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Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20585

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This report is submitted to the Congress in compliance with Section 623 of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act of 1978, Pub. L. 95-619 (92 Stat. 3206 et seq.).

The report contains a discussion of the coordination of Federal energy conservation programs involving State and local governments.


Dale D. Myers
Under Secretary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Section 623 of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act of 1978 requires that:

"Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary of Energy shall submit to the Congress a report on the coordination of Federal energy conservation programs involving State and local governments."

This report has been prepared by the Department of Energy (DOE) to fulfill that requirement.

During the past four years, the Congress has enacted four major laws authorizing the Federal government to develop and implement specific energy conservation programs. With regard to each of these four legislative enactments DOE has the primary Federal responsibility for the development, implementation, and administration of the major Federal energy conservation effort. These laws and the programs they authorize are listed below:

- (1) Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975 (EPCA),
42 U.S.C. 6201 et seq., as amended.
 - State Energy Conservation Program (SECP), 42 U.S.C., 6321 et seq. The SECP provides funding and technical assistance to States to develop, modify, and implement State energy conservation plans and supplemental plans. These plans describe the energy conservation activities which States will undertake in order to achieve scheduled progress toward State energy conservation goals.
- (2) Energy Conservation and Production Act of 1976 (ECPA),
42 U.S.C. 6801 et seq.
 - Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP), 42 U.S.C. 6861 et seq. The WAP provides grants to States and certain native American tribal organizations for the purchase of materials to be used to weatherize the dwelling units occupied by low-income families, especially the low-income elderly and handicapped.

(3) Energy Research and Development Administration Authorization Act of 1977, 42 U.S.C. 7001 et seq.

- Energy Extension Service (EES)
The EES Program encourages individuals and small businesses to reduce energy consumption and convert to renewable energy resources. Federal funding is provided to establish State EES offices which offer a variety of energy conservation services, including energy audits, specialized training, technical information, workshops, and hotline services.

(4) National Energy Conservation Policy Act of 1978 (NECPA), 92 Stat. 3206 et seq.

- Schools, Hospitals, and Local Government and Public Care Institutions Program (S/H), 92 Stat. 3238 et seq.
The S/H Program is responsible for identifying and supporting adoption of energy conservation measures in schools, hospitals, and local government and public care institutions. During Phase I of the S/H program, grants are provided to States to conduct and/or administer energy audits in eligible buildings. During Phase II, grants are provided to States for technical assistance audit programs and energy conservation measures.
- Residential Conservation Service (RCS), 92 Stat. 3209 et seq.
The RCS Program encourages the installation of energy conservation and renewable resource measures in residential buildings. In general, the RCS requires gas and electric utilities to provide their residential customers with energy conservation information, energy audits, and arrangements for the purchase, installation, and financing of energy conservation and renewable resource measures.

The Congress has assigned responsibility for the administration of these programs to DOE and mandated that they be implemented through State and local governments.

In addition to these five programs, DOE is conducting three other energy conservation programs which involve State and local governments. These programs are:

- Urban Waste Program (UW), Title IV, 42 U.S.C. 5920 et seq., of the Department of Energy Act of 1978--Civilian Applications
The UW Program fosters the widespread use of urban waste as a source of energy and materials. It is directed at developing and improving technologies that reprocess waste into fuels, metals, glass, paper, ammonia, glucose, fertilizers, and other energy intensive products.

- Community Systems Program (CSP), Section 6(b) (3)(A)(iv), 42 U.S.C. 5905, of the Federal Nonnuclear Energy Research and Development Act of 1974
The CSP, through grants to communities and contracts with key community actors, assists them to develop and put into practice effective community-wide energy conservation programs and projects.
- Appropriate Technology Small Grants Program (AT), Section 112, 42 U.S.C. 5907a, of the Energy Research and Development Appropriation Authorization of 1977
The AT Program provides grants to individuals, small businesses, local non-profit groups, State and local agencies, and Indian tribes for the development of small-scale, energy-related technologies that could be produced by local skills in response to local needs.

The eight programs listed above are administered through the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Conservation and Solar Applications (CS), which has the primary DOE responsibility for implementing energy conservation policy and programs. A description of the coordination activities related to these programs, which constitute all major CS energy conservation programs involving State and local governments, make up the main body of this report.

During the preparation of this report, it was recognized that other DOE offices and other Federal agencies also have established activities which are related to and/or support energy conservation. These activities take a variety of forms and provide a range of services, including public education, information dissemination, technical assistance, and manpower training. Currently, 50 such initiatives with energy conservation as a primary goal have been identified throughout the Federal government. One-page summaries of such activities, together with summaries of the eight major CS programs described in detail, are included in this report as Appendices A and B.

The coordination activities carried out by the eight major CS programs described in this report are motivated essentially by two factors: 1) the authorizing legislation mandates them; or 2) good program management requires them. This coordination is important to both the success and effectiveness of the programs. Additionally, two of DOE's major energy conservation programs, the SECP and the EES, are in themselves coordinating mechanisms for other DOE programs and the programs of other Federal agencies.

The preparation of this report has led to four major conclusions relative to the coordination of Federal energy conservation programs. These conclusions are:

(1) In cases where the Congress has by law mandated the coordination of different Federal agencies in the implementation of an energy conservation program, such coordination is being carried out successfully. However, it is probable that such coordination would have occurred in any event, since it is essential to successfully meeting statutory objectives.

(2) In many cases, energy conservation program personnel have initiated informal coordination activities with other Federal program personnel both within and outside DOE. This coordination has been initiated in response to the realization that other Federal programs provide similar energy conservation services or services which support the attainment of energy conservation goals.

(3) Other Federal agencies carry out a number of different energy conservation efforts which provide a range of services to target audiences, and, in many cases, these agencies are not coordinating their activities with one another. Rather, they supply a specific energy conservation service to a specific target audience. Although lack of coordination is not necessarily a drawback, a more complete understanding of the wide range of services provided by the various Federal energy conservation programs could make these efforts more effective.

(4) The number of Federal energy conservation programs involving State and local governments may lead to uncertainty as to which service is provided by which programs and also to the imposition of an ever-increasing burden of administrative paperwork. Having recognized this problem, DOE expects to submit to the Congress a new legislative initiative known as the Energy Management Partnership Act (EMPA), which would consolidate and retain some of the activities of the SECP and combine them with the EES. In addition, EMPA would reduce and simplify the administrative requirements imposed on States to obtain financial assistance for State energy conservation programs administered by DOE.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction	1
I. State Energy Conservation Program	6
II. Weatherization Assistance Program	12
III. Schools, Hospitals, and Local Government and Public Care Institutions Program	18
IV. Energy Extension Service Program	22
V. Residential Conservation Service Program	29
VI. Urban Waste Program	32
VII. Community Systems Program	35
VIII. Appropriate Technology Small Grants Program	39
Conclusions	42
Appendix A	A-1
Appendix B	B-1

INTRODUCTION

Section 623 of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act of 1978 requires that:

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- (2) Energy Conservation and Production Act of 1976 (ECPA), 42 U.S.C. 6801 et seq.
 - Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP), 42 U.S.C. 6861 et seq.
- (3) Energy Research and Development Administration Authorization Act of 1977, 42 U.S.C. 7001 et seq.
 - Energy Extension Service (EES)
- (4) National Energy Conservation Policy Act of 1978 (NECPA), 92 Stat. 3206 et seq.
 - Schools, Hospitals, and Local Government and Public Care Institutions Program (S/H), 92 Stat. 3238 et seq.
 - Residential Conservation Service (RCS), 92 Stat. 3209 et seq.

The Congress has assigned responsibility for the administration of these programs to DOE and mandated that they be implemented through State and local governments.

In addition to these five programs, DOE is conducting three other energy conservation programs which involve State and local governments. These programs are:

- Urban Waste Program (UW), Title IV, 42 U.S.C. 5920 et seq., of the Department of Energy Act of 1978--Civilian Applications
- Community Systems Program (CSP), Section 6 (b)(3)(A)(iv), 42 U.S.C. 5905, of the Federal Nonnuclear Energy Research and Development Act of 1974
- Appropriate Technology Program (AT), Section 112, 42 U.S.C. 5907a, of the Energy Research and Development Appropriation Authorization of 1977

The eight programs listed above are administered through the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Conservation and Solar Applications (CS), which has the primary DOE responsibility for implementing energy conservation policy and programs. A description of the coordination activities related to these programs, which constitute all major CS energy conservation programs involving State and local governments, make up the main body of this report.

Further, during the preparation of this report it was recognized that other DOE offices and other Federal agencies are attempting to address the U.S. energy problem by implementing a variety of efforts intended to help reduce energy demand. Depending upon the agency implementing them, these different Federal initiatives take a variety of forms and provide a range of services such as public education, information dissemination, technical assistance, and manpower training. Based on a survey of DOE and other Federal agencies, 50 additional programs which have as a primary goal the provision of a service related to reducing energy demand have been identified throughout the Federal government and are included in this report. A follow-up analysis is in progress to insure that these 58 programs represent completely and correctly the Federal energy conservation programs involving State and local governments. This report will be supplemented should there be any significant variations between the results of the follow-up analysis and the materials contained in this report.

The main body of this report discusses the coordination which takes place at the Federal level during the course of developing and implementing major energy conservation programs. Such coordination, to the extent it takes place, is the result of two factors: (1) it is mandated in the authorizing legislation; or (2) it represents good program management.

With respect to mandated coordination, an example can be found in the WAP. Section 413 of ECPA requires that regulations promulgated to carry out the WAP must be coordinated with the Director of the Community Services Administration (CSA), the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW), the Secretary of Labor, and the Director of the ACTION Agency. It further requires that regulations setting standards for weatherization materials and energy conservation techniques be coordinated with the Secretaries of HUD, HEW, and Commerce (National Bureau of Standards). The importance of this coordination to the success of the WAP is discussed in Chapter II.

The SECP (see Chapter I) provides several instances of the Federal coordination which takes place because it represents good program management. One of the program measures a State must agree to undertake in order to qualify for financial assistance is to pass a traffic law or regulation which, to the maximum extent practicable consistent with safety, permits the operator of a motor vehicle to turn such vehicle right at a red stop light after stopping, i.e., a right-turn-on-red (RTOR) law. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) of the Department of Transportation (DOT) has the responsibility for setting national policy with respect to RTOR. Therefore, it is incumbent upon DOE to coordinate with FHWA to assure that DOE program criteria and requirements are in concert with those of FHWA even though the authorizing legislation does not specifically mandate such coordination.

Further, two of DOE's major energy conservation programs, the SECP and the EES, are in themselves mechanisms to coordinate other DOE programs and the programs of other Federal agencies with State and local governments. The coordinating activities related to these programs are described in detail in Chapters I and IV, respectively.

In addition to the intergovernmental coordination which takes place at all levels, the eight major CS programs are all coordinated with State and local public interest groups, including the National Governors Association (NGA), the U.S. Conference of Mayors (USCM), the National League of Cities (NLC), the National Association of Counties (NACo), and the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL), as well as appropriate professional associations such as the American Institute of Architects (AIA), the National Institute of Building Sciences (NIBS), and the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating,

and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE). This coordination includes joint conferences and workshops, cooperative efforts to develop technical assistance materials, task forces and panels to assist and advise the development of program policy regulations, and legislative proposals, as well as frequent informal contacts.

These programs also involve the DOE regional office staffs in coordination and program delivery roles. This decentralized structure provides a common focal point for CS programs at the regional level. Moreover, the regional office activities with regard to these programs are coordinated with those of the DOE operations offices and the regional solar energy research centers.

As stated above, the main body of this report describes in detail the coordination efforts related to all major CS energy conservation programs involving State and local governments. Each of the program descriptions is divided into four parts: (A) Background, (B) Need for Coordination, (C) Current Coordination Efforts, and (D) Planned Coordination Efforts. Part A briefly describes the program, including its legislative history, goals and objectives, funding levels, and a description of the involvement of State and local governments in the program. Part B describes the specific reasons for which program coordination is needed. In some cases that coordination is mandated by law; in others it is necessitated by the existence of similar supporting programs in other Federal offices. Part C summarizes the different levels of coordination currently in effect. Finally, Part D describes future coordination efforts which are being planned.

This report is not intended to provide a complete description of all levels of coordination for all Federal energy conservation programs involving State and local governments. However, Appendix A provides an overview of the variety of energy conservation services available from the Federal government. For each of the 58 Federal energy conservation programs identified during the preparation of this report, a one-page summary describes the agency and program office administering the program, the program goals and objectives, the target audience and service(s) provided, and program funding levels.

Following the one-page summaries of Federal energy conservation activities contained in Appendix A, Appendix B provides a matrix of the services provided. The services are divided into eight categories: education, energy audits, grants, information dissemination, planning, technical assistance, training, and weatherization. The matrix thus provides a quick reference to programs with similar missions within DOE as well as throughout the Federal governments.

The list of programs and program activities described in Appendices A and B was compiled from the Comprehensive Program and Plan (CPP) for Federal Energy Education, Extension, and Information Activities (January 1979), which was provided to the Congress by the Assistant Secretary for Conservation and Solar Applications. This document describes all Federal energy "outreach" programs; that is, all Federal initiatives which provide energy education, extension, or information services. The list of programs described in the CPP was identified via a survey of all Federal agencies.

I. STATE ENERGY CONSERVATION PROGRAM (SECP)

A. BACKGROUND

Enabling Legislation

When first enacted, Part C of Title III of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (EPCA) provided financial assistance to develop, modify, or implement State energy conservation plans (plans). Part C was subsequently amended by Part B of Title IV of the Energy Conservation and Production Act (ECPA) which provided financial assistance to develop, modify, or implement supplemental State energy conservation plans (supplemental plans). Together, the EPCA provisions regarding plans and the ECPA provisions regarding supplemental plans constitute the program for State energy conservation plans. The program currently is authorized through fiscal year 1979.

Funding Levels

SECP Funding (millions of dollars)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>EPCA Base Program</u>	<u>EPCA Supplemental Program</u>	<u>Total</u>
1976	\$ 5	\$--	\$ 5
1977	23	12	35
1978	47.8	23.74	71.54
1979	<u>47.8</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>57.8</u>
TOTAL	\$123.6	\$45.74	\$169.34

Goals and Objectives

The SECP enabling legislation recognized the responsibility of the Federal government to foster and promote comprehensive energy conservation programs and practices by establishing program guidelines, overall coordination, and technical and financial assistance for specific State initiatives in energy conservation. Under the SECP, a State may receive financial and

technical assistance to carry out either a plan or supplemental plan, or both. To be eligible for financial assistance, the plan must be designed to achieve scheduled progress toward a specific energy goal for the year 1980 and must include five required program measures. To be eligible for financial assistance, the supplemental plan must include three different required program measures. States also may propose to include in a plan or supplemental plan any additional approved program measures which they consider appropriate and which contribute to energy conservation.

