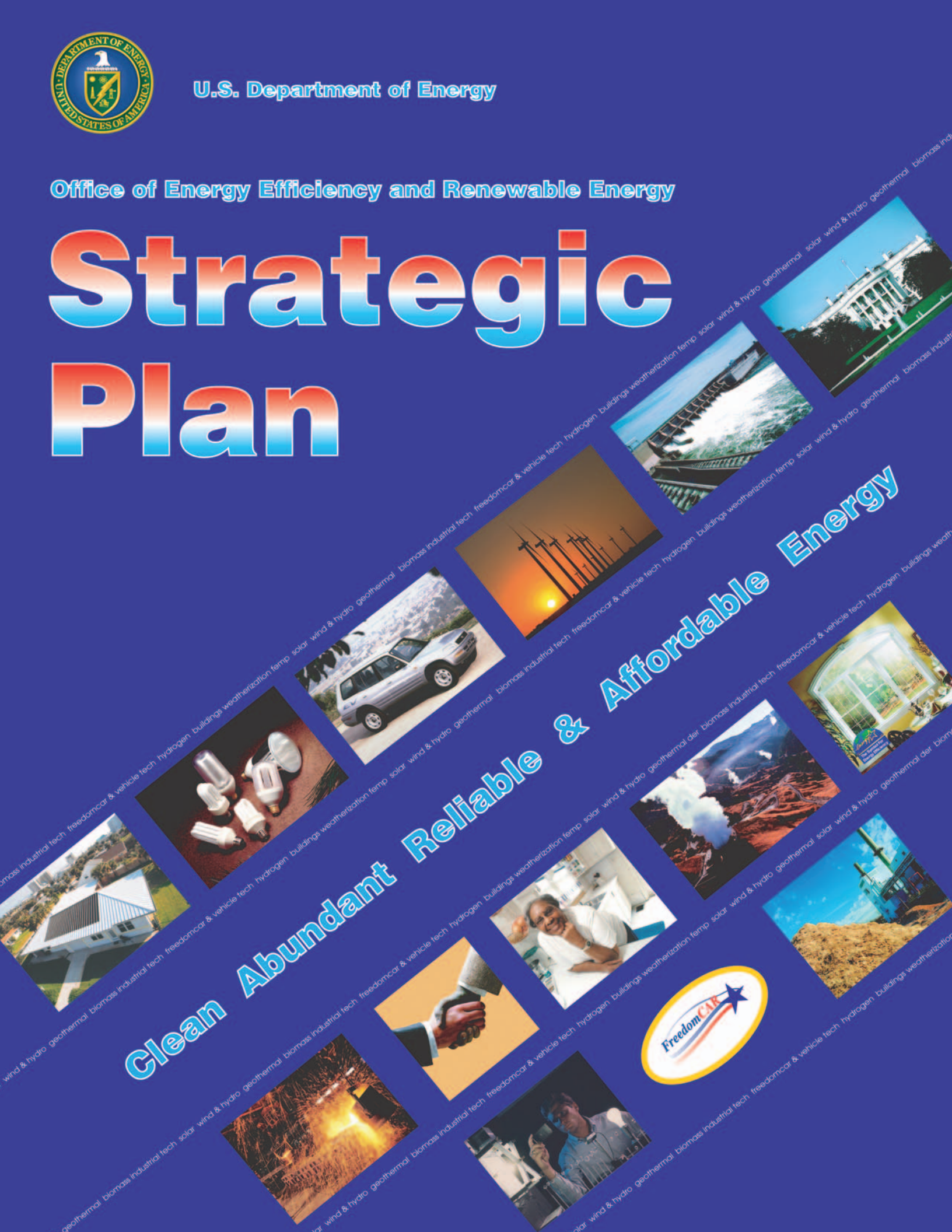
U.S. Department of Energy

Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

Strategic Plan

Clean Abundant Reliable & Affordable Energy



Message from the Assistant Secretary

Secretary of Energy Spencer Abraham has challenged the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy to revolutionize how we approach energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies, to "leapfrog the status quo," and to pursue "dramatic environmental benefits."

This Strategic Plan describes our response to the Secretary's challenge. Our vision and mission, our core values, our strategic goals, and some of the indicators we will use to measure our success are presented here.

You will see that we have ambitious expectations for the technologies we are working to develop and the results we aim to achieve. Given our dedication to this cause, our enthusiasm for the job, and our desire to continuously improve the performance of our programs—there is no question in my mind that we shall succeed.

Whether we are working in the lab, in the field, or here at headquarters, we are agents of change, forging a prosperous future where energy is clean, abundant, reliable, and affordable. We will not accomplish these things alone, but in partnership with the private sector, our sister agencies in the Federal government, Congress, States and communities, national laboratories, colleges and universities, non-governmental organizations, foreign allies, and everyday Americans.

