

State Plan - Master File Worksheet

State: WI Program Year: 2009

This worksheet should be completed as specified in Section III of the State Energy Program Application Package.

1. Description of State Energy Goals to be achieved (10CFR 420.13.b.2)

On April 5, 2007, the Governor issued an Executive Order creating the Governor's Office of Energy Independence (OEI). For administrative purposes the OEI is attached to the Department of Administration (DOA) and has taken over the responsibilities of the "State Energy Office". The OEI has assumed DOA's statutory responsibility to "promote the development and the maximum wise use of the energy, natural and human resources of the state." (Wis. Stat. 16.95) The OEI recognize the inseparable link between energy, the economy and the environment. To maintain a strong economy and high quality of life, energy must be readily available and affordable, without jeopardizing health or the environment. This policy promotes the efficient, diverse and sustainable use of energy resources as the most effective means to achieve these ends. It also supports recommendations that are practical and achievable, recognizing that physical, social, economic and political factors influence resource use, economic growth and environmental quality.

Wis. Stat. 1.12(3)(a) states "It is the goal of the state to reduce the ratio of energy consumption to economic activity in the state."

Wis. Stat. 1.12(3)(b) states "It is the goal of the state that, to the extent that it is cost-effective and technically feasible, all new installed capacity for electric generation in the state be based on renewable energy resources, including hydroelectric, wood, wind, solar, refuse, agricultural and biomass energy resources."

Wis. Stat. 1.12(3)(c) states "It is the goal of the state to ensure a future supply of wood fuel and reduce atmospheric carbon dioxide by increasing the forested areas of the state."

In 2005, Governor Doyle launched Wisconsin's "Declaration of Energy Independence", setting three specific goals for Wisconsin:

To generate 25 percent of our electricity and 25 percent of our transportation fuels from renewable fuels by 2025.

To capture 10 percent of the market share for the production of renewable energy sources by 2030, helping America kick its addiction to foreign fuels and bringing new jobs and increased economic vitality to Wisconsin.

To become a national leader in groundbreaking research that will make alternative energies more affordable and available to all--and to turn those discoveries into new, high paying jobs in Wisconsin.

Wisconsin's goals are consistent with and encompass the four goals defined in the February 2007 State Energy Program Strategic Plan of:

- 1) Increase Energy Efficiency to Reduce Energy Costs and Consumption for Consumers, Businesses, and Government.
- 2) Reduce Reliance on Imported Energy.
- 3) Improve the Reliability of Electricity and Fuel, and the Delivery of Energy Services.
- 4) Reduce the Impacts of Energy Production and Use on the Environment.

2. Selection of State Goals (10CFR 420.13.b.2.ii)

These goals and strategic objectives were selected for the following reasons:

1. Wisconsin statutes require that several of these goals/objective be aggressively pursued by state government.
2. They include the goals and expectations which Governor Doyle has clearly established. Governor Doyle reiterated these goals when he created the OEI on April 5, 2007.
3. These goals are in conformance with the February 2007 State Energy Strategic Plan

3. Measuring Achievements (10CFR 420.13.b.2.iii)

The State Energy Office documents a wide range of energy use characteristics and trends and their changes on an annual basis with the publication of *Wisconsin Energy Statistics*. This has been the basis for many evaluation efforts conducted by the Energy Office and its partners. The Energy Office has contracted for evaluation of specific programs and projects, and will continue to use this approach. The Energy Office also relies on market and program evaluations conducted by one of its partners, the Energy Center of Wisconsin. All these evaluations are used to improve program performance and help in design of new programs.

The evaluation of Wisconsin Focus on Energy is conducted by the independent firm of PA Government Services, Inc.. This evaluation covers residential, low-income, commercial, industrial, agricultural and renewable energy sectors and environmental research.

Evaluation includes such basic tasks as: 1) tracking and database management, 2) process evaluation, 3) measurement of gross and net energy and demand savings, and 4) evaluation of market effects. In addition, the evaluation team performs periodic analysis of such cross-over issues as energy policy, cost-effectiveness, emission reductions and economic impacts.

Stat. 16.95(14) states that DOA shall "By rule, establish a standardized method for measuring the energy efficiency of the state's economy to be used in preparing the report under sub. (15). In establishing the methodology, the department shall consider methodologies currently in use for this purpose, including the methodology used by the World Bank." Wis. Stat. 16.95(15) states that DOA shall "Before April 1 annually, submit a report to the legislature under Wis. Stat. 13.172 (3) regarding progress made in meeting the energy efficiency goal under Wis. Stat. 1.12(3)(a)."

4. State Strategy (10CFR 420.13.b.2.iv)

Wis. Stat. 16.95(13) provides that the state will "Implement the priorities under Wis. Stat. 1.12 (4) in designing the department's energy programs and in awarding grants or loans for energy projects."

Wis. Stat. 1.12 (4) provides that "In meeting energy demands, the policy of the state is that, to the extent cost-effective and technically feasible, options be considered based on the following priorities, in the order listed:

State: WI Program Year: 2009

- (a) Energy conservation and efficiency.
- (b) Noncombustible renewable energy resources.
- (c) Combustible renewable energy resources.
- (d) Nonrenewable combustible energy resources, in the order listed:
 - 1. Natural gas
 - 2. Oil or coal with a sulphur content of less than 1%.
 - 3. All other carbon-based fuels

Wis. Stat. 1.12 (5) provides the following: "Meeting energy demands.

- (a) In designing all new and replacement energy projects, a state agency or local governmental unit shall rely to the greatest extent feasible on energy efficiency improvements and renewable energy resources, if the energy efficiency improvements and renewable energy resources are cost-effective and technically feasible and do not have unacceptable environmental impacts.
- (b) To the greatest extent cost-effective and technically feasible, a state agency or local governmental unit shall design all new and replacement energy projects following the priorities listed in sub. (4).

Wis. Stat. 13.0975 and 227.117 were created in 2004 to establish an: Energy impact assessment mechanism. The statutes provide that the Department of Administration shall assess and report on proposed legislation or policy changes that will impact fuel use levels, fuel mix changes, or environmental impacts in the State of Wisconsin.

