



# FOCUS



U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

December 2010

## GovEnergy 2010 Attracts Record Numbers

Setting a new record, over 4,000 participants attended GovEnergy, the nation's premiere energy training workshop and trade show for Federal energy professionals. In its 13th year, GovEnergy also welcomed more than 250 exhibitors showcasing the latest in energy and environmental products and services.

Ms. Martha N. Johnson, Administrator, U.S. General Services Administration, opened the event, stating: "We need to innovate and make that creativity a reality, and we need to do that together and understand that we are on the edge of making a huge difference for our environment, as well as for the American economy." The event took place August 15-18, 2010, at the Dallas Convention Center in Dallas, Texas. Promoting the theme, Blazin' Trails to Energy Solutions, the 2010 event featured more than 100 training sessions within 15 tracks. This year, GovEnergy offered two new tracks, Greenhouse

Gases and Human Behavior. The event provided Federal energy professionals with access to the tools, techniques, and best practices needed for meeting both day-to-day and long-term Federal energy management goals.

This year's sponsors included: the Department of Energy's (DOE) Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP), the General Services Administration, the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Department of Defense, the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Agriculture, and the Environmental Protection Agency.

In addition to the hundreds of showcase booths, GovEnergy offered on-site technical tours where attendees could observe energy technologies used within the Dallas metro region. This included green building sites and even the Dallas Cowboys Stadium.

GovEnergy 2010 embraced DOE's goal of "leading by example" in the fields of energy and water efficiency and renewable energy use. Since 2003, GovEnergy has evolved into a green conference, with a directive to offset all emissions through the use of emission reduction credits. To this end, GovEnergy staff gathered together information on historic registration data and trends, as well as hotel and travel information of attendees, to calculate emissions from attendee travel to/from the event,

facility energy use, hotels, and meals. This information was used to calculate the total emissions and offsets needed.

As David McAndrew, GovEnergy Chairman, stated, "GovEnergy is a must-attend event for the Federal energy management community, it is where Feds and their industry partners go to learn about new technologies, share best practices, and make the connections they need to keep the government leading by example in energy and water efficiency, and renewable energy use."

GovEnergy 2010 accomplished this mission and much more, providing energy efficiency leaders and industry newcomers the right tools, workshops, and support to build a brighter energy future.

In 2011, GovEnergy will be held August 7-10 in Cincinnati, Ohio. Be sure to reserve your booth space early; the exhibit hall is over 50 percent sold out.

*For more information on GovEnergy's greening efforts, go to: [http://www.govenergy.com/Files/GovEnergy\\_2010\\_Green\\_Self\\_Assessment.pdf](http://www.govenergy.com/Files/GovEnergy_2010_Green_Self_Assessment.pdf).*

*For more about GovEnergy and how to register for next year's event, please visit <http://www.govenergy.gov>. You may also contact David McAndrew of FEMP at [david.mcandrew@ee.doe.gov](mailto:david.mcandrew@ee.doe.gov) or 202-586-7722.*

### IN THIS ISSUE, You Will Find . . .

- NEW! Alternative Financing Q&A
- New FEMP Guidance Documents
- Recovery Act Technical Assistance Activities
- Training Database Updates
- Energy Awareness Month Poster and Theme

Secretary of Energy  
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FEMP Focus Editor  
Hayes Jones

*Cover Magnifying Glass Photo:  
NREL's newest PV array at the  
National Wind Technology  
Center near Boulder, Colorado*



*The Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) facilitates the Federal Government's implementation of sound, cost-effective energy management and investment practices to enhance the nation's energy security and environmental stewardship.*

## New Guidance Documents Available from FEMP

### Guidance on Benchmarking Federal Facilities

Agencies can utilize a new guidance document when benchmarking Federal facilities, as required by the Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA) of 2007. EISA requires metered buildings that are part of a Federal agency's covered facilities to be benchmarked for building energy performance. The guidance walks agencies through the benchmarking requirements, the process for determining which facilities should be benchmarked, and what tools can be utilized to benchmark building energy use. View or download the guidance at: [http://www.femp.energy.gov/pdfs/eisa432\\_guidance.pdf](http://www.femp.energy.gov/pdfs/eisa432_guidance.pdf).

