From: Karen_Y_Knutson@ovp.eop.gov\internet [Karen_Y_Knutson@ovp.eop.gov]
Sent: Thursday, March 22, 2001 8:52 AM
To: Anderson, Margot
Subject: Emergency Memo

Forwarded by Karen Y. Knutson/OVP/EOP on 03/22/2001
08:51 AM

(Embedded image moved Frank Bishop <bishopf@erols.com> to file: 03/12/2001 08:45:49 AM PIC04945.PCX)

Please respond to bishopf@erols.com

Record Type: Record

To: Karen Y. Knutson/OVP/EOP
cc: Jeff Genzer <jgenzer@erols.com>, David Terry <dterry@erols.com>
Subject: Emergency Memo

20973
DOE021-1426

Obtained and made public by the Natural Resources Defense Council, March/April 2002
To: Karen Knutson  
From: Frank Bishop  
Subject: Energy Emergencies and Impacts in the States  
Date: March 10, 2001  
CC: Jeff Genzer; David Terry

In general, our experiences over the past two years have pointed to the increasing interrelationship among various fuel supplies and electricity. With strained infrastructure, sustained higher crude oil prices, and other market and regulatory factors, we are in a situation that appears to have some regions of the nation moving from one energy price spike, infrastructure challenge, and supply emergency to the next.

The State and Territory Energy Offices and the National Association of State Energy Officials (NASEO) have been involved in energy security and emergency response since our founding and are pleased to provide our observations and a some examples of the current energy crisis. Many of the comments that follow are the result of e-mails from State and Territory Energy Offices that were gathered on Friday, March 9, 2001, by NASEO.

Do We Have an Emergency?

There is consensus that there is an emergency in the sense that consumers and businesses are being severely impacted by high energy prices, and in the sense that each heating, driving, or cooling season seems to bring with it a serious price spike or tightness in supply. We have found that in some cases a single pipeline, refinery, storage facility, or power plant outage can cause a true energy emergency in a state or region.

Events over the past three months ranged from propane price spikes in the Midwest and South, to dramatically higher natural gas prices that continue to strain the budgets of consumers and small business, to ongoing electricity problems in the West, to narrowly avoiding serious heating oil problems in the Northeast. There have also been localized emergencies such as Las Vegas coming within hours of running out of diesel and jet fuel due to pipeline outages. These events have seriously strained resources in many State Energy Offices and have impacted much of the nation. Moreover, we have higher gasoline and natural gas prices on the horizon for this summer, and the real potential for electricity outages in parts of the West, Midwest, and Northeast.

We also have an emergency in the sense that the economic impact of energy price volatility over the past year has caused pain not only among low-income families, middle-income families, and small business, but also among larger corporations and state and local government operations. For example, there are school districts from Mississippi to Virginia to Maine to California that are struggling to pay higher natural gas and electric bills. State Energy Offices have worked to improve the efficiency of these facilities and lower their energy costs for a number of years. While efficiency improvements are paying off for those institutions that acted, many schools are struggling to learn how to make changes in the way they use energy, while simultaneously facing the challenges of educating students.

NASEO’s Energy Data and Security Committee has drafted a number of recommendations over the past two years requesting the Federal Government’s assistance and attention in the matter of energy security and state energy emergency response and mitigation, as well as the need to address the infrastructure, supply, and demand issues before the nation. A few of those documents are attached and we would be pleased to discuss them with you.

In addition, we have assembled a “quick” sampling from the State and Territory Energy Offices. There responses were gathered on Friday afternoon, March 9, 2001, in response to two questions:
1) is there an energy emergency; and 2) are there examples that indicate that uncertainty in the energy markets is causing economic problems.

In general, Midwestern states, like much of the nation, are feeling the crunch of higher energy prices, in particular natural gas, propane, and gasoline. Many of these states had true supply and price emergency situations in December and January with regard to propane. And a number of states are anticipating gasoline price spikes this summer. Energy experts from both the U.S. Department of Energy and the private sector indicate that $2.00 per gallon gasoline may well be on the way again this summer for areas such as Chicago.