Wis. Stat. 1.12 (2) provides as follows: Conservation policy. A state agency or local governmental unit shall investigate and consider the maximum conservation of energy resources as an important factor when making any major decision that would significantly affect energy usage.

Since taking office in 2003, Governor Doyle has initiated several actions that will significantly enhance Wisconsin's effectiveness in promoting energy efficiency and increased use of renewable energy sources:

1. On April 5, 2007, the Governor signed an Executive Order creating the new Governor's Office of Energy Independence (OEI). The Executive Order transformed the OEI into the State Energy Office. The former State Energy Office that was the Division of Energy in the Department of Administration will now focus exclusively on low income energy issues and will implement Wisconsin's WAP and LIHEAP programs. The OEI will serve as the hub of state energy policy and is charged with formulating, coordinating and as necessary directly implementing the Governor's energy policy. The OEI, as the Governor's hub of energy policy, will reach out to and work with all the state agencies (Public Service Commission, Department of Transportation, Department of Administration, Department of Commerce, Department of Natural Resources and Department of Agriculture, Trade, Consumer Protection and others as appropriate) to drive forward the Governor's vision of reducing Wisconsin's dependence on imported energy sources and to reduce the state's greenhouse gas emissions. The Office will emphasize the need to reduce our dependence on imported oil and advance the Governor's goal of "25 by 25" (getting 25 percent of our electricity and 25 percent of our transportation fuels from renewable sources by 2025).
2. One of the spokes of the OEI reaches out to Wisconsin's Focus on Energy Program, which is now directly administered by the Wisconsin Public Service Commission. Under 1999 Wisconsin Act 9, the DOA designed and helped create the infrastructure and knowledge base necessary to enable private firms to deliver the public benefits of energy efficiency, renewable energy and research and development. The 2005 Wisconsin Act 141 signed into law in 2006 builds upon the goals and infrastructure established under Act 9, Wisconsin Act 141 and specifies that priority should be given to programs that moderate the growth in electric and natural gas demand and usage, facilitate markets and assist market providers to achieve higher levels of energy efficiency, promote energy reliability and adequacy, avoid adverse environmental impacts from the use of energy and promote rural economic development. 2005 Wisconsin Act 141 substantially revised the structure of the statewide energy efficiency and renewable resources programs by transferring direct oversight responsibility from DOA to the Public Service Commission. Act 141 also requires energy utilities to establish and fund statewide energy efficiency and renewable resource programs and contract, on a competitive basis with one or more persons for the administration of these funds. The PSC will be required to approve the selection of the administrator(s) and the contract. Each energy utility will be required to spend 1.2% of their annual operating revenues on energy efficiency and renewable resource programs. It is estimated that \$69 million will be available statewide for energy efficiency and renewables in SFY 2008 and 2009. Under the Governor's leadership, this is a \$32 million dollar a year increase from what was available for energy efficiency and renewables in SFY 2006 and SFY 2007.
3. A second spoke reaches out to the Division of Energy (the Former State Energy Office). The Division of Energy now focuses exclusively on low income issues and operates the WAP and LIHEAP program. In April 2007, the Governor increased the low income staff levels to increase the level of service and the energy savings resulting from this program by improving the monitoring, enhancing the effectiveness of existing programs and introducing new programs. OEI will provide coordination and policy assistance as necessary to assure the Governor's vision is advanced.
4. A third spoke is to the Department of Commerce, in Governor Doyle's SFY 2008-09 Budget, he has inserted \$30 million for promoting the biofuels industry in Wisconsin. This funding is to actuate his plan to get 25 percent of Wisconsin's electricity and transportation fuels from renewable energy sources by 2025.
5. A fourth spoke is to the Department of Agriculture Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP), which has been the lead state agency in promoting increased production of ethanol as an alternative transportation fuel and in promoting its use in Wisconsin in 10 percent ethanol blended gasoline and in E-85. The OEI works closely with DATCP to further advance Wisconsin's efforts in increasing alternative fuel use and production in ethanol and other bio fuels. This, in accordance with the Governor's "25 by 25".

6. A sixth spoke is to the Department of Natural Resources, which along with the Public Service Commission, was directed by the Governor, to participate in an effort to obtain a current estimate of the greenhouse gas emissions in Wisconsin. On April 5, 2007, the Governor signed an Executive Order creating a Task Force on Global Warming of key Wisconsin business, industry, government energy and environment leaders to examine the effect of, and solutions to, global warming in Wisconsin.

In summary, Governor Doyle has committed the resources to significantly reduce Wisconsin's energy use, to advance the increased use of renewable energy in the state and through the OEI to closely coordinate, monitor and assure the implementation of his vision.

5. 25% or more improvement in the efficiency of use of energy by 2012 (1990 baseline)

Each State energy conservation plan with respect to which assistance is made available under this part on or after the date of enactment of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 shall contain a goal, consisting of an improvement of 25 percent or more in the efficiency of use of energy in the State concerned in calendar year 2012 as compared to calendar year 1990, and may contain interim goals. Wisconsin achieved the previous goal of an improvement of 10 percent or more in efficiency of energy use in the state between 1990 and 2000. The most comprehensive, market-based approach to measuring this objective is total energy use per \$1,000 of Gross State Product (GSP). In 1990, in Wisconsin, the total energy use was 11.2 million BTU per \$1,000 of GSP. In 2000, total energy use had decreased to 10.1 million BTU per \$1,000 of GSP, a decrease of 10 percent. (The GSP is measured in real 2000 dollars.)

In 2005, using 2005 real dollars, Wisconsin's total energy use was 7.9 million BTU per \$1,000 of GSP, compared to 10.1 million BTU per \$1,000 GSP in 2000 or 11.2 million BTU per \$1,000 GSP in 1990. This means since 1990, Wisconsin has improved its energy efficiency by 21.7 percent and since 2000 by 8.1 percent. Wisconsin's past actions in implementing energy efficiency demonstrate the state is on track to meet the 25% reduction in energy use per \$1,000 of GSP on or before 2012. If Wisconsin's continues to improve its efficiency between 2005 and 2010 at the same rate it has in the last five years, Wisconsin will accomplish the 25 percent reduction on or before 2010.

