

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

Collection/Record Group: Clinton Presidential Records
Subgroup/Office of Origin: Office of Environmental Initiatives
Series/Staff Member: Roger Ballentine
Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 19511
FolderID:

Folder Title:
Climate Change Other Federal Use/Transportation: Federal Building Executive Order [1]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
S	62	1	1	2

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 21, 2000

EXECUTIVE ORDER 13149

- - - - -

GREENING THE GOVERNMENT THROUGH FEDERAL
FLEET AND TRANSPORTATION EFFICIENCY

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 6201 et seq.), the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-486), section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and the Energy Conservation Reauthorization Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-388), it is hereby ordered as follows: PART 1 PREAMBLE

Section 101. Federal Leadership. The purpose of this order is to ensure that the Federal Government exercises leadership in the reduction of petroleum consumption through improvements in fleet fuel efficiency and the use of alternative fuel vehicles (AFVs) and alternative fuels. Reduced petroleum use and the displacement of petroleum by alternative fuels will help promote markets for more alternative fuel and fuel efficient vehicles, encourage new technologies, enhance the United States' energy self-sufficiency and security, and ensure a healthier environment through the reduction of greenhouse gases and other pollutants in the atmosphere.

Sec. 201. Reduced Petroleum Fuel Consumption . Each agency operating 20 or more motor vehicles within the United States shall reduce its entire vehicle fleet's annual petroleum consumption by at least 20 percent by the end of FY 2005, compared with FY 1999 petroleum consumption levels.

Sec. 202. Performance Strategies. Agencies have numerous options for developing a strategy to meet the petroleum reduction levels established in section 201 of this order. Measures include: the use of alternative fuels in light, medium, and heavy-duty vehicles; the acquisition of vehicles with higher fuel economy, including hybrid vehicles; the substitution of cars for light trucks; an increase in vehicle load factors; a decrease in vehicle miles traveled; and a decrease in fleet size. Each agency will need a strategy that includes most, if not all, of these measures, but can develop a strategy that fits its unique fleet configuration and mission requirements. As part of the strategy, each agency should attempt to accelerate the introduction of vehicles meeting Tier 2 standards. Where feasible, agencies should also consider procurement of innovative vehicles, such as hybrid electric vehicles, capable of large improvements in fuel economy. The strategy should also attempt to minimize costs in achieving the objectives of this order. In developing its strategy, each agency shall include the following:

(a) AFV Acquisition and Use of Alternative Fuels. Each agency shall fulfill the acquisition requirements for AFVs established by section 303 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992. Agencies shall use alternative fuels to meet a majority of the fuel requirements of those motor vehicles by the end of FY 2005. Section 402 of this order addresses related issues of alternative fuel infrastructure availability and the ability to track alternative fuel usage data; and

(b) Acquisition of Higher Fuel Economy Vehicles. Agencies shall increase the average EPA fuel economy rating of passenger cars and light trucks acquired by at least 1 mile per gallon (mpg) by the end of FY 2002 and at least 3 mpg by the end of FY 2005 compared to FY 1999 acquisitions.

Sec. 301. Leadership Responsibilities. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the Department of Energy (DOE), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the General Services Administration (GSA) shall be responsible for providing leadership to the other Federal agencies in implementing programs to meet the goals of this order. Therefore, they shall perform the following activities:

(a) OMB shall:

- (1) designate a senior official to assume the responsibility for coordinating the collection of agency budget and data submissions pursuant to this order;
- (2) amend and issue budget guidance to the agencies that requires each agency to identify in its annual budget submission the funding necessary to meet the requirements of this order;
- (3) review annual agency budget submissions to determine adequacy in meeting the goal of this order and to balance requests for increased funding to support achievement of the goals against other mission priorities for the agency; and
- (4) review agency submissions for the annual report to the Congress, after budget decisions are made.

(b) DOE shall:

- (1) issue guidance to agencies, within 90 days of the issuance of this order, on preparation and submission of agency strategies for complying with this order and the collection and annual reporting of data to demonstrate compliance with this order;
- (2) review and evaluate agency strategies prior to their submission to OMB;
- (3) provide OMB with copies of the agency strategy evaluations;
- (4) provide whatever other support OMB requires to facilitate performance of OMB's role;
- (5) establish the data collection and reporting system outlined in the DOE guidance for collecting annual agency performance data on meeting the goals of this order and other applicable statutes and policies;
- (6) educate personnel from other agencies on the requirements of this order, the data collection and reporting system, best practices for improving fleet fuel efficiency, and methods for successfully acquiring and using AFVs;
- (7) review agencies' annual data submissions for accuracy and produce a scorecard of agency and overall Federal compliance with this order and other applicable statutes and policies; and
- (8) report to the President annually on compliance with the order, including the scorecard and level of performance in meeting the goals of the agencies' strategies.

(c) EPA shall support DOE and GSA in their efforts to assist the

agencies in the accelerated purchase of Tier 2 vehicles.

(d) GSA shall develop and implement strategies that will ease agencies' financial and administrative burdens associated with the acquisition of AFVs, including:

(1) Agencies shall be allowed to replace their conventionally-fueled vehicles with AFVs by making an initial lump-sum payment for the additional acquisition cost of the AFV and shall be allowed to contribute to the higher replacement costs of the AFV incrementally over the term of the lease, and have the option of averaging AFV incremental costs across the agency fleet as provided by the Energy Policy Act of 1992.

(2) Within 120 days of this order, the Administrator of GSA, in consultation with other agencies, shall:

(A) provide a summary of agency AFV acquisition plans to potential AFV manufacturers to assist in their production planning. At least 4 months in advance of agency vehicle ordering cycles, GSA must provide to agencies the best available information on the production plans of AFV manufacturers;

(B) develop, in coordination with DOE and EPA, methods that will help Federal fleet managers to select vehicles to improve fleet fuel efficiency and to meet Tier 2 vehicle standards; and

(C) collaborate with its customer agencies and their procurement staff and officials to discuss and plan efforts to ensure that the GSA-leased fleet is making progress toward the goals of this order.

Sec. 302. Designation of Senior Agency Official. Within 90 days of the date of this order, the head of each agency shall designate a senior official to assume responsibility for the agency's AFV and fleet fuel efficiency programs, and for meeting the requirements of this order. Each senior agency official designated by an agency shall be responsible for:

(a) preparing an agency strategy for meeting the goals of this order, in accordance with guidance issued by DOE;

(b) submitting the agency strategy to DOE within 180 days of the issuance of this order for evaluation and submission to OMB;

(c) implementing the data collection and reporting system outlined in the DOE guidance for collecting annual agency performance data on meeting the goals of this order and reporting the data to DOE;

(d) ensuring the agency's strategy for meeting the goals of this order is incorporated in the annual budget submission to OMB; and

(e) assembling the appropriate team and resources in the agency necessary to attain the goals of this order.

Sec. 303. Management and Government Performance. Agencies may use the following management strategies to assist them in meeting the goals of this order:

(a) Awards. Agencies may use employee incentive programs to reward exceptional performance in implementing this order.

(b) Performance Evaluations. Agencies shall, where appropriate, include successful implementation of the provisions of this order in the position descriptions and performance evaluations of agency heads, the senior official, fleet managers, their superiors, and other relevant

employees.

Sec. 304. Applicability. This order applies to each agency operating 20 or more motor vehicles within the United States. Agency means an executive agency as defined in 5 U.S.C. 105. For the purpose of this order, military departments, as defined in 5 U.S.C. 102, are covered under the auspices of the Department of Defense.

Sec. 401. Vehicle Reporting Credits. When preparing the annual report to DOE and OMB, each agency acquisition of an alternative fuel light-duty vehicle, regardless of geographic placement, shall count as one credit towards fulfilling the AFV acquisition requirements of the Energy Policy Act of 1992. Agencies shall receive one additional credit for each light-duty AFV that exclusively uses an alternative fuel and for each Zero Emission Vehicle of any size. Agencies shall receive three credits for dedicated medium-duty AFVs and four credits for dedicated heavy-duty AFVs. Agencies can also receive one credit for every 450 gallons of pure bio-diesel used in diesel vehicles.

Sec. 402. Infrastructure. To support the use of alternative fuel in AFVs, agencies should arrange for fueling at commercial facilities that offer alternative fuels for sale to the public.

(a) Agencies should team with State, local, and private entities to support the expansion and use of public access alternative fuel refueling stations;

(b) Agencies should use the authority granted to them in section 304 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to establish nonpublic access alternative fuel infrastructure for fueling Federal AFVs where public fueling is unavailable.

(c) Agencies are encouraged to work with DOE and GSA to resolve alternative fuel usage tracking issues with alternative and petroleum fuel providers.

Sec. 403. Procurement of Environmentally Preferable Motor Vehicle Products.

(a) Consistent with Executive Order 13101 and section 6002 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), 42 U.S.C. 6962, effective 6 months after the date of this order, no

Federal agency shall purchase, sell, or arrange for the purchase of virgin petroleum motor vehicle lubricating oils when re-refined motor vehicle lubricating oils are reasonably available and meet the vehicle manufacturer's recommended performance standards.

(b) Consistent with Executive Order 13101 and RCRA section 6962, in acquiring and maintaining motor vehicles, agencies shall acquire and use United States EPA-designated Comprehensive Procurement Guideline items, including but not limited to retread tires, when such products are reasonably available and meet applicable performance standards. In addition, Federal agencies should consider acquiring other recycled content products, such as tires containing a minimum of 5-10 percent post-consumer recovered rubber.

(c) Consistent with Executive Order 13101, Federal agencies are encouraged to use biobased motor vehicle products when such products are reasonably available and meet applicable performance standards.

Sec. 501. Revocation. Executive Order 13031 of December 13, 1996, is revoked.

Sec. 502. Statutory Authority. Agencies must carry out the provisions

of this order to the extent consistent with their statutory authority.

Sec. 503. Limitations. This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the executive branch and is not intended to create any right, benefit, or trust responsibility, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any other person.

Sec. 504. Independent Agencies. Independent agencies and agencies excepted from coverage by section 304 are encouraged to comply with the provisions of this order.

Sec. 505. Government-Owned Contractor-Operated Vehicles. Agencies must ensure that all Government-owned contractor-operated vehicles comply with all applicable goals and other requirements of this order and that these goals and requirements are incorporated into each contractor's management contract.

Sec. 506. Exemptions for Military Tactical, Law Enforcement, and Emergency Vehicles. Department of Defense military tactical vehicles are exempt from this order. Law enforcement, emergency, and any other vehicle class or type determined by OMB, in consultation with DOE, are exempted from this order's requirements for Federal fleet fuel efficiency and alternative fuel vehicle acquisition. Agencies claiming vehicle exemptions must provide information on the number of each class or type of vehicle claimed as exempt as well as an estimate of total fuel consumption of exempt vehicles on an annual basis. Agencies should examine options for increasing fuel efficiency in these exempt vehicles and should report actions taken to increase fuel efficiency in these vehicles or fleets. All information required by this section must be submitted annually under Part 3 of this order.

Sec. 507. Compliance. (a) If an agency fails to meet requirements of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 or this order, its report to the DOE and OMB under section 302(c) must include an explanation for such failure and an updated strategy for achieving compliance using the agency's current and requested budgets.

(b) OMB, in consultation with DOE, may modify the compliance requirements for an agency under Part 2 of this order, if the agency is unable to comply with the requirements of that part. An agency requesting modification must show that it has made substantial good faith efforts to comply with that part. The availability and costs of alternative fuels and AFVs can be a factor in OMB's decision to modify the agency's compliance with Part 2 of this order.

Sec. 508. Definitions. Terms used in this order shall have the same definitions as those in the Energy Policy Act of 1992 and Executive Order 13101, unless specifically changed in guidance to be issued by DOE under section 301(b) of this order.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
April 21, 2000.

###

PETE V. DOMENICI, New Mexico
DON NICKLES, Oklahoma
LARRY E. CRAIG, Idaho
PETER N. NICHOLSON, Colorado
CRAIG THOMAS, Wyoming
GORDON SMITH, Oregon
JIM BUNNING, Kentucky
PETER G. FITZGERALD, Illinois
SLADE GORTON, Washington
CONRAD BURNS, Montana

JEFF BINGAMAN, New Mexico
DANIEL K. AKAKA, Hawaii
BYRON L. DORGAN, North Dakota
BOB GRAHAM, Florida
RON WYDEN, Oregon
TIM JOHNSON, South Dakota
MARY L. LANDRIEU, Louisiana
EVAN BAYH, Indiana
BLANCHE L. LINCOLN, Arkansas

ANDREW D. LUNDQUIST, STAFF DIRECTOR
DAVID G. DYE, CHIEF COUNSEL
JAMES P. BEIRNE, DEPUTY CHIEF COUNSEL
ROBERT M. SIMON, DEMOCRATIC STAFF DIRECTOR
SAM E. FOWLER, DEMOCRATIC CHIEF COUNSEL

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6150

WWW.SENATE.GOV/~ENERGY

June 8, 2000

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

A year ago, you signed one of the most significant and valuable Executive Orders of your Administration, E.O. 13123, the *Greening of Federal Government Through Efficient Energy Management*. The need for your continued, personal leadership to improve federal energy efficiency has never been more important than it is today, given the critical economic and security problems created by our nation's concerns for electric supply reliability, escalating natural gas prices, and high crude oil prices and imports.

Although the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the Department of Energy (DOE), and some federal agencies have worked to implement the Executive Order, their follow through and financial investment levels are inadequate to meet the federal government's needs – and the requirements of your Executive Order. “Leading by Example: Improving Energy Productivity in Federal Government Facilities,” a report by the Alliance to Save Energy, which I chair, found that the federal government should be investing \$500 million annually in energy efficiency to meet the goals of the Executive Order. Current investments are barely half of that amount.

To ensure Executive Order 13123 succeeds as you designed it and becomes a permanent, effective energy management tool that can save taxpayers money and improve the environment, I urge you to insist the agencies develop plans to collectively invest \$2.5 billion in cost-effective energy-saving projects by 2005. As a rule-of-thumb, each agency should annually invest no less than 10 percent of its utility bills using both appropriations and alternative financing mechanisms.

Despite the hard work of many individuals in your Administration, the agencies have missed virtually every one of the deadlines you outlined in your Executive Order. The first priority must be to have OMB issue adequately detailed guidelines to assist agencies in developing budget requests for the necessary funds. In the interim, though, lack of appropriations is no excuse. The private sector has gone to considerable effort to develop and make available energy saving performance contracts (ESPCs) as a financing mechanism, but the Agencies have been very slow to take advantage of this option. I am concerned the private sector will lose interest.

At this critical juncture – the one-year anniversary of your landmark Executive Order – the nation needs your continued personal involvement to ensure agencies finish this

Roger B.
What's our
response

important job that you have asked them to perform. I greatly appreciate the efforts of your senior staff and individual agencies and stand ready to work with you to ensure success.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jeff Bingaman". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "J" and "B".

Jeff Bingaman

cc: The Honorable, Bill Richardson
John D. Podesta, Chief of Staff
Jacob J. Lew, Budget Director
David M. Nemtsov, President, Alliance to Save Energy

Cabinet mtg - on agenda

Energy Efficiency Executive Order 13123

June 15, 2000 Meeting

3:00PM/Room 260

AGENDA

I. Background - Summary of Incoming Correspondence

1. Senator Jeff Bingaman

- Inadequate effort by many federal agencies
- Asks President to insist that agencies develop better implementation plans with metrics
- OMB issue detailed guidelines on preparing adequate funding requests

2. American Gas Association

- Disappointed in slow progress of several agencies and slipped targets

3. Alliance to Save Energy

- Most critical of the letters and suggests 8 specific actions for progress

II. Report on Responsive Actions in Progress by OMB and agencies

- Circular A-11 drafted and in review
- 2000 Implementation Plans (review and approval in process)
- FAR proposed rule issued 5-15-00 for comment
- DOE Guidance Package on hold but ready to go
- Letter to Procurement Executives drafted and in review
- Finalizing 2000 Scorecard, FEMP reporting guidance and implementation plan outline

III. Recommended New Actions - Some are in response to the letters but many were already in PMO Action Plan

- Schedule Meeting of Sr. Energy officials in July and October (quarterly reporting)
- RMO Representative (budget examiners) Briefing on A-11 and agencies' requests
- Briefing for PADs for support (Wesley/Sally)
- One-on-one meetings with priority agencies (OMB-FEMP- WHCCTF)
- Jack Lew Memo to agencies emphasizing importance of EO/PMO
- Discuss appropriateness of targets for budget requests and ESPCs as a "challenge" to agencies' senior energy officials or PMC representatives

*It's a PMO
will be raised at PM C*

'00 MAY 15 PM 4:36

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 15, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

ROGER BALLENTINE *RB*

RE:

One-Year Update on Energy Efficiency Executive Order

You have asked for a report on the status of energy and cost saving efforts throughout the Federal government under Executive Order 13123, signed last June 3rd.

Since the signing of the Executive Order, which called for a 35% level of energy savings by 2010, we have taken several steps to ensure that agencies are working to complete its goals.

- Agencies were directed to appoint a senior official to oversee agency action on the Executive Order. All have done so.
- Agencies were directed to appoint "energy teams" to ease private sector energy-saving contracts through unique agency processes. Most have done so, but we are experiencing only mixed progress in this area.
- Agencies were directed to make compliance with the Executive Order part of performance agreements and to reward achievements by personnel. Compliance, however, is often difficult to quantify.
- GSA and the Department of Energy helped the White House host a training workshop for agency personnel to give high visibility attention to the Executive Order. John Podesta addressed the agency representatives.
- The Department of Energy offers ongoing training for all agencies, and the Department of Defense trains defense personnel.
- OMB has hosted a meeting of the Agency Senior Executives and made the Executive Order an agenda item at two meetings of the President's Management Council (a regular meeting of agency Deputy Secretaries), as well as hosting a meeting of the Senior procurement executives from all agencies.

Royce —
Should we ask
the agencies to
formally send
with their
performance
reports?
John

*① We do ask we get 1st
reports early this year (bad)
and we included
that info in EP
report to Pres.*

*② All agencies will submit
new score card by end
of year.*

- At your request, energy savings performance contracts have become one of OMB's "Priority Management Objectives", along with other efficiency measures. OMB is working on budget guidance that will make it more likely agencies will incorporate planning for these tools in budgets.
- OMB has issued the first scorecard for agencies to track their performance under the Executive Order and is working on producing a more stringent year 2000 scorecard requiring more detailed information on agency progress.

Despite progress and strong leadership from OMB and the White House, our efforts to achieve significant savings across the government have been modest. Agencies are exercising bureaucratic caution in moving toward widespread use of tools such as private sector Energy Savings Performance Contracts (ESPC), whereby a private entity is hired to perform energy efficiency upgrades at an agency and is paid out of the energy savings.

The good news is that we see the pace of change accelerating. The 1999 government energy bill is \$2 billion less (in constant dollars) than its bill in 1985, according to the Department of Energy. Since the signing of the Executive Order one year ago, over \$400 million in investments have been planned for ESPC's and other energy saving measures. Given such ample evidence of increased activity, we are optimistic that we can reach the goals established in the Executive Order.

cc: John Podesta
Charles Burson
George Frampton
Jack Lew
Sylvia Mathews



Roger S. Ballentine
06/01/2000 06:51:19 PM

Shelley

Record Type: Record

To: Michele Ballantyne/WHO/EOP@EOP

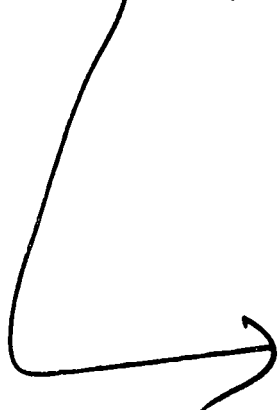
cc: Karen Tramontano/WHO/EOP@EOP, Lisel Loy/WHO/EOP@EOP, Shelley N. Fidler/WHCCTF/EOP@EOP

Subject: agencies/energy efficiency

John sent me a note asking if we should ask agencies to submit "performance" reports to the WH on the energy efficiency executive order. He wrote the note on a copy of a memo I sent to the President, updating him on the EO.

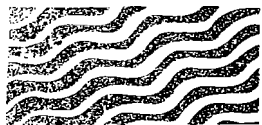
Answer: we have already asked for them. We got a first batch, and they were not very helpful. We have provided additional guidance to the agencies, and they are all required to give us updated and better reports by the end of the year.

Let me know if we need anything written up on this.



Roger
Expecting a
George W announcement?

John



ALLIANCE TO SAVE ENERGY

Third Decade of Leadership

Chair

Senator Jeff Bingaman

Co-Chair

Dean T. Langford

President, OSRAM SYLVANIA INC.

Vice-Chairs

Senator James M. Jeffords

Representative Edward J. Markey

Representative John Edward Porter

Founding Chair

Charles H. Percy

Chair Emeriti

Daniel J. Evans

The Late H. John Heinz III

Timothy E. Wirth

President

David M. Nemtsov

Treasurer

Michael E. Barrett

Partner, Ernst & Young LLP

Secretary

Mark Hopkins

John Adams

Executive Director

Natural Resources Defense Council

Henri-Claude Bailly

Chairman, Hagler Bailly, Inc.

Michael R. Bonsignore

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Honeywell Inc.

Stephen Brobeck

Executive Director

Consumer Federation of America

Dr. Marilyn A. Brown

Deputy Director

Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

Oak Ridge National Laboratory

Thomas L. Caltrider

Senior Vice President, Insulation Group

Johns Manville

Richard H. Cowart

Former Chairman

Vermont Public Service Board

James H. DeGraffenreidt, Jr.

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Washington Gas

Thomas K. Dreessen

President and Chief Executive Officer

EPS Capital Corporation

John C. Fox

Chief Operating Officer

Ontario Power Generation, Inc.

S. David Freeman

General Manager

Los Angeles Department of Water & Power

Donald L. Garofalo

President and Chief Executive Officer

Andersen Corporation

William J. Keese

Chairman, California Energy Commission

Thomas R. Kuhn

President, Edison Electric Institute

Earle H. O'Donnell

Partner, Dewey Ballantine

Frank H. Pearl

Chairman, Perseus L.L.C.

Franklin D. Raines

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Fannie Mae

John W. Rowe

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Unicom Corporation

William Valentino

President

New York State Energy Research and

Development Authority

June 9, 2000

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We write to respectfully request your assistance to accelerate and strengthen the implementation of your landmark Executive Order (E.O.) 13123, the *Greening of Federal Government Through Efficient Energy Management*. Although much work has been done, several important elements remain undone.

We have two serious concerns. First and foremost, the number and rate of cost-effective investments remain woefully low in spite of your stringent goals and directives. The Alliance to Save Energy's Federal Energy Productivity (FEP) task force – composed primarily of private sector companies with considerable energy efficiency expertise – has concluded that federal agencies should be investing \$500 million annually in energy projects as compared to the current \$250 million. Second, most of the deadlines you assigned to White House offices and agencies have been missed and a number of key agencies seem to be taking a halfhearted approach to their obligations under the Executive Order.

To finish this important task you begun one year ago, we request that you undertake the following actions immediately ensure the E.O. goals are met.

Increase Federal Energy Efficiency Investments. In FY 2001, agencies failed to request adequate funds to accomplish the goals of the E.O. Most need clear guidance about how much they should be investing and rarely request adequate appropriations. To ensure each agency has the necessary resources to accomplish all the E.O. goals, we suggest you:

- a) Call upon the President's Management Council (PMC) member agencies to collectively invest \$2.5 billion in cost-effective energy-saving projects by 2005, through appropriations and/or alternative financing. (As a rule of thumb, no agency should invest less than 10 percent of their utility bills annually to capture most cost-effective investments.)
- b) Issue new policy guidance under OMB's Priority Management Objectives to reflect the need for increased efficiency investments. OMB also should issue more detailed budget guidelines to assist agencies in requesting the necessary funds to meet the E.O. requirements.
- c) Ensure that each agency request the necessary financial resources in their budget submittals
- d) Strongly encourage agencies to use alternative financing mechanisms, such as private sector-financed energy saving performance contracts (ESPCs), to make up the difference needed after direct appropriations.

Doing
almost
ready

The Honorable Bill Clinton
June 9, 2000
Page 2

Hold Senior Managers Accountable for Implementation. Unfortunately, most federal agencies and White House offices missed virtually every one of the deadlines outlined in your E.O., despite the commitment of many individuals in your Administration. In fact, some requirements that were due more than six months ago remain outstanding at DOE, and the Public/Private Advisory Committee you directed be formed has not yet been established. Agencies continue to make slow progress implementing ESPCs and other alternative financing opportunities, and many energy service companies are becoming discouraged.

We respectfully recommend you take the following actions:

- a) Hold your PMC members personally accountable for implementing the E.O. through quarterly progress reports that outline major accomplishments and problems.
- b) Hold agencies accountable for meeting future deadlines on time, or explain in writing to you why they didn't comply and when it will happen. *Can we elevate this*
- c) Have OMB determine agency progress as measured against achieving meaningful metrics and investment goals as outlined in their implementation plans, instead of the present self-reporting "scorecard", which provide a poor indication of progress. Furthermore, several agencies' implementation plans are of very limited value.
- d) Produce a "Critical Watch List" annually of inadequately performing agencies that OMB should target for increased scrutiny and assistance to meet their financial and energy management goals. *We want to focus on 5 agencies*

The efforts of your senior staff and most agencies are commendable but much progress remains to be done. Your continued personal involvement is more critical than ever to ensure agencies finish this important job you asked them to perform one year ago.

Once again, we thank you for your leadership and vision in this critical area of taxpayer savings and environmental stewardship.

Sincerely,

David Nemtsov

David Nemtsov
Alliance to Save Energy

Jared Blum

Jared Blum
Chair, FEP Task Force

Paula Prah

Paula Prah
Co-chair, FEP Task Force

cc: The Honorable Bill Richardson, Secretary of Energy
John D. Podesta, Chief of Staff to the President
Jacob J. Lew, Director of the Office of Management and Budget
Roger S. Ballentine, Deputy to the President

Inside Energy ^{with} Federal Lands

An exclusive weekly report on the U.S. Department of Energy

June 12, 2000

Inside this Issue

Contracts

- Three bids for nuclear waste contract include TRW, MK and Bechtel 3

DOE Budget

- House members to offer amendment increasing efficiency funding 2

Energy

- Local distributor group asks Richardson for answers on gas prices 3
- Richardson calls Bliley move on electricity useful but still short 3
- Richardson challenges claim he is playing politics on electricity 4

Environmental Management

- Outlook for land use at Fernald reviewed 5

Environment, Safety & Health

- Fewer deaths found among female nuclear workers than expected 6

National Security

- U.S. deal with Russia on plutonium called prime example for world 7
- GAO finds no basis to states' concerns regarding oversight at NNSA 8
- Los Alamos official estimates fire damage at up to \$300 million 9

Science & Technology

- DOE helps Albuquerque explore possible math, science magnet school 10

Federal Lands

Coal Leasing

- Administration endorses bill to raise limit on federal coal leases 13

Interior Organization

- BLM adviser John Northington leaves for private sector 12

Land-Use Management

- Colorado gas industry feels left out of touch on monument decisions 13

DOE TO FORMALIZE PARTNERING POLICIES

DOE officials hope to implement by mid-summer orders on technology partnering and cooperative R&D agreements that would establish more formally than they are now the department's policies for such activities. The proposed orders do not, however, contain any substantive changes in the way DOE and its laboratories and other facilities conduct technology collaborations with industry and academia, officials said.

"They would formalize a lot of things that have been implicit and defused," David Heyman, a senior adviser to Energy Secretary Bill Richardson, said in an interview during a DOE technology-transfer conference in Las Vegas last week. Officials reviewed drafts of the orders for the more than 150 tech-transfer personnel who attended the event, and requested comments by June 30.

Heyman said DOE hopes to adopt the orders in mid-July, adding them to a list of secretarial "directives" that govern activities at the department. The CRADA order is to be accompanied by a manual that would spell out department procedures for those collaborative agreements between the labs and the private sector, he said.

(continued on page 10)

AGA CRITICIZES DELAYS IN ENERGY SAVING

The American Gas Assn. and the Alliance to Save Energy last week complained that federal agencies have been slow to implement an executive order by President Clinton requiring them to improve their energy efficiency.

Clinton in June 1999 issued the directive, "Greening of the Government Through Efficient Energy Management."

In a June 2 letter to Clinton, AGA President and Chief Executive David Parker said his group is "disappointed that many of the action steps in the Order have apparently slipped past their target dates. Moreover, it is our understanding that several federal agencies have not moved forward as rapidly as the Order directs."