**Illinois**

In Illinois, like the rest of the Midwest, consumers are reeling from high heating costs. The governor took action creating an "energy cabinet" charged with coordinating key energy-related issues. The governor said, "Recent developments and volatility in the energy market experienced by the citizens of this state and nationally demonstrate an immediate need to create a framework for handling energy-related issues . . . . The very serious impact of high natural gas prices on the Illinois consumer deserves a strong and coordinated response form my Administration."

The state is taking steps including increased assistance for low-income households, to the extent possible and promoting increased energy efficiency measures for homes and businesses. The energy office also reports that skyrocketing energy costs are hurting apartment landlords, who in turn are forced to pass much of the increased costs on to tenants in the form of higher rents. Farmers are also feeling the pinch with a combination of low commodity prices, high fuel costs, and dramatically higher fertilizer costs. A bright spot for Illinois farmers is ethanol, where the Governor proposed $2 million for new alternative-fuels incentive program, and the Illinois house passed a measure banning MTBE, further strengthening the demand for ethanol.

The state is now preparing for a potential repeat of last summer's gasoline crisis which delivered prices averaging more than $2 per gallon in Chicago—higher than any other major U.S. city. Meanwhile, a key local refinery is closing. A representative for the Blue Island refinery stated that, "The closing was based on economic factors, particularly the high cost of upgrading the plant to meet government mandates for cleaner-burning gasoline." It is unclear, however, if shutting down the 80,000 barrel-per-day operation will affect oil supplies or prices in the Chicago area.

**Iowa**

Increased energy prices affect on agriculture is only beginning to fully develop as spring approaches. It is expected that farmers will feel the pain of not only relatively high fuel costs, but also fertilizer costs that are currently $370/ton (22.6 cents/pound) vs. 1999 of $190/ton (11.6 cents/pound). The Iowa Energy Office's agriculture energy efficiency initiatives will be of some assistance to farmers in mitigating these price increases.

**Missouri**

If "emergency" means citizens are doing without power, heat, or air conditioning causing a threat to public health and welfare, Missouri is not currently in an energy emergency. There are examples, however, of recurring energy price and supply volatility. This past summer we experienced high gasoline and diesel prices primarily due to short supplies and high crude oil prices, high consumer demand, low inventories and supply disruptions that included pipeline breaks. Some of these same factors played a role in our heating fuel supplies and prices this winter. Missouri natural gas and propane consumers saw increases of 40 to 50 percent in their
heating bills from last winter. Following are a few examples of the situations we have experienced last summer and this winter:

- Between 1997 and June 2000, fuel costs per farm have increased 24.5%; and between January 2000 and June 2000, fuel costs per farm have increased 14.77%. Based on June 2000 prices, average farm fuel expenditures will reach $3222.70 per farm per year and consume 19.64% of farm income.
- Gasoline expenditures account for roughly 37% of farm fuel costs. Between 1997 and June 2000, gasoline costs per farm have increased 26.25%; and between January 2000 and June 2000, gasoline costs per farm have increased 36.63%.
- Diesel expenditures account for roughly 63% of farm fuel costs. Between 1997 and June 2000, diesel costs per farm have increased 18.3%; and between January 2000 and June 2000, diesel costs per farm have increased 3.5%. Diesel prices peaked in February 2000, averaging $1997.38 per farm per year and consuming 12.17% of farm income. Small trucking companies were negatively impacted by the high diesel prices as well.
- This winter 2000-2001 heating costs have not yet been quantified. However, there were obviously adverse economic impacts on individual consumers and the economy from reduced consumer spending on other goods and services and higher business energy costs inhibiting business expansions and contributing to staff reductions in some cases. Emergency waivers from Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations were necessary to allow transporters of propane to deliver propane to residential and business customers in response to high demand and winter weather conditions.

Arkansas
The Arkansas Energy Office has received some reports of businesses struggling with energy costs. For example, one plant is temporarily laying off more than 50 workers with the company citing high operating (energy) costs as the reason.

