2.6 Million

- Solicitations issued by Golden Field Office; administered by DOE Support Offices
- Activities will be targeted for specific groups of building professionals including one or more of the following groups:
 - Architects/building designers and specifiers:
 - Facility managers
 - Equipment installers/maintenance technicians
- Selection will be made based on highest potential savings and input from the advisory council.

Other Activities

Total = \$0.8 million, ORNL

- | | |
|---|---------|
| - Planning and materials development | \$300 K |
| - Market research to improve design of education programs | \$200 |
| - Program evaluation | \$150 |
| - Support for advisory council | \$100 |

CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN CCAP Number 6

Golden Carrot[™] Market Pull Partnerships

Total FY 1995 Proposed Budget: \$15 Million

Competitive Awards

- Where deemed essential, market transformation, system/technology field demonstrations will be conducted to (1) develop and evaluate methods to ease installation problems, (2) verify performance, (3) raise visibility and awareness. These demonstrations will be conducted through State Energy Offices and utilities with manufacturers to supply demonstration units.
- Where deemed essential, consortia will be established to effect quantity technology "buys." This can be an essential first step in transforming the market for a system or technology since it is aimed at (1) reducing first cost of equipment, (2) improving local distributor, installer, maintenance infrastructure, and (3) providing an initial guaranteed large market for a technology

Total Awards = 5 to 9 ; Total value = \$11,700K

The schema of demonstrations and market transformation through a guaranteed mass purchase will be conducted for several technology/markets. Examples of possible markets include:

Gas Heat Pump Commercialization Initiative

- Total FY 1995 funding obligated for contracts: \$1,000K-\$2,000K
- Emphasis will be on consortium to bring about large volume sales.

Condensing Gas Water Heater Initiative

- FY 1995 funding: \$500K-\$1,500K
- Major emphasis will be on consortium to bring about large volume sales; demonstrations conducted where deemed useful to show simple retrofit procedures.

Advanced Clothes Washer Initiative

- FY 1995 funding: \$500K-1,000K
- Major emphasis will be on consortium to bring about large volume sales of a horizontal axis clothes washer or new technology achieving similar energy and water savings.

Dedicated Compact Fluorescent Lamp Fixtures

- FY 1995: \$500K-\$1,000K
- Analysis will quantify the benefits of dedicated compact fluorescent lamp fixtures, including improved light distribution and durability of savings. Consortia will be used to assure large volume sales.

Solar Domestic Hot Water Initiative

- FY 1995: \$500K-\$1,000K
- Major emphasis will be on supporting the creation of a consortium of utility-supported buyers and solar domestic hot water manufacturers to amass a market demand that will bring down first costs and provide an infrastructure to assure performance durability and maintenance.

Additional Product-Based Initiatives

- FY 1995: \$500K-\$1,500
- Working with States, utilities, and manufacturers, additional products will be identified that offer opportunities for accelerated market penetration.

CCAP #6 (Cont.)

Other initiatives are as follows:

National Retailers Program

- FY 1995 funding to multiple equipment/system retailers: \$2,000K
- A program with equipment/system retailers to encourage larger inventories and sales of energy-efficient equipment will be initiated. This program will be conducted with multiple retailers and in cooperation with utility programs where incentives exist. A program/utility incentive plan will be instituted with the retailer to improve the sales of high efficiency equipment.

Development/Deployment of Market Tools

- FY 1995 funding: \$1,000K
- Competitive solicitation to advertising firm to produce residential building equipment/system market data and high-efficiency "product identifiers" to raise the visibility of energy efficiency in buying decisions. The solicitation will be a coordinated effort between DOE, EPA and organizations such as the Consortium for Energy Efficiency.

Maintenance to Improve Residential Energy Efficiency

- Total FY 1995 funding obligated to several contracts: \$1,000K
- In a coordinated effort with ongoing utility programs, develop and implement a market-based approach aimed at improving the efficiency of residential systems. The plan will use bill stuffers, local/regional advertising, customer hot lines, regional workshops, manned retailer displays and other methods to improve customer awareness of the need for proper maintenance to reduce operating costs and save energy.