Wisconsin's Governor has set an ambitious goal for Wisconsin of reducing energy use in the state and increasing the use of renewable fuels. The actions Wisconsin is taking include:

- 1) Wisconsin's Focus on Energy Program. In SFY 2008, this program's funding is significantly increasing from \$37 million in SFY 2006 and 2007 to \$69 million in SFY 2008 and 2009, and this funding level will increase in future years. This program funds energy efficiency improvements and increased use of renewable energy throughout the state and works with all sectors of the state's economy.
- 2) In his proposed SFY 2009-11 budget, the Governor requested a second round \$30 million for grants and loans for renewable energy technologies, from solar power and hydrogen to bio based fuels such as ethanol and biodiesel. This grant program would be administered by the Department of Commerce.
- 4) The OEI will coordinate and work with all these efforts to assure that the Governor's vision of reducing Wisconsin's dependence on fossil fuel, increasing its use of renewable energy resources and reducing state energy consumption is accomplished. One of the Governor's key goals is "25 by 25", producing 25 percent of Wisconsin's electricity from renewables and 25 percent of its transportation fuels from renewables by 2025).

These actions will assure Wisconsin can reduce its energy use per dollar of gross state product by 25 percent between 1990 and 2012.

6. Mandatory Activities (10CFR 420.13.b.4.v and 15)

State Plan - Master File Worksheet (continued)**State: WI Program Year: 2009****DRAFT****LIGHTING**

The statewide commercial lighting code is applicable statewide for all public buildings, except buildings owned by the federal government (buildings leased to the federal government are not exempt re: Comm 50.04) and places of employment "to the following rooms, spaces and areas:

1. Interior spaces of buildings
2. Building exteriors and exterior areas such as entrances, exits, loading docks, and
3. Roads, grounds, parking, and other exterior areas where lighting is energized through the building electrical service." (Comm 63.1040(1)(c))

The code is not retroactive. (Comm 61.03(1)) About 1,200 inspectors statewide enforce it, as well as the state project managers in the Department of Administration's (DOA) Division of State Facilities (DSF).

NEW BUILDINGS/ASHRAE/IESNA 90.1-1989

Wisconsin adopted the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) 2000 for commercial buildings on September 10, 2001, which became effective July 1, 2007. An earlier code revision included lighting requirements that are equivalent to ASHRAE/IES 90.1-1989. The state is in the process of adopting IECC 2006 and ASHRAE/IES 90.1-2004. This is expected to be adopted by mid-year 2008. Applicability is as stated above and includes new buildings.

EXISTING BUILDINGS

Applicability is as stated above and also includes additions to existing buildings or structures, and any alterations, including change of occupancy or use of any existing building or structure which would increase the energy consumption. Applicability also included "alterations to existing lighting systems that increase the connected lighting load of the building or replace more than 50 percent of the lighting fixtures in the area of the alteration."

Wisconsin Act 141 set goals for DOA's Division of State Facilities (DSF) for state purchases of renewable electricity of 10 percent by December 2007 and 20 percent by December 2011. DSF has a goal of reducing electrical use by 10 percent by June 30, 2008 from FY 2005 levels and 20 percent by June 30, 2010.. Relighting of commercial buildings is being pursued under the Wisconsin's Focus on Energy Program.

CARPOOL AND PROMOTION

Wisconsin Department of Transportation and Madison Area Transportation Planning Board cooperatively promote the "ride share etc." web service to connect interested commuters with other in close proximity for home and work locations. Service is provided throughout the State of Wisconsin. They also promote "Bike Buddies" for increased participation in pedal power. Wisconsin commuters who want to check out their work commuting options can register to find matches for ridesharing services. Commuters who are interested in travel into or out of the state or for occasional trips are also welcome to register. As the database grows, your matching opportunities will increase. When you provide your origin, destination, and work times, the computer software scans the database for others making the same commute within a selected radius. The results of the scan provide a match report with contact information. The report is also print ready. Your information will be provided to other matching commuters if you maintain your registration in the database.

PARK AND RIDE LOTS

There are more than 97 park and ride facilities in 27 counties throughout Wisconsin. Park and ride lots are an excellent locations to meet your carpool or vanpool. Wisconsin DOT administers Internet web service for each county, and provide map locations for specific park & ride lots. Western Wisconsin counties work cooperatively with Minnesota for cooperative travel into Minneapolis/St. Paul communities. Some park and ride lots have a bus stop located within or nearby and may be near a train depot as well. See individual park and ride lots for exact details. Park and ride lots are wheelchair-accessible and may offer services such as: overnight parking in designated spaces; telephones for safety and convenience; multi-modal transportation; passenger rail service; bus transit service; bike trail access; bicycle parking.

PREFERENTIAL TRAFFIC CONTROL

Madison has designated bus lanes on Mineral Point Rd and University Avenue. Madison also has traffic light controlled on-ramps with carpool preference lanes to facilitate travel and reduce congestion on the major east/west freeway facility in the Madison Area.

PREFERENTIAL PARKING

DOA currently has 32 parking permits for UW parking lots.

VARIABLE WORKING SCHEDULES

Wisconsin Statutes 230.215 states in part that agencies should allow flexible-time schedules for more economical and efficient use of energy, highways and other transit systems. Most agencies allow a variable work schedule if the employee's duties allow.

COORDINATION WITH PLANNING ORGANIZATION

The Wisconsin Department of Administration participates in monthly meetings of the Madison Metropolitan Planning Organization to

discuss current transportation demand management issues and efforts to promote the use of rideshare and transit use within the greater Dane County area. The ride share program is an excellent example of coordination across state and municipal governments. DOT's database for park & ride is another example for coordination between state and county governments as some park and rides are located in very rural areas.

STATE PROCUREMENT

The state has legislated energy efficiency requirements regarding procurement.