An AGA spokeswoman said the group based its concerns on an analysis conducted by the Alliance to Save Energy.

AGA supports the order, in part, because it "recognizes the merits of measuring energy efficiency on a total life-cycle basis — not just at the site where energy is consumed." It also encourages greater use of natural gas to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. AGA called on Clinton "to review the status of [the order's] implementation and to call for full compliance throughout the federal government."

ASE President David Nemtsov said in an interview Thursday that his group also planned to send a letter to

Clinton Nemetzow said while "there's certainly — in the year since the executive order — been a lot of great progress on the issue, it's equally clear that on the work of the requirements of the executive order and the bigger issue of trimming federal energy waste, there is a lot that hasn't gotten done in the past year."

According to Nemetzow, the order set several deadlines for six months and a year after it was issued. Within six months, DOE was supposed to have issued guidelines on how to measure efficiency on a total life-cycle basis. While AGA said DOE has "completed work" on such a document, it has not been formally issued, Nemetzow said.

Within a year of the order's issuance, DOE is to provide guidance on how to credit agencies for using "green power." That has not been completed either.

Like AGA, Nemetzow said, ASE is "disappointed and frustrated that ... these deadlines have been missed." While he said his group recognizes "you can't change the federal government overnight ... the president made this a big priority. The backdrop is climate change. The feds have to get their own house in order."

Nemetzow said it will also be important for the Office of Management and Budget to help agencies understand the issue better and ensure that the agencies consider the order in preparing their FY-02 budgets. The FY-01 requests, he said, "did not reflect the requirements of the executive order."

According to Nemetzow, a year after it was issued, it remains unclear whether the order "is going to change behavior in a way that helps agencies cut their waste." "I don't mean that as a dig," he said. "We simply don't know."

In response to the AGA letter, a DOE official said "we agree that work still needs to be done on the executive order and we're committed to doing it. Thus far we are pleased that we've been able to release a number of guidance documents required by the executive order and agencies have developed their first set of scorecards." In addition, the official said, "we're anticipating issuing six additional guidance documents by the end of June."

The official noted that the letter said "we did a lot of good work. We want to do a little bit more. We are working very hard to get things done."

An Edison Electric Institute official suggested that AGA's characterization of the delay in implementation was somewhat unfair. Several electric utilities previously tried to convince Senate appropriators to block the executive order's implementation because of its advocacy of measuring efficiency on a life-cycle basis rather than the site.

"They've been working hard," the EEI official said. "Technically, they are behind. I saw those goals as aspirational, not mandated deadlines. They're not so far off. By Washington standards, I think they're still on schedule." — Lira Behrens

SEVERAL HOUSE MEMBERS ARE EXPECTED TO OFFER AN AMENDMENT to the Interior and related agencies spending bill to boost funding for DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program and energy efficiency r&d by \$45 million, sources said Friday.

The bill (H.R. 4578) is expected to be considered on the House floor Tuesday (June 13). Reps. Bernie Sanders, I-Vt., Rick Lazio, R-N.Y., and Sherwood Boehlert, R-N.Y., are said to be among those supporting the amendment. It was unclear at press time what programs the amendment would cut to provide the increase for efficiency, but a previous target has been the fossil energy r&d program.

OAK RIDGE OPERATIONS ANNOUNCED A SERIES OF MANAGEMENT CHANGES last week aimed at improving business and management operations. ORO Manager Leah Dever announced Wednesday two new positions at the office, which oversees activities at Oak Ridge National Laboratory, the Y-12 Plant and other facilities.

Dever's action creates a deputy manager for business affairs, which will be filled by Bob Folker, who served previously as deputy manager at the department's Ohio Field Office, and a deputy manager for operations, which will be filled later. "The new dual deputy structure will provide added emphasis and expertise to both the line management and business aspects of our large and complex operation," Dever said.

In addition, ORO announced new positions for Ed Cumesy and Bill Brumley. Cumesy, previously assistant manager for laboratory management, becomes Dever's top deputy. Brumley was named ORO's assistant manager for defense programs, a position he had held on an acting basis. Among Brumley's previous DOE assignments was a stint as the project director for the Superconducting Supercollider project.

THREE BIDS FOR NUCLEAR WASTE CONTRACT INCLUDE TRW, MK AND BECHTEL

Three teams responded last week to a DOE call for proposals to manage its civilian nuclear waste program, including one that includes the incumbent contractor. The department hopes to award the \$3.1-billion, five-year contract this summer, though the decision may not occur until the fall.

Those submitting proposals were TRW Parsons Management & Operations LLC, with Parallax Inc. and Dominion Energy Inc. as partners; MK Nevada LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Morrison Knudsen Corp., with Westinghouse Electric Co., Raytheon Co., Framatome COGEMA Group and TetraTech as subcontractors; and Bechtel SAIC Co. LLC.

"The decision [on the new contract] could be as early as August or possibly by November," a spokesman for the program said Friday. "They're hoping to move quickly on this."

TRW Environmental Safety Systems now manages the program for DOE under a contract scheduled to expire next February. The contract includes responsibility for planning, managing and integrating activities required to obtain a Nuclear Regulatory Commission license for a permanent nuclear waste repository at Nevada's Yucca Mountain.

Energy

LOCAL DISTRIBUTOR GROUP ASKS RICHARDSON FOR ANSWERS ON GAS PRICES

The American Public Gas Assn. last week talked on DOE and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to determine why natural gas prices have hit an historic high recently.

In a June 7 letter to Energy Secretary Bill Richardson and FERC Chairman James Hoecker, the American Public Gas Assn. said the two agencies "have a duty to determine why natural gas prices are at all-time highs and to consider the policy implications of such analysis."

APGA, which represents publicly owned local distribution systems, noted that wholesale gas prices recently rose above \$4/MMBtu, for a 100% price increase in the last five months. Such prices, APGA President Leslie Enoch said, "will cause significant economic harm to the American consumer and our nation generally."

Enoch said Richardson "recently recognized the need to give the American public an explanation of high gasoline prices." Whether or not the administration "took the necessary and appropriate actions to alleviate the impact [of high oil and gasoline prices] on American citizens in light of last summer's warning signs is currently under debate," he said. "The higher natural gas prices, APGA noted, are not likely to show up in homeowners' bills until the next heating season begins. However, Enoch said, "when the bill reflecting current gas prices are received by our customers, I expect the fallout will extend far beyond the local communities we serve."

Mark Mazur, assistant to the administrator of the Energy Information Administration, said EIA addressed the issue in its Short Term Energy Outlook issued Monday (related story on page 5). Among the factors behind the high prices, EIA said, are "the expectation of continuing increases in gas demand, a relatively slow stock buildup thus far, strong crude oil prices and fears of a repeat of last summer's heat wave in key consuming regions."

"We all noticed the price change," Mazur said in an interview Thursday. "We don't know if we have the definitive answer so far." He said Richardson had not yet asked EIA to look into the high prices, but he said such a request was "in the realm of the possible." The secretary has asked the agency to look into natural gas and home heating oil markets in the Northeast, he noted.

RICHARDSON CALLS BLILEY MOVE ON ELECTRICITY USEFUL BUT STILL SHORT

A discussion draft of electricity legislation circulated last week by House Commerce Committee Chairman Thomas Bliley Jr. is a step in the right direction, but is not enough, Energy Secretary Bill Richardson said.

"Chairman Bliley's release of draft legislation in advance of next week's Commerce Committee markup of electricity legislation is a positive step forward on the road to enacting comprehensive electricity restructuring legislation," Richardson said in a statement Thursday.

The secretary added, however, that "in my opinion, a more comprehensive approach is necessary to fix what is wrong with our electricity markets and to produce a more reliable and competitive interstate grid."

Bliley, R-Va., has scheduled a markup of the legislation for Wednesday (June 14). According to a summary of the draft, which began circulating late Thursday, the language would clarify that the Federal

initiative. The new NEER grants are worth \$3.2 million over three years. Including funding for ongoing projects, the NEER program received \$5 million from Congress in FY-2000.
More information is available at <http://www.ne.doe.gov>.

A ZEPPELIN WILL TRACK OIL AND NATURAL GAS FIELD EMISSIONS in California, DOE announced last week, when the 30-foot long, remotely piloted lighter-than-air craft was unveiled at a news conference in Fresno, Calif.

In a Monday announcement, the department said the airship was designed to float in stagnant air and gather information on pollution levels without disturbing the atmosphere, which has not been possible with airplanes. The airship was designed and built with \$100,000 from DOE's Fossil Energy division, \$50,000 from the Western States Petroleum Assn. and \$25,000 from Tracer Environmental Sciences & Technologies Inc.

Data collection flights will begin this winter. The information will be used by the Central California Air Quality Coalition, a group of state, federal and local air quality agencies, oil and gas organizations and other industry groups that will invest \$44.5 million in two air quality studies.

EIA INCREASED ITS ESTIMATE OF SHORT-TERM OIL AND OTHER ENERGY PRICES in an outlook published last week. The Energy Information Administration Tuesday published its Short-Term Energy Outlook.

"Renewed strength in world oil prices following a short-lived slump in April and a dramatic rally in domestic natural gas prices in response to weak storage injection performance and general worries about near-term gas supplies [have] prompted us to sharply increase expected levels for energy prices in the short term," EIA said.

EIA observed the monthly price of crude oil imported by the United States rebounded in May to \$26.75 per barrel, about \$1 per barrel below the previous peak in March, after prices slipped by about \$4 per barrel in April after an OPEC production increase. The agency's forecasted price of \$26 per barrel for the rest of 2000 might be lower if an internal OPEC agreement kicks in to raise production if the OPEC basket price averages over \$28 per barrel over a 20-day period.

The report is available at <http://www.eia.doe.gov>.

DOE AWARDED \$2.3 MILLION TO A NEW YORK COMPANY TO DEVELOP technology in superconductivity. The agency announced Wednesday that it will partner with IGC SuperPower, Schenectady, N.Y., on research aimed at reducing the loss of electricity during transmission and increase the amount of electricity a cable can carry.

According to DOE, coated conductors, a new form of superconducting wires now being developed, will provide the lower cost needed for wide use of the energy-saving technology.

The company will match DOE's contribution to the effort, which the agency said will help cut electrical energy costs, boost efficiency and enhance the reliability of the electric grid.

IGC-Superpower's partners are DOE's Argonne and Los Alamos national laboratories and Wright-Patterson Air Force Base.

Environmental Management

FERNALD MEETING REVIEWS OUTLOOK FOR FUTURE LAND USE AT DEFENSE SITE

The Ohio Society of Ecological Restoration exchanged ideas earlier this month with DOE on environmental cleanup practices that participants believe will eventually lead to a better understanding of land use at the Fernald Environmental Management Project in Ohio.

OSER Chapter President John Klein said sharing such information is critical for Fernald, which plans to restore most of the site as a park filled with woodlands and wetlands for wildlife.

On June 2, Klein joined DOE officials and representatives of Ohio universities for OSER's first Fernald site meeting. OSER, established in 1994, is trying to facilitate communication among restorationists, encourage research, contribute to public policy discussions and develop support for large-scale restoration projects.

OSER members also toured a former processing plant currently under remediation. "We've shared a lot of information and we've helped them some ideas," Klein said in an interview last week. "We got a

Energy Regulatory Commission has jurisdiction over the interstate transmission grid.

The measure would also require all transmission-owning utilities, including municipal utilities, rural electric cooperatives and federal utilities, to separate, or "unbundle," transmission from the retail sale of electricity.

Richardson said Bliley's legislation "attempts to address one of the key issues in the debate -- the extent of (FERC's) authority over bulk power transmission facilities operating in interstate commerce. As he realizes, it is essential that FERC's authority over all transmission facilities be clarified to promote the operation of more efficient interstate electricity markets." According to Richardson, "in real terms, this would mean utilities will be less able to use their ownership of transmission facilities to inhibit competition."

A spokeswoman for Rep. Joe Barton, R-Texas, the sponsor of the electricity bill (H.R. 2944) that was approved in October by the Commerce subcommittee on energy and power, said her boss is not satisfied with the Bliley proposal.

"The Bliley language is not comprehensive enough," she said. "We need a comprehensive package to get this done." Barton believes the proposal "does not give enough power to the states," and would like to see the Electric Reliability Council of Texas exempted from the language, she said.

According to a full committee spokesman, Bliley's language is similar to that proposed by a group of 7 utility officials Bliley met with Thursday. But sources said the utilities that met with Bliley do not all support Bliley's proposal. *Lisa Behrens*

RICHARDSON CHALLENGES CLAIM HE IS PLAYING POLITICS ON ELECTRICITY

Energy Secretary Bill Richardson last week disputed assertions by Rep. Chip Pickering, R-Miss., that the secretary has been politicizing the issue of electricity restructuring.

Pickering said in a May 31 letter to Richardson that he was "very disappointed with recent press accounts that characterize your comments as blaming 'the Republican Congress for its inaction' on comprehensive electricity restructuring." Richardson has been holding summits around the country to raise awareness of the potential for power outages this summer and call for Congress to enact restructuring legislation to improve the reliability of the electric grid.

Pickering said House Commerce Committee Republicans have worked hard on electricity legislation while "there has been little interest by Members of the minority to seriously engage on this issue."

The lawmaker concluded by calling on Richardson and President Clinton, if they "are truly concerned about potential brownouts this summer," to personally spend the time and effort necessary to work with the Congress, and especially House Democrats, to find consensus on this complex issue.

In a June 7 response, Richardson, who said he was "disturbed" by Pickering's letter, called it "both factually inaccurate and incomprehensible in its attempt to paint the Administration and House Democrats as responsible for Congress' failure to date to enact comprehensive restructuring legislation."

The secretary said he has made passage of electricity legislation a high priority since he joined the department. "In all that time, I have never engaged in blaming congressional Republicans for the lack of progress in enacting legislation," he said.

And Richardson added that, "While the lack of congressional action on this subject is disconcerting, I do not understand how anyone could charge that congressional Democrats are responsible." Richardson noted that Democratic Reps. Edward Markey of Massachusetts and Frank Pallone of New Jersey have sponsored electricity restructuring legislation.

"Although there clearly are additional Democrats willing to move the process forward, I find it confounding that when (Commerce Committee) Chairman (Thomas) Bliley named a six-member task force to develop a 'compromise' proposal, not a single Democrat was chosen," Richardson said.

DOE FUNDED 10 NEW NUCLEAR ENERGY RESEARCH INITIATIVE PROJECTS, the department announced last week. The NERI awards, ranging from \$90,000 to \$500,000 each, will total nearly \$10 million over three years.

Among the projects funded are ones investigating the use of thorium in pressurized water reactors to enhance proliferation resistance and reduce waste; designing compact transportable reactor systems; and inquiring into the use of nuclear power to produce hydrogen for energy.

In addition to the new research, the department is continuing to fund 46 projects that were begun last year. NERI received a total of \$22.5 million in FY-2000.

Energy Secretary Bill Richardson also announced the award of 13 grants to 11 universities for innovative nuclear engineering research under the department's Nuclear Engineering Education Research

better understanding of what you have to go through for a site that has been this impacted," he said. Fernald's Natural Resource Restoration Plan outlines the overall objectives for restoration and final land use at the site. It also identifies the "institutional controls" necessary to restore and commit portions of Fernald to an undeveloped park with an emphasis on wildlife.

The draft of a land use plan will be issued for stakeholder comment in February 2001, with the final document scheduled to be released by June, said Sue Walpole, a community outreach coordinator for environmental cleanup contractor Fluor Fernald. For nearly 37 years, Fernald produced high-grade uranium metal products for the nation's defense program.

"About 85% of the land at Fernald will be turned into a natural area," Walpole said. "There's a lot to be decided, such as what kind of trees can grow on refurbished soil." Walpole said 46 persons participated in the OSER event.

Craig Straub, a restoration ecologist for Fluor, said the meeting was a success. "We had some interesting dialogue, but it was more of a reaffirmation of what we are doing as far as trying out some practical techniques related to restoration," Straub said in an interview last week.

"The thing that sets us apart from other DOE sites is we are further along in the site's restoration. We are kind of writing the book with respect to ecological restoration and the end use of the site," Straub said. "We have developed cleanup standards based on risk assessments. We do have them, which may be more or less than someone else. But ours is based on protection of human health and the environment," Straub added.

Other participants in the meeting included the University of Michigan, University of Dayton, Ohio State University, Hillsdale College, Miami University, park districts from Ohio and Kentucky, Procter and Gamble Corp., Wollpert LLP and members from the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency.

— Shawn Terry

Environment, Safety & Health

FEWER DEATHS FOUND AMONG FEMALE NUCLEAR WORKERS THAN EXPECTED

Deaths among female employees at 12 DOE nuclear weapons sites were fewer than expected, including those with cancers related to ionizing radiation, according to a National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health study obtained by *Inside Energy* last week. But the study's authors expressed concern that the reported numbers may be inaccurate.

"The fact that fewer deaths than expected were found raises concern that undercounting of deceased female workers occurred," the study said.

Within certain categories, the study found deaths to be higher than expected. According to the study, more female workers died from mental disorders, certain "genito-urinary" diseases and ill-defined conditions than expected. Genito-urinary pertains to diseases affecting the genital and urinary organs.

The study explained that recorded doses for external radiation were "potentially subject to error" because of "inconsistent" dose monitoring practices across sites, especially during the early years of operation, and because certain types of radiation, such as neutrons, were not measured well in the past.

DOE called the study "an important contribution to our understanding of the mortality rates of the department's past female nuclear weapons workers about which, until now, very little was known."

Gregg Wilkinson of the State University of New York at Buffalo conducted the study under a NIOSH/DOE grant from the beginning of DOE site operations in the early 1940s and 1950s to 1980. A 1990 congressional mandate under a memorandum of understanding between the Dept. of Health and Human Services, DOE and NIOSH directed NIOSH to be responsible for epidemiological studies conducted at DOE sites. Wilkinson conducted the study from 1994 to 1999.

On June 29 at DOE headquarters, Wilkinson will discuss the study's findings in a live satellite presentation with sites used for his research.

"This four-year study funded by the Department of Energy underscores the department's commitment to understanding the health effects of working at the department's facilities and protecting the health of our workers," a DOE spokeswoman said Thursday.

A total of 67,976 women worked at any of the following DOE sites before Jan. 1, 1980. Those sites are: the Oak Ridge Reservation in Tennessee; Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico; the Zia Company in New Mexico; Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site in Golden, Colo.; the Hanford Site in Washington; the Mound and Fernald sites in Ohio; the Pantex Plant in Texas; and the Linde Plant in New York, which closed in 1949.

Within the study group, an additional analyses of 21,440 female workers monitored for external

radiation at the sites excluding Mound and Linde were conducted to explore the relationship between ionizing radiation and deaths from specific causes.

"An increase in leukemia mortality was observed among female workers who were more highly exposed to external radiation," the study said. "It appears that there may be increases for all cancers combined, breast cancer, and hematologic cancers among female workers who were more highly exposed to external radiation," the study said.

The study also reiterated the need for Congress to act on legislation to help sick workers and their survivors get the assistance they have long deserved, the DOE spokeswoman added.

Meanwhile, Democratic Sens. Harry Reid and Richard Bryan of Nevada, Sen. Fred Thompson, R-Tenn., and Sen. Jeff Bingaman, D-N.M., Thursday attached an amendment to the FY-01 Defense Authorization bill (S. 2549) that would provide compensation to DOE Nevada Test Site contractor employees who have developed certain health related problems due to their work there.

The measure would provide assurances that workers who developed illnesses as a result of their work at NTS and other sites, as well as employees who were exposed to dangerous levels of radiation, would be eligible for compensation from the government.

"Since the President and the Secretary of Energy have already agreed that workers for the Department of Energy who were harmed during the development and testing of our nation's nuclear arsenal should be compensated, we are working to ensure that all of the workers at the Test Site who were irreparably harmed are fairly compensated for their suffering," Bryan said.

The proposal would provide "a new and more reasonable standard" for workers who were exposed to dangerous levels of radiation to be eligible for federal compensation. Victims would be eligible for a benefits package including lost wages, medical costs, and job training or a \$200,000 lump sum payment in lieu of any other compensation.

Energy Secretary Bill Richardson noted the Senate's action furthered efforts to right the wrongs of the Cold War and get sick workers and their survivors the help.

"This is a historic opportunity for Congress to do the right thing and act quickly on the proposal that this Administration initiated last year," Richardson said in a statement Thursday. "I look forward to continued cooperation with members of the House of Representatives over the next several weeks to help the thousands of brave men and women whose work for our country's defense has left them sick or dying and put their families' life savings at stake. These people deserve no less." — Shawn Terry

National Security

U.S. DEAL WITH RUSSIA ON PLUTONIUM CALLED PRIME EXAMPLE FOR WORLD

The head of DOE's nuclear nonproliferation office said an accord reached last week between President Clinton and Russian President Vladimir Putin involving the disposition of excess weapons-grade plutonium can show the rest of the world that the two nations are serious about arms control.

The plutonium disposition initiative, which builds upon a 1998 agreement, was one of several successes of the Clinton-Putin meeting, said Rose Gottemoeller, acting deputy administrator for the Office of Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation during a press briefing Thursday. The two leaders also reached agreement on a plan calling for the United States to expand its financial support for closing the Chernobyl nuclear power plant — site of the world's worst nuclear accident.

The plutonium accord, Gottemoeller said, expands on a 1998 accord signed by Clinton and former Russian President Boris Yeltsin. The United States plans to convert about 25 metric tons of plutonium into mixed oxide fuel (MOX), which would be burned in nuclear reactors owned by Duke Energy. The remaining 9 metric tons would be immobilized in glass and stored underground, possibly in Yucca Mountain, Nev.

DOE and Russia are working on a plan to help Russia raise the \$1.9 billion needed to create a MOX fabrication facility (IE/FL, 3 June, 97). Russia's plans call for converting 33 metric tons into MOX, while the remaining quantity would be immobilized. The tentative plan, according to Gottemoeller, calls for DOE to provide \$400 million for the project.

"What's needed is a sense of commitment by both groups" that can be shown to other nations, Gottemoeller. Those other nations, including France, Germany and England, are members of the G-8. The group plans to meet next month in Okinawa, Japan, where DOE officials will be lobbying for financial support of the Russian MOX program.

Gottemoeller said she is hopeful of reaching a financing plan for Russia's MOX program during a 2001 G-8 summit scheduled for Genoa, Italy. "In the interim, we will continue to work very closely," she said.

But not everyone was happy with the MOX agreement. Paul Leventhal, president of the Nuclear Control Institute, questioned the purpose of the agreement. "This agreement is a commercial enterprise disguised as disarmament," Leventhal said in a June 2 statement.

Leventhal said his group objects to the MOX efforts because it will increase the chance of a terrorist intercepting a MOX shipment travelling from a Russian processing plant to a nuclear reactor. "The nuclear terrorism risk of distributing fuel to reactors should be obvious," he said.

NCI also questioned DOE's cost estimate for Russia's MOX program. Leventhal predicted that it will cost "tens of billions of dollars tossed down a nuclear black hole because Russia's reactors will have to be refurbished and its nuclear industry fully subsidized to take on this task."

While DOE remains confident about the MOX program, the U.S. government is concerned about cooperation between Iran and Russia on nuclear research. Clinton last year ordered sanctions against three Russian research facilities — Moscow Aviation Institute, Mendeleev University of Chemical Technology and the Scientific Research and Design Institute — because of their close ties to Iranian nuclear weapons researchers.

"We told [the Russians] that we must see a clear halt to [these] nuclear weapons collaborations," Gottsmoeller said.

Department officials also used the briefing to update reporters on the DOE's involvement in Chernobyl. Terry Lash, a senior adviser on Ukraine to Gottsmoeller, said the Chernobyl agreement provides \$2 million to Ukraine government to expand a nuclear safety assistance program. "This money will be used to focus on decontamination and decommissioning work," Lash said.

GAO FINDS NO BASIS TO STATES' CONCERNS REGARDING OVERSIGHT AT NNSA

Facilities within the National Nuclear Security Administration are subject to the same environmental, safety and health laws that existed before the semiautonomous agency's creation last year, the General Accounting Office said in an analysis last week.

The analysis, which was released Monday, reaffirmed the contention of Rep. William "Mac" Thornberry, R-Texas, and others who said NNSA would not weaken states' abilities to regulate NNSA facilities. The National Assn. of Attorneys General (NAAG) complained last year that judges might interpret the law as allowing NNSA facilities to ignore state environmental safety and health laws (IE/FL, 30 Aug. 1).

"The continuation of current law necessarily carries forward all waivers of sovereign immunity in existing laws, making further clarification superfluous," GAO said.

Sovereign immunity is a legal doctrine that prevents states from regulating the activities of the federal government. While Congress may waive sovereign immunity, NAAG has viewed the doctrine cautiously because courts interpret such waivers narrowly.

GAO cited specific language in the bill to make its point. "The law states, 'Unless otherwise provided in this title, all provisions of law and regulations in effect immediately before the effective date of this title that are applicable to [DOE] that have been transferred to NNSA shall continue to apply to the corresponding functions of the Administration.'"

As a result, NNSA facilities must obey environmental laws such as the Clean Water Act and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. "Both of these environmental statutes contain broad waivers of immunity, which continue to apply to NNSA as they do to DOE," GAO said.

Another provision of the NNSA law required the NNSA administrator to comply with "all applicable" environment, safety and health statutes and substantive requirements, GAO noted.

But NAAG objected to the inclusion of the word "applicable" in the law because the association maintained the term could allow a facility to argue that a specific law was not applicable to it. Rep. Joe Barton, R-Texas, seeking to address NAAG's concerns, introduced H.R. 4288 in March. Barton chairs the House Commerce subcommittee on energy and power.

Barton's legislation would require NNSA facilities to comply with "state, interstate, or local environmental safety and health laws, regulation and rules, including any waivers of Federal sovereign immunity in any such law."

GAO questioned the necessity of the legislation. Barton's bill, GAO said, "would expand the existing waivers of sovereign immunity" contained in the Clean Air Act and RCRA. "If this language were applied to punitive penalties under the Clean Water or Clean Air acts, it would expand the existing waivers of sovereign immunity," the report said.

The review pointed out that Barton's bill could make NNSA facilities subject to fees and charges, such as "interest, attorneys fees and other monetary consideration." NNSA facilities lack such authority to pay

such costs from federal appropriations, GAO said.

GAO noted the attorneys' concerns regarding sovereign immunity. "However, in this instance, we believe the law is clear and their concern is unnecessary." A spokeswoman for NAAO did not return a phone call seeking comment on the report.

A copy of the analysis "Applicability of Environmental Laws to National Nuclear Security Administration" (B-28521), is available at <http://www.gao.gov>.

LOS ALAMOS OFFICIAL ESTIMATES FIRE DAMAGE AT UP TO \$300 MILLION

Repairing damage at Los Alamos National Laboratory caused by recent wildfires could cost up to \$300 million, a lab official told two House Resources subcommittees last week. More than 75% of that money would be spent in FY-2000 and FY-01.

Richard Burick, LANL's deputy director for operations, gave that estimate during a hearing of the House Resources subcommittees on national parks and forests that addressed the aftermath of a fire in Bandelier National Monument that destroyed 2,000 acres of lab property and 39 structures.

Burick said the lab needs \$130 million to pay for damages this fiscal year. Of this amount, \$52 million would go for repairing the damaged buildings, communications facilities and power supplies. Another \$37 million is needed for erosion control and expanding of monitoring equipment. This equipment is needed to help the lab monitor soil, air and water conditions, he said.

Some of the \$37 million would also provide for permanent disposal of radioactive waste in Technical Area-54. The waste, which is in steel barrels, is awaiting shipment to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant, near Carlsbad, N.M. "Aboveground storage of these wastes was never considered as an acceptable permanent solution, and the urgency of moving the material to a permanent repository is now underlined," Burick said.

The lab also wants \$24 million to replace damaged equipment at the Los Alamos Fire Dept., a joint effort involving the lab and Los Alamos County. Replacing this equipment is especially important because of the potential for another wildfire occurring in the area. "Equipment damage, losses and shortfalls would present a severe drawback if we were challenged by another fire."

Another \$15 million, if approved by Congress, would pay for new vehicles, building equipment and overtime accumulated by security forces and fire department employees. The remaining \$2 million of the request for FY-2000 would go to the Albuquerque Operations Office for emergency support and assistance.

