

Energy & Environmental Export News

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Energy, Climate Change, and Sustainable Water Management

New technologies, management systems, economic instruments, and sustainable land-use practices are needed to cope with changing climate patterns and their effects on the water cycle.

BY G. TRACY MEHAN III

More than five years ago, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) unveiled its Four Pillars of Sustainable Infrastructure. The program's aim was a sustainable regime of investment and management that looked at water and wastewater facilities in a broader context: the demand side and the supply side, the watershed and the treatment works, and the responsibilities of ratepayers as opposed to those of federal taxpayers.

The Four Pillars consisted of Better Management, Full-Cost Pricing, Efficient Water Use, and the Watershed Approach to Protection. Since then, the prevailing view of a truly sustainable water system or utility has both expanded and deepened within the industry and at EPA. It has evolved into a much broader, dynamic concept. Sustainability now encompasses diverse matters such as energy management, climate adaptation, and other subjects that directly affect the economic, environmental, and social aspects of a successful operation.

A Renewed Focus on Energy: A Fifth Pillar

Although energy efficiency was implicit in the Four Pillars—specifically in Better Management and Efficient Water Use—it was not given a great deal of attention in 2003. At that time, climate change was not even considered relevant to sustainable infrastructure or the infrastructure investment gap, which was, and still is, on the minds of water utility managers and EPA.

It is well past time to incorporate energy management and efficiency into the vision of sustainable water infrastructure—a Fifth Pillar so to speak. Global pressures on energy prices and environmental concerns have moved the issue to the top of the list for the water sector, which consumes 3 percent of the total electricity generated by the U.S. electric power industry. Electricity accounts for roughly one-third of utilities' operating costs. Some experts estimate that energy consumption at water and wastewater utilities will grow by more than 20 percent in the next 15 years.

“ It is well past time to incorporate energy management and efficiency into the vision of sustainable water infrastructure. ”

For economic reasons alone, energy management ought to be a Fifth Pillar: Sustainable Infrastructure. Climate change and the necessity of either mitigating or adapting to it solidify the case beyond all doubt.

In 2003, the General Accounting Office surveyed state water managers and determined that even under normal or non-drought conditions, 36 states anticipated water shortages in localities or regions or on a statewide level in the next 10 years. Under drought conditions, 46 states expected shortages in the same time frame. In addition, increasing population and declining groundwater levels indicate that the freshwater supply is reaching its limits in some locations while freshwater demand is increasing. Furthermore, the building of new, large reservoir projects has tapered off, and existing storage is threatened by age and sedimentation.

Impacts of Climate Change on Water

A recent report by the American Water Works Association Research Foundation and the University Corporation for Atmospheric Research points out that climate change and variability portend significant consequences for water utilities, especially in the western United States. Although scientists generally agree on the broad features of likely hydrological changes, such as an increase in global average precipitation and evaporation because of warmer temperatures, significant uncertainty remains about the amount of precipitation and runoff at the regional and watershed levels.

Scientists suggest, however, that the global climate cycle will become more intense, resulting in heavier but less frequent periods of precipitation. They point to the possibility of longer periods of drought alternating with spells of heavy rainfall and runoff. The consequences are many and include the following:

- Greater variability in runoff would make maintaining optimal reservoir levels more difficult and

would reduce the reliability of water storage.

- Increased reliance on groundwater during extended dry spells would reduce aquifer levels and discharges to surface-water bodies, with unintended consequences for aquatic ecosystems.
- Shorter periods of snow accumulation in mountainous regions, especially at lower altitudes, would result in reduced snow pack, which, together with earlier melting in the spring, would lead to reduced flows in late summer, when water is scarce and demand is greater.
- Treatment costs would increase because of heavier runoff.
- Floods, droughts, hurricanes, and wildfires—as well as the soil erosion they cause—would increase, threatening water quality and utility infrastructure.
- Rising sea levels would lead to saltwater intrusion and flooded infrastructure.

Colorado River Basin

The pressure on water availability is building in the Colorado River basin. This watershed covers 240,000 square miles and seven states, including California, as well as a portion of Mexico. This past February, a blue-ribbon scientific committee of the National Research Council, part of the National Academies, issued a stunning report.

The committee reviewed data from tree-ring studies. Those studies provide a much longer-term view of weather and climate—going back 300, 500, and even 800 years—than do stream gauges, which extend back only 100 years. The committee found that average annual flows vary more than previously assumed and that extended droughts are not uncommon. Moreover, future droughts may be longer and more severe because of a regional warming trend. Evidence suggests that rising temperatures will reduce the river's flow and water supplies.