Sections 1.12(2), (4) and (5) Wis. Stats states: State energy policy.

(2) Conservation policy. A state agency or local governmental unit shall investigate and consider the maximum conservation of energy resources as an important factor when making any major decision that would significantly affect energy usage.

(4) Priorities. In meeting energy demands, the policy of the state is that, to the extent cost-effective and technically feasible, options be considered based on the following priorities, in the order listed:

- (a) Energy conservation and efficiency.
- (b) Noncombustible renewable energy resources.
- (c) Combustible renewable energy resources.
- (d) Nonrenewable combustible energy resources, in the order listed:

- 1. Natural gas.
- 2. Oil or coal with a sulphur content of less than 1%.
- 3. All other carbon-based fuels.

(5) Meeting energy demands.

(a) In designing all new and replacement energy projects, a state agency or local governmental unit shall rely to the greatest extent feasible on energy efficiency improvements and renewable energy resources, if the energy efficiency improvements and renewable energy resources are cost-effective and technically feasible and do not have unacceptable environmental impacts.

(b) To the greatest extent cost-effective and technically feasible, a state agency or local governmental unit shall design all new and replacement energy projects following the priorities listed in sub. (4).

With regard to state and University buildings, section 13.48(2)(h)2.b., Wis. Stats states:

2. The building commission may not authorize the release of funds for bidding and construction of any new building, structure, major remodeling or building addition as enumerated in the authorized state building program as required by s. 20.924 (1) (a) and (b), or such other projects as the building commission determines to be appropriate, unless the design concept does all of the following for purposes of space heating and cooling and water heating:

- a. Provide maximum practical use of passive solar energy system design elements, including daylight lighting designs.
- b. Offer life-cycle cost estimates of the energy resource consuming system of the facility.

Section 13.48(2)(i), Wis. Stats states:

(i) In this paragraph, "life-cycle costing" means an economic evaluation of purchases or capital construction which considers all relevant costs associated with each purchase or building during its economic life, including, but not limited to, energy costs, acquisition and conversion, money, transportation, warehousing and distribution, training, operation and maintenance and disposition or resale. The building commission shall establish procedures requiring life-cycle costing for the design and location of any new building, structure, major remodeling or building addition as enumerated in the authorized state building program under s. 20.924 (1) (a) and (b), and for such other projects as the building commission determines to be appropriate. The building commission may not authorize the release of funds for construction of any new building, structure, major remodeling or building addition unless the requirements of the life-cycle costing procedures have been satisfied.

Section 16.75(1m), Wis. Stats states:

The department shall award each order or contract for materials, supplies or equipment on the basis of life cycle cost estimates, whenever such action is appropriate. Each authority other than the University of Wisconsin Hospitals and Clinics Authority shall award each order or contract for materials, supplies or equipment on the basis of life cycle cost estimates, whenever such action is appropriate. The terms, conditions and evaluation criteria to be applied shall be incorporated in the solicitation of bids or proposals. The life cycle cost formula may include, but is not limited to, the applicable costs of energy efficiency, acquisition and conversion, money, transportation, warehousing and distribution, training, operation and maintenance and disposition or resale. The department shall prepare documents containing technical guidance for the development and use of life cycle cost estimates, and shall make the documents available to local governmental units

The state continues to incorporate ENERGY STAR into Bid Specifications for office machines (copiers, computer monitors PCs, fax machines and scanners). ENERGY STAR is also being incorporated into purchases for lighting (CFLs), appliances (refrigerators, room air conditioners) and other equipment (food services). The State Master Specifications and Design Guidelines were modified to incorporate energy efficient lighting, Consortium for Energy Efficiency (CEE) high performance lighting and scotopic (high color temperature) lighting, daylighting and sustainability concepts.

THERMAL EFFICIENCY STANDARDS

DRAFT**State Plan - Master File Worksheet (continued)****State: WI Program Year: 2009**

The statewide commercial energy conservation code is applicable statewide for all public buildings, except buildings owned by the federal government (buildings leased to the federal government are not exempt re: Comm 50.04) and places of employment. (Comm 61.02 and 63.0002) Buildings and structures, or portions thereof, without space heating or cooling, service water heating, or illumination are exempt from the code requirements that apply to those systems. (Comm 63.002(2)) The commercial code is not retroactive. (Comm 61.03(1)) The Uniform Dwelling Code (UDC) establishes "uniform statewide construction standards and inspection procedures for one- and two-family dwellings and manufactured dwellings in accordance with the requirements of ss. 101.60 and 101.70, Wis. Stats." (Comm 20.01)

The UDC applies "to the construction and inspection procedures used for all new one- and two-family dwellings, manufactured buildings (non-HUD regulated) for dwellings and newly constructed community-based residential facilities providing care, treatment and services for 3 to 8 unrelated adults." (Comm 20.02) The UDC is not "intended to prohibit or discourage the construction of innovative dwellings such as a dwelling built below ground, a geodesic dome, a concrete house, a fiber-glass house of any other nonconventional structure." (Comm 20.02(4)) The UDC is not retroactive. About 1,200 inspectors statewide enforce it, as well as the state project managers in the Department of Administration's (DOA) Division of Facilities Development (DFD).

The Commercial Building Energy Conservation Code, Comm Chapter 63, Part 31, provides requirements for the building envelope. Part 4 provides requirements for equipment and systems including HVAC and service water heating design and equipment selection. The Uniform Dwelling Code, Comm 22, Subchapter 5 and 6, provides two methods for determining the design compliance selection. Subchapter 5 covers the determination of system heating and cooling loads, design requirements, system and component performance, control requirements, and distribution system construction and insulation."