We welcome your interest and participation as we work to deliver these results to the American people and the world.

David K. Garman

EERE's Core Values

In EERE, our core values are reflected in our corporate culture—a culture that begins and ends with people. Our core values focus on "PEOPLE" to help us make a difference in the everyday lives of Americans.

PRIDE AND PASSION – Our mission is our touchstone. We are willing to tell everyone we know about the mission, how it is being implemented, and how we do it. We are able to explain why EERE strives to be the best in the business—and continues to improve.

EXCELLENCE – Our research achievements, products, and services make our reputation. We strive for creativity and innovation. We endeavor to deliver the finest product and highest quality service—the first time, every time. By consistently demonstrating these attributes in our work and words—and by continuously improving our quality—we earn a reputation for excellence.

OPTIMISM – *"We can do it!!"* We believe in and do all we can to achieve our goals. Our goals are based on solid analysis and realistic capabilities. We strive to inspire trust and respect. We engender confidence that the goal is possible, and we focus on achieving the milestones that lead to success. We believe in ourselves and keep our "eye on the prize."

PRECISION – Words and numbers can have very rich meanings. So can actions. We say and do exactly what we mean. Documents are released only when facts and figures are accurate and communicate what is desired. Our communications by phone, fax, e-mail, or in-person are clear and thoughtful. We know our message and communicate it *exactly*.

LEADERSHIP – Our leaders understand that they are responsible for nurturing our human resources; for ensuring the safety of our employees and their working environment; for instilling respect for and compliance with the highest standards of excellence; for building a culture where merit determines promotion and hiring; and for viewing diversity as a key to recruiting and retaining the best people. Outwardly, we help catalyze change by building and supporting leadership for our technologies and our mission in the public and private sectors.

EDUCATION – We strive for a learning environment. We want to continue to learn—from our customers, our suppliers, the world, and each other. We want to share program information with the world. We understand that an informed customer can make better choices—and help us achieve our mission.

The Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Is...

The Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) leads the Federal government's research, development, and deployment (RD&D) efforts to provide reliable, affordable, and environmentally sound energy for America's future.

EERE's FY 2002 budget of $1.3 billion comprises the majority of the Department of Energy's (DOE) RD&D activities.

As a Federal office, EERE's role is to invest in high-risk, high-value research and development that is both critical to the Nation's energy future and would not be sufficiently conducted by the private sector acting on its own. EERE also works with stakeholders to develop programs and policies to facilitate the deployment of advanced clean energy technologies and practices.

The strategic goals of EERE are to:

- Dramatically reduce, or even end, dependence on foreign oil;
- Reduce the burden of energy prices on the disadvantaged;
- Increase the viability and deployment of renewable energy technologies;
- Increase the reliability and efficiency of electricity generation, delivery, and use;
- Increase the energy efficiency of buildings and appliances;
- Increase the energy efficiency of industry;
- Spur the creation of a domestic bioindustry;
- Lead by example through government's own actions; and
- Change the way EERE does business.

To learn more about EERE, visit our Web site at www.eren.doe.gov.

EERE's leadership is provided by a Federal workforce of more than 500 individuals and is principally organized around 11 programs.

The EERE programs are:

- Biomass
- Buildings Technologies
- Distributed Energy and Electricity Reliability
- Federal Energy Management
- FreedomCAR and Vehicle Technologies
- Geothermal Technologies
- Hydrogen, Fuel Cells, and Infrastructure Technologies
- Industrial Technologies
- Solar Energy Technology
- Weatherization and Intergovernmental
- Wind and Hydropower Technologies