When the Colorado River Compact, which allocates water between the upper and lower basin



states, was signed in 1922, it was assumed that the annual average river flow was closer to 16.4 million acre-feet. However, tree-ring reconstructions show that the years between 1905 and 1920 were exceptionally wet. Compounding the problem is the rapid increase in population in states such as Arizona (a 40 percent rise since 1990) and Colorado (a 30 percent rise). As a result, water is becoming as precious as oil in that part of the world.

Las Vegas: A Case Study

In Clark County, Nevada, which includes Las Vegas, water consumption doubled between 1985 and 2000, notwithstanding improved water conservation and efficiency. Las Vegas's water comes from Lake Mead, which has fallen to almost 40 percent of capacity, and upstream from Lake Mead at Lake Powell, which has fallen to approximately 66 percent of capacity, the lowest level since Lake Powell was filled three decades ago. The people of Las Vegas share Colorado River water with 30 million other people, roughly 10 percent of all U.S. inhabit-

ants, from Denver, Colorado, to Salt Lake City, Utah; Phoenix and Tucson, Arizona; and Los Angeles and San Diego, California.

Agriculture consumes 90 percent of Nevada's water. In contrast, the Strip in Las Vegas—with 15 of the world's 20 largest hotels, complete with fountains, sea battles between pirate ships, and an 8.5-acre lake—accounts for less than 1 percent of the state's water use while producing 60 percent of its economic output. The average hotel room uses 300 gallons of water a day, but most of that water is recycled.

Nevertheless, encouraged by the Southern Nevada Water Authority, the city decided to cut its waste. Retirees moving to Las Vegas often planted grass rather than using desert landscaping natural to the region. The city itself was planting grass on median strips.

Not only did it stop planting grass on medians, but Las Vegas began paying residents \$1 per square foot to remove grass or turf. As of 2005, it had removed 50.9 million square feet of grass or turf for

“Some experts estimate that energy consumption at water and wastewater utilities will grow by more than 20 percent in the next 15 years.”

“ The U.S. water sector is responding to the emerging scientific consensus on the realities of global climate change and the stark reality of rising energy costs in a global market. ”

an annual savings of 2.8 billion gallons of water. The city is currently promoting desert plants for landscaping. Despite a population growing at 5,000 per month, the city's water consumption declined from 318,000 acre-feet to less than 272,000 acre-feet from 2002 to 2003, and it dropped even lower in 2004.

A Move Forward on Adaptive Strategies

The U.S. water sector is responding to the emerging scientific consensus on the realities of global climate change and the stark reality of rising energy costs in a global market. On the West Coast and in the Northeast, for example, states are planning to launch regulatory cap-and-trade programs that will create the necessary incentives.

Energy Star is EPA's flagship voluntary program. The program has established a new industry focus for the water and wastewater sector. According to EPA, drinking water and wastewater systems spend about \$4 billion a year on energy to pump, treat, deliver, collect, and clean water. Energy costs to run drinking water and wastewater systems can represent as much as one-third of a municipality's budget. Energy Star can contribute to the overall financial resiliency of water and wastewater utilities.

EPA is progressing well with its new WaterSense initiative—an offspring of the Four Pillars. Launched in 2006, WaterSense seeks to enhance the market for water-efficient products and services by building a national brand for water efficiency. On October 1, 2007, the agency announced its new product specifications for high-performance, water-efficient sink faucets for bathrooms. These sinks use about 30 percent less water than conventional models.

WaterSense has also labeled more than 60 high-efficiency toilets, which use 20 percent less water than standard models. This exciting new program will only expand with time, saving energy while saving water. WaterSense and Energy Star

reinforce each other in terms of environmental and financial benefits.

The United States will need a diverse portfolio of technologies, management systems, economic instruments, and sustainable land-use practices to adapt to the reality of uncertain climate patterns and their effects on the water cycle.

G. Tracy Mehan III is principal with The Cadmus Group, Inc., and is the former assistant administrator for water for the Environmental Protection Agency. He can be reached by e-mail at gmehan@cadmusgroup.com. The views expressed herein are his own and not those of The Cadmus Group, Inc., or any of its clients.

