

# ECA Update: EM FY 2014 Budget by Site and Other News



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## **EM FY 2014 Budget by Site**

DOE Office of Environmental Management

The Office of Environmental Management presented FY 2014 budget information at the Intergovernmental Meeting with DOE in New Orleans, LA on October 28-30, 2013.

Program / Subprogram / Activity	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Enacted w/ Reprogramming	FY 2014 Annualized Rate	FY 2014 Funds thru Jan. 15, 2014
Brookhaven	12,535	7,471	6,621	1,941
Carlsbad	218,179	202,293	202,327	59,312
ETEC	6,279	8,868	7,860	2,304
Idaho	389,800	360,629	359,275	105,322
Los Alamos	188,161	192,033	173,063	50,733
Lawrence Livermore	2,173	1,998	1,999	586
Moab	30,625	31,452	26,088	7,648
Nevada	65,145	60,275	60,286	17,673
Oak Ridge	419,758	402,680	387,018	113,455
Richland	1,021,824	943,327	905,066	265,321
River Protection	1,182,010	1,097,441	1,084,406	317,894
Paducah	141,582	149,533	134,556	39,445
Portsmouth	256,027	217,437	155,745	45,657
Savannah River	1,316,922	1,214,284	1,085,956	318,349
SPRU	23,700	21,795	21,798	6,390
SLAC	2,935	3,793	3,362	986
Sandia	2,814	2,588	2,588	759
West Valley	66,300	61,077	48,480	14,212
Other Sites	14,703	14,421	4,703	1,379
Program Direction	321,628	295,770	280,831	82,325
Headquarters	20,380	18,741	17,982	5,271
Program Support	[20,380]	[10,646]	[10,881]	[5,271]
HBCU	[-]	[8,095]	[7,101]	[-]
TDD	10,309	9,808	10,002	2,932
Subtotal, EM	5,713,789	5,317,714	4,980,012	1,459,894
Def. Prior Yr. Offset	(3,381)	(19,000)	-	-
Grand Total, EM	5,710,408	5,298,714	4,980,012	1,459,894

**NNSA Reaffirms Decision to Select Consolidated Nuclear Security, LLC, to Manage the Consolidated Contract for Nuclear Production Operations**

NNSA  
November 1, 2013  
[LINK](#)

WASHINGTON, D.C. - The National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) today reaffirmed the award to Consolidated Nuclear Security, LLC (CNS), to be the management and operating contractor for the Y-12 National Security Complex (Y-12) in Oak Ridge, Tenn., and the Pantex Plant near Amarillo, Texas. The contract includes project management of the Uranium Processing Facility (UPF) at Y-12 and an unexercised option for Savannah River Tritium Operations at the Savannah River Site near Aiken, S.C.

"Our nuclear production capabilities are critical to our national security, and CNS

represents the best value to the government as evidenced by its superior technical and management approach and its lower evaluated cost," said NNSA Acting Administrator Bruce Held. "Additionally, this award puts NNSA in a position to improve mission delivery by focusing on improving the way we operate, saving taxpayer dollars, and aligning ourselves for the future."

CNS is comprised of Bechtel National, Inc.; Lockheed Martin Services, Inc.; ATK Launch Systems, Inc.; and SOC, LLC. Additionally, CNS will use subcontractors Booz Allen Hamilton, Inc., as a Merger and Transformation specialist, and General Atomics for Savannah River Tritium Operations if that option is exercised by NNSA in the future.

Follow NNSA News on our Blog and on Facebook, Twitter, Tumblr, YouTube and Flickr.

Established by Congress in 2000, NNSA is a semi-autonomous agency within the U.S. Department of Energy responsible for enhancing national security through the military application of nuclear science. NNSA maintains and enhances the safety, security, reliability and performance of the U.S. nuclear weapons stockpile without nuclear testing; works to reduce global danger from weapons of mass destruction; provides the U.S. Navy with safe and effective nuclear propulsion; and responds to nuclear and radiological emergencies in the U.S. and abroad.

