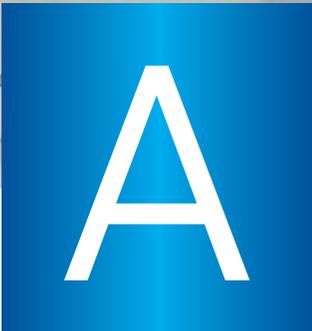




APPENDIX



Green Power Considerations for Federal Agencies

Authored by the U.S. DOE Federal Energy Management Program

To view the full Guide, visit <https://www.epa.gov/greenpower/guide-purchasing-green-power>



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Introduction

Since the federal government is the largest consumer of electricity in the United States, with an annual electricity bill of nearly \$4.75 billion in fiscal year 2016,¹ the ability of federal agencies to save money, increase resilience and diversify their energy supply through the use of renewable energy is significant.² This appendix provides renewable energy information and considerations specific to federal agencies, as well as available resources.

By reading this guide and taking advantage of the technical and procurement support provided by the U.S. Department of Energy’s (DOE) Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP), energy managers can help the federal government achieve its energy goals.

Information in this Appendix is subject to change. Please contact FEMP or the appropriate organization for updated information.

Federal Goals and Renewable Usage Information

Section 203 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPAAct 2005, 42 U.S.C. 15852 Federal Purchase Requirement) directs that federal agencies meet renewable energy consumption goals of not less than 7.5 percent of the electric energy consumed in fiscal year 2013 (FY2013) and each fiscal year thereafter. Section 203 of EPAAct 2005 defines renewable energy as “electric energy generated from solar, wind, biomass, landfill gas, ocean (including tidal, wave, current, and thermal), geothermal, municipal solid waste, or new hydroelectric generation capacity achieved from increased efficiency or additions of new capacity at an existing hydroelectric project” (42 U.S.C. 15852).

Visit the Federal Energy Management Program (<https://www.energy.gov/eere/femp/federal-energy-management-program>) websites for current statutory requirements and mandates for renewable energy goals. Consult with FEMP for calculation procedures and additional information.

Tables A-1 and A-2 show the type of electric and non-electric renewables used by federal agencies, in megawatt-hours (MWh). Figure A-1 shows federal renewable use from 2010 through 2016.

Table A-1: Federal Government Renewable Electric Energy by Source, FY2016 (MWh)

Wind	3,240,640
Wood and Wood Residuals	1,216,486
Solar Photovoltaic	827,268
Biogas (Captured Methane)	505,735
Ground Source Heat Pump	443,917
Incremental Hydropower	308,142
Agricultural Byproducts	162,613
Geothermal	85,623
Renewables through Serving Utility (mix of resources)	72,789
Municipal Solid Waste	16,976
Concentrating Solar Power (CSP)	7,995
Total	6,888,182