Wisconsin adopted the International Energy Conservation Code 2000 on September 10, 2001 for commercial buildings. This code revision includes thermal efficiency. Lighting requirements were adopted April 1, 1997 that are equivalent to ASHRAE/IES 90.1-1989. Applicability is as stated above and includes new commercial buildings and new multi-family buildings of 3-units or more. For one- and two-family residential buildings, a revised Uniform Dwelling Code took effect April 1, 2001 that meets the Model Energy Code, 1995. Multi-family residential buildings are covered under the Commercial Building Conservation Code, Comm 63 and IECC 2000. Applicability of the IECC 2000 is as stated above and also includes additions to existing commercial buildings or structures, and any alterations, including change of occupancy or use of any existing building or structure which would increase the energy consumption. The code applies to heating and cooling equipment replacements. (Comm 63.003(2)(b)) Rooftop fan systems that are replaced shall be provided with economizers that comply with the code. (Comm 63.003(3)(b)). Additions and alterations to one and two family dwellings constructed after 1978 shall comply with all provisions of the code. (Comm 20.04(2)) Any municipality may, by ordinance, adopt the provisions of Comm 22 to apply to any addition or alterations to existing dwellings built before 1978. (Comm 20.02(1)(d))

RIGHT TURN ON RED

Wisconsin law permits right turns on red traffic lights and left turns from a one-way street onto a one-way street at a red light after stopping.

EFFECTIVE COORDINATION BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

The Wisconsin Department of Administration is responsible for all U.S. Department of Energy funding and the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program. Thus all energy programs are well coordinated by the department.

7. Environmental Impact (10CFR 420.13.b.5)

There are no increases in environmental residuals expected from implementation of the Plan. Decreases in environmental residuals are expected from all of the energy efficiency and renewable energy efforts implemented as a result of the Plan. Wisconsin will translate electrical, coal and natural gas savings to reduce air emissions using conversion factors developed by Michael Arny, LAI, with funding from the U.S. Department of Energy

8. Supplementing Weatherization (10CFR 420.13.b.6)

OEI is not responsible for the weatherization program and is not, therefore, using SEP funds for this activity.

9. Supplementing State/Local Funds (10CFR 420.13.b.7)

The state will not use State Energy Program grant funds to supplant state or local funds. The State will comply with all applicable statutes and regulations in effect with respect to the periods for which it receives grant funding.

10. Compliance with Laws and Regulations (10CFR 420.13.b.8)

The State will comply with all applicable statutes and regulations in effect with respect to the periods for which it receives grant funding.

DRAFT**State Plan - Master File Worksheet (continued)****State: WI Program Year: 2009****11. Energy Emergency Plan (10CFR 420.13.b.9)**

The state has provided its energy emergency plan to the U.S. DOE in previous years, and this plan is still the one in effect. Wis. Stat. 16.95(12) states that DOA "Prepare and maintain contingency plans for responding to critical energy shortages so that when the shortages occur they can be dealt with quickly and effectively." Wisconsin has submitted a copy of its latest energy emergency plan to U.S. DOE. Wisconsin updated its Energy Emergency Plan in state fiscal year 2008.

Wisconsin accomplishes regional coordination by participating throughout the year in multi-state regional conference calls, which include U.S. DOE headquarters. These calls focus on energy prices and supplies, with winter calls predominantly concerned with heating fuels and summer calls with motor fuels and how inventory levels for winter fuels are building. Wisconsin participates in the National Association of State Energy Officials and DOE Energy Emergency Information Coordinator program. In this program, the states share information of interest that can impact energy supplies and prices throughout the region. In addition, Wisconsin also participates in the State Heating Oil and Propane Program (SHOPP). This program collects information on heating oil and propane prices throughout the winter heating season. The states provide this information to DOE, which publishes it on a weekly basis. Wisconsin also uses this program to obtain information on supplies from the retail dealers called and has expanded it to include a survey of state utilities to determine the residential natural gas price. This information is also shared with other states through conference calls and individual contacts. Wisconsin also attends the annual SHOPP meeting to discuss with other states and DOE the events of the last winter and to prepare for the upcoming winter. In general, as events that significantly impact energy prices and supplies occurs, Wisconsin shares key information with states in the region and with DOE and receives information from them by e-mail and phone calls. Wisconsin intends to continue this effort.

12. Monitoring Approach (Annual SEP Guidance)

The state has created standard special conditions for all grants and contracts that include all clauses required by federal statute, executive order, or regulation. These special conditions include the retention and access requirements for records of 10 CFR 600.242. (10 CFR 600.237(a)(1) and (3)). Subgrantees are informed by the state's contract manager about the special conditions and asked whether they have copies of required federal statutes, executive orders and regulations. They are provided copies when they need them. (10 CFR 600.237(a)(2)) Cash advances to subgrantees are rarely used. When they are, they conform to the same standards of timing and amount that apply to cash advances by federal agencies. (10 CFR 600.237(a)(4)) In accordance with 10 CFR 600.240, the state manages the day-to-day activities of grant and subgrant supported activities. This includes monitoring of grant and subgrant activities to assure compliance with applicable federal requirements and that performance goals are being achieved. This monitoring is done for each program, function and activity. Each subgrant or contract is assigned to one program manager who is responsible for monitoring for that grant or contract.

This monitoring is conducted by telephone, e-mail, facsimile, on-site visits, and field visits. Subgrantees and contractors are required to provide regular written reports, either monthly or quarterly, depending on the project. These performance reports are reviewed to ensure that they provide a comparison of actual accomplishments to the objectives established for the period, and the reasons for slippage if established objectives are not met. Additional pertinent information is also provided such as an analysis and explanation of cost overruns or high unit costs. Prior to approval for payment, the state grant or contract manager reviews all invoices for accuracy and compliance with the approved budget. These invoices are also reviewed by the fiscal officer to ensure that the budget is not exceeded and that the coding provided by the contract management support staff person is correct. All subcontracts or subgrants to be awarded by a subgrantee or contractor require prior approval from the division administrator or designee. A review of proposed subcontracts and subgrants is made to ensure that any clauses required by federal statute, executive order, or regulation are included in the subgrant or subcontract.

