

**Interagency Energy Management Task Force Meeting  
Memo of Record  
Department of Energy, Room 4A-104  
1000 Independence Ave, SW  
March 19, 2008**

**Announcements/Decisions Made**

- The next Sustainable Working Group meeting will be held on April 15, 2008.
- The next FUPWG meeting will be held on April 15-16, 2008 in Destin, Florida.
- The next Procurement Working Group meeting is scheduled for April 17, 2008.
- The final DOE Water Supplemental Guidance, *Establishing Baseline and Meeting Water Conservation Goals of Executive Order 13243: Final*, has been posted on the FEMP Web site at [http://www1.eere.energy.gov/femp/pdfs/water\\_guidance.pdf](http://www1.eere.energy.gov/femp/pdfs/water_guidance.pdf).
- The final DOE Renewable Energy Guidance, *2007 Federal Energy Management Program Renewable Energy Requirement Guidance for EPO Act 2005 and Executive Order 13423: Final*, has been posted on the FEMP Web site at [http://www1.eere.energy.gov/femp/pdfs/epact05\\_fedrenewenergyguid.pdf](http://www1.eere.energy.gov/femp/pdfs/epact05_fedrenewenergyguid.pdf).
- The new guide, *Metering Best Practices: A Guide to Achieving Utility Resource Efficiency*, is available on the FEMP Web site at <http://www1.eere.energy.gov/femp/information/publications.html#OM>.
- GovEnergy 2008 will be held in Phoenix, Arizona August 3-6, 2008. For more information please visit <http://www.govenergy.com>.

**Schedule**

- The next Interagency Task Force meeting will be held on May 21, 2008.

**MEMO OF RECORD  
Interagency Energy Management Task Force Meeting  
Department of Energy, Room 4A-104  
1000 Independence Ave., SW  
March 19, 2008  
9:00 a.m. — 12:15 p.m.**

**Introductions**

Brad Gustafson, Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP), welcomed all in attendance and requested that everyone in the room and on the phone introduce themselves.

Shelley Fidler, FEMP, then introduced Kevin Kampschroer, Director of Expert Services, General Services Administration (GSA). Mr. Kampschroer, who has been leading GSA's efforts in sustainable design, now serves as acting head of GSA's new Office of Federal High-Performance Green Buildings, the purpose of which is to ensure that all Federal buildings meet targets mandated by the *Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007* (EISA). Ms. Fidler noted that EISA codifies the reduction goals of Executive Order 13423, but also sends us in new, ambitious directions. GSA has a major role to play in the implementation of the order, and Mr. Kampschroer will continue to join the group at subsequent meetings to provide the GSA perspective.

**GSA EISA Implementation Activities**

Mr. Kampschroer addressed the group, explaining that GSA has been working for about a

decade on the broad sustainability issues addressed in EISA. He noted that EISA has a broad perspective and that its mandated reductions of fossil fuels significantly augments existing policy requiring agencies to report on every activity each year. Mr. Kampschroer noted that Federal government efforts in the area of energy efficiency since the 1970s are astounding. EISA encourages the sharing of information and cooperation between agencies. Just about every government-wide provision requires GSA and DOE to work together on developing Federal guidelines, and he is anticipating a "fruitful and cooperative agreement" between the agencies.

Before introducing the next speaker, Ms. Fidler noted that while GSA has a bigger role than most, all agencies now have more responsibility. Although this meeting is intended primarily to assist the Federal agency representatives, she acknowledged the private sector attendees and welcomed their participation and knowledge.

### **Presentation and Discussion of EISA Provisions**

Chris Tremper, McNeil Technologies, introduced the EISA presentation. For ease of discussion, the presentation organizes the legislation into subject areas. He asked the participants to consider participation in working groups that may be organized around each of these sub-areas, with the agency leads for the working groups as noted:

- Facility Management Requirements (DOE)
- Standards for New Buildings/Major Renovations (DOE and GSA)
- Leased Space (GSA)
- High Performance Green Buildings (GSA)
- ESPC/Project Financing (DOE)
- Reporting (DOE/OMB)

#### *Energy Intensity Reduction Goal of EISA*

Section 431 of EISA amends Section 543(a)(1) of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8253(a)(1)) and adopts the energy intensity reduction goals of Executive Order 13423 beginning in the year 2008.