Other Activities

Total value = \$3,300K

Outreach Support. \$1,200K. ORNL, LBL, and NREL.

Market assessments will identify deployment targets for commercial and residential building equipment technology/market applications. In addition, support will be given to the formation of consortia aimed at market transformation in selected areas.

Utility Impact Assessment. \$800K. ORNL and LBL.

Utility DSM impact and evaluation protocols will be used to aid participating utilities in determining the effect of specific CCAP Action #6 on load objectives. Evaluations protocols focused exclusively on specific targeted equipment technologies, market application (or combinations) will be verified, and standardized protocols established which reconcile variations in PUC requirements.

Program Planning and Evaluation. \$800K. TBD

DOE will evaluate the progress and success of CCAP Action #6 in reaching CCAP atmospheric carbon goals. This process will identify the applicable metrics, support routine assessments to track progress, and provide guidance as necessary.

Utility Coordination. \$500K. CEE.

The Consortium for Energy Efficiency, which is well-established and recognized within the utility community, will provide coordination between participating utilities with DSM programs and will facilitate cooperation between utilities regarding performance tiers to provide consistent signals to manufacturers. Additionally, the Consortium will host workshops and conferences necessary for utility coordination.

CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN CCAP Number 7

Enhance Residential Appliance Standards

Total FY 1995 Budget:

\$3.2 Million

The Energy Conservation Program for Consumer Products, as amended, sets forth a program of mandatory energy efficiency standards for residential and commercial appliances and equipment. The residential products covered by this act are:

Refrigerators and freezers;	Clothes washers;
Room air conditioners;	Clothes dryers;
Central A/C & central A/C heat pumps;	Direct heating equipment;
Water heaters;	Kitchen ranges and ovens;
Furnaces;	Pool heaters; and
Dishwashers;	Television sets.

The Act establishes mandatory standards for all of these covered products, except for television sets. (The Department is directed to determine whether mandatory standards are to be established for television sets.) The Department is directed to review these statutory standards according to a schedule that varies for different products and to determine whether the standard levels should be strengthened. In making these decisions, the Department is directed to achieve the maximum energy savings that are technologically feasible and economically justified.

The Department is considering three rulemakings, each involving multiple products, which may increase the stringency of these standards in the year 2000, compared with their energy use without new standards. The first rulemaking covers seven residential products: room air conditioners, water heaters, direct heating equipment, mobile home furnaces, kitchen ranges and ovens, pool heaters, and television sets. The second rulemaking covers three products, but a new standard for only one of them, refrigerators, is expected to take effect prior to 2000. The third rulemaking also will cover three products: clothes washers, clothes dryers, and dishwashers.

FY 1995 Activities:

Engineering/economic standards analysis: \$1,800K - Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory

Conduct engineering analyses to identify the technologically feasible improvements in the energy efficiency of each of the covered residential products. Estimate the increased manufacturer costs and the energy and consumer cost savings of the technological feasible improvements. Estimate the impact on manufacturers and on the nation as a whole of different candidate standard levels. Analyze the comments received during the public rulemaking processes.

Test procedure development/modification: \$1,200K - NIST

Develop test procedures for each of the covered products. Revise the test procedures to reflect the effect of new technologies and design features and to reduce the testing burden. Evaluate manufacturers petitions for waivers from the published test procedures. Support the Department in revisions, as necessary, to the test procedures for covered residential products.

Certification and enforcement: \$215K - TBD

Ensure that manufacturers are complying with the residential standard requirements. Initiate a cooperative compliance testing program with manufacturers. Evaluate the success of this program. Determine whether more proactive enforcement activities are required.

**CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN
CCAP Number 8**

**Promote Home Energy Rating Systems/
Energy Efficient Mortgages**

Total Proposed FY95 Budget: \$2,720,000, including:

	Base program	\$ 700,000
EPACT	\$ 520,000	
CCAP	<u>\$ 1,500,000</u>	
Total	<u>\$ 2,720,000</u>	

Program Activities

Base Program - \$700K. HERS Council, PNL.