For More Information

An expanded version of this article originally appeared in the *Daily Environment Report*, December 24, 2007, published by the Bureau of National Affairs. For more information about The Cadmus Group, visit www.cadmusgroup.com. For more information on the market for water treatment technologies, contact Ellen Bohon of the Office of Energy and Environmental Industries, tel.: (202) 482-0359; e-mail: ellen.bohon@mail.doc.gov. For more information on the market for climate change-related technologies, contact Marc Lemmond of the Office of Energy and Environmental Industries, tel.: at (202) 482-3889; e-mail: lemmond@mail.doc.gov.

International Trade Administration Helps Firms Increase Competitiveness at Electric Power Conference

The International Trade Administration brought an important message to the 10th Annual Electric Power Conference: U.S. firms have the technology and experience to compete effectively in the global power generation sector.

BY SHANNON FRASER

Electric Power is Coal. It is Nuclear. It is Gas. It is Renewables.” This Electric Power Conference message for 2008 clearly highlighted that all U.S. energy sectors contribute to the powering of U.S. businesses and homes. According to 2007 statistics from the Energy Information Administration, a variety of fuel sources contribute to U.S. electricity generation: coal (49 percent), gas (20 percent), nuclear (19 percent), hydro (7 percent), oil (2 percent), and other sources (3 percent). Hence, no one power source provides the majority of U.S. electricity generation; all energy sectors continue to be key contributors to U.S. power production.

Role of International Trade Administration

International Trade Administration (ITA) trade specialists from the Office of Energy and Environmental Industries (OEEI) and the U.S. Commercial Service–Baltimore developed an international program of events as part of the 10th Annual Electric Power Conference, which took place at the Baltimore Convention Center from May 5 to May 8, 2008. Although the overall Electric Power Conference program focused on recent developments and future challenges in the U.S. power generation sector, the ITA portion of the program highlighted the U.S. government services and programs available to U.S. firms to increase their competitiveness in the U.S. power generation sector, both domestically and internationally.



Working closely with the conference organizers—the Trade Fair Group—ITA energy and trade specialists collaborated with interagency counterparts, financial institutions, and private-sector companies to finalize the ITA program for the conference. The program included a seminar titled, “Exporting U.S. Power Technologies and Equipment,” panel presentations by OEEI energy and environment specialists highlighting recent U.S. energy policies, and an ITA trade booth that allowed U.S. companies to meet with ITA’s trade specialists and discuss export strategies.

On May 5, ITA trade specialists led a seminar, “Exporting U.S. Power Technologies and Equipment,” which provided U.S. small and medium-sized companies with insight on (a) U.S. government export programs and services, (b) regional

“ The ITA representatives met with more than 75 U.S. companies as part of the services offered at the ITA trade booth. ”

opportunities for U.S. power technologies, (c) financing of overseas energy projects, and (d) the legal issues of trading with international partners. Greg Raty, vice president of Slade, Inc., and Gary Hilberg, vice president of sales at Turbine Air Systems, shared their experiences on using the services provided by ITA and by financial and legal institutions to expand their sales in overseas markets. Representatives from the U.S. Trade and Development Agency, Export-Import Bank, BB&T Bank, U.S. Small Business Administration, ITA's Office of Intellectual Property Rights, and the law firm of Porter Wright Morris & Arthur imparted their insight as part of the export seminar.

OEEI Presentations

To advance U.S. competitiveness of energy and environmental firms in both overseas and domestic markets, representatives from OEEI gave presentations as part of the technical sessions of the conference. Specifically, Shannon Fraser, OEEI's clean coal technology specialist, provided an overview of ITA's recent competitiveness paper titled, "Potential Exports of U.S. Clean Coal Technologies through 2030," as part of the panel session on New Coal Projects and Challenges. Brian O'Hanlon, OEEI's renewable energy specialist, highlighted state and federal programs promoting the adoption of renewable energy technologies worldwide. Frank Caliva, OEEI's energy efficiency and biofuels specialist, spoke on the connection of renewable energy generation to the national grid. Those three sessions highlighted OEEI's policy role in advancing the competitiveness of the U.S. energy and environment sectors in domestic and international markets.

ITA Trade Booth

The trade specialists from the U.S. Commercial Service office in Baltimore coordinated the ITA

trade booth at the conference, which served as a venue for U.S. small and medium-sized companies to meet with ITA trade and export specialists and to develop a strategy either to commence the exportation of their company's products and services to overseas markets or to expand on existing overseas market opportunities. The trade and export specialists counseled U.S. companies on ITA's advocacy and exporting programs, individually tailored market research services, one-on-one business matchmaking programs, and company promotion services. The ITA representatives met with more than 75 U.S. companies as part of the services offered at the ITA trade booth.