### Federal Fleet Management Guidance

The Federal Fleet Management Guidance addresses the environmental impact of the Federal fleet and assists agencies develop petroleum and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction strategies. Executive Order 13514 requires agencies to reduce petroleum fuel use by two percent each year from 2005 through 2020, for a total 30 percent reduction. This comprehensive guidance highlights a number of ways Federal agencies can reduce petroleum consumption including reducing vehicle miles traveled, increasing fleet fuel efficiency, and switching to lower GHG-emitting and alternative fuels. Approaches highlighted in the guidance include optimizing fleet and vehicle size, encouraging active transit options such as bicycling, and purchasing alternative fuel vehicles—including electric and plug-in hybrid electric vehicles. The guidance also outlines methods for Federal agencies to track petroleum reductions and alternative fuel use. View or download the

guidance at: [http://www.femp.energy.gov/pdfs/fleetguidance\\_13514.pdf](http://www.femp.energy.gov/pdfs/fleetguidance_13514.pdf).

### Guide to Purchasing Green Power

First published in 2004, the Guide to Purchasing Green Power provides an overview of green power markets and describes the necessary steps to buy green power. The 2010 version includes new market information and terminology, case studies, an updated additional resources section, and new resources for Federal agencies to use when planning on-site renewable projects or purchasing green power. This guide is intended for organizations that are considering the merits of buying green power as well as those that have decided to buy green power but need help with the purchasing process. This is useful for a broad audience, including businesses, government agencies, universities, and all organizations wanting to diversify their energy supply and reduce the environmental impact of their electricity use. View or download the guide at: [http://www.femp.energy.gov/pdfs/purchase\\_green\\_power.pdf](http://www.femp.energy.gov/pdfs/purchase_green_power.pdf).

*Other guidance documents for sustainable building design and operation, advanced metering, water efficiency, energy-efficient products, renewable energy technologies, and fleet management are available on FEMP's Web site at: <http://www.femp.energy.gov/regulations/guidance.html>.*

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# FEMP Completed Recovery Act-Technical Assistance Activity

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) has completed more than \$13.2 million in technical assistance for Federal agencies, funded through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). The technical assistance will help Federal agencies meet their energy efficiency and renewable energy goals and ensure the widest possible implementation of leading-edge clean energy technologies across the Federal government.

DOE's team of energy experts from its National Laboratories and industry partners visited more than 100 Federal sites across the country and military bases overseas. Site visits covered many different types of project assistance including: renewable and wind energy assessments, energy efficiency assessments, biomass feasibility studies, smart grid feasibility studies, high performance green building technical support, advanced lighting control studies, and energy and water efficiency assessments.

To date, technical support through DOE's Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) has facilitated agencies investing an additional \$49 million of their own appropriations in follow-on efforts recommended by DOE's FEMP team. DOE anticipates that many tens of millions of dollars more of additional investments will take place in the new fiscal year. FEMP used its Recovery Act funding to help ensure that Federal agencies invest their funding in sound, cost-effective energy management practices.

During FY 2011, FEMP will provide the Federal Interagency Energy Management Task Force members and other HQ agency personnel the results of these technical assistance projects. In addition, FEMP will monitor each agency's progress in implementing the projects that received Recovery Act funded technical assistance and will analyze actual energy and cost savings.

The following sections highlight individual technical assistance activities undertaken by national laboratories and Federal agencies with ARRA funding.

## Alcatraz Island

In April 2010, the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) service provider team, in concert with the National Park Service, conducted a site visit to Alcatraz Island, California to assist the Department of the Interior in planning the implementation of a photovoltaic (PV) and battery system. As part of the technical assistance



*Roof of old cellblock and possible PV installation location at Alcatraz*

support, NREL assisted in reviewing proposals for a design build contract that was awarded May 2010. The current plan is to install 307 kilowatts (kW) of PV arrays on two rooftops, two 2,000 Amp Hour battery strings, and a 200 kW inverter. The design phase is scheduled for completion in February 2011, after which construction will begin. The deployment of a PV and battery system on Alcatraz Island would displace the use of diesel fuel that powers the island, greatly reducing the greenhouse gas footprint, with the potential to save the site an estimated \$130,443 per year. The project will also reduce the government's reliance on fossil fuels and decrease noise pollution.