Sen. Pete Domenici, R-N.M. last month said he would seek \$85 million in FY-2000 emergency funding to pay for fire-related damage (ENR/PL 22 May 10). That money is contained in the FY-01 military construction appropriations bill (S. 2521).

But the financial request does not reflect the entire story, Burick said. The lab estimated at \$50 million the amount of lost productivity during the nearly two weeks that the lab was idled. Approximately 70-80% of the lab's programmatic work has resumed, the deputy director said. While some employees with the lab are conducting the same amount of programmatic work now as they were before the fire, other areas have not been as fortunate.

For the most impacted sites, only 10% of pre-fire work has resumed, according to Burick.

The attention of lab, state and federal officials has now turned from the impact of fires to that of expected rains during the summer, Burick said. Because the fire scarred a significant amount of vegetation, it will be more difficult for water to be absorbed and could lead to "diluting legacy (radioactive and non-radioactive) contaminants from lab operations in the soil, ash and water runoff and transporting, dispersing or burying the contaminants in the flushed material."

Should the excessive rainfall materialize, Burick assured the subcommittees that the lab will be ready. The lab has been participating in an interagency group known as the Burned Area Emergency Response Team. But the lab remains confident regarding the potential health impacts heavy rains might bring.

"We believe that there is no health risk due to contaminants from lab operations in the runoff, and that the material concentrations will remain below regulatory levels," Burick told the subcommittees.

THE TRIAL OF FORMER LANL SCIENTIST WEN HO LEE HAS A NEW JUDGE, after the first one decided to take semi-retirement. John Edwards Conway, chief U.S. District judge in Albuquerque, N.M., said in an order of recusal issued Monday that he was stepping down effective immediately. Conway took the action to assume "senior status," which allows federal judges to take a lighter workload, a court clerk said.

U.S. District Judge James Parker has been assigned to the case of Lee, a former Los Alamos National Laboratory weapons scientist accused of mishandling classified nuclear weapons information. Conway's action means the trial's Nov. 6 opening date has been delayed.

Science & Technology

DOE HELPS ALBUQUERQUE EXPLORE POSSIBLE MATH, SCIENCE MAGNET SCHOOL

DOE is helping Albuquerque, N.M., officials explore the possibility of creating a new specialty high school that would cater to students interested in science and math careers, an official with the Albuquerque Operations Office said Thursday.

Eileen Beaulieu, a community transition program specialist in the Albuquerque office's environmental restoration division, said in an interview that DOE views the idea of a specialty or "magnet" school as benefiting both the city and the department. Magnet schools focus on a specific area, such as math, science or fine arts, in an effort to provide an intense curriculum for students.

Beaulieu credited Richard Glass, manager of DOE's Albuquerque Operations Office, with promoting the concept. Glass, Beaulieu said, was involved in an effort to bring a science magnet school to the Largo, Fla., site of DOE's Pinellas Area Office. "We began to do some research to see if such a school would work in our area," Beaulieu said.

As Beaulieu and other DOE officials began asking local leaders about their interest, other groups, including officials with the Albuquerque Office of Economic Development, expressed interest in the idea. "The more we talked, the more we all realized that this is something we need not only for Albuquerque but the entire state of New Mexico," she said.

The magnet school would be run by the Albuquerque Public Schools system. Beaulieu said officials at Sandia National Laboratories could play a role helping to define the scope of the magnet school. One way SNL plans to get involved in the project is by having a representative on a steering committee organized by the school system that will explore the concept.

"The steering committee will be responsible for examining issues such as feasibility, location and cost," Beaulieu said.

Why should DOE and SNL be interested in magnet schools? Beaulieu said part of it has to do with concerns raised in March 1999 by a commission led by Adm. J.G. Chiles Jr. That commission prepared a report for DOE that warned of a "war for talent" because of a looming shortage of weapons scientists.

Just as important as DOE's participation is the effort of local businesses, Beaulieu said. Albuquerque-area companies that have taken an interest in the magnet school concept include the utility, Public Service Co. of New Mexico, and Phillips Semiconductor Corp. "Ultimately, I think we're seeing an altruistic effort by many community leaders to bring a positive educational experience to the city," she said.

—Tara Roddy

DOE TO FORMALIZE PARTNERING POLICIES ... begins on page 1

"It needs to get done for several reasons," Heyman said of the orders' implementation. "It's important for the department to say this is our job, to assist the economy, and to get the word out to our assistant secretaries that this is a responsibility of the department."

The orders are an outgrowth of a report on tech transfer issued last year by Under Secretary Ernest Moniz, which called for a number of steps to make more available DOE's technical prowess, including stating more clearly the department's policies on such activities. Heyman said the orders may be one of the last major actions DOE can take on this topic before the Clinton administration ends in January.

Among the provisions in the tech-partnering order is one that would designate DOE's R&D Council as the coordinating body for tech-transfer issues at the department. The council, comprising top science and technology officials at DOE, would help fill a void left several years ago when the department abolished a tech-transfer office criticized by Congress as having acted too aggressively to promote partnering.

The meeting, "Technology Partnering 2000: The Path Forward," was organized by DOE's Technology Partnerships Working Group to provide tech-transfer personnel at the department's labs and defense plants with a forum to discuss the climate for such activities. Organized on a volunteer basis by various DOE staffers, the meeting was the first of its kind since a similar session in Idaho Falls, Idaho, nearly two years ago.

For the most part, speakers from industry, academia and DOE agreed that the department's labs provide a valuable technical resource to the private sector, especially in advancing "enabling technologies" for industries that otherwise would probably not be pursued. The speakers also noted, however, various problems that hinder tech transfer for companies, such as difficulties finding the right resources at labs and delays in negotiating agreements with the labs.

Speakers from Air Products, Intel and McDermott International complained that provisions in DOE regulations designed to make sure U.S. companies enjoy first rights to lab technologies sometimes

Science & Technology

DOE HELPS ALBUQUERQUE EXPLORE POSSIBLE MATH, SCIENCE MAGNET SCHOOL

DOE is helping Albuquerque, N.M., officials explore the possibility of creating a new specialty high school that would cater to students interested in science and math careers, an official with the Albuquerque Operations Office said Thursday.

Eileen Beaulieu, a community transition program specialist in the Albuquerque office's environmental restoration division, said in an interview that DOE views the idea of a specialty or "magnet" school as benefiting both the city and the department. Magnet schools focus on a specific area, such as math, science or fine arts, in an effort to provide an intense curriculum for students.

Beaulieu credited Richard Glass, manager of DOE's Albuquerque Operations Office, with promoting the concept. Glass, Beaulieu said, was involved in an effort to bring a science magnet school to the Largo, Fla., site of DOE's Pinellas Area Office. "We began to do some research to see if such a school would work in our area," Beaulieu said.

As Beaulieu and other DOE officials began asking local leaders about their interest, other groups, including officials with the Albuquerque Office of Economic Development, expressed interest in the idea. "The more we talked, the more we all realized that this is something we need not only for Albuquerque but the entire state of New Mexico," she said.

The magnet school would be run by the Albuquerque Public Schools system. Beaulieu said officials at Sandia National Laboratories could play a role helping to define the scope of the magnet school. One way SNL plans to get involved in the project is by having a representative on a steering committee organized by the school system that will explore the concept.

"The steering committee will be responsible for examining issues such as feasibility, location and cost," Beaulieu said.

Why should DOE and SNL be interested in magnet schools? Beaulieu said part of it has to do with concerns raised in March 1999 by a commission led by Asst. H.G. Chiles Jr. That commission prepared a report for DOE that warned of a "war for talent" because of a looming shortage of weapons scientists.

Just as important as DOE's participation is the effort of local businesses, Beaulieu said. Albuquerque-area companies that have taken an interest in the magnet school concept include the utility, Public Service Co. of New Mexico, and Phillips Semiconductor Corp. "Ultimately, I think we're seeing an altruistic effort by many community leaders to bring a positive educational experience to the city," she said.

—Tara Reddy

DOE TO FORMALIZE PARTNERING POLICIES . . . begins on page 1

"It needs to get done for several reasons," Heyman said of the orders' implementation. "It's important for the department to say this is our job, to assist the economy, and to get the word out to our assistant secretaries that this is a responsibility of the department."

The orders are an outgrowth of a report on tech transfer issued last year by Under Secretary Ernest Moniz, which called for a number of steps to make more available DOE's technical prowess, including stating more clearly the department's policies on such activities. Heyman said the orders may be one of the last major actions DOE can take on this topic before the Clinton administration ends in January.

Among the provisions in the tech-partnering order is one that would designate DOE's R&D Council as the coordinating body for tech-transfer issues at the department. The council, comprising top science and technology officials at DOE, would help fill a void left several years ago when the department abolished a tech-transfer office criticized by Congress as having acted too aggressively to promote partnering.

The meeting, "Technology Partnering 2000: The Path Forward," was organized by DOE's Technology Partnerships Working Group to provide tech-transfer personnel at the department's labs and defense plants with a forum to discuss the climate for such activities. Organized on a volunteer basis by various DOE staffers, the meeting was the first of its kind since a similar session in Idaho Falls, Idaho, nearly two years ago.

For the most part, speakers from industry, academia and DOE agreed that the department's labs provide a valuable technical resource to the private sector, especially in advancing "enabling technologies" for industries that otherwise would probably not be pursued. The speakers also noted, however, various problems that hinder tech transfer for companies, such as difficulties finding the right resources at labs and delays in negotiating agreements with the labs.

Speakers from Air Products, Intel and McDonough International complained that provisions in DOE regulations designed to make sure U.S. companies enjoy first rights to lab technologies sometimes

complicate efforts multinational companies to collaborate with the labs. "They just don't recognize business realities," Merrill Brenner, manager of technology outreach for Air Products, told the meeting.

Brenner also maintained that the DOE labs sometimes do a disservice to each other by competing to provide help to industry. "We know of one [DOE] lab that is trying to invalidate the license of another lab," he said, without citing the facilities involved.

Still, Brenner and other industrial representatives at the meeting emphasized that overall the labs do more good than harm for industry. "The impetus to look for partnerships has never been stronger," Rodger McKain, a vice president for *and with McDermott*, said. "That's good news for you. They will come to you."

"We believe we've gotten tremendous new benefit from our work with DOE labs," Scott Sibbett, an external programs manager with Intel, said. He said a collaboration involving Intel, other semiconductor makers and three DOE labs to develop a new form of lithography had been successful. "There's no doubt that Intel considers the national labs as having superior intellectual firepower, comparable to that of the top-tier universities," Sibbett said.

Despite that endorsement of DOE's labs, Sibbett said Intel is less willing to collaborate with them because of criticism over its role in the lithography partnership, which is open to foreign participation. Export officials at the Department of Commerce and some lawmakers have attacked the partnership allowing a German company, Infineon Technologies, to enroll in it. "The national press coverage of the partnership has had a dampening effect on Intel's willingness to engage the national labs," Sibbett said.

An official with DOE's National Nuclear Security Administration assured the meeting that technology partnerships will be viewed favorably in the new semiautonomous organization, which Congress authorized last year to improve management of the department's nuclear weapons programs.

"There's a change in the environment at [DOE's defense programs] and NNSA that's kind of uplifting for tech transfer and tech partnering," Gerald Green, an official with NNSA, said. Green said John Gordon, the Clinton administration's choice to head NNSA, and Thomas Giocondo, the acting deputy director of NNSA for defense programs, are "very much in favor of developing partnerships."

Green said NNSA officials are working on a plan to provide much more funding for partnerships than the \$14 million available in FY-2000. According to Green, the officials are discussing with heads of "campaigns" — or major programmatic activities at NNSA — an arrangement that would provide them with matching funds for industrial investments in collaborations that they attract.

Those plans would replace a special fund for CRADAs maintained by DOE over the years, though at far lower levels than it was at in the past, Green said. — *Bill Leites, Las Vegas, Nev.*

mhenergy.com is now platts.com

.....the world's most in-depth and useful energy portal

As of now, www.mhenergy.com is www.platts.com, the energy industry's most in-depth and useful portal. The new website, with a substantial increase in enabling features, is built upon a century of McGraw-Hill energy market experience and includes the resources of more than 100 products in the electricity, natural gas, coal, oil and petrochemical industries.

Subscribers previously retrieving their issues of Inside Energy at mhenergy.com now can access their subscriptions through a similarly placed button at the platts.com homepage.

Complimentary features of platts.com include news, archives, links to more than 1,200 energy companies, oil market reports, refinery maintenance schedules, crude deals by name, utility solicitations, electricity forward curve charts, planned nuclear outages, industry forums with instant voting, and personnel moves. The new website is also a reflection of the December 1999 combination of McGraw-Hill's energy newspaper and magazine units with another company division, Plan's, the world's premier real-time energy market information service.

— More News from Federal Lands —

BLM SENIOR ADVISER JOHN NORTINGTON LEAVES THE AGENCY JUNE 16 to work for a Washington government relations firm. BLM Director Tom Fry praised Northington as "a top-notch adviser whose expertise has been invaluable to me and the BLM."

Before joining BLM in 1999, Northington worked as a special assistant at the Interior Dept. for the Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management. In that capacity, he served as a liaison to the oil and gas industry on such issues as oil and gas development on the Outer Continental Shelf, oil valuation and royalty-in-kind proposals. Northington will join National Environmental Strategies Inc. as a principal in the firm.

DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION CO. AGREED TO PAY \$11.9 MILLION TO SETTLE allegations that it underpaid oil royalties on federal and Indian leases from 1988 to 1998, the Justice Dept. announced last week. Sunoco Inc. agreed to pay \$200,000 to resolve similar allegations. In a Tuesday statement, the Justice Dept. said the settlement brings the total amount the federal government has recovered from seven oil companies under a private False Claims Act lawsuit to more than \$217 million. Benjamin Johnson Jr. and John Martinek, the two whistleblowers who filed the original suit against Devon Energy — then Pennzoil Co. — and Sunoco, will share in the settlement. Other cases are still pending.

"We will continue to press forward with the prosecution of this False Claims Act lawsuit against other companies that have underpaid their royalty obligations," U.S. attorney Mike Bradford said.

The whistleblowers charged 17 companies had underpaid royalties on federal and Indian leases in 21 states and offshore. They alleged the companies submitted more than 500,000 false claims and said damages and penalties could top \$5 billion.

In March, the Justice Dept. joined lawsuits against Exxon-Mobil, Shell Oil Co., and Burlington Resources Inc. The government had already settled with BP Amoco for \$82 million, Mobil Oil for \$45 million, Oxy USA Inc. for \$7.3 million, Chevron for \$95 million, and Conoco for \$26 million.

A PROPOSED GUIDE TO BLM LAND MANAGERS' MANUALS AND HANDBOOKS on preparing land-use plans could provide increased public participation, the agency said in introducing the proposal late last month. On May 31, the Bureau of Land Management asked for public review until July 10. The new guidance would affect manuals and handbooks used by BLM land managers to prepare and update land-use plans. Through the proposal, BLM said it is encouraging greater public participation through the planning process.

"It's clear that the BLM faces some formidable land-management challenges in the new millennium," BLM Director Tom Fry said in a statement. "The proposed guidance concerning our land-use planning is intended to help our land managers deal more effectively with numerous resource-related issues."

According to BLM, the proposal would promote a broad approach to land-use plans that cross ownership and administrative lines. It would emphasize working with communities located near the public lands. The proposal would make it easier for BLM managers to update plans with the arrival of new information, such as the listing of an endangered species, or because of changing conditions affecting vegetation, soil, water and other resources.

OSM REOPENED THE COMMENT PERIOD ON A PROPOSED SURFACE MINING RULE affecting permit denials and ownership and control regulations last week in light of a federal appeals court decision issued after the close of the original comment period.

In a Wednesday Federal Register notice, the Office of Surface Mining reopened and extended the comment period to July 7. The original comment period, which was extended several times, eventually ended May 10, 1999. On May 28, 1999, the U.S. Appeals Court for the District of Columbia Circuit issued a decision in a case brought by the National Mining Assn. against the Interior Dept. that invalidated certain provisions. OSM asked for public input to ensure its final rule is consistent with the court decision.

Three of the court's rulings affected OSM's proposed rule. The court ruled that OSM cannot deny an applicant a surface mining permit if the applicant has terminated its ownership or control relationship with an operation that has violated the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, as long as there is no pattern of willful violations. The court found a rule provision requiring permit denial based on indirect ownership or control of operations with violations was improperly retroactive. Finally, the court found that, although the agency has the authority to suspend or cancel improperly issued permits, it must provide notice to the permit holder and an opportunity to abate the violation unless the mine poses an "imminent danger" to public safety or the environment.

Federal Lands

An exclusive weekly report covering fuels and minerals onshore and offshore

June 12, 2000

ADMINISTRATION ENDORSES BILL TO RAISE LIMIT ON FEDERAL COAL LEASES

The Clinton administration endorsed a bill by Sen. Craig Thomas, R-Wyo., to increase both the state and national limits on federal coal acreage that can be leased to individual companies, a Bureau of Land Management official testified last week.

At a June 7 hearing called by the Senate Energy subcommittee on forest and public lands, BLM Assistant Director for Minerals and Realty Peter Culp said the administration supports the Coal Competition Act of 2000 (S. 2300). The act would amend the Mineral Leasing Act (MLA) to increase the amount of federal coal reserves that a company could hold in strategic sales from 45,080 acres to 75,000 acres, and to raise the national acreage limit from 100,000 to 150,000 acres.

"The BLM has adopted as a strategic goal to provide opportunities for environmentally responsible commercial activities," Culp told the panel. "To achieve this goal, BLM attempts to obtain the maximum economic recovery of the coal resource from the area that is determined to be environmentally responsible to mine. If the acreage limitations are left unchanged, there is the potential for coal operators to bypass some federal coal that otherwise would not be extracted."

The administration does not believe that raising the acreage limit would harm the coal industry, Culp said. "We believe the current law provides sufficient antitrust and antimonopoly safeguards such that an increase in the acreage limitation will not encourage speculation or create a monopoly in the domestic coal industry," Culp said.

Culp observed that BLM requires mine areas that are being reclaimed to remain under lease, which means the acreage counts toward the cap. BLM expects more acreage to be held in reclamation in the future, Culp said, which would cause lessees and operators to be constrained by the acreage limit.

"Certain coal companies in Wyoming and Utah are at or near the point where the existing acreage limits will impact and reduce their projected mine life," Wyoming attorney Tom Sansonetti testified on behalf of the National Mining Assn. and Arch Coal Inc., Peabody Holding Co. and Kennecott Energy Co. "In Utah, two companies are within 5,000 acres of exceeding the current cap." Sansonetti is a former Interior Dept. solicitor.

Greg Schaefer, western external affairs director for Arch Coal, said thousands of acres of reclaimed land around the company's Black Thunder mine in Wyoming will count against the company's cap for years, until it receives the final bond release under the mining law.

These constraints could hurt U.S. coal companies with mines in the West, Sansonetti said. "Economies of scale in surface mine size are critical to the coal industry," he said. "If western coal mines are too small, they will not be able to compete in the international coal market where important future market growth is expected to occur."

COLORADO GAS INDUSTRY FEELS LEFT OUT OF TALK ON MONUMENT DECISIONS

The Colorado natural gas industry and its representatives last week said the Clinton administration has locked state and local governments and small gas producers out of the decisionmaking process that could soon withdraw 164,000 acres of federal oil and gas reserves in southwest Colorado.

Sen. Ben Nighthorse Campbell, R-Colo., said as much at a Senate Energy Committee markup Wednesday. Among many other bills discussed, the committee passed a bill (S. 729) by Sen. Larry Craig, R-Idaho, and other Western Republicans to provide public participation when the president uses powers under the Antiquities Act to declare national monuments, which withdraw land from mineral production and other development.

"There should be public input," Campbell said, and he said the Craig bill would provide this.

Campbell described frustration in his efforts to craft a conservation bill that would protect historic Anasazi Indian sites in the southwest corner of Colorado. His attempt was sparked by Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt, who has promised the administration will not declare monuments in areas where the state and its congressional delegation produce a bill of their own to protect them. Campbell said he met with opposition from environmentalists, who did not think Campbell went far enough, as well as the oil and gas

industry, ranchers and many other groups when he introduced a bill. The bill died. In late May, Babbitt recommended President Clinton designate 154,000 acres of public land managed by the Bureau of Land Management as the Canyon of the Ancients National Monument, along with three other proposed monuments in different parts of the country. The Sierra Club and other environmental groups applauded the recommendations (JE/FL, 5 June, 13).

Vice President Gore announced the creation of the monuments Friday. Colorado residents trust Campbell, and they were writing to talk to him to see if that part of their state could become a conservation area, said Marc Smith, director of lands and environment for the Independent Petroleum Assn. of the Mountain States. Many issues surround the proposed monument, he said, including traditional use, oil and gas, mining and grazing. "[Campbell's attempt at a bill] was a good faith effort, and he just got beat up terribly," Smith said. "I think he's frustrated because he saw the administration would make a broad sweeping move."

IPAMS strongly disapproves of the monument recommendations for several reasons, Smith said. "One, they fly in the face of good land management and sound energy policy," he said. "Two, they are a misuse of the Antiquities Act. Three, they are not based on good science — it's a politically driven effort to help Vice President Gore to get elected. And four, they don't take into consideration the welfare of the local communities and the states."

Smith said the administration has not revealed much specific information on the monument. "The biggest problem is we don't know about the potential resources in the area," he said. Geologists speculate several trillion cubic feet of gas will be lost, but is premature to say what the number is because there have been few tests of the deep potential in that area, he said. "You would expect the federal government to tell us, but they seem to feel it's better left unsaid."

Smith said he gets calls daily from members asking if they are located within the proposed monument. He refers them to the Colorado BLM web site, which has a large scale map that gives approximate boundaries of the area of critical concern, but not much detail.

"We've tried to get a hold of maps, and at best they're large scale with a cartoon boundary," which makes it difficult to tell who is affected, Smith said. "We've been stymied at every turn."

The Colorado BLM site can be found at <http://www.co.blm.gov>. — Sean Sullivan

FOR SUBSCRIPTION OR DELIVERY QUESTIONS, call our Subscriber Relations Dept. toll free at 800-223-6180 (in New York State, call collect 212-904-6410). Or write to Subscriber Relations Dept., Energy & Business Newsletters, Two Penn Plaza, 5th Floor, New York, NY 10121-2298

Visit our web site at <http://www.platts.com>


The
McGraw-Hill
Companies

TELEPHONES

Subscription Information

Call (212) 904-6410 or
Toll-free (800) 223-6180

News Office:
1200 G St., NW
Washington, D.C. 20003
(202) 383-2240
FAX (202) 383-2116

Inside Energy with Federal Lands is published every Monday by The McGraw-Hill Companies, Two Penn Plaza, 5th Floor, New York, NY 10121-2298. Officers of the Corporation: Harold McGraw III, Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer; Kenneth M. Vitus, Executive Vice President and General Counsel; Robert J. Bahash, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer; Frank D. Engle, Senior Vice President, Treasury Operations; Vasant Prabhu, President, Information and Media Services.

Chief Editor: William E. Lovelers
Managing Editor: Lira Behrens

Associate Editors: Tarun Reddy, Shawn Terry, Sean Sullivan

Subscription rates: \$1,330 per year in U.S. and Canada (plus sales tax if applicable); \$1,355 elsewhere (air mail delivered). ©Copyright 2000 by The McGraw-Hill Companies. All rights reserved. PHOTOCOPY PERMISSION: Permission is granted for those registered with the Copyright Clearance Center (CCC) to photocopy material herein for internal reference or personal use only, provided that appropriate payment is made to the CCC, 222 Rosewood Drive, Danvers, MA 01923. (978) 750-8400. Reproduction in any other form, or for any other purpose, is forbidden without express permission of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. Available on Dow Jones Interactive, Envis-Nexis, Dialog, and Reuters Business Briefing on-line services. For call America Broadband at (609) 426-5523. For site license subscriptions, contact Diane Lione at (212) 904-6310; email: diane@mhcnny.com.

Inside Energy with Federal Lands is a U.S. Pub. Off.

ISSN 0-174-2327-00

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 15, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

ROGER BALLENTINE 

RE:

One-Year Update on Energy Efficiency Executive Order

You have asked for a report on the status of energy and cost saving efforts throughout the Federal government under Executive Order 13123, signed last June 3rd.

Since the signing of the Executive Order, which called for a 35% level of energy savings by 2010, we have taken several steps to ensure that agencies are working to complete its goals.

- Agencies were directed to appoint a senior official to oversee agency action on the Executive Order. All have done so.
- Agencies were directed to appoint “energy teams” to ease private sector energy-saving contracts through unique agency processes. Most have done so, but we are experiencing only mixed progress in this area.
- Agencies were directed to make compliance with the Executive Order part of performance agreements and to reward achievements by personnel. Compliance, however, is often difficult to quantify.
- GSA and the Department of Energy helped the White House host a training workshop for agency personnel to give high visibility attention to the Executive Order. John Podesta addressed the agency representatives.
- The Department of Energy offers ongoing training for all agencies, and the Department of Defense trains defense personnel.
- OMB has hosted a meeting of the Agency Senior Executives and made the Executive Order an agenda item at two meetings of the President’s Management Council (a regular meeting of agency Deputy Secretaries), as well as hosting a meeting of the Senior procurement executives from all agencies.

- At your request, energy savings performance contracts have become one of OMB's "Priority Management Objectives", along with other efficiency measures. OMB is working on budget guidance that will make it more likely agencies will incorporate planning for these tools in budgets.
- OMB has issued the first scorecard for agencies to track their performance under the Executive Order and is working on producing a more stringent year 2000 scorecard requiring more detailed information on agency progress.

Despite progress and strong leadership from OMB and the White House, our efforts to achieve significant savings across the government have been modest. Agencies are exercising bureaucratic caution in moving toward widespread use of tools such as private sector Energy Savings Performance Contracts (ESPC), whereby a private entity is hired to perform energy efficiency upgrades at an agency and is paid out of the energy savings.

The good news is that we see the pace of change accelerating. The 1999 government energy bill is \$2 billion less (in constant dollars) than its bill in 1985, according to the Department of Energy. Since the signing of the Executive Order one year ago, over \$400 million in investments have been planned for ESPC's and other energy saving measures. Given such ample evidence of increased activity, we are optimistic that we can reach the goals established in the Executive Order.

cc: John Podesta
Charles Burson
George Frampton
Jack Lew
Sylvia Mathews

May 10, 2000

MEMORANDUM TO ROGER BALLENTINE

FROM SHELLEY FIDLER

RE RESULTS OF EXECUTIVE ORDER ON ENERGY EFFICIENCY 1 YEAR AFTER
SIGNING

The President has expressed interest in a progress report on the status of energy and cost saving projects using alternative financing throughout the Federal government. As the owner/landlord of over 500,000 buildings, the Federal government has the potential to save taxpayers \$750,000,000 in federal energy costs each year. Agencies also have the opportunity to lead the way in cutting greenhouse gas emissions, buying green power, procuring energy efficient light bulbs and office equipment, sustainably designing new buildings and utilizing new and renewable energy technologies. The President directed agencies to accomplish all of this and more in Executive Order 13123, signed last June 3rd.

As the one year anniversary of this Executive Order approaches we can report to the President that the pace of change has accelerated, but agencies by and large are still proceeding cautiously and tentatively in all areas, particularly in taking advantage of the major way to achieve big savings -- utilizing available private sector investment as opposed to scarce appropriated dollars as the primary method of financing maximum energy, cost and greenhouse gas savings. We can do much better.

5
The primary tools the private sector makes available are energy saving performance and utility energy service contracts. With these contracts, private industry audits building energy performance, suggests improvements, installs needed new equipment, maintains the equipment, and produces guaranteed cost and/or energy savings. They are repaid from a portion of the savings their activities generate. These tools have been available to Federal agencies since 1985. In the ten years prior to Executive Order 12123 private sector investment in federal energy and cost saving projects totalled approximately \$700,000,000. Since the signing of the Executive Order one year ago more than \$400,000,000 in new contracts are either signed or in negotiation. The 1999 government energy bill is \$2 billion less than its bill in 1985, according to the Department of Energy. These numbers do indicate increased activity. They do not however, indicate a level of activity that remotely approaches the levels targeted in the Executive Order. The President ordered improvement to a 35% level of savings by 2010.

Since the signing of the Executive Order efforts have been made on numerous fronts to inform Administration personnel at all levels of the benefits of the money saving tools in the Executive

Order:

- The President gave a radio address at the time he signed the Executive Order. He has mentioned it numerous times in speeches. He spoke with the Cabinet about his interest in these tools. There is evidence that numerous Secretaries took his thoughts back to their agencies. The desire to give superiors only good news may have led some agency heads to believe they were already doing the maximum. Little evidence of follow-up is available.