Shannon Fraser is an international trade specialist in the International Trade Administration's Office of Energy and Environmental Industries.

For More Information

The 11th Annual Electric Power Conference is scheduled for May 12-14, 2009, in Chicago. For additional information on ITA's Electric Power Program of Event, contact Shannon Fraser, tel. (202) 482-3609; e-mail: shannon.fraser@mail.doc.gov.

Coal Industry Trade Specialists Lead Indian Delegation to the 2008 Coal Prep Conference

With its growing need for new coal preparation facilities and upgrades to old facilities, India presents opportunities for U.S. firms.

BY SHANNON FRASER

To partner India's coal preparation requirements with U.S. coal preparation technology and expertise, a number of coal industry trade specialists from the International Trade Administration (ITA) coordinated a delegation of representatives from Coal India, Ltd., to take part in the Coal Prep Conference in Lexington, Kentucky, from April 28 to May 1, 2008. The partnership between ITA and Coal India for the conference was formed under the auspices of the Asia Pacific Partnership, Coal Mine Task Force.

The Asia Pacific Partnership (APP) for Clean Development and Climate serves as a voluntary framework for international cooperation to accelerate the development and deployment of clean energy technologies, while promoting sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction in emerging economies. The APP countries include Australia, Canada, China, India, Japan, South Korea, and the United States. The APP Coal Mine Task Force is currently chaired by the United States and co-chaired by India.

India: A Coal Producer and Consumer

As the world's third-largest coal consumer, India holds vast domestic coal reserves, which are located primarily in the northeastern states of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, and Orissa. The proven geological coal reserves within India are estimated at 103 billion tons. The demand for coal in India is expected to be 731 million tons

by 2012 and will reach approximately 2,100 million tons by 2032.

Although India's domestic coal reserves provide for more than half of its overall energy production, the high ash content of India's coal requires processing and cleaning before the combustion stage of power production. Coal preparation technologies, also known as *coal beneficiation*, are a precombustion form of clean coal technology that removes sulfur, ash, dirt, and other impurities before coal is combusted in a power plant. This form of technology allows coal to burn cleanly and efficiently.

An Opportunity for U.S. firms

In the United States, more than 345 preparation plants are currently in operation and clean more



Arup Mitra (U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service—Kolkata), Sara Moreno (U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service—Lexington), and Shannon Fraser (Office of Energy and Environmental Industries) represent the U.S. Department of Commerce at the Lexington, Kentucky, Coal Prep Conference. (U.S. Department of Commerce photo)

“ The proven geological coal reserves within India are estimated at 103 billion tons. ”

“ In the United States, more than 345 preparation plants are currently in operation and clean more than 70 percent of domestically mined coal.”

than 70 percent of domestically mined coal. India's 48 coal washeries have a combined cleaning capacity of 101 metric tons of coal per year. New coal preparation facilities are needed within India, and older washeries require modernization and upgrades. Hence, U.S. coal preparation companies are taking increasing interest in the opportunities available in India's coal preparation sector.

A Place to Meet

At the first APP Coal Beneficiation Workshop, held in Ranchi, India, in August 2007, representatives from Coal India, Ltd., highlighted India's great need for advanced coal preparation technologies. The 2008 Coal Prep Conference served as a venue for Coal India representatives to meet with U.S. companies and to apply U.S. coal preparation technologies to the Indian sectors of coal preparation and power production.

The delegation consisted of chief engineers and deputy chief engineers representing three of the nine subsidiaries of Coal India. Coal India is responsible for (a) the identification and exploration of coal fields, (b) the extraction of coal reserves, (c) the construction of underground and surface mines, and (d) the development of coal preparation facilities.

While at the conference, the delegates attended technical sessions: Modern Coal Dewatering Technologies, Operation and Maintenance Guidelines for Screenbowl Centrifuges, and U.S. Department of Energy Coal Conversion Projects. Additional technical sessions at the conference highlighted topics pertaining to coal transportation, utility business development, and coal preparation-plant financing. As part of the technical program, ITA and Coal India officials provided an overview of opportunities in India's coal beneficiation sector. The overview was attended

by more than 50 U.S. coal preparation industry representatives.