#### *Facility Management Requirements of EISA*

Prior to discussion of EISA Section 432, Management of Energy and Water Efficiency in Federal Buildings, Ms. Fidler introduced Chris Hessler, AJW/NORESCO, to discuss the background of Section 432 and how these provisions got into the legislation. Much of the work was done by the Alliance to Save Energy's Government Energy Leadership Action Team (GELAT) a broad-based stakeholder group. The founding members were frustrated by Government Accountability Office (GAO) audits that focused scrutiny on highly efficient projects in order to identify performance shortfalls, rather than focusing on areas where opportunities were being wasted. The group wanted to set up a system where support and resources could be provided to those actually working to develop projects.

GELAT wants to work closely with agencies implementing the projects to ensure that this process works as it is intended. Section 432 was put into the legislation to provide an organized structure to a myriad of requirements, as well as to identify where no work is being done and resources are needed. Its intent is to ensure that the facility management requirements are accomplished in every agency and provides Congress and the general public with a way to monitor the agencies. Mr. Hessler invited agencies to follow up with their concerns so that GELAT may work together with agencies to make this a success. He added that Section 432

does not mandate the use of energy savings performance contracts or utility energy service contracts, but cites these tools as a way to accomplish the goals of the Section.

Mr. Tremper summarized the details of this section. Section 432 amends Section 543 of NECPA, and establishes a framework for facility project management and benchmarking. Under this new requirement, agencies must identify all "covered facilities" that constitute at least 75 percent of the agency's facility energy use. An energy manager must be designated for each of these covered facilities. Each facility energy manager will be responsible for:

- Completing comprehensive energy and water evaluations (audits—including re-/retrocommissioning) of 25 percent of covered facilities each year, so that an evaluation of each such facility is completed at least once every four years. This is a more aggressive requirement than the prior Executive Order, which required 10 percent of facilities to be audited per year).
- Not later than 2 years after each evaluation, energy managers *may* implement the identified energy and water efficiency measures; bundling of individual measures of varying paybacks into combined projects is permitted. (There was some discussion about the use of the word "may" in the law and whether the intent of Congress was that "energy managers *shall* implement the identified energy and water efficiency measures...").
- Following up on implemented measures, including fully commissioning equipment, putting in place O&M plans, and measuring and verifying energy and water savings.

The energy manager at each facility is directed to use a Web-based tracking system (to be deployed by DOE by December 19, 2008) to:

- Link energy managers with their assigned covered facilities,
- Certify compliance for energy and water evaluations including information on identified projects (and their estimated cost and savings), and
- Track project implementation and follow up on measures (including M&V and persistence of savings of implemented measures).

The Web-based tracking system will be available to Congress, other Federal agencies, and the public, with some specific data exempted from disclosure for national security purposes. In addition to employing the Web-based tracking system, energy managers shall enter energy use data for each metered building into a benchmarking system, such as the Energy Star Portfolio Manager. DOE must select or develop the benchmarking system and issue guidance for its use by December 19, 2008.

Under Section 432, DOE is directed to issue guidelines on designating energy managers, criteria for covered facilities, and evaluations (due June 16, 2008) and guidelines for project implementation and follow-up measures (due December 19, 2008). The Facility Management (Sec 432) Working Group will be tasked with exploring the issues related to the Section 432 provisions and assist in the development of the required guidance. A sign-up sheet was distributed for the Facility Management Requirements Working Group.

OMB is responsible for issuing semi-annual energy management scorecards based on the requirements of EISA Section 432 and make these scorecards available to Congress, other Federal agencies, and the public.

Finally, Section 432 authorizes agencies to use appropriations, private financing, or a combination of appropriations and private financing to comply with its requirements.

There was a question about FEMP guidance on this issue, and the extent to which agencies are expected to implement these requirements, such as the level of audits agencies are expected to perform. Ms. Fidler noted that these types of questions still need to be answered, and we need help from the agencies in determining what we have to do and when.

Bucky Green, EPA, asked about how to include less capital-intensive improvements, like operations and maintenance and commissioning. Can commissioning activities be performed under ESPCs? The response was that if these are tools agencies need, the market will likely deliver them.