- Agencies were directed to appoint a senior official to oversee agency action on the Executive Order. All have done so.

- Agencies were directed to appoint energy teams to ease contracts through unique agency processes. Most have done so but most are too low a level to make a difference without continuing clear support and direction from high and middle level supervisors in far flung facilities.

- Agencies were directed to make compliance with the Executive Order part of performance agreements and to reward achievements. Compliance is hard to quantify. Some agencies do hold award ceremonies and some nominate "champions" who are celebrated on posters provided by the Department of Energy and posted on agency walls.

- GSA and the Department of Energy helped the White House host a workshop for agency personnel to give high visibility attention to the Executive Order. Training is offered for all agencies by the Department of Energy and for defense personnel by the Department of Defense.

- OMB embraced the Executive Order as a management tool and continues to exhibit extraordinary interest from a stellar list of supporters including Jack Lew, Sylvia Mathews, Sally Katzen, Josh Gotbaum, Dee Lee and Wesley Warren.

- OMB has hosted a meeting of the Agency Senior Executives and made the Executive Order an agenda item at two meetings of the President's Management Council (a regular meeting of agency Deputy Secretaries), as well as hosting a meeting of the Senior procurement executives from all agencies.

- At the President's request, energy performance contracts have become one of OMB's management objectives. OMB is working on budget guidance that will make it more likely agencies will incorporate planning for these tools in budgets.

- OMB has issued the first scorecard for agencies so that they may track their performance under the Executive Order and is working on producing the requirements for a more stringent year 2000 scorecard.

The government has, to date, reduced its energy consumption by just over 20% since 1985. The

savings of over 127.3 trillion Btu's of energy would be enough to supply the needs of one and a quarter million households for a year. It is an achievement worth noting - but we have set our sights much higher.

The President can help institutionalize the move away from energy waste and toward utilizing private sector dollars to achieve those savings by using the anniversary of the signing of the Executive Order to rededicate this Administration to the task. His actions can be supported by OMB, the Climate Change Task Force and the lead agencies such as the Department of Energy (which hosts the Federal Energy Management Program, available to every Federal agency).

- He could ask the Cabinet Secretaries to recommit to this effort and to dig for information in their departments and agencies to determine how broad and how effective is their program.

- The President could give the first Presidential award for exemplary performance which is contained in the Executive Order.

- OMB could be asked to report on their review of agency 2001 budget requests for compliance with the requirement in the Executive Order to include adequate resources to successfully use the energy and cost saving tools.

- The President could request that the Department of Energy designate five or six agencies with the largest potential for savings, the highest energy consumption or highest energy bills for an intensive program with Secretarial direction, enhanced training, maximum interagency support and a reporting deadline of next December to deliver results.

The lesson learned so far is that despite some progress and what some would consider to be a broad, constant and consistent campaign, the federal government's efforts to save energy and costs have been unambitious, resulting in small scale, small payoff projects that resemble trying out the alternative financing tools rather than aggressively using them.

With no evidence of significant problems with the end results, agencies are exercising extreme bureaucratic caution with a private sector tool that invites broader use. They lack proper incentives from within, don't staff up correctly, and are so decentralized that a successful program in one office is not used as a model elsewhere in the agency. A tremendous amount of my time is spent trouble shooting at individual agencies to prevent some person from blocking an individual project.

On the other hand, business has long ago embraced this tool. Some companies with worldwide operations are now contracting with private sector providers for complete energy services - supply, efficiency of building and process operations - all for guarantees of savings very similar to energy performance contracts.

We are doing the minimum. But we can do better.



FAX COVER SHEET

TO: Roger Ballentine DATE: 5/9/2000

ORGANIZATION: _____

PHONE: _____ FAX: 456-1736

FROM: Tanya Pang Sadler
Federal Energy Management Program
U.S. Department of Energy, EE-92
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20585-0121

Phone: (202) 586-7755
Fax: (202) 586-3000
E-mail: tanya.sadler@ee.doe.gov
Web: <http://www.eren.doe.gov/femp>

SUBJECT: Status of E.O. 13123

MESSAGE:

Joan Glickman asked that we send this information.

Cover sheet plus 1 page(s).

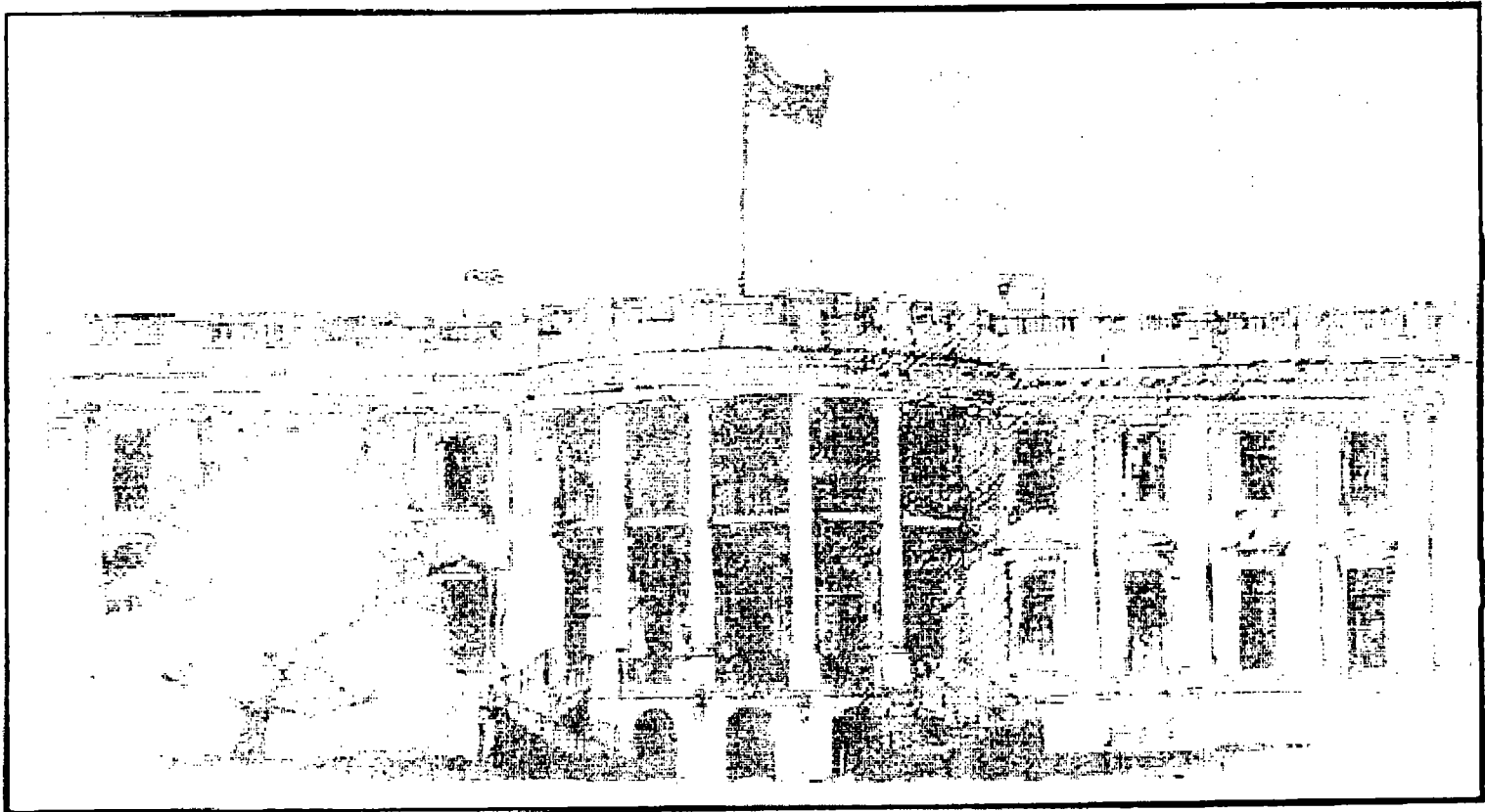
Implementation of Executive Order 13123

Due Date	Executive Order Action Item	Date Complete	Status/Comments
7/3/99	SEC 304 Designation of Senior Agency Official Cabinet Secretary or agency head shall report designation of Sr. Agency Official to the Deputy Director of OMB 30 days of the date of this order	I/C	Many agencies were over 6 months late giving information to OMB
9/3/99	SEC 305 Designation of Agency Energy Teams Within 90 days of this order each agency shall form a technical support team in order to meet the goals and requirements of this order	11/99	Several agencies were 60 days late designating their team.
10/3/99	SEC 501 Within 120 days of this order, the Director of OMB shall: - Develop and issue guidance to agency budget officers on preparation of annual funding requests associated with the implementation of this order for FY 2001 budget; - In collaboration with the Sec. of Energy, explain to agencies how to retain savings and reinvest in other energy and water management projects; and - In collaboration with Sec. of Energy through the Office of Federal Procurement Policy, periodically brief procurement executives on the use of Fed. Energy management tools SEC 504 Within 120 days of this order, the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of GSA, in consultation with other agency heads, shall: - Develop and issue sustainable design and development principles for the siting, design, and construction of new facilities.	Partial I/C Ongoing	Partial guidance 8/99. Detailed guidance pending at OMB. Should be out by June to be part of FY2002 budget package. OMB plans to issue in summer of 2000. Complete
12/3/99	SEC 502 Within 180 days of this order, the Secretary of Energy, in collaboration with other agency heads, shall: - Issue guidelines to assist agencies in measuring energy per square foot, per unit of production, or other applicable unit in industrial, laboratory, research, and other energy-intensive facilities; - Establish criteria for determining which facilities are exempt from the order. In addition, DOE must provide guidance for agencies to report proposed exemptions; - Develop guidance to assist agencies in calculating appropriate energy baselines for previously exempt facilities and facilities occupied after 1990 in order to measure progress toward goals; - Issue guidance to clarify how agencies determine the life-cycle cost for investments required by the order, including how to compare different energy and fuel options and assess the current tools; - Issue guidance for providing credit toward energy efficiency goals for cost-effective projects where source energy use declines but site energy use increases; and - Provide guidance to assist each agency to determine a baseline of water consumption. SEC 505 Within 180 days of this order, the Administrator of GSA, in collaboration with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Energy, and other agency heads shall: - Develop and issue guidance to assist agencies in ensuring that all project cost estimates, bids, and agency budget requests for design, construction, and renovation of facilities are based on life-cycle costs. Incentives for contractors involved in facility design and construction must be structured to encourage the contractors to design and build at the lowest life-cycle cost; - Make information available on opportunities to purchase electricity from renewable energy sources as defined by this order. This information should accommodate relevant State regulations and be updated periodically based on technological advances and market changes, at least every 2 years; - Develop Internet-based tools for both GSA and DLA customers to assist individual and agency purchasers in identifying and purchasing EnergyStar® and other energy efficient products for acquisition; and - Develop model lease provisions that incorporate energy efficiency and sustainable design.	12/99 12/99 12/99 I/C I/C 12/99 02/00 12/99 12/99 12/99	Complete Complete Complete DOE plans to issue with June 2000 guidance items DOE plans to issue with June 2000 guidance items Complete 60 days late Guidance on GSA website Guidance at GSA/FSS web based procurement schedules GSA distributed to DOE and reg. GSA offices 12/99

Due Date	Executive Order Action Item	Date Complete	Status/Comments
1/1/00 Annually thereafter	SEC 301 Annual Budget Submission - Each agency's budget submission to OMB shall specifically request funding necessary to achieve the goals of this order - OMB shall issue guidelines to assist agencies in developing appropriate requests that support sound investments in energy improvements and energy-using products SEC 302 Annual Implementation Plan - Each agency shall develop an annual implementation plan for fulfilling the requirements of this order, to be included in the annual reports to the President SEC 303 Annual Reports to the President - Each agency shall measure and report its progress in meeting the goals and requirements of this order on an annual basis, according to guidelines developed by OMB under section 306.b SEC 306.a Interagency Coordination—OMB - The Director of OMB, in consultation with DOE, shall be responsible for evaluating each agency's progress in improving energy management and for submitting agency energy scorecards to the President to report progress. The scorecards shall be based on the annual energy reports submitted to the President under section 303 of this order - The Deputy Director of OMB, shall select outstanding agency energy management team(s), from among candidates nominated by DOE, for a new Presidential award for energy efficiency SEC 306.b Federal Energy Management Program - FEEMP, in consultation with OMB, shall develop and issue guidelines for agencies' preparation of their annual reports to the President on energy management, as required in section 303 of this order	Partial Partial Partial Complete Complete I/C Partial	FY2001 – Agencies did not breakout specific requests. OMB plans to require this for FY2002 budget requests. FY2001 guidance very limited. FY2002 guidance pending. Most reports were over 90 days late. Reporting format inconsistent and level of detail varies widely. Scorecards turned in to OMB in March. Not released to public as of 5/1/00. Pending Partial guidance 8/99. Detailed report guidance with new EO requirements not issued as of 2/15/2000
4/3/00	SEC. 403.b.4 Energy Star and other Energy Efficient Products Within 9 months of the date of this order, DOE shall report back to the President's Management Council on the viability of such alternative financing options	I/C	Work in progress
6/3/00	SEC 503 Within 1 year of this order, the Secretary of Energy, in collaboration with other agency heads, shall: - Provide guidance for counting renewable and highly efficient energy projects and purchases of electricity from renewable and highly efficient energy sources toward agencies' progress in reaching greenhouse gas and energy reduction goals; - Develop goals for the amount of energy generated at Federal facilities from renewable energy technologies; - Support efforts to develop standards for the certification of low environmental impact hydropower facilities in order to facilitate the Federal purchase of such power; - Work with GSA and DLA to develop a plan for purchasing advanced energy products in bulk for quantities for use in by multiple agencies; - Issue guidelines for agency use estimating the greenhouse gas emissions attributable to facility energy use. These guidelines shall include emissions associated with the production, transportation and use of energy consumed in Federal Facilities; and - Establish water conservation goals for Federal Facilities	Not due	Work in progress on all items
No date	SEC 307 Public/Private Advisory Committee The Secretary of Energy will appoint an advisory committee consisting of representatives from Federal agencies, State governments, energy service companies, environmental, energy and consumer groups, and other energy-related organizations the committee will provide input on Federal energy management	I/C	Preliminary work begun by FEMP staff 2/00

Greening The Government

A REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT ON FEDERAL LEADERSHIP AND PROGRESS



April 22, 2000

ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

GOALS

- *Reduce building energy use per square foot by 20% by 2000, by 30% by 2005, and by 35% by 2010 compared to 1985.*
- *Cost-effectively reduce greenhouse gas emissions in facilities by 30% by 2010 compared to 1990.*
- *Reduce energy consumption of industrial and lab facilities by 20% by 2005 and by 25% by 2010, relative to 1990.*
- *Expand the use of renewable energy by purchasing renewable power and installing renewable energy technology.*

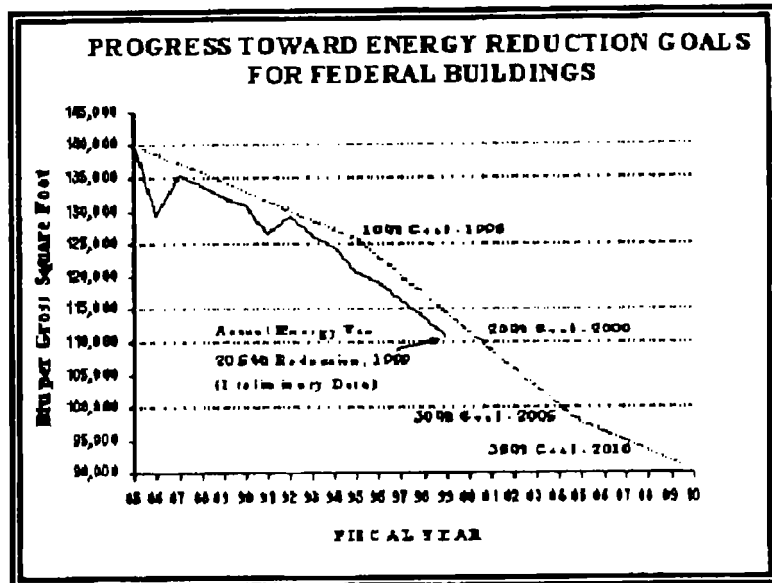
The Energy Policy Act of 1992 (EPACT) directed Federal agencies to reduce building energy use by 20 percent by 2000 compared to the 1985 base year. In addition, EPACT provided alternative financing tools for agencies to implement energy savings projects with private sector funding. Executive Order 13123 greatly expands goals and opportunities for Federal energy management. Agencies are directed to reduce their energy use by 35 percent by 2010. For the first time, agencies are required to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 30 percent by 2010. For the first time, agencies are tasked with goals to reduce energy use in industrial and laboratory facilities. When the Executive Order is fully implemented, agencies will have target goals for water conservation and the use of renewable energy.

In issuing E.O. 13123, the President asked Federal agencies to accelerate and increase their efforts to use alternative financing to make efficiency improvements, and to use new tools to achieve the ambitious goals. Tools, such as the purchase of green products, ENERGY STAR® procurement, off grid renewable technology, ENERGY STAR® building label achievement and more, are all designed to assist Federal energy managers in increasing energy efficiency in their buildings and facilities. The President tasked several Federal agencies to provide assistance to the Federal Government by issuing guidance to empower agencies to reach the aggressive goals.

In January 2000, DOE issued guidance to agencies for implementing E.O. 13123. The guidance includes criteria for exempt buildings, for measuring energy in energy-intensive facilities, and for determining a water consumption baseline. GSA, assisted by DOD, published sustainable design principles and lifecycle cost guidance for building construction. GSA also issued draft guidance on model lease provisions for energy efficiency and sustainable design. DOE and members of the Interagency Federal Energy Management Task Force are developing additional guidance on renewable energy, estimating greenhouse gas emissions attributable to facility energy use, and site and source energy calculations. DOE and the Task Force are also developing Federal goals for water conservation and for the use of renewable energy.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Agencies are making excellent progress. Initial FY 1999 agency energy data indicate the Federal Government has reduced its energy use in buildings by 20.5 percent compared to the 1985 baseline. This means the Federal Government has met the 20 percent energy reduction goal required by EPACT a year early. This translates into real dollars saved for the American taxpayer. In 1999, the Federal Government's utility bill for facilities was \$3.41 billion. The 1985 utility bill in 1999 constant dollars was \$5.6 billion. Our energy savings in facilities translate to a \$2.2 billion savings to the taxpayer.

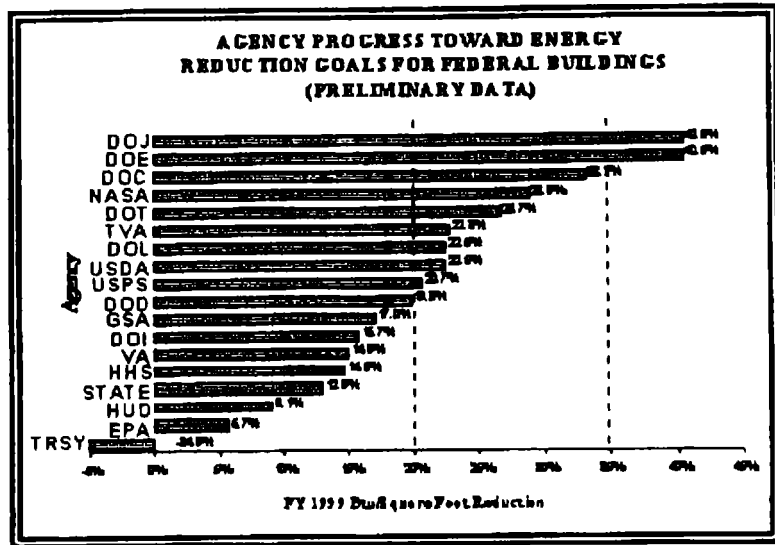


Agencies are helping create a market for renewable energy. In July 1999, EPA, assisted by GSA and DOE, pioneered a green power purchase by buying 100 percent renewable power for its lab in Richmond, California. GSA and DOE are including green power options in their competitive purchase contracts. In addition to buying green, agencies are installing renewable technologies and generating power at their sites. For example, agencies have committed to install 20,000 solar roofs by 2010 in support of the President's Million Solar Roofs Initiative; the 2,000th solar roof will be installed in calendar year 2000.

Agencies are implementing energy efficiency improvements with alternative financing contracting mechanisms, including Energy Savings Performance Contracts (ESPC) and utility energy service contracts (UESC). From 1988 through 1999, private sector companies invested \$846.4 million in Federal facilities, providing significant opportunities for making them more energy efficient at no net cost to taxpayers. Private sector companies are planning to invest an estimated \$439 million of additional energy improvements in Federal facilities this fiscal year.

Agencies documented their programs' progress to date in scorecards submitted to OMB in March 2000. Agencies reported on their progress in meeting the E.O. 13123 requirements, such as designating senior agency officials to be responsible for meeting the goals of E.O. 13123 and establishing technical support teams. Agencies reported on their use of the tools promoted in the E.O. and summarized their energy and cost reduction successes. DOD, VA, GSA, DOE, and the

USPS are the largest energy users. DOD, GSA, and DOE have excellent programs, which means they have achieved or are close to achieving the statutory goals by implementing comprehensive energy management programs and are maximizing their efforts to use many of the E.O. 13123 tools. VA and USPS have good programs and are in the process of implementing comprehensive energy management programs that will more fully use the E.O. 13123 tools. NASA and USDA, while energy users smaller than "the big 5" also have excellent programs. The Departments of Commerce, Justice, Labor, and Transportation have good programs. Other agencies have begun to implement comprehensive energy management programs and expect to see improvement in the coming years. The chart shows the energy savings between 1985 and 1999 for the 18 largest Federal agencies. Clearly significant progress is being made, but much more can be done.



RECOMMENDATIONS

The importance the President is placing on implementing E.O. 13123 has energized the agencies' energy management programs. OMB has made Federal energy management a Priority Management Objective, guaranteeing attention to these Government-wide efforts and focusing on the management and money-saving benefits of the Executive Order. Senior agency officials are interested and concerned about their agency's performance and are lending support to their energy managers, Agency Energy Teams, and their efforts. To continue progress, the following steps should be taken:

- OMB, with assistance from DOE, should develop the FY 2000 energy-use scorecard to emphasize comprehensive E.O. implementation.
- OMB should provide guidance on agencies' statutory authority to retain savings.
- Senior agency officials should accelerate use of green product and green power purchasing at their facilities, when cost effective.
- Agencies should include funding requests for E.O. implementation in their budget submissions to OMB.

March 10, 2000

Mr. Glen Skovholt
Mr. Jared Blum
Federal Energy Productivity Task Force
Alliance to Save Energy
Suite 900
1200 18th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036-2506

Dear Glen and Jared:

Thank you for your letter about Executive Order 13123. I know my staff will carefully consider your recommendations about the implementation of this initiative.

I appreciate your support for my Administration's efforts, and I look forward to working with you to promote the use of energy-efficient products both in government and in the private sector. Best wishes.

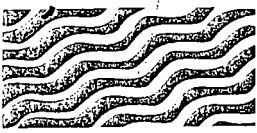
Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON

BC/TFS/DA/emu (Corres. #7081952)
(1.skovholt.g)

cc: w/copy of inc. to Roger Ballantine

115



ALLIANCE TO SAVE ENERGY

Third Decade of Leadership

Chair

Senator Jeff Bingaman

Co-Chair

Dean T. Langford

President, OSRAM SYLVANIA INC.

Vice-Chairs

Senator James M. Jeffords

Representative Edward J. Markey

Representative John Edward Porter

Founding Chair

Charles H. Percy

Chair Emeriti

Daniel J. Evans

The Late H. John Heinz III

Timothy E. Wirth

President

David M. Nemtsov

Treasurer

Michael E. Barrett

Partner, Ernst & Young LLP

Secretary

Mark Hopkins

John Adams

Executive Director

Natural Resources Defense Council

Henri-Claude Bailly

Chairman, Hagler Bailly, Inc.

Michael R. Bonsignore

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Honeywell Inc.

Stephen Brobeck

Executive Director

Consumer Federation of America

Dr. Marilyn A. Brown

Deputy Director

Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

Oak Ridge National Laboratory

Thomas L. Caltrider

Senior Vice President, Insulation Group

Johns Manville

Richard H. Cowart

Former Chairman

Vermont Public Service Board

James H. DeGraffenreidt, Jr.

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Washington Gas

Thomas K. Dreessen

President and Chief Executive Officer

EPS Capital Corporation

John C. Fox

Chief Operating Officer

Ontario Power Generation, Inc.

S. David Freeman

General Manager

Los Angeles Department of Water & Power

Donald L. Garofalo

President and Chief Executive Officer

Andersen Corporation

William J. Keese

Chairman, California Energy Commission

Thomas R. Kuhn

President, Edison Electric Institute

Susan A. Maxman

Past President

American Institute of Architects

Earle H. O'Donnell

Partner, Dewey Ballantine

Frank H. Pearl

Chairman, Perseus L.L.C.

Franklin D. Raines

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Fannie Mae

John W. Rowe

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Unicom Corporation

Phillip R. Sharp

Lecturer in Public Policy, Harvard University

William Valentino

President

New York State Research and

Development Authority

November 8, 1999

President William J. Clinton

The White House

1600 Pennsylvania Avenue

Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

The members of the Alliance to Save Energy's Federal Energy Productivity Task Force - a unique coalition of over fifty of our nation's leading energy efficiency businesses, states, and energy research organizations - strongly applaud your bold leadership in issuing Executive Order 13123, the most comprehensive order ever on the subject of federal energy management. We also recognize that achieving its potential will require a long-term effort, and are ready to assist federal agencies in saving taxpayers' money and protecting the environment through its aggressive implementation.

As with any new initiative, its success will also require the sustained attention and commitment of senior agency management and the dedication of appropriate financial resources. One of E.O. 13123's more significant provisions is the directive in Section 301 for agencies to include in their FY2001 budget requests specific line items and amounts needed to implement the energy and cost-saving measures necessary to achieve the goals of the order. The extent to which agencies comply with this provision will strongly indicate whether they are taking the order seriously and whether your administration, including the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), is committed to following through on the promise to save taxpayers over \$1 billion annually.

Accordingly, we request that you ensure OMB issues detailed guidelines in a timely fashion to assist agencies in developing appropriate requests, as required by Section 301 of the order. OMB should then thoroughly evaluate agency budget submissions in this regard, and conduct an analysis to assess how well federal agencies in aggregate are preparing to meet the new goals of the order. To encourage accountability, we also request that OMB make public the agency energy scorecards required by Section 306, and the underlying annual energy reports required of each agency by Section 303.



404483

16

President William J. Clinton

November 8, 1999

page 2

Again, we commend you and your staff for your success in crafting a comprehensive Executive Order that, if fully implemented, will make the federal government an exemplary energy manager for the rest of the nation. We will also be urging Congress to support your efforts by providing the necessary appropriations and oversight to realize its potential for substantial taxpayer dollar savings. We will continue working with your Administration to ensure that these important goals are achieved.

Thank you for your leadership on this important issue.

Sincerely,



Glen Skovholt
Honeywell, Inc.
Chairman, Federal Energy
Productivity Task Force



Jared Blum
Polyisocyanurate Insulation Manufacturers
Association
Co-Chairman, Federal Energy Productivity
Task Force

cc: The Honorable Albert Gore, Jr., Vice President
Jacob Lew, Director, Office of Management and Budget
George Frampton, Chairman, Council on Environmental Quality
Roger Ballantine, Special Assistant to the President for Environmental Affairs
David Nemtsov, President, Alliance to Save Energy

Enclosure

The Federal Energy Productivity Task Force Members

Glen Skovholt
Task Force Chairman
Honeywell, Inc.