Michigan
This week, Michigan consumers received notices in their March gas utility bills that April rates will increase by 40% - 60% as a result of a Public Service Commission-ordered rate freeze ending and the recent doubling and tripling of new supply costs. We anticipate that many Michigan consumers will contact their legislators and State Energy Office (SEP, WAP, LIHEAP) in large numbers for immediate assistance, and for aid in preparing for the next heating season. In Michigan, home heating is typically needed until late May-early June. The next heating season will begin in September-October. As in many state, "shut-off" moratoriums will end and consumers who could not pay natural gas bill will have service terminated in April.

On the Michigan propane situation, the state reported the following on January 25, 2001: The retail price of residential propane in Michigan reached a new record high of $1.793 a gallon on Monday, January 22, 2001. . . . The high cost of natural gas has pushed propane prices upward. The production of propane from natural gas liquids has been falling because of very high natural gas prices, and some users have switched from natural gas to propane. Inventories of propane fell 2.1 million barrels in on January 19, 2001, 15.7% below year ago levels.

The energy emergency in the West is well documented. Some good examples of the current situation and how it is impacting citizens and government follow.

20976

DOE021-1429
Washington
Going forward, the drought emergency in the Northwest is exacerbating an already shaky energy picture due to low water. What will compound the problem is the dysfunctional wholesale market that is not entirely California's fault. The market, without the obligation to serve, and going forward, without the "share the shortage" agreements that were in place prior to the developments of the wholesale markets, will not respond to this low water energy supply problem without maximizing their own return. Data sharing to determine the extent of the crisis is difficult at best, if not impossible in some situations. And, certainly the ability to take the data and develop an effective response to help us all pull through is now fraught with conflicts.

In addition, we now have up to 250 MW of small diesel generators running throughout the state, which is the only legitimate response that many of our utilities and business consumers have available to them, leading to negative environmental impacts. We anticipate extreme prices this summer and maybe well into next winter, compounded by another winter of volatile natural gas prices and supplies, perhaps beyond what we have already seen in both cases in response to a critical water year.

The resulting cash and credit crises will negatively impact some of our utilities and in many cases our cities that operate those utilities, for years to come. In Washington, the state believes that there must be a response from the Federal Government requiring soft caps and delegating "must run" authority where necessary to ensure the reliability and economic stability of the grid. There are a number of examples of what the above situation has meant for Washington's businesses and workers. The following description of one plant closing serves to illustrate the point:

- A major paper plant is being closed in Washington resulting in the layoff of 800 employees. The company citing the increased cost of electricity. The unit of electricity that they were paying $35 for, is now $400.

Colorado
Colorado has also seen significantly higher natural gas prices. A good example of how small businesses are being impacted is the potential closing of a small dye company. Soaring natural gas prices there threaten to close the firm where costs are up 169 percent in one year.

In a race against time to install new energy-efficient equipment, the firm hopes they will be able to save the business. Skyrocketing energy costs could spell the end of Rocky Mountain Dyeing & Finishing Inc. The local paper quoted the owner saying, "How do you sit down for the year and anticipate a 300 percent increase in gas prices?" The company's natural gas bills have gone from $3,900 for December 1999 to $10,475 in December 2000. Officials in state agencies, the Legislature, local chambers of commerce and business associations all . . . agree that the cost of energy is rapidly becoming a major issue in the business community.

Oregon
Oregon has an electricity emergency with a tenuous balance between electricity demand and load resources because we are operating the Columbia River hydro system in "exception mode" which means we are sacrificing salmon in favor of power production. Even so the slightest "burp" in the system; a cold snap, downed power line, bad storm, etc. could cause a black out. A regional intra-state electricity emergency response group has ordered at least three emergencies this winter. And on more than one occasion the governors of Oregon and Washington have been forced to order mandatory energy use reductions by state agencies. Extraordinary energy conservation efforts have been initiated by the State Energy Offices and others to soften the affects of a record drought and likely hydropower interruptions this summer. It is well known that several aluminum smelters have shut down to create 2000 MW of electricity for use elsewhere.