The program requires participating States to develop and implement plans that will reduce projected energy consumption in each State. The overall goal of the program is to achieve a 5 percent or more reduction in projected energy consumption by 1980. The goal is expressed in terms of a percentage reduction of energy that would have been consumed in the State in 1980 were it not for the implementation of the plan.

The actual goal established for each State was determined by the Department of Energy (DOE) in consultation with the State, after consideration of many factors including the constraints on the State's opportunities to conserve energy and the level of Federal funding available for such purposes. The overall national goal of the program is to achieve a 5 percent or more reduction in projected energy consumption by 1980.

Relationship to State and Local Governments

The involvement of State governments in the SECP is mandated by the enabling legislation. Funds for the development and implementation of State energy conservation plans and supplemental plans are awarded to participating States through the ten DOE regional offices. These grant awards are administered by the State Energy Office or State Department of Energy. Applications for funding are submitted annually to DOE.

Responsibility rests with the individual States for program development and management as well as for achievement of the energy conservation goals established. DOE's role is to assist the States through the provision of information and technical assistance as well as financial support.

Many States have found that SECP funds provide the possibility of critical leverage for the State Energy Office in achieving cooperation from other State offices, such as in purchasing and transportation, and that it has been possible to establish good working relationships to achieve the goals of the program. Also, some States have adopted the philosophy that both local governments and citizens' groups in many cases are best situated to implement innovative energy conservation programs. One method of passing SECP funds to the local level is to solicit proposed conservation planning activities as well as specific projects for implementation. Conservation outreach activities by citizens' groups at the local level are the second target of some programs.

B. NEED FOR COORDINATION

The need for coordination related to the SECP is suggested in the enabling legislation. Section 361 (a) (3) of EPCA states:

"...the Federal Government has a responsibility to foster and promote comprehensive energy conservation programs and practices by establishing guidelines for such programs and providing overall coordination, technical assistance, and financial support for specific State initiatives in energy conservation."

Section 367 (b) (1), as amended by ECPA, further states:

"Each proposed supplemental State energy conservation plan to be eligible for Federal financial assistance under this section shall include...procedures for insuring that effective coordination exists among various local, State, and Federal energy conservation programs within and affecting such State...."

Because of the large range of programs which a State may include for funding in its energy conservation plan, the SECP has developed into a comprehensive program which directly or indirectly relates to virtually every form of energy conservation activity being undertaken by State and local governments. Programs contained in State energy conservation plans include: transportation (carpools/vanpools, driver education), buildings (residential, commercial, industrial), agriculture, utilities, public education/awareness, tax credits and other incentives, industrial processes, energy efficient procurement policies and practices, etc.

C. CURRENT COORDINATION EFFORTS

In addition to being a program with funding to achieve specific goals and objectives, the SECP is in itself a coordination mechanism for Federal energy conservation efforts. Consequently, SECP program personnel coordinate their activities at three levels: 1) with other program offices within the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Conservation and Solar Applications (CS); 2) with other offices within DOE; and 3) with other Federal agencies. The primary purpose of this coordination is to provide technical assistance to the States and to assure that SECP policy is consistent with Federal policy in the programs of other Federal agencies. The following paragraphs discuss these coordination efforts, the SECP activities coordinated, and the organizations involved in those efforts.

The SECP coordinates its activities with virtually every office within CS, because CS programs and projects often provide other funding, information, or technical assistance which are valuable to States in the achievement of their State energy conservation goals and because other CS offices have access to information and technical assistance materials from other Federal agencies through their own coordination activities. To provide a sample of the range of program areas in which the SECP must coordinate its activities in order to provide adequate access to technical assistance for States, the following discussion is provided. This discussion is not meant to cover all coordination activities of the SECP within CS but merely to provide examples of these efforts.

Within the Office of Buildings and Community Systems (BCS), the SECP coordinates in the following efforts:

- Building Energy Performance Standards (BEPS)--one of the mandatory program measures under the SECP is the adoption and implementation by States of thermal and lighting standards. BEPS is currently under development by BCS and will be the successor to standards developed by States under the SECP.
- Life cycle costing--another mandatory program measure is the development of energy efficient procurement policies by States. BCS through its Federal Energy Management Program has developed life cycle costing data relative to energy use in Federal buildings which is transferrable to States via the SECP.

- Many other BCS programs also have applicability to State efforts, including residential and commercial buildings energy conservation, home appliance specifications and testing procedures, programs for small businesses, etc.

Many States have included transportation programs in their State plans; in fact, a measure for carpools/vanpools is required for participation in the program. Therefore, the SECP also works with the CS Office of Transportation Programs (TP) in several areas:

- TP is working jointly with DOT to develop and implement the voluntary truck/bus program which develops specifications, efficiency standards, performance testing, and modifications for the Nation's truck and bus industries. States may include this program as a voluntary program measure for funding under the SECP.
- TP also coordinates its activities with other Federal agencies and shares this information with the SECP. For example, coordination is maintained with the Interstate Commerce Commission with respect to the energy impacts of trucking regulations; with the Civil Aeronautics Board concerning policies involving deregulation; with the Urban Mass Transit Administration and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) of the Department of Transportation (DOT) concerning ridesharing programs, nationwide transportation data and specifications on automobiles and trucks; and with DOT's National Highway Traffic Safety Administration with respect to the development of transportation purchasing information, operational and vehicle maintenance procedures, and the 55 mph program.
- The SECP also utilizes other TP program efforts such as carpool/vanpool activities, driver training/education programs, etc.

The other program offices of CS, including the Office of Industrial Programs and the Office of Solar Applications and Commercialization, also develop many program efforts which enhance States' abilities in implementing energy conservation. The SECP attempts to take advantage of these Federal efforts by disseminating information about them to the States.

Outside CS and within DOE, there are also many activities and programs with which the SECP must maintain close and active coordination. Two examples include the Economic Regulatory Administration with respect to State contingency planning and fuel rationing and utilities programs, and the Energy Information Administration concerning baseline energy data forecasts and validation of energy savings data.

Finally, SECP, on its own initiative and in addition to the coordination engaged in by other CS offices, also coordinates some of its activities directly

with other Federal agencies. The following are examples of these efforts and do not represent the full range of activities:

- States must have an RTOR law in order to participate in the SECP; such a law is one of the five requirements contained in EPCA. Therefore, since the FHWA has primary responsibility for setting national policy in this area, its guidance is sought during the development of SECP regulations.
- The SECP also works directly with the Federal Supply Service of the General Services Administration with respect to life cycle costing, procurement and product histories, and bid preparation and evaluation to make such information available to State and local procurement officials. In this area, the SECP also makes use of training opportunities and materials developed by the Federal Acquisition Institute of the Office of Management and Budget.

The National Bureau of Standards (NBS) within the Department of Commerce conducts extensive evaluations of a variety of energy conserving materials and is developing a handbook to assist State and local government procurement officers. Consequently, SECP coordinates with NBS in this area. SECP also uses Bureau of the Census population statistics as an element in establishing State energy plan funding formulas.

D. PLANNED COORDINATION EFFORTS

As the SECP evolves, there will be continued efforts to make information and technical assistance available to State and local governments as needs are identified. In some cases this will involve establishing new levels of coordination with other Federal programs which support energy conservation.

II. WEATHERIZATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (WAP)

A. BACKGROUND

The Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP) of the Office of State and Local (S&L) Programs is responsible for the Department of Energy's weatherization efforts for low-income families. Title IV, Part A of the Energy Conservation and Production Act (ECPA) encourages the development and implementation of weatherization programs to insulate the dwellings of low-income persons, particularly the low-income elderly and handicapped.

In addition to the provisions of ECPA, the WAP is reinforced by the National Energy Act. Title II, Part 2 of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (NECPA) provides for the expansion of the WAP, providing program changes based upon experience and authorizing funding of \$200 million for FY 1979 (an increase over the \$80 million authorized by ECPA) and \$200 million for FY 1980. ECPA authorized the WAP only through FY 1979.

The goals of the WAP are:

- To help low-income families save money by improving the energy efficiency of their homes.
- To save energy currently wasted in older, less energy efficient housing by weatherizing 1.1 million homes by 1981 (resulting in an energy savings of 0.016 quads per year).

The program provides grants to States and certain Native American tribal organizations for the purchase of materials to be used in local weatherization programs to improve the thermal efficiency of dwelling units occupied by low-income families.

All low-income households are eligible to receive weatherization assistance. A low-income household is (1) one whose combined income falls at or below 125 percent of the Office of Management and Budget income poverty guidelines, or (2) is the recipient of certain Federal, State, or local cash assistance payments.

Relationships to State and Local Governments

Funding of the local weatherization programs is provided by WAP grants to States through DOE regional offices. The States then are responsible

for coordinating the WAP grants at the local level. The governor or his designee applies for, receives, and administers the grant funds, and allocates the funds among local governments and organizations, particularly Community Action Agencies (formerly called Community Action programs), which are neighborhood-based independent community development agencies. These agencies apply to designated State program offices for funding to undertake weatherization efforts. In addition, State or local implementing agencies determine which eligible homes are to be weatherized.

In certain instances, Federally recognized Indian tribes may make separate application to the WAP for weatherization grants. Funding in these cases is accomplished with grants made directly to the tribes for implementation of weatherization programs.

A formula based on the relative need for weatherization assistance throughout the States is used to determine the amount of funds to be allocated for each State. The formula takes into account the number of low-income households and the annual heating and cooling degree days in each State, adjusted by the percentage of total residential energy used for space heating and space cooling.

B. NEED FOR COORDINATION

Since the Congress recognized that weatherization programs are being carried out by Federal agencies other than DOE, they included in NECPA a mandate for coordination with these programs. Section 231 of NECPA specifically states that consultation and coordination must be carried out between DOE, the Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Community Services Administration (CSA), and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

DOE's primary responsibility in this legislated coordination is to develop regulations and standards which can be utilized by other Federal agencies involved in weatherization programs. This is to ensure comparability between programs and a uniform technical approach as well as materials standards for the entire Federal effort. Consequently, there is a need for other agencies to consult with and advise the WAP so that standards are developed which determine the optimum set of cost-effective measures used in Federal weatherization programs.

In addition, specific coordination is mandated in NECPA, Section 233, which imposes provisions on the Department of Labor (DOL) to coordinate with DOE, USDA, and CSA to:

- Identify the areas of the country in which there is an insufficient number of volunteers and training participants and public service employment workers available to work in support of weatherization programs, pursuant to the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 and the Older American Community Service Employment Act.
- Take steps to assure that such weatherization programs are supported to the maximum extent practicable by volunteers and training participants and public service employment workers.

Several programs within the Federal government (e.g., the State Energy Conservation Program, the Energy Extension Service, and the Residential Conservation Service) have the mandate of providing energy audits. In many cases these various programs can and do use the same criteria and methodology; however, there is a need for a formal coordination effort among these Federal programs providing energy audits in order to ensure conformity to a consistent set of standards. Moreover, the Office of Buildings and Community Systems (BCS) is developing materials standards for the Residential Conservation Service (RCS) Program. When promulgated, these standards will be adopted by the WAP as well.

C. CURRENT COORDINATION EFFORTS

In order to effect the coordination mandated by law, the WAP utilizes a three-tiered approach. The first tier of coordination is developed at the Federal headquarters level, the second tier continues that coordination at the regional level, and the third tier provides coordination at the State level.

Headquarters Coordination

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), signed in 1977, has defined the weatherization responsibilities of DOE, CSA, and DOL at the headquarters level. This memorandum provides that:

- DOE will
 - Develop regulations and technical standards for weatherization materials and techniques.
 - Offer grants to States for the purpose of purchasing weatherization materials and paying limited administrative costs.

- CSA will
 - Conduct a nationwide Emergency Energy Conservation Program as outlined under the provisions of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.
- DOL will
 - Encourage their prime sponsors to use their funds for labor costs associated with weatherization projects in accordance with the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) of 1973.

The three signatory agencies also agreed to:

- Develop information and systems for DOE to provide guidance to recipients of CETA funds to facilitate their ability to furnish labor for weatherization projects.
- Develop a system for the periodic review and assessment of project efforts to determine their effectiveness.
- Implement a system of information exchange to heighten the awareness of the signatory agencies of innovative and effective weatherization project techniques in use throughout the country.

In addition to the coordination efforts set forth in the MOU, the WAP has conducted informal working relationships with the following agencies:

- ACTION
- Community Services Administration
- National Bureau of Standards
- Department of Housing and Urban Development
- Department of Health, Education and Welfare
- Department of Labor

Additionally, in order to effect the coordination with USDA mandated by NECPA, the WAP is coordinating its weatherization activities with those carried out by the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA).

WAP cooperation and coordination with programs outside DOE is conducted on an ad hoc basis during day-to-day operations. This cooperation, which takes the form of regularly scheduled meetings, informal meetings, and

joint staff development, enhances the overall quality and effectiveness of the Federal weatherization effort by identifying and resolving program issues on the interagency level.

The National Bureau of Standards (NBS) provides technical data to the various Federal weatherization efforts. Specifically, the WAP, through the Center for Building Technology in NBS, is provided information relative to material standards for use by weatherization programs. The WAP uses data from NBS in the development of regulations and energy audit criteria.

Regional Coordination

Since the inception of DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program, some grantees and subgrantees in all ten Federal regions have experienced difficulties in obtaining sufficient labor to carry out the weatherization activity. The WAP was asked to provide assistance in resolving these problems as they surface.

In an effort to provide such assistance, the WAP has worked closely with DOL, CSA, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and the staff of the White House Domestic Policy Council. These activities have led to an agreement between DOL, CSA, and DOE in which the following steps have been taken:

- DOE has issued a questionnaire to all weatherization project sponsors to obtain baseline data on labor in each local area.
- Each agency has issued comparable instructions to its regional offices requiring joint action at the regional level to attempt to resolve labor difficulties.

Each DOE regional office is responsible for entering into an agreement between DOE and CSA regional offices. Each agreement must contain the following elements:

- DOE, DOL, and CSA staffs will meet regularly to determine the most effective means of facilitating cooperation between prime sponsors, which are organizations designated by DOL to receive CETA funds for training purposes.
- DOE, DOL, and CSA staffs will provide technical assistance and training to prime sponsors and weatherization project operators, as needed, to assist in resolving labor difficulties.

- DOE, DOL, and CSA will communicate to each other problems encountered between prime sponsors and the project operators which affect labor availability for the weatherization program.
- DOL will encourage prime sponsors to sustain current projects and enter into new project agreements where shortage of labor is evident.
- In prime sponsor jurisdictions where a match of labor and weatherization funds cannot be achieved, DOL will advise DOE and CSA of prime sponsor jurisdictions within the same State where additional CETA workers can be supplied.

State Coordination

State coordination is conducted on an informal basis between DOE and State agencies or grantees such as Indian tribes. Although DOE is not directly involved with implementation of the WAP, DOE provides grants through its regional offices to fund grantees. Therefore, DOE carries out coordination activities at the State level. For example, each of DOE's regional offices holds quarterly meetings with representatives from all the States within the region. At these meetings program regulations, future funding levels, labor problems, etc., are discussed. All the States are invited to a general meeting held twice a year, during which DOE headquarters personnel discuss problems common to all States.