Support the Home Energy Rating System (HERS) Council as it develops and initiates a plan for administering a national home energy rating program. This includes administrative support and analysis of the economic, energy, and institutional issues that must be understood to initiate a national program. Similar support will be provided to develop and initiate a national energy efficient mortgage system, linked to the HERS.

EPACT - \$520K. NREL, PNL.

Develop the architectural and engineering tools necessary to support the national HERS and EEMS programs. This includes the ability to evaluate and certify the accuracy of the computer programs used by different HERS providers. Complete the issuance of the HERS guidelines required by EPACT. Provide the building science support required for the base program activities.

CCAP - \$1.2 million. The pilot states, HERS Council, NREL, Alliance to Save Energy.

Provide an aggressive outreach program to encourage States, utilities, and others to adopt HERS and EEM programs. The initial target will be the pilot states under the HUD EEM program (AL, AK, CA, CO, VA, VT.) Based on this experience, a national outreach effort will be launched through the DOE and HUD regional offices. The outreach activity will include training for lenders, real estate agents, appraisers, and contractors.

Program planning and evaluation- \$300K. NREL

CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN
CCAP Number 9

Expand Cool Communities Program in Cities and Federal Facilities

Total Proposed FY95 Budget: Heat Island		\$ 750,000
CCAP	<u>\$ 2,200,000</u>	
Total		\$ 2,950,000

Competitive Awards

Total amount: \$ 1,000,000

Community outreach- Average award ~ \$10,000; target for 1995 = 25 communities

Federal facilities- Average award ~ \$10,000; target for 1995 = 10 facilities

CRADA with roofing manufacturers- 1 award = \$300,000

- Selection criteria will be developed following additional discussion with manufacturers..

Other Activities

Total amount: \$1,950,000

Category	Organization	Amount (\$ 000)
Products Characterizations	Lawrence Berkeley Lab.	400
Rating and Labeling	LBL, ORNL, FSEC	600
Integration - standards, procurements, utilities, etc	LBL	300
Market Testing	TBD	300
Planning and Evaluation	LBL/D&R	<u>350</u>
Subtotal		<u>1,950</u>

**CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN
CCAP Number 10**

Update Building Standards

Total Proposed FY 1995 Budget: \$14 Million

Competitive Awards

Incentive grants for program creation and enforcement: 10-20 Awards @ \$0.5 M to \$1.5 M = \$12 M

<u>Category</u>	<u>Funding (\$000)</u>
Program Creation:	Approx. \$8 million
- Exemplary program creation	
- State to State transfer of exemplary program	
Implementation and Enforcement	Approx. \$4 million
- Enhanced enforcement for existing program	
- State to State transfer of enforcement methods	

Other Activities

Total Amount: \$2 Million

<u>Category</u>	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Funding (\$000)</u>
Core Materials Development	PNL	\$500
Cost-shared Training/Education	TBD(CABO, IES, NAHB ASHRAE, NCSBCS, etc.)	\$500
Promotion of Code Adoption		\$500
Evaluation of Results	DOE/PNL	\$300
Administration	DOE	\$200

**CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN
CCAP Number 11**

Energy Value Homes

Total Proposed FY 1995 Budget: \$6.8 Million

Competitive Awards

State efficient housing awards: 5-10 grants @ \$250K to \$750K per grant = \$3.5 Million

- Solicitations issued by Golden Field Office; administered by DOE support offices
- Grants will be awarded to state consortia that may include homebuilder associations, utilities, State and local government agencies, universities, and non-profit organizations to implement residential energy value in housing programs.
- Programs will include establishing strategic plans to increase energy efficiency above mandatory code requirements; defining advanced housing performance goals; providing housing design, construction, and quality control assistance to homebuilders; recognizing leading homebuilders; and educating home buyers on benefits of energy value in housing.
- The funds will enhance the programs of existing institutions, not create new centers.