Jared Blum
Task Force Co-Chairman
*Polyisocyanurate Insulation Manufacturers
Association*

AlliedSignal
American Gas Association
American Gas Cooling Center
Andersen Corporation
Armstrong International
CertainTeed Corporation
Edison Electric Institute
E-Mon Corporation
Energy Performance Services
Energy Systems Laboratory
Fannie Mae
Florida Solar Energy Center
Geothermal Heat Pump Consortium
Honeywell
Johns Manville
Johnson Controls
Knauf Fiber Glass
Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

Libbey-Owens-Ford
National Insulation Association
National Renewable Energy Laboratory
North American Insulation Manufacturers Association
Northern States Power Company
OSRAM SYLVANIA
Owens Corning
Pacific Gas & Electric Company
Pacific Northwest National Laboratory
Polyisocyanurate Insulation Manufacturers Association
Public Service Company of New Mexico
Solar Energy Industries Association
Susan Maxman Architects
The Society of the Plastics Industry
Watt Stopper
Whirlpool Corporation
Xenergy

March 10, 2000

Mr. Arthur Corbin
President and General Manager
Municipal Gas Authority
of Georgia
104 TownPark Drive
Kennesaw, Georgia 30144-5556

Dear Arthur:

Thank you for your letter about Executive Order 13123. I have shared copies of your correspondence with members of my budget and environmental policy staff. I know they will carefully consider your recommendations about the implementation of this initiative.

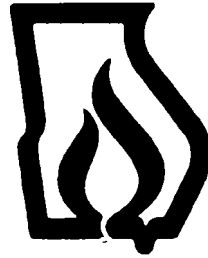
I appreciate your support for my Administration's efforts to increase energy efficiency, and I look forward to working with you to promote the use of energy-efficient products both in the government and in the private sector. Best wishes.

Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON

BC/TFS/DA/DC/bws (Corres. #7097811)
(2.corbin.a)

cc: w/inc R. Ballentine, 115
cc: w/inc Dionne Hardy, 466
cc: w/inc Exec Sec, DOEnergy



MUNICIPAL GAS AUTHORITY OF GEORGIA

November 30, 1999

President William J. Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Clinton:

The Municipal Gas Authority of Georgia supports the intent of Executive Order 13123. The Municipal Gas Authority of Georgia is a non-profit, natural gas joint-action agency comprised of 75 member municipalities in Georgia, Alabama, and Florida. We work strictly for municipally-owned natural gas systems to provide municipalities a reliable, economical supply of natural gas and to assist them in developing and growing their gas systems to optimize the benefits of public ownership. Our member cities serve approximately 175,000 retail customers.

The natural gas utility industry looks forward to working with FEMP and federal facility managers in energy systems planning to meet the aggressive goals you have set in Executive Order 13123. Proper crediting of primary (source) energy consumption reductions would allow innovative technologies such as distributed generation and building cooling, heating and power (BCHP) systems to be considered as viable solutions in systems planning. Both of these technologies can help reduce source energy consumption, decrease federal energy costs, and lower emissions resulting from energy consumption in federal buildings.

A concern we have is in the proper source crediting of energy reduction measures. The guidelines being proposed by the FEMP staff to credit "source" energy reductions against the "site" reduction mandates, if adopted as currently proposed, would effectively vacate the Executive Order. The FEMP draft states: "This guidance fulfills the requirement under Section 502(e) of Executive Order 13123." The proposed guidelines do in effect fulfill the requirement that guidelines be issued but, if accepted, the intent of the Executive Order will be altered. The proposed "credit" mechanism merely eliminates the penalty for increased site energy consumption for projects which reduce source energy consumption but increase site energy consumption. This approach creates a major disincentive for federal energy managers to invest time, money, and effort in projects which would, at best, be credited with no contribution to meeting your 30% "site-based" energy consumption reduction mandate, regardless of their

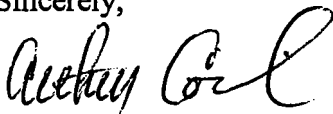
President Clinton
November 30, 1999
Page 2

impact on primary energy consumption.

A retrofit project that incorporates on-site electric generation and retains the same building load profile will substantially increase site consumption because the inefficiencies of power generation will shift from a remote power plant to the site. Primary energy consumption remains unchanged. Assume that the thermal energy rejected by the electric generator is recovered and used at the site. The site energy consumption remains significantly higher due to the inefficiencies of power generation, however, the primary energy consumption is dramatically reduced. The proposed crediting guidelines would eliminate the penalty for the increased site consumption, but not give credit for the substantial reduction in primary energy consumption and emissions.

The Municipal Gas Authority of Georgia proposes that FEMP not only eliminate the site energy consumption penalty, as they propose, but also reduce the reported site energy consumption by the same percentage as the reduction in source energy consumption. This would accurately reflect the impact of source energy reductions in FEMP's site-based scoring system and provide federal facility managers with appropriate credit toward your 30% site energy reduction mandate. A crediting mechanism using this logic would maintain the integrity of Executive Order 13123.

Sincerely,



Arthur Corbin
President and General Manager
Municipal Gas Authority of Georgia

The President's New Energy Efficiency Executive Order

June 3, 1999

The Executive Order issued by President Clinton today helps meet the challenge of global warming by significantly improving energy efficiency in Federal buildings. By 2010, the resulting energy savings will reduce annual greenhouse gas emissions by an amount equal to 2.4 million metric tons of carbon (MMTCE) – the equivalent of taking 1.7 million cars off the road – and save taxpayers over \$750 million a year. The Order will also expand markets for renewable technologies, reduce air pollution, and serve as a powerful example to American businesses and consumers who can reap substantial benefits from energy improvements.

Aggressive New Goals

The Federal Government is the nation's largest energy consumer with an annual bill of over \$8 billion – more than \$4 billion to heat, cool, and power its 500,000 buildings. Federal agencies have already reduced energy consumption 17% per square foot relative to 1985 levels. Today's Order builds on that progress, extending current energy efficiency goals and setting new goals for greenhouse gas reductions, renewable energy use, and water conservation.

New Energy Efficiency Goal for Facilities. The Order requires each Federal agency to improve its energy efficiency in Federal buildings by 35% relative to 1985 levels by 2010.

New Energy Efficiency Goal for Industrial and Laboratory Facilities. The Order requires each Federal agency to improve its energy efficiency in industrial and laboratory facilities by 25% relative to 1990 by 2010.

New Greenhouse Gas Reduction Goal. The Order requires each Federal agency to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that result from building energy use by 30 % below 1990 levels by 2010. This is the Federal Government's first-ever goal tied to greenhouse gas reductions.

Expanded Use of Renewable Energy. The Order requires Federal agencies to expand their use of renewable energy technologies and electricity from renewable energy sources, such as solar, wind, geothermal, and biomass. Building on the President's commitment to install 20,000 Federal solar energy systems by 2010, the Order calls for new investments in renewable energy through applications of solar, wind, geothermal, and biomass technologies at Federal facilities and through the purchase of electricity from renewable energy sources.

Water Conservation. The Order calls for Federal agencies to improve their water efficiency, not only to reduce water consumption, but also to reduce associated energy use. The Order requires the Department of Energy (DOE) to work with other Federal agencies to develop water consumption baselines and then set appropriate goals for water conservation.

Fewer Exempt Facilities. Under current practice, a large number of facilities (accounting for 17% of building energy use) are exempt from meeting Federal energy goals. Under this Order, all facilities are subject to these goals and requirements unless they meet new exemption criteria to be developed by DOE. In addition, in their Annual Report to the President, each agency must report all exempt facilities and explain the rationale for excluding them from Federal energy goals.

Cutting-Edge Tools and Strategies

The Order calls for agencies to use a wide range of energy management tools and strategies to fulfill the new energy efficiency, renewable energy, and greenhouse gas reduction goals.

Alternative Financing. Financing options, like Energy Savings Performance Contracts (ESPCs) and utility energy efficiency service contracts, offer Federal agencies a powerful tool for leveraging private sector financing to fund cost-saving energy improvements at no net cost to taxpayers. Under ESPCs, private sector energy service companies finance the up-front cost of purchasing and installing new energy efficient equipment. The Federal government uses a portion of the savings it accrues through reduced energy bills to repay the energy service company over the life of the contract. Contractors then receive a predetermined share of the value of the energy savings generated by their efforts, and may be paid only if actual savings result from the reduced energy use. All additional savings accrue to the government. The government benefits from new equipment, reduced energy costs, improved energy efficiency, reduced greenhouse gas emissions, and conservation of nonrenewable fuels.

To date, DOE and the Department of Defense (DOD) have put into place over \$8 billion in ESPC contract authority -- available for all Federal agencies to fund energy improvements. In addition, many of these contracts are "Super ESPCs" which rely on the same principles as regular ESPCs but offer an umbrella contract to allow expedited service. The Order calls for agencies to maximize their use of ESPCs and utility energy efficiency service contracts to realize energy and cost savings.

Life-Cycle Cost Analysis. It is critical that Federal agencies consider the full cost of their investments, including energy, operation and maintenance costs, not simply the purchase cost of projects or products. By taking all costs into account, agencies can save money and energy. To that end, the Order requires agencies to consider life-cycle costs -- that is, investment costs, capital costs, installation costs, energy costs, operating costs, maintenance costs, and disposal costs, over the life of the project or product.

ENERGY STAR® and Other Energy Efficient Products. The Order calls for agencies to purchase ENERGY STAR® and other energy efficient products. These products, ranging from compact fluorescent light bulbs to highly

efficient boilers, can save Federal agencies hundreds of millions of dollars.

Electricity from Renewable Energy and Energy Efficient Sources. Given that over 70% of the Federal government's energy costs in buildings comes from electricity, the Order requires agencies to consider the source of their electricity and opt for cleaner, more efficient electricity generation. Specifically, the Order calls for agencies to minimize the greenhouse gas intensity of purchased electricity. In addition, agencies should adopt policies to increase the use of electricity from renewable energy sources.

Highly Efficient Energy Systems. This Order calls for agencies to make greater use of highly efficient energy systems, including combined heat and power systems that use "waste" heat from industrial processes to supply power to other needs. These types of systems can offer not only tremendous energy and cost savings, but also significant environmental benefits.

Off-Grid Electricity Generation. This Order requires agencies to consider off-grid electricity opportunities that often provide energy and environmental benefits, while allowing agencies to avoid the costs of building new transmission lines or digging up existing lines. Off-grid options can be particularly effective in remote locations, including in our National Parks. The systems range from solar outdoor lighting to small wind turbines and fuel cells.

Sustainable Building Design. In July 1998, as part of the President's radio address on Federal energy issues, a number of Federal agencies committed to constructing sustainably-designed buildings. This Order requires all Federal agencies to apply sustainable design principles to the siting, design, and construction of new facilities and thereby save energy, save taxpayer dollars, and reduce pollution.

Strengthening Agency Accountability

The Order provides a framework to hold agencies accountable for their progress in Federal energy management. The following new management strategies and reporting requirements will help ensure that all Federal agencies manage energy use wisely, reaping substantial fiscal and environmental benefits for years to come.

Annual Reports to the President and Annual Score Cards. Under the Order, each Federal agency must submit an Annual Report to the President describing its progress in meeting the goals of the Order. In addition, the Deputy Director for Management of the Office of Management Budget will evaluate each agency's performance and submit agency score cards to the President. The score card evaluations will consider agencies' progress toward the energy efficiency, renewable energy, and greenhouse gas goals. The score cards will also take into account how effectively agencies have used key energy management tools and strategies.

President's Management Council. The President's Management Council, which generally consists of Deputy Secretaries from all agencies, will monitor agencies' progress on Federal energy management and provide a high-level forum for identifying ways to accelerate improvements.

Agency Energy Teams. Each agency must form a technical energy support team within 90 days to ensure that energy management strategies are implemented across all facilities. These energy teams will bring together legal, procurement, and other essential agency representatives to overcome barriers to realizing energy and cost savings.

New Public/Private Advisory Committee. The Order calls for DOE to organize an advisory committee to bring together private and public sector experts who can advise agencies on how to improve their energy management practices. The Committee will include representatives from energy service companies, utility companies, equipment manufacturers, and other private, non-profit, and public sector organizations that focus on energy issues.

Concrete Steps, Concrete Savings

In conjunction with the signing of a new Executive Order to promote energy efficiency, President Clinton announced today the Pentagon's intent to award (by the end of June) the **Federal government's largest-ever Energy Saving Performance Contract (ESPC)**, under which Viron Energy Services/Pepco Energy Services will upgrade the energy performance of 837 Federal buildings at no up-front cost to taxpayers. The 18-year service contract, covering five military installations in the Washington, DC area, will reduce annual energy consumption by 17%, saving DOD over \$219 million in energy and related costs and reducing annual greenhouse gas emissions by 24,000 metric tons of carbon (MTC) – equivalent to taking over 19,000 cars off the road.

Other examples of energy-saving actions of the kind the President's Order is designed to promote include:

Energy Efficient Procurement. The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), which supplies almost 20% of all light bulbs purchased by the Federal government, has teamed up with DOE to offer half price compact florescent light bulbs to any Federal purchaser with a maximum purchase of 400 bulbs per order.

Last year, the DLA supplied 1.5 million bulbs to Federal purchasers. If they had all been compact florescents savings would have totaled \$7.5 million. Just last week DOE added compact florescents to the ENERGY STAR product rating program providing consumers with specifications for the purchase of such bulbs. A compact florescent bulb can last up to five years, saving \$67 over the its lifetime.

Renewable Energy Projects. Some 18 Federal agencies – from the Departments of Agriculture, Interior, and Transportation to the Smithsonian

Institution and the U.S. Postal Service – will soon receive a combined \$1.5 million in DOE funding for more than 100 cost-effective renewable energy projects at government sites. The technologies include more than 50 new or renovated solar water heating systems, large and small photovoltaic systems, PV-powered lights and “solar walls” which preheat outside air for building heating, and wind power.

Buying Renewable Power. The Environmental Protection Agency’s Richmond, California laboratory has become the first major Federal facility supplied 100% with renewable energy. Initially, 60% of the power supplied will come from geothermal sources and 40% will come from biomass. Eventually power will be supplied by a new landfill gas facility expected to begin service in the fall of 1999. The General Service Administration (GSA) and DOE provided support to EPA in this effort. This green power purchase will produce environmental benefits equivalent to reducing over 2 million passenger car miles driven in California each year.

Energy Star Buildings. GSA’s Foley Square Federal Office Building in New York City has been retrofitted to achieve the ENERGY STAR Building Label by EPA. The ENERGY STAR Building Label signifies that the building is in the top 25% of similar buildings with regard to energy efficiency. Opened in 1994, the building encompasses 1.2 million square feet and houses offices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Internal Revenue Service and the Environmental Protection Agency. By deploying equipment and products that qualify the building for the ENERGY STAR label, Foley Square saves taxpayers \$1.3 million annually in energy costs.

Prior Federal Energy Efficiency Efforts

Today’s Order builds upon previous efforts to improve Federal energy efficiency. The Energy Policy Act of 1992 established a goal of improving energy efficiency in Federal office buildings by 20% on an energy-per-square-foot basis by the year 2000, compared to a baseline year of 1985. In March of 1994, President Clinton issued Executive Order 12902, which extended the energy-efficiency goal to 30% below 1985 by 2005. Today’s Order extends these goals still further, while also tightening provisions on exempted facilities and setting forth the first-ever Federal goal tied specifically to greenhouse gas reductions.

MEETING THE PRESIDENT'S CHALLENGE:
Executive Order 13123

White House Conference Center
Monday, November 8

AGENDA

8:30 am – 9:30 am REGISTRATION AND COFFEE (2nd Floor)

9:30 am – 10:30 am OPENING PLENARY (Truman Room, 3rd Floor)

Greeting by Roger Ballentine, Deputy Assistant to the President for Environmental Initiatives

Remarks by John Podesta, Chief of Staff to the President

Video Presentation

Presentation by Ben Montoya, Chairman, President & CEO, Public Service New Mexico,
Incoming Chair, Edison Electric Institute

Remarks by Sally Katzen, Deputy Director of Management, Office of Management and Budget

Remarks by David Barram, Administrator, General Services Administration

Moderator: Shelley N. Fidler, Principal Deputy and Assistant to the Chairman,
White House Climate Change Task Force

10:30 am -10:45 am BREAK – Move to Workshop Rooms

CONCURRENT TRACKS to INCLUDE:

TRACK 1 - Buying Quality...Saving Dollars

TRACK 2 - Alternative Financing: How to Use it

TRACK 3 - Presidential Initiatives: Bold New Tools

NOTE: From 8:30 am – Noon – Three alternative fuel vehicles available for Federal fleet purchases
will be on display in front of the White House Conference Center.

10:45 am –12:15 pm

CONCURRENT WORKSHOPS

**TRACK 1, SESSION 1 (Truman Room, 3rd Floor)
Executive Orders and Directives: The Blueprints for Success**

Moderator: Shelley N. Fidler, Principal Deputy and Assistant to the Chairman,
White House Climate Change Task Force

Presenters:

Dan Reicher, Assistant Secretary for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy,
U.S. Department of Energy

Fran McPoland, Federal Environmental Executive, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Deborah Matz, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture

**TRACK 2, SESSION 2 (Eisenhower Room, 2nd Floor)
A Primer on Alternative Financing and How to Sell it**

Moderator: Tatiana S. Muessel, Acting Team Leader, Project Financing, FEMP,
U.S. Department of Energy

Presenters:

Beth Shearer, Director Federal Energy Management Program, U.S. Department of Energy

Kevin Madden, Director Federal Government Business Unit, Honeywell, Inc.

William Bryan, Director Government & Institution Accounts, Southern California Edison Company

Betty Bailey, Ph.D., Director, Office of Acquisition Management,
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

**TRACK 3, SESSION 3 (Lincoln Room, 2nd Floor)
ENERGY STAR Buildings: You can be in the Top 25%**

Moderator: Beverly Dyer, Program Manager, Climate Protection Division,
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Presenters:

Kathleen Hogan, Director, Climate Protection Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Mark Ginsberg, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Office of Building Technology, State & Community
Programs, U.S. Department of Energy

Paul von Paumgarten, Director, Public Relations, Johnson Controls, Inc.

Richard L. Hays, Director, Environmental Services Department and
Robert Epler, Assistant Director, Environmental Services Department, City of San Diego

Doug Benton, Energy Management Specialist, Energy Center of Expertise,
General Services Administration

12:15 pm –12:30 pm

BREAK (Pick up lunch in Jackson Room, 2nd Floor)

12:30 pm - 2:00 pm

CONCURRENT WORKSHOPS AND WORKING LUNCH

**TRACK 1, SESSION 4 (Lincoln Room Room, 2nd Floor)
ENERGY STAR Procurement: Great Savings and a Better Environment**

Moderator: Katie McGervey, Program Manager, Federal Procurement Challenge,
Federal Energy Management Program, U.S. Department of Energy

Presenters:

Richard Langston, Procurement Policy Analyst, U.S. Department of Energy

James Hedin, Energy Manager, Westinghouse Electric Company

Mark Sharp, Assistant General Manager, Panasonic Corporate Environmental Division

Joe McCarty, Mechanical Engineering Team Leader, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

**TRACK 2, SESSION 5 (Eisenhower Room, 2nd Floor)
Opening the DOE, DoD, and Private Sector Tool Kits**

Moderator: Tatiana S. Muessel, Acting Team Leader, Project Financing, FEMP,
U.S. Department of Energy

Presenters:

Doug Culbreth, Manager, Southeast Region Super Energy Savings Performance Contract,
U.S. Department of Energy

Sharon Murphy, Director, Energy Enterprise Office, Defense Energy Support Center

Bobby Starling, Program Manager, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Huntsville Center

Neil Petchers, Senior Vice President & General Manager, ERI Services, Inc.

Steve Romig, Director of Government Accounts, Florida Power & Light Company

**TRACK 3, SESSION 6 (Truman Room, 3rd Floor)
Sustainable Design for the Federal Future**

Moderators:

Capt. Kevin Mikula, Deputy Director for Energy and Utilities Privatization,
Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Installations)

Debra Yap, Director, Environmental Business Strategies Division, Office of Business Performance,
Public Buildings Service, General Services Administration

Presenters:

Don Prowler, Donald Prowler & Associates

Franklin Green, Architecture, Engineering and Real Estate Branch
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Terry Emmons, Associate Director for Engineering, Naval Facilities Engineering Command

David Eakin, Office of the Chief Architect, Public Buildings Service,
General Services Administration

2:00 pm – 2:15 pm

BREAK

2:15 pm – 3:45 pm

CONCURRENT WORKSHOPS

TRACK 1, SESSION 7 (Lincoln Room, 2nd Floor)

Helping GSA and DLA Customers Become Better Users of Buy, Build, Drive and Save Green

Moderator: Linda Mesaros, Chief of Staff
White House Task Force on Waste Prevention and Recycling

Presenters:

Nancy Royal-Jones, Chief of Pollution Prevention, Defense Logistics Agency

Thomas Daily, Director, Environmental Programs, GSA, Federal Supply Service

Tony Armentani, Chief, Lighting Division, Defense Supply Center Philadelphia

Debra Yap, Director, Environmental Business Strategies Division, Office of Business Performance,
Public Buildings Service, General Services Administration

Mark Ewing, Director, Energy Center of Expertise, General Services Administration

TRACK 2, SESSION 8 (Truman Room, 3rd Floor)

**How You Can Better Utilize Alternative Financing:
Details of Legal Authority and Budgeting and Procurement**

Moderator: Beth Shearer, Director, Federal Energy Management Program, U.S. Department of Energy

Presenters:

Mary Anne Sullivan, General Counsel, U.S. Department of Energy

Gary Bennethum, Branch Chief, Office of Management and Budget Energy Branch

Randy Steer, Program Examiner, Office of Management and Budget Energy Branch

TRACK 3, SESSION 9 (Eisenhower Room, 2nd Floor)

**Great Options: Renewable Energy Sources, Alternative Fuels and Vehicles,
Green Power, and Combined Heat and Power**

Moderator: Philip Wirdzek, National Energy Coordinator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Presenters:

Mark Hall, Vice President, External Affairs, Trigen Energy Corporation

Kirk Brown, Assistant Director, Center for Resource Solutions

Chuck Clinton, Director, District of Columbia Energy Office

Thomas Rawls, Vice President & Chief Environmental Officer, GreenMountain.com

3:45 pm – 4:15 pm

**CLOSING PLENARY: THE NEXT STEPS
(Truman Room, 3rd Floor)**

Dan Reicher, Assistant Secretary for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy,
U.S. Department of Energy

Note: From 4:30 pm to 6:30 pm, the Federal Performance Contracting Coalition has invited workshop participants to a reception. Please pick up an invitation at the workshop registration desk.

**SPEAKER
&
MODERATOR
BIOGRAPHIES**

TONY ARMENTANI
Chief, Lighting Division
Defense Supply Center Philadelphia

Tony Armentani has twenty years of Federal service all with the Defense Logistic Agency. He started his career at the Defense Industrial Supply Center (DISC) as an Equipment Specialist and quickly moved up to Team leader, Supervisor and Branch Chief of the Miscellaneous Hardware and Physical Security Equipment unit in the Technical Operations Directorate. Mr. Armentani spent four years, as the Technical Data Manager at DISC where he was responsible for the acquisition, management and distribution of all the technical data required for competitive procurements at the center. Tony spent two years on the Commanders staff at DISC, reengineering the work processes and participated in the development of Innovative Logistic Support units that have allowed for a strong customer focus at DSCP. Mr. Armentani is currently the Chief of the Lighting Division and is responsible for the acquisition, inventory management, technical and quality support for over 60,000 commercial, commercially modified and military unique lighting items. Tony is a graduate of Rowan University in Glassboro, NJ and is married with two children.

BETTY L. BAILEY, Ph.D.
Director, Office of Acquisition Management
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Betty L. Bailey, is the Director, Office of Acquisition Management for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in Washington, DC. Dr. Bailey has been serving as the Director since June 1993. Dr. Bailey previously served as the Director of Contracting for Air Force Communications Command Headquarters at Scott Air Force Base, Illinois.

Dr. Bailey joined the civil service in the summer of 1977 at Edwards Air Force Base. She worked her way up through the COPPER CAP program to become Chief of R&D contracting for the Air Force Astronautics Laboratory. In 1987 she took a position as the Director of Policy and Management, Directorate of Contracting, Air Force Systems Command, Space Division, Los Angeles Air Force Base. Dr. Bailey became the Deputy Director of Contracting, HQ Air Force Communications Command, Scott Air Force Base, in 1990.

Dr. Bailey earned a Bachelor of Arts and Master of Business Administration degrees from Golden Gate University and a Doctor of Business Philosophy degree from California Coast University. Dr. Bailey and her husband, Charles, have three daughters.

ROGER BALLENTINE
Deputy Assistant to the President for Environmental Affairs

Roger Ballentine is the Deputy Assistant to the President for Environmental Initiatives. He coordinates with the Administration's effort on climate change, and on the President's Lands Legacy Initiative, working closely with George Frampton, Acting Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality.

Mr. Ballentine is from Connecticut and has served as Special Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs. He was previously a partner at the Washington law firm of Patton, Boggs L.L.P. prior to coming to the White House. He has also been an Adjunct Professor of Law at the Georgetown University Law Center, and he served as Special Counsel to the Minority in the House of Representatives for the handling of election challenges. Mr. Ballentine is a graduate of the University of Connecticut and Harvard Law School.

DAVID J. BARRAM
Administrator
General Services Administration

Dave Barram was appointed Administrator of the General Services Administration in March, 1996 by President Clinton. As the number one official, Mr. Barram directs all functions assigned to this independent agency of the executive branch.

Before coming to GSA, Dave Barram was Deputy Secretary and Chief Operating Officer with the Department of Commerce. While there, he directed the day-to-day operations of the 36,000-person organization.

A 24-year veteran of Silicon Valley, Mr. Barram played a key role in shaping and implementing the federal government's technology initiatives while in senior positions at Apple Computer, Silicon Graphics, Inc. and Hewlett-Packard. Mr. Barram joined Hewlett-Packard in 1970 and spent 13 years in finance and marketing positions. In 1983, he left the then-80,000-employee HP to become the first Chief Financial Officer at 30-person Silicon Graphics. In April 1985, he joined Apple Computer as the Vice President of Finance and CFO and also held the positions of Vice President of Corporate Affairs and Vice President of Corporate Communications.

From his Silicon Valley experiences, Mr. Barram brought to GSA his belief in sensibly, but aggressively using technology to bring change and competition to the agency. In a recent speech to the Western Governors' Association, Mr. Barram said, "Nobody can be successful in an enterprise today if technology isn't at the heart of what they do." This emphasis on technology has led Mr. Barram to make extensive changes in the agency's organization, management style, work practices and culture. Today, GSA is driven by a focus on Change, Excellence, Thrilling Customers, Having Honest Conversations and Measuring Performance. GSA's business approach is, "If we're good enough, use us. If we're not, don't." The result, according to Fast Company magazine, "one of Washington's stodgiest agencies is learning to be nimble – and to 'thrill' its customers."

In addition to heading GSA, Mr. Barram is vice chair of the President's Management Council (PMC), made up of the chief operating officers of the executive branch agencies. Throughout his career, he has been a strong advocate for American industry and workers. In addition, he has been actively involved in education issues, encouraging the use of advanced technology in the classroom and job-based training.

Mr. Barram earned a Bachelor of Arts degree from Wheaton College in 1965 and holds a master's degree in business administration from Santa Clara University. From 1966 to 1969, Mr. Barram was a commissioned officer in the U.S. Navy. After receiving his commission in December 1966, Mr. Barram served his active duty aboard two coastal mine sweepers on the East Coast, including his last 18 months as officer-in-charge of the USS Kingbird (MSC-195) in Pensacola, FL.

DOUGLAS BENTON
Energy Management Specialist, Energy Center of Expertise
U.S. General Services Administration

Doug Benton is a mechanical engineer with GSA's Energy Center of Expertise. He is a registered professional engineer, certified energy manager, ASHRAE member, and has 20 years experience in facility design, construction, operation and maintenance. He holds a Master of Science in Engineering Management from the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign.

Doug was a consulting engineer in the energy industry for 10 years, including 5 years as Project Manager for HVAC work at the LaSalle County Nuclear Power Station. Since joining GSA in 1989, Doug has overseen mechanical systems design and construction of numerous large office buildings. As part of the Energy Center, he manages the activities of over 35 energy specialists.

KIRK BROWN
Assistant Director
Center for Resource Solutions

Kirk Brown is the Assistant Director of the Center for Resource Solutions (CRS). A non-profit based in San Francisco's Presidio, CRS promotes the use of sustainable technologies to enhance global economic growth. CRS conducts its work using a "network" model through which it pairs its strengths with other organizations that share its interest in accomplishing environmental protection through the use of cutting-edge clean energy technologies.