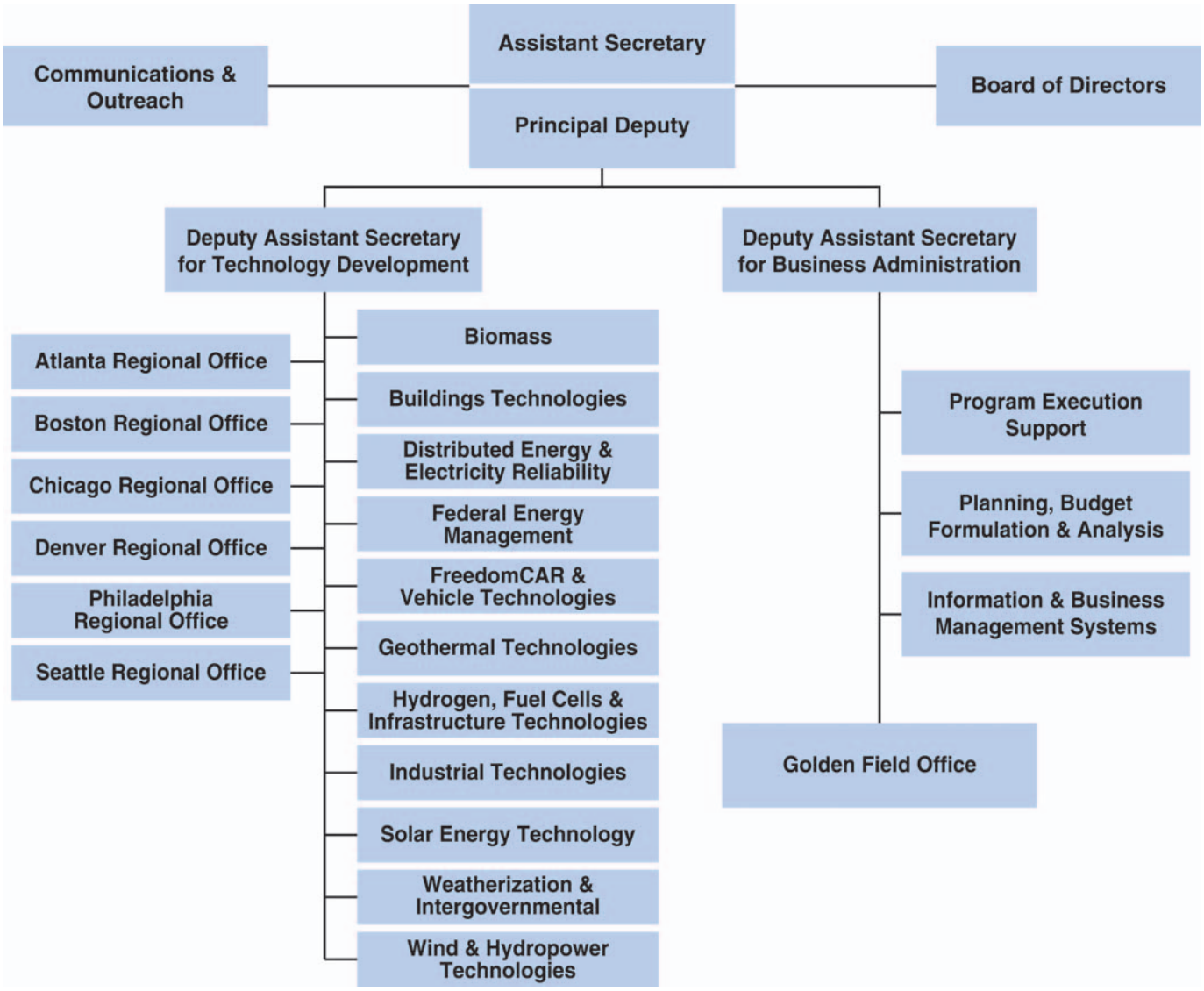
Organizationally, the 11 programs reside in EERE's Office of Technology Development, which also manages six regional field offices located in:

- Atlanta
- Boston
- Chicago
- Denver
- Philadelphia
- Seattle

EERE's business functions reside in the Office of Business Administration, which is designed to consolidate and integrate business products, processes, and systems within a single organizational unit that services the Program Managers. The Golden Field Office, located in Colorado, also reports to the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Business Administration.

EERE's programs work closely with the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, which is the only DOE national laboratory dedicated completely to EERE's mission. EERE's programs also collaborate with other national laboratories, other Federal agencies, State energy offices, industry, universities, nongovernment organizations, and other stakeholders.

The Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy



...Streamlined, Integrated, Focused...

The National Energy Policy and the EERE Role

The Challenge

The *National Energy Policy*, published by the National Energy Policy Development Group in May 2001, states that an imbalance between domestic energy supply and domestic energy demand underlies our Nation's energy challenge. In short, the United States consumes much more energy than it produces domestically (see Figure 1). Ensuring that the supply-demand imbalance does not undermine our economy, our standard of living, or our national security is the fundamental energy challenge confronting our Nation.

The *National Energy Policy* maintains that in order to meet the energy imbalance challenge, the United States must use its technological know-how and environmentally sound 21st century technologies to:

- Promote energy conservation;
- Repair and modernize our energy infrastructure; and
- Increase our energy supplies in ways that protect and improve our environment.

The *National Energy Policy* went on to provide more than 100 specific recommendations for addressing the energy challenge facing the Nation.