DOE F-549-1
(08/15)**DRAFT**

U.S. Department of Energy
STATE ENERGY PROGRAM (SEP)
NARRATIVE INFORMATION WORKSHEET

OMB: Control No. 1910-5126
Expiration Date: 06/30/08**(Grant Number: EE00163)**

Market Title: Clean Energy Technology and Manufacturing Development

1. Market (choose one):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Buildings | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Electric Power and Renewable Energy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy, Planning and Energy Security |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Energy Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |

2. State: WI

3. Program Year: 2009

Date Start: 04/01/2009 Date End: 03/31/2012

4. Topics Involved in the Overall Program Market (choose all that apply):

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Federal Energy Management Program | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Procurement of efficient products ** |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alternative Fuels | <input type="checkbox"/> Federal, state and local facilities | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public information |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appliance efficiency and standards | <input type="checkbox"/> Financing energy programs | <input type="checkbox"/> Rating and labeling |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bioenergy and biobased products | <input type="checkbox"/> Fuel cells | <input type="checkbox"/> Rebuild America |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biomass Power | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General energy efficiency for industry | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residential buildings |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Building America | <input type="checkbox"/> Geothermal | <input type="checkbox"/> Right turn on red ** |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Carpools, vanpools, and ridesharing ** | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Green power programs | <input type="checkbox"/> Schools |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Clean Cities | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Heavy vehicles and trucks | <input type="checkbox"/> Solar power |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change planning | <input type="checkbox"/> Home energy ratings | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State energy strategic plans |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Combined heat and power | <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen | <input type="checkbox"/> Telecommuting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial buildings | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydropower | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Thermal ** |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Curriculum development | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industrial processing | <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic signals |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Demand reduction | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industries of the future | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transmission and infrastructure reliability |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Distributed energy generation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lighting ** | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation alternatives |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy and environment | <input type="checkbox"/> Low-income Weatherization | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Waste management and recycling |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Energy building codes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water systems |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy consumption and price statistics | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Motors and other industrial systems | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wind energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Energy emergency planning | <input type="checkbox"/> Performance contracting | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ENERGY STAR | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy and energy legislation | |

5. Estimated Annual Energy Savings : 1,559,700.00 MBtus

6. Description (executive summary of goals and objectives)* :

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WISCONSIN STATE ENERGY PROGRAM (SEP) OVERVIEW

On April 5, 2007, Governor Doyle signed Executive Order #192 creating the Office of Energy Independence (OEI) to serve as the State Energy Office. OEI formulates and coordinates the Governor's State Energy Policy with other state agencies (Public Service Commission, Departments of Financial Institutions, Administration, Commerce, Natural Resources, Agriculture, Trade, Consumer Protection, Workforce Development and others) to meet the Governor's vision of reducing Wisconsin's dependence on fossil fuel and imported energy, improve efficiency and reliability and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In Program Year 2009 (PY09), OEI will use the SEP Recovery formula funds to coordinate state activities and policy development that meet both the Governor's, the SEP Strategic Goals, and the goals of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

On March 12, the Wisconsin Office of Energy Independence filed an initial application for SEP-Recovery funds with the US DOE. This application was approved. The Wisconsin SEP-Recovery allocation for the state of Wisconsin is \$55,488,000. This narrative will explain Wisconsin's plan for deploying those funds.

Ability to Stimulate the Creation or Retention of Jobs; Saving Energy; Increase Energy Generation from renewable resources; and reduce greenhouse gas emissions using Recovery Act funds on an expedited schedule.

Governor Doyle has directed that projects funded from SEP-Recovery dollars are both effective and enduring. Creation of jobs in the short term is the immediate goal of ARRA and this plan; but, in addition, the funds will be best used by ensuring not only short-term job creation, but development of businesses that will create clean energy jobs for decades.

Wisconsin's plan consists of three parts:

- a) **Job Creation through Clean Energy Technology.** Wisconsin will invest in significant job creation and job retention in businesses that manufacture clean energy products (such as wind, solar, biofuels, and advanced electrical storage systems), with a capacity to create immediate construction jobs and/or have significant capacity for job retention, expansion or creation of clean energy jobs in long term. Examples of such projects are: major biorefinery projects, lithium-ion battery development and manufacture, cheese plant waste-to-energy conversion projects resulting in renewable electricity production, innovative renewable energy projects at paper and food processing plants, deployment of new kinds of digester technologies, and significant industrial and manufacturing renewable energy projects.
- b) **Job Creation and Retention through Revitalizing Clean Energy Technology Supply Chain Development.** Wisconsin will invest in advanced manufacturing of clean energy components and assist companies in retooling to provide component parts and other critical needs for a successful, totally integrated supply chain for wind turbines, solar PV and water heating equipment, renewable fuel production equipment, digester equipment, diesel idling reduction equipment, advanced energy efficient lighting products, energy efficiency equipment and products. This group of projects will focus on creating manufacturing supply chains that result in clean energy technology components and green jobs now- and in the future-after the Recovery Act programs have ended.
- c) **Job Creation and Retention by helping existing industrial users reduce their use of fossil fuel.** Wisconsin will improve the competitiveness of its businesses through energy efficiency and renewable energy deployment. Wisconsin's industrial and commercial energy users have suggested scores of innovative projects for improving energy efficiency and using renewable energy in their operations. Projects in this category include boiler efficiency upgrades, fuel conversion projects from fossil fuel to biomass, medical center energy efficiency projects, and additions of renewable energy to industrial processes.

A major manufacturing state, Wisconsin will use Recovery Act SEP dollars to identify the best opportunities for energy savings in large commercial and industrial facilities and fund those projects that will produce the most strategic energy savings and job creation/retention prospects.

Wisconsin has no oil, gas, coal or uranium. Moreover, Wisconsin is a manufacturing state. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Wisconsin ranked 2nd in the United States (behind Indiana) for the percentage of its non-farm workforce engaged in manufacturing in 2007 (17.4%). Wisconsin is also a biomass state, with over 31,000,000 tons of biomass available per year from farms and forests.

Wisconsin's plan for deploying the SEP-Recovery money is closely tied to its manufacturing strengths, its biomass availability and the firm resolve of its Governor to decrease the dependence of the state on fossil fuels and to produce 25% of its electricity and transportation fuels from renewable sources by 2025.