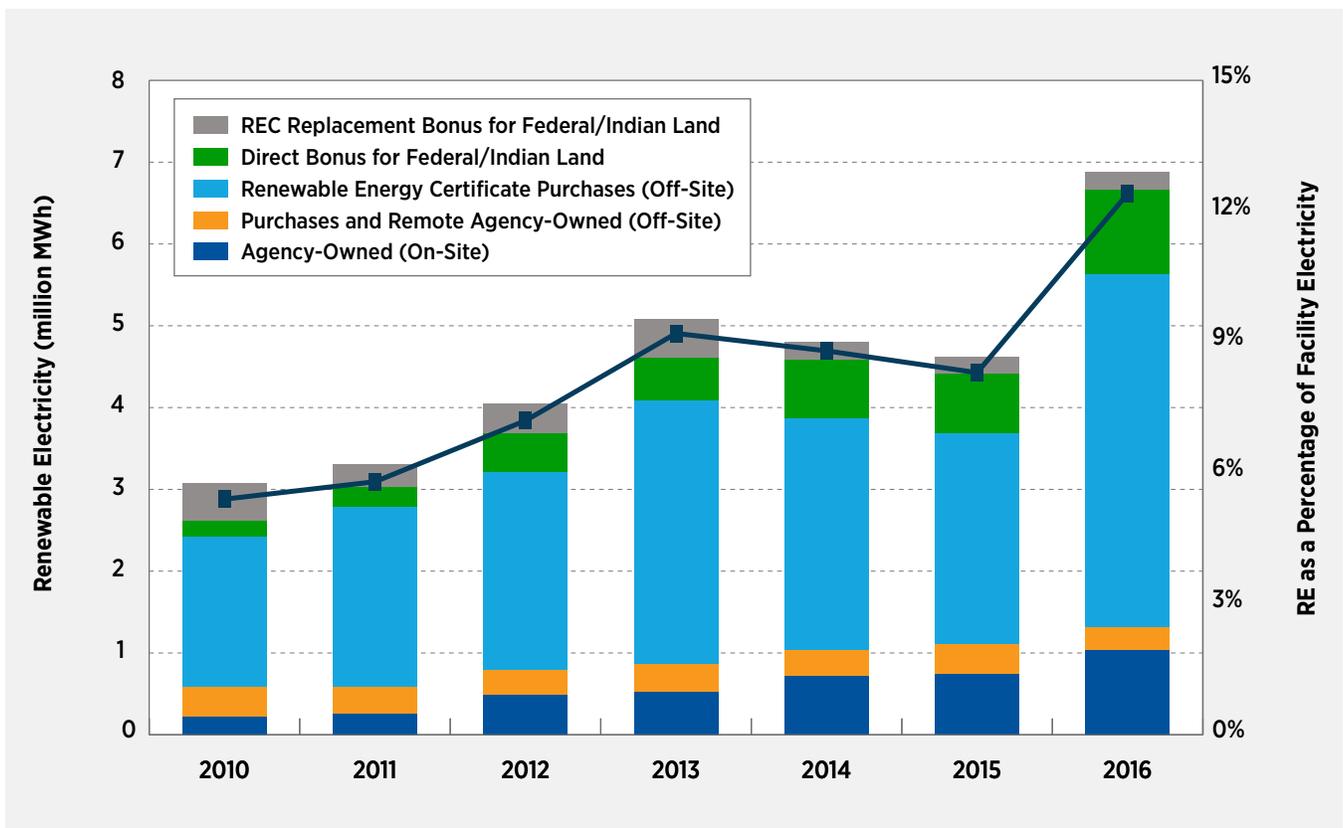
¹ U.S. Department of Energy, Comprehensive annual energy data and sustainability performance. (n.d.). Retrieved from <http://ctsedweb.ee.doe.gov/Annual/Report/SiteDeliveredEnergyUseandCostsbyEndUseSectorAndEnergyTypeByFederalAgencyNativeUnitsAndBillionBtu.aspx>.

² The federal government uses the term “renewable” instead of “green” in this Appendix because “renewable energy” is defined in federal law (see 42 U.S.C. § 15852).

Table A-2: Federal Government Renewable Non-electric Energy by Source, FY2016 (MWh)

Wood and Wood Residuals	2,145,250
Municipal Solid Waste	1,886,197
Solar Thermal (including water and space conditioning)	332,831
Biogas (Captured Methane)	302,097
Daylighting	15,140
Geothermal	14,104
Ocean/Aquifer	300
Mechanical (i.e., direct water pumping)	7
Total	4,695,927

Figure A-1. Federal Government Renewable Electricity Use



Benefits from Federal Renewable Power Purchases

In addition to the benefits discussed earlier in this guide, federal renewable use provides economic and other benefits including the following:

- **Cost savings.** On-site renewable power purchase agreements (PPAs) and purchases from off-site renewable projects can provide low-cost power at a fixed price.³
- **Budget certainty.** Low-cost power at a fixed price provides a federal agency with budget certainty for a percentage of its electricity use, which can insulate the agency from commodity electricity price fluctuations experienced with open market purchases.
- **Accomplishment of an agency's organizational mission.** Renewable energy use supports the mission of many federal agencies.
- **Energy security/resilience.** The Department of Defense (DoD) and other federal agencies are becoming increasingly concerned with ensuring the energy resilience/security of their facilities. On-site renewable projects can improve energy resilience if they are configured to remain operational during a grid outage.
- **Federal leadership.** Federal renewable use helps the federal government lead by example.
- **Compliance with federal goals.** In addition to helping agencies meet the EPC Act 2005 renewable energy goal (42 U.S.C. § 15852), on-site renewable projects and off-site renewable purchases may also help federal agencies meet other federal mandates.