Mark Wagner, Johnson Controls, wanted to know if non-government individuals could participate in the working groups. Mr. Gustafson said that FEMP was definitely interested in having the participation of non-Federal stakeholders.

### *Expansion of Metering Requirements*

EISA Section 434(b), Metering, amends Section 543(e)(1) of NECPA (42 U.S.C. 8253(e)(1)) by inserting after the second sentence the following: "Not later than October 1, 2016, each agency shall provide for equivalent metering of natural gas and steam, in accordance with guidelines established by the Secretary under paragraph (2)." Ab Ream, FEMP, said that metering requirements are expanded to include natural gas and steam. There are four extra years to implement these additional requirements.

CJ Cordova, VA, asked if an agency already has metering in place that does not comply, does the agency have to go back and retrofit? Mr. Ream responded that a retrofit may be required, but is dependent on cost-effectiveness. Dan Amon, EPA, asked about aggregating meters together. Based on the timeline, it makes sense to do this. Mr. Ream said that Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, under the direction of FEMP, put together a Metering Best Practices Guide that goes a long way in figuring out how agencies can meet the requirements. The guide was distributed to stakeholders via e-mail on March 17, 2008, and is also posted on the FEMP web site at <http://www1.eere.energy.gov/femp/information/publications.html#OM>.

Brian Weidmann, Air Force, posed a question about the incorporation of all IT requirements, as bringing reporting together as an agency is a challenge. He would like to see some rational plan come together on how automation of the data collection can make the process simpler.

### *Standards for New Buildings/Major Renovation Requirements of EISA*

Matt Gray, FEMP, led the discussion of Sections 323 and 433. Section 323, Public Building Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Systems, requires GSA to:

- Estimate future energy performance of buildings and describe the use of EE and RE systems in prospectus of proposed facilities
- Set requirements for energy efficient lighting in Federal buildings.

Section 433, Federal Building Energy Efficiency Performance Standards, directs DOE to issue revised Federal building energy efficiency performance standards within one year of the enactment of EISA so that "...[t]he buildings shall be designed so that fossil-fuel generated energy consumption of the buildings is reduced, as compared with such energy consumption by a similar building in fiscal year 2003" (as measured by the Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey or Residential Energy Consumption Survey data from the Energy Information Agency) by:

- 55% for 2010
- 65% for 2015
- 80% for 2020
- 90% for 2025
- 100% for 2030

Section 433 also requires that sustainable design principles shall be applied to the siting, design, and construction of buildings subject to the standards. The standards will be revised through DOE's formal rulemaking process, including publication of the proposed rule in the Federal Register, public meetings, and comment period. Cyrus Nasser, FEMP, will be the lead on the formal rulemaking.

Mr. Gray reminded the group that these provision focus on the energy performance of new buildings and major renovations. Mr. Kampschroer, GSA, told the group that Section 323 requires GSA to submit information on energy performance and energy technology to be used for all new construction in order to get funding. For now, this only applies to GSA buildings and agencies located in GSA buildings.

Bucky Green, EPA, inquired about ground source heat pumps. Mark Ewing, GSA, said that GSA has looked at existing buildings and can give examples that outperform CBECS (Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey) by 50 percent. He noted that Section 323 of EISA is a huge requirement, and on-site geothermal will have to be considered. Given where CBECS is, agencies should be able to achieve the 55 percent requirement for 2010 established in Section 433 of EISA without vast resources for renewable energy. Mr. Ewing said the law encourages the use of ground source heat pumps.

Related to the discussion of Section 433 was an overview of the Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) by Joelle Michaels of the Energy Information Administration (EIA). CBECS is a national survey that collects information on a sample stock of U.S. commercial buildings (including Federal buildings), their energy-related characteristics, and their energy consumption and expenditures. CBECS is done every four years. CBECS was first conducted in 1979; the eighth, and most recent survey, was conducted in 2003. Interviews for the 2007 CBECS are currently in progress. About 6,000 individual buildings are surveyed throughout the entire country. All types of buildings are sampled. For Federal buildings, they receive a list of building types from GSA, but the sample does cover buildings not owned by GSA. CBECS does not, however, include military bases in its sample. The sample is selected by use class and size class. Commercial buildings include all buildings in which at least half of the floor space is used for a purpose that is not residential, industrial, or agricultural. She encouraged agencies to support the process for any buildings that may be sampled from their agency. Ms. Michaels, EIA, said they did not immediately realize that CBECS was included in EISA as a required resource for benchmarking data.