D. PLANNED COORDINATION

Currently the WAP is working closely with both CSA and DOL in order to improve the existing interagency coordination as well as to develop new areas of mutual interest. Specifically, the WAP is seeking increased regional interagency interface. In addition, the WAP is involving itself with the job creation demonstration program in DOL by participating in meetings and evaluations of the program. The job creation program is a potential source of labor to supplement the existing CETA workers.

Coordination is planned by the WAP in the area of future rulemaking. At this time the WAP is developing standards and regulations for weatherization. Standards development will be coordinated with the Residential Conservation Service (RCS) Program within the CS Office of Buildings and Community Systems (BCS).

III. SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC CARE INSTITUTIONS PROGRAM (S/H)

A. BACKGROUND

The Schools, Hospitals, and Local Government and Public Care Institutions Program of the Office of State and Local (S&L) Programs is responsible for identifying and supporting adoption of energy conservation measures in schools, hospitals, and local government and public care institutions. In the version of the National Energy Act (NEA) passed by the House of Representatives in 1977, the section concerning grants to schools and hospitals was expanded with the authorization of funds to assist local government and public care institution buildings. For simplicity, this paper will deal with these two parts of the program as one and will refer to it as the Schools and Hospitals (S/H) Program.

Although this program is new, it constitutes a major Federal effort in the area of energy conservation in buildings and thus is an important part of the national conservation effort. The National Energy Conservation Policy Act (NECPA) contains provisions for grant programs to promote energy conservation in public and private non-profit buildings constructed prior to April 20, 1977. The S/H program provides 50 percent matching Federal grant funds for programs to be administered by energy offices in each of the 50 states, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the District of Columbia, Guam, and American Samoa.

The program is divided into two phases. In Phase I, DOE will provide grants to each State to conduct and/or administer a Statewide program of Preliminary Energy Audits (PEA's) and energy audits (EA's) in eligible buildings. PEA's will establish a building profile of each eligible facility (with respect to type, size, energy use level, and energy using systems), and EA's (performed by site-visit) will identify changes in operations and maintenance procedures which would reduce energy consumption without significant capital expenditure, and make a "first cut" estimate of the payback periods of various possible building retrofit measures.

In Phase II of the program, DOE will provide grants for technical assistance audit programs and energy conservation measures. Grants under the second phase of the program will be awarded to either States or eligible institutions in accordance with Statewide plans developed by each State Energy Office and approved by DOE. Grant applications will be submitted annually to DOE through the State Energy Offices, which will approve and prioritize them for funding and then forward the applications to DOE for final approval and grant award. The authorized total funding for these programs provides \$900 million for schools and hospitals and \$65 million for local government and public care institution buildings.

DOE has published regulations governing the two phases of the grant program, 44 FR 19340 et seq. (April 2, 1979) and 44 FR 22940 et seq. (April 17, 1979). During the drafting of the proposed and final rulemakings for both program phases, the DOE Office of Solar Applications provided needed information and guidance to strengthen the sections of each rulemaking dealing with solar and renewable resource energy, and to encourage their eventual implementation by eligible institutions. Staff of the Office of Solar Applications were members of the grant program office's Working Group, which coordinated DOE input to the regulations.

B. NEED FOR COORDINATION

To fully realize the legislated mandate of providing assistance to eligible schools and hospitals and buildings owned by units of local government and public care institutions, coordination is necessary between selected Federal agencies. Although there is no special coordination mandated by NECPA, there is a need to develop this new program in consonance with existing Federal assistance programs. Therefore, interagency coordination is being encouraged.

Some coordination is needed in the area of rulemaking for the schools and hospitals program. While DOE has the responsibility for writing the regulations for these grant programs, consultation between Federal agencies is occurring. Formally, this consultation results in review and comments on the regulations designed by DOE. Informally, the consultation provides suggestions as to possible direction and focus of the proposed regulations. Interagency coordination also provides the communication necessary to prevent duplication of Federal assistance.

Because this program is new, it is important that program information be disseminated to all eligible participants. This information includes the objectives of the programs, the application procedure, and regulations governing the program. To disseminate this information, it will be necessary to coordinate with those Federal agencies (e. g., HEW) which can provide ready access to eligible participants.

C. CURRENT COORDINATION

While this program is currently in a start-up phase, coordination efforts are being initiated which will improve the overall quality of the program. Correspondence has been sent to several Federal agencies (e.g., EPA, HEW) to determine contact persons to provide assistance in development of rules and regulations.

The National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), a division of the Department of Commerce (DOC), currently is developing regional standard weather criteria as the basis for comprehensive energy audits. By utilizing NOAA's data, S/H is developing concise and consistent information for use by States in these programs. In addition, DOE is coordinating with the Bureau of Census of DOC to develop population information and statistical sampling techniques.

S/H also is using offices within HEW to act as agents for the program by serving as points of information dissemination. For instance, the Office of Education within HEW is assisting S/H by providing program information to various schools. In turn, those schools will funnel their input regarding the S/H program through the HEW Office of Education back to S/H, thereby utilizing an already existing communication system.

S/H currently is coordinating with the Veterans Administration (VA) Energy Conservation Program through formal and informal information sharing sessions. This program provides the following services:

- Cost-effective energy conservation in VA health facilities
- Energy reporting systems identifying types and cost of fuel for each facility
- Identification of potential facility energy conservation
- Technology transfers between facilities

D. PLANNED COORDINATION

The S/H Program is planning for increased future coordination activities. Memoranda of Understanding (MOU's) are planned with the Office of Education within HEW and the Economic Development Administration (EDA) within DOC. These MOU's are being developed to formalize the coordination and cooperation between these offices in the areas of information dissemination and program planning to avoid duplication of effort.

IV. ENERGY EXTENSION SERVICE (EES)

A. BACKGROUND

Enabling Legislation

The Energy Extension Service (EES) was established by Title V of the Energy Research and Development Administration Appropriation Authorization, enacted in June 1977. Prior to passage of that legislation, Congress conducted extensive investigations into the nation's energy conservation needs and the existing programs which had been established to meet those needs. The results indicated that an intensive effort to educate and inform small-scale energy users of practical energy conservation opportunities was needed.

The Act set the timeframe for a two-stage implementation of the EES program. The first stage, a 10-State pilot program, began immediately after enactment. The Act provided that the second stage of the program was to be launched by October 1, 1978, by which time DOE was required to issue a regulation making EES grants available and invite all States and Territories to participate in the program. Although the regulation was issued on September 28, 1978, the governors have not yet been invited to participate in a national program due to a provision of the FY 1979 EES appropriation (described below).

Funding Levels

For FY 1977 and FY 1978 a total of \$15 million was appropriated to conduct the 10-State pilot program. In making the \$15 million FY 1979 appropriation, the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Conference Committee provided that the EES could not be expanded nationally until DOE submitted an evaluation of the pilot program and Congress approved the expansion. The evaluation report was submitted to Congress in March 1979.

In August 1977 the 10 pilot States received \$1.1 million each for an 18-month pilot period which was scheduled to end on March 31, 1979. Grants of \$30,000 each also were made to the remaining States and Territories to observe the progress of the pilot States and to prepare for participation

in a nationwide program. To allow for thorough consideration of the evaluation report submitted to Congress, the EES pilot program has been extended until September 30, 1979, and an additional six months of funding is being provided both to the pilot States and other States and Territories. Pilot States are eligible for an additional \$370,000 each, and the other States and Territories for an additional \$15,000 each.

Goals and Objectives

The Energy Extension Service (EES) program encourages the implementation of energy conservation measures and the use of renewable energy resources. The program works through the States, who design and implement activities to assist energy consumers to adopt energy-efficient practices and technologies.

The program is a cross-cutting effort that includes activities in a number of "outreach" areas: public education, consumer affairs, Federal-State relations, and community efforts to conserve energy. Specifically, the objectives of the EES are to:

- Encourage individuals and small businesses to reduce energy consumption and convert to renewable energy resources.
- Provide feedback regarding institutional and technological barriers to the adoption of energy-saving measures to local, State, and Federal decisionmakers.
- Help reduce the impact of fuel shortages and price increases on small-scale energy consumers by developing a credible assistance and information program that facilitates the adoption of energy-saving measures.

Several features distinguish the EES program. First, program services are designed and operated by the States rather than by the Federal government. DOE/EES provides oversight, guidance, and technical assistance to the States to aid them in implementing their programs; however, the primary impetus and direction comes from the States. Such decentralized organization helps to ensure that the services provided are tailored for and responsive to local needs and problems.

Second, the EES focuses on small-scale energy consumers, who collectively use about 40 percent of the energy consumed annually in the United States.

These include residential energy consumers, small business operations, schools, hospitals, and State and local governments. The program also addresses groups that influence energy use such as architects, builders, and bankers.

Third, the EES aims to provide direct, personalized assistance to these audiences to help ensure adoption of energy-saving techniques. Examples of such assistance are building audits, specialized training, workshops, and hotline services.

Finally, the EES is designed to supplement other outreach programs while avoiding duplication of services.

Through the EES program DOE provides to the States high priority technical assistance, including specialized training which is not otherwise available. The EES serves the States by screening information materials for pertinence to State program needs and, as necessary, assuring review of such materials for technical accuracy. In an effort to make optimum use of existing resources, DOE is concentrating on identifying and building State awareness of the network of technical assistance resources that can be used independently by them. DOE also emphasizes information sharing among the States themselves.

Relationship to State and Local Governments

As described above, the States have the key role in the EES program. Although DOE provides policy guidance and technical and financial assistance, the States are responsible for the design and management of their individual EES programs. Within principles of sound management and the intent of the Act, States are given maximum flexibility to design programs appropriate to their needs.

B. NEED FOR COORDINATION

A central tenet of the EES is that the program will complement and supplement--but not duplicate--the activities of other Federal energy conservation programs. This principle applies to both the Federal and State EES operations. Coordination activities are therefore of fundamental importance to the EES.

C. CURRENT COORDINATION EFFORTS

At the Federal level, coordination centers on policy and technical assistance issues. With regard to policy, the goal of Federal coordination efforts is to ensure complementary and nonduplicative program functions and to share program experience. For technical assistance, the goal is to identify existing technical resources that the States can draw upon and offer the EES as a State network through which appropriate information can be disseminated.

On January 1, 1979, responsibility for the EES was shifted from the Assistant Secretary for Intergovernmental Relations (IR) to the Assistant Secretary for Conservation and Solar Applications (CS), Office of State and Local (S&L) Programs. This management reorganization will allow the EES to coordinate more effectively with other CS energy conservation programs.

The EES has undertaken a number of coordination activities to realize its objectives. An Interagency Coordinating Group (ICG), consisting of members from the EES and representatives of 15 other Federal departments and agencies, was established in 1977 to serve as an information-sharing mechanism among the various Federal programs. This group, which meets informally 2-3 times per year, provides the basis for interagency consultation and review of EES policy, guidelines, and regulations.

An Intra-DOE Coordinating Group also was established in 1977. This group, composed of representatives of DOE programs related to the EES, meets about four times a year to share program information.

Through training sessions, workshops, and short courses, the EES has involved other DOE offices and other Federal agencies in providing information and assistance to the pilot States, with the frequent result that these States have established their own relationships with other Federal offices. Joint study efforts also have been initiated with other DOE offices. For instance, a study of the technical assistance needs of the States has been initiated as a cooperative effort between the State Energy Conservation Program (SECP) and EES offices and includes inputs supplied by pertinent offices throughout DOE and within other Federal agencies.

During the past year it has become increasingly clear that both formal and informal communication mechanisms are essential for effective EES implementation. The ICG and the Intra-DOE Coordinating Group are important not only because of the information-sharing and dialogue which occur at meetings of members, but also because of the regular contacts which are established for meeting specific information-sharing needs and requests.

Members of these two groups have been key contributors to two reports. The first is the Energy-Related Technical Assistance Guide, due to be completed by June 1979. The Guide will be a comprehensive listing and description of the Federal and State technical assistance resources available to the States. The second report is A Comprehensive Program and Plan for Federal Energy Education, Extension and Information Activities, prepared annually. Among other purposes, this document inventories all Federal programs carrying out such activities. The EES also offers to disseminate relevant materials from other programs through its monthly "Info-EES" mailing to the States.

The EES is involved in a number of other coordination efforts. For instance, on October 30, 1978, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between DOE and the Department of Agriculture (USDA) which includes a mechanism for sharing information related to extension services. The EES director and the USDA Director of SEA-Extension co-chair the DOE/USDA Working Group on Extension and Outreach.

The EES also has had frequent contact with the Solar Energy Research Institute, the four regional Solar Energy Center Offices, and the National Solar Heating and Cooling Information Center. These latter offices, in turn, have met with State EES officials to provide technical assistance to State and local solar outreach programs.

Coordination also is an important consideration at the State level. The majority of pilot States have established EES advisory groups to help ensure that services provided under EES supplement, but do not duplicate, those available from other sources. The States are encouraged to establish cooperative relationships with other related State programs, and they must describe these relationships in their State EES plans. Several of the pilot States have commented on the usefulness of the EES as coordinator of

conservation programs at the State level. The pilot States also have been actively sharing information on EES experience with the other States and Territories. The pilot States, together with DOE, have sponsored four regional information-sharing conferences for the other States in addition to meeting individually with them.

D. PLANNED COORDINATION EFFORTS

As the EES evolves from a 10-State pilot to a national program, the nature of Federal program coordination will change. In preparation for a nationwide program, DOE regional offices will become the first point of contact and back-up to the State EES programs. The EES headquarters role will shift to back-up for the regions, coordination of technical assistance across the regions, and the mechanism through which technical assistance requirements that cut across regions can be satisfied. Headquarters will retain its present responsibility for overall EES policy guidance and program evaluation.

EES will continue to use the coordination mechanisms specified above. It is expected that the Energy-Related Technical Assistance Guide will become a major focus for further identification of policy level coordination needs and a mechanism for helping States contact Federal and State offices that can provide technical assistance.

DOE has considered the relationship of a national EES program to programs enacted as part of the National Energy Act (NEA), such as the Residential Conservation Service, the Schools and Hospitals Program, and the Local Government and Public Care Institutions Program. All these programs have energy information and audit components directed to target audiences that one or more pilot States are now serving under the EES. DOE believes that the EES gives the States the flexibility to "design around" and not duplicate these new programs as they become operational at the State level. The EES is useful in the context of the NEA programs since its adaptive structure provides States the flexibility to add to, tailor, experiment with, or bring together programs under other authorities, thereby significantly increasing the likelihood that these programs can be adapted to and operated in a way that meets the particular needs of each State.

Increased coordination and consultation with private sector representatives is planned for the upcoming year. The purpose is to identify and minimize areas of potential conflict and to develop a mutually beneficial working relationship. To this end, DOE will publish in 1979 a notice of inquiry in the Federal Register and hold a public meeting on EES/private sector coordination. DOE also will consult with the National Energy Extension Service Advisory Board, a 20-member group comprised of representatives from State and local governments, educational institutions, consumer groups, and business and industry.