EERE, with its emphasis on energy demand, energy supply, and infrastructure technologies and practices, is well positioned to address the energy challenge facing the Nation and help carry out the recommendations contained in the President's *National Energy Policy* and Congressional directives. We anticipate that our efforts on behalf of the American people will contribute to a brighter energy future for our Nation as well as the world.

The EERE Mission

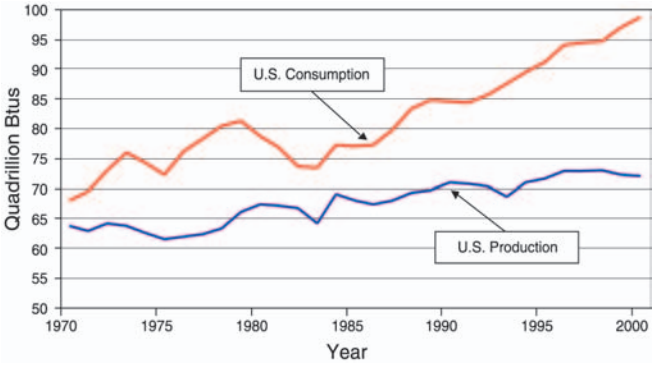
The EERE mission is to:

Strengthen America's energy security, environmental quality, and economic vitality through public-private partnerships that:

- ***Enhance energy efficiency and productivity;***
- ***Bring clean, reliable, and affordable energy production and delivery technologies to the marketplace; and***
- ***Make a difference in the everyday lives of Americans by enhancing their energy choices and their quality of life.***

EERE's mission is consistent with the Federal government role of investing in high-risk, high-value RD&D that is both critical to the Nation's future and would not be sufficiently conducted by the private sector acting on its own. EERE also works with stakeholders to develop programs and policies to facilitate the deployment of advanced clean energy technologies and practices.

Figure 1 – U.S. Energy Production and Consumption



Source: EIA Annual Energy Review 2000, Table 1.1. DOE-EIA0384(2000).

The EERE Vision

The EERE vision is:

> ***A prosperous future where energy is clean, abundant, reliable, and affordable.***

Specifically, we envision an energy future where:

. . . Our cars and trucks will be more efficient and will be powered by a variety of clean domestic fuels and technologies that free us from dependence on foreign supplies of energy;

. . . Low-income Americans will pay less for the energy they use to heat, cool, and power the energy-efficient buildings they call home;

. . . Our industry will run on a diverse portfolio of clean, domestic energy sources, and American companies will be the technology leaders who bring these advancements to the world;

. . . Our electricity infrastructure will be revitalized, robust, and more reliable by widely deploying technologies that achieve new levels of industrial and commercial efficiency and by improving electricity transmission technologies;

. . . Our homes, businesses, and communities will generate much of their own power from renewable resources and sell excess energy back to local generators;

. . . Our factories will become energy parks that both use and make energy, while our most energy-intensive industries will become cleaner, consume fewer resources, and become more competitive;

. . . Rural America will be revitalized through the sustainable production of biomass feedstocks for biorefineries that produce power, fuels, chemicals, and other valuable products; and

… The Federal government will lead the Nation in conserving energy and using renewable energy resources.

EERE Strategic Goals

Goal 1. Dramatically Reduce, or Even End, Dependence on Foreign Oil

Situation: Our transportation sector is nearly 97 percent dependent on oil and more than 50 percent of the oil is being imported, much of it from the Middle East. At predicted levels of oil production and consumption, America will be even more dependent on foreign oil imports in the years ahead, making the Nation even more vulnerable to oil disruptions and price spikes.

Strategies:

- Reduce petroleum consumption in cars and trucks by developing technologies that economically increase their efficiency without sacrificing performance;
- Develop non-petroleum fuels and related infrastructure technologies through innovative research and development (R&D) investments; and
- Develop a clean and affordable path to a hydrogen energy future by working with industry and other Federal agencies to identify and research hydrogen technology pathways.

Success Indicators: By 2020, vehicles are available that double fuel economy at an incremental cost that is paid back within three years through fuel cost savings; by 2030, affordable hydrogen vehicle technology options are widely available for Americans.

Goal 2. Reduce the Burden of Energy Prices on the Disadvantaged

Situation: Low-income families spend a disproportionately high percentage of their income on energy, which impacts their spending on food, housing, medical care, and education, and also increases their vulnerability to high and volatile energy prices.

Strategies:

- Increase the impact and cost-effectiveness of the Weatherization Program by implementing the *Weatherization Plus Strategic Plan*; and
- Achieve greater energy savings by expanding the scope of the Weatherization Program to include a whole-house approach that incorporates advanced energy efficiency technologies.

Success Indicators: Weatherize 1.25 million houses during the next 10 years.