Federal renewable energy purchases also include societal benefits:

- **National security.** National security is one of the principal responsibilities of the federal government. By purchasing domestically produced renewable energy and implementing on-site renewable projects, federal agencies can contribute to the nation's energy security.
- **Market transformation.** Due to the large volume of electricity consumed by the federal government, even small increases in renewable use can positively impact the overall market and result in societal and transformative market benefits.

Renewable Procurement Authorities and Regulations

Federal procurements are governed by the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) as well as agency-specific regulations. Below is a discussion of some of the important FAR clauses and other regulations that are pertinent to federal on-site renewable projects and off-site renewable purchases. Federal regulations restrict the allowable contract length for renewable projects and purchases. This section contains long-term contract option information, as does the "On-Site Renewable Projects" section. Agency legal and contracting staff should be consulted early in the process regarding agency-specific regulations, policies and viable contracting options.

FAR Part 41 Utility Services (40 U.S.C. 501)

FAR Part 41 provides 10-year General Services Administration (GSA) purchasing authority that may be used for both on-site and off-site renewable procurements. Certain agencies have received delegation to use this authority; all other agencies interested in using this authority must seek delegation from GSA. Alternatively, an agency may ask GSA, the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA Energy) or another entity with GSA delegation to conduct a renewable procurement on its behalf.

³ Often a fixed price with an escalation rate.

10 U.S.C. 2922a Contracts for Energy or Fuel for Military Installations

The 10 U.S.C. 2922a authority is only available to DoD and allows for 30-year contracts. Secretary of Defense approval is required.⁴ This authority can be used for both on-site projects and purchases of off-site renewables.

Project Financing Authorities—Energy Savings Performance Contracts (ESPCs) and Utility Energy Service Contracts (UESCs)

ESPC (42 U.S.C. 8287, et seq.) and UESC (42 U.S.C. 8256) contracts may be used for on-site renewable projects.⁵ See the “On-site Renewable Projects” section for additional information.

Western Area Power Administration (WAPA)

In marketing renewable electricity to other federal agencies, the Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) must follow many laws, regulations, orders and policies, including the following statutes:

- The Reclamation Act of 1902, 32 Stat. 388
- The Economy Act, 31 U.S.C. 1535
- The Reclamation Project Act of 1939, 53 Stat. 1187
- Flood Control Act of 1944, 58 Stat. 887
- DOE Organization Act of 1977, 91 Stat. 565
- Energy Policy Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-486)

The reclamation statutes cited above allow WAPA to enter into power marketing contracts of up to 40 years in duration.

FAR Part 12 Commercial Items

FAR Part 12, which covers purchase of commercial items,⁶ is typically used by DLA Energy and GSA for the purchase of off-site renewable power and may also be used for other renewable procurements, often in conjunction with other authorities including FAR Part 41. Policies and procedures for solicitation, evaluation and award prescribed in Part 13, Simplified Acquisition Procedures; Part 14, Sealed Bidding; or Part 15, Contracting by Negotiation, shall be used, as appropriate for the particular acquisition. Market research, per FAR Part 11 or other regulation, may help determine if a desired service should be considered a commercial item.

Third-Party Certification and Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) Tracking Systems

Third-party certification provides value to the federal government through verification and annual audits to eliminate double counting of renewable products. REC tracking systems (electronic databases that are used to track REC ownership) provide information that is often used by certification organizations as part of their certification process. Information regarding REC tracking systems is available in Chapter 2 of this guide and at <https://www.epa.gov/green-power/renewable-energy-tracking-systems>.

Applicable Legislation

Energy Policy Act of 2005

Section 203 of EAct 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15852) directs that federal agencies meet renewable energy consumption goals of not less than 7.5 percent of the electric energy they consume in FY2013 and each fiscal year thereafter.

⁴Contact DoD leadership for the current approval process.

⁵Other authorities apply; contact FEMP for support with performance contracts.

⁶Under FAR Part 12 commercial items are broadly defined as goods and services sold competitively in the commercial marketplace in substantial quantities (FAR subpart 2.101).

Renewable Procurement Approaches

There are four primary options for federal agencies seeking renewable energy:

1. On-site renewable projects that are government-owned.
2. On-site renewable projects that are privately owned.
3. Purchase of electricity from off-site renewable projects.
4. Purchase of RECs.