Other Activities

Total amount: \$3.3 Million

- Advanced Housing Program - \$1.2 million. National Association of Home Builders
Refocus current advanced housing technology and "Total Quality Management" activities to support the state Energy Value in Housing pilot projects.
- Industrialized Housing - \$1.6 million. Univ. of Oregon, Florida Solar Energy Center
Refocus the current activity on innovative home construction techniques to support the state Energy Value in Housing pilot projects.
- Planning and evaluation. \$500K. ORNL, NREL

Integration with current programs

The Department will take products resulting from other residential research and integrate them with the Energy Value in Housing program. These include Building America, Residential Passive Solar Exemplary Buildings, HERS/EEMs, and Residential Building Standards.

**CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN
CCAP Number 12**

Motor Challenge

FY 1995: Total Proposed Budget: \$3.5 million

Competitive Awards:

General Technical and Management Support Service; 1 award @ \$750K

- This procurement will be competed and implemented through the Seattle Support Office.
- Contractor will assist in program strategy development and planning, and program evaluation and effectiveness assessments. Contractor will provide technical, engineering and information analysis support.
- Training courses will be offered throughout the country in cooperation with NEMA, Hydraulic Institute, EPRI, etc.
- Technical support services contractor will assist in the planning and conductance of training workshops.
- Contractor will follow the progress of each Showcase Demonstration team.

Outreach and Public Relations Support; 1 award @ \$200K

- NREL will issue an RFP for public relations support.
- Communication efforts through print, audio, and video media.

Independent Performance Validators for Showcase Demonstrations; 5 awards = \$500K

- Oak Ridge National Lab will issue an RFP for Independent Performance Validators to work with the Showcase Demonstration teams.
- Engineering firms will work with Showcase Demonstration teams to validate the techniques used to measure and quantify performance results, cost, and benefits.

Other Activities:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Amount (\$ 000)</u>
Outreach/Public Relations	NREL	100
Motor and Drive Resource Centers	Kansas City Support Office	300
Experts Group to Support Showcase Demonstrations	ORNL	150
Tool and Protocol Development	ORNL	350
Planning and Evaluation Support	ORNL	400
Information Clearinghouse and Motor Master Support	WSEO	550
Electric Motor Systems Database	ORNL	200
Total		<u>2,050</u>

**CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN
CCAP Number 13**

Golden Carrot for Industrial Air-Compressors, Pumps, Fans and Drives

FY 1995 Total Proposed Budget: \$2 Million

Competitive Awards:

Technical, Marketing and Public Relations Support Service; 1 award @ \$600K

- Competed and implemented through a qualified contractor specializing in technology assessment, marketing and public relations.
- Contractor will assist in developing the program strategy development and implementation.
- The Contractor will conduct a roundtable to obtain stakeholder feedback on the Golden Carrot Options Identification Report.
- The Contractor will also work with the DOE project officer in collaboration with CEE to develop partnerships. Contractors will assist in planning and conducting stakeholder events and meetings.
- The Contractor will provide public relations support to include development of communication plans.
- Program linkages will be developed between the Motor Challenge activities, and DOE R&D for electric motor systems to facilitate technology-push.
- The Contractor will conduct technology assessments and market studies for identifying future Golden Carrot targets.

Nationwide Solicitations to Create Buyer Groups;3 awards @ \$1.1 Million

- Will address the major industrial equipment user markets in the U.S.
- DOE will issue nationwide solicitations to establish multiple (up to 3) buyer groups for the target Golden Carrot technology.
- Multiple buyer group activity will be consolidated to maximum the market-pull effort.

Other Activities:

Issue Program Opportunity Notice to Develop partnerships;3 awards @ \$100K

- DOE will issue a PON to develop multiple partnerships with stakeholders.
- Workshops will be held to discuss the nature of partnerships and to obtain commitments.

CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN

Accelerate Process Technology Summary
CCAP Action #14

Total FY 1995 Proposed Budget: \$8.5 Million

1. Info dissemination/communication	\$500,000
a. commercialization factsheets	100,000
b. technology classification	150,000
c. industry targeted videos	125,000
d. regional roundtables	100,000
e. annual meeting of CCAP stakeholders	25,000
2. Education and Training	\$500,000
a. energy/waste traveling exhibit	150,000
b. energy management course material	225,000
c. industry specific training material	125,000
3. Targeted demos	\$500,000
a. Competitive demos concerning tech and or econ barriers	250,000
4. Competitive Solicitations for Section 132(b) grants	\$6,500,000
5. Evaluation of Cost-Effectiveness	\$500,000

**CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN
CCAP NUMBER 15****EADC Expansion & Enhancement**

Total Proposed FY 1995 Budget: \$3.5 Million

Competitive Awards

Addition of 4 EADCs first year cost	400,000
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Other Activities

Workshops	600,000
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Modify EADC database	50,000
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Best Practice Manual (Small Business)	150,000
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Best Practice Manual (Large Plant)	150,000
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Added data collection and verification/assessment	960,000
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Awards Program	300,000
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Service Center	250,000
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Life Cycle Cost Manual	200,000
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Industrial Consultants	300,000
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Special Studies	100,000
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Planning	<u>40,000</u>
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Total Cost	\$3,500,000
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**CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN
CCAP Number 16**

NICE3

Total FY 1995 Proposed Budget: \$17 Million

Competitive Awards

NICE3 Awards: M13 Awards @ \$300K per award = \$7.5M

- NICE3 will begin a three year open solicitation with awards twice year. The solicitation will be issued by November 1994. The average size of award is about \$300K, yielding about 13 awards for each cycle.

Other Activities

Planning and Evaluation

- These costs are anticipated to be divided among a National Laboratory (NREL), DOE Regional Support Offices, and the Golden Operations Office. Their duties include quarterly reporting on each project, a yearly site visit for each state award, assistance in the two evaluations for NICE3 proposals, and assistance in performing debriefings to the proposers. \$490K

Preparation and Distribution of Materials \$50K

Five Workshops

- Assist in the transfer of successful project technology to other industries. NREL provides programmatic support of NICE3 program, including quality monitoring of the program and is budgeted at \$50K for this activity. Funds are provided at \$5K to cover two selection panels and recording and writeup of the panel's proposal evaluations. \$60K

NEPA Programmatic Environmental Assessment (EA) \$50K

CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN ACTION ITEM NO. 27 -

Promote Integrated Resource Planning

Action Item No. 27 of the Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP) calls for promoting IRP. The IRP Program has developed an implementation plan for responding to Action Item No. 27 comprised of two basic CCAP components in addition to the Base research program:

Total Proposed FY 1995 Budget for the IRP Program

- IRP Base research program support	\$7.0 million
- Providing financial assistance to states (CCAP)	\$3.0 million
- Providing support for IRP education (CCAP)	<u>\$3.0 million</u>
Total	\$13.0 million

The Base DOE/IRP Program -- supports the evaluation of DSM technologies and programs and the dissemination of that information to IRP stakeholders. It also supports the development of models and analysis tools used for IRP decision making. In FY 1995, the Base IRP activities are budgeted for \$7.0 million. This funding supports DOE Laboratory research and other stakeholder activities.

Financial Assistance to States -- is based on the needs expressed to DOE that many state regulatory bodies, because of resource constraints and increasingly complex planning, are experiencing difficulty in developing IRP requirements and reviewing IRP submissions. At stakeholder forums, state commission staff have repeatedly said that they lack the resources to: establish, evaluate, and enforce rules and procedures that promote the fair evaluation and acquisition of demand and supply resource options. The IRP Program proposes to improve this situation through a financial assistance program to states. The FY 1995 budget request for this activity is \$3 million.

IRP Education and Training -- is based on the fact that IRP is still a fairly young, complex and not completely understood concept. This leads to an opportunity to work with existing IRP educational organizations in improving the level of education at state regulatory agencies, and public and private utilities. Institutions that provide training that could be made available to state commission or state agency staff include those provided by: EPRI, GRI, EEI, AGA, ADSMP, AEE and private consulting firms. IRP practitioners attending a recent IRP meeting on CCAP options recommended that DOE support this program activity by providing states with vouchers, on-site assignments of experts, and seminar and conferences. The FY 1995 budget request for this activity is \$3 million.