CJ Cordova, VA, said the VA benchmarks all of its major hospitals for Energy Star, but they don't use CBECS because the data is not robust enough. Ms. Michaels responded that she hopes EIA will get a better response from buildings so that they will have better data. The CBECS team has surveyed some hospitals, but she is not sure if any VA hospitals are included in the most recent survey.

Matt Gray continued the discussion of Section 433 with regard to DOE's requirement to identify a certification system and level for Federal green buildings in consultation with DOD and GSA, based on Director of Federal High-Performance Green Buildings (GSA) findings. Section 433 provides specific guidance for developing certification program.

One possibility is to place DOE's recommendation into the guidance that will come out through OMB. DOE may also issue the recommendation through the Secretary of Energy. Many agencies have their own policies on certification systems, and there are a lot of different building types, so this issue will be subject to further discussion.

Mr. Kampschroer, GSA, noted that GSA's focus has been primarily on its own inventory, but there are many building types covered by the U.S. Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) rating system that are not in GSA's inventory. Whatever system is chosen has to include third party verification. This is only a recommendation to use a specific certification system and level, but it is not mandatory.

Ms. Fidler, FEMP, noted that DOE is behind on its March 18th deadline to identify a certification system and level for green buildings, but they are working with DOE's Building Technologies Program to resolve how DOE will perform its responsibilities under this provision.

Section 433 also directs the Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council to consult with the Federal (GSA) and Commercial (DOE) Directors of Federal High-Performance Green Buildings to revise FAR within 2 years of enactment of the Act to require Federal officers and employees to comply with the Act's provisions regarding acquisition, construction, or major renovations. Not later than 90 days from the issuance of the revised standards, the Office of the Federal Procurement Policy is to issue new guidance providing direction and instructions to renegotiate the design of proposed facilities and major renovations for existing facilities to incorporate improvements that are consistent with Section 433.

Section 434 requires that each Federal agency ensure that major renovations/expansions employ the most energy efficient designs, equipment, and controls that are life-cycle cost effective. Not later than June 16, 2008 each Federal agency shall:

- Develop a process for reviewing each decision made on a large capital energy investment.
- Report to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget on the process established.

Section 523 requires 30 percent of the hot water demand in new Federal buildings (and major buildings) to be met with solar hot water equipment, provided it is life-cycle cost-effective. The key is knowing your water and hot water usage. Don Juhasz of the Army noted that this energy conservation measure is usually life-cycle cost-effective. The question was raised as to whether this provision covers only domestic hot water, or includes hot water for heating? This is a question to be raised at the Renewable Energy Working Group meeting. However, Jeff Harris, ASE, suggested that you must always look at the project economics.

#### *Leased Space Provisions of EISA*

There are two major provisions regarding leased space. Section 323 of EISA, Public Building Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Systems, amends Section 3307 of title 40, United States Code, "with respect to space to be leased, [GSA] shall include, to the maximum extent practicable, minimum performance requirements requiring energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy."

Section 435 prohibits Federal agencies, effective December 19, 2010 from leasing buildings that have not earned an EPA Energy Star label. There are several exemptions. Leases under 10,000 gross square feet of space are excluded, as well as new leases where agencies are remaining in a building. Mr. Kampschroer also noted that lease terms are getting shorter. GSA

is already requiring LEED silver ratings for new construction leases, so it can add the Energy Star label to new lease provisions.

Mr. Kampschroer noted that there has been no positive or negative feedback from real estate owners on these provisions, but they do have parallel initiatives. The government is the only entity that writes their own leases as the tenant, so it is a very different environment from private leasing. What has not been addressed here is that buildings may not remain qualified for the Energy Star label over time. Recertification may need to be required at the time of lease renewal. GSA recently developed a new set of green lease provisions. These do not meet all the requirements in the new law, but they do go a long way. The Government has to ensure that financial incentives are aligned properly in the lease with enforcement incentives.