Goal 3. Increase the Viability and Deployment of Renewable Energy Technologies

Situation: Renewable energy technologies currently account for about 10 percent of the Nation's energy production. Domestic renewable energy resources (i.e., solar, wind, geothermal, biomass, and hydro) are vast and provide a significant opportunity for the United States to enhance and diversify its energy supplies.

Strategies:

- Improve performance and reduce the costs of renewable energy technologies by investing in R&D and conducting field tests; and
- Facilitate market adoption of renewable energy technologies by partnering with private companies to demonstrate technologies in commercial energy systems.

Success Indicators: Renewable energy is widely cost-competitive within the next 20 years.

Goal 4. Increase the Reliability and Efficiency of Electricity Generation, Delivery, and Use

Situation: The importance of reliable and secure electricity is growing in our increasingly information-based economy. New technologies and system designs will be needed to modernize our electricity infrastructure and to provide more reliable power, especially during periods of peak demand.

Strategies:

- Complete development and testing of a portfolio of distributed generation and thermally activated technologies that show an average 25 percent increase in efficiency (over technology available in 2000) by 2008;
- Demonstrate the capability to double the power-carrying capacity of transmission and distribution wires by 2008, compared to that available in 2000;
- Develop a portfolio of technologies and software tools by 2012 that allows real-time monitoring, understanding, and control of the transmission and distribution system by identifying more than 90 percent of incipient system disturbances and cuing the operator for action as necessary to mitigate disturbances; and
- Demonstrate the feasibility of integrated systems in three new customer classes, which would achieve 70 percent efficiency and customer payback in less than four years (by 2008), assuming commercial-scale production.

Success Indicators: A significant portion of the Nation's industrial, commercial, and residential heat and power needs can be served by 2030 with clean, reliable, and efficient distributed power systems that also provide strength and stability to the national transmission grid.

Goal 5. Increase the Energy Efficiency of Buildings and Appliances

Situation: Although significantly more efficient than in the past, appliances and buildings still account for about two-thirds of U.S. electricity use, and an even greater portion of peak electricity consumption. Advanced energy efficiency technologies provide an opportunity for consumers to enhance the comfort and quality of their homes and workplaces, yet use less energy.

Strategies:

- Improve the performance and reduce the costs of buildings by investing in R&D that advances the energy efficiency of building-component technologies;
- Improve the performance and reduce the costs of buildings by investing in R&D that improves whole-building energy efficiency through improved design strategies, tools and technologies, and practices for new and existing homes and buildings;
- Integrate renewable and efficiency technologies to enable construction of marketable net zero-energy buildings;
- Increase the energy efficiency of buildings equipment and appliances through prioritized, collaborative development of test procedures and energy efficiency standard rulemakings; and
- Improve the energy efficiency of new buildings through development and certification of model energy building codes, and provision of tools, training, and technical assistance to building-code officials and builders.

Success Indicators: Cost-competitive new buildings, which create as much energy as they use, are widely available within the next 20 years.

Goal 6. Increase the Energy Efficiency of Industry

Situation: The competitiveness of our most energy-intensive industries is particularly sensitive to energy prices. Advanced energy efficiency technologies help mitigate the impacts of price swings on industry, thereby increasing their economic competitiveness in global markets. At the same time, industry provides unique opportunities to co-generate heat and electricity, thus reducing the need for new electric power plants.

Strategies:

- Facilitate broader market adoption of energy efficiency technologies and practices by conducting energy assessments, developing software to analyze and optimize plant systems, and demonstrating advanced energy-saving technologies;
- Support high-risk, high-return R&D identified in the technology roadmap to reduce manufacturing energy intensity in U.S. industry by working with industry partners and other Federal programs; and
- Support leading-edge R&D in crosscutting technologies, such as advanced materials and intelligent sensors and controls, that can enable efficiency improvement in multiple industries.

Success Indicators: Energy-efficient technologies are widely available within the next 20 years, due to EERE's private-public partnerships, that enable America's energy-intensive industries to significantly increase their productivity without increasing their energy consumption.

Goal 7. Spur the Creation of a Domestic Bioindustry

Situation: America possesses vast agricultural and forest resources that offer the Nation a tremendous opportunity to use domestic, sustainable resources to provide fuel, power, and chemical needs from plants and plant-derived materials. The integrated industrial biorefineries of the future have the potential to be an integral part of America's energy economy.

Strategies:

- Advance technologies for converting biomass to fuels, power, and products (chemicals and materials) through R&D involving industry partners;
- Advance technology for biomass harvesting, storage, and handling to support viable industrial biorefineries through R&D partnerships; and
- Condition markets for significant penetration of biomass-based technologies by working with appropriate entities to encourage innovative State and local incentives, increased consumer acceptance, and increased support from farmers and industry.