The proposed considerations for providing financial assistance and education and training include:

- **Eligibility:**
 - 1) Financial Assistance: state regulatory authorities as defined by PURPA
 - 2) Education and Training: state regulatory authority and municipal/public power authorities.
- **Objective:** To support the expressed need of state regulatory authorities to increase their understanding of state-of-the-art techniques and data on cost and performance DSM evaluations, rate design issues and strategies, and easy-to-use analysis tools as well as other assistance to support complex state/utility IRP activities.
- **Criteria:** Described need of the state regulatory authority; technical quality of request; consideration of the environment.
- **Awards:** Not to exceed \$250,000 per authority. Will vary by need.
- **Milestones:** Solicitations (12/94); initial assistance (2/95).

FY95 Interior Budget Request

- Total FY95 Interior Budget Request for the Department of Energy is \$1.5 Billion
- Total FY95 Interior Budget Request for Energy Efficiency is \$978 Million
- Energy Efficiency's Request Represents a 42% Increase over the FY94 Appropriation

Climate Change Action Plan

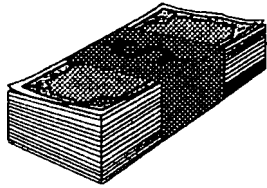
- Total FY95 Energy Efficiency/Climate Change Action Plan Request is \$119 Million
- These Energy Efficiency/Climate Change Action Plan Programs
 - Account for 32 MMT carbon reductions in the year 2000 (50% of all energy-related reductions in the President's plan)
 - Will save \$11.3 billion in energy costs in the year 2000
 - Will create 146,000 jobs in the year 2000

Impacts of a \$150 Million Reduction

Under a \$150 Million Interior Budget Request Reduction, based on an analysis of all essential programs, we would:

- Propose a \$57 Million Reduction in Climate Change Action Plan Initiatives
- Propose a \$92 Million Reduction in Other Energy Efficiency Programs, Including:
 - Energy Policy Act Implementation
 - Weatherization
 - Federal Energy Management Program
 - Federal Fleets
 - Clean Car

A \$150 million reduction in our FY95 Interior request will...



Increase energy costs by \$3.4 billion in the year 2000.