Major projects for CRS include the Green-e Renewable Electricity Branding Program, the creation of a Sustainable Technology Demonstration Center at the Presidio, providing Expert Assistance to Developing Countries on the use of renewables and energy efficiency, and a Global Guardianship Initiative aimed at promoting use of sustainable energy technologies at sites protected for their cultural, historical, or environmental importance.

In his capacity as CRS Assistant Director, Kirk has helped build the Green-e as a nationally recognized symbol customers can use to identify renewable-based electricity offerings. The Green-e program was first launched in California in November 1997, was brought to Pennsylvania in July of 1998, and is being adapted for use in Massachusetts and other markets throughout New England and the Mid-Atlantic. Kirk has also been responsible for helping launch other CRS programs involving certification, including the development of the Low-Impact Hydropower Institute, providing accreditation for utility-offered green pricing programs, and expanding the Green-e program to include energy efficiency criteria through a Green-e *Plus* brand identity.

Prior to joining CRS, Kirk served as the Policy Director of the Business Council for Sustainable Energy, a trade association of energy efficiency, renewable energy, and natural gas companies based in Washington, D.C. During that time, he directed the Business Council's campaign to build support among U.S. companies for U.N. efforts to limit the threat of global warming.

Kirk is originally from Iowa and holds a Master's Degree in Public Policy from George Washington University (Washington, DC).

WILLIAM L. BRYAN
Director of Governmental and Institution Accounts
Customer Service Business Unit
Southern California Edison Company

Bill Bryan is director of Government and Institution Accounts in Southern California Edison's Customer Service Business Unit. He is responsible for directing a Customer and Account Management organization that provides integrated utility services and develops solutions to meet customer energy needs. The primary focus of this organization is with the federal, state and city/county customers throughout Edison's 50,000 square mile territory.

Bryan joined SCE in 1966 as a part of the construction organization in the company's central division. He was promoted to operations supervisor in 1971, and became a city/area manager in 1973. Since then, he has held a variety of management positions in the company's Customer Service Business Unit, including operations and engineering manager in the company's Southern division, district manager in four field locations, division operations manager in the Eastern region and general manager of the company's Northern region. He was appointed to his current position in 1994.

Bryan's community and professional involvement includes past foundation member of Victor Valley College, president of the High Desert Regional Economic Development Authority, and chairman of the Technical Advisory Committee-Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District. He also is past president of the La Puente-Industry Kiwanis Club and the La Puente YMCA.

Bryan holds a bachelor's degree in business management from the University of Redlands. He and his wife, Kerry, and family reside in Chino Hills, California.

CHARLES J. "Chuck" CLINTON
Director
District of Columbia Energy Office

Charles J. "Chuck" Clinton has served as director of the DC Energy Office (DCEO) since its creation in 1978. Originally the agency began—under the directive of Mayor Walter Washington—as a unit of the Office of Planning and Development and then was statutorily upgraded (via D.C. Law 3-132)—due to the initiative of plans relating to energy in the District of Columbia. Mr. Clinton has overseen the development of the DCEO from its first days when it was a two-person operation to its present strength.

The DC Energy Office functions as a State Energy Office like those in all other fifty states in the nation, but is unique in that it operates both conservation and low income fuel assistance programs. Specifically, DCEO administers the State Energy Program (SEP), and the Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP) which all receive funding from the federal Department of Energy (DOE), and the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), which is funded by the federal Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). DCEO also operates several DOE funded Alternative Fuel Vehicle (AVF) programs (e.g., Clean Cities) for both Washington, DC and the entire metropolitan area.

Several other programs are implemented with additional funding sources. Discounts are provided for LIHEAP eligible citizens on electricity (PEPCO's Residential Aid Discount—RAD), natural gas (DC Natural Gas' Residential Essential Service—RES), and phone service (C&P Telephone's Economy II—ECON II), via the respective utility rate bases, consistent with directives of the DC Public Service Commission (PSC). Curriculum modules on energy are offered in all public schools as are "energy patrols" in all elementary and junior high schools to combat wasteful energy practices, and both an energy auditor course and one in the repair and/or maintenance of AVF's for high school students. Special energy technology deployment projects are carried out via grants from the Urban Consortium Energy Task Force (UC/ETF). Washington, DC participates as a Green Lights city, via funding from the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Mr. Clinton has lived in the Nation's Capital for almost three decades now. Originally from Cleveland, Ohio, he directed a poverty program in the Hough area of that city.

Mr. Clinton's most recent educational endeavor was the summer program at Harvard's Kennedy School for State and Local Executives. He conducted his Graduate work at Oberlin College in Ohio, St. Mary's in Cleveland, and John Carroll University in Cleveland. He also has a degree from the Catholic University of America in Washington, DC.

CARSON D. (DOUG) CULBRETH

**Manager, Southeast Region Super Energy Savings Performance Contract
U.S. Department of Energy**

Mr. Culbreth is the Manager for the US Department of Energy Southeast Region Super Energy Savings Performance Contract and the National Technology Specific Geothermal Heat Pump Super Energy Savings Performance Contract. Mr. Culbreth worked in various positions for the State of North Carolina during the last thirty years. Prior to joining the Department of Energy he was Director of the North Carolina Energy Division for twenty (20) years. Mr. Culbreth has served on various Boards and Commissions at the State and Federal level including: Chairman of the National Association of State Energy Officials, Board of Directors Alliance to Save Energy, Southern States Energy Board and the US Department of Energy State Energy Advisory Board.

Educated at Wake Forest University and Campbell University, Mr. Culbreth has a degree in Business Administration and Economics.

THOMAS R. DAILY

**Director, Environmental Programs
GSA, Federal Supply Service**

Thomas Daily is the Director of Environmental Programs for the GSA's Federal Supply Service. He has been involved in the environmental arena since 1991. Mr. Daily's career with the federal governments spans thirty-four years. This includes twenty-six years in the supply/logistics field, including assignments with the Department of Defense. He also served a five year assignment in Europe as the GSA/FSS Director of Customer Service.

Mr. Daily is a native of Philadelphia, PA. He received his education from LaSalle University. He is a team leader on the Buy Green, Planet GSA initiative.

BEVERLY DYER
Program Manager, EPA Climate Protection Division
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency

As the Program Manager of EPA's Energy Star Buildings Federal Sector, Beverly coordinates efforts to assist the federal sector to reach its energy efficiency goals through Energy Star partnerships with other federal agencies. Initiatives this year include implementation of Executive Order 13123 through Energy Star benchmarking and building labels for Federal office buildings, and incorporation of Energy Star criteria in Federal lease and performance contracting language.

Prior to this position, Beverly was a team leader for Communications and Outreach in the Office of Radiation and Indoor Air and was involved in public hearings and workshops on regulatory issues. For six years, she chaired an interagency (EPA/DOE/NRC) working group, resulting in six tri-agency guidance reports on radionuclide transport modeling at sites contaminated with radioactive and/or mixed waste.

Beverly has been with EPA for fourteen years. Prior to EPA, she worked as a Science Resource Analyst at the National Science Foundation, and before that was a systems engineer with Electronic Data Systems. She received her Masters Degree in Science, Technology and Public Policy from the George Washington University in 1980.

DAVID B. EAKIN, PE
Office of the Chief Architect – PND
Public Buildings Service
U.S. General Services Administration

Mr. Eakin heads the development and maintenance of standards and criteria for the design and delivery of GSA's nationwide capital construction program. Mr. Eakin is also responsible for the development of studies and applied research initiatives, intended to offer a basis for design criteria improvements. Standards and research initiatives not only include sustainable design, but workplace productivity, physical security, fire safety, seismic safety, accessibility and many other functional objectives. Additional areas of involvement include project development (design programming), cost management, value engineering, traditional and design-build delivery practices, and the deployment of innovative building technologies. Ongoing activities include identifying cost impacts/benefits of both sustainable and productivity design concepts, establishing new project estimating requirements, developing quality assurance/quality control guidelines, and the pursuit of an overall buildings research plan for the agency.

Mr. Eakin is a registered mechanical engineer, with thirty years of Federal Government service, involving building design, project management, and program management.

TERREL M. EMMONS, FAIA
Associate Director for Engineering and Chief Architect
Naval Facilities Engineering Command

Since 1993, Mr. Emmons has been the Associate Director for Engineering and Chief Architect with the Headquarters Office of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) in Washington, DC, responsible for:

- Engineering and Design Policy - particular focus on improved building performance
- Environmental Issues Affecting Design -- especially the implementation of Sustainable Design
- Design-Related A-E Procurement Issues -- including the use of design-build and design awards programs
- Industry and Federal Agency Liaison on Engineering and Design Matters
- Codes, Standards and Criteria
- International Design Issues

In addition to numerous positions within the American Institute of Architects (AIA), Mr. Emmons currently holds leadership positions in the Federal Facilities Council; Carnegie Mellon University's Advanced Building Systems Integration Consortium; the Council on Federal Procurement of A&E Services; the International Code Council (ICC); and the National Institute of Building Sciences.

Former positions held have included:

- Director of Design Support & Director of Technology, NAVFAC, Alexandria, VA (1988-1993)
- Director of Facilities, The Federal Judiciary, Washington, DC (1986-1987)
- Director of Facilities, DoD Overseas School System, Washington, DC (1985-1986)
- Chief of Planning, Europe Division, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Frankfurt, Germany (1980-1985)
- Senior Planner for the Pacific and European Region, NAVFAC, Washington, DC (1973-1980)

Mr. Emmons received his B. Arch. in Structural Engineering from the University of Illinois in Chicago (1968), an MBA from Loyola University of Chicago (1971), and an M. Arch. in Urban Design from Catholic University of Washington, DC (1973). He is also a graduate of the Federal Executive Institute in Charlottesville, VA. Mr. Emmons has been both a Licensed Architect and Licensed Landscape Architect since 1973, and is a Fellow in both the AIA and the Society of American Military Engineers (SAME). This past April, he was the national recipient of the Urbahn Medal from SAME, awarded for "eminent and notable contributions to the field of architecture."

ROBERT EPLER
Assistant Director, Environmental Services Department
City of San Diego

During his 25 year tenure with the City of San Diego, Mr. Epler has served as Management Assistant to the City Manager for Waste Management Planning, Project Director of the San Diego Energy Recovery (Sander) project, Deputy General Services Director, and as the Deputy Director of the Refuse Disposal Division of the Environmental Services Department. In October 1997, Mr. Epler was appointed to a two-year term on the Local Government Technical Advisory Committee to the California Integrated Waste Management Board by Governor Wilson. He has also served as Solid Waste Manager for the Ventura Regional Sanitation District and as a Regional Vice President of Genstar Conservation Systems.

He is a past International President of the Solid Waste Association of North America (SWANA), and past President of its Southern California Chapter. His is also a past Director of the Southern California Waste Management Association of the U.S. Conference of Mayors. A native Californian, Mr. Epler is a graduate of San Diego State University with a Bachelor's Degree in Business Management and Economics.

MARK EWING
Director, Energy Center of Expertise
U.S. General Services Administration

Mr. Ewing currently serves as the Director of the GSA Energy Center of Expertise base in Kansas City, MO. Previously, he served as an Energy Management Specialist for the Center from its creation to October 1999. Before transferring to KC, he served as energy management specialist at the GSA National Headquarters Energy Branch. He started his GSA career in 1987 in Facilities Management in the National Capital Region in Washington, DC.

Mr. Ewing's achievements include: winning the 1999 GSA Achievement Award for Real Property Innovation; received the designation of Real Property Administrator (RPA) from the Buildings Owners and Managers Institute; received the designation of Certified Energy Manager (CEM) from the Association of Energy Engineers; earned a BS degree from Towson University in Towson, MD; member of GSA Energy Team when it was awarded "National Energy Program of the Year" by AEE; graduated from Buildings Management Intern Program in GSA's Flagship region; and, served as a U.S. Peace Corps Volunteer in West Africa.

SHELLEY N. FIDLER
Principal Deputy and Assistant to the Chairman
White House Climate Change Task Force

In June, 1998 Ms. Fidler joined the White House Climate Change Task Force where she serves as Principal Deputy and Assistant to the Chairman, Roger Ballentine. She is currently a Senior Advisor at the Department of Energy.

The White House Climate Change Task Force was established by the Council on Environmental Quality and the National Economic Council in February, 1997. The Task Force is charged with informing the public about global climate change and assists the President in carrying out the Administration's climate change policies. The Task Force is in regular dialogue with Congress, state and local governments, industry, labor, agriculture, environmental groups and federal government departments and agencies. These conversations are intended both to inform and describe the Administration's priorities.

Ms. Fidler's responsibilities at the Task Force include broad responsibility for the domestic policy initiatives announced by the President. She has specific responsibility for the initiatives of the federal government aimed at reducing its own energy consumption and cost.

From January, 1995 until June, 1998 Ms. Fidler served as Chief of Staff to Kathleen A. McGinty, Chair, Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ). The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 established CEQ as the principal advisor to the President on environmental policy matters.

Before serving in the Clinton Administration, Ms. Fidler served from 1975-1995 on the staff of former Congressman Philip R. Sharp (D-IN), most recently, from 1993-1995, as staff director to the Congressman in his role as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Energy and Power, a subcommittee of the U. S. House of Representatives Energy and Commerce Committee.

Her responsibilities as Assistant to the Chair for Policy, at the Subcommittee, from 1981-1993 emphasized environmental and energy issues -- the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA), the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, the Resource Recovery and Conservation Act (RCRA), and Superfund. Ms. Fidler assisted Chairman Sharp in designing the automobile fuel efficiency standards (CAFE), on natural gas deregulation, and on issues contained in the Energy Policy Act of 1992, relating to amendments to the Public Utility Holding Company Act and the Federal Power Act, among other matters.

MARK GINSBERG
Deputy Assistant Secretary
Office of Building Technology, State and Community Programs
Department of Energy

Mark Ginsberg is Deputy Assistant Secretary for the Office of Building Technology, State and Community Programs (BTS). In that position, Mr. Ginsberg oversees a comprehensive set of programs to make buildings, equipment and appliances more energy efficient; support state, community and low income energy programs; and pave the way for a healthy and prosperous future through high efficiency research and development, building codes and appliance standards. With a staff of seventy-eight and a budget request of \$334 million for FY 2000, BTS utilizes partnerships with industry, states, national energy laboratories, the Department's field structure and regional offices to strengthen and leverage its capabilities.

From December, 1991 until July, 1997, Mark directed the Federal Energy Management Program which leads the Federal government's effort to reduce its energy consumption 30%, and which will save American taxpayers \$1 billion every year.

Prior to joining DOE in 1991, Mr. Ginsberg served as Director of the Arizona Energy Office, where he earned a reputation for aggressive energy policy, solar and community energy programs, emergency preparedness and economic development. He helped found and served as a Board Member and officer of the National Association of State Energy Officials. He chaired the Western Interstate Energy Board and served on the Board of the Interstate Solar Coordination Council, forerunner of the Interstate Renewable Energy Council.

FRANK W. "Bucky" GREEN
Architecture, Engineering and Real Estate Branch
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Bucky Green has worked for the Environmental Protection Agency's Facilities Management and Services Division for eight years. Prior to coming to EPA, Mr. Green worked in private industry and specialized in land development and commercial and industrial building development. At EPA, Mr. Green has managed land acquisitions, office and laboratory lease acquisitions, environmental due diligence investigations and remediations of EPA facilities, as well as strategic planning initiatives focused on long-term facilities planning, space utilization and facility costs. He recently completed EPA's 218,000 square foot Kansas City Regional Office, which opened June 21, 1999.

Mr. Green received his undergraduate degree from the University of Virginia and his graduate degree from the University of Pennsylvania. He is an active land conservationist, a former president and long time board member of the Virginia Alliance for Parks and Public Lands, and currently actively supports the conservation activities of the Land Trust of Virginia.

MARK HALL
Vice President, External Affairs
Trigen Energy Corporation

Mr. Hall is the Vice President, External Affairs for Trigen Energy Corporation. His responsibilities include Marketing, Customer Communications, Investor and Media Relations and Government Affairs. He has been with Trigen since 1995, serving in various capacities. Trigen Energy is the leading developer, owner and operator of commercial and industrial combined heat and power (CHP), district energy and biomass energy projects. The company has operations in eighteen states, Canada and Mexico serving over 1,500 customers.

Before joining Trigen, Mr. Hall was an environmental consultant to energy and industrial clients throughout the U.S. He holds a Bachelors Degree in Chemistry from Austin College in Sherman, TX, and a Master of Science in Environmental Science from Indiana University's School of Public and Environmental Affairs.

RICHARD L. HAYS

**Director, Environmental Services Department
City of San Diego**

A 30 year employee of the City of San Diego, Richard Hays continues to demonstrate his leadership as the Director of the City's first Environmental Services Department. In 1999, Mr. Hays was the only non-elected local government official to be invited to participate in both the United Nation's Chinese Mayors' Seminar on Municipal Solid Waste Management and Landfill Gas Utilization held in Nanjing, China and the Mayors' Asia-Pacific Environment Summit held in Honolulu, Hawaii.

In addition to his strong public works and solid waste management background, Richard Hays has broad environmental interests especially in the areas of energy and sustainability. This interest resulted in San Diego's receipt of the Environmental Protection Agency's first Energy Star For Buildings award for the department headquarters at Ridgehaven. His focus on clean air has resulted in the first major municipal collection fleet to convert to liquified natural gas (LNG) and he is currently working on the conversion of landfill methane gas to LNG to fuel the City's refuse packers.

As a proponent of organizational improvement, Mr. Hays works extensively as an advisor to several foreign countries, including Saudi Arabia and South Africa and has made multiple presentations in Brazil and Mexico as part of his commitment to international development.

Other professional honors and responsibilities include his past service as President of the U.S. Conference of Mayors' Municipal Waste Management Association and his appointment in 1992 as the first Chair of the California Integrated Waste Management Board's Local Government Technical Advisory Committee. Additionally, he is the current chair of the Solid Waste and Litter Committee of Keep America Beautiful and is the San Diego Chair of the San Diego—Tijuana Binational Planning and Coordination Committee's Environmental Subcommittee.

JAMES L. HEDIN

**Energy Manager/ Senior Engineer
Westinghouse Electric Company**

James Hedin has been the Energy Manager at the Department of Energy, Waste Isolation Pilot Plant, in Carlsbad, New Mexico, for the past 7 years. His responsibilities include energy conservation awareness, short and long-range planning for capital improvements, energy conservation surveys and studies, design and construction reviews, and project management. He also serves on the Pollution Prevention committee.

He was awarded the George Westinghouse Signature Award for excellence in the fall of 1996, and recognized through the Department of Energy "You Have The Power" campaign in the fall of 1997 and 1999, winning an award for energy efficiency initiatives and achievements.

Mr. Hedin holds an ASEET degree from New Mexico State University, is a Certified Energy Manager and Lighting Professional, and has worked in the utilities/energy arena for over fifteen years, with various responsibilities and positions.

KATHLEEN HOGAN
Director, EPA Climate Protection Division
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Kathleen Hogan is the Director of the Climate Protection Division at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). She leads many of the Agency's partnership programs with industry which are designed to protect the environment while saving businesses and consumers money. These programs provide businesses and consumers with the tools and information they need to make sound investments in energy efficient equipment which can lower their energy bills and prevent atmospheric pollution. They include corporate commitment programs such as Green Lights and ENERGY STAR Buildings, as well as the Energy Star Labeling Program which helps consumers distinguish energy efficient products for the home and office.

Kathleen Hogan has also developed programs to reduce emissions of the more potent greenhouse gases, including partnership programs with the U.S. natural gas industry to cost-effectively reduce methane emissions, in the U.S. primary aluminum industry to cost-effectively reduce emissions of perfluorocarbons (PFC's), as well as a joint effort with the Russian natural gas industry. Kathleen has been with the EPA for 10 years. She received her doctorate in systems analysis and environmental engineering from Johns Hopkins University.

SALLY KATZEN
Counselor to the Director
Office of Management and Budget

Sally Katzen, currently serving as Counselor to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and nominated as Deputy Director for Management at the Office of Management and Budget, previously served in the Clinton Administration as the Deputy Assistant to the President for Economic Policy and Deputy Director of the National Economic Council (1998-1999) and the Administrator of the Office of Management and Budget (1993-1998). She served in the Carter Administration as General Counsel (1979-1980) and then Deputy Director for Program Policy (1980-1981) of the Council on Wage and Price Stability in the Executive Office of the President.

Prior to joining the Clinton Administration, she was a Partner in the Washington, DC law firm of Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, specializing in regulatory/legislative matters. She has worked extensively in the field of administrative law, both in her law practice and in professional activities. In 1988, she was elected Chair of the Section on Administrative Law and Regulatory Practice of the American Bar Association; she has held various other offices in the ABA, including serving two terms as a DC Delegate to the House of Delegates. She served as a Public Member and Vice-Chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States, and she has taught Administrative Law as an Adjunct Professor at Georgetown Law Center. In 1990 she was elected President of the Federal Communications Bar Association. She also served as President of the Women's Legal Defense Fund (1976-1977).

She was born and raised in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and graduated Magna cum laude from Smith College and the University of Michigan Law School, where she was Editor-in-Chief of the Michigan Law Review. Following graduation from law school, she clerked for Judge J. Skelly Wright of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit.

She is married to Timothy B. Dyk and they have one child, A. B. 17 years old.

RICHARD LANGSTON
Procurement Policy Analyst
U.S. Department of Energy

Mr. Langston is a Procurement Policy Analyst with the Department of Energy (DOE). He is a member of the Federal Acquisition Regulation Committee on the Environment and is co-author of the Committee draft case to implement Executive Order 13123, Greening the Government Through Efficient Energy Management. Mr. Langston has served in other procurement and property management positions at DOE and prior to that with the National Institutes of Health and Department of Defense.

KEVIN MADDEN
Vice President & General Manager, Federal Government Business Unit
Honeywell, Inc.

Kevin Madden is a 13 year Honeywell employee and Vice President and General Manager of the Federal Government Business Unit, based out of Washington DC. Honeywell has been selected and is currently working under the following Federal IDIQ's: DOE Western Area, DOE Southeast Area, DOE Central Area, DOE Mid-Atlantic Area, DOE Northeast Area, USAF Region #5, US Army 4 State, US Army 46 State, UMCS Worldwide and Army Germany. The Honeywell Federal Government Business Unit was started under Kevin's direction. He currently is on the Board of Directors at the National Association of Energy Services Companies (N.A.E.S.C.O.) and the Federal Performance Contracting Coalition (F.P.C.C.). In addition to several other company awards, Kevin is a recipient of the Honeywell's prestigious Lund Award for special achievement in developing Honeywell's Human Resources.

Kevin and his wife, Kay, both graduates of the University of Virginia, reside in Northern Virginia with their three daughters, Kasey (11), Emily (9), and Bridget (5) and their new son, Kevin (10 months).

DEBORAH MATZ
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Administration
U.S. Department of Agriculture

Deborah Matz, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Administration, was selected by President Clinton as a political appointee at the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) in 1993. Ms. Matz directs the activities of five senior executives who set policy and provide guidance and oversight to USDA, a Department with 98,000 employees located throughout the world, in the areas of human resources, procurement, facilities management, ethics outreach, small/disadvantaged business opportunities and emergency operations. These offices ensure that administration functions are efficient and effective; enabling the Department to meet its programmatic goals. In addition, she oversees the Departmental Administration internal operations and administers a budget of \$200 million.

Ms. Matz brings over 20 years of public service experience to this position. She has an extensive knowledge of both the executive and legislative branches of the Federal Government. Prior to joining the Clinton Administration, Ms. Matz worked on Capitol Hill for 12 years. As an economist on the Joint Economic Committee, she advised Members of Congress on a wide range of domestic policy issues including state and local government finance, economic development, and housing infrastructure financing. She has published extensively on these issues. She was project manager at the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment and a Legislative Assistant to a

New York Congressman. She also worked for the Department of Housing and Urban Development's New York Office. In addition to these public sector activities, Ms. Matz has been a consultant to state and local governments on economic development strategies.

Ms. Matz graduated from the School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University and holds a Masters Degree in Legislative Affairs from George Washington University. She is married to Marshall Matz and they have two children, Hayley and Peter.

JOE A. MCCARTY

**Mechanical Engineering Team Leader, Energy & Construction Division
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers**

Joe is presently the Mechanical Engineering Team Leader in the Engineering & Construction Division, Directorate of Military Programs at Headquarters, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Among other duties, he has responsibility for the development of essentially all mechanical and fire protection engineering criteria and guidance used by the Corps in facility design, operation and maintenance. Prior to assuming his present position, he was in charge of energy conservation policy and criteria for new facilities and intensive management of the Energy Engineering Analysis Program (EEAP) for existing facilities. Joe has been at Headquarters for almost 20 years. Previously he was with the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, MD. Prior to moving to the Washington, DC area, he was a senior design engineer with the Corps' Savannah District for over 10 years.

Joe is a Registered Professional Engineer in Georgia and Maryland. He is a member of the American Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE). He serves on several federal and interagency committees in the mechanical engineering field and is co-chairperson of the Corps of Engineers National Energy Team.

Joe was born in Columbia, SC. He received his BS in Mechanical Engineering from Clemson University and an MBA from Armstrong/Savannah State College. He has two years of military service including Platoon Leader and Operations Officer in Vietnam.

KATIE McGERVEY

**Program Manager, Federal Procurement Challenge
Federal Energy Management Program
U.S. Department of Energy**

Katie McGervey is currently the Program Manager for the Federal Procurement Challenge - promoting energy efficient procurement throughout the federal sector - at the Federal Energy Management Program, U.S. DOE. In addition to this role she also manages FEMP's database and data planning activities and assists in the coordination of the technical assistance team's outreach program.

Prior to joining FEMP, Ms. McGervey was a policy analyst with the U.S. Department of Agriculture while completing the Presidential Management Internship Program. She worked on Vice President Gore's National Performance Review in 1993, helping to form recommendations related to the federal government's impact on energy use and the environment through its own management practices. Ms. McGervey has an M.S. degree in Public Management and Policy from the H. John Heinz III School of Public Management and Policy at Carnegie Mellon University and a B.A. in French from Albion College in Michigan.

FRAN MCPOLAND
Federal Environmental Executive
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

In June 1994, President Clinton named Fran McPoland the Federal Environmental Executive (FEE), a newly created position located within the Environmental Protection Agency and reporting to the White House Office on Environmental Policy. She is responsible for overseeing the implementation of President Clinton's Executive Order 12873, issued October 1983, requiring the purchase and use of recycled and environmentally preferable products in all federal procurements.

As the FEE, she coordinates federal agencies' waste reduction and internal recycling programs, generates an annual report to the Office of Management and Budget, and consults with the Chair of the President's Council on Environmental Quality. Agency environmental executives are appointed from each of the twenty-two federal agencies to assist her.

In September 1998, Ms. McPoland became a member of a newly formed Steering Committee, together with the Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality, and the Administrator of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy, responsible for providing policy direction to implement Executive order 13101, *Greening the Government Through Waste Prevention, Recycling, and Federal Acquisition*, issued by President Clinton to further strengthen federal recycling efforts. She was also designated as Chair of the White House Task Force on Greening the Government through Waste Prevention and Recycling. This Task Force is responsible for assisting the FEE and the federal agencies in implementing Executive Order 13101.

From 1988 to 1994, Ms. McPoland was the Senior Legislative Assistant working on environmental issues for Congressman Esteban E. Torres (D-California). Her responsibilities there included legislative drafting and policy development for Congressman Torres' work on the Appropriations Committee. She also developed four market-incentive recycling bills based on the work done on "Project 88."

McPoland received an associate's degree in horticulture from Diablo Valley College, a bachelor of science degree in conservation of natural resources from the University of California at Berkeley, and a Master's degree in environmental and resource policy from George Washington University.

Ms. McPoland is married to Dr. Ronald T. McHugh, a senior economist at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and is the proud mother of five year old Alexi McHugh, who was born in Tver, Russia and four year old Nicholas McHugh, who was born in Kirov, Russia.

LINDA MESAROS
Chief of Staff
White House Task Force on Waste Prevention and Recycling

Linda Mesaros serves as Chief of Staff of the White House Task Force on Waste Prevention and Recycling. She was actively involved in development of Executive Order 13101, *Greening the Government through Waste Prevention, Recycling, and Federal Acquisition*. She served as the major author and chairperson of the first ever Government-wide Strategic Plan for Waste Prevention, Recycling, and Federal Acquisition. The Plan was officially released on March 12, 1999.