### **New Jersey Town Upset Over Delays in Nuclear Cleanup**

John R. Emshwiller and Jeremy Singer-Vine, The Wall Street Journal

October 31, 2013

[LINK](#)

Ronald Dobies, mayor of Middlesex, N.J., is getting more than a little frustrated with the pace of the federal government's efforts to clean up radioactive residue from the country's old nuclear-weapons program--at least when it comes to his community of 14,000.

"We are just a little town and get sort of forgotten," said Mr. Dobies in an interview. "I am frustrated as all hell on this."

A Wall Street Journal feature earlier this week looked at the contamination left behind at scores of sites in more than three dozen states where factories and other facilities churned out products or research on nuclear projects during World War II and the Cold War. One site examined was a onetime landfill in Middlesex that the town wants to turn into a recreation area. However, decades ago the federal government dumped radioactive waste at the landfill. The site has already undergone two cleanups--one in the 1960s and one starting in the late 1970s--only to have more contamination discovered near a residential street in 2001.

The Army Corps of Engineers is now looking at putting the Middlesex site back into a federal radioactive cleanup program, known as Fusrap. One of the previous Middlesex cleanups had been done through that program.

With more than a decade now passed since the latest discovery of radioactive contamination, Mr. Dobies said he recently contacted Bob Martin, commissioner of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, to enlist his aid in pushing the federal government to act. "He was very positive" and offered to help, said the mayor.

Mr. Dobies said he is also looking to contact the federal and state elected officials who represent Middlesex to see if they can bring some pressure to bear. "I would like to put this thing to bed," he said.

A spokesman for Mr. Martin said that during a recent conversation a senior Corps official told the commissioner the site would likely be put into Fusrap. Corps officials said they are reviewing the Middlesex situation and hope to have a decision in the next several months. One federal report said the discovery of the latest contamination worked its way through various local, New Jersey state and federal officials before reaching the Corps for review in the past few years.

When it comes to radioactive contamination at old nuclear-weapons sites, cleanup questions often linger for decades. This week's Journal story reported that over 20 sites initially declared safe for public use were later--sometimes decades later--found to need cleaning for residual contamination.

A 1980 document from the Energy Department, which until 1997 ran Fusrap, listed 18 sites around the country as contaminated enough to be cleaned up under the program. Seven of those sites still appear on a list of active Fusrap projects provided to the Journal earlier this month by the Corps of Engineers.

Asked about this decadeslong lag on some projects, a Corps spokesperson said that while progress is being made, the cleanup work "is complicated as well as labor- and time-intensive. We purposely try to target our cleanup funds on only a few sites at a time, so we can finish them more quickly and be more efficient with our limited funding."

There are currently 24 sites undergoing Fusrap cleanup, with the Middlesex site and one on Staten Island under consideration to be added.

The Fusrap budget has taken a hit in the last two years. After operating at about \$140 million annually for over a decade, the budget for fiscal 2013 fell to just under \$100 million. At least one current Fusrap project, in Pennsylvania, could cost up to \$500 million and take more than a decade to complete, Corps officials have said.

## **Groundwater cleanup progresses at DOE's Paducah site**

Amber Ruch, KFVS12

November 3, 2013

[LINK](#)

MCCRACKEN COUNTY, KY (KFVS) - A belowground heating system is helping to clean up the leading source of groundwater contamination at the Department of Energy's Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant site.

The electrical resistance heating system features 52 borings, each with three 10-foot-long metal electrodes that heat soil to more than 194 degrees Fahrenheit to evaporate the degreaser trichloroethene that seeped into the ground over the years.

Vapor and water are then pumped to the surface and treated using carbon filtration, which is commonly used to adsorb volatile organic compounds, and air stripping, which uses airflow to remove substances from water through volatilization.

EM cleanup contractor LATA Environmental Services of Kentucky began operating

the system in July. The system will operate six to nine months to remove TCE at depths of about 20 to 60 feet below the ground surface southeast of the C-400 Cleaning Building in the center of the site's fenced area.

The project is important for cleaning up contamination by removing a primary source of TCE near the cleaning building, where past leaks and spills occurred until TCE use was banned at the site in 1993.

"We continue to make progress at the site," said Paducah DOE Project Manager Dave Dollins. "Addressing the contaminated groundwater is one of our top priorities." To date, DOE has used ERH to remove approximately 2,600 gallons of TCE in groundwater in the cleaning building area.