Success Indicators: By 2020, the multiple benefits of coproducing bio-based products, fuels, heat, and power, result in a growing number of industrial biorefineries that are part of a thriving bioindustry.

Goal 8. Lead by Example through Government's Own Actions

Situation: The U.S. government is the world's largest single user of energy. With about 500,000 buildings and locations throughout the country, it also provides an ideal venue for showcasing and documenting energy opportunities.

Strategies:

- Reduce energy intensity in Federal buildings by providing information, training, technical assistance, and alternative financing for efficiency improvements in new construction, building retrofits, operations and maintenance, and utility load management;
- Increase the use of renewables by promoting renewable technologies at Federal sites, enabling the procurement of renewable power and alternative fuels, and facilitating the siting of renewable generation on Federal lands; and
- Promote the procurement of highly efficient energy-consuming equipment and appliances by developing and promoting Federal product efficiency guidelines and labeling.

Success Indicators: By 2005, Federal agencies obtain 2.5 percent of their electricity from new renewable resources; by 2010, energy intensity in standard Federal buildings is reduced by 35 percent relative to the 1985 baseline.

Goal 9. Change the Way We Do Business

Situation: Excellence in business management is essential to accomplishing the EERE mission and goals. Clear guidance on business management has been provided by the National Academy of Public Administration, EERE's *Strategic Program Review*, and by the *President's Management Agenda*. EERE's management challenges include the strategic management of human capital, competitive sourcing, improved financial performance, expanded electronic government, budget and performance integration, and a focus on program management.

Strategies:

- Full implementation of EERE's Strategic Management System (SMS), which provides an integrated corporate approach toward planning, budget formulation, program implementation, and program evaluation across the entire organization;
- Implementation of the EERE Program Management Initiative, which is a management curriculum that provides knowledge-based sys-

tems for all Program Managers, resulting in a fully certified and trained program management corps;

- Complete implementation of a comprehensive reorganization that focuses on performance, reduces organizational layers, and eliminates inefficient operational redundancies; and
- Implementation of OMB's Applied R&D Investment Criteria, a set of objective, performance-based metrics that will help ensure that EERE program dollars are used effectively and efficiently with clear program "off-ramp" or termination points.

Success Indicators: EERE more effectively implements its budget and aligns its workforce with programmatic needs; EERE is recognized by external stakeholders, such as the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and Congress, as a model for operating efficiency and effectiveness.

OMB Applied R&D Investment Criteria

Federal Role:

- To what extent does the R&D activity support an area identified by the president as a high priority?
- To what extent are there market barriers to private-sector investments in research related to the effort?
- To what extent does the R&D activity support work where there is a clear public benefit?
- To what extent does the R&D activity most effectively support the Federal policy goals compared to other policy alternatives, such as legislation or regulations?

Merit and Plan:

- How well does the plan build on existing technology, complement related RD&D activities, and propose technically feasible R&D activities?
- How well does the R&D activity's planning and prioritization incorporate industry involvement?
- What is the level of industry cost-sharing for the program?
- How well does the project plan incorporate performance indicators?
- How well does the R&D activity planning incorporate "off-ramps" and a clear end point?
- To what extent is the R&D activity plan the result of a competitive merit-based process and subject to an external review?
- What is the expected number of years to commercialization?
- Is the R&D activity basic, applied, demonstration, or development?
- What is the extent of technological risk inherent in the research?

R&D Activity Performance

- Provide an equivalent dollar unit of energy saved or generated or other benefits (actual and anticipated) to indicate the R&D activity's effectiveness, efficiency, and benefits.

Changing the Way We Do Business

The President's Management Agenda

In the summer of 2001, the Administration released the *President's Management Agenda* for FY 2002, which laid out the blueprint for management improvements throughout the Federal government. It essentially called for:

- Agencies to become flatter and more responsive;
- The emphasis on process to be replaced by a focus on results;
- The elimination of overlapping functions, inefficiencies, and turf battles; and
- A strengthening of the knowledge, skills, and abilities of Federal workers to meet the needs and expectations of their ultimate clients—the American people.

This, in combination with the National Academy of Public Administration Report titled *A Review of Management in the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy* (March 2000) and the *EERE Strategic Program Review* (April 2002), provided EERE with findings and recommendations that assisted in the redesign of EERE's management and business model.

EERE's New Management Structure

On July 1, 2002, EERE replaced its old stovepipe and fragmented management structure with a new streamlined, integrated, and focused one, which emphasizes strong program management for better performance.

The new structure is built on 11 programs that are the means by which EERE accomplishes its goals, and a business administration office that supports the programs (See Page 12 for more details).