V. RESIDENTIAL CONSERVATION SERVICE (RCS)

A. BACKGROUND

The Residential Conservation Service (RCS) Program carried out by the Office of Buildings and Community Systems (BCS) was established by Title II of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (NECPA). The purpose of the program is to encourage the installation of energy conservation and renewable resource equipment, including devices to utilize solar energy or windpower, in residential buildings. In general, the RCS program requires gas and electric utilities to provide to their residential customers energy conservation information, energy audits, and arrangements for the purchase, installation, and financing of energy conservation and renewable resources measures.

NECPA assigns specific responsibilities for the RCS program to the Federal government, the States, and utility companies. The Federal government, through DOE, is to promulgate rules identifying appropriate energy conservation and renewable resource measures, setting standards governing both materials and installation of residential insulation, and setting standards to protect consumers, installers, contractors, and lenders from unfair practices.

The role of the State, if the governor chooses to have the State participate in the program, is to insure that the utilities implement the program in accordance with NECPA through a designated lead agency. Upon adoption of the final rules implementing the RCS program, the governor must submit a State plan within 180 days, if he elects to participate. The plan covers all regulated utilities and may, at the governor's discretion, cover non-regulated utilities and home heating suppliers. Although the final rules probably will not be implemented until late summer 1979, two States, California and Wisconsin, already have designated lead agencies.

The role of the regulated utilities is critical to the program, since utility participation is mandatory whether or not the State chooses to participate. The utilities must offer their customers home energy audits and arrange for installing and financing insulation in existing homes (retrofitting) at fair prices and reasonable rates of interest. However, NECPA specifically prohibits utilities from supplying or installing residential energy conservation devices or making loans for the purchase or installation of energy devices.

No funds were appropriated for RCS in the FY 1979 budget. However, a supplemental budget of \$4 million has been requested for FY 1979. If approved by the Congress, these funds will be used to provide technical assistance to the States and to monitor and evaluate program results.

B. NEED FOR COORDINATION

NECPA requires DOE to consult with the Secretary of Commerce, through the National Bureau of Standards, regarding any product or material standard used in the RCS program in order to judge the efficiency and safety attributes of energy conservation or renewable resource measures. NECPA also requires DOE to consult with the Federal Trade Commission to ensure consumer protection.

In addition, other Federal agencies such as the General Services Administration, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the Consumer Products Safety Commission set standards for products and devices which may be used in the RCS program. Coordination is required among these groups to promulgate a single, consistent set of standards.

Within DOE, the Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP), the Energy Extension Service (EES), and the State Energy Conservation Program (SECP) carry out activities (e.g., energy audits) which are similar to elements of the RCS program. Coordination is required to eliminate potential redundancies. Internal coordination within DOE also is required with the Economic Regulatory Administration, the Office of Policy and Evaluation, the Office of General Counsel, and the Office of State and Local Programs in the development of rules and regulations implementing the RCS program.

C. CURRENT COORDINATION EFFORTS

Since the rules and regulations for the RCS program have not been finalized, current coordination efforts have focussed on the rule-making procedure. A Working Rules Group made up of members of the Federal Trade Commission, National Bureau of Standards, Consumer Products Safety Commission, General Services Administration, and Department of Housing and Urban Development have assisted RCS in the development of program rules and regulations. In addition, the Office of State and Local (S&L) programs is reviewing the final rules to assess RCS consistency with S&L programs related to energy conservation.

D. PLANNED COORDINATION EFFORTS

The RCS program regulations, when promulgated, will establish the standards for the general safety, effectiveness, and installation of residential energy conservation measures. Consequently, the RCS will coordinate its program with other Federal programs involved in energy conservation to ensure consistency and avoid duplication. For instance, since the EES, the SECP, and the WAP all have energy audit functions, the RCS will coordinate with them to reduce or eliminate program redundancy. The RCS also will work with State Energy Offices if they are the designated lead State agencies appointed by the governor.

VI. URBAN WASTE (UW) PROGRAM

A. BACKGROUND

The Urban Waste (UW) Technology Branch of the Office of Buildings and Community Systems (BCS) is conducting a diversified research, development, and demonstration program to foster the widespread use of urban waste as a source of energy and materials. This program is directed at developing and improving technologies that reprocess waste into fuels, metals, glass, paper, ammonia, glucose, fertilizers, and other energy intensive products. Another objective is to achieve energy conservation through reduced energy consumption in the processing of urban wastes.

DOE's authorization for this effort is contained in the Department of Energy Act of 1978--Civilian Applications (P.L. 95-238). This Act amended the Federal Nonnuclear Energy Research and Development Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-577) by adding a new Section 19 authorizing loan guarantees and a new Section 20 authorizing grants, cooperative agreements, contracts, and price supports (42 U.S.C. 5919, 5920).

Grants or contracts for UW programs are currently funded for design and feasibility analyses of projects to be conducted in large and small communities with diverse characteristics, population densities, and climates. The diverse programs range from producing steam from municipal waste to recovering methane from municipal landfills. The FY 1979 budget for the UW program is \$13.5 million (\$5 million for local programs).

UW strategy for development of energy recovery technologies has been to encourage demonstration projects. Assistance is provided to demonstration projects through the following methodology:

- Assist project participants in organizing, planning for, and managing their projects.
- Provide financial and economic incentives for public and private entities to proceed with a demonstration project.
- Support the capital cost of desirable demonstration projects which could not otherwise be financed.

This strategy is designed to overcome the key impediments (e.g., technology cost-effectiveness) to the demonstration of technologies which recover energy from waste.

B. NEED FOR COORDINATION

In order to ensure the development of an efficient and comprehensive national resource recovery program, DOE activities are coordinated with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Department of Commerce (DOC), and various State and local efforts in resource recovery. This coordination is needed both to avoid duplication of Federal effort and to maximize the interagency cooperation needed to run a comprehensive program. For example, there is a need to develop a closer, more formal relationship with EPA, especially the Office of Solid Waste and the Office of R&D.

In order to provide information to States relative to the composition and heat value of various types of urban waste, the UW program will have increasingly more contact with the National Bureau of Standards (NBS). NBS is currently conducting a study to determine heat values and various compositions of urban waste.

In addition to the coordination necessary outside DOE, the activities of various offices within DOE also must be coordinated. For instance, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and the Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA) must be involved so that information provided to States is consistent with DOE regulations and guidelines. Similarly, counsel regarding ecological and environmental issues must be coordinated with the Assistant Secretary for Environment (EV).

C. CURRENT COORDINATION

In order to provide as comprehensive a program as possible, the UW program has developed working relationships with other Federal agencies as a part of their program planning. EPA, for example, currently is conducting programs which are similar to parts of the UW program. A good example of this parallel effort is within the area of energy production and conservation in water and wastewater treatment. In this area DOE and EPA are funding a number of joint ventures such as the preparation of an energy assessment procedure manual. This manual will provide guidance to planners, design engineers, plant operators, Federal agencies, and other interested parties for energy recovery and conservation in the design, construction, and operation of municipal wastewater collection and treatment facilities.

NBS currently is conducting research into various aspects of urban waste. This research is providing valuable data relative to the composition and efficient disposal of waste. The UW program currently is coordinating with NBS to provide various government bodies and active UW research projects with the results of these studies, many of which provide valuable energy data (e.g., heat value of waste).

In addition, an Interagency Resource Recovery Council concerned with the coordination of Federal waste efforts has been established. Although not formally a member, DOE has been invited to participate, and does so, in an ad hoc capacity. Although this group has just been initiated, it shows promise for instituting Federal coordination in the area of resource recovery. The various members (EPA, USDA, the Department of Defense (DOD), the Department of Interior (DOI), and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)) currently are working to formulate formal working relationships to coordinate their various efforts.

D. PLANNED COORDINATION

Although the UW program currently is working with EPA on programs such as energy recovery from wastes and conservation in water and wastewater treatment, there is a need to further develop and maintain constant cooperation and coordination with EPA in areas of their mutual interest. To that end, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was developed and currently is being implemented to provide a formal ongoing relationship between DOE and EPA in the specific area of energy recovery from municipal wastes.

In addition, the UW program will continue to work with the Interagency Resource Recovery Council toward development of a coordinated Federal effort. The council has the potential for providing new insights and increasing resources in the area of urban waste energy recovery.

VII. COMMUNITY SYSTEMS PROGRAM (CSP)

A. BACKGROUND

The Community Systems Program (CSP) is an energy conservation development and demonstration program within the Office of Buildings and Community Systems (BCS). This program has no special legislative mandate but was initiated as part of DOE's general RD&D responsibilities as defined by the Federal Nonnuclear Energy Research and Development Act (P.L. 93-577).

Through grants to communities and through contracts with key community actors, the CSP assists them to develop and put into practice effective community-wide energy conservation programs and projects. Thus, CSP grants lead to the development and demonstration of community energy conservation projects that:

- Combine use of the energy resources available within a community, reducing reliance on external and scarce fuels
- Increase the use of fuel-efficient energy systems in supplying utility services
- Substitute energy systems that use non-scarce fuels for those that consume oil and natural gas
- Reduce the end-use demand for energy through community planning and development practices

The CSP's definition of a "community" attempts to be as inclusive as possible. Consequently, business or residential districts, multi-use planned developments, or office complexes as well as municipalities and urban areas may be considered communities for purposes of the CSP.

The CSP's budget allocation for FY 1979 is \$19.4 million, and an FY 1980 budget of \$16.8 million has been requested. Funds may be allocated to communities directly after their selection through competitive procurements or unsolicited proposals. Communities may participate in funded projects indirectly as a member of a team (i.e., communities can team with utilities, developers, financiers, or local governments). Teams of key community groups, or actors, are formed to carry out prototype applications of a given energy system concept in a particular type of community. These teams are organized and funded in two ways: in some cases, the team as a whole is funded by DOE and selects its own leader, while in other cases DOE funds one local organization (e.g., a utility) to lead the prototype application project.

Additionally, to provide the tools and information that will accelerate such applications CSP conducts supporting work in three areas: Systems Engineering, Planning and Development, and Implementing Mechanisms. Under this supporting work the funding of different CSP projects leads to the development of the following types of products:

- Systems Engineering Products
 - Designs that combine current and emerging technologies into efficient, cost-effective community energy supply systems
 - Methods that help the engineering and energy planning professions analyze and design community energy systems
- Planning and Development Products
 - Planning and design techniques for mirroring community energy demands
 - Methods for effectively merging planning and development practices with energy supply systems planning
- Implementing Mechanisms Products
 - Strategies and methodologies that encourage the widespread use of energy-conserving community systems
 - Characterizations of institutional and regulatory arrangements that are conducive to comprehensive community energy management

B. NEED FOR COORDINATION

The CSP is oriented toward the development and widespread application of innovative community energy management programs and service delivery systems projects which utilize reliable, commercially available component technologies. As such the effectiveness of the program is not limited by availability of hardware technologies, but rather by institutional impediments to systems innovation. Therefore, primary coordination needs are in the institutional intra-and inter-governmental areas. However, since the innovative systems applications thrust of the CSP offers real opportunities for effective application of emerging technologies, coordination is pursued in this area also.

There is a need for the CSP to interface with the Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA) and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to obtain guidance and provide input relating to rules and regulations

affecting utilities, since utilities often are members of the community groups participating in CSP application projects. There is an additional need to coordinate with the Energy Extension Service (EES) and the State Energy Conservation Program (SECP) to provide a resource for the dissemination of information developed through the CSP.

Finally, the CSP needs to coordinate with agencies outside DOE which affect energy use in communities. This coordination can provide compatibility of program effort and increase the effectiveness of program results in communities.

C. CURRENT COORDINATION

The CSP currently is coordinating with other offices within DOE as well as with other Federal agencies in order to help communities implement energy conservation and management programs and projects. Within DOE, the CSP maintains information contracts with ERA, the Intergovernmental Affairs Office, and Energy Technology (ET) offices (e.g., the Office of Solar, Geothermal, Electric and Energy Storage Systems). The programs carried out by these offices are coordinated and projects pursued cooperatively as appropriate with the CSP program and projects.

The CSP also is coordinating its activities with other Federal agencies that affect energy end-use in communities. These include:

- Department of Transportation
- Environmental Protection Agency
- United States Department of Agriculture
- Department of Defense

This coordination is accomplished through interagency agreements which specify areas of coordination and which launch specific collaborative projects.

D. PLANNED COORDINATION

While the CSP currently has been coordinating with other DOE offices on an ongoing basis, that coordination will increase as the site-specific impact of community systems programs increase. For instance, since the CSP disseminates program information and results to States, local municipalities, and communities,

b the CSP is planning to involve the EES to ensure a more comprehensive distribution of program information. Furthermore, in order to provide fuller coverage of its current cooperation and coordination with other Federal agencies, the CSP is formalizing its relationships with additional agencies through inter-agency agreements now being explored with the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW).

VIII. APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY (AT) SMALL GRANTS PROGRAM

A. BACKGROUND

The Appropriate Technology (AT) Small Grants Program, originally organized under the Office of Buildings and Community Systems (BCS), was required to be established by Section 112 of the Energy Research and Development Administration Appropriation Authorization Act of 1977 (P.L. 95-39). That section mandates a program to provide grants to individuals, small businesses, local non-profit groups, State and local agencies, and Indian tribes for the development of small-scale, energy-related technologies that could be produced by local skills in response to local needs.

The enabling legislation limited grants to a recipient to a maximum of \$50,000 over two years. In order to fund such grants, a \$3,000,000 AT budget was appropriated in FY 1978. The AT budget was increased to \$8,000,000 in FY 1979, and the FY 1980 budget request is \$8,500,000.

State and local governments are involved in several ways in the Appropriate Technology Small Grants Program. State and local agencies are eligible to apply for and receive grants under this program. States have the responsibility for nominating a review panel which will consist of State residents with an interest in appropriate technologies. This panel is responsible for reviewing all technically eligible proposals originating from within the State and for providing the findings and comments of its members to the DOE selection panel. In many instances the States become involved in information dissemination and grant monitoring for the AT program.

The Appropriate Technology Small Grants Program has been reorganized recently as part of the Office of Small-Scale Technology. This reorganization not only will give the AT program more visibility, but will improve coordination of all CS programs which provide support for low-cost, small-scale energy-conserving technologies like those developed and demonstrated by the AT program.

B. NEED FOR COORDINATION

Coordination of the AT program with other Federal energy conservation programs involving State and local governments is necessary because of several factors both within and outside the program itself. For instance, since the AT program intends to include States in the grant review, evaluation, and monitoring process as much as possible, it is necessary to coordinate AT activities with other Federal programs that involve State participation in order to define respective roles and to take advantage of existing channels of communication on the State and local levels. Similarly, since information dissemination mechanisms already exist on both the Federal and State levels, program coordination is necessary so that energy conservation information generated through the AT program is disseminated to interested audiences quickly through existing channels.