20977
DOE021-1430

Obtained and made public by the Natural Resources Defense Council, March/April 2002
Less known, is that primary metals manufacturing has been drastically affected by high electricity prices and resource availability. ORMET, a major rare metals producer has experienced down time as a result. And the Bonneville Power Administration is paying farmers not to grow irrigable crops in order to save water and the electricity used in irrigation pumping.

**Idaho**

The West Coast electricity supply situation is "impacting us all" the Idaho Energy Office reports. Higher wholesale prices have caused our largest regulated utility to request rate increases that would cause a 24.3% increase to residential customers, 32.8% increase to irrigation customers, 19.9% increase to small commercial customers, 34.7% to large commercial customers, and a 44.5% increase to industrial customers. Wholesale power purchase costs have increased such that purchases in December and January exceeded the cumulative cost of purchases for the preceding eight months (this is approximate but fairly close). The rate increase could go into effect in the next 30 days.

Additionally, Idaho utilities are offering to pay their irrigation customers not farm portions of their fields to reduce electricity demand and make that saved power available for other local customers. It is also important to note that our hydro system (and much of the Northwest for that matter) is experiencing significantly reduced projected summer flows for hydro generation due to low snow pack and hence low water in the river systems. Idaho is likely in one of the ten "driest" years on record.

Regarding natural gas, several factors have caused local prices to increase on the order of 27% or more, depending on location and customer class.

**California**

Companies have had to shut down because of high natural gas prices, affecting a variety of firms ranging from paper production to greenhouses. Rolling blackouts have created public health and safety problems, as well as economic problems. Many businesses had their supply of electricity interrupted due to their participation in a voluntary interruptible program, which caused far more interruptions than anyone ever anticipated. This has created economic consequences on the businesses that have been interrupted so often. Some generators have shut down because PG& E has not been able to pay their bills for the power sold to them. And production at manufacturing plants has been interrupted due to rolling blackouts, which has damaged and/or ruined products.

Moreover, local governments and school districts are having a difficult time paying higher energy bills. Operating power plants in the San Diego area have had to switch to more polluting fuels because of temporary shortages of natural gas. And electricity imports into California have been sharply reduced at times since many out of state generators have been reluctant to sell electricity to PG&E and Southern California Edison.

**Wyoming**

The state has seen major increases in the price of natural gas, even though Wyoming is a major net exporter of gas. The result of this is just beginning to become apparent as retail establishments begin to adjust the prices of their products to reflect their increased energy costs. On the electricity front, all of Wyoming is seeing some increases in electric power rates, even though the state is also net exporter of power. The worst hit area seems to be an island of load by itself, Cheyenne. Cheyenne is likely to experience a 200% increase in electricity rates effective April 2001. The utility has signed a long-term contract, believed to be for five years, in order to get a fixed rate for power. This huge increase in the electricity rate will affect residential through
industrial users, and will no doubt result in some defaults on power bill payments, as well as the potential closures of some small businesses.

**New Mexico**
The New Mexico Energy Office reports that Phelps Dodge mining company may have to idle or lay off up to 2,300 workers because of rising energy costs related to the electricity crisis in California. In this case, the company is buying electricity on the wholesale market, a somewhat unusual circumstance for a large company, rather than via protective long-term contracts. Nevertheless, the power crisis will dramatically affect the local economy and the lives of those 2,300 workers.

In the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic the heating oil crisis is largely over with winter coming to an end, though tens of thousands of families cannot pay their heating bills. The historically low heating oil stocks this winter that could have resulted in a true crisis was avoided primarily because of abnormally high imports from Europe. These imports were available largely due to warm weather in Europe and high prices in the Northeastern United States. However, high-energy costs are taking a toll on low-income and middle-income families, small business, and institutions, where increased energy efficiency measures and state/federal assistance may be their best near- and long-term answer.

**Massachusetts**
The state took innovative steps late last year to bolster heating oil reserves, which aided greatly during the winter draw down period. Currently, there is no energy emergency concern in Massachusetts. However, small businesses and low-income families continue to struggle with high-energy costs this heating season.