Governor Doyle directed state officials to deploy these resources in strategic ways that are compatible with the existing strengths of the state. Further, while matching funds are not required under this plan, it is the intention of the state to make its best efforts to ensure that projects that receive awards from these funds have reasonable amounts of owner's equity, debt and other capital components than just solely



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SEP-Recovery funds.

Given Wisconsin utility ratepayer's robust investment in energy efficiency (\$91,000,000 per year) and the state's aggressive pursuit of climate change policies, the highest and best use of SEP-Recovery funds is investment in our clean energy manufacturing sector. The highest priority for the funds will be private sector projects that can begin as soon as this plan is approved. And that can document job creation and/or retention. Another goal of this program is to make our best effort to leverage both debt and equity capital from the private sector for these projects.

In addition, Wisconsin will create a Clean Energy Wisconsin Revolving Loan Fund to which repayments of loan portions of awards will be deposited, stretching the recovery dollars and recycling them into further renewable energy and efficiency projects in the future. The Clean Energy RLF will be established at the WI Department of Commerce which has staff with extensive commercial lending experience and already operates similar revolving loan programs.

Awards for projects under this grant will conform to the ARRA law, DOE Funding Opportunity Announcement DE-FOA-000052, OMB accountability guidelines, and existing SEP regulations.

Selection Process: A two-step process will be used to select and fully vet projects

A Phase I online application form will be used to do an initial screening of projects. Applicants will be asked to provide information on job creation, fossil fuel reduction or renewable energy production, greenhouse gas reduction or avoidance and other metrics required by the US DOE. These will be used to do an initial screening. We expect about 500 applications. Applicants passing the screen will be immediately invited to complete a full application.

In this second phase, more factors will be considered such as strategic green job creation potential for the state, project readiness, management capacity of the applicant, marketing expertise, lender support, equity stake of the applicant and other business factors necessary to success. Vetting and analysis of the applications will be done by the economic development professionals and underwriters at the Wisconsin Department of Commerce, in collaboration with the state energy office (Office of Energy Independence). Successful applications will be ones that demonstrate strong metrics as discussed in this application, as well as a general business evaluation of the project's likeliness to succeed in the long term.

Leverage will be important. Currently, OEI staff and the Wisconsin Secretary of the Department of Financial Institutions (Secretary Lorrie Keating-Heinemann) are meeting with six of the state's leading commercial lenders to explain the SEP Recovery Program to them and to encourage commercial bank participation in sound projects financed with SEP funds. We believe the government money alone cannot build lasting, successful businesses: private capital is essential to make projects successful.

Awards would range from \$100,000 to \$5,000,000 and could be grants or 2% loans or combinations thereof. Not all companies need 100% grant awards; 2% capital is very attractive to some businesses.

In summary, the overall goals of the Wisconsin plan are to use SEP ARRA funds to --

- a) Create jobs now by making investments which will endure and result in successful companies and more jobs in the future;
- b) Use the Recovery Act funds, in conjunction with private investment, to create green jobs and renewable energy production and energy efficiency in the clean tech manufacturing sector-a critical economic priority for Wisconsin;
- c) Recycle loan repayment funds in the Clean Energy Wisconsin Revolving Loan Fund which is a precursor to a state clean energy development authority. Wisconsin's success with its Wisconsin Development Fund, administered by the Wisconsin Department of Commerce will be an excellent model to replicate.

Timetable:

Phase I application process-May 1-21

Phase II application process-May 15-June 10, 2009

Award notifications begin-July 1, 2009

SEP Performance Metrics

1. Jobs Created
2. Energy (kWh/therms/gallons/BTUs/etc.) saved
3. Renewable energy installed capacity and generated

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4. GHG emissions reduced (CO2 equivalents)
5. Energy cost savings
6. Funds leveraged

	Clean Energy Tech Manufacturing	Clean Energy Supply Chain	Job Retention through EE and RE	Totals
Funding	17,000,000	17,000,000	17,000,000	51,000,000
Jobs Created	185	185	185	555
Energy Savings (BTUs)	891,597,000,000	136,286,209,500	531,817,557,500	1,559,700,767,000
Leverage (\$)	170,000,000	50,500,000	17,000,000	237,500,000
Installed Capacity (MWs)	7.5	2.9	0.75	11.15
Generation (kWhs)/				
Production	9,000,000	39,931,500	38,260,500	87,192,000
GHG Reduction (lbs)	15,317,862	374,924,098	64,736,766	454,978,726
Energy Cost Savings (\$)	540,000	2,295,165	1,295,650	4,130,815

SEP AARA Funds will enhance existing programs and goals in Wisconsin:

The \$55.5 million allocated to Wisconsin through the State Energy Program will significantly enhance our current programs and the Governor's goals of creating jobs and moving the state economy into manufacturing clean technology; reducing our dependence on fossil fuel and imported oil; and, aggressively addressing climate change. Since coming into office, Governor Doyle has worked to make Wisconsin a leader in renewable, clean energy and reduction of greenhouse gases:

- State as a Leader. 2005 Wisconsin Act 141 (The Governor's Task Force on Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy) established a goal of 10% of energy from renewable resources by the 2015; required government agencies to buy energy efficient equipment and challenged key state agencies and university campuses to purchase 10 percent of their energy from renewable resources and grow that amount to 20 percent by the end of 2011.

- Executive Order #141 (March 2006) - required state fleet to reduce 10 percent by 2010; 15 percent by 2015 through use of bio-diesel; reduce by 25 percent by 2010 and 50 percent by 2015 our use of petroleum as a transportation fuel.

- Executive Order #145 (April 2006) Direct the Department of Administration, in consultation with state agencies and the UW System, to set energy efficiency goals for state facilities, office buildings or complexes, and campuses for FY07, FY08, and FY09 by July 30th 2006. The goals should reduce overall actual energy usage per square foot by at least 10% by FY08 from the FY05 state energy report baseline adjusted for weather and 20% by 2010.

- Executive order #191 (April 2007) - established the Governor's Global Warming Task Force.