Furthermore, Federal programs exist which, although they are not involved primarily in energy conservation, carry out activities which are potentially beneficial to AT grantees. Coordination is necessary with these programs so that the grantees may be made aware of Federal services available beyond the term of the AT grant.

C. CURRENT COORDINATION EFFORTS

In order to implement its program as quickly as possible, the AT program coordinates its activities with other Federal programs which have already established State/local program offices or information dissemination mechanisms. For instance, the AT program takes advantage of local offices established by the Community Services Administration (CSA) to advertise its small grants program and elicit local responses. The AT program also advertises its program and disseminates resulting information through the Office of Neighborhoods in the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Within DOE the Energy Extension Service (EES) serves as a useful tool disseminating AT program information and grant results.

The AT program also maintains a close working relationship with DOE's Energy Related Inventions Program organized under the Office of Intergovernmental

Relations (IR). The IR program, managed in conjunction with the National Bureau of Standards (NBS), provides for invention evaluation which, if successful, may lead to a recommendation for Federal support.

Although no formal coordinating mechanism exists, the AT program shares its program results with other DOE offices with an interest in small-scale energy conservation technologies. For instance, by informing DOE's passive solar office of both successful and unsuccessful projects carried out under its program, AT ensures that successful results are applied on a wider scale, while unsuccessful efforts are not duplicated.

Finally, the AT program supports the development and demonstration of simple, small-scale, low-cost technological innovations in order to encourage their eventual commercialization. Consequently, the AT program plans to direct its successful grantees to other Federal agencies, such as the Small Business Administration (SBA), for possible support during the commercialization process.

CONCLUSIONS

The preparation of this report has led to four major conclusions relative to the coordination of Federal energy conservation programs involving State and local governments. These conclusions pertain to the implementation of legislatively mandated coordination, the extent of informal program coordination both within and outside DOE, and the possible need for further legislation.

First, in cases where the Congress has mandated the coordination of different Federal agencies in the implementation of an energy conservation program, such coordination is being carried out successfully. However, it is probable that such coordination would have occurred in any event. For example, the Weatherization Assistance Program must use Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) workers to perform the labor involved in weatherizing homes. As a practical matter, in order to assure a sufficient number of laborers to work on weatherization projects, DOE personnel would have been required to coordinate closely with the Department of Labor (DOL), which administers the CETA program. In fact, DOE, DOL, and the Community Services Administration (CSA) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in 1977 defining the responsibilities of the three signatory agencies in connection with the weatherization program.

Second, in many cases DOE personnel have initiated coordination activities with other Federal program personnel both within and outside DOE. This coordination has been initiated in response to the realization that other Federal programs provide similar energy conservation services which support the attainment of energy conservation goals.

For instance, several of the energy conservation programs described in this report coordinate with each other because of the similar nature of the services they provide and the target audiences they service. This kind of coordination is essential in order to avoid program duplication, ensure consistency in program requirements, reduce paperwork requirements, and take advantage of past program experience.

The programs described in this report have established both formal and informal coordinating mechanisms with other offices within DOE. In many cases this coordination is predicated on the nature of the services provided

by those offices. In others, the coordination has been established to take advantage of program similarities and to share mutually informative experiences.

For instance, SECP personnel work closely with the Energy Information Administration (EIA). Since EIA has the primary DOE responsibility for collecting and analyzing energy data, the SECP program office will coordinate with EIA in order to validate energy savings reported by the States to have resulted from their energy conservation programs.

Finally, all the programs described in this report have established cooperative ties with other Federal agencies. For example, the National Bureau of Standards (NBS) is involved with several of the programs described in this report. NBS provides technical data on materials standards to WAP, serves on the RCS Working Rules Group, and conducts research into various aspects of urban waste, providing valuable data to UW concerning the composition and efficient disposal of waste. Program coordination thus allows the collective expertise of various Federal agencies to be made available to specific energy conservation programs.

Third, there are a large number of energy conservation efforts in different Federal agencies providing a range of services to target audiences, and in many cases these agencies are not coordinating their activities with one another. Rather, they supply a specific energy conservation service to a specific target audience. The lack of coordination between these activities is not necessarily a drawback, since an attempt to coordinate small-scale efforts in different Federal agencies might detract from the resources available to provide services, especially in the case of activities with small budgets. However, more complete understanding of the wide range of services provided by the various Federal energy conservation programs could make the activities more effective.

Therefore, even though there may be no need to establish formal mechanisms to coordinate the whole array of Federal energy conservation activities, a common information source may be desirable. This report, together with the Comprehensive Program and Plan for Federal Energy Education, Extension, and Information Activities, may serve usefully as the basis for that transfer of information.

Finally, this report concludes that the number of Federal energy conservation programs involving State and local governments may lead to State and local uncertainty as to which program provides which service as well as to increase the burden of administrative paperwork facing State and local governments. NECPA extended the authorization for the SECP through FY 1979; therefore, it is anticipated that this will be the final year of the program in its present form. To this end, planning is currently underway to develop legislation which will consolidate and retain some of the activities of the SECP and combine them with the EES.

On July 10, 1978, the State Energy Management and Planning Act (SEMP) was introduced in Congress. In addition to consolidating the SECP and the EES, the bill would have enabled States to develop and strengthen their energy planning and management capabilities. Hearings were held, but Congress adjourned before the legislation could be enacted. Since adjournment of the 95th Congress, efforts have been undertaken to develop new State planning and management legislation which will be introduced soon.

This new legislative initiative, known as the Energy Management Partnership Act (EMPA), will consolidate and retain some of the activities of the SECP and combine them with the EES. In addition, EMPA would reduce and simplify the administrative requirements imposed on States to obtain financial assistance for State energy conservation programs administered by DOE.

APPENDIX A

<u>AGENCY:</u>	<u>PROGRAM OFFICE:</u>
ACTION	Office of Policy and Planning
<u>PROGRAM NAME:</u>	
Energy Conservation	

OBJECTIVES:

- To demonstrate new ways in which local voluntary activity may lead to increased access to services on behalf of the poor
- To demonstrate innovative ways of energy conservation in which voluntary activities respond to the needs of the poor and serve as models for new Federally-assisted volunteer programs

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM:

- Provides voluntary services to low-income persons by emphasizing energy conservation through the application of alternative/appropriate technology
- Funds State and local voluntary energy conservation programs to mobilize people to conserve energy
- Uses volunteers to train low-income persons in energy conservation methods and the use of weatherization assistance

TARGET AUDIENCE: ● Low-income persons

SERVICES:

- Appropriate Technology
- Weatherization
- Education

<u>BUDGET:</u>		Amount for Energy Conservation/ Renewable Fuels Outreach
FY 78	\$ 65,000	\$ 65,000
FY 79	\$150,000 (est.)	\$150,000 (est.)

AGENCY: ACTION

PROGRAM OFFICE:
Older Americans Volunteer Program (OAVP)

PROGRAM NAME: Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP)

OBJECTIVES: ● To create meaningful opportunities for persons age 60 and over to participate more fully in the life of their communities or nearby communities through volunteer service

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM: ● Creates meaningful volunteer opportunities for persons age 60 and over

- Operates as a source of volunteers to address community needs in a wide variety of areas
- Provides energy conservation services through volunteers who are involved in activities such as teaching energy conservation courses, providing advice on home insulation, monitoring environmental projects, and conducting energy audits

TARGET AUDIENCE: ● Elderly

- SERVICES:
- Energy audits
 - Education
 - Information dissemination

BUDGET:

Amount for Energy Conservation/
Renewable Fuels Outreach

FY 78	\$20,100,000	\$100,500
FY 79	\$15,400,000 (est.)	\$ 77,000 (est.)

AGENCY:

ACTION

PROGRAM OFFICE:

Domestic Operations VISTA/ACTION
Education Programs

PROGRAM NAME:

Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA)

OBJECTIVES:

● To strengthen and supplement efforts to eliminate poverty and poverty-related problems in the United States by encouraging and enabling voluntary service that aids in the reduction of poverty

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM:

● Encourages people to perform meaningful and constructive volunteer service for the benefit of the poor

● Provides energy conservation services through volunteers who assist in winterization and insulation, through education efforts to teach energy-saving methods, in job training and placement, in greenhouse cooperatives, and in legal areas concerning utility rates and pollution standards

● Incorporates participation of low-income persons in the decision-making process, as well as in implementation of projects

TARGET AUDIENCE:

● Low-income persons

SERVICES:

- Education
- Weatherization

BUDGET:

Amount for Energy Conservation/
Renewable Fuels Outreach

FY 78	\$22,852,000
FY 79	\$30,022,000

\$457,040
\$600,440 (est.)

AGENCY:
COMMUNITY SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (CSA)

PROGRAM OFFICE:
National Center for Appropriate Technology

PROGRAM NAME: National Center for Appropriate Technology (NCAT)

OBJECTIVES:

- To develop solutions to the energy problems of low-income persons through the use of appropriate technology
- To promote social, economic, and technical self-reliance in low-income communities
- To generate awareness of appropriate technology alternatives in the U.S.
- To encourage decentralized, community-based application of small-scale technologies

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM:

- Evaluates technologies and designs proposed for CSA's energy programs
- Develops guidelines and technical specifications for selecting/implementing technologies
- Grants funds for R&D (e.g., improving heat source efficiency, developing low-energy cooling and ventilation, and reducing insulation cost through improved manufacturing techniques)

TARGET AUDIENCE: ● Low-income persons

SERVICES:

- Technical assistance
- Grants
- Training
- Information dissemination

BUDGET:

		Amount for Energy Conservation/ Renewable Fuels Outreach
FY 78	\$3,300,000	\$3,300,000
FY 79	Not Available	Not Available

<u>AGENCY:</u> COMMUNITY SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	<u>PROGRAM OFFICE:</u> Office of Community Action, Energy Division
<u>PROGRAM NAME:</u> Emergency Energy Conservation Services	

OBJECTIVES: ● To promote energy conservation and lessen the impact of high energy costs on low-income individuals and families

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM: ● Conducts advocacy programs to assist the poor in public, administrative, and legal proceedings involving energy costs, energy policy, and rate regulations

● Includes crisis intervention assistance in the forms of grants and payment guarantees; mediation with utility companies or fuel suppliers; financial counseling; consumer information, education, and legal assistance; projects designed to address the energy-related increased cost of transportation for the poor; and development and application of alternative energy technologies

TARGET AUDIENCE: ● Low-income individuals, families

SERVICES: ● Weatherization

- Education
- Financial counseling

<u>BUDGET:</u>		<u>Amount for Energy Conservation/ Renewable Fuels Outreach</u>
FY 78	\$263,500,000	\$1,800,000 (est.)
FY 79	\$210,000,000 (est.)	\$4,000,000 (est.)

<u>AGENCY:</u> COMMUNITY SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	<u>PROGRAM OFFICE:</u> Office of Community Action, Energy Division
<u>PROGRAM NAME:</u> Consumer Protection and Education	

OBJECTIVES: ● To improve the quality, delivery, and pricing of energy-related goods and services used by low-income persons

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM: ● Develops mechanisms for enforcing the rights of energy consumers in a way that meets the needs of low-income people

- Provides effective programs of energy conservation and education which will enhance the effectiveness of physical conservation measures applied to dwellings through adoption of energy conservation practices by residents
- Through a national demonstration program, assists public schools in low-income areas to conserve energy, reduce utility costs, and teach energy conservation as a part of school curricula

TARGET AUDIENCE: ● Low-income persons

SERVICES: ● Education

<u>BUDGET:</u>		<u>Amount for Energy Conservation/ Renewable Fuels Outreach</u>
FY 78	\$257,000	\$257,000
FY 79	\$500,000 (est.)	\$500,000 (est.)

AGENCY:
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (DOC)

PROGRAM OFFICE:
Bureau of Field Operations (BFO),
Industry and Trade Administration

PROGRAM NAME: Energy Conservation Outreach and Promotion

OBJECTIVES: ● To provide information on energy conservation related programs affecting State and local governments and business communities

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM: ● Informs business community on voluntary energy conservation matters

- Promotes energy conservation
- Assists in development of energy management plans
- Assists policymakers in times of business emergency caused by energy crises
- Provides counseling sessions, seminars and conferences, and technical information upon request

TARGET AUDIENCE: ● State and local governments
● Private sector

SERVICES: ● Information dissemination
● Planning
● Education

BUDGET:

Amount for Energy Conservation/
Renewable Fuels Outreach

FY 78 Not Available

Not Available

FY 79 Not Available

Not Available

AGENCY:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (DOC)

PROGRAM OFFICE:

Office of Policy and Plans, Maritime Administration

PROGRAM NAME:

Maritime Industry Associations Conservation Programs

OBJECTIVES: ● To increase industry awareness of the need for energy conservation, and to weigh methods for improving energy management

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM: ● Discusses energy legislation and impact on maritime industry

- Provides feedback on industry energy conservation accomplishments
- Provides exchange of energy conservation methodologies
- Sponsors semi-annual formal meetings with industry association representatives
- Provides association members with energy-related materials

TARGET AUDIENCE: ● Waterway operators

- Shipbuilding and ship repair industry
- Port industry
- Stevedore industry

SERVICES: ● Education

- Information dissemination

BUDGET:

		<u>Amount for Energy Conservation/ Renewable Fuels Outreach</u>
FY 78	Not Available	Not Available
FY 79	Not Available	Not Available

AGENCY:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (DOC)

PROGRAM OFFICE:

Office of Policy and Plans, Maritime Administration

PROGRAM NAME:

Maritime Training Advisory Board (MTAB)

OBJECTIVES:

- To eliminate maritime industries energy waste
- To develop means for meeting the needs of different operating technologies
- To optimize energy input/output ratios

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM:

schools

- Emphasizes energy conservation in all maritime training

TARGET AUDIENCE:

- Maritime training schools

SERVICES:

- Education

BUDGET:

		<u>Amount for Energy Conservation/ Renewable Fuels Outreach</u>
FY 78	Not Available	Not Available
FY 79	Not Available	Not Available

<u>AGENCY:</u> DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (DOC)	<u>PROGRAM OFFICE:</u> Office of Sea Grants, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
<u>PROGRAM NAME:</u> National Sea Grant College Program	

OBJECTIVES: ● To provide assistance to persons responsible for the development, management, and use of ocean and coastal resources

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM: ● Makes matching grants, primarily to universities and colleges, for marine and Great Lakes research, education, and advisory services

● Assists in the improvement of fishing industries management practices, training, and education

TARGET AUDIENCE: ● Consumers living in coastal and Great Lakes States

SERVICES:

- Information Dissemination
- Grants
- Research
- Education

BUDGET:

		<u>Amount for Energy Conservation/ Renewable Fuels Outreach</u>
FY 78	\$31,700,000	\$8,000,000
FY 79	\$35,000,000	\$10,000,000 (est.)

AGENCY:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (DOC)

PROGRAM OFFICE:

Office of Technical Assistance, Economic Development Administration (EDA)

PROGRAM NAME:

Technical Assistance

OBJECTIVES:

● To simulate economic growth, generate employment opportunities, save threatened jobs and improve the standard of living in economically depressed areas of the U.S.