Other belowground components in the system include 33 vapor and groundwater extraction wells, 29 temperature-monitoring borings and 15 locations to monitor vacuum levels across the treatment area.

### **Appropriators appeal for early budget number**

David Rogers, Politico

October 31, 2013

[LINK](#)

In a rare joint public appeal, the leadership of the House and Senate Appropriations committees asked that budget negotiators give them an answer before Thanksgiving on what the topline will be for discretionary spending over the coming year.

The letter, signed by House Chairman Hal Rogers (R-Ky.) and Senate Chairwoman Barbara Mikulski (D-Md.), reflects the increased concern that Congress will again fall back on funding the government with a year-long continuing resolution that undermines the traditional appropriations process.

In essence, Mikulski and Rogers are asking for some decision soon enough for them to craft a 2014 omnibus package before the current CR runs out Jan. 15. Budget negotiators are now operating under a nonbinding deadline of Dec. 13, and Mikulski and Rogers fear this is too late for them to respond effectively.

Instead, they are asking for an answer no later than Dec. 2 and preferably before Thanksgiving on Nov. 22.

"We believe that if an agreement on a discretionary spending number can be reached early," the two wrote, "It will allow for more thoughtful and responsible spending decisions, set the parameters for the budgetary savings that need to be reached in your Budget Conference, and build momentum for a larger budget agreement that addresses the nation's wide range of fiscal challenges."

The letter is conspicuously silent on what that number should be. Both Rogers and Mikulski have said separately that it will be difficult to write bills at the post sequester \$967.5 billion level set by the Budget Control Act. Each has made no secret of the fact that they are hoping that a deal can be reached adjusting this number higher.

In the same vein, the letter asks that negotiators come up with an agreed-upon discretionary cap for fiscal 2015 as well -- so as to avoid a repeat of the havoc this year.

Left unsaid is what the Appropriations committees would want to do if budget negotiators were to fail to come up with an agreement.

Congress could then fall back on a yearlong CR, letting the chips fall where they may under sequestration. But it's expected the chairs would also want that answer early, too -- so they could attempt to write an omnibus at the lower level.

"I am hopeful that the budget conference will agree on a number that replaces sequester sooner rather than later," Mikulski said. "So that the Appropriations Committees have a topline that will let us write responsible bills that invest in America's national security, public safety and infrastructure, meet compelling human needs, and avoid another shutdown, slam-down crisis in January and next year."

"Setting this common, topline number will allow us to get our work done as quickly as possible," Rogers said, "thus avoiding the threat of a government shutdown in another few months and providing some much-needed stability and direction for our nation and our economy."

Maryland Rep. Chris Van Hollen, the ranking Democrat on the House Budget Committee, later issued his own statement in support of the Mikulski-Rogers request.

"Replacing the job killing sequester and adopting top line budget numbers should be a key priority of the budget negotiations," Van Hollen said. "The Conference Committee should pick up the pace of the negotiations so we can get an agreement by Thanksgiving and give the Appropriations Committees time to do their work."

## **House Democrat Eyes More Powerful Alternative to B-61 Nuclear Bomb**

Douglas P. Guarino, Global Security Newswire  
October 30, 2013

[LINK](#)

WASHINGTON -- A key House Democrat on Tuesday pressed the Obama administration over whether it could use another, more powerful nuclear weapon to defend U.S. allies in Europe rather than making controversial and costly upgrades to the B-61 atomic warhead.

The B-61 is a U.S. nuclear gravity bomb stationed in five NATO member nations in Europe. The National Nuclear Security Administration and its contractors are currently in the early phases of a life-extension program for variants of the aging weapon, which administration officials say is urgently needed to ensure they remain safe and reliable.

Some Democrats question the administration's position, however. During a hearing of the House Armed Services Committee on Tuesday, Representative Loretta Sanchez (D-Calif.) referenced prior remarks by retired Gen. James Cartwright indicating that there are other weapons in the U.S. arsenal that could deter attacks on NATO allies. She called the continued use of the B-61 "political."