The delegates met with the Coal Preparation Society of America and individual U.S. coal preparation companies specializing in coal screening, crushing, and separation technologies. The University of Kentucky hosted the delegates for a tour of the coal analysis laboratories located at its Department of Mining Engineering. ITA representatives coordinated with West Virginia for an evening reception held in honor of the Indian delegation.

Following the conference program, ITA and Coal India, Ltd., representatives visited the James River Coal Preparation facility in Kentucky on May 1 and the Cardinal Coal Preparation facility in West Virginia on May 2. The Coal Preparation Society of America and ITA representatives coordinated the two site visits for the delegation. Following the return of the Coal India delegates to India, the ITA commercial specialist from Kolkata met with U.S. mining, manufacturing, and clean coal technology companies in Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

The Future of Coal Preparation in India

By August 2008, Central Coalfields, Ltd., a subsidiary of Coal India, Ltd., plans to put forward a tender for a 10-million-ton coal beneficiation plant. Additional tenders are scheduled to be put forward by Coal India within the year. Coal India is anticipating that new coal preparation plant capacity will total 50 million tons when all the projects are finalized. Because the upcoming tender represents the first build-operate-maintain model for coal preparation plant development within India, the initial project will serve as a model for subsequent coal preparation facilities.

Throughout 2008, ITA trade and energy representatives will continue the partnerships with coal and mining officials in India. ITA's coal and



mining trade specialists are currently arranging for international delegations to attend the MINExpo Conference, scheduled for September 22–24, 2008, in Las Vegas. Commercial Service trade specialists in Kolkata anticipate that a large delegation from India will attend this event and meet with U.S. companies.

Moreover, the International Mining and Machinery Exhibition will take place November 5–8, 2008, in Kolkata. This event serves as India's foremost coal and mining conference. Commercial specialists from ITA are coordinating a U.S. pavilion for the event, thereby providing a key opportunity for U.S. coal and mining companies to meet with officials from India's coal and mining sector. Because Coal India is based in Kolkata, U.S. coal and mining company representatives

will have a key opportunity to meet with leading representatives from the company.

Shannon Fraser is an international trade specialist in the International Trade Administration's Office of Energy and Environmental Industries.

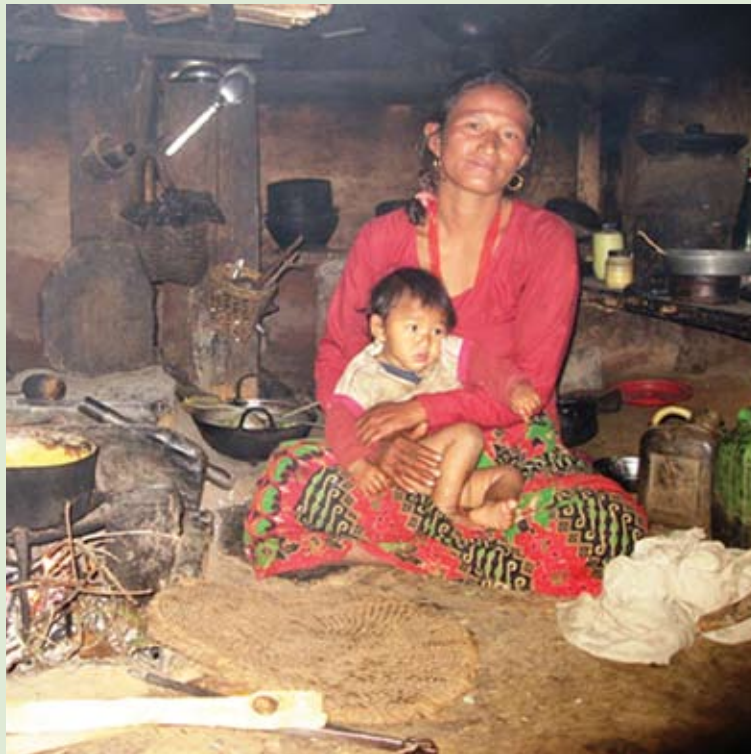
For More Information

For additional information on the upcoming MINExpo and International Mining and Machinery Exhibition events, please contact Shannon Fraser, tel.: (202) 482-3609; e-mail: shannon.fraser@mail.doc.gov.

Transforming the Partnership for Clean Indoor Air

EPA's Partnership for Clean Indoor Air is poised for growth, and businesses in the United States could not choose a better time to join the partnership.