- Executive Order #192 (April 2008) - created the Office of Energy Independence with the strategic goals to:

- 1) 25 x '25 -- Generate 25 percent of electricity and 25 percent of transportation fuels by 2025. There are multiple approaches for achieving this goal: increasing biofuel consumption through increased production, infrastructure development and outreach; increase electricity generation from renewable resources (e.g., wind, hydro, solar, woody biomass and biogas); and reduce overall consumption of electricity and transportation fuels through energy efficiency, education and behavior changes.

- 2) Capture 10 percent of the market share for the production of renewable energy and bioproducts. This goal is addressed through investments in job creation and new business opportunities, that are expected to generate billions of dollars for the Wisconsin economy and create 70,000 jobs.

- 3) Become a leader in ground-breaking research to make alternative technologies affordable and available to all. In 2008, OEI and the Wisconsin Department of Commerce, awarded \$7.2 million in Wisconsin Energy Independence Fund (WEIF) grants to businesses for new technology, research and development. The Governor has committed \$150 million over 10 years to this effort.

- Launched Clean Energy Wisconsin Plan (March 25, 2008) - This plan is Governor Doyle's framework for Wisconsin energy policy. It consists of three basic elements:

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- 1) Promote an affordable, renewable and diverse energy supply. To meet the goal of 10 percent of our energy from renewable resources, the Governor targeted work in the areas of farm and forest waste; wood energy; biomass and other renewable energy.
- 2) Target Investments in job creation and new business opportunities - Wisconsin Energy Independence Fund (WEIF) Governor made a \$150 million, 10-year commitment to investing in new businesses that will produce clean energy. The first \$30 million was in the 2007-09 state budget; the second round of funding is in the governor's 2009-2011 budget and being debated in the State Legislative process.
- 3) Improve our environment. Through use of renewable energy and other climate change strategies including investment in energy efficiency and conservation. The goals set by Wisconsin's Global Warming Task Force are the foundation for Wisconsin's efforts to move toward energy independence and improve our environment. Should the legislature approve the recommendations, Wisconsin will -
- By 2015, reduce electric load by two percent and reduce natural gas usage by one percent. The Global Warming Task Force (GWTF) recommended additional funding for Wisconsin's robust energy efficiency and conservation program, Focus on Energy, as the means to accomplish these goals. If adopted, funding for our ratepayer Focus on Energy program would change from a 0.04 percent of utility profits (or \$91 million annually) to such sums as necessary to meet the two percent reduction.
 - increase the state Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) from 10 percent in 2015 to 25 percent by 2025; building codes that incorporate the latest International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) within 18 months of promulgation; and a low-carbon fuel standard. These goals are pending approval by the Wisconsin legislature.

Below is a table listing the two major renewables and energy efficiency programs operated by the state of Wisconsin. In the cases of both programs, Governor Doyle will be INCREASING the funding for these programs this year over last year. SEP Recovery funds will not be used to "backfill" existing programs; the funds will be used to provide additional, new support for critical energy needs in the industrial/manufacturing sector of Wisconsin's economy. Recently, Wisconsin gained a 5th place ranking (according to ACEEE Report #U091, March 2009) in the country for its energy efficiency programs, and did so despite it had the lowest electric rates of the other four states in the top 5 rank.

The Focus on Energy Program (below) is ratepayer funded and the Wisconsin Energy Independence Fund was created by the Governor and is funded with general tax dollars.

The third program indicated below, the Alliant Energy Shared Savings Program, is a private utility-funded program that complements the two state programs.

We certify that SEP funds will only be used for new and expanded programs that are in addition to existing programs, the funding for which will be increasing.

Summary: State Investment in Energy Efficiency; Conservation; Job Creation

	2008	2009	2010
WI Energy Independence Fund	\$10 million	\$15 million	\$15 million
Focus on Energy	\$75 million	\$91 million	Such Sums as Necessary to meet 2% reduction
Alliant Energy Co. -Shared Savings Program (private-utility funded)	\$44 million	\$44 million	\$44 million

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7. Program Year Milestones* :

	Milestone	Planned (Number)
1	Administrative: Prepare & submit quarterly reports for all activities/projects to DOE as well as PY09 formula grant; Apply for DOE Competitive Grants; administer old SEP Special Grant Awards; participate in USDOE & NASEO outreach; reduce grant balance	5
2	Clean Energy Tech Manufacturing - Support the construction of five major renewable energy generation/production projects in Wisconsin.	5
5	Clean Energy Supply Chain - Achieve 3 major expansions of renewable energy component manufacturing facilities.	3
6	Clean Energy Supply Chain - Provide expanded clean energy supply chain assistance to 200 businesses interested in retooling and producing new components demanded by the renewable energy market.	200
7	Job Retention Through EE/RE - Make 10 major investments in energy efficiency/renewables projects in the industrial/large commercial sector of Wisconsin's economy	3

8. Standard metrics (required)**

JOB METRICS	Planned
Jobs Created	370
Jobs Retained	185
Total Jobs	555

9. Specific metric activity (required)**

SPECIFIC METRICS	Planned
Renewable Energy Market Development	
Renewable energy systems installed, by energy type	
Number of systems installed (Other renewable energy)	18
Size of systems installed (Other renewable energy)	619

10. User specified metrics (optional)*

METRICS	Planned
Technical Assistance	
Information contacts (e.g., webinars, site visits, media, fact sheet) in which energy efficiency or renewable energy measures	
Number of contacts (All sectors)	200
Industrial Process Efficiency	
Reduction in electricity consumption	
Reduction in electricity consumption	155,775
Loans and Grants	
Loans given	
Number of loans	6
Monetary value of loans	17,916,684
Grants given	
Number of grants	12
Monetary value of grants	35,833,369

11. Program Year Funds by Source*

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a. SEP Grant (all funds in the approved budget)	
DOE	\$55,488,000.00
Market Budget Total	\$55,488,000.00
b. Leveraged funds anticipated (outside approved budget)	

*Please use additional pages if more space is needed.

**Mandatory requirement