Given fiscal constraints facing the United States, Representative John Garamendi (D-Calif.) asked specifically whether another U.S. gravity bomb, the B-83, could be used instead. Administration officials indicated that the B-83 would not require a

major overhaul for approximately 10 to 15 years, whereas the B-61 is in need of more urgent refurbishment if its use is to be continued.

But the B-83, which is capable of destroying entire cities, is a much more powerful weapon than those the United States currently deploys in Europe.

"It truly is a megaton-class weapon -- it is the relic of the Cold War," Madelyn Creedon, assistant secretary of Defense for global strategic affairs, said at the Tuesday hearing. "The B-83 is not compatible with European aircraft and the idea of introducing a megaton warhead into Europe is almost inconceivable to me, so we need the B-61."

Air Force Gen. Robert Kehler, who heads the U.S. Strategic Command, said the B-61 life-extension program would enable the nation to reduce the number of B-83 warheads and eventually eliminate the more powerful weapon entirely. "That's what we will do ... so we're not spending money twice," Kehler said.

If, however, the administration does not refurbish the B-61 as currently planned, it would then become necessary to conduct a separate life-extension program for the B-83, according to Donald Cook, NNSA deputy administrator for defense programs.

"We'd have to do compatibility with aircraft which don't currently fly it and we will not have the basis to do that at anywhere near the cost" of the planned B-61 refurbishment, Cook told the House lawmakers. "All I can say right now is it would be considerably more expensive in my opinion."

Senator Dianne Feinstein (D-Calif.), chairwoman of the Senate Appropriations Energy and Water Subcommittee, has raised concerns that the method of extending the life of the B-61 that the administration has chosen is not the least costly and risky option, and she has proposed cutting money for the program.

Arms control activists, meanwhile, have suggested that the plan amounts to the creation of a new nuclear weapon -- thereby conflicting with President Obama's vows to reduce atomic arms -- rather than a simple refurbishment.

Administration officials and House Republicans sought to refute these arguments this week.

The B-61 plan is "absolutely consistent with the president's goals," according to Creedon.

"It's very important to remember that there are sort of two points to all of this," she said. President Obama "has been very strong that the stockpile be safe, secure and reliable, and that it remain that way as long as there are any nuclear weapons."

"That said," Creedon continued, "he has clearly indicated that he would like to entertain reductions ... along with Russia. But until such time as that happens, the [planned B-61 refurbishment] is absolutely consistent with the president's goals, as well as our commitment to our allies."

Cook insisted there was no cheaper option.

"There is a \$4 billion number often thrown around as some kind of baseline [for the

B-61 refurbishment, but] that was never a baseline," Cook said.

"We had a very initial position in the budget several years ago that said we believe the cost will be at least in the \$4 billion range and we prepared as we usually do then to undertake the work," he said. "At that point, no engineering work had been done; no design work had begun ... So it was a placeholder and nothing more than that."

Kehler agreed.

"Early on, it appeared that there might be a lower-cost option," Kehler said. "As I look at this today, there is a not a minimum option that is going to fulfill all the military requirement that we've laid out."

### **Cantor Releases 2014 House Schedule**

Matt Fuller, Roll Call

October 31, 2013

[LINK](#)

House Majority Leader Eric Cantor announced the 2014 House schedule on Thursday -- leaving lots of time for campaigning.

The House is scheduled to be in session 113 days in 2014.

Of course -- as any member will tell you -- the work doesn't end when lawmakers leave Washington. District work periods are an integral part of representation, particularly when it's an election year.

Between August and Nov. 4 -- Election Day 2014 -- the House will be in session 12 days. The chamber will be in session for 27 days between August and the year's end.

None of these numbers are wildly out of line with recent schedules. In the second session of the 112th Congress, the House was in session 153 days. In the second session of the 111th Congress, 128 days. The 110th Congress? 119 days. The 109th? 104.

Of course, the schedule is tentative. Cantor canceled some district work days this year, and it's entirely possible that whole weeks will be changed.

On Thursday, the Virginia Republican touted the schedule for creating certainty and increasing efficiency and productivity in the committee process.

This is also the first time that the House schedule is available on Google and Outlook calendars.