**New York**
The New York Energy Office and other state authorities have worked hard over the past two years to mitigate potential heating oil and electricity problems through good energy policies and considerable demand-side implementation measures. However, unforeseen increases in energy costs are affecting schools and local governments. The state reports that there are examples of similar strained operating budgets and budget deficits of institutional and municipal organizations.

**New Hampshire**
The indicators of an emergency were first recognized on January 21, 2001, when fuel dealers attempting to load trucks at the two terminals in Portsmouth, NH could not obtain fuel (a situation that has been corrected). The terminals were low in supply or out of fuel and there was no kerosene available. Kerosene heats many mobile homes in which many elderly and low-income citizens reside. The price spiked immediately from 59 cents a gallon to 1.79. Small business owners with one or two trucks reported long waits at the terminals or indicated having to travel to Maine or Boston to obtain product. Loggers and diesel truck drivers reported that the high prices for fuel were forcing them to park their trucks rather than to operate at a loss. This is expected to have an effect on the price of goods delivered and the price of wood products and a negative impact to the tourist industry, but there is no data as yet. One example of the impact of high-energy costs is the closure of the Claremont Foundry, in an economically depressed area of the state, which cited high utility operating costs.

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20979

DOE021-1432

Obtained and made public by the Natural Resources Defense Council, March/April 2002
**Virginia**
A good example of how high natural gas prices are affecting schools and institutions is at the College of William & Mary. The school's energy bills spiked 60% in the past several months, adding $1.1 million in costs. The school has a hiring freeze until June 30 to try to recover.

**Mississippi**
Mississippi reports that several school districts are reporting difficulty paying energy bills this winter. The State Energy Office is redoubling efforts to improve the efficiency of school buildings through training and technical assistance programs aimed at reducing energy costs and improving learning environments.

**Puerto Rico**
Puerto Rico reports the closure of Chevron Phillips Chemical Puerto Rico Inc. gasoline line. (effective 28 Feb.) which supplies 20% of the local gasoline market. The change in supply is of concern.
begin:vcard
n:Bishop;Frank
tel;fax:703-299-6208
tel;work:703-299-8800
x-mozilla-html:FALSE
org:NASEO
version:2.1
email:internet:bishopf@erols.com
title:Executive Director
adr:quoted-printable:;1414 Prince Street=0D=0ASuite
200;Alexandria;Virginia;22314;
x-mozilla-cpt:26736
fn:Frank Bishop
end:vcard
White House + Release

From: John_Fenzel@ovp.eop.gov [John_Fenzel@ovp.eop.gov]
Sent: Thursday, March 22, 2001 9:33 AM
To: Kellher, Joseph; Anderson, Margot; Juleanna_R._Glover@ovp.eop.gov; Kmurphy@osec.doc.gov; Dina.Ellis@do.treas.gov; Sue_Ellen_Woolridge@ios.doii.gov; Joel_D._Kaplan@who.eop.gov; Keith.Collins@usda.gov; Joseph.Glauber@usda.gov; Gallogly@state.gov; McManusmt@state.gov; Michelle.Poche@ost.doi.gov; Patricia.Stahlhmidt@fema.gov; Brenner.Rob@epa.gov; Symons.Jeremy@epa.gov; Beale.John@epa.gov; MPeacock@omb.eop.gov; Mark_A._Weatherly@omb.eop.gov; Robert_C._McNally@opd.eop.gov; Jhoward@ceq.eop.gov; William_bettenberg@ios.doii.gov; Tom_fulton@ios.doii.gov; Kjersman@epa.gov; Mieblanc@ceq.eop.gov; Bruce.Baughman@fema.gov; Charles.m.Hess@usace.army.mil; akeeler@ceq.eop.gov; commcoll@aol.com; Karen.E_Keller@omb.eop.gov; Carol_J._Thompson@who.eop.gov; Sandra_L._Via@omb.eop.gov; Megan_D._Moran@ovp.eop.gov; Janet_P._Walker@opd.eop.gov; Ronald_L._Silberman@omb.eop.gov; Lori_A._Krause@omb.eop.gov; Andrew_D._Lundquist@ovp.eop.gov; Karen.Y._Knutson@ovp.eop.gov; Charles_M._Smith@ovp.eop.gov; Charles_D._McGrath_Jr@ovp.eop.gov; Robert_C._McNally@ca.eop.gov; Cesar_Conda@epa.eop.gov; Jennifer_H._Mayfield@ovp.eop.gov; Mary_J._Matalin@ovp.eop.gov; Nancy_P._Dom@who.eop.gov; Margaret_Bradley@ios.doii.gov; Jean_M._Russell@opd.eop.gov
Cc: John_Fenzel@ovp.eop.gov
Subject: NEPD Working Group Meeting, Immediately Following Principals Meeting, 3 April