## Department of Agriculture Training and Retro-Commissioning

Also in April, an NREL service provider presented a training workshop for the Department of Agriculture (USDA) in Beltsville, Maryland. The USDA has an inventory of over 32,000 buildings in 103 locations, including unique facilities such as laboratories, greenhouses, and animal facilities. Facility energy managers received training on how to perform energy audits and determine if a facility requires re-commissioning.



*"Smart" (left) versus standard meter (right)*

A retro-commissioning study was conducted for several buildings at the USDA Small Grains and Potato Germplasm Research Center and Advanced Genetics Laboratory in Aberdeen, Idaho. Recommendations for reducing energy consumption were identified and provided to the agency. They have already started to implement several of the energy conservation measures that were recommended, including the replacement of a 20 year old, inefficient, air-cooled chiller by a 60 ton rotary scroll compressor air cooled unit that will consume 30 percent less energy, improve reliability, improve safety, and reduce maintenance costs by eliminating obsolete parts. The agency has also upgraded lighting as recommended and is in the process of adding vapor-barrier paint and wall insulation to the metal roofs to reduce humidity in the storage rooms. If all the recommendations are implemented, 154,552 pounds of carbon dioxide would be eliminated as a result of reduced energy consumption.

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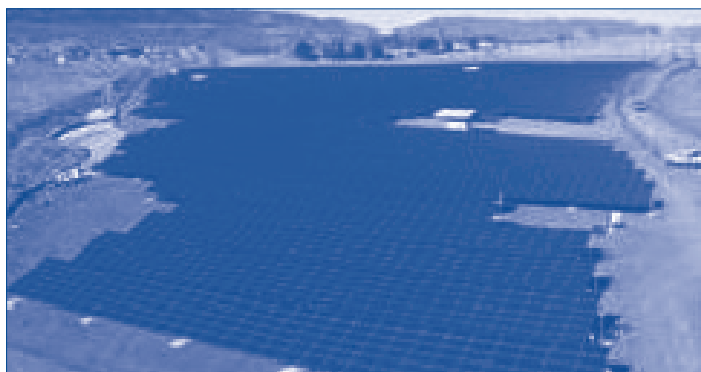
# FEMP Provides Technical Assistance Support to DOD NORTHCOM

The Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) is completing integrated technical assistance for U.S. Northern Command (NORTHCOM) facilities in the Rocky Mountain region (Colorado, New Mexico, and Wyoming). Three Department of Energy (DOE) laboratories have received funding: the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL), Sandia National Laboratory (SNL), and Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL). The funding comes from \$700,000 in American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) funding and \$400,000 in non-ARRA funds.

## Regional Technical Assistance

NREL completed high-level renewable energy assessments of the eight Rocky Mountain installations (Fort Carson, U.S. Air Force Academy, Peterson Air Force Base (AFB), FE Warren, Cheyenne Mountain, Buckley AFB, Schriever AFB, and Pueblo AFB) using the Renewable Energy Optimization (REO) tool. REO determines the most cost-effective combination of energy technologies at each installation. Results indicate use of solar ventilation preheating, solar water heating, ground source heat pumps, and wind energy would reduce the current fossil-based utility energy baseline. To further reduce dependence on fossil fuels and achieve net-zero energy, additional technologies including photovoltaics, concentrating solar power, and daylighting could also be included. Across the eight bases studied, the minimum lifecycle cost renewable energy solutions had paybacks that ranged from 7 to 23 years. The payback periods for the solutions that allowed each base to achieve net zero energy had longer paybacks that ranged from 39 to 79 years.

PNNL conducted a study of Federal and state regulatory environments to identify regulations that may constrain the Department of Defense from developing a regional smart grid test bed. PNNL found that relying on generation at each base



*Aerial view of 2MW PV system at U.S. Army Fort Carson (CO) financed through a Power Purchase Agreement*

is more cost effective and does not require grid modifications or changes to state electric industry regulations. Based on these findings, remaining tasks focused on increasing energy security at individual bases.