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM: ● Conducts feasibility studies of new approaches to economic development

- Conducts comprehensive studies of an areas' human resources and how to best use them
- Addresses community problems, including energy conservation
- Provides grants to communities, universities, and government agencies
- Provides for local users' participation in program planning

TARGET AUDIENCE:

- State and local governments
- Public/private non-profit organizations

SERVICES:

- Technical assistance
- Grants
- Planning
- Information dissemination

BUDGET:

		<u>Amount for Energy Conservation/ Renewable Fuels Outreach</u>
FY 78	\$12,000,000	\$500,000
FY 79	\$15,000,000 (est.)	\$250,000 (est.)

<u>AGENCY:</u> DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (DOC)	<u>PROGRAM OFFICE:</u> Office of Development Organizations, Economic Development Administration
<u>PROGRAM NAME:</u> Professional Services Program	

OBJECTIVES: ● To aid local communities and industries in energy conservation

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM: ● Assists in the development of energy conservation programs and the use of alternate energy sources

● Establishes an information interchange network for all Economic Development Administration districts in U.S.

TARGET AUDIENCE:

- Local governments
- Communities
- Industry

SERVICES:

- Education

BUDGET:

		<u>Amount for Energy Conservation/ Renewable Fuels Outreach</u>
FY 78	\$250,000	\$250,000
FY 79	\$250,000 (est.)	\$250,000

<u>AGENCY:</u> DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (DOC)	<u>PROGRAM OFFICE:</u> Office of Technical Assistance, Economic Development Administration
<u>PROGRAM NAME:</u> University Center Program	

OBJECTIVES: ● To help business and industry increase productivity, improve management, and improve and expand operations

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM: ● Funds 26 operating University Extension Centers aimed at business and industry outreach

● Reacts through University Extension Centers to business firms' defined needs, including energy conservation

TARGET AUDIENCE: ● Business communities

SERVICES:

- Grants
- Education
- Information dissemination

<u>BUDGET:</u>		<u>Amount for Energy Conservation/ Renewable Fuels Outreach</u>
FY 78	\$3,000,000	\$150,000
FY 79	\$3,000,000 (est.)	\$100,000 (est.)

AGENCY:

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE)

PROGRAM OFFICE:

Office of State and Local Programs,
Conservation and Solar Applications

PROGRAM NAME:

State Energy Conservation Program (SECP)

OBJECTIVES:

● To provide states with the means to establish and implement energy conservation programs with the goal of reducing State energy growth by five percent of the demand projected for 1980

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM:

● Established by Energy Policy and Conservation Act (EPCA) of 1975, as amended by Energy Conservation and Production Act (ECPA) of 1976 and the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (NECPA) of 1978

- Assists States in planning and implementing energy conservation programs.
- Requires mandatory program measures (lighting efficiency standards; thermal efficiency standards; carpool, vanpools and public transportation programs; Government procurement practices standards; right turn on red legislation; public education; effective intergovernmental coordination; and energy audits)

TARGET AUDIENCE:

- States and territorial jurisdictions
- General public

SERVICES:

- Grants
- Planning
- Technical assistance

BUDGET:

FY 78

\$71,540,000

Amount for Energy Conservation/
Renewable Fuels Outreach

\$71,540,000

FY 79

\$57,800,000

\$57,800,000

AGENCY:
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE)

PROGRAM OFFICE:
Office of State and Local Programs,
Conservation and Solar Applications

PROGRAM NAME:
Weatherization Assistance Program

OBJECTIVES:

- To reduce the impact of rising energy costs on low-income families by improving the thermal efficiency of their homes
- To save energy currently wasted in older, less energy efficient homes by weatherizing 1.1 million homes by 1981 (saving 0.016 quads per year)

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM:

- Provides funds to weatherize (e.g., insulate, weatherstrip, caulk, etc.) homes of low-income families, particularly the elderly and handicapped

TARGET AUDIENCE: ● Low-income families

SERVICES:

- Grants
- Technical assistance
- Education
- Information dissemination

BUDGET:

Amount for Energy Conservation/
Renewable Fuels Outreach

FY 79 \$198,950,000

\$198,950,000

AGENCY:

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE)

PROGRAM OFFICE:

Office of State and Local Programs, Conservation and Solar Applications

PROGRAM NAME:

Schools, Hospitals, and Local Government and Public Care Institutions Program

OBJECTIVES:

- To provide support and resources to schools, hospitals, and local government and public care institutions for energy conservation measures

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM:

- Provides grants to States to conduct preliminary energy audits and energy audits in eligible buildings
- Provides grants for technical assistance audit programs and energy conservation measures

TARGET AUDIENCE:

- Schools
- Hospitals
- Local governments
- Public care institutions

SERVICES:

- Grants
- Technical assistance
- Education

BUDGET:

Amount for Energy Conservation/
Renewable Fuels Outreach

FY 79

\$95,000,000

\$95,000,000

AGENCY:
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE)

PROGRAM OFFICE:
Office of State and Local Programs
Conservation and Solar Applications

PROGRAM NAME: Energy Extension Service (EES)

OBJECTIVES:

- To encourage individuals and small establishments to reduce energy consumption and convert to renewable energy sources
- To provide feedback to DOE and other decisionmakers regarding institutional and technological barriers to the adoption of energy-saving measures
- To help reduce the impact of fuel shortages and price increases on small consumers by developing a technical assistance and information program that facilitates the adoption of energy-saving measures

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM:

- Emphasizes State planned and operated programs which provide personalized services to small energy users
- Provides grants of \$1.1 million each to 10 pilot States
- Provides \$30,000 each to remaining States and territories to observe pilot program progress and to prepare for a possible nationwide program

TARGET AUDIENCE:

- State and local governments
- General public

SERVICES:

- Technical assistance
- Grants
- Education

BUDGET:

Amount for Energy Conservation/
Renewable Fuels Outreach

FY 77	\$7,500,000	\$7,500,000
FY 78	\$7,500,000	\$7,500,000
FY 79*	\$15,000,000*	\$15,000,000*

*Program is restricted to the FY 78 level pending Congressional approval of the evaluation report of the pilot program.

<u>AGENCY:</u> DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE)	<u>PROGRAM OFFICE:</u> Office of Buildings and Community Systems, Conservation and Solar Applications
<u>PROGRAM NAME:</u> Residential Conservation Service Program	

OBJECTIVES: ● To identify and encourage installation of energy conservation measures in private residences

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM: ● Requires major electric and gas utilities to offer on-site energy audits to their residential customers, to identify appropriate energy conservation and solar energy measures, to estimate the costs and savings likely to result from implementation of these measures, and to offer to arrange for their installation and financing

- Requires utilities and home heating suppliers to charge their customers for the cost of installation, rather than include the costs in general utility rates

TARGET AUDIENCE: ● General public

SERVICES:

- Audits
- Information dissemination

BUDGET:

		<u>Amount for Energy Conservation/ Renewable Fuels Outreach</u>
FY 78	NA	NA
FY 79	\$4,000,000*	\$4,000,000

*Funds pending in FY 79 supplemental request

<u>AGENCY:</u> DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE)	<u>PROGRAM OFFICE:</u> Office of Buildings and Community Systems, Conservation and Solar Applications
<u>PROGRAM NAME:</u> Urban Waste Program	

OBJECTIVES: ● To develop and improve technologies that reprocess waste into fuels, metals, glass, paper, ammonia, glucose, fertilizers, and other energy-intensive products

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM: ● Provides financial and economic incentives for public and private organizations to develop demonstration projects
● Assist project participation organizing planning for, and managing their projects

TARGET AUDIENCE: ● General Public
● Local governments

SERVICES: ● Grants
● Technical assistance

<u>BUDGET:</u>		
		Amount for Energy Conservation/ Renewable Fuels Outreach
FY 79	\$13,500,000	\$13,500,000

AGENCY:

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE)

PROGRAM OFFICE:

Office of Buildings and Community Systems,
Conservation and Solar Applications

PROGRAM NAME:

Community Systems Program

OBJECTIVES: ● To assist communities to develop and put into practice effective community-wide energy conservation programs

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM: ● Provides grants for community programs
● Provides information regarding state-of-the-art community systems

TARGET AUDIENCE: ● General public
● Utilities
● Local governments

SERVICES: ● Grants
● Technical assistance

BUDGET:

Amount for Energy Conservation/
Renewable Fuels Outreach

FY 79

\$19,400,000

\$19,400,000

AGENCY:

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE)

PROGRAM OFFICE:

Office of Small-Scale Technology,
Conservation and Solar Applications

PROGRAM NAME:

Appropriate Technology Small Grants Program

OBJECTIVES: ● To provide grants to individuals, small businesses, local nonprofit groups, and State and local governments for the development of small-scale, energy related technologies that could be produced by local skills in response to local needs.

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM:

- Encourages ideas relevant to appropriate technology
- Offers small grants (up to \$50,000) for
 - Development of inventions
 - Supporting studies
 - Demonstration

TARGET AUDIENCE:

- State and local governments
- General public

SERVICES:

- Grants
- Information dissemination

BUDGET:

		<u>Amount for Energy Conservation/ Renewable Fuels Outreach</u>
FY 78	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000
FY 79	\$8,000,000	\$8,000,000

<u>AGENCY:</u> DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE)	<u>PROGRAM OFFICE:</u> Office of Buildings and Community Systems, Conservation and Solar Applications
<u>PROGRAM NAME:</u> Project Conserve	

OBJECTIVES: ● To achieve 20 percent reduction in the annual fuel bills for participating homes

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM: ● Updated Project Conserve I obtains energy-use pattern data from homeowners via questionnaire, processes data by computer, analyzes potential improvement costs and fuel-cost savings, and returns analysis to homeowners within six weeks; analysis includes "do-it-yourself" and contractor costs for suggested improvement, estimate of cost and energy savings potential, and payback period for each suggested action

- Provides technical assistance to States in starting up Project Conserve through SECP

TARGET AUDIENCE: ● Single-family dwellings and mobile homes

SERVICES:

- Energy audits
- Technical assistance

BUDGET:

		Amount for Energy Conservation/ Renewable Fuels Outreach
FY 78	\$60,000	\$60,000
FY 79	\$40,000 (est.)	\$40,000 (est.)

<u>AGENCY:</u> DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE)	<u>PROGRAM OFFICE:</u> Division of Geothermal Energy, Energy Technology
<u>PROGRAM NAME:</u> Geothermal Energy Information Program	

OBJECTIVES: ● To foster the development and support of the geothermal industry and its technology so that geothermal energy can be commercialized as an economic, reliable, and environmentally acceptable energy source

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM: ● Serves as link to transfer current geothermal technology information to interested parties

- Uses distribution lists to disseminate information to geothermal community
- Provides government documents, publications, reports, news releases, newsletters, exhibits, and film television tapes
- Conducts meetings, symposiums, and workshops

TARGET AUDIENCE:

- Geothermal community
- State and local government personnel
- Industrialists
- General public

SERVICES:

- Information dissemination
- Education
- Technical assistance

<u>BUDGET:</u>		<u>Amount for Energy Conservation/ Renewable Fuels Outreach</u>
FY 78	\$475,000	\$475,000
FY 79	\$390,000 (est.)	\$390,000 (est.)

<u>AGENCY:</u> DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE)	<u>PROGRAM OFFICE:</u> Office of Industrial Energy Conservation, Conservation and Solar Applications
<u>PROGRAM NAME:</u> Energy Analysis and Diagnostic Centers (EADC)	

OBJECTIVES: ● To aid small industrial firms in improving energy efficiency

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM: ● Provides direct assistance to small industrial firms in auditing, analyzing, and correcting processes and practices for improving energy efficiency

TARGET AUDIENCE: ● Small businesses

SERVICES: ● Energy audits
● Information dissemination

BUDGET:

		Amount for Energy Conservation/ Renewable Fuels Outreach
FY 78	\$150,000	\$150,000
FY 79	\$360,000	\$360,000

<u>AGENCY:</u> DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE)	<u>PROGRAM OFFICE:</u> Office of Industrial Energy Conservation, Conservation and Solar Applications
<u>PROGRAM NAME:</u> Energy Efficiency Sharing	

OBJECTIVES: ● To transfer energy conservation know-how from companies with effective energy management programs to those firms in the same local area who need this type of information

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM: ● Helps organize, provides support to, and conducts seminars and assistance-training sessions hosted by energy-efficient companies

TARGET AUDIENCE: ● Private sector

- SERVICES:
- Information dissemination
 - Education
 - Technical assistance

BUDGET:

		Amount for Energy Conservation/ Renewable Fuels Outreach
FY 78	-0-	-0-
FY 79	\$15,000	\$15,000

<u>AGENCY:</u> DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE)	<u>PROGRAM OFFICE:</u> Office of Industrial Energy Conservation, Conservation and Solar Applications
<u>PROGRAM NAME:</u> International Technology Sharing	

OBJECTIVES: ● To identify and encourage adoption of foreign energy-efficient technologies by the U.S. business community

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM: ● Collects, screens, and disseminates information about foreign technology, techniques, and processes

- Provides catalogues, pamphlets, and booklets

TARGET AUDIENCE: ● Business community

SERVICES: ● Information dissemination

<u>BUDGET:</u>		
		<u>Amount for Energy Conservation/ Renewable Fuels Outreach</u>
FY 78	\$100,000	\$100,000
FY 79	\$115,000	\$115,000

<u>AGENCY:</u> DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE)	<u>PROGRAM OFFICE:</u> Office of Industrial Energy Conservation, Conservation and Solar Applications
<u>PROGRAM NAME:</u> Publications/Audiovisual	

OBJECTIVES: ● To provide, primarily to the business community, information explaining the need for energy conservation and management and specific technical how-to materials

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM: ● Develops, produces, and distributes materials fostering energy conservation
● Provides information explaining the need for energy conservation

TARGET AUDIENCE: ● Business community

SERVICES: ● Information dissemination

BUDGET:

		Amount for Energy Conservation/ Renewable Fuels Outreach
FY 78	\$20,000	\$20,000
FY 79	\$20,000	\$20,000

<u>AGENCY:</u> DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE)	<u>PROGRAM OFFICE:</u> Office of Industrial Energy Conservation, Conservation and Solar Applications
<u>PROGRAM NAME:</u> Trade Shows/Conferences	

OBJECTIVES: ● To foster and promote energy conservation in the business sector by demonstration of existing assistance modes and materials dealing with all aspects of energy conservation from "promotional" material to direct technical material

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM: ● Participates in selected industrial trade shows and exhibitions, conferences, and symposiums

TARGET AUDIENCE: ● Private sector
● General public

SERVICES: ● Information dissemination

<u>BUDGET:</u>		Amount for Energy Conservation/ Renewable Fuels Outreach
FY 78	\$20,000	\$20,000
FY 79	\$20,000	\$20,000

<u>AGENCY:</u> DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE)	<u>PROGRAM OFFICE:</u> Office of Industrial Energy Conservation, Conservation and Solar Applications
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PROGRAM NAME:
Voluntary Industrial Energy Conservation Programs (VIECP)