On-site projects receive a bonus towards the EAct 2005 42 U.S.C 15852 if federal renewable energy is produced on federal lands or facilities or Indian land and used at a federal facility (EAct 2005, Sec. 203(c)).⁷

REC ownership should be clearly articulated in contracts involving private ownership of a renewable project. If the local REC market price is high, the contractor can monetize the project RECs and reduce the contract price.

If the agency does not purchase the project RECs, “replacement” RECs must be purchased for credit towards the federal renewable goal.⁸

Below is information regarding the various renewable procurement approaches.

On-Site Renewable Projects

On-site renewable projects can be either government-owned or privately owned. Below is a summary of these ownership options. For additional details contact FEMP or visit the FEMP website at <http://energy.gov/eere/femp/financing-mechanisms-federal-renewable-energy-projects>.

NOTE: It is very important to notify the serving electric utility of any on-site renewable energy project under consideration. The utility will provide information on mandatory interconnection requirements, the interconnection agreement, available incentives, whether the project will result in potential increases or decreases to your utility bill or a change in the applicable utility tariff, and metering or other applicable policies. In addition to the information the utility will provide, the agency must analyze and address numerous other considerations including, but not limited to, the National Environmental Policy Act, the National Historic Preservation Act, future site plans, security issues and other similar requirements.

Government-Owned Renewable Projects

Agencies can purchase on-site renewable systems using appropriated funds. There is a GSA Supply Schedule (SIN 871-209, Innovations in Renewable Energy⁹) for complete solar project delivery, including all hardware, design, installation and other services. On-site systems that are government-owned can also be procured through a variety of private financing mechanisms including ESPCs, ESPC ENABLE, and UESCs.

Privately Owned Renewable Projects

Federal agencies can also implement renewable projects that are privately owned, with the electricity from the renewable project purchased by the federal site through a PPA, as described in Chapter 4 of this guide, or other

⁷ This does not mean that a project generates twice as many RECs; the bonus is only for federal renewable goal accounting purposes

⁸ Based on renewable goal guidance at the time this document was published.

⁹ U.S. General Services Administration. (n.d.). Contractor listing. 03FAC – Facilities maintenance and management. Energy management, water conservation and support services. 871 209 Innovations in renewable energy. Retrieved from <http://www.gsaelibrary.gsa.gov/ElibMain/sinDetails.do?scheduleNumber=03FAC&flag=&specialItemNumber=871+209>.

similar arrangements.¹⁰ One challenge the federal government faces is that private-sector PPA contracts are typically 20 years; however, civilian agencies have limited long-term contract authorities (see the “Renewable Procurement Authorities and Regulations” section).

ESPC Energy Sales Agreements (ESPC ESA)

An ESPC energy sales agreement, or ESPC ESA, uses long-term ESPC authority to implement an on-site renewable project energy conservation measure (ECM) on federal buildings and/or land, with the agency purchasing the electricity for the term of the contract.

The ESPC ESA must meet all ESPC legal requirements (See, e.g., 42 U.S.C. 8287, et seq.), including the requirement that the agency pay for the cost of the ESPC ESA from energy savings generated each year over the life of the contract. In addition to ESPC requirements, the title retention and other annual scoring requirements of Office of Management and Budget Memo M-12-21 apply. Thus, the government must take title by the end of the contract term; and the purchase must be fair market value for compliance with the IRS Revenue Procedure 2017-19. Note that tax incentive due diligence is the responsibility of the energy service company, not the government.

Contact FEMP for additional information regarding the ESPC ESA model and implementation options.

Other Options

See “WAPA Renewable Services” for another long-term contract option. As mentioned earlier, DoD can use authority under 10 U.S.C 2922a for long-term contracts.

Federal agencies can also host privately owned renewable projects with some or all of the electricity sold to another party. These projects use some type of real property arrangement such as a lease, easement or other instrument. The contract could be with the serving utility or a renewable developer.

A federal agency may be able to contract with its serving utility for the purchase of electricity from an on-site renewable project that is owned by the utility/partner.