## Fort Carson

NREL performed net zero and electric vehicle grid integration assessments at Fort Carson in Colorado. The detailed energy assessment included three components: 1) Net zero energy installation assessment; 2) Electric vehicle grid integration study; and 3) Secure microgrid design.

The studies began with a baseline of current electrical, thermal, and transport fleet energy consumption. Next, NREL identified energy conservation and efficiency projects that would economically minimize energy demand. The NREL team examined renewable energy generation technologies to determine their potential to meet the remaining energy loads.



*FE Warren Wind Turbines*

Finally, the study analyzed fleet fuel use for opportunities to switch to alternative fuels or electric vehicles. Together, these pieces provide an assessment for efficiency, renewable, and transportation energy projects at Fort Carson that reduces reliance on fossil fuels and increases energy security.

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## FEMP PROVIDES TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE SUPPORT TO DOD NORTHCOM

(Continued from page 4)

SNL is also performing an Energy Surety Microgrid design for Fort Carson. They are assessing critical mission requirements, evaluating how to use conventional and renewable energy resources to meet those needs, and evaluating how to operate in a secure islanded manner. Beginning with microgrid assessments, SNL aims to enhance operational effectiveness while reducing energy demands and increasing energy resilience by developing alternative and assured fuels and energy. By incorporating smart grid architecture and processes to enhance energy assurance, SNL will balance system safety, security, reliability, cost effectiveness, and sustainability.

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## FEMP Helps Yellowstone Agencies Reduce Emissions

The 10 Federal land organizations in the Greater Yellowstone area—including two national parks, six national forests, and two national wildlife refuges—comprise an entire ecosystem of their own. Spanning parts of Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho; the region draws millions of visitors a year who are attracted by the dramatic landscapes, geothermal activity, and chances to spot wildlife. With funding from the Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP), the Greater Yellowstone Coordinating Committee (GYCC) will make the ecosystem the subject of a major emissions reduction project, which will pave the way for other Federal land organizations to reduce their own emissions.

Through the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL), FEMP has provided \$250,000 in technical assistance to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the Greater Yellowstone Area. NREL has already started evaluating the 10 sites to help the GYCC meet its goal of reducing emissions by a minimum of 20 percent by 2020 (with even higher savings expected). The laboratory's staff also held a training session to teach Federal employees in the area how to identify further opportunities for reducing greenhouse gases

Alicen Kandt, project lead for the Yellowstone-area project at NREL, said it is too soon to accurately say where the emissions reductions will come from. "[It's a] combination of everything—efficiency, renewables, behavior changes like driving less," she said. The area's abundant natural resources allow the team to consider several types of renewable energy sources, including solar, wind power, and biomass.

This is the first effort where Federal parks, forests, and wildlife refuges have worked across agency boundaries to make and execute emissions reduction plans. NREL's team will document everything it learns so other agencies can use the experience as a blueprint for their own emissions reductions. The effort may also be unique in that it focuses on an entire ecosystem, as most previous U.S. emissions reduction projects have focused on municipalities, agencies, or businesses.

"The agencies were looking for an appropriate boundary," Ms. Kandt said. "Using city or agency boundaries are a bit awkward because the effects of greenhouse gas emissions are likely going to be felt beyond those bounds, and probably at an ecosystem level."

The region includes: Yellowstone National Park, Grand Teton National Park, Red Rocks Lakes National Wildlife Refuge and the National Elk Refuge, as well as the Custer, Shoshone, Gallatin, Bridger-Teton, Caribou-Targhee, and Beaverhead National Forests.

For more information, please contact Alicen Kandt, NREL, at *alicen.kandt@nrel.gov* or 303-384-7518.

The information contained in this article appeared on the Department of Energy Energy Blog at <http://blog.energy.gov/>.

# Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Assessments Conducted in Hawaii Coordinated between PACOM and NPS

Department of Energy (DOE) national laboratory staff traveled to Hawaii over the last several months to conduct building energy efficiency and renewable energy assessments at military bases as part of the comprehensive American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funded technical assistance that FEMP is providing to the Department of Defense U.S. Pacific Command (PACOM).