BY JACOB MOSS



A traditional indoor cook stove in Dolkha, Nepal. (photo courtesy U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Environment and Public Health Organization)

The U.S. private sector has a tremendous opportunity to join forces with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to help solve the fourth-worst health risk factor in poor developing countries—inhalation of indoor smoke from cooking and heating with solid fuels. In 2002, EPA and 13 partners launched the Partnership for Clean Indoor Air (PCIA) at the World

Summit on Sustainable Developments. Now it is looking to the private sector to help transform PCIA into a larger, more independent, and more sustainable entity.

The Dangers of Indoor Smoke Inhalation

The World Health Organization estimates that inhalation of indoor smoke from cooking and heating with solid fuels (e.g., wood, dung, charcoal, and coal) leads to roughly 1.5 million premature deaths each year. Nearly all of those deaths are of children and women. However, 3 billion people rely on these fuels, and that figure is expected to rise in the coming decades.

EPA's Response

EPA and its partners introduced the PCIA as a response to this challenge. Today, PCIA comprises more than 170 partners that are implementing projects in 70 countries. It has hosted three global forums; provided extensive training to partners in Africa, Asia, and Latin America; and developed a wide range of tools for partners.

The agency now hopes that, with the help of the private sector, PCIA can achieve a quantum leap in the scale of its influence. It hopes to identify a new PCIA host that can demonstrate large-scale solutions to risks related to inhalation of indoor smoke, can research priority health questions, can develop standards and measures to give the field greater rigor and credibility, can implement a global communications plan, and can share knowledge among all partners.

Opportunities for the Private Sector

PCIA works very closely with the private sector—from community businesses to multinational corporations. However, the partnership could greatly benefit from wider and more active private-sector participation. Having a significant U.S. business presence in this field would also give greater balance and breadth to these commercial efforts because the leading corporations currently investing in this field are all European (Philips, Bosch-Siemens, and BP).

The business benefits of entering this field using a for-profit business model include

- Learning how to reach, serve, and gain a strategic advantage (e.g., brand recognition, relationships, and community credibility) in this enormous, so-called base-of-the-pyramid market
- Developing supply chains into these largely untapped low-margin, high-volume markets that can be used for additional products or services in the future
- Developing strong community relations in areas of core business activity
- Ensuring a healthier and more productive workforce

Benefits for the PCIA

In a broader view, many of the PCIA tasks mentioned would benefit substantially from a private-sector perspective and expertise:

- The development of standards or protocols for clean stoves, clean fuels, and climate change benefits could benefit from private-sector rigor and expertise.
- Research could benefit from cooperation with private-sector operations overseas.
- A global PCIA communications strategy implemented in close cooperation with commercial efforts could help align growth in consumer demand with supply-side production.

- Private-sector partners could also help sponsor PCIA trainings and PCIA forums or help implementation work in areas of strategic importance.

Businesses and their associated foundations may also be interested in engaging on this issue from a philanthropic, or corporate social responsibility, perspective. It is an ideal time to do so, given that major donors are ramping up efforts in this field, climate change is creating many new opportunities for this field, and the health knowledge base in the field is getting much stronger. Businesses in the United States could not choose a better time to enter this field.

Jacob Moss is a senior advisor in the Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Air and Radiation.

For More Information

For more information on the Partnership for Clean Indoor Air, visit the PCIA Web site at www.CIAonline.org, or contact EPA staff member Brenda Doroski, tel.: (202) 343-9764; e-mail: doroski.brenda@epa.gov; or EPA staff member John Mitchell, tel.: (202) 343-9031; e-mail: mitchell.john@epa.gov. To discuss the ongoing transition of PCIA, contact EPA staff member Jacob Moss, tel.: (202) 564-1388; e-mail: moss.jacob@epa.gov.



Businesses in the United States could not choose a better time to enter this field.



Department of Commerce Holds Offshore Technology Conference Industry Briefings

U.S. industry representatives had the opportunity meet with energy-policy decision makers from around the world at a series of briefings held this May in Washington, D.C.

BY SAM BEATTY

For the eighth consecutive year, the Office of Energy and Environmental Industries, in conjunction with the Offshore Technology Conference Board of Directors, has planned, organized, and implemented the annual Offshore Technology Conference (OTC) Industry Breakfast Briefings. These briefings provide U.S. industry with timely information and face-to-face contact with key energy-policy decision makers from nations around the world that are developing their offshore oil and gas resources.