Off-Site Renewable Purchases

Competitive Electricity Markets

Federal agencies can purchase electricity from an off-site renewable project in a competitive electricity market. GSA and DLA Energy (and in some cases, WAPA) should be used as contracting agents due to their expertise in conducting electricity procurements, and because they can aggregate federal agency procurement requirements (for example, by state or distribution utility service territory) when desirable to take advantage of economies of scale.

Fully Regulated Markets

Where retail competition is not available, federal agencies may be able to buy renewable power through a green pricing, green tariff program or other utility renewable product (see description in Chapter 4 of this guide) offered by their serving utilities. Agencies should carefully research the price and other product information, such as whether RECs are included in the product or whether the product includes unbundled RECs purchased by the utility without the underlying electricity, as well as the specific participation requirements. Agencies can purchase utility renewable products via the GSA Areawide Contract. In very limited cases WAPA may be able to help with off-site renewable purchases in regulated markets (see the “WAPA Renewable Services” section).

¹⁰ Determine whether PPAs are legal in the state and utility service territory before pursuing this type of arrangement.

RECs

Federal agencies can buy RECs throughout the country in the voluntary REC market. Since numerous suppliers offer RECs, full and open competitive solicitation procedures should be followed. GSA and DLA Energy can assist federal agencies with REC procurements. Federal agencies that are existing WAPA preference power customers can request assistance from WAPA for the purchase of RECs.

GSA, DLA Energy, and WAPA Services

The organizations listed below can provide renewable procurement assistance to federal agencies. Contact FEMP to discuss the best option for a specific project or purchase.

GSA Procurement Services

GSA has assisted many federal agencies in the procurement of on-site and off-site renewables, and its ability to aggregate renewable procurement requirements for many agencies could result in lower prices. GSA's support to its federal customers for energy-related products is provided by the GSA Energy Division. Through this division, GSA negotiates and signs Areawide Contracts with utility companies across the country. GSA customizes its competitive electricity and natural gas procurements to meet the financial and physical supply requirements of its federal and non-federal agency clients. Visit <http://www.gsa.gov/portal/category/21093> for more information.

DLA Energy Procurement Services

DLA Energy's Installation Energy Program offers acquisition support for electricity, RECs, and on- and off-site renewable power projects. DLA Energy is involved in retail electricity purchases in states that have approved and implemented deregulation or restructuring. RECs can be purchased nationwide. DLA Energy's offerings include competitive purchases for on- and off-site renewable generation that are financed, owned, operated and maintained by a third party.

Under its Installation Energy Program, DLA Energy:

- Procures electricity for DoD and federal civilian activities.
- Uses aggregation to attract market interest without customer cross-subsidization.
- Acts as procurement agent for on- and off-site PPA projects.
- Works with customers to develop requirements, identify risk preferences and develop risk-mitigation plans.
- Tailors each solicitation to market conditions and customer requirements.
- Conducts "best value" and "low-price technically acceptable" acquisitions, depending on requirements and customer preference.
- Contracts for load response services.
- Uses various pricing methods: fixed price, block and index, and locational marginal pricing.
- Has extensive experience procuring power for the federal government.
- Performs all contract administration functions

DLA Energy's program uses commercial practices for its solicitations and procurement strategy, which has been central to successfully engaging the market. In addition, DLA Energy's program is flexible enough to support unusual

customer requests and requirements while complying fully with applicable procurement regulations. DLA Energy is also involved in ESPC and UESC procurements on behalf of DoD and federal civilian agencies.