Charlie Williams, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, raised a question about extending ESPCs to leased space. GSA said there is nothing in the law to prevent you from doing this, but they are not sure a landlord needs a tenant to do an ESPC. Mark Wagner mentioned that Johnson Controls worked on an ESPC for DOE leased space, but it had to be completed within the lease period.

### *Discussion of High Performance Building Provisions*

Section 436, High-Performance Green Federal Buildings, directs GSA to establish a Federal High-Performance Green Building Office and Advisory Committee with a Federal Director to:

- Coordinate outreach with other agencies
- Establish green practices and standards for the Federal sector
- Review/analyze current Federal budget practices and life-cycle costing issues

For the purpose of conducting life-cycle cost calculations, Section 441 increases the time period from 25 years, in prior law, to 40 years.

Mr. Kampschroer discussed the private and public sector struggle with capital costs versus life-cycle cost analysis. Capital does not flow in a systematic way. GSA would be interested in financial markets advice in this area, such as lending institutions giving a risk discount for sustainably-designed buildings. The law is intended to push markets in this direction. This whole issue is how you deal with the builder mentality. But what happens in the Federal building system is different than in the private system.

Brian Weidmann, Air Force, discussed the terminology "energy savings" versus "cost avoidance." Cost avoidance is what is actually being accomplished through energy projects since in order to save money you first have to have it—which is not always the case in future years with declining budgets.

Section 437 establishes reporting requirements for the use of cost-effective technologies in Federal green buildings. It directs the GSA Federal Director to work with OMB to include green building performance in OMB's environmental stewardship scorecard.

Section 439 directs GSA to accelerate the use of cost-effective technology (lighting, ground source heat pumps, etc.) in GSA facilities. Mr. Kampschroer told the group that he believes there are more opportunities for energy service companies with lighting technologies that should be examined, even with the longer returns on investment, but that will require greater creativity.

There was a question about GSA changing from overhead lighting to task lighting. Because task lighting is viewed as personal property, this is out of GSA's hands. This would require a significant change in thinking.

Mr. Kampschroer, GSA, said lighting is lagging behind other areas, and that the Government needs to look at the systems in a comprehensive way, citing overlighting of hallways and offices and less focus on task lighting. He also noted that a good energy management control system can knock off 20 percent of the cost of lighting energy use.

Scott Howard, Social Security Administration (SSA), asked about control of Federal parking spaces in GSA-owned buildings. He suggested providing space preferences to those who carpool or own hybrid cars. Mr. Kampschroer said that GSA does not make the rules on parking lots in their leased buildings, but leaves this up to the agencies occupying the spaces.

Section 421, Commercial High-Performance Green Buildings, directs DOE to establish a Director and Office of High-Performance Green Buildings (OBT) to coordinate information and outreach activities targeted at the commercial (non-Federal) sector. Ms. Fidler, FEMP, noted that this position will be seated within DOE's Building Technologies Program.

#### *Discussion of ESPC Provisions of EISA*

Skye Schell, FEMP, noted Title V, Energy Savings in Government and Public Institutions, Subtitle B, Energy Savings Performance Contracting, provides for permanent authorization of ESPCs. It eliminates the advance Congressional reporting requirement for ESPCs that have a cancellation ceiling exceeding \$10 million. It increases ESPC funding flexibility by allowing a combination of appropriated funds and private financing, which is intended to provide a cleaner approach, however there are currently contradictory statutes. They are working to get a technical correction to make this clear.

The law also restricts Federal agencies from limiting the duration of ESPCs to less than 25 years or limiting the total amount of obligations. Individual sites still have discretion, but all have the benefit of full flexibility of the contract. Further, this section permits the criteria for savings verification to satisfy the requirement for energy audits in the earlier section 432. Also, it directs Federal agencies to modify existing ESPCs to conform to the requirements of this subtitle. It extends the definition of energy savings reduction to include cogeneration or heat recovery, use of excess electrical or thermal energy generated from onsite renewable sources or cogeneration, and increased energy-efficient use of water resources. It permits agencies to retain the full amount of energy and water cost savings obtained from utility incentive programs. The law authorizes \$750,000 per year over five years for a program to train contract officers in negotiating ESPCs. Finally, it requires that DOD and DOE study the potential to use ESPCs in non-building applications, which is defined to include vehicles and federally-owned equipment to generate electricity or transport water.