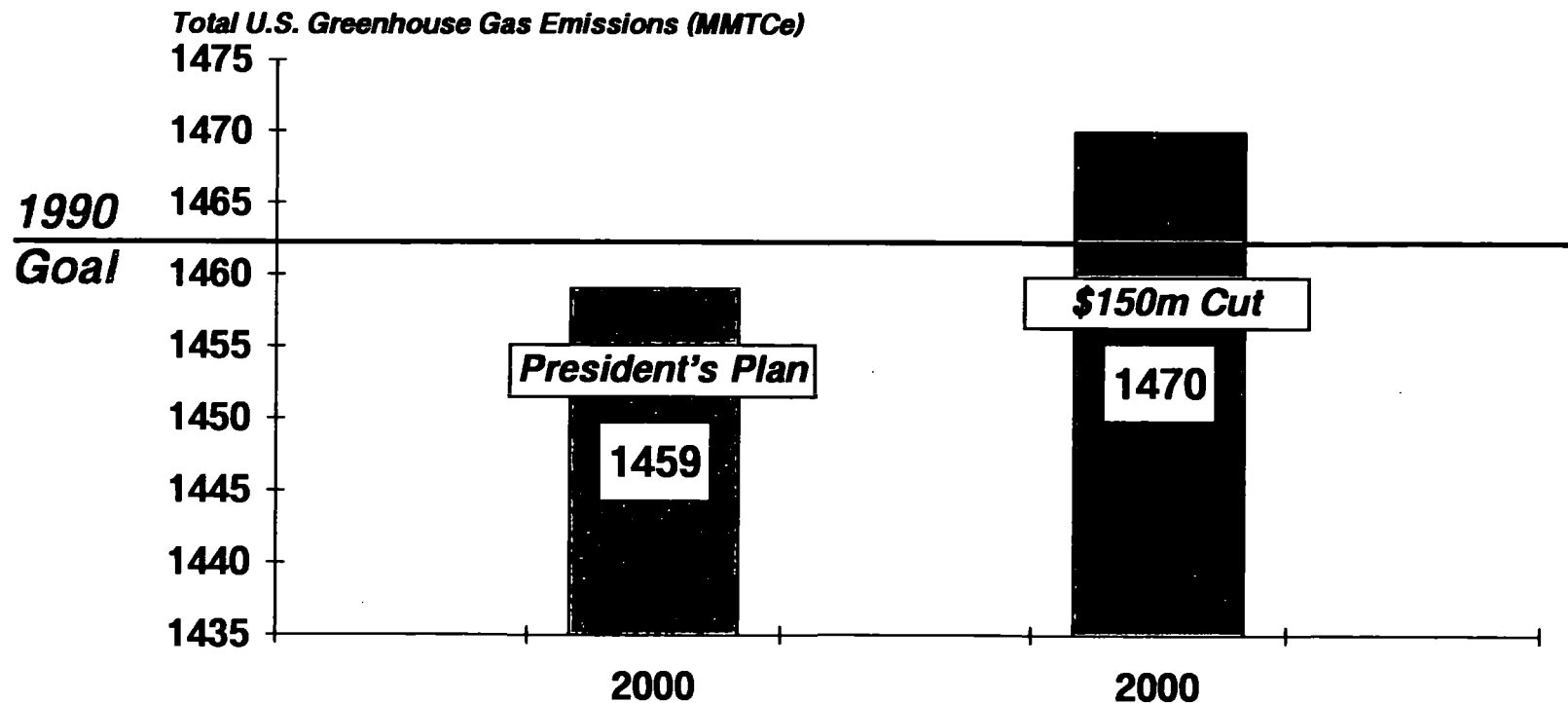


Lose 45,000 jobs for Americans in the year 2000.



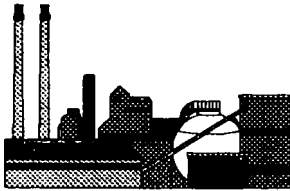
Increase carbon emissions by more than 9 million metric tons.

Impact of Limited EE Budget on the Climate Change Action Plan Goals



A \$150 million cut in the Energy Efficiency budget places the President's commitment to stabilize Greenhouse Gas emissions at risk.

Who loses if our Interior request is reduced ?



The steel industry loses \$10 million.



State Governments lose \$34 million.



The construction and buildings industry loses \$12 million.



Automakers lose \$20 million.

Summary of Climate Change Action Plan Priorities

		Benefits - Year 2000			
		FY95 Request	Emissions Reductions	Energy Savings	Jobs
		\$Million	MMTCE	\$Billion	
Tier 1	Highest Priority (Must Protect)				
Tier 2	Medium Priority	29	6.2	2.2	28,000
Tier 3	Low Priority	28	1.2	0.4	5,500
All Tiers	Total FY 95 Interior Request: Climate Programs	119	32	11.3	146,500

Climate Change Action Plan Priorities - FY95 Interior Budget

Tier 1: Highest Priority

- By 2000, Tier 1 programs below will:
- Produce energy savings of: \$8.7 Billion
 - Create 113,000 jobs
 - Reduce climate emissions by: 24.6 MMTCE

\$ millions	
Item	FY95 Request
#1 - Rebuild America	12.0
#4 - Commercial Market Pull	4.0
#6 - Residential Market Pull	6.0
#8 - Home Energy Rating Systems/Energy Efficiency Mortgages	1.5
#9 - Cool Communities	1.2
#10 - Building Standards	8.0
#11 - Residential Efficiency	2.8
#12 - Motor Challenge	3.5
#13 - Industrial Market Pull	2.0
#14 - Industrial Process Efficiency	3.8
#15 - Expand EADC	1.5
#16 - NICE3	5.5
#27 - Expand IRP	6.0
#29 - Energy Star Transformers	0.5
Climate Wise	4.0
TOTAL	62.3