WAPA Renewable Services

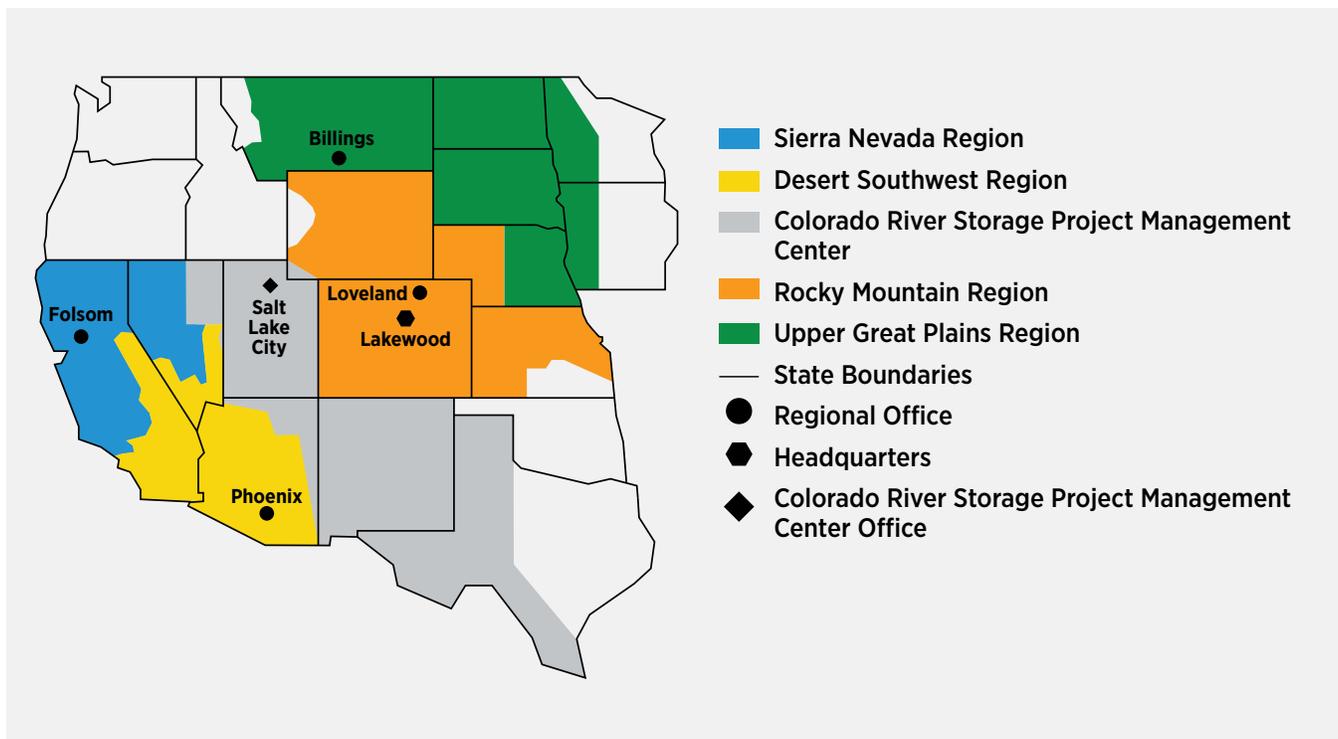
If a federal agency has a physical site for a renewable energy project within the WAPA territory (see Figure A-2 below) and is willing to host a third-party owned system, WAPA can facilitate the purchase of energy from that project on behalf of the agency under a long-term contract.¹¹

For a federal agency that is an existing WAPA preference customer, WAPA may be able to buy and deliver renewable energy to the federal site. Agency costs include renewable power generation, transmission (if needed), related ancillary services, distribution (if needed), and program administration. If the agency receives power from another utility, the agency will generally need to obtain the cooperation of that utility before arrangements can be made to obtain renewable energy from WAPA.

Federal agencies that are existing WAPA preference power customers can request assistance from WAPA for the purchase of RECs.

An agency pays for the renewable energy at cost, plus a fee to cover the administrative cost of acquiring the renewable resources from a supplier. For more information about these programs, visit WAPA's web site at <https://www.wapa.gov/Renewables/ForFederalAgencies/Pages/federal-agencies.aspx>. To request assistance from WAPA, contact, Ron Horstman, Energy Services Program Manager at 720-962-7419 or horstman@wapa.gov, and complete the non-binding statement of intent at https://www.wapa.gov/Renewables/Documents/RR_SOIfeds13.pdf.

Figure A-2. WAPA Territory, Including Regions



¹¹ WAPA evaluates each request based on its current workload, among other considerations.

Key Elements of a Successful Renewable Procurement

The following lessons have emerged based on federal agency experience with on-site renewable projects and off-site renewable purchases.

Stakeholder Involvement

A cross-functional team with representatives from across the organization will result in the best renewable project. Approval from management and other key decision-makers is crucial before moving forward with a project or purchase. Stakeholders must participate in the process and make reasoned, balanced decisions. It is important to be honest and clear about the renewable project's benefits. External stakeholders, such as the serving utility, should also be consulted.