Recognizing there are several national parks near these military bases, FEMP saw an opportunity to utilize the DOE national laboratory staff to assist another Federal agency customer, the Department of the Interior, with their energy efficiency and renewable energy challenges. FEMP coordinated with the National Park Service (NPS) and the DOE national laboratory representatives to perform assessments for national park facilities in Hawaii as part of one trip. Coordinating the joint assessments saved both agencies money and decreased the number of trips by national laboratory staff to Hawaii.



*Solar Array at Volcanoes National Park. NPS is funding energy assessments here through a 'work for others' agreement.*

From February 2010 to August 2010, more than 15 energy efficiency and renewable energy assessments were conducted at military bases in Hawaii. These assessments will identify the most feasible renewable energy and energy efficiency projects for implementation. Energy efficiency and renewable energy assessments took place at the following national parks:

Haleakala National Park, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Kona Coast Park, USS Arizona in Honolulu, and Kalaupapa National Historical Park.

The energy assessments identified 67 areas of improvement for the five national parks including: use of natural ventilation, reduction of lighting levels, introduction of occupancy sensors for rooms and restrooms, and the integration of low-flow faucets/toilets and Energy Star appliances. Feasibility studies are underway at the sites to determine which improvements are economically viable options ready for implementation.

*For more information, please contact Shawn Herrera, FEMP, at [shawn.herrera@ee.doe.gov](mailto:shawn.herrera@ee.doe.gov) or 202-586-1511.*



*Solar array at Pu'ukohola Heiau National Historic Site Building*

# Facility Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Assessments Conducted in Guam

The United States Navy is moving more than 8,600 military personnel and their families from Okinawa, Japan to Guam as part of a major restructuring effort. This massive move will entail construction of more than 14 million square feet of buildings and more than 52 miles of roads. The Navy recognized the opportunity to incorporate sustainability into this military build-up and requested assistance from the Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) on several fronts. FEMP recognizes the strategic importance of the military build-up being planned for Guam and how it will stress the energy infrastructure on the island. The reliance on high-priced imported energy can impact the mission of these critical facilities and the lives of every day Guamanians and must be examined.

To address these strategic needs, FEMP will provide targeted technical assistance to help the military minimize the carbon “boot print” of the existing military facilities in Guam and help the Navy design its new communities to be models of sustainability. FEMP developed its technical assistance projects for Guam based on the priorities identified in discussion with Navy’s Pacific Command, the Joint Guam Program Office, and Naval Facilities Engineering Command.

Two Department of Energy national laboratories, the National Renewable Energy Laboratory and Oak Ridge National Laboratory, are currently providing technical assistance

for Guam. Laboratory staff are conducting preliminary assessments of the potential to develop large scale geothermal generation for ground source heat pumps in Guam; a feasibility study on installing wind turbines on near shore structures such as jetties or piers; and a week-long workshop on efficiency assessments of existing buildings, which includes conducting actual audits of sample buildings. These and other technical assistance projects will ensure a smooth transition to a sustainable energy future.

*For further information, please contact Shawn Herrera, FEMP, at [shawn.herrera@ee.doe.gov](mailto:shawn.herrera@ee.doe.gov) or 202-586-1511.*



*Mechanical room for Building 2000 showing Air Handling Unit on Guam Navy base*

## FEMP Launches New Training Database

FEMP recently launched a centralized, searchable training database that provides Federal agencies the latest information and availability of all FEMP training: <http://www.femp.energy.gov/training/>.

Training Federal energy managers is critical to the FEMP mission. Without adequate training, Federal energy managers cannot gain or maintain the expertise needed to implement energy management projects and meet Federal goals and requirements.

The FEMP training database contains information on all in-person and online training opportunities including conferences and Webinars. The database lists available on-demand training such as videos and e-learning applications that Federal energy managers can take at their convenience.