### **Climate scientists: Embrace nuclear power**

Ben Geman, The Hill

November 3, 2013

[LINK](#)

Four prominent climate scientists are urging environmentalists to embrace nuclear power to help fight global warming, arguing that "continued opposition . . . threatens

humanity's ability to avoid dangerous climate change."

"With the planet warming and carbon dioxide emissions rising faster than ever, we cannot afford to turn away from any technology that has the potential to displace a large fraction of our carbon emissions," they say in a new open letter.

The letter, citing rising global energy demand, says there is "no credible path to climate stabilization that does not include a substantial role for nuclear power."

The letter is from Ken Caldeira of the Carnegie Institution, Kerry Emanuel of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Tom Wigley of the University Corporation for Atmospheric Research, and James Hansen, the outspoken former NASA scientist who is currently at Columbia University's Earth Institute.

The letter was "distributed overnight to a variety of organizations and journalists," according to New York Times climate blogger Andrew Revkin, who wrote a post about the letter here.

It's also posted on CNN's website. The network is airing the pro-nuclear documentary Pandora's Promise on Thursday.

The scientists' letter is a window onto a battle within the climate movement. It's about whether expanded nuclear power is needed to enable the steep global emissions cuts that many scientists say must occur to avoid the most dangerous climatic changes.

Many environmentalists and prominent groups, such as the Sierra Club and Greenpeace, oppose nuclear power due to accident risks, radioactive waste that plants create, and other factors.

Climate activists that oppose nuclear power say scaled-up use of green energy sources like wind and solar power, expanded efficiency, and other tools can bring steep carbon emissions cuts without constructing new nuclear plants.

The four scientists say safety advances can make new nuclear plants much safer than the current generation.

"Quantitative analyses show that the risks associated with the expanded use of nuclear energy are orders of magnitude smaller than the risks associated with fossil fuels. No energy system is without downsides. We ask only that energy system decisions be based on facts, and not on emotions and biases that do not apply to 21st-century nuclear technology," the letter states.

Nuclear energy provides roughly 20 percent of U.S. electricity. Southern Co. and SCANA Corp. are building new reactors in Georgia and South Carolina, respectively. But low natural gas prices, Japan's Fukushima Daiichi catastrophe and other factors have clouded prospects for a major nuclear build-out.

## **U.S. Says Japan Signing Liability Pact Would Aid Nuclear Cleanup**

Jacob Adelman, Bloomberg  
November 3, 2013

[LINK](#)

Japan will receive international help with the cleanup at the Fukushima atomic station once it joins an existing treaty that defines liability for accidents at nuclear plants, U.S. Energy Secretary Ernest Moniz said.

The treaty, known as the Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage, assigns accident liability to plant operators rather than equipment and technology vendors, Moniz said in a Nov. 2 interview in Tokyo. The treaty includes setting up a fund for victims of nuclear accidents and a standard for compensation claims.

Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, Trade Minister Toshimitsu Motegi and other officials showed an "eagerness" during meetings last week for expertise from abroad to decommission the Fukushima plant, Moniz said. Such help will be easier to secure once Japan ratifies the treaty, he said.

"As one gets into the real work, then these liability conventions become quite important," Moniz said. "Certainly Prime Minister Abe and Minister Motegi both emphasize that the importance of moving on this in 2014 is to a large extent driven by their openness and their desire to get as much international help as they can."

Moniz was in Japan to discuss cooperation on the Fukushima cleanup and the country's plans to ratify the treaty. His visit coincided with calls for a larger government role in the response to the 2011 disaster at Tokyo Electric Power Co. (9501)'s plant. The station is the site of the worst nuclear accident since Chernobyl and in recent months has been hit by weekly reports of radioactive water leaks and accidents.

#### Compensation Claims

The Compensation for Nuclear Damage treaty was adopted in 1997 under the International Atomic Energy Agency and had 16 signatories as of June 24 this year, including the U.S., India and Italy.

At least five signatories must ratify the treaty to enact it. So far, the U.S., Romania, Morocco and Argentina have ratified. So Japan joining would bring it into force, Moniz said.

Legislation ratifying the convention could be introduced to parliament early next year, Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida told reporters on Nov. 1, Kyodo news reported.