Cost-effectiveness

Most federal agencies are not willing to pay more for renewable energy, so renewable projects and purchases should result in cost savings at the time of award. Government-owned renewables can be bundled with energy efficiency projects in an ESPC or UESC, resulting in a shorter payback period.

Developing an Effective Solicitation

FEMP recommends that agencies use procurement documents from a previous solicitation (DLA Energy, GSA, other) or a FEMP template as a starting point, to take advantage of lessons learned from prior renewable projects and purchases. This will minimize the effort required to complete a renewable procurement. Agencies should consult with the assigned contracting officer and attorney early in the process regarding required clauses and the document review process. The request for proposals (RFP) should include the site electricity consumption data (at least monthly; in some cases, interval data may be beneficial) and other pertinent information as attachments. The RFP should be well publicized (typically posted on the federal business opportunities website FedBizOpps (<https://www.fbo.gov>), and a pre-proposal conference is recommended.

Load Aggregation

As mentioned earlier, federal on-site renewable purchase requirements can be aggregated to achieve lower costs through economies of scale. There are also opportunities to save money by aggregating federal load for the purchase of electricity from off-site renewable projects. Both GSA and DLA Energy have significant experience with aggregating federal loads for electricity procurements. An aggregated procurement may involve one award or multiple awards. Contact FEMP for aggregation recommendations.

Publicizing Renewable Projects and Purchases

After successfully completing a renewable project or purchase, a federal agency may want to publicize its efforts through ribbon-cutting ceremonies, press conferences or press releases. It is important to be careful regarding the environmental claims made in any public documents if the renewable project RECs are sold (even if replacement RECs are purchased). Only the entity owning the project RECs can make claims regarding use of the renewable energy generated by the project. The Federal Trade Commission has established rules in this area to ensure that organizations do not make erroneous claims.¹²

¹² U.S. Federal Trade Commission. (2012). "FTC issues revised 'Green Guides'". Retrieved from <https://www.ftc.gov/news-events/press-releases/2012/10/ftc-issues-revised-green-guides>.

Agencies with exemplary energy management programs and projects are eligible for FEMP awards, which enhance an agency's image both inside and outside the government. A federal agency can also join the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Green Power Partnership (GPP) if its project or purchase meets the EPA GPP requirements (see <https://www.epa.gov/greenpower>). The EPA GPP lists its top 10 federal government partners on the same website.

Information for Potential Suppliers to the Federal Government

Federal government procurements are typically competitive, and most federal RFPs are posted on the FedBizOpps website. Companies can register on FedBizOpps to receive notification when certain RFPs are released (based on designated parameters such as NAICS industry classification code, agency and keyword). WAPA RFPs are posted on WAPA's website, <https://www.wapa.gov/Renewables/ForFederalAgencies/Pages/solicitations.aspx>.

Resources

FEMP Renewable Assistance

FEMP provides training as well as technical and procurement assistance to help federal agencies with on-site renewable energy projects, purchases from off-site renewable projects, and REC purchases.

To request assistance from FEMP, please visit FEMP's Assistance Request Portal:

<https://www4.eere.energy.gov/femp/assistance/>.

Technical Assistance

FEMP offers technical assistance to federal agencies throughout the entire project development process. For example, FEMP works with agencies at the very beginning of this process, as they assess renewable energy opportunities at their site(s) through a renewable energy screening. A renewable energy screening combines renewable energy resource data, energy costs, incentives, economic inputs, and other site-specific constraints to identify renewable energy technologies that most cost-efficiently meet defined energy goals. The screening provides a recommended set of solutions including a combination of technologies, system sizes, associated capital costs, operation and maintenance costs, savings, and net present value.

Once cost-effective renewable energy opportunities are identified at a site, FEMP can provide technical assistance for further project validation, such as feasibility studies. FEMP can provide technical assistance for projects deciding on a procurement vehicle or entering into a procurement process. Such technical assistance may include developing or reviewing an RFP, reviewing response, and drawing design. Lastly, FEMP can provide technical assistance such as commissioning and operations and maintenance support during the construction and performance period of the project.