Countries featured during this year's briefings on May 6–8 were China, Indonesia, and Qatar. Featured speakers at these events included His Excellency Sudjadnan Parnohadiningrat, ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia to the United States; Luluk Sumiarso, director general of oil and gas at Indonesia's Ministry of Mines and Energy; Jin Ju, minister-counselor of the embassy of the People's Republic of China in Washington, D.C.; Khalid Al-Hajri, general manager of the Qatar Chamber of Commerce and Industry; and senior representatives of U.S. energy companies with operations in China, Indonesia, and Qatar. Past briefings focused on Arctic Russia, Australia, Canada, the Gulf of Guinea countries, India, Libya, Kazakhstan, Nigeria, the North Sea (United Kingdom), Norway, Sakhalin Island (Russia), Sri Lanka, and Trinidad and Tobago. Presentations from this year's briefings will be listed at www.otcnet.org/2008/ and www.ita.doc.gov/td/energy/.

The OTC is the premier U.S. offshore oil and gas conference and trade show. Held annually in early May at the Reliant Center in Houston, Texas, the conference this year attracted more than 75,000 exploration and development executives, managers, operators, scientists, and engineers from more than 110 countries. Most came to make new business contacts; enhance existing ones; and learn how technology, best practices, and emerging trends are affecting the offshore oil and gas industry.

For more information, contact Sam Beatty, Office of Energy and Environmental Industries, U.S. Department of Commerce, tel.: (202) 482-4179; e-mail: samuel.beatty@mail.doc.gov.

Sam Beatty is an international trade specialist in the International Trade Administration's Office of Energy and Environmental Industries.

Advance Notice of Environmental Technologies Trade Advisory Committee Recruitment

In August and September 2008, the Office of Energy and Environmental Industries (OEEI) will begin recruiting members of the Environmental Technologies Trade Advisory Committee (ETTAC). ETTAC is a federal committee that advises the secretary of commerce in his capacity as chair of the Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee, an advisory group comprising 19 federal agencies. The office will be looking for people at environmental companies and trade association representatives at the levels of chief executive officer, president, executive vice president, and executive director to represent the export interests of U.S. companies in the following sectors: environmental analytical equipment and services, water and wastewater equipment and services, air pollution control and monitoring equipment and services, process and prevention technologies, solid and hazardous waste equipment and management services, and environmental engineering and consulting.

For information on how to nominate or apply for membership, visit the OEEI Web site beginning August 1, 2008, at www.environment.ita.doc.gov or contact Ellen Bohon of the OEEI, tel.: (202) 482-0359; e-mail: ellen.bohon@mail.doc.gov. Please note that information for nominations will not be posted or accepted until ETTAC is rechartered in August–September 2008.

The Industry Trade Advisory Committee on Energy and Services

The Industry Trade Advisory Committee on Energy and Energy Services (ITAC 6) comprises energy industry representatives working in oil and natural gas exploration, development, production, and trading; oil refining; coal mining; electric power generation, transmission, distribution, and trading; biofuels production and trading; and energy services, including engineering, fabrication, installation, procurement, research, environmental systems, and project management. ITAC 6 represents U.S. companies actively exporting billions of dollars worth of U.S. energy products, goods, and services annually.

Member Duties

Members of ITAC 6 advise the secretary of commerce and the U.S. trade representative (USTR) on trade matters pursuant to section 135 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended. They also provide detailed policy and technical advice, information, and recommendations regarding trade barriers and negotiations under section 2103 of the Bipartisan Trade Promotion Authority Act of 2002 and implementation of existing trade agreements affecting the sector.

In addition, they perform other advisory functions relevant to U.S. trade policy as may be requested by the secretary and the USTR. Members have provided advice on (a) the World Trade Organization's energy services and environmental goods and services negotiations; (b) energy services in the Free Trade Area of the Americas; (c) bilateral investment treaties; (d) regulatory development negotiations; and (e) investment and market access issues in free trade agreements (FTAs) with

Australia, Bahrain, Central America, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Morocco, and Singapore as well as in the pending FTAs with Colombia, Panama, Peru, and South Korea.