Immediately following the National Energy Policy Development Group Principals Meeting (scheduled at 3:00pm on April 3d), we will convene an NEPD Working Group Meeting in Room 180 of the OEOB from 4:30 - 6:00pm.

Because of space constraints in the Vice President's Ceremonial Office, only one person may accompany NEPD Principals to the meeting at 3:00pm. Additional agency representatives may attend the working group meeting.

Many Thanks,

John Fenzel
Andy

--- Original Message ---
From: Margot Anderson at HQ-EXCH at X400PO
Sent: Thursday, March 22, 2001 8:22 AM
To: Kydes, Andy; John Conti at HQ-EXCH at X400PO; Andrea Lockwood at HQ-EXCH at X400PO; William Breed at HQ-EXCH at X400PO;
Michael Whelley at HQ-EXCH at X400PO; Douglas Carter at HQ-EXCH at X400PO; Jay Braitsch at HQ-EXCH at X400PO; Elena Melchert at HQ-EXCH at X400PO; TREVOR COOK at HQ-EXCH at X400PO; dstier@bpa.gov at internet
at X400PO; Christopher Freitas at HQ-EXCH at X400PO; Abe Haspel at HQ-NOTES at X400PO; MaryBeth Zimmerman at HQ-NOTES at X400PO; Michael York at HQ-NOTES at X400PO
Cc: Joseph Kelliher at HQ-EXCH at X400PO
Subject: Chapter 9

All,
From: Charles_M._Smith@ovp.eop.gov%internet [Charles_M._Smith@ovp.eop.gov]
Sent: Thursday, March 22, 2001 11:15 AM
To: Kelliher, Joseph; Anderson, Margot; Kmury@ossec.doc.gov%internet; Dina.Ellis@do.treas.gov%internet; Sue_Ellen_Woolridge@ios.doi.gov%internet; Joel_D._Kaplan@who.eop.gov%internet; Keith.Collins@USDA.gov%internet; Joseph.Glauber@USDA.gov%internet; Michelle.Poche@OST.DOT.Gov%internet; Patricia.Stahlschmidt@FEMA.gov%internet; Brenner.Rob@EPA.gov%internet; Symons.Jeremy@EPA.gov%internet; Beale.John@EPA.gov%internet; MPeacock@omb.epa.gov%internet; Mark_A_Weatherly@OMB.EOP.GOV; Robert_C._McNally@cpd.eop.gov%internet; Jhoward@ceq.eop.gov%internet; William_sattenberg@ios.doi.gov%internet; Tom_fulton@ios.doi.gov%internet; Melblanc@ceq.eop.gov%internet; Bruce.Baughman@FEMA.gov%internet; Charles_m.Hess@USACE.army.mil%internet; akeeler@csc.eop.gov%internet; commcoll@iol.com%internet; Karen_E.Keller@omb.eop.gov%internet; Carol_J._Thompson@who.eop.gov%internet; Sandra_L_Via@omb.eop.gov%internet; Megan_D._Moran@ovp.eop.gov%internet; Janet_P._Walker@cpd.eop.gov%internet; Ronald_L._Silberman@omb.eop.gov%internet; Lori_A._Krauss@omb.eop.gov%internet; Charles_D._McGrath_Jr@ovp.eop.gov%internet; Robert_C._McNally@ce.eop.gov%internet; Margaret_Bradley@ios.doi.gov%internet
Cc: Andrew_D._Lundquist@ovp.eop.gov%internet; Karen_Y._Knutson@ovp.eop.gov%internet; John_Fenzel@ovp.eop.gov%internet
Subject: New Chapter 10 - State Chapter