OBJECTIVES: ● To improve energy efficiency in terms of energy input per unit of output, and to identify and assist in transfer of appropriate technology

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM: ● Provides large-scale energy conservation reporting, monitoring, and technology transfer program

TARGET AUDIENCE:

- Trade associations
- Business community

SERVICES:

- Technical assistance
- Energy audits
- Information dissemination

<u>BUDGET:</u>		<u>Amount for Energy Conservation/ Renewable Fuels Outreach</u>
FY 78	Not Available	Not Available
FY 79	Not Available	Not Available

AGENCY:
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE)

PROGRAM OFFICE:
Office of Buildings and Community
Systems (BCS), Conservation and Solar
Applications

PROGRAM NAME: Technology and Information Transfer Program

OBJECTIVES: ● To develop commercialization and utilization plans for energy conservation technologies becoming available from current research efforts

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM: ● Provides commercialization plans which identify target audiences and Federal government action for selected technologies resulting from BCS RD&D activity

- Disseminates information on existing conservation measures for buildings and communities
- Provides training for individuals involved in the construction, maintenance, and retrofit of buildings

TARGET AUDIENCE:

- Trade associations
- Building contractors
- Building related industries
- Building maintenance personnel
- Homeowners

SERVICES:

- Information dissemination
- Audits
- Manpower
- Technical assistance
- Training

BUDGET:

Amount for Energy Conservation/
Renewable Fuels Outreach

FY 78	\$720,000	\$720,000
FY 79	\$525,000	\$525,000

AGENCY:
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

PROGRAM OFFICE:
Office of Small Business, Conservation
and Solar Applications

PROGRAM NAME: Energy Partnership for American Cities

OBJECTIVES: ● To reduce energy consumption in small and medium sized commercial buildings

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM: ● Conducts energy surveys of small and medium sized commercial buildings

- Provides owners of commercial buildings or equipment with engineering survey results that could reduce energy consumption
- Monitors and encourages retrofit actions that could save energy in commercial buildings

TARGET AUDIENCE:

- Educational institutions
- Financial institutions
- State and local government
- General public

SERVICES:

- Energy audits
- Technical assistance

BUDGET:

Amount for Energy Conservation/
Renewable Fuels Outreach

FY 78	-0-
FY 79	\$200,000 (est.)

-0-
\$200,000 (est.)

<u>AGENCY:</u> DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE)	<u>PROGRAM OFFICE:</u> Office of Solar Applications and Commercialization, Conservation and Solar Applications
<u>PROGRAM NAME:</u> Solar Development and Training Program	

OBJECTIVES: ● To provide information, training, public education programs, and marketing activities to meet needs of the building community, the financial community, the utility community, the solar energy industry, and other sectors of the economy that can utilize solar technology

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM: ● Provides market development, technology transfer, and training activities designed to stimulate acceptance of proven solar technologies by industry

- Emphasizes solar heating of homes and small office buildings, solar heating and crop drying in small agricultural applications, and solar heating and cooling of commercial buildings

TARGET AUDIENCE:

- Financial community (e.g., lenders, appraisers, and insurers)
- Utility community (e.g., industry and regulatory bodies)
- Solar energy industry

SERVICES:

- Education
- Technical assistance
- Training

<u>BUDGET:</u>		<u>Amount for Energy Conservation/ Renewable Fuels Outreach</u>
FY 78	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
FY 79	-0-	-0-

AGENCY:

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE)

PROGRAM OFFICE:

Office of Buildings and Community Systems, Conservation and Solar Applications

PROGRAM NAME:

Project Payback
(Energy Cost of Ownership Demonstration Program)

OBJECTIVES:

● To accelerate the acceptance of energy efficient products by working with the private sector (particularly retailers) in testing communications methods which increase the consumers' awareness and knowledge of the "energy cost of ownership" concept

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM:

● Conducts market research demonstration program to increase consumer awareness of the "energy cost of ownership" concept
● Conducts demonstrations involving DOE, private sector participants, and State and local energy offices

TARGET AUDIENCE:

● General public

SERVICES:

- Energy audits
- Education

BUDGET:

		<u>Amount for Energy Conservation/ Renewable Fuels Outreach</u>
FY 78	\$ 400,000	\$ 400,000
FY 79	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000

<u>AGENCY:</u> DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE)	<u>PROGRAM OFFICE:</u> Division of Transportation Energy Conservation (TEC), Conservation and Solar Applications
<u>PROGRAM NAME:</u> Car and Driver Fuel Economy Program	

OBJECTIVES: ● To educate and motivate drivers to use fuel-efficient techniques and strategies in their automobile purchase, operation, and maintenance

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM: ● Demonstrates how motorists can increase fuel economy and reduce fuel costs at no additional expense and yet obtain increases in safety and reliability

- Markets and disseminates driver fuel economy workshop/classroom materials
- Offers an expansion of the "National Fuel Economy Challenge" (a driving competition which demonstrates fuel economy and is jointly sponsored by the Department of Energy and the Sports Car Club of America)

TARGET AUDIENCE: ● General Public

SERVICES:

- Education
- Information dissemination

BUDGET:

		<u>Amount for Energy Conservation/ Renewable Fuels Outreach</u>
FY 78	\$18,000	\$18,000
FY 79	\$45,000	\$45,000

AGENCY:
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE)

PROGRAM OFFICE:
Division of Transportation Energy
Conservation (TEC), Conservation and
Solar Applications

PROGRAM NAME: Electric Vehicle Demonstration Program

OBJECTIVES: ● To demonstrate in an actual working situation the value of electric vehicles

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM: ● Places into operation small fleets of electric vehicles

- Provides assistance on a cost-sharing basis for the purchase and operation of electric vehicles
- Informs vehicle operators and the public of the performance of the demonstration vehicles

TARGET AUDIENCE: ● Government officials

- Private fleet operators
- General public

SERVICES:

- Grants
- Education
- Information dissemination

BUDGET:

Amount for Energy Conservation/
Renewable Fuels Outreach

FY 78	\$ 5,000,000	\$3,000,000
FY 79	\$12,000,000 (est.)	\$9,500,000 (est.)

AGENCY:

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE)

PROGRAM OFFICE:

Division of Transportation Energy Conservation (TEC), Conservation and Solar Applications

PROGRAM NAME:

Fuel Economy Information Program

OBJECTIVES:

- To encourage the prospective automobile buyer to purchase more fuel efficient cars

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM:

- Provides prospective new car purchasers with fuel economy information on all models of each automobile manufacturer's new car fleet
- Provides consumers with an evaluation of measures for increasing consumer knowledge and acceptance of the government's fuel economy standards

TARGET AUDIENCE:

- General public
- Fleet purchasers

SERVICES:

- Information dissemination

BUDGET:

		<u>Amount for Energy Conservation/ Renewable Fuels Outreach</u>
FY 78	\$ 873,000	\$ 873,000
FY 79	\$1,045,000	\$1,045,000

AGENCY:

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE)

PROGRAM OFFICE:

Division of Transportation Energy Conservation (TEC), Conservation and Solar Applications

PROGRAM NAME:

Ridesharing Technical Assistance

OBJECTIVES:

- To increase the occupancy of cars and vans used in commuting

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM:

● Involves information transfer and analysis relating to commuters sharing rides in vans and cars

- Coordinates with other Federal agencies in ridesharing policies and program issues
- Disseminates information to States, employers, and other interested groups
- Assists in the development of a Federal employees vanpool program

TARGET AUDIENCE:

- States, local ridesharing programs, large employers, and individuals who are potential vanpool owners/operators

SERVICES:

- Information dissemination
- Technical assistance

BUDGET:

		<u>Amount for Energy Conservation/ Renewable Fuels Outreach</u>
FY 78	\$15,000	\$15,000
FY 79	\$25,000	\$25,000

AGENCY:
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE)

PROGRAM OFFICE:
Office of State Specific Programs within
Office of State and Local Programs,
Conservation and Solar Applications

PROGRAM NAME: Used Oil Program

OBJECTIVES:

- To provide assistance to States, local government, and civic and community organizations in designing and implementing programs to recover otherwise wasted used oil
- To provide information regarding feasible and practical alternatives for re-processing used oil

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM: ● Encourages recycling (e.g., re-refining or reprocessing) of used oil

TARGET AUDIENCE: ● State and local governments

SERVICES:

- Technical assistance
- Information dissemination

BUDGET:

Amount for Energy Conservation/
Renewable Fuels Outreach

FY 78	Not Available
FY 79	Not Available

Not Available
Not Available

AGENCY:
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE (HEW)

PROGRAM OFFICE:
Office of Facilities Engineering

PROGRAM NAME: Energy Conservation in Facilities

OBJECTIVES: ● To conduct special projects concerning energy consumption in Federal and non-Federal facilities

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM: ● Offers services of HEW regional engineers for evaluation and technical assistance

- Conducts feasibility studies on energy use and conservation (e.g., cogeneration, use of solid wastes) for universities and hospitals, and evaluates physical plants

TARGET AUDIENCE: ● Universities
● Hospitals and health care facilities

SERVICES:

- Research
- Grants
- Technical assistance

BUDGET:

		<u>Amount for Energy Conservation/ Renewable Fuels Outreach</u>
FY 78	\$100,000	\$100,000
FY 79	\$200,000	\$200,000

<u>AGENCY:</u> DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE (HEW)	<u>PROGRAM OFFICE:</u> Office of Education
<u>PROGRAM NAME:</u> Energy and Education Action Center	

OBJECTIVES:

- To provide technical assistance and information to schools, post-secondary energy conservation in educational facilities
- To encourage and support the in-service training of teachers, administrators, and other members of the education community in areas dealing with energy awareness and understanding, conservation, and environment

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM:

- Helps implement energy conservation practices in school facilities
- Promotes development of supplementary materials for energy and education
- Coordinates joint programs and activities in energy and education with other Government departments and agencies at local, State, and Federal levels

TARGET AUDIENCE:

- Colleges and universities
- Administrators
- Public and private educational institutions

SERVICES:

- Technical assistance
- Education
- Information dissemination

BUDGET:

		Amount for Energy Conservation/ Renewable Fuels Outreach
FY 78	\$275,000	\$275,000
FY 79	\$275,000	\$275,000

<u>AGENCY:</u> DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE (HEW)	<u>PROGRAM OFFICE:</u> Administration on Aging, Policy and Planning Division
<u>PROGRAM NAME:</u> Older Americans Act Programs, Program on Aging	

OBJECTIVES:

- To develop comprehensive, coordinated social service programs for older Americans by awarding grants to designated local units through State units on aging
- To increase social services for the elderly by integrating social service planning and delivery

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM:

- Requires State and local agencies to submit plans for eligibility
- Incorporates participation of the elderly in planning through local agency advisory committees and public hearings
- Provides various social services to the elderly, such as assistance in repairing, maintaining, and modifying residences for thermal efficiency and energy conservation

TARGET AUDIENCE:

- Elderly

SERVICES:

- Weatherization
- Planning

<u>BUDGET:</u>		Amount for Energy Conservation/ Renewable Fuels Outreach
FY 78	\$287,200,000	Not Available
FY 79	\$287,200,000	Not Available

AGENCY:

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN
DEVELOPMENT (HUD)

PROGRAM OFFICE:

Office of Policy Development and Research,
Division of Energy, Building Technology
and Standards

PROGRAM NAME:

Solar Heating and Cooling Demonstration Program

OBJECTIVES:

- To encourage the use of solar technology in the general housing market

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM:

● Develops performance criteria and certification procedures for solar heating and cooling equipment

- Shares joint responsibility with DOE for a residential demonstration program investigating practical applications of solar heating and cooling
- Conducts marketing efforts encouraging rapid and widespread acceptance by housing industries of solar technologies
- Disseminates demonstration and market development results

TARGET AUDIENCE:

- Architects
- Planners
- Builders
- Homeowners

SERVICES:

- Information dissemination
- Education
- Demonstration

BUDGET:

Amount for Energy Conservation/
Renewable Fuels Outreach

FY 78	\$26,000,000	\$5,000,000
FY 79	\$16,400,000 (est.)	\$5,000,000 (est.)

AGENCY:
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

PROGRAM OFFICE:
Office of Research and Development (R&D),
Energy Systems Environmental Control
Division

PROGRAM NAME: Waste as Fuel

OBJECTIVES:

- To develop a process for waste utilization that incorporates energy recovery

- To promote the utilization of this process

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM:

- Develops processes for waste utilization with energy recovery

TARGET AUDIENCE:

- Industry
- Other Federal agencies

SERVICES:

- Information dissemination
- Technical assistance

BUDGET:

Amount for Energy Conservation/
Renewable Fuels Outreach

FY 78	\$3,160,000	\$95,000 (est.)
FY 79	\$1,805,000 (est.)	\$65,000 (est.)

<u>AGENCY:</u> ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)	<u>PROGRAM OFFICE:</u> Office of Solid Waste (OSW)
<u>PROGRAM NAME:</u> Resource Recovery Project Development Grants	

OBJECTIVES:

- To accelerate the Nation's resource recovery process
- To provide environmentally sound alternatives to solid waste disposal
- To assist economically distressed urban areas in implementing resource recovery programs pursuant to the President's urban policy

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM:

- Evaluates, develops, demonstrates, and aids in the commercialization of technologies for resource recovery
- Supports feasibility analyses, procurement planning, and procurement of hardware for resource recovery facilities
- Provides annual grants to State and local authorities for feasibility analyses, procurement planning, and procurement
- Provides information and grant applications in response to grant solicitations
- Provides technical assistance, manuals, and pamphlets

TARGET AUDIENCE:

- State and local government

SERVICES:

- Grants
- Technical assistance
- Information dissemination

BUDGET:

		<u>Amount for Energy Conservation/ Renewable Fuels Outreach</u>
FY 78	-0-	-0-
FY 79	\$15,000,000 (est.)	\$5,000,000 (est.)

AGENCY:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR (DOL)

PROGRAM OFFICE:

Employment and Training Administration

PROGRAM NAME:

Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA)

OBJECTIVES: ● To provide job training and employment opportunities for economically disadvantaged persons

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM: ● Provides labor for energy conservation projects

- Provides job training and employment opportunities for economically disadvantaged persons
- Funds local governments which administer programs within established CETA guidelines

TARGET AUDIENCE:

- Low-income persons

SERVICES:

- Technical assistance
- Funding
- Manpower

BUDGET:

		<u>Amount for Energy Conservation/ Renewable Fuels Outreach</u>
FY 78	\$8,100,000 (act.)	\$7,695,000 (est.)
FY 79	\$8,900,000 (est.)	\$8,455,000 (est.)