Climate Change Action Plan Priorities - FY95 Interior Budget

Tier 2: Medium Priority

- By 2000, Tier 2 programs below will:
- Produce energy savings of: \$2.2 Billion
 - Create 28,000 jobs
 - Reduce climate emissions by: 6.2 MMTCE

\$ millions	
Item	FY95 Request
Action #14 - Industrial Process Technologies (Expanded)	4.7
Action #15 - Expand EADC (Expanded)	2.0
Climate Wise	2.0
Action #1 - Rebuild America (Expanded)	8.0
Action #4 - Commercial Market Pull (Expanded)	2.0
Action #6 - Residential Market Pull (Expanded)	3.0
Action #11 - Residential Efficiency Programs (Expanded)	4.0
Action #5 - Efficiency Information Training	3.4
TOTAL	29.1

Climate Change Action Plan Priorities - FY 95 Interior Budget

Tier 3: Low Priority

- By 2000, Tier 3 programs below will:
- Produce energy savings of: \$425 Million
 - Create 5,500 jobs
 - Reduce climate emissions by: 1.2 MMTCE

\$ millions	
Item	FY95 Request
Action #4 - Commercial Market Pull (Expanded)	4.0
Action #6 - Residential Market Pull (Expanded)	6.0
Action #9 - Cool Communities (Expanded)	1.0
Action #10 - Building Standards (Expanded)	6.0
Action #3 - State Revolving Loan Fund	11.0
TOTAL	28.0

A \$150 Million Reduction Would Also Impact Many Other Congressional and Presidential Priorities

	FY95		Year 2000 Impacts		
	Request	Possible Reductions	Emissions Increase	Energy Cost Increase	Jobs Lost
Non-CCAP Interior Programs	\$538 million	\$92 million	2.0 MMTCE	\$820 Million	11,500

A \$150 Million Interior Reduction Would Also Impact Many Other Congressional and Presidential Priorities

- In 2000, the programs below will:**
- Produce energy cost savings of: \$820 Million
 - Create 11,500 jobs
 - Reduce emissions by: 2.0 MMTCE

Priority*	Item	Request FY95	Potential Reduction
1	Hybrid vehicles - propulsion systems development	\$37,138	\$2,000
2	Federal Fleets	\$30,000	\$4,000
3	Advanced Battery Development	\$26,500	\$3,000
4	Clean Car Materials R&D	\$15,000	\$4,000
5	Outreach and international market development	\$7,147	\$1,800
6	Industrial pollution prevention	\$3,776	\$1,000
7	Long term building R&D	\$24,955	\$2,500
8	Aluminum Spray Forming Pilot Plant	\$6,700	\$5,000
9	Industrial efficiency R&D	\$20,400	\$6,400
10	Near-term transportation R&D	\$16,400	\$5,000
11	Buildings R&D	\$15,115	\$4,250
12	Federal Energy Management Program	\$37,090	\$8,000
13	Integrated Resource Planning	\$13,000	\$2,000
14	Alternative fuel utilization for state and private fleets	\$15,730	\$5,000
15	Industrial manufacturing and materials	\$9,500	\$9,500
16	Weatherization Assistance	\$249,800	\$19,000
17	Steel making commercial demonstration	\$9,809	\$9,809
TOTAL		\$538,060	\$92,259

* Priorities arranged in reverse order of budget reduction (priority 1 would be the last reduction)

Priority-Setting Guidelines for Climate Change Programs

- Fully Fund Highest Payoff Programs
 - Largest carbon reductions
 - Stakeholders ready - large commitment potential
 - Most likely near-term results
- Cut Lower Payoff Programs
 - Smallest carbon reduction
 - Most congressional resistance
 - Least stakeholder support
 - Least ready to execute

Priority-Setting Guidelines for Other Interior Programs

- Recognize Congressional Priorities
- Minimize Reductions in Presidential and Departmental Initiatives
 - Weatherization
 - Federal Energy Management Program
 - Federal Fleets
 - Clean Car
 - Pollution Prevention
- Support Programs Having High Co-funding
- Support Highest Priority Energy Policy Act Programs
- Preserve R&D with Highest Payoff to Economy