(See attached file: 03_20_01_NEPG Study_R2.doc)
Margot:

\[ B-3 \]
Subject: Bush-Cheney Energy Initiatives
Williams, Ronald L

From: John_Fenzel@ovp.eop.gov@internet [John_Fenzel@ovp.eop.gov]  
Sent: Thursday, March 22, 2001 5:29 PM  
To: Kelliher, Joseph; Anderson, Margot; Juleanna_R_Glover@ovp.eop.gov@internet; Knurphy@osce.doc.gov@internet; Dina.Ellis@do.treas.gov@internet; Sue_Ellen_Woolridge@iOS.DOI.gov@internet; Joel_D_Kaplan@who.eop.gov@internet; Keith.Collins@USDA.gov@internet; Joseph.Glauber@USDA.gov@internet; Galloglyj@State.gov@internet; McManusmlt@State.gov@internet; Michelle.Poche@OST.DOT.Gov@internet; Patricia.Stahlschmidt@FEMA.gov@internet; Brenner.Rob@EPA.gov@internet; Symons.Jeremy@EPA.gov@internet; Beals.John@EPA.gov@internet; MPeacock@omb.eop.gov@internet; Mark_A_Weatherly@omb.eop.gov@internet; Robert_C_McNally@opd.eop.gov@internet; Jhoward@ceq.eop.gov@internet; William_bettenberg@iOS.DOI.gov@internet; Tom_fulton@iOS.DOI.gov@internet; Kjersten_drager@ovp.eop.gov@internet; Miabianc@ceq.eop.gov@internet; Bruce.Baughman@FEMA.gov@internet; Charles.m.Hess@USACE.army.mil@internet; akeeler@cea.eop.gov@internet; commcoll@aol.com@internet; Karen_E._Keller@omb.eop.gov@internet; Carol_J._Thompson@who.eop.gov@internet; Sandra_L_Via@omb.eop.gov@internet; Megan_D_Moran@ovp.eop.gov@internet; Janet_P._Walker@opd.eop.gov@internet; Ronald_L_Silberman@omb.eop.gov@internet; LorA_Krauss@omb.eop.gov@internet; WheelerE@State.gov@internet  
Cc: Andrew_D._Lundquist@ovp.eop.gov@internet; Karen_Y._Knutson@ovp.eop.gov@internet; Charles_M._Smith@ovp.eop.gov@internet; Margaret_Bradley@iOS.DOI.gov@internet; Jean_M._Russell@opd.eop.gov@internet  
Subject: Agenda for NEPD Working Group Meeting Tomorrow, 10am, Truman Room , White House Conference Center

Here is the agenda for tomorrow's NEPD Working Group Meeting. As a reminder, it will be held in the Truman Room of the White House Conference Center (located on Jackson Place). Please note that agency representatives will be delivering a short summary of the recommendations they are considering for their chapters of the report.

Many Thanks,

John Fenzel

AGENDA

Review of March 19th Meeting with the President

Review Production Timeline

Review Recommendations for Chapters (2-5 Minutes each)

Chapter 3: Joe Kelliher
Chapter 4: Jerry Symons
Chapter 5: Dina Ellis
Chapter 6: Joe Kelliher
Chapter 7: Joe Kelliher
Chapter 8: Joe Kelliher
Chapter 9: Michelle Poche
Chapter 10: Steve Gallogly
Interior: Bill Bettenberg
Agriculture: Keith Collins

Review Status of Photos, Graphics, and Anecdotes

1

21004

DOE021-1457

Obtained and made public by the Natural Resources Defense Council, March/April 2002
Review of Rollout Plans

Next Scheduled Meetings:

March 28th, 11:00am: NEPD Working Group Meeting (Room 180, OEOB Tentative)
April 3rd, 3:00-4:30pm: NEPD Principals Meeting (Vice President's Ceremonial Office)
April 3rd, 4:30-6:00pm: NEPD Working Group Meeting (Now Scheduled in Ceremonial Office)
Attached is the one-

