



Society of American Military Engineers

NoVA Post 6th Annual

Readiness and Homeland Security Seminar