There was a brief discussion about measurement and verification (M&V) and audits. Audits are separate from the M&V requirement. However, it was noted that, per Section 432, all energy conservation measures (ECMs) must be entered into the Web-based tracking system. Not all potential ECMs may be implemented through ESPCs. If only the implemented ECMs are entered, this would not satisfy the audit provision. These are issues to be addressed by the Facility Management (Sec 432) Working Group.

#### *Procurement Provisions of EISA*

Sections 522, 524, 525, and 526 pertain to energy efficiency procurement. The Procurement Working Group met recently, but will need to meet again with new information. There are several other new procurement issues that have come up since the last meeting. The next meeting is scheduled for April 17, 2008.

## *Discussion of Reporting Provisions of EISA*

Sections 527 and 528 address reporting requirements. Each Federal agency is required to report to OMB on the following:

- Compliance by the agency with each of the requirements of this title and the amendments made by this title;
- The status of the implementation by the agency of initiatives to improve energy efficiency, reduce energy costs, and reduce emissions of greenhouse gases; and
- Savings to the taxpayers of the United States resulting from mandated improvements under this title and the amendments made by this title.

OMB is required to submit an annual report to Congress by April 1st of each year, and will include agency compliance information in the annual energy management scorecards. The Department of Energy will still have an annual report, and this likely will be coordinated through OMB to fulfill its requirement. Mr. Tremper noted that a reporting working group will have to be established to discuss these requirements in more detail.

Ms. Fidler, FEMP, told the group that this was an unusual energy bill, coming only two years after the previous bill. Eleven committees in Congress had responsibilities for drafted pieces of the bill. There is still potential for technical corrections, although it is not clear if or when this will happen. Cyndi Vallina is in the process of collecting some of the comments. If agencies have questions on sections we have discussed, or other sections, please e-mail Brad Gustafson at [brad.gustafson@ee.doe.gov](mailto:brad.gustafson@ee.doe.gov). She encouraged participation in the various working groups.

The full text of EISA may be accessed online at [http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=110\\_cong\\_bills&docid=f:h6enr.txt.pdf](http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=110_cong_bills&docid=f:h6enr.txt.pdf).

### **GovEnergy Legislative Track**

Mark Wagner, Johnson Controls, discussed organization of the Legislative and Policy track and GovEnergy 2008, and asked the group for some feedback on designing the EISA sessions. There will be one general session (repeated twice) that will discuss the 30 provisions of the overall bill that touch on Federal energy planning, requirements, management, and operations.

They are also planning a drill-down session on Section 432. They are considering how to best organize the session to benefit the Working Group. He asked the group to provide feedback by August on interest in additional drill-down sessions for sections of the bill such as Leased Space, High Performance Green Buildings, etc. The group expressed much interest in both High-Performance Buildings and Leased Space sessions from GSA.

There was a request for sessions to attract attorneys and contracting officers, encouraging them that it is okay to use ESPCs and UESCs. Mr. Wagner told the group that there is a Coast Guard General Counsel-led effort to develop a session on this topic. They are considering a whole track dedicated to lawyers. Mr. Wagner asked the group to consider other legislative impediments looking forward. A climate change legislation session was suggested.

There was also a discussion on funding travel to GovEnergy. Ms. Fidler asked those in attendance if the scholarships helped to get their people to the conference last year and if they will need the scholarships again this year. Scott Howard noted that there are 5 or 6 people at SSA that would not have been able to go to GovEnergy last year if there had not been assistance with funding. Ab Ream, FEMP, noted there were some snags that had to be worked out with the process. Because agencies cannot accept money from a contractor, there were

some difficulties last year in getting the scholarships in place. If FEMP is able to do them this year, it may have to be accomplished through invitational travel from DOE.

## **GovEnergy**

Ab Ream, FEMP, told the group that the last GovEnergy full planning session was held the week of March 10, 2008. There are now 12 tracks and more than 100 sessions. Phoenix Convention Center is a great space that will accommodate a larger group of attendees than the space last year. They are hoping to build on last year's success and get 2,000 participants.