Technical assistance funding may not be used for equipment or labor costs. For more information, visit FEMP's Renewable Energy website: <http://energy.gov/eere/femp/federal-renewable-energy-projects-and-technologies>. For assistance, visit the FEMP Assistance Request Portal, or contact the following staff:

- Rachel Shepherd, DOE FEMP, (202) 586-9209, rachel.shepherd@ee.doe.gov
- Andy Walker, National Renewable Energy Laboratory, (303) 384-7531, andy.walker@nrel.gov
- Emma Elgqvist, National Renewable Energy Laboratory, (303) 275-3606, emma.elgqvist@nrel.gov

Procurement Assistance

FEMP also offers renewable energy procurement assistance to federal agencies for on-site renewable projects, purchases from off-site renewable projects and REC purchases. The FEMP team provides information on the available procurement vehicles for the desired renewable product and assists with selecting the optimal approach. Then the FEMP team describes important considerations, participates in team conference calls or meetings and provides assistance with the development of the RFP and other procurement documents. Once an RFP is issued, the FEMP team can assist with the pre-proposal conference, answering potential offeror questions and/or assisting with proposal evaluation.

For more information, visit FEMP's website: <http://energy.gov/eere/femp/renewable-energy-procurement-federal-agencies>. For assistance visit the FEMP Assistance Request Portal or contact:

- Rachel Shepherd, DOE FEMP, 202-586-9209, rachel.shepherd@ee.doe.gov
- Chandra Shah, National Renewable Energy Laboratory, (303) 384-7557, chandra.shah@nrel.gov
- Gerald Robinson, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, (510) 486-5769, GTRobinson@lbl.gov
- Mike Warwick, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, (503) 417-7555, mike.warwick@pnl.gov

FEMP Training

Visit FEMP's training website: <http://energy.gov/eere/femp/federal-energy-management-program-training> for information regarding FEMP's renewable training courses. FEMP is accredited by the International Association for Continuing Education and Training (IACET) and awards continuing education units upon the successful completion of select courses.

FEMP Tools

FEMP's Federal Energy Management Tools website, <http://energy.gov/eere/femp/federal-energy-management-tools>, includes links to various tools such as software, calculators, data sets and databases created by DOE and other federal organizations. These tools are intended to support energy managers and their teams in identifying and developing a renewable energy project. After identifying but before initiating a project, project champions should consult an expert for a professional evaluation.

Other FEMP Resources

The ESPC ESA Toolkit provides federal agency contracting officers and other acquisition team members with information that will facilitate the timely execution of ESPC ESA projects implemented as site-specific/stand-alone ESPCs. Toolkits for ESAs for an indefinite delivery/indefinite quantity contract or ENABLE are under development. The toolkit includes a process diagram, project checklist, team member descriptions, project considerations and other information. At the end of the toolkit are a series of appendices that contain reference documents and editable templates such as an RFP, site access agreement, acquisition plan and source selection plan. The acquisition plan and source selection plan are available to federal agency staff upon request. Some of the toolkit information is useful for any renewable project, regardless of implementation method. Federal agency staff should contact FEMP when utilizing a mechanism other than a stand-alone ESPC ESA for recommendations on the appropriate use of the toolkit and recommended modifications.

FEMP developed a technical specification template for solicitations for on-site solar photovoltaic. This document provides sample language and considerations that address technical factors for three sections of the Uniform Contract Format, which is the most commonly used format in the federal sector. Section C: Descriptions/Specifications/Statement of Work is the main section covered in this document. However, Section E: Inspection and Acceptance and

Section M: Evaluation Factors for Award are addressed as well. To obtain a copy, go to: https://energy.gov/sites/prod/files/2017/01/f34/solar_pv_procurement.pdf.

Contact FEMP for the latest information regarding contract options and FEMP resources.

Other Resources and Contacts

- Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR): www.acquisition.gov/far
- DLA Energy: Andrea Kincaid (703) 767-8669, andrea.kincaid@dla.mil
<http://www.dla.mil/Energy/Offers/Products/Installation-Energy/>
- General Services Administration
energy@gsa.gov
<http://www.gsa.gov/portal/category/21093>
- Western Area Power Administration (WAPA)
Renewable Resources for Federal Agencies Program
Ron Horstman, Energy Services Program Manager, 720-962-7419 or horstman@wapa.gov
<https://www.wapa.gov/Renewables/ForFederalAgencies/Pages/federal-agencies.aspx>