<u>AGENCY:</u> DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (DOT)	<u>PROGRAM OFFICE:</u> Technology Sharing Division, Assistant Secretary for Governmental Affairs
<u>PROGRAM NAME:</u> Technology and Knowledge Sharing	

OBJECTIVES:

- To incorporate State and local government transportation needs into the DOT R&D planning process
- To insure that DOT R&D results are being tailored and disseminated to all appropriate user groups

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM:

- Provides direct technical assistance, both from departmental staff and through Transportation Systems Center
- Provides computerized transportation research information service
- Contracts with public interest groups and outside firms
- Conducts seminars, conferences, and training programs for State and local personnel

TARGET AUDIENCE:

- All State and local transportation oriented offices
- Elected and appointed officials and their staffs

SERVICES:

- Technical assistance
- Education

BUDGET:

		<u>Amount for Energy Conservation/ Renewable Fuels Outreach</u>
FY 78	\$400,000	\$100,000 (est.)
FY 79	\$405,000	\$100,000 (est.)

AGENCY:
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (GSA)

PROGRAM OFFICE:
Commissioner, Federal Supply Services

PROGRAM NAME: Federal Supply Service (FSS)

- OBJECTIVES:
- To reduce vehicle miles travelled
 - To decrease the use of limousines and heavier sedans
 - To increase the acquisition of subcompact and compact cars
 - To improve maintenance and driving techniques
 - To promote waste recycling

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM:

- Provides vehicle management program to cause mileage reductions, decreased use of limousines and heavier sedans, increased acquisition of compact sedans, use of motor pools, driver education, and improved maintenance techniques
- Provides resource recovery product development to promote reuse of resources (e.g., wastepaper, waste oil, used tires, metals, and hazardous materials)
- Manages experimental technology project to test energy-intensive products (e.g., water heaters, air-conditioners, ranges, and freezers) for energy efficiency

TARGET AUDIENCE: ● All Federal agencies except DOD

SERVICES: ● Technical assistance

BUDGET:

		<u>Amount for Energy Conservation/ Renewable Fuels Outreach</u>
FY 78	\$168,144,000 (act.)	Not Available
FY 79	Not Available	Not Available

AGENCY:

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (GSA)

PROGRAM OFFICE:

Office of Buildings Management, Energy Conservation Division

PROGRAM NAME:

Public Buildings Service (PBS)

OBJECTIVES:

- To design all new Federal office buildings to be energy efficient
- To reduce the energy consumption inventory of all existing office buildings

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM:

- Performs new building design, retrofitting, and operational changes on existing buildings

TARGET AUDIENCE:

- Federal buildings

SERVICES:

- Technical assistance

BUDGET:

		<u>Amount for Energy Conservation/ Renewable Fuels Outreach</u>
FY 78	\$13,400,000 (act.)	None
FY 79	\$26,400,000 (est.)	None

AGENCY:
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE
ADMINISTRATION (NASA)

PROGRAM OFFICE:
Office of Space and Terrestrial
Applications, Technology Transfer
Division

PROGRAM NAME: Technology Transfer Program

OBJECTIVES: ● To promote effective use, in both the public and private sectors, of new technology and other technical information generated by aerospace R&D programs

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM: ● Promotes effective utilization of new technology and other technical information generated by aerospace R&D programs

- Demonstrates ways to reduce home fuel consumption using aerospace and commercial building technology
- Supports national network of Industrial Applications Centers (i.e., computerized data bases) to identify, retrieve, and deliver pertinent technological information
- Provides technical expertise to solve user problems
- Maintains a technology demonstration house

TARGET AUDIENCE: ● General public
● Private sector

SERVICES: ● Information dissemination
● Technical assistance
● Demonstration

BUDGET:

Amount for Energy Conservation/
Renewable Fuels Outreach

FY 78	\$9,100,000 (est.)	\$200,000 (est.)
FY 79	\$9,100,000 (est.)	\$100,000 (est.)

AGENCY:

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

PROGRAM OFFICE:

Intergovernmental Science and Public Technology

PROGRAM NAME:

Intergovernmental Programs

OBJECTIVES:

● To facilitate the intergration of scientific and technical resources into the policy formulation, management support, and program operation activities of State and local governments, thus increasing their capability to address issues and problems in such areas as energy, environmental management, pollution control, health, transportation, etc.

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM:

● Makes grants to individual State legislatures, governors offices, and national State government organizations to test alternative mechanisms for using scientific and technical resources in policy formulation

● Supports three national networks of different sized local governments--Urban Consortium, Urban Technology Systems, and Community Technology Initiatives Programs--to strengthen their capability for solving problems by using scientific and technical resources

TARGET AUDIENCE:

- State legislators
- Governors and State executive agencies
- General purpose city and county governments and their chief executives or chief administrative officers

SERVICES:

- Grants
- Technical assistance

BUDGET:

Amount for Energy Conservation/
Renewable Fuels Outreach

FY 78	\$7,000,000	Not Available
FY 79	\$5,000,000	Not Available

AGENCY:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (USDA)

PROGRAM OFFICE:

Science and Education Administration (SEA)

PROGRAM NAME: Cooperative Extension Service--50 States, Virgin Islands, Guam, Puerto Rico, and District of Columbia

OBJECTIVES:

- To provide individuals and the general public with information and education to make decisions on energy problems, energy conservation technologies related to family residences, farm operations, and agricultural business
- To reduce energy costs and consumption and to encourage the public to adopt an energy conservation ethic

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM: ● Provides education and information on efficiency of energy use and conservation, alternative energy sources, and socio-economic impacts associated with energy consumption and production

- Provides State Land-Grant University specialists to assist county agents in specific technical problems
- Establishes requirements for research with help from local government and community participants

TARGET AUDIENCE:

- Farmers
- Agriculture
- Industry

SERVICES:

- Education
- Weatherization

BUDGET:

		<u>Amount for Energy Conservation/ Renewable Fuels Outreach</u>
FY 78	\$249,000,000	\$5,400,000
FY 79	\$253,000,000	\$5,800,000

<u>AGENCY:</u> SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (SBA)	<u>PROGRAM OFFICE:</u> Office of Management Information and Training
<u>PROGRAM NAME:</u> Small Business Training Program	

OBJECTIVES: ● To assist small business owners in reducing energy costs by providing training and counseling

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM: ● Provides training and counseling to small businesses in reducing cost of energy use

- Counsels on general topics, as well as on topics tailored to specific industry

TARGET AUDIENCE: ● Small businesses

SERVICES:

- Education
- Information dissemination

<u>BUDGET:</u>		Amount for Energy Conservation/ Renewable Fuels Outreach
FY 78	\$6,600,000	\$60,000 (est.)
FY 79	\$7,200,000 (est.)	\$66,000 (est.)

<u>AGENCY:</u> SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (SBA)	<u>PROGRAM OFFICE:</u> Technology Assistance Division
<u>PROGRAM NAME:</u> Technology Assistance Program	

OBJECTIVES:

- To help small businesses solve production-related technical problems
- To assist small businesses in implementing and using new or alternative technologies

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM:

- Helps small businesses solve technical problems and use new/alternative technologies
- Provides technical information available from other Federal agencies to small businesses
- Provides computer services for energy-saving measures and technical information and assistance
- Provides R&D procurement assistance and special studies

TARGET AUDIENCE: ● Small businesses

SERVICES:

- Technical assistance
- Information dissemination
- Education

<u>BUDGET:</u>		<u>Amount for Energy Conservation/ Renewable Fuels Outreach</u>
FY 78	\$1,000,000	\$100,000 (est.)
FY 79	\$ 900,000 (est.)	\$ 90,000 (est.)

<u>AGENCY:</u> TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY (TVA)	<u>PROGRAM OFFICE:</u> Office of Power, Division of Energy Conservation, Conservation and Energy Management Branch
<u>PROGRAM NAME:</u> End-Use Electric Energy Management Program (Commercial and Industrial Loads)	

OBJECTIVES: ● To reduce business and industry energy needs to the minimum levels required to efficiently produce a product or service

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM: ● Encourages effective management decisions to check and control energy consumption in business and industry

- Provides information and energy use inspections to businesses and to educational institutions
- Produces and distributes The Electric Management Program, a brochure which covers the steps required in setting up such a program

TARGET AUDIENCE:

- Business and industry
- Civic clubs
- Educational institutions

SERVICES: ● Information dissemination

<u>BUDGET:</u>		<u>Amount for Energy Conservation/ Renewable Fuels Outreach</u>
FY 78	\$ 690,000	Not Available
FY 79	\$4,000,000	Not Available

AGENCY:

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY (TVA)

PROGRAM OFFICE:

Office of Power, Division of Energy Conservation, Conservation and Energy Management Branch

PROGRAM NAME:

Certified Electric Heat Pump Installation Program

OBJECTIVES:

● To help eliminate three major problems which have damaged the reputation of heat pumps in the past: faulty units, poor installation, and inadequate servicing

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM:

● Utilizes certified dealers to demonstrate proficiency of heat pumps

● Inspects heat pump installations

TARGET AUDIENCE:

● Consumers

SERVICES:

● Technical assistance

BUDGET:

Amount for Energy Conservation/
Renewable Fuels Outreach

FY 78

\$156,000

\$156,000

FY 79

\$500,000 (est.)

\$500,000 (est.)

AGENCY:

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY (TVA)

PROGRAM OFFICE:

Office of Power, Division of Energy Conservation, Conservation and Energy Management Branch

PROGRAM NAME:

Consumers Communications Service for Distributors of TVA Power

OBJECTIVES: ● To fulfill TVA's communications partnership responsibilities with the 160 local distributors of its power

● To provide information on energy conservation and electrical safety to TVA consumers

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM:● Prepares and produces advertising pamphlets and display materials on energy conservation and electrical safety

● Provides consumers of TVA power with information on energy conservation and electrical safety through TVA power distributors

TARGET AUDIENCE:

● Consumers

SERVICES:

● Information dissemination

BUDGET:

		Amount for Energy Conservation/ Renewable Fuels Outreach
FY 78	\$143,000	<u>\$135,000</u>
FY 79	\$217,000 (est.)	\$210,000 (est.)

AGENCY:

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY (TVA)

PROGRAM OFFICE:

Office of Power, Division of Energy Conservation, Conservation and Energy Management Branch

PROGRAM NAME:

TVA's Home Insulation Program

OBJECTIVES:

- To help consumers minimize electricity costs
- To offer interest-free loans for energy conservation

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM:

- Provides free home energy surveys to save energy and to lower utility bills
- Offers interest-free loans to consumers who heat and cool electrically to bring insulation and other weatherization measures up to proper standards
- Offers low-interest loans for installing an electric heat pump to consumers who have weatherized their homes

TARGET AUDIENCE:

- General public

SERVICES:

- Energy audits
- Grants

BUDGET:

		<u>Amount for Energy Conservation/ Renewable Fuels Outreach</u>
FY 78	\$2,400,000	Not available
FY 79	\$3,300,000 (est.)	Not available

AGENCY:

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION (VA)

PROGRAM OFFICE:

Director of Engineering Service, Department of Medicine and Surgery

PROGRAM NAME: Energy Conservation Program

OBJECTIVES: ● To conserve energy in a cost effective manner in VA hospitals

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM: ● Provides cost-effective energy conservation in VA health care facilities

- Provides energy reporting system identifying types and cost of fuel for each facility
- Identifies and implements potential facility energy conservation methods
- Transfers successful technology between facilities

TARGET AUDIENCE: ● VA health care facilities (e.g., hospitals)

- SERVICES:
- Technical assistance
 - Planning

BUDGET:

		<u>Amount for Energy Conservation/ Renewable Fuels Outreach</u>
FY 78	\$20,400,000 (act.)	None
FY 79	\$20,196,000 (est.)	None

APPENDIX B

AGENCY	PROGRAM	Education	Energy Audits	Grants	Information Dissemination	Planning	Technical Assistance	Training	Weatherization
ACTION	Energy Conservation	X							X
	Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP) Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA)	X	X		X				X
COMMUNITY SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (CSA)	National Center for Appropriate Technology			X	X		X	X	
	Emergency Energy Conservation Services	X							X
	Consumer Protection and Education	X							
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (DOC)	Energy Conservation Outreach and Promotion	X			X	X			
	Maritime Industry Associations Conservation Programs	X			X				
	Maritime Training Advisory Board (MTAB)	X							
	National Sea Grant College Program	X		X	X				
	Technical Assistance			X	X	X	X		
	Professional Services Program University Center Program	X X		X	X X				

AGENCY	PROGRAM	Education	Energy Audits	Grants	Information Dissemination	Planning	Technical Assistance	Training	Weatherization
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE)	State Energy Conservation Program (SECP)			X		X	X		
	Weatherization Assistance Program	X		X	X		X		X
	Schools, Hospitals, and Local Government and Public Care Institutions Program	X		X			X		
	Energy Extension Service	X		X			X		
	Residential Conservation Service Program		X		X				
	Urban Waste Program			X			X		
	Community Systems Program			X			X		
	Appropriate Technology Program			X	X				
	Project Conserve			X			X		
	Geothermal Energy Information Program	X			X		X		
	Energy Analysis and Diagnostic Centers		X		X				
	Energy Efficiency Sharing	X			X		X		
	International Technology Sharing Publications/Audiovisual				X				
	Trade Shows/Conferences				X				
	Voluntary Industrial Energy Conservation Programs			X		X		X	
	Technology and Information Transfer Program		X		X		X	X	
	Energy Partnership for American Cities		X				X		

AGENCY	PROGRAM	Education	Energy Audits	Grants	Information Dissemination	Planning	Tehcnical Assistance	Training	Weatherization
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE)	Solar Development and Training Program Project Payback (Energy Cost of Ownership Demonstration Program) Car and Driver Fuel Economy Program Electric Vehicle Demonstration Program Fuel Economy Information Program Ridesharing Technical Assistance Used Oil Program	X X X X X	 X 	 X 	 X X X X X	 	X X X	X 	
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE (HEW)	Energy Conservation in Facilities Energy and Education Action Center Older Americans Act Programs, Program on Aging	 X 	 	X 	 X 	 X 	X X 	 	 X
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (HUD)	Solar Heating and Cooling Demonstration Program	X			X				
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)	Waste as Fuel Resource Recovery Project Development Grants			X	X		X	X	

AGENCY	PROGRAM	Education	Energy Audits	Grants	Information Dissemination	Planning	Technical Assistance	Training	Weatherization
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR (DOL)	Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) Program			X			X		
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (DOT)	Technology and Knowledge Sharing	X					X		
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (GSA)	Federal Supply Service Public Buildings Service						X X		
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION (NASA)	Technology Transfer Program				X		X		
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION	Intergovernmental Programs			X			X		
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (USDA)	Cooperative Extension Service	X							X
SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (SBA)	Small Business Training Program	X			X				
	Technology Assistance Program	X			X		X		

AGENCY	PROGRAM	Education	Energy Audits	Grants	Information Dissemination	Planning	Technical Assistance	Training	Weatherization
TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY (TVA)	End-Use Electric Energy Management Program (Commercial and Industrial Loads) Certified Electric Heat Pump Installation Program Consumers Communications Service for Distributors of TVA Power TVA's Home Insulation Program		X	X	X		X		
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION (VA)	Energy Conservation Program					X	X		