Meeting space is available for agency meetings August 2-3, 2008 and August 6-8, 2008 at no cost to the agency, but the conference planners must know ahead of time. Limited audio visual such as screens may be provided free of charge, but projectors and other AV will need to be paid by the agency holding the meeting. Please contact Leslie Nichols of Energetics at [lnicholls@energetics.com](mailto:lnicholls@energetics.com). Visit [www.govenergy.gov](http://www.govenergy.gov) for more details about the conference.

CJ Cordova mentioned that the VA has hired almost 90 facility managers, and all are being directed to attend GovEnergy 2008.

## **SES Candidate Development Program: FEMP Details**

Brad Gustafson, told the Task Force that David Williams is currently on detail to FEMP from the Department of Defense (DOD). Mr. Williams spoke of his experience at FEMP. He noted that working at FEMP gave him the opportunity to work directly with DOE to develop and influence some of the guidance documents. It will allow him the opportunity to educate DOE leadership about DOD processes and how to better do business with his agency. There is a different culture between civilian and military agencies, and it is important to see the other perspective and to bring your perspective. Upper level management does not always know the extent of what you are really doing in your jobs. When you visit another agency, you can work with senior leadership to help educate them as to what your agency needs.

Mr. Williams noted that in addressing agency needs, there needs to be both flexibility and rigidity. There are some items that must be suited to the Federal government and building across the board, but there also needs to be some flexibility to suit individual agency needs.

If you are interested in working on detail with the FEMP program, please contact Brad Gustafson at [brad.gustafson@ee.doe.gov](mailto:brad.gustafson@ee.doe.gov).

## **DOE TEAM Initiative**

Skye Schell, FEMP, mentioned DOE's TEAM initiative. Because of the meeting time constraints, he referred to the attached Senior Energy Official meeting minutes for more information. He reminded the group that the TEAM Initiative is a high level Secretarial Initiative, and the TEAM goals will be developed into executable plans before the current Secretary of Energy leaves office.

## **Critical Updates from Task Force Working Groups and Committees**

### *ESPC Federal Steering Committee*

Bill Raup, FEMP, gave a brief overview of ESPC Steering Committee activities. A meeting is planned for mid-late May 2008. Section 517 of EISA authorizes \$750,000 per year over five years for a program to train contracting officers and lawyers in negotiating ESPCs. The meeting will address how FEMP plans to deliver the training program.

## *Federal Utilities Partnership Working Group*

Karen Thomas, NREL, noted that the next FUPWG meeting will be held in Destin, Florida, April 15–16, 2008. There will be a special session addressing working with your lawyers entitled "Working With Your Lawyers—Finding Solutions, Not Problems!" This is a first-ever session that will address legal issues that have caused concern in projects. Together with other attorneys, contracting officers, and energy professionals, the session will address success stories and how they were achieved. This session will lead directly into the planned session at GovEnergy 2008. About 100 attendees are expected, with 30 participating utilities. For more information, visit the FEMP web site at [http://www1.eere.energy.gov/femp/news/events\\_detail.html?event\\_id=3303](http://www1.eere.energy.gov/femp/news/events_detail.html?event_id=3303).

## *Interfuels Committee*

Brad Gustafson, FEMP, reported that the Interfuels Committee meets the 2nd Wednesday of every month.

## *Renewable Energy Working Group, Sustainability Working Group, and Water Guidance Working Group*

In the interest of time, Matt Gray, FEMP, reported on the activities for the above three working groups. He noted that the final renewable energy guidance and water guidance have been completed and are available via the FEMP Web site at [http://www1.eere.energy.gov/femp/pdfs/epact05\\_fedrenewenergyguid.pdf](http://www1.eere.energy.gov/femp/pdfs/epact05_fedrenewenergyguid.pdf) and [http://www1.eere.energy.gov/femp/pdfs/water\\_guidance.pdf](http://www1.eere.energy.gov/femp/pdfs/water_guidance.pdf). Lastly, he told the group that the next Sustainability Working Group meeting would be held on April 15, 2008.

Chris Tremper noted that initial notices of meetings for all new working groups will be sent to the Task Force and all interested parties that signed up.

## **Next Meeting Schedule**

The next FEMP meeting is scheduled to be held on Wednesday, May 21, 2008.

## **PARTICIPANTS**

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