Key features include:

- Detailed event descriptions
- Search feature by format, topic, or date
- Downloadable course materials, handouts, presentations, and other references
- On-demand e-learning modules, videos, audio, and multimedia files
- Integrated course evaluations, exams, and certificates of completion
- Ability to add training to Outlook calendars

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### FEMP COMPLETED RECOVERY ACT-TECHINICAL ASSISTANCE

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#### U.S. Forest Service Biomass Assessments



*Wastewood biomass from fire mitigation thinning*

The National Energy Technology Laboratory provided technical assistance to the U.S. Forest Service by completing biomass site characterizations of 48 Forest Service sites to collect information on energy use, proximity to potential biomass users, electric grid interfaces, and transportation sources. The 48 site reports will be developed and prioritized, and it is expected that 10 to 20 energy savings performance contracts will be developed as a result of the recommendations.

#### Photovoltaic Feasibility Study at Ft. Detrick



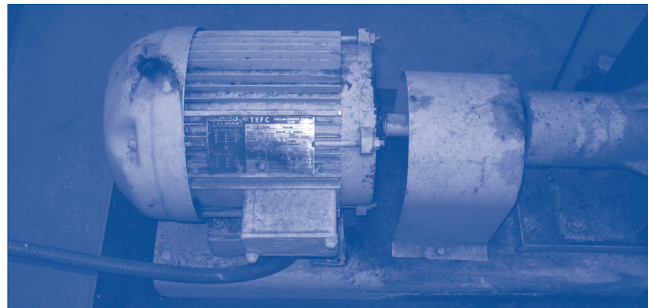
*20 acre capped landfill and possible PV location*

Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL) provided technical assistance to the U.S. Army for the feasibility of installing photovoltaic arrays at Ft. Detrick Army Base in Maryland. LBNL reviewed the base for potential locations and optimal array size. As a result of the technical assistance and recommendations provided, Ft. Detrick is currently planning to install a 5 megawatt solar array. The project is estimated to cost \$25-\$30 million and would be financed through a power purchase agreement.

#### U.S. Coast Guard Investments

As a result of FEMP's ARRA Technical Assistance support for Federal agencies, the U.S. Coast Guard has made an initial investment of \$394,850 in energy efficiency and renewable energy projects at several of their East Coast stations. FEMP provided the PNNL \$175,000 to supply a Resource Efficiency Manager (REM) to conduct assessments of Gulf and East Coast Guard facilities. To date, the REM has identified 15 projects, including water conservation measures, lighting

improvements, and energy efficient window installation. It is estimated that the projects will reduce the Coast Guard's overall energy use by 750,000 kilowatt-hours per year and reduce its water use by approximately one million gallons per year. These energy and water use reductions are projected to save the Coast Guard \$95,500 annually. Additional projects are currently being evaluated and likely will be funded through utility energy services contracts.



*Inefficient motor at the Miami Civil Engineering Unit Coast Guard Site*

#### PACOM Assessments

Some larger projects require the technical expertise of more than one national laboratory, as was the case for a group of energy assessments conducted at several Department of Defense Pacific Command sites. The project is a joint effort between NREL, PNNL, LBNL, and Oak Ridge National Laboratory. The team provided renewable energy optimization, data center energy efficiency assessments, and an evaluation of new construction using energy modeling tools.

#### GSA Assessments

Project replication is one of the main goals of FEMP's ARRA-funded technical assistance activity. In May, LBNL representatives traveled to a General Services Administration (GSA) site in California to evaluate the effectiveness of a lighting retrofit. The results of this assessment will be used to implement smart lighting projects in ten other GSA facilities.

*For more information on Recovery Act projects, please visit: [http://www.femp.energy.gov/financing/recovery\\_act.html](http://www.femp.energy.gov/financing/recovery_act.html) or contact Shawn Herrera, FEMP, at [shawn.herrera@ee.doe.gov](mailto:shawn.herrera@ee.doe.gov) or 202-586-1511.*



## Alternative Financing Options Q&A

This is the first in a new series in the *FEMP Focus*, where FEMP experts will answer frequently asked questions about the various alternative financing options available to Federal agencies. In this issue, we will explore the basics of how to get started on a project.