21006
DOE021-1459

Obtained and made public by the Natural Resources Defense Council, March/April 2002
From: Braitsch, Jay
Sent: Thursday, March 22, 2001 6:21 PM
To: Anderson, Margot
Cc: Kripowicz, Robert; DeHoratius, Guido; Johnson, Nancy; Melchert, Elena; Rudins, George;
Carter, Douglas; Juckett, Donald
Subject: NEP Chapter 8 – Supply
Importance: High

Margo – I’ll be out until next Tuesday but the above people can respond to whatever.

ch 8 march 22.doc
Williams, Ronald L

From:               Melchert, Elena
Sent:               Friday, March 23, 2001 8:09 AM
To:                 Anderson, Margot
Cc:                 DeHoratios, Guido
Subject:            RE: NEP Chapter 8 -- Supply

Yes we can get some graphics this morning.
Elena

---Original Message---
From:               Anderson, Margot
Sent:               Friday, March 23, 2001 8:08 AM
To:                 Bratsch, Jay
Cc:                 Kripowicz, Robert; DeHoratios, Guido; Johnson, Nancy; Melchert, Elena; Rudins, George; Carter, Douglas; Juckett, Donald
Subject:            RE: NEP Chapter 8 -- Supply

All,

Thanks much. This looks good. Any way I could get the graphics today? If I could turn this whole package over to the Task Force this afternoon, I would be most happy. Please let me know what your time frame is.

Margot

---Original Message---
From:               Bratsch, Jay
Sent:               Thursday, March 22, 2001 6:21 PM
To:                 Anderson, Margot
Cc:                 Kripowicz, Robert; DeHoratios, Guido; Johnson, Nancy; Melchert, Elena; Rudins, George; Carter, Douglas; Juckett, Donald
Subject:            NEP Chapter 8 -- Supply
Importance:         High

Margo -- I'll be out until next Tuesday but the above people can respond to whatever.

<< File: ch 8 march 22.doc >>

21017
DOE021-1470

Obtained and made public by the Natural Resources Defense Council, March/April 2002
Some suggested comments/edits on your chapter from DOE.

(See attached file: energyinfrastructure2.doc)
YES! I need to check on why they are late. I'll get right back to you. Sorry! I meant to do that before I sent you the file.

---Original Message---
From: Anderson, Margot
Sent: Friday, March 23, 2001 1:12 PM
To: Melchert, Elena
Cc: DeHoratis, Guido; Carter, Douglas
Subject: RE:

Thanks. I hate to ask, but do you have some nifty graphics?

---Original Message---
From: Melchert, Elena
Sent: Friday, March 23, 2001 1:08 PM
To: Anderson, Margot
Cc: DeHoratis, Guido; Carter, Douglas
Subject:

Fossil Energy final Chapter 8
Thanks for your patience.

Elena Subia Melchert
Petroleum Engineer/Program Manager
Office of Fossil Energy
U.S. Department of Energy
Margot -

Attached is a powerpoint presentation with 5 slides which can be used with Chapter 8.
- The first 2 slides are pie charts of electricity production, by fuel, and may be redundant if similar charts appear in Ch 1.
- The 3rd slide is a photo of the first commercial nuclear plant - provided earlier by Trevor
- The 4th slide is a photo of the Tampa Electric IGCC demonstration plant. If I can get higher resolution, I'll resend.
- The 5th slide is a General Electric gas turbine.

Elena will provide additional material for the O&G program.

Doug

Ch8 Elec Figs.ppt

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<< File: ch 8 march 23.doc >>

Elena Subia Melchert
Petroleum Engineer/Program Manager
Office of Fossil Energy
U.S. Department of Energy
here are a few I have more.

--- Original Message ---
From: Alpayrak, Feridun
Sent: Friday, March 23, 2001 2:08 PM
To: Melchert, Elena
Subject: Slides

Attached:

AKPipeline-Map.ppt  NonAccessMap.ppt  2AEO-Slides.ppt
Subject: Agenda and List of Participants for NEPD Group Principals' Meeting