Eligibility for Membership

The Department of Commerce and the USTR jointly administer the work of 16 industry trade advisory committees and Committee of Chairs through the Industry Trade Advisory Center. Eligibility to serve as an adviser on ITAC 6 is limited to U.S. citizens representing U.S. manufacturing or service firms in the energy and energy services sectors. Although committee members are expected to provide advice to the U.S. government as representatives of their industry sectors, each member must also serve, directly or indirectly, as the representative of a U.S. entity or an association of these entities that trades internationally and is engaged in the manufacture of a product or the provision of a service, including retailing and other distribution services. Additional information on membership can be found by visiting the Industry Trade Advisory Center's Web site at www.export.gov/itac/ or by contacting the center as follows:

The Industry Trade Advisory Center
Room 4043

U.S. Department of Commerce
Washington, DC 20230

Tel.: (202) 482-3268

Fax: (202) 482-4452

E-mail: trade_advisory_center@ita.doc.gov

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

August 25–28, 2008

Power Plant Air Pollutant Control “Mega” Symposium

Baltimore, Maryland

www.megasymposium.org

Contact: Marc Lemmond, tel.: (202) 482-3889; e-mail: marc.lemmond@mail.doc.gov

August 26–27, 2008

Bluefield Coal Symposium

Bluefield, West Virginia

www.bluefieldchamber.com/csinformation.htm

Contact: Shannon Fraser, tel.: (202) 482-3609; e-mail: shannon.fraser@mail.doc.gov

September 1–12, 2008

APP Clean Energy and Environment Trade Mission

Beijing, Jinan, and Shanghai, China

New Delhi, Hyderabad, and Mumbai, India

www.export.gov/cleanenergymission

Contact: Brian O’Hanlon, tel.: (202) 482-3492; e-mail: brian.ohanlon@mail.doc.gov

September 3, 2008

Webinar: China and Other Top Markets for U.S. Air Pollution Control Exports

www.buyusa.gov/environmental/airpollutionwebinar.html

Contact: Marc Lemmond, tel.: (202) 482-3889; e-mail: marc.lemmon@mail.doc.gov

September 22–24, 2008

MINExpo International

Las Vegas, Nevada

www.minexpo.com

Contact: Shannon Fraser, tel.: (202) 482-3609; e-mail: shannon.fraser@mail.doc.gov

September 29–October 2, 2008

International Pittsburgh Coal Conference

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

www.engr.pitt.edu/pcc/index.htm

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Join the Department of Commerce on a Clean Energy and Environment Trade Mission to China and India

INCREASE YOUR SALES IN THESE EXCITING MARKETS

China: The Chinese Government is Focusing on Clean Energy and Environment

- China, the world's fastest growing major market, invested more than \$12 billion in clean energy technologies, including clean coal technologies, wind power, solar power, biomass, and energy efficient power generation, in 2007 alone.
- China also plans to invest \$175 billion in environmental technologies, including water purification, air pollution control, and emissions testing.

India: A Large and Growing Market for the Clean Energy and Environment Sectors

- India, the world's fastest growing democracy, presents lucrative opportunities for U.S. companies, due to a critical need for investments in clean technology.
- The market in India for environmental technology is estimated to exceed \$600 million, and is growing at an annual rate of 25 percent.

Increase Your Sales in these High-Potential Markets

Join Assistant Secretary of Commerce David Bohigian on this exciting mission to China and India. Mission participants will:

- Meet one-on-one with prescreened potential partners, agents, distributors, licensees,



APP Clean Energy and Environment Trade Mission

WHO SHOULD PARTICIPATE:

U.S. companies committed to making sales of clean energy, energy efficiency, or environmental technologies and services such as renewable energy, clean coal, distributed generation, air pollution abatement, water, waste, or monitoring equipment.

WHERE AND WHEN: China: Beijing, Jinan, and Shanghai, September 1–5, 2008
India: New Delhi, Hyderabad, and Mumbai, September 7–12, 2008

PRICE: Full Mission: \$5,400 per company, \$1,000 for each additional company representative. **One Country Participation Fee:** To participate in either the China or India portion of the mission, the fee is \$3,500 per person and \$750 for each additional company representative.

APPLY: www.export.gov/cleanenergymission. You can apply for the full mission to China and India or choose just one country. Registration is limited, so apply today!

APPLICATION DEADLINE: July 21, 2008

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

- Clean energy and energy efficiency companies should contact Brian O'Hanlon at (202) 482-3492; e-mail: brian.ohanlon@mail.doc.gov
- Environmental technology companies should contact Debra Delay at (617) 565-4302; e-mail: debra.delay@mail.doc.gov

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and retailers in each city.

- Participate in discussions with national and local government officials, networking opportunities, country briefings, and site visits.



Don't miss this tremendous opportunity! Register now at www.export.gov/cleanenergymission.