The new organizational structure streamlined previously fragmented functions and reduced the layers between Program Managers and top management, thereby increasing the authority and accountability of the Program Managers. This has resulted in fewer high- and mid-level managers in EERE, as well as fewer offices and programs.

The new organization was created in partnership with the employees' union, and with service to stakeholders and the public in mind. The goal was to create efficient program delivery with maximum accountability of personnel and transparency in budget accountability.

A unique feature of the new structure is the creation of a Board of Directors to oversee EERE initiatives and to strengthen public-private partnerships. In addition to providing expert advice and counsel to the Assistant Secretary, the Board helps shape EERE corporate policy, strategy, and budget development; advises the Assistant Secretary on all energy-related U.S. and international technical, economic, and policy issues; represents EERE to stakeholders and others in an outreach capacity; and provides advice to ensure senior technical and peer review of EERE's programs.

EERE's new structure is being recognized as a front-runner for implementing the *President's Management Agenda*. This new structure will allow EERE to implement needed changes, which will enable EERE to:

- Improve organizational efficiency;
- Remove artificial organizational layers;
- Enhance competitive sourcing, fiscal accountability, and information technology services;
- Focus on programs and empower the Program Manager, resulting in greater accountability;
- Focus the Program Manager on results rather than processes;
- Integrate performance planning and budgeting; and
- Allow the Assistant Secretary to better oversee program and business operations.

Next Step...Changing the Way We Plan Our Portfolio

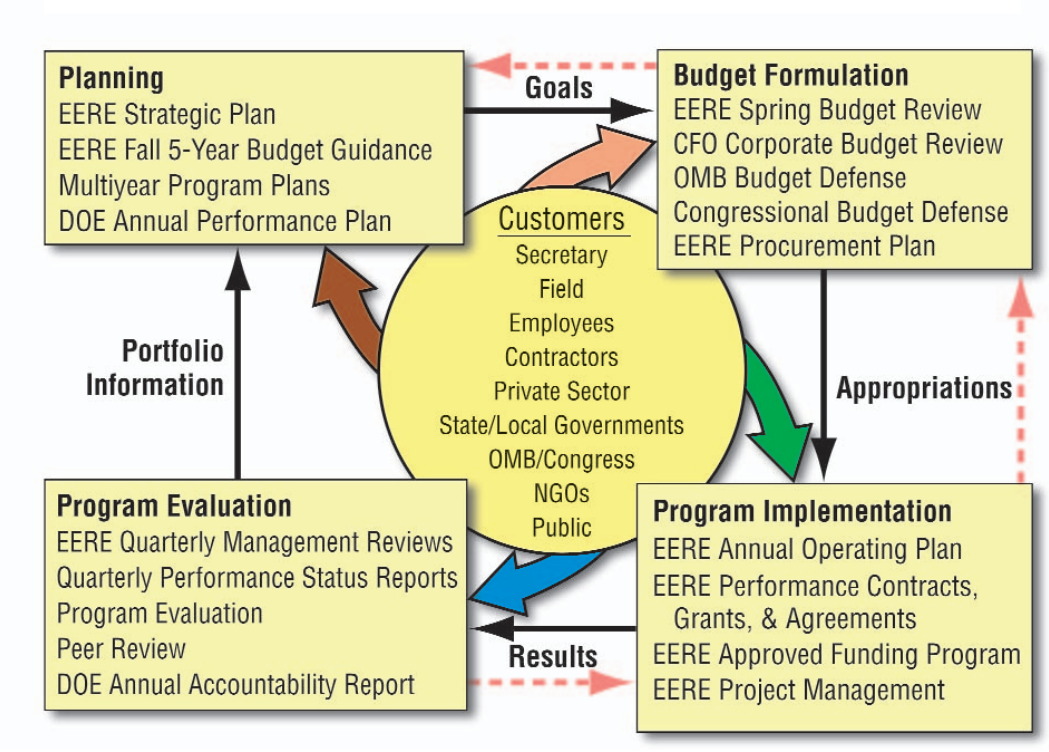
As part of the *President's Management Agenda*, OMB developed a set of investment criteria for funding Federal applied R&D programs (see Criteria on Page 9). These criteria help focus and prioritize Federal R&D investments and improve project performance. Through the Strategic Management System (SMS), EERE is incorporating the OMB Applied R&D Investment Criteria into its planning and budget formulation activities.

The Strategic Management System provides the framework for the EERE portfolio management approach. It includes four key phases: planning, budget formulation, program implementation, and program evaluation. EERE is continuing its implementation of SMS. As an interim corporate program management approach, spreadsheets for program spend-plans, projects, and milestones are being used. Information from the Department's financial and procurement systems has been added with these spreadsheets into the EERE Budget Hut to assist Program Managers in managing their programs. Spend-plan, project, and milestone spreadsheets have been initially used to focus on the management of the current and the upcoming fiscal years of implementation.