Under the pact, a company such as Irvine, California-based Kurion Inc., which possesses technology for removing the radioactive isotope tritium from contaminated water, could deploy its technology at the Fukushima plant, Moniz said.

Liability would rest with Tepco, as the plant's operator is known, he said.

#### Tritium Removal

Tritium is among the contaminants found in hundreds of thousands of tons of water stored in more than 1,000 tanks at the site. Those levels are rising at a rate of 400 tons a day as groundwater seeping into basements mixes with cooling water that has

been in contact with highly radioactive melted reactor cores.

While Tepco has had treatment systems in place for removing the contaminant cesium since shortly after the March 2011 disaster at the plant and is testing a filter to remove the radioactive element strontium, it has no means of removing tritium.

Other companies that could assist Tepco are builders that have worked at U.S. nuclear sites and specialists in cleaning groundwater and controlling its flow, Moniz said without identifying particular businesses.

Moniz said the liability pact has so far not been needed by foreign companies because there's been little direct engagement between such businesses and Tepco, although some U.S. entities have helped the utility in a consultative role.

#### Research Centers

A scientist at the Savannah River National Laboratory under the Energy Department is helping Japan's International Research Institute for Nuclear Decommissioning vet proposals from international entities seeking participation in the plant's decommissioning and cleanup, he said.

Tepco is holding talks with the Savannah River Laboratory and the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, another Energy Department research center, on getting help with groundwater management, removing fuel debris and other areas, the utility said in a Nov. 1 statement.

Tepco engineers have also visited the site of the Hanford Engineer Works weapons lab in Washington state, where the Energy Department has spent more than \$16 billion since 1989 on cleanups, to evaluate whether methods used here could be applied at Fukushima.

"With the openness, I would say the eagerness, expressed by the Prime Minister and by a variety of other government officials to have international help, we see our laboratories certainly continuing to contribute and we see our companies being enabled to come in as well," Moniz said.

### **State and Local Technical Assistance Program Alert: November 2013**

DOE EERE Technical Assistance Project Alerts  
November 5, 2013

The Technical Assistance Program (TAP) provides state, local, and tribal officials with resources to advance successful, high-impact, and long-lasting clean energy policies, program, and projects. This month's bulletin includes the following content:

- Upcoming Webinars
- Additional Opportunities
- Events
- About TAP

#### **Upcoming Webinars**

### **Better Buildings Webinar: Intra-organization Energy Efficiency Competitions**

November 5, 2013; 3:00-4:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time (EST)

A little rivalry goes a long way when it comes to reducing building energy use through behavior change. Join Better Buildings Challenge partner City of El Paso and Better Buildings Better Plants partner Legrand as they share their experiences leveraging friendly competitions to drive building energy efficiency within their organizations. The session will also include an overview of the U.S. EPA's Energy Efficiency Competition Guide. Register here.

### **TAP Webinar: Spurring Local Economic Development with Clean Energy Programs**

Thursday, November 7, 2013; 3:00-4:30 p.m. EST

This webinar will discuss how communities can use energy efficiency and renewable energy programs for local economic development. Efforts to improve energy efficiency and generate renewable energy can benefit a local economy in much the same way as other development activities. In fact, unlike financial incentive programs and speculative infrastructure investments that depend on potential but unclear economic growth impacts, many clean energy investments produce immediate economic returns to localities--and thus can be attractive options for local economic development organizations. This webinar will review these often overlooked returns on investment and the factors that shape their local economic impacts, as well as feature case studies from Babylon, New York and Newton, Iowa. Speakers will include: Peter Meyer, E.P. Systems Group; Sammy Chu, Director of Operations, Suffolk County (Former Director, Long Island Green Homes); and Bryan Friedman, Director of Finance and Economic Development, Newton, IA. Register here.

### **National Association of Counties Webinar: Grow Your County's Green Building Industry--Policies and Incentives**

Thursday, November 21, 2013; 2:00-3:15 p.m. EST

Building green provides many benefits: efficient operations, higher property value, comfortable and healthy spaces, creation of skilled jobs, and more. County governments can support local construction economies and meet growing demand for green buildings with thoughtfully designed policies, mandatory codes, and voluntary incentive programs. In this webinar, the second of two, speakers will discuss best practices and common pitfalls of implementing county strategies, and highlight counties where these approaches are being piloted. Register here.