Before coming to the Office of the Federal Environmental Executive, Linda Mesaros served as Deputy Associate Administrator for Procurement Innovation at the Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP)/Office of Management and Budget. In this position, she provided policy leadership

and management direction to implement environmental purchasing. She was one of the co-drafters of Executive Order 12893 and OFPP Policy Letter 94-1 that established policies on recycling, waste prevention, and increasing and expanding markets for green products and services. Linda was also involved in various OFPP initiatives such as electronic commerce, performance-based service contracting, and small business.

Linda has held various positions in the federal government including positions with the U.S. Army and the U.S. Navy both at the headquarters and field levels. She is the recipient of the Vice President Gore Hammer award for her significant efforts to reengineer government.

Captain KEVIN E. MIKULA, CEC, USN
Deputy Director for Energy and Utilities Privatization
Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Installations)

Captain Mikula is the Deputy Director for Energy and Utilities Privatization in the Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Installations). He oversees and develops policy for the Department of Defense energy conservation and utilities privatization programs, and is responsible for monitoring Defense Component progress towards meeting Presidential, Congressional and Department energy management goals.

Prior to coming to the Office of the Secretary of Defense in December 1998, Captain Mikula was the Executive Officer of Engineering Field Activity, Chesapeake, Washington, DC. His other Navy assignments include the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations; the Office of the Secretary of the Navy; Naval Mobile Construction Battalion FORTY; Naval Air Station, Keflavik, Iceland; Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, VA; Norfolk Naval Shipyard, VA; and USS HARRY E. YARNELL (CG-17). Captain Mikula is a graduate of the University of Rhode Island (BS, Civil Engineering, 1977), the University of Florida (ME, Civil Engineering, 1988) and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces (MS, National Resource Strategy, 1994). He is a registered professional engineer in Virginia.

BENJAMIN F. MONTOYA
Chairman, President & CEO
Public Service Company of New Mexico

Benjamin F. Montoya is Chairman, President & Chief Executive Officer of Public Service Company of New Mexico (PNM). In August 1993, Ben came "home" to New Mexico (his father was born in Las Cruces) to lead PNM. Ben previously worked for Pacific Gas and Electric Company and left there as Senior Vice President and General Manager, Gas Supply Business Unit.

Prior to joining PNM, Ben served 32 distinguished years with the U.S. Navy where he retired at the rank of Rear Admiral. Ben's naval decorations included: Distinguished Service Medal; Legion of Merit; Bronze Star – Vietnam; Navy Commendation Medal and Navy Achievement Medal.

Other honors include: 1998 Induction into the HENAAC (Hispanic Engineer National Achievement Awards Conference) Hall of Fame, 1989 U.S. Hispanic Engineer of the Year, 1997 Distinguished Citizen Award – Boy Scouts of America, 1997 Executive of the Year – National Hispanic Employee Association, 1995 Commissioner (Presidential Appointee) - Base Realignment & Closure Commission, 1995-1996 Presidential Appointee - U.S. Naval Academy Board of Visitors and 1996-1997 Chairman, U.S. Naval Academy Board of Visitors.

Ben serves on the Board of the National Park Foundation, Furr's Corp., Wells Fargo Bank, the Environmental Company and Brown and Caldwell. Ben is Chairman for the 1999-2000 Edison Electric Institute (EEI) and served as Chair for the 1998-'99 Pacific Coast Gas Association (PCGA). Ben also serves on a number of non-profit Boards in New Mexico associated with business, education and charities.

Ben's education includes a B.S. in Civil Engineering from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, a M.S. in Sanitary Engineering from Georgia Institute of Technology and a Juris Doctorate degree from Georgetown Law School. Ben also is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy. Ben and his wife, Ginney, have seven children and ten grandchildren.

TATIANA S. MUESSEL
Acting Team Leader, Alternative Financing Program
Federal Energy Management Program
U.S. Department of Energy

Tatiana S. Muessel serves as Acting Team Leader for the Alternative Financing Program of the Department of Energy's Federal Energy Management Program since June of 1999. As Energy Savings Performance Contracting (ESPC) Program Manager, Ms. Muessel is responsible for assisting federal agencies in implementing ESPCs and other alternative financing mechanisms, as chosen by the federal facility and energy manager. Ms. Muessel helps identify and resolve the legal, policy, and management issues affecting successful ESPC and other alternative financing implementation. She coordinates and manages the operations of the FEMP Service Network (FSN) and provides policy guidance and direction to FSN activities. Ms. Muessel also manages the Technology Specific Program including related Super ESPC or other alternative financing activities. She manages the logistical, administrative, and budgetary functions of the Alternative Finance Program. Ms. Muessel has been with the Federal Energy Management Program since June, 1994.

Ms. Muessel has a BA from the University of Florida and a graduate degree in public administration from the George Washington University.

SHARON L. MURPHY
Director, Alternative Fuels and Energy Enterprise Office
Defense Energy Support Center
Defense Logistics Agency

As Director of the Alternative Fuels Commodity Business Unit (CBU), which includes both the DoD Direct Supply Natural Gas Program and the Coal Program, Ms. Murphy has been tapped to also lead the Energy Enterprise Office within the newly-named Defense Energy Support Center (DESC) (formerly Defense Fuel Supply Center). Both the establishment of the Enterprise Office and renaming DESC were mandated by the Defense Reform Initiative in November, 1997, in order to carry out numerous important energy initiatives within DoD.

Her experience in establishing the DoD natural gas procurement program in January 1990, serving as its first Contracting Officer and then Division Chief, form a solid foundation for her current challenge. Dual-hatted as the Director and CBU Manager, Ms. Murphy is the program manager for both the DoD Natural Gas and Coal Programs. To date, the DoD Natural Gas Program has produced over \$175 million in cost avoidance to Federal Government installations since its inception in 1990. Under her leadership, the DoD Natural Gas Program has been recognized by winning the DoD Productivity in Excellence Award (1994), the DoD Superior Management Award (1995), the David Packard Acquisition Excellence Award (1996), and the DLA Scissors Award

(1997). Currently, she is also responsible for the DESC Deregulated Electricity Program, the DESC Utility Systems Privatization Program, and the development of Energy Conservation Contracting Support Program.

Mrs. Murphy has been with DESC since 1985 and has been associated with every major petroleum purchase program at DESC. She has a Bachelor's Degree in Business Administration from the University of Texas and a Master's Degree in Contract and Acquisition Management from Florida Institute of Technology. She is certified in Contracting at Level III under the Defense Acquisition Workforce Improvement Act (DAWIA) and is a member of the Defense Acquisition Corps. She currently holds a Senior Level Unlimited Contracting Officer's Warrant. Ms. Murphy is also the DESC's Center Senior Procurement Official (CSPO).

In June 1998, she received the DLA Meritorious Service Award from LTG Henry T. Glisson, Director, DLA. In May 1997, she received the Office of Secretary of Defense Award for Excellence from the Honorable Paul G. Kaminski, Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology. She has been a member of the National Contract Management Association (NCMA) since 1984 and has received two nationally recognized NCMA Awards. In 1986, she was DLA's nominee for the NCMA Blanch Witte Memorial Award based on writing the DFSC Regulation on Property Administration. Mrs. Murphy entered Federal Government service in 1982, while accompanying her husband LTC (Retired) James Murphy to Korea, and served as a Contract Specialist at the US Army Korea Contracting Agency from 1982 to 1985. Prior to Korea, Mrs. Murphy was employed in private industry.

NEIL D. PETCHERS

**Senior Vice President & General Manager
ERI Services, Inc.**

Neil D. Petchers is Senior Vice President & General Manager of ERI Services, Inc., an Energy Services Company specializing in Energy Savings Performance Contracting.

Mr. Petchers has twenty years of energy industry-related experience, having previously held several management positions in the utility, consulting, and engineering and design-build contracting businesses. His utility industry experience included development and management of both supply- and demand-side programs, such as conservation, environmental planning, cogeneration and other alternative energy technologies. As an energy engineering consultant, Mr. Petchers worked with renowned facilities such as the United Nations Head Quarters, New York University and Cornell Medical Center in identifying and implementing energy efficiency and cost saving projects.

In 1994, Mr. Petchers joined Conogen, Inc., a performance-based, design-build contractor as Senior Vice President, and helped position the company for its eventual acquisition by its current parent company, Equitable Resources Inc. Prior to assuming the position of Senior Vice President and General Manager, Mr. Petchers served as Vice President of Project Development, where he directed the company's efforts toward the various site-specific and regional ESPC IDIQ contracts issued by the Department of Defense (DoD) and the Department of Energy (DoE).

Mr. Petchers holds a Bachelors Degree in Political Science from Brandies University and a Masters of Science Degree in Energy Management from New York Institute of Technology.

JOHN D. PODESTA
Chief of Staff
The White House

On November 1, 1998, John D. Podesta became the White House Chief of Staff.

Previously Mr. Podesta served as Assistant to the President and Deputy Chief of Staff. As Deputy Chief of Staff, he managed policy initiatives, developed legislative and communications strategies for the White House, and coordinated the selection of senior Administration appointments, including federal judges.

Mr. Podesta also served in the Clinton Administration as Assistant to the President and Staff Secretary. In that capacity, he managed the paper flow to and from the President, including coordination of White House Senior Staff advice on Presidential decision memoranda and approval on all Presidential documents. He also served as a senior policy advisor to the President on government information, privacy, telecommunications security and regulatory policy.

Prior to serving the Administration as Deputy Chief of Staff, Mr. Podesta was a Visiting Professor of Law at Georgetown University Law Center, teaching courses in legislation, copyright, Congressional investigations and public interest law. In 1988, Mr. Podesta founded with his brother Tony, Podesta Associates, Inc., a Washington, DC government relations and public affairs firm.

Mr. Podesta has extensive Capitol Hill experience. He has served as Counselor to Democratic Leader Senator Thomas A. Daschle (D-SD), Chief Counsel to Senator Patrick Leahy (D-VT) for the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry and as Senator Leahy's Chief Minority Counsel to the Senate Judiciary Committee Subcommittees on Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks; Security and Terrorism; and Regulatory Reform.

Mr. Podesta served as a trial attorney in the Department of Justice's Honors Program in the Land and Natural Resources Division, as a Special Assistant to the Director of ACTION, the federal volunteer agency, and as a member of the Council of the Administrative Conference of the United States. He was also a Member of the United States Commission on Protecting and Reducing Government Secrecy.

Mr. Podesta, a Chicago native, is a 1976 graduate of Georgetown University Law Center, and a 1971 graduate of Knox College. He is married to Mary S. Podesta, a Washington, DC attorney. They have three children.

DONALD PROWLER, FAIA
Donald Prowler & Associates

Donald Prowler is an architect, consultant and member of the architectural faculty at both Princeton University and the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. His practice, criticism, research and teaching address topics in sustainable and resource responsive architecture including passive solar design, daylighting, healthy buildings and materials, pedestrian-oriented urban design and affordable housing.

Mr. Prowler graduated *cum laude* from Princeton University in 1972 and received his Masters of Architecture degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1975. For the last 21 years he has been responsible for teaching building climatology and resource appropriate design to graduate students in the Department of Architecture at the University of Pennsylvania. He has also

been a Visiting Lecturer at the Princeton University School of Architecture. Mr. Prowler has taught classes and studios as a visiting faculty member at Cornell University, the University of Virginia, the University of Washington, Temple University and the University of Miami.

In 1983, Mr. Prowler won a **Progressive Architecture** Research Award for his work on energy curriculum development for architecture schools. In addition to that project, he has conducted research into aspects of passive solar design, daylighting and industrialized building systems. Mr. Prowler has been a member of the National Research Council's Committee on Energy Conservation Research, Co-Chairman of the seminal Second National Passive Solar Conference held in Philadelphia in 1978 and was Program Chairman of the 1983 International Daylighting Conference. In 1988, Mr. Prowler was a juror for the prestigious **Progressive Architecture Awards Program**. From 1994 to 1998 he served as Board Chairman of the **Sustainable Building Industries Council** (formerly, **PSIC**), a national trade and membership organization committed to sustainable, environmentally conscious building design. In this capacity, he was a co-recipient of a 1996 **Architecture** magazine research award for the development of *Designing Low-Energy Buildings* with *ENERGY10* software.

Don Prowler is author of the book, **Modest Mansions**, published by Rodale Press in which he examines basic residential design principles at an introductory level. Between 1987 and 1995, Mr. Prowler was a regional correspondent for **Progressive Architecture** magazine and has been a major contributor to the architecture column in the Sunday **Philadelphia Inquirer** newspaper. In addition, he has contributed to numerous design and scholarly publications including **Metropolis** magazine and the **Proceedings of the Second National Passive Solar Conference** of which he was editor.

In private practice, Mr. Prowler won a national design competition for the design of the Monroeville, Pennsylvania Civic Center in 1982 in a joint venture with Kelbaugh & Lee, Architects and has won other design awards from the Pennsylvania Society of Architects and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. In appreciation for career achievement, in 1992 he was made a **Fellow of the American Institute of Architects**.

Mr. Prowler's architecture and consulting firm, Donald Prowler & Associates is located in Philadelphia, PA and specializes in ecologically sound and energy efficient design.

THOMAS H. RAWLS
Vice President and Chief Environmental Officer
GreenMountain.com

Thomas H. Rawls is Vice President and Chief Environmental Officer of GreenMountain.com., a leading provider of electricity products featuring renewable energy in the new competitive markets. The Company is now serving more than 100,000 customers in California and Pennsylvania.

A former magazine editor, he is the author of **Small Places, In Search of a Vanishing America** (Little, Brown & Co.), and he is the former vice-chairman of the Board of the Vermont Natural Resources Council, a statewide environment group.

DAN W. REICHER

**Assistant Secretary, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy
U.S. Department of Energy**

Dan W. Reicher was nominated by President Clinton and confirmed by the U.S. Senate as Assistant Secretary of Energy for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy in 1997. He also serves as the Department's Environmental Executive under Presidential Executive Order 13101 and as a member of the executive board of the White House Climate Change Task Force. Prior to these positions he was DOE Chief of Staff (1996-1997), Senior Policy Advisor to Energy Secretary Federico Peña (1997), Acting Assistant Secretary of Energy for Policy (1995-96), and Deputy Chief of Staff and Counselor to Energy Secretary Hazel R. O'Leary (1993-95). Mr. Reicher was also a member of the Clinton-Gore Transition Team (1992-93).

Mr. Reicher has more than 20 years of experience in environmental and energy policy and law. From 1985 to 1992 he was an attorney with the Natural Resources Defense Council where he focused primarily on federal environmental, energy, and defense programs. He was also a staff member of President Carter's Commission on the Accident at Three Mile Island and worked in the Hazardous Waste Section of the U.S. Justice Department. He was an Assistant Attorney General in Massachusetts where he focused on environmental and energy matters and a law clerk to federal District Court Judge David Nelson in Boston.

Mr. Reicher also served as a member of the National Academy of Sciences Board on Radioactive Waste Management, an adjunct professor of environmental law at the University of Maryland Law School, and an instructor in the Stanford in Washington program.

At DOE, Mr. Reicher has been engaged in policy and management in many areas, including energy efficiency, renewable energy, climate change, electric utility restructuring, clean air, environmental cleanup, nuclear waste management, nuclear nonproliferation, and land conservation. He has also been involved with the Department's international energy, environmental and security programs.

Mr. Reicher is a graduate of Stanford Law School (J.D. 1983) and Dartmouth College (B.A. in Biology 1979) and also studied at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government. Mr. Reicher's articles have appeared in such publications as the New York Times, the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, and the Stanford Law Review. He co-edited a book entitled Controlling the Atom in the 21st Century (Westview Press) and was an author of the environmental law treatise Sustainable Environmental Law (West Publishing).

In 1985, Mr. Reicher was a member of the first expedition on record to kayak the Yangtze River in China and, in 1977, the first expedition to navigate the entire 1,888-mile Rio Grande. He is married to Carole L. Parker, a consultant in the Office of Environmental Security, U.S. Department of Defense. Carole and Dan have a young daughter, Haley Katherine Reicher.

S. E. "Steve" ROMIG
Director of Government Accounts
Florida Power & Light Company

Mr. Romig is Director of the Government customer group at FPL. He has overall responsibility for ensuring that the customer service and sales needs of all federal, state and local governmental customers are achieved. Mr. Romig manages a highly experienced staff of approximately 40 professional employees throughout Florida, all dedicated to this important customer segment.

Mr. Romig has 25 years of experience in sales, customer service, engineering, marketing and other areas of energy operations. He has been involved with the development and/or implementation of many energy conservation programs since the early 1980's, and has received various specialized technical training in related energy fields ranging from the design of solar collector systems to AEE's Energy Procurement Certification. He received his Bachelor of Science degree from the Georgia Institute of Technology, and his MBA from Rollins College.

NANCY ROYAL-JONES
Chief of Pollution Prevention
Defense Logistics Agency

Mrs. Royal-Jones has over 27 years in the Federal Government, with the last 6 years focusing on pollution prevention issues for the Headquarters Offices of the Defense Logistics Agency. As Chief of Pollution Prevention she has been instrumental in creating tools to locate "green products" that are managed by the DLA. She is a member of many Federal and Private Sector Task Forces, Committees and Executive Groups that have developed Federal policies, reengineered processes to reduce waste and the use of hazardous/toxic chemicals, and has been in the forefront marketing the use of environmentally oriented products.

Today, you will learn more about how she is helping to "green the federal logistics pipeline." She will also challenge the textile industry to "green" its industry by identifying more environmentally oriented products and services throughout our industry.

MARK J. SHARP
Assistant General Manager
Panasonic Corporate Environmental Division

Mark is an Assistant General Manager with Panasonic's Corporate Environmental Division. Among his responsibilities are management of legislative and regulatory environmental issues, outreach to external environmental constituencies, and development of environmental marketing strategies. From 1996 through 1997, he served as Chair of the Environmental Issues Council at the Electronic Industries Alliance trade association. Mark has also served as Panasonic's principal representative to other major industry trade associations.

Before joining Panasonic's Corporate Environmental Division, Mark worked for the company's Government and Public Affairs office in Washington, DC. Prior to joining Panasonic in 1988, he worked on Capitol Hill and at a national trade association based in Washington.

BETH SHEARER
Director, Federal Energy Management Program
U.S. Department of Energy

Beth Shearer is the Director of the Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP). FEMP's mission is to promote energy and water conservation, promote renewable energy, and manage utility costs at DOE sites and in partnership with other Federal agencies.

Prior to coming to FEMP, Ms. Shearer was the Director of the General Services Administration's Energy Center of Expertise. The Center was responsible for reducing energy use, cutting utility costs, and encouraging water conservation in GSA's buildings. The center also negotiated area wide utility contracts and procured electricity and gas for Federal agencies.

She also served as Director of the Information Management Institute at GSA's Training Center. As Director of the Institute, she developed the first comprehensive curriculum for the acquisition and use of microcomputers and software.

Ms. Shearer holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Maryland and a master's degree in public administration from American University.

She taught in St. Mary's County, MD, and served as a Peace Corps volunteer in Fiji.

BOBBY H. STARLING
Program Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Huntsville Center

Bobby H. Starling is the Program Manager for the Energy Program at the United States Army Corps of Engineers Huntsville Center in Huntsville, AL. He is responsible for Energy Savings Performance Contracting, Facility Support and Privatization efforts. Bob has been at the Huntsville Center for six years.

Mr. Starling has been employed in Federal Service for 27 years in a number of capacities. He has worked at the facility level for over 17 years managing engineering, construction, and planning. Prior to joining the Huntsville Center, Mr. Starling was the lead engineer for the Army's Training Range Program.

Mr. Starling has a B.S. degree in Engineering from North Carolina State University in Raleigh, NC, and a Masters Degree in Engineering Management from the University of Alabama in Huntsville. He has published several papers for the annual World Energy and Environmental Congress, is a frequent speaker at ASHRAE Conferences and numerous other energy conferences.

Mr. Starling has won two of Vice President Al Gore's Hammer awards, one for work in ESPC Program and one for work on the Maintenance Repair and Rehabilitation Program. He has won three Federal Energy and Water Management awards for work in Energy Savings Performance Contracting. He has been presented with the Huntsville Center's Leadership award and the Commander's Award for Civilian Service.

MARY ANNE SULLIVAN
General Counsel
U.S. Department of Energy

Mary Anne Sullivan currently serves as General Counsel for the U.S. Department of Energy. In this capacity, she Ms. Sullivan was lead program counsel to the Department's Offices of Environmental Management, Defense Programs, Civilian Radioactive Waste Management, Environment, Safety and Health, Nuclear Energy, Nonproliferation and National Security, and Worker Transition. She was responsible for overseeing the legal representation provided to those programs under their organic laws, including the Atomic Energy Act, the Nuclear Nonproliferation Act and the Nuclear Waste Policy Act, as well as under federal and state environmental laws. She was also responsible for overseeing labor and employment law with respect to the Department's private sector management and operating contractors.

Prior to entering public service, Ms. Sullivan worked sixteen years in private practice which focused primarily energy regulatory issues, with an emphasis on representation of clients in the oil, gas, coal and electricity sectors. She represented clients in a wide range of administrative proceedings and in related federal district court and appellate proceedings. Ms. Sullivan also provided advice and counsel to clients in the chemical, automotive, engineering and electronics industries in a variety of regulatory areas, including environment, nuclear safety and power project development.

Ms. Sullivan has been active in Democratic Party politics since 1982. Among other things, she traveled with Geraldine Ferraro as senior domestic issues adviser in the Mondale Campaign, worked on Senator Bentsen's debate preparation team in the Dukakis Campaign, and served as counsel to the Clinton Campaign and to the 1992 Clinton/Gore Transition Team.

Ms. Sullivan has been active as a speaker and writer on environmental issues since 1988, including for the Department of Justice Legal Education Institute and ALI-ABA. She also served for many years as an instructor in a legal reasoning course offered by the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights to incoming minority law students.

Ms. Sullivan has been active in several community organizations concerned with the interests of disadvantaged children, including Project Children, the Higher Achievement Program and the Rosemount Center. Ms. Sullivan received her J.D. in 1976 from Yale Law School. She received her B.A., summa cum laude in Philosophy, from Fordham University in 1973.

PAUL VON PAUMGARTTEN
Director, Public Relations
Johnson Controls, Inc.

As Director of Public Relations for Controls, Paul works with senior managers and group marketing staff at Johnson Controls to develop public relations programs that are an integrated element of the company's overall marketing communications plan. He is responsible for identifying, implementing and evaluating public relations opportunities for Controls. Prior to his current position, Paul served the Controls Group as its Director of Performance contracting for four years. He was also the National Manager of Lighting Services at Johnson Controls where he developed and implemented that program for Johnson Controls.

Before joining Johnson Controls, Paul held the positions of Vice President of SPI Lighting; Director of National Accounts for McGraw Edison Company; and President of his own consulting firm, Productive Environments.

Paul has taught lighting design courses at several universities and has given numerous seminars for professional societies such as: AEE, AIA, ASHRAE, ASID, IBD and IES. He has also been a lecturer for the American Management Association since 1978. He has published multiple articles on improving lighting efficiency. Paul serves as a Board Member for the U.S. Green Building Council and is a former member on the board of Directors for the National Association on Energy Services Companies. He is a member of the Illuminating Engineering Society, National Association of Lighting Management Companies, and American Management Association. His areas of expertise include: Performance Contracting, Environmental Issues, Utility Deregulation Issues, and Lighting Design and Application.

PHILIP WIRDZEK
EPA National Energy Coordinator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Phil Wirdzek has worked for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for 22 years; 11 years as an environmental scientist in human health and environmental effects of industrial chemicals and 11 in facility management. In the past 5 years he has developed and implemented the Agency's internal pollution prevention and energy efficiency program. Phil is actively promoting and implementing "sustainable" building practices within his own Agency. Current projects are a megawatt fuel cell demonstration, a 100 kW solar roof, several geothermal applications, a biomass combined heat and power project, and a 100% renewable power purchase.

Phil holds an advanced degree in industrial microbiology. He has been an active member of the Advanced Building Systems Integration Consortium at Carnegie Mellon University and is currently its Chairman. Phil also represents EPA in the Department of Energy's Federal Energy Management Program of the U.S. Department of Energy and represents EPA in the White House Climate Change Task Force.

DEBRA W. YAP
Director, Environmental Business Strategies Division
Office of Business Performance
Public Buildings Service
U.S. General Services Administration

Ms. Yap is the Director of the Environmental Business Strategies Division in the Office of Business Performance. The mission of this newly created division is to provide leadership, guidance, tools and measures to assist regional offices in implementing PBS environmental initiatives. Goals include developing and promoting program strategies for building environments, sustainable design and development, resource conservation, environmental planning and management, stewardship of historic properties. She also serves as the Build Green Team leader for the agency-wide Planet GSA initiative.

Ms. Yap has previously worked on other environmental initiatives in PBS including: Recycling, Water Conservation, Environmentally Preferable Cleaning Products, and Environmentally Beneficial Landscaping.

Ms. Yap joined GSA in 1980 as a Buildings Management Intern in their National Capital Region. She has remained in the field of Property Management with a recent focus on bringing together environmental and business considerations.

***Meeting the President's Challenge:
Executive Order 13123***

List of Speakers and Session Moderators

Tony Armentani
Chief of Lighting Division
Defense Supply Center Philadelphia
700 Robbins Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19111-5096
ATTN: DSCP-IFB, BLDG #3C
Phone: (215) 697-5028
Fax: (215) 697-9093
E-Mail: aarmentani@mailserver.dscp.dla.mil

Betty L. Bailey, Ph.D.
Director, Office of Acquisition Management
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
410 M Street, SW
Washington, DC 20460
Phone: (202) 564-4310
E-Mail: bailey.betty@epa.gov

Roger Ballentine
Deputy Assistant to the President for
Environmental Initiatives
Washington, DC

David J. Barram
Administrator
General Services Administration
1800 F Street, NW
Washington, DC 20405
Phone: (202) 501-0800
E-Mail: dave.barram@gsa.gov

Gary Bennethum
Branch Chief
OMB Energy Branch
Washington, DC

Douglas Benton
Energy Management Specialist
Energy Center of Expertise (6PNE)
General Services Administration
1500 East Bannister Road, Rm. 1166
Kansas City, MO 64131-3088
Phone: (816) 823-2690
E-Mail: dougj.benton@gsa.gov

Kirk Brown
Assistant Director
Center for Resource Solutions
P.O. Box 29512
San Francisco, CA 94129
Phone: (415) 561-2100
Fax: (415) 561-2105
E-Mail: kirkbrown@resource-solutions.org

William Bryan
Director of Government & Institution Accounts
Southern California Edison
6042 N. Irwindale Avenue, Suite B
Irwindale, CA 91702
Phone: (626) 633-7162
Fax: (626) 633-7195

Charles J. "Chuck" Clinton
Director
District of Columbia Energy Office
2000 14th Street NW, Suite 300E
Washington, DC 20009
Phone: (202) 673-6710
Fax: (202) 673-6720

Carson D. (Doug) Culbreth
Manager, Southeast Region Super Energy Savings
Performance Contract
U.S. Department of Energy
Atlanta, GA
Phone: (919) 782-5657
E-Mail: carson.culbreth@hq.doe.gov

Thomas Daily
Director, Environmental Programs
General Services Administration/FSS
1941 Jefferson Davis Hwy.
Crystal Mall #4, Room 705
Arlington, VA 22202
Phone: (703) 305-5149
Fax: (703) 305-6731
E-Mail: thomas.daily@gsa.gov

Beverly Dyer
Program Manager, EPA Climate Protection
Division
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street SW, MC 6202J
Washington, DC 20460
Phone: (202) 564-9721
E-Mail: dyer.beverly@epa.gov

David B. Eakin, PE
Office of the Chief Architect – PND
Public Buildings Service
General Services Administration
1800 F Street, NW
Washington, DC 20405
Phone: (202) 501-1726
E-Mail: david.eakin@gsa.gov

Terrel M. Emmons, FAIA
Associate Director for Engineering and Chief
Architect
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
1322 Patterson Ave. SE
Washington, DC 20374,
Phone: (202) 685-9170

Robert Epler
Asst. Director of Environmental Services
City of San Diego, MS 1102-A
9601 Ridgehaven Court, Suite 210
San Diego, CA 72123-1636
Phone: (858) 492-5056
Fax: (858) 492-5021
E-Mail: rae@sdcity.sannet.gov

Mark Ewing
Director, Energy Center of Expertise (6PNE)
General Services Administration
1500 East Bannister Road
Kansas City, Missouri 64131-3088
Phone: (816) 823-2691
Fax: (816) 823-2696
E-Mail: mark.ewing@gsa.gov

Shelley N. Fidler
Principal Deputy and Assistant to the Chairman
White House Climate Change Task Force
734 Jackson Place, NW
Washington, DC 20503
Phone: (202) 395-2310
Fax: (202) 395-2311
E-Mail: fidler_s@al.eop.gov

Mark Ginsberg
Deputy Assistant Secretary
Office of Building Technology, State and
Community Programs
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Ave. SW, MC EE-40
Washington, DC 20585
Phone: (202) 586-9240

Frank W. "Bucky" Green
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Architecture, Engineering and Real Estate Branch
1300 Pennsylvania Ave, NW
Washington, DC 20460
Phone: (202) 564-6371
E-Mail: green.bucky@epa.gov

Mark Hall
Vice President, External Affairs
Trigen Energy Corporation
One Water Street, 4th Floor
White Plains, NY 10601
Phone: (914) 286-6667
Fax: (914) 948-9157

Richard Hays
Director of Environmental Services
City of San Diego, MS 1102-A
9601 Ridgehaven Court, Suite 210
San Diego, CA 72123-1636
Phone: (858) 492-5056
Fax: (858) 492-5021
E-Mail: rh1@sdcity.sannet.gov

James Hedin
Energy Manager/Senior Engineer
Westinghouse Electric Company
P.O. Box 2078
Carlsbad, NM 88220
Phone: (505) 234-8411
Fax: (505) 234-6010
E-Mail: hedin@wipp.carlsbad.nm.ud

Kathleen Hogan
Director, Climate Protection Division
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street SW, MC 6202J
Washington, DC 20460
Phone: (202) 564-9312
E-Mail: hogan.kathleen@epa.gov

Sally Katzen
Counselor to the Director
Office of Management and Budget
Washington, DC

Richard Langston
Procurement Policy Analyst
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Ave. SW, MS 6B-140
Washington, DC 20585
Phone: (202) 586-8247
Fax: (202) 586-0545
E-Mail: richard.langston@hq.doe.gov

Kevin Madden
Vice President & General Manager
Federal Government Business Unit
Honeywell Inc.