### How do I know what alternative financing is available to use for the project I want to do at my site?

Your FEMP agency representative can connect you with a Federal Finance Specialist (FFS) who will work with you to determine the best financing mechanism to meet your needs. Also, FEMP has developed an online training course, "Introduction to Alternative Financing for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Technology." This on-demand Web-based training will help you to understand the different alternative financing tools and how to use them to plan and implement energy and water saving measures and renewable energy systems in your Federal facility. To access the course, visit: [http://www.femp.energy.gov/training/course\\_detail\\_ondemand.cfm/CourseId=44](http://www.femp.energy.gov/training/course_detail_ondemand.cfm/CourseId=44)

### Is it true that utility energy service contracts (UESC) are better for projects under a million dollars?

Not necessarily, but local utilities avoid some of the transaction costs of energy savings performance contracts (ESPC) by already having your consumption data and other facility information and by being physically nearby. UESCs are available for a wide range of projects. The contracting vehicle may be used for projects requiring a very small investment, as low as \$10,000 or less, or as large as \$100 million or more. The franchised, regulated utility is an established source, meaning their authority allows agencies to work with them on a sole-source basis. UESC projects are often implemented in phases

over several years through a partnership effort. While ESPCs generally require a project that is valued at \$1 million or more, this is not true with the UESC vehicle.

### Previously our site worked with a company that specializes in energy efficiency projects. Can we do an ESPC with them?

You must use one of the energy service companies (ESCO) that DOE has pre-qualified. The qualified ESCOs have demonstrated their ability to successfully develop and implement multiple ESPCs. DOE also has preselected 16 ESCOs under an "umbrella" contract called an indefinite delivery indefinite quantity (IDIQ) contract. A Federal agency can award a Task Order to one of the 16 ESCOs under the IDIQ to implement an ESPC at their site. Agencies will typically use the blanket IDIQ approach to implement an ESPC.

### Are ESCOs available to complete projects overseas? Do they all have the correct security clearance required or do they need to apply for clearances if necessary?

Overseas work is eligible under each of the 16 DOE IDIQ contracts. ESCOs holding these contracts may do international work. There is no guarantee that they will have the exact security clearance you are looking for; however, they should be capable of securing the required clearances.

### We want to install a photovoltaic system using a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA). Is there a DOE contract that we can use?

Sample documents are available for your reference on FEMP's PPA website. Visit [http://www.femp.energy.gov/financing/ppa\\_sampledocs.html](http://www.femp.energy.gov/financing/ppa_sampledocs.html). The sample documents include RFPs

*Continued on Back Cover*

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**ALTERNATIVE FINANCING OPTIONS Q&A**  
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and land use agreements. For contracting assistance, FEMP often facilitates cooperation between a Federal agency within the Western Area Power Administration service territory or between a Federal agency and the Defense Logistics Agency due to their specialized knowledge of the utility industry. FEMP provides technical assistance through the DOE National Laboratories from project contemplation through execution.

**Will our utility do a UESC? If they cannot or will not, can we use a different utility?**

In order to use the UESC vehicle, the agency must contract with the utility, subject to regulation by a governing body such as a public utility commission, within the boundaries of their service territory. In other words, a Federal agency may only enter into a UESC with the serving utility; a utility that provides their electricity, gas, etc. (Department of Defense agencies may only enter into a UESC with the electric or natural gas utility in accordance with their UESC authority.)

However, if there is more than one serving utility company offering utility energy services, the Federal Acquisition Regulations, and good fiscal management, require the government give fair consideration to each utility and select the utility providing the best value.

**Is it legal to use alternative financing throughout the U.S.?**

ESPCs (42 USC 8287), UESCs (42 USC 8256 for civilian agencies; 10 USC 2913 for Department of Defense agencies), and Enhanced Use Leases are legal throughout the United States. PPAs are authorized on a state by state basis. A map of states that authorize or allow solar PPAs can be found by clicking "3rd-Party Solar PPA Policies" on the following Web site: <http://www.dsireusa.org/summarymaps/index.cfm?ee=1&RE=1>. For information about the legality of PPAs utilizing other renewable resources such as wind, contact your states' Public Utilities Commission.