With this Strategic Plan, there will be another important phase in the development of the EERE corporate program management approach. Each of the 11 programs will develop strategic plans and multiyear (five-year) plans that align with the *EERE Strategic Plan*. Many of the EERE programs are well positioned for this next phase, due to ongoing partnership efforts with the private sector and other stakeholders to develop long-term visions and technology roadmaps. As indicated in the *EERE Strategic Program Review* report, roadmaps are a best practice with more than 40 collaborative EERE roadmaps being developed during the past five years by more than 2,000 participants. As part of this phase, EERE will develop and apply best-practice approaches for the updating of existing roadmaps and the development of new roadmaps.

The multiyear program plans, when implemented, will be the cornerstone of the EERE corporate program management approach. They will provide the ability to perform multiyear cash-flow planning, including the planning of procurement actions in advance of the year of implementation. This will allow for the more timely and effective use of funds to achieve results. They will link current and planned activities—and their major milestones—to performance measures and results. They will provide a common platform for management review of program performance and results, and enable adjustments in the direction of programs and corporate decisions on the composition of the EERE portfolio.

EERE Strategic Management System



EERE's Eleven Programs

To achieve its vision and goals, EERE has established the following 11 programs to address the wide variation in energy challenges faced by the Nation.

Biomass Program. Its mission is to develop advanced conversion processes and technologies that include hydrolysis, fermentation, chemical conversion, gasification, pyrolysis, and other bioconversion and thermochemical methods for extracting fuels, chemicals, and power from biomass.

Buildings Technologies Program. Its mission is to develop technologies, tools, and techniques for making residential and commercial buildings more energy efficient, productive, and affordable.

Distributed Energy and Electricity Reliability Program. Its mission is to strengthen America's electric energy infrastructure and provide utilities and consumers with a greater array of energy-efficient technology choices for the generation, transmission, distribution, storage, and demand management of electric power and thermal energy.

Federal Energy Management Program. Its mission is to reduce the cost and environmental impact of the Federal government by advancing energy efficiency and water conservation, promoting the use of distributed and renewable energy, and improving utility management decisions at Federal sites.

FreedomCAR and Vehicle Technologies Program. Its mission is to develop more energy efficient and environmentally friendly highway transportation technologies that enable America to use less petroleum.

Geothermal Technologies Program. Its mission is to establish geothermal energy as an economically competitive contributor to the U.S. energy supply, capable of meeting a significant portion of the Nation's heat and power needs.

Hydrogen, Fuel Cells, and Infrastructure Technologies Program. Its mission is to develop hydrogen production, storage, delivery, and fuel cell technologies that are more energy efficient, cleaner, safer, and lower in cost.

Industrial Technologies Program. Its mission is to decrease the energy intensity of the U.S. industrial sector through a coordinated program of research and development, validation, and dissemination to provide industry with energy-efficient technologies and operating practices.

Solar Energy Technology Program. Its mission is to accelerate the development of solar technologies as energy sources for the Nation and world.

Weatherization and Intergovernmental Program. Its mission is to develop, promote, and accelerate the adoption of energy efficiency, renewable energy, and oil-displacement technologies and practices by a wide range of customers, including State and local governments, weatherization agencies, communities, companies, fleet managers, building code officials, technology developers, Native American tribal governments, and international agencies.

Wind and Hydropower Technologies Program. Its mission is to conduct research and development to advance wind-turbine designs that can operate economically in lower wind resource areas, and to develop more environmentally friendly technologies to maintain the Nation's existing hydropower capacity.

Visit Our Web Sites

- U.S. Department of Energy
  www.energy.gov
- Energy Efficiency and
  Renewable Energy Network (EREN)
  www.eren.doe.gov
- Biomass Program
  www.eren.doe.gov/biomass.html
- Buildings Technologies Program
  www.eren.doe.gov/building.html
- Distributed Energy and Electricity
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- Wind and Hydropower Technologies Program
  www.eren.doe.gov/windandhydro.html
- DOE EERE Regional Offices
  www.eren.doe.gov/rso.html
- DOE Golden Field Office
  www.golden.doe.gov
- National Renewable Energy Laboratory
  www.nrel.gov

Other Relevant Sites

- Energy Information Administration
  www.eia.doe.gov/
- National Energy Policy
  www.whitehouse.gov/energy/

Contact Information

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EREC staff can also answer questions
concerning a wide variety of clean energy and
energy efficiency technologies.

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