Deborah Matz
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Administration
U.S. Department of Agriculture
1400 Independence Avenue, SW
Room 240W Whitten Building
Washington, DC 20250
Phone: (202) 720-3291
Fax: (202) 720-2191
E-Mail: dmatz@usda.gov

Joe McCarty
Mechanical Engineering Team Leader
HQ US Army Corps of Engineers
CEMP-ET (Joe McCarty)
20 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20314
Phone: (202) 761-8619
Fax: (202) 761-4139
E-Mail: joe.a.mccarty@usace.army.mil

Katie Kroehle McGervey
Program Analyst
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, EE-90, SW
Washington, DC 20585-0121
Phone: (202) 586-4858
Fax: (202) 586-3000
E-Mail: katie.mcgervey@ee.doe.gov

Fran McPoland
Federal Environmental Executive
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street SW, MC 1600
Washington, DC 20460
Phone: (202) 260-1297

Linda Mesaros
Chief of Staff
White House Task Force on Waste Prevention
and Recycling
401 M Street, Mail Code 1600
Washington, DC 20460
Phone: (202) 260-5181
Fax: (202) 401-9503
E-Mail: mesaros.linda@ofee.gov

Captain Kevin E. Mikula, CEC, USN
Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense
(Installations)
3010 Defense Pentagon
Washington, DC 20301-3010
Phone: (703) 697-6195
E-Mail: mikulake@acq.osd.mil

Benjamin F. Montoya
Chairman, President & CEO
Public Service Company of New Mexico

Tatiana S. Muessel
Acting Team Leader, Alternative Financing
Program
Federal Energy Management Program
U.S. Department of Energy
EE-90, Room 6B052
1000 Independence Ave., SW
Washington, DC 20585
Phone: (202) 586-9230
Fax: (202) 586-3000
E-Mail: tatiana.muessel@ee.doe.gov

Sharon Murphy
Director, Energy Enterprise Office
Defense Energy Support Center
Defense Logistics Agency

Neil Petchers
Senior Vice President & General Manager
ERI Services, Inc.

Donald Prowler, FAIA
Donald Prowler & Associates
2302 Locust Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103
Phone: (215) 546-8511

Thomas H. Rawls
Chief Environmental Officer
GreenMountain.com
55 Green Mountain Drive
South Burlington, VT 05402
Phone: (802) 846-6154
E-Mail: tom.rawls@greenmountain.com

Dan W. Reicher
Assistant Secretary
Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Room 6C016
Washington, DC 20585
Phone: (202) 586-9220
Fax: (202) 586-9260
E-Mail: dan.reicher@hq.doe.gov

Stephen E. Romig
Director of Government Accounts
Florida Power & Light Company
P.O. Box 8248
Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33340-8248
Phone: (954) 321-2244
Fax: (954) 321-2220
E-Mail: steve_romig@fpl.com

Nancy Royal -Jones
Chief, Pollution Prevention
HQ Defense Logistics Agency
8725 John Kingman Road, Suite 2533
Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060
Phone: (703) 767-6256
Fax: (703) 767-6093
E-Mail: nancy_royaljones@hq.dla.mil

Mark Sharp
Assistant General Manager
Panasonic Corporate Environmental Division
1620 L Street, NW, Suite 1150
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: (202) 223-2575
Fax: (202) 223-2614
E-Mail: sharpm@panasonic.com

Beth Shearer
Director, Federal Energy Management Program
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Ave. SW, Room 6B052
Washington, DC 20585
Phone: (202) 586-5772
Fax: (202) 586-3000
E-Mail: beth.shearer@ee.doe.gov

Bobby H. Starling
Program Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
ATTN: CEHNC-PM-CR
P.O. Box 1600
Huntsville, AL 35807-4301
Phone: (256) 895-1531
Fax: (256) 895-1172
E-Mail: bobby.h.starling@hnd01.usace.army.mil

Mary Anne Sullivan
General Counsel
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Ave., SW
Washington, DC 20585
Rm. 6A-245, MS 6E-079
Phone: (202) 586-6732
Fax: (202) 586-1499
E-Mail: maryanne.sullivan@hq.doe.gov

Paul Von Paumgarten
Director, Public Relations
Johnson Controls, Inc.
507 East Michigan Street
P.O. Box 423
Milwaukee, WI 53201-0423
Phone: (414) 274-4546

Randy Steer
Program Examiner
OMB Energy Branch
Washington, DC

Philip Wirdzek
National Energy Coordinator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street SW, MC 3204R
Phone: (202) 564-2094
E-Mail: wirdzek.phil@epa.gov
Washington, DC 20460

Debra Yap
Director, Environmental Business Strategies
Division
General Services Administration, /PBS
Office of Business Performance
1800 F Street, NW
Washington, DC 20405
Phone: (202) 501-4373
Fax: (202) 501-3203
E-Mail: debra.yap@gsa.gov

**White House Conference:
Meeting the President's Challenge
November 8, 1999**

List of Attendees

Christopher Abbuehl
Manager, Government Division
Exelon Energy Services
King of Prussia, PA 19406
Phone: (610) 278-5631
Fax: (610) 278-7255

Ed Anderson
Florida Power & Light Company
P.O. Box 8248
Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33340-8248
E-Mail: ed_anderson@fpl.com

Richard T. Arthurs
Energy Policy & Conservation Officer
U.S. Department of State
2201 C Street NW, Room B2A61
Washington, DC 20520
Phone: (202) 647-8970
Fax: (202) 647-1873
E-Mail: r.tim.arthurs@state.gov

Dennis M. Baca
Manager, Environmental Mgmt. Policy
U.S. Postal Service
475 L'Enfant Plaza, SW
Washington, DC 20260-2810
Phone: (202) 268-6188
Fax: (202) 268-6016
E-Mail: dbaca@email.usps.gov

David Barr
Mechanical Engineer
U.S. Department of State / FBO
P.O. Box 12248
Rosslyn, VA 22219
Phone: (703) 875-6179
Fax: (703) 875-6204
E-Mail: barrdp@state.gov

John P. Carter
Director, Federal Govt Business Unit
CMS Viron
505 Maple Avenue
Troy, MI
Phone: (810) 326-0642
Fax: (810) 326-0560
E-Mail: jcarter@viron.com

Andria Childs
Associate Commissioner
Social Security Administration
6401 Security Blvd.
Phone: (410) 865-4268
Fax: (410) 966-8086

Patricia C. Clark
Management Analyst / Recycling Coord.
U.S. Department of Labor
Room S-1521, 200
Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20020
Phone: (202) 219-5205, ext. 115
Fax: (202) 501-6886
E-Mail: pcclark@dol.gov

Linda L. Collins
Public Utilities Specialist
GSA
1800 F Street NW, Room 2301
Washington, DC 20405
Phone: (202) 501-4267
Fax: (202) 219-7680
E-Mail: lindal.collins@gsa.gov

William (Bill) T. Conboy
State & Federal Accounts Administrator
Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation
1125 Broadway
Albany, NY 12204
Phone: (518) 433-3952
Fax: (518) 433-3841
E-Mail: conboyw@nimo.com

Dr. Charles Culp
Associate Director
Energy Systems Lab
Texas A&M University
214 Wisenbaker Eng. Res. Center
College Station, TX 77843-3407
Phone: (409) 458-2654
Fax: (409) 862-3336
E-Mail: cculp@esl.tamu.edu

Douglas Dahle
Senior Project Leader
DOE, NREL
1617 Cole Blvd.
Golden, CO 80401
Phone: (303) 384-7513
Fax: (303) 384-7411
E-Mail: douglas_dahle@nrel.gov

Olga Dominguez
Director, Code JE
NASA
300 E Street, SW
Washington, DC 20546
Phone: (202) 358-0230
Fax: (202) 358-2861
E-Mail: odomingu@mail.hq.nasa.gov

David G. Dykes
Corporate Acct. Manager-Federal
Southern Company
Bin 50343, 112 Lake Mirror Road
Forest Park, GA 30247
Phone: (404) 608-5734
Fax: (404) 608-5740
E-Mail: dgdykes@southernco.com

Bill Eisele, CEM
Manager
SCE&G
220 Executive Center Drive, Suite 300
Winthrop, SC
Phone: (803) 217-9220
Fax: (803) 217-8088
E-Mail: beisele@scana.com

Paul L. Fennewald
Environmental Program Analyst
National Energy Program Manager
U.S. Postal Service
475 L'Enfant Plaza SW, Room 11
Phone: (202) 268-6239
Fax: (202) 268-6016
E-Mail: pfennewa@email.usps.gov

Giannantonio Ferrari
President and COO
Honeywell, Inc.
Honeywell Plaza
P.O. Box 524
Minneapolis, MN
55440-0524
Phone: (612) 951-8544

Stephenie Foster
General Counsel
GSA
1800 F Street, NW
Washington, DC 20405
Phone: (202) 501-2200
Fax: (202) 501-2509
E-Mail: stephenie.foster@gsa.gov

Don Fournier
Senior Research Engineer
Corps of Engineers Research Labs
P.O. Box 9005
Champaign, IL 61826-9005
Phone: (217) 373-7282
E-Mail: d-fournier@cecer.army.mil

Rajinder Garg
Chief, Energy Management
Department of Veterans Affairs
810 Vermont Avenue, NW
Washington, DC
Phone: (202) 273-5843
Fax: (202) 273-6160
E-Mail: raj.garg@hq.med.va.gov

Clare Giesen
Confidential Assistant
USDA
1400 Independence Avenue
Washington, DC
Phone: (202) 720-0025
Fax: (202) 205-9219
E-Mail: cgiesen@rus.usda.gov

Barry D. Greif
Director, Federal Govt. Energy Programs
Virginia Power
171 Elden Street, Suite 204
Herndon, VA 20170
Phone: (703) 318-4085
Fax: (703) 318-4080
E-Mail: barry_greif@vapower.com

Ronald P. Guilbeault
Account Executive
Consolidated Edison Company of
New York
708 First Avenue, 6th Floor
New York, NY 10017
Phone: (212) 338-4540
Fax: (212) 338-3413
E-Mail: guilbeault@coned.com

Todd Hall
Director, UESCO Alliances
Energy Partners
320 Gold SW, 7th Floor
Phone: (505) 241-2692
Fax: (505) 241-4171
E-Mail: thall@pnm.com

Dan E. Hanlon, P.E.
Director of Engineering
Architect of the Capitol
U.S. Capitol, Room SB-15
Washington, DC 20515
Phone: (202) 228-4832
Fax: (202) 228-1893
E-Mail: dhanlon@aoc.gov

Jerry Hefner
National Energy Coordinator
GSA
18th & F Streets, NW
Washington, DC 20405
Phone: (202) 501-4774
Fax: (202) 501-3203
E-Mail: jerry.hefner@gsa.gov

Sharon Holcombe
Chief, Energy & Environment
U.S. Department of Agriculture
1400 Independence Ave., SW
Reporters Room 303, MS 9301
Washington, DC
Phone: (202) 720-3820
Fax: (202) 690-1209
E-Mail: sharon.holcombe@usda.gov

Mark Hopkins
Vice President
Alliance to Save Energy
1200 18th Street NW, Suite 900
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: (202) 530-2209
Fax: (202) 331-9588
E-Mail: mhopkins@ase.org

Don Horn
Architect
GSA
1800 F Street, NW
Washington, DC 20405
Phone: (202) 501-4525
Fax: (202) 501-3203
E-Mail: donald.horn@gsa.gov

Aaron Hostyk
Senior Attorney
NASA, Office of the General Counsel
Code GG
NASA Headquarters
Washington, DC 20546
Phone: (202) 358-2082
Fax: (202) 358-4355
E-Mail: aaron.hostyk@hq.nasa.gov

Bob Jarcho
Alternative Fuels Coordinator
Department of the Interior
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240
Phone: (202) 208-3329
Fax: (202) 208-6301
E-Mail: robert_jarcho@ios.doi.gov

Grant R. Keath
Supervisor, CH Field Support Division
U.S. Army
New Cumberland, PA 17070
Phone: (717) 977-7228
Fax: (717) 770-6702

Erbin B. Keith
Executive VP, General Counsel
Sempra Energy Services
2500 City West Blvd., Suite 1800
Houston, TX 77042
Phone: (713) 361-7600
Fax: (713) 361-7650
E-Mail: ekeith@sempra-esco.com

Susan A. Kennedy
Chief, Environmental Compliance Staff
U.S. Department of Commerce
1305 East West Highway, Room 8431
Silver Spring, MD 20010
Phone: (301) 713-2870 ext. 109
Fax: (301) 713-0426
E-Mail: susan.a.kennedy@noaa.gov

Naresh Khosla
President
Enviro-Management & Research
1901 N. Ft. Myer Drive, Suite 500
Arlington, VA 22209
Phone: (703) 875-2800
Fax: (703) 875-3784
E-Mail: nkhosla@emrinc.com

Josiah Kim
Chief Facilities Engineer
USDA Forest Service
201 14th Street, SW
Washington, DC 20250
Phone: (202) 205-1432
Fax: (202) 205-0861
E-Mail: josiahkim@aol.com

Carey Klug
Engineer
U.S. Army, ACSIM
7701 Telegraph Road
Casey Building, Room 150
Alexandria, VA 22315
Phone: (703) 428-6175
Fax: (703) 428-6197
E-Mail: carey.klug@hqda.army.mil

Linda Koman
Public Utilities Specialist
GSA
1800 F Street, NW
Washington, DC 20405
Phone: (202) 501-3269
Fax: (202) 219-7680
E-Mail: linda.koman@gsa.gov

Gregory Krisanda
Branch Chief, Facilities Maintenance
U.S. Department of State
P.O. Box 12248
Arlington, VA 22219
Phone: (703) 875-5742
Fax: (703) 516-1782
E-Mail: krisandagp@state.gov

Gary J. Krump
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Acquisition and
Materiel Management
Department of Veterans Affairs
810 Vermont Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20420
Phone: (202) 273-6029
Fax: (202) 273-6163

George Kuehn
Energy Manager
Department of Transportation
400 Seventh Street, NW
M43, Room 7404
Washington, DC 20590
Phone: (202) 366-1614
Fax: (202) 493-2006
E-Mail: george.kuehn@ost.dot.gov

Lydia Kupersmith
Assistant Regional Counsel
GSA
7th & D Streets, SW
Washington, DC 20407
Phone: (202) 708-7877
Fax: (202) 708-4655
E-Mail: lydia.kupersmith@gsa.gov

Stephen A. Lingle
Director, Environmental Engineering Research
Division
Office of Research and Development
U.S. EPA
401 M Street, SW
Washington, DC 20460
Phone: (202) 564-6821
E-Mail: lingle.stephen@epa.gov

Paul M. Lynch
GSA Energy Executive
Asst Commissioner, Bus. Performance
GSA
18th & F Streets, NW
Washington, DC 20405
Phone: (202) 501-0971
Fax: (202) 501-3296
E-Mail: paul.lynch@gsa.gov

Mark MacCracken
CEO
Calmac Manufacturing Corp.
101 W. Sheffield Avenue
Englewood, NJ 07631
Phone: (201) 569-0420
Fax: (201) 569-7593
E-Mail: markmacc@aol.com

Brian K. Magden
Regional Energy Coordinator
GSA
26 Federal Plaza, Room 16-128
Phone: (212) 264-0591
Fax: (212) 264-2746
E-Mail: brian.magden@gsa.gov

Thomas Martin
Director, Division of Facilities & Security
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
11545 Rockville Pike
Rockville, MD 20852
Phone: (301) 415-8080
Fax: (301) 415-5400
E-Mail: tom2@nrc.gov

Michael Marvin
President
BCSE/FPCC
1200 18th Street NW, Suite 900
Washington, DC
Phone: (202) 785-0507
Fax: (202) 785-0514
E-Mail: mmarvin@bcse.org

Bill McGovern
Environmental & Energy Programs Officer
Department of the Treasury
1500 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, G-400W
Washington, DC 20220
Phone: (202) 622-0043
Fax: (202) 622-1468
E-Mail: william.mcgovern@do.treas.gov

Don Millstein
President
E-MON Corporation
One Oxford Valley, Suite 418
Langhorne, PA 19047
Phone: (215) 752-2845
Fax: (215) 752-3094
E-Mail: dmillstn@emon.com

Rosa M. Ortiz
Director, Acquisitions
U.S. Department of Commerce
Office of Inspector General
Washington, DC
Phone: (202) 482-2187
Fax: (202) 501-7921

Robert Payne
General Mgr., Federal Energy Services
DukeSolutions, Inc.
128 S. Tryton St., Suite 1000
Phone: (704) 382-1190
Fax: (704) 373-3462
E-Mail: rpayne@duke-energy.com

Michael Penn
National Real Estate Manager
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC
Phone: (202) 564-7395
Fax: (202) 564-8234
E-Mail: penn.michael@epa.gov

Paula Prah
VP, Government Affairs
Honeywell, Inc.
2701 Fourth Avenue South
Minneapolis, MN
Phone: (612) 951-3232
Fax: (612) 951-0126
E-Mail: paula.prahl@corp.honeywell.com

Jackie Robinson
Special Asst. to the Administrator
GSA
1800 F Street NW
Washington, DC 20405
Phone: (202) 208-5115
Fax: (202) 219-1243
E-Mail: jackie.robinson@gsa.gov

Michael Rodemeyer
Legislative Director
Science Committee
822 O'Neill HOB
Washington, DC
Phone: (202) 225-8483
E-Mail: mike.rodemeyer@house.mail.gov

Diana Rowen
Senior Analyst
CMC Energy Services
7300 Pearl Street
Bethesda, MD
Phone: (301) 951-0279
Fax: (301) 951-3052
E-Mail: drowen@cmcenergy.com

Satish Sharma
Chief, Utility Privatization and Energy
U.S. Army, ACSIM
7701 Telegraph Road
Casey Building, Room 150
Alexandria, VA 22315
Phone: (703) 428-7001
Fax: (703) 428-6197
E-Mail: satish.sharma@hqda.army.mil

Kenneth Smith
Deputy Chief of Staff
Department of the Interior
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC
Phone: (202) 208-4123
Fax: (202) 219-1220
E-Mail: kenneth_l_smith@ios.doi.gov

Mark V. Stanga
Vice President, Govt. Affairs
York International
1725 Jefferson Davis Highway, 204A
Arlington, VA 22202
Phone: (703) 415-0020
Fax: (703) 415-0467
E-Mail: mark.stanga@york.com

Terrence Tychan
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Grants and
Acquisition Management
Dept. of Health & Human Services
200 Independence Ave., SW
Washington, DC 20201
Phone: (202) 690-6901
Fax: (202) 690-6902
E-Mail: ttychan@os.dhhs.gov

Larry Trybus
Manager Federal Government
CMS Viron
9175 Guilford Road, #216
Columbia, MD 21046
Phone: (410) 792-9777
Fax: (410) 792-9445
E-Mail: ltrybus@viron.com

Henry Valiulis
Director of Supply and Service
U.S. Railroad Retirement Board
844 North Rush Street
Chicago, IL 60611
Phone: (312) 751-4520
Fax: (312) 751-4999
E-Mail: hvaliulis@rrb.gov

Steven Van Rees
Acting Dir , Contracting & Admin Services
U.S. Office of Personnel Management
1900 E Street, NW
Washington, DC 20415
Phone: (202) 606-2220
Fax: (202) 606-1508
E-Mail: stvanree@opm.gov

Mark Wagner
Manager, Federal Government Affairs
Johnson Controls, Inc.
400 N. Capitol Street, NW
Washington, DC 20001
Phone: (202) 393-3224
Fax: (202) 393-7718
E-Mail: mark.f.wagner@jci.com

Scott Waldman
Energy Officer
U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services
Room 709D, HHH Building
200 Independence Ave., SW
Washington, DC 20026
Phone: (202) 619-0719
Fax: (202) 619-2692
E-Mail: swaldman@os.dhhs.gov

Tony Waller
Deputy Director, Mgmt Office – COE
GSA
1800 F Street, NW
Washington, DC 20405
Phone: (202) 219-0412
Fax: (202) 208-4104
E-Mail: tony.waller@gsa.gov

Richard R. Walsh
Energy Conservation Program Manager
HQ Marine Corps
#2 Navy Annex – Code LFF-1
Washington DC 20380-1775
Phone: (703) 695-9781
Fax: (703) 614-2905
E-Mail: walshrr@hqmc.usmc.mil

James Watson
Public Utilities Specialist
GSA National Capital Region
7th & D Streets, SW
Washington, DC 20407
Phone: (202) 708-9010
Fax: (202) 401-3722
E-Mail: james.watson@gsa.gov

Steven White
Mechanical Engineer
GSA
7th & D Streets, SW
Washington, DC 20407
Phone: (202) 708-9010
Fax: (202) 401-3722
E-Mail: steve.white@gsa.gov

William N. White
Senior Advisor to the Administrator
U.S. EPA
401 M Street, SW
Washington, DC 20460
Phone: (202) 260-3711
E-Mail: white.william@epamail.epa.gov

Richard Wickman
Environmental Engineer
NASA
300 E Street SW, Code JE
Washington, DC 20546
Phone: (202) 358-1113
Fax: (202) 358-2861
E-Mail: richard.wickman@hq.nasa.gov

James E. Woods
Energy Conservation Officer
U.S. Department of Commerce
14th and Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, DC
Phone: (202) 482-0885
Fax: (202) 482-1969
E-Mail: jwoods@doc.gov

Randall A. Yim
Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Installations)
Department of Defense (OSD)
3340 Defense Pentagon, Rm. 3E1074
Washington, DC 20301-3340
Phone: (703) 697-8080
Fax: (703) 695-6929
E-Mail: yimra@acq.osd.mil

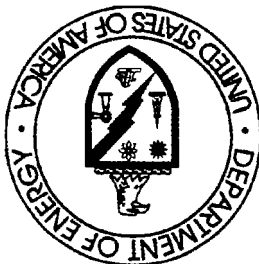
Michael D. Ziskind
Marketing Communications Specialist
GSA
18th & F Streets NW, Room 7118
Washington, DC 20405
Phone: (202) 501-0498
Fax: (202) 501-1300
E-Mail: mike.ziskind@gsa.gov

R-

Shel suggests you should
do opening & closing, do
you want to do sessions?
Let's discuss this wk.

C

Cosponsored by
White House Climate Change Task Force
U.S. General Services Administration
U.S. Department of Energy



Meeting the President's Challenge:

Executive Order 13123

Join us for a one-day session
to become a leader in applying the
latest money and energy saving tools

8:30 - 9:30	R e g i s t r a t i o n & C o f f e e		
9:30 - 10:30	OPENING PLENARY - THE PRESIDENT'S DIRECTIVE		
10:30 - 10:45	Break		
	Track 1 Buying Quality... Saving Dollars	Track 2 Alternative Financing How to Use it	Track 3 Presidential Initiatives Bold New Tools
10:45 - 12:15	Session 1 Executive Orders and Directives. The Blueprints for Success	Session 2 A Primer on Alternative Financing and How to Sell it	Session 3 ENERGY STAR® Buildings You can be in the Top 25%
12:15 - 12:30	Break		
12:30 - 2:00	WORKING SESSIONS - LUNCH PROVIDED		
	Session 4 ENERGY STAR® Procurement - Great Savings and a Better Environment	Session 5 Opening the DOE, DOD and Private Sector Tool Kits	Session 6 Sustainable Design for the Federal Future
2:00 - 2:15	Break		
2:15 - 3:45	Session 7 Helping GSA and DLA Customers become Better Users of: ● Buy, Build, Drive, and Save Green	Session 8 How You Can Better Utilize Alternative Financing ● Details of Legal Authority ● Budgeting and Procurement (an OMB briefing)	Session 9 Great Options ● Renewable Energy Sources ● Alternative Fuels and Vehicles ● Green Power ● Combined Heat and Power
3:45 - 4:15	C L O S I N G P L E N A R Y - T H E N E X T S T E P S		
Instructions: ■ Circle up to three breakout sessions which you would like to attend. If there is ample interest, we will repeat some sessions. ■ Please Fax your response to 703.207.1704 by October 30, 1999 ■ Due to limited space, we may not be able to accommodate all respondents. ■ Confirmed attendees will be notified. ■ This invitation is not transferable. ■ For more information contact Matt Burdetsky at 703.207.1703		Name: _____	
		Title: _____	
		Agency: _____	
		Address: _____	
		Phone: _____ Fax: _____	
		E-Mail: _____	

**Trigen Energy Corporation**

One Water Street, White Plains, New York 10601 • (914) 286-6600 • Fax (914) 948-9157/9190

June 16, 1999

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I write to thank you for issuing the June 3rd order regarding efficient energy management. I commend you for using the powers of your office to move the federal government a long stride down the road toward an economically rational and environmentally sustainable energy program. If your agencies follow the order with vigor and tap its many strengths, the federal government will spend much less taxpayer money on energy products and will set an admirable example of environmental leadership for business, consumers, and other governments around the world.

In reading the order, it struck me that you will want to call on your staff to monitor closely three things that may seem obvious, but are not expressly stated in the order.

First, although the order speaks in many ways to the importance of "energy efficiency," it does not plainly state that you mean to include efficiency both in terms of energy use (e.g., good insulation, efficient lighting) and energy generation. Federal procurement and energy policy should be equally cognizant of the fiscal and environmental benefits of, on the one hand, efficient power plants and, on the other hand, light bulbs, office equipment, or air conditioners. Your staff will want to make sure that your agencies understand that, in life-cycle calculations and other such matters, efficiency counts at both ends of the wire or steam pipe.

Second, a number of your departments have been aggressive in executing Energy Savings Performance Contracts, and more such contracts should follow in the wake of the June 3rd order. Regrettably, however, the actual work to be performed under the contracts (and associated cost and energy savings for the government) has frequently been delayed by long periods because of hold-ups in the issuance of "task orders." Existing and future energy savings contracts should be implemented in a timely way. The Corps of Engineers and other agencies should be given the resources or other measures needed to get task orders issued promptly.

Third, and finally, please encourage your agencies to report to you on the impediments they encounter in pursuing acquisition of energy efficiency. Your electricity restructuring bill reflects a solid effort to clear away unnecessary barriers to competition. That said, I would expect that your agencies are going to encounter problems that go beyond those flagged so far. Keep up an

ongoing effort to rid our economy of those legal and policy barriers, and habits of mind, that make our energy system more expensive and polluting than it needs to be.

If I can be of any further assistance, please don't hesitate to contact me at (914) 286-6600.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Thomas R. Casten". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the end.

Thomas R. Casten
President and CEO
Trigen Energy