### **TAP Webinar: Tools for Designing and Implementing Better Clean Energy Finance Programs**

Thursday, November 21, 2013; 3:30-4:45 p.m. EST

Rather than selecting from two or three fixed models, a successful clean energy finance program will require a sponsor to make a number of design decisions, based on resources available and the needs of the community served. This webinar will outline these key areas for consideration - including potential program sponsors, institutional structure, and potential sources of program revenue - and examples of how organizations across the country have blended design decisions into successful programs. Register here.

*Did you miss the last TAP webinar on Federal Finance Facilities for Energy Efficiency Upgrades and Clean Energy Deployment? Watch it now in the TAP Webinar Archives.*

## **Additional Opportunities**

### **U.S. Department of Energy and Georgetown University Announces Competition for Energy Efficiency in Local Communities**

The U.S. Department of Energy and Georgetown University announced the Georgetown University Energy Prize, a competition to encourage innovative, replicable, and scalable approaches to reducing energy use in communities across the United States. Aimed at increasing the number of municipalities, utilities, and individuals working to save energy in their homes and communities, the competition supports President Obama's Climate Action Plan of pursuing greater energy efficiency that reduces greenhouse gases and saves consumers money.

Beginning in February 2014, municipalities will be eligible to compete for the prize by reducing their energy use. Participating communities must develop a long-term energy efficiency plan and demonstrate initial effectiveness and sustainability during a two-year period. Participating communities will benefit from access to financial and technical resources and the winning community will receive \$5 million provided by private sponsors, which will help to support their continuing community-based energy efficiency efforts. Interested communities are encouraged to submit a non-binding letter of intent as soon as possible.

### **New Combined Heat and Power (CHP) Technical Assistance Partnerships Announced**

The U.S. Department of Energy recently announced seven new regional CHP Technical Assistance Partnerships across the country to help strengthen U.S. manufacturing competitiveness, lower energy consumptions, and reduce harmful emissions. Located in California, Colorado, Illinois, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Washington state, the new CHP Technical Assistance Partnerships will offer best practices for CHP project financing, management and state policies, market analysis tools and resources, and technical site evaluations. Learn more about the announcement and other CHP resources here.

### **New Better Buildings Workforce Guidelines Project Launched**

The U.S. Department of Energy recently announced the Better Buildings Workforce Guidelines project to improve the quality and consistency of commercial building workforce training and certification programs for five key energy-related jobs: Energy Auditor, Commissioning Professional, Building/Stationary Engineer, Facility Manager, and Energy Manager. Learn more here.

## **Events**

### **The 2013 Behavior, Energy, and Climate Change Conference**

November 18-20, 2013; Sacramento, CA

The Behavior, Energy, and Climate Change (BECC) Conference is an event focused on understanding individual and organizational behavior and decision-making related to energy usage, greenhouse gas emissions, climate change, and sustainability. BECC 2013 will present innovative policy and program strategies and share important research findings.

### **Great Energy Efficiency Day 2013: A Path to Double Energy Productivity--State and Local Success Stories**

Wednesday, November 20, 2013; Washington, DC

The Alliance to Save Energy will showcase how communities across the country are working towards doubling energy productivity by 2030. The event will present success stories from business, state and local government leaders on how they are working to make the United States one of the world's most energy-efficient economies, one city at a time. Register here.

### **About TAP**

TAP provides state, local, and tribal officials with resources to advance successful, high-impact, and long-lasting clean energy policies, program, and projects. You can "tap" into these resources in a number of ways:

- Explore our online resource library, past trainings, and upcoming events calendar by visiting the State and Local Solution Center.
- Submit an application for one-on-one assistance.

See something of interest in this newsletter? Share this email with your colleagues and suggest that they subscribe to TAP Alerts. For any questions or suggestions, our email address is [TechnicalAssistanceProgram@ee.doe.gov](mailto:TechnicalAssistanceProgram@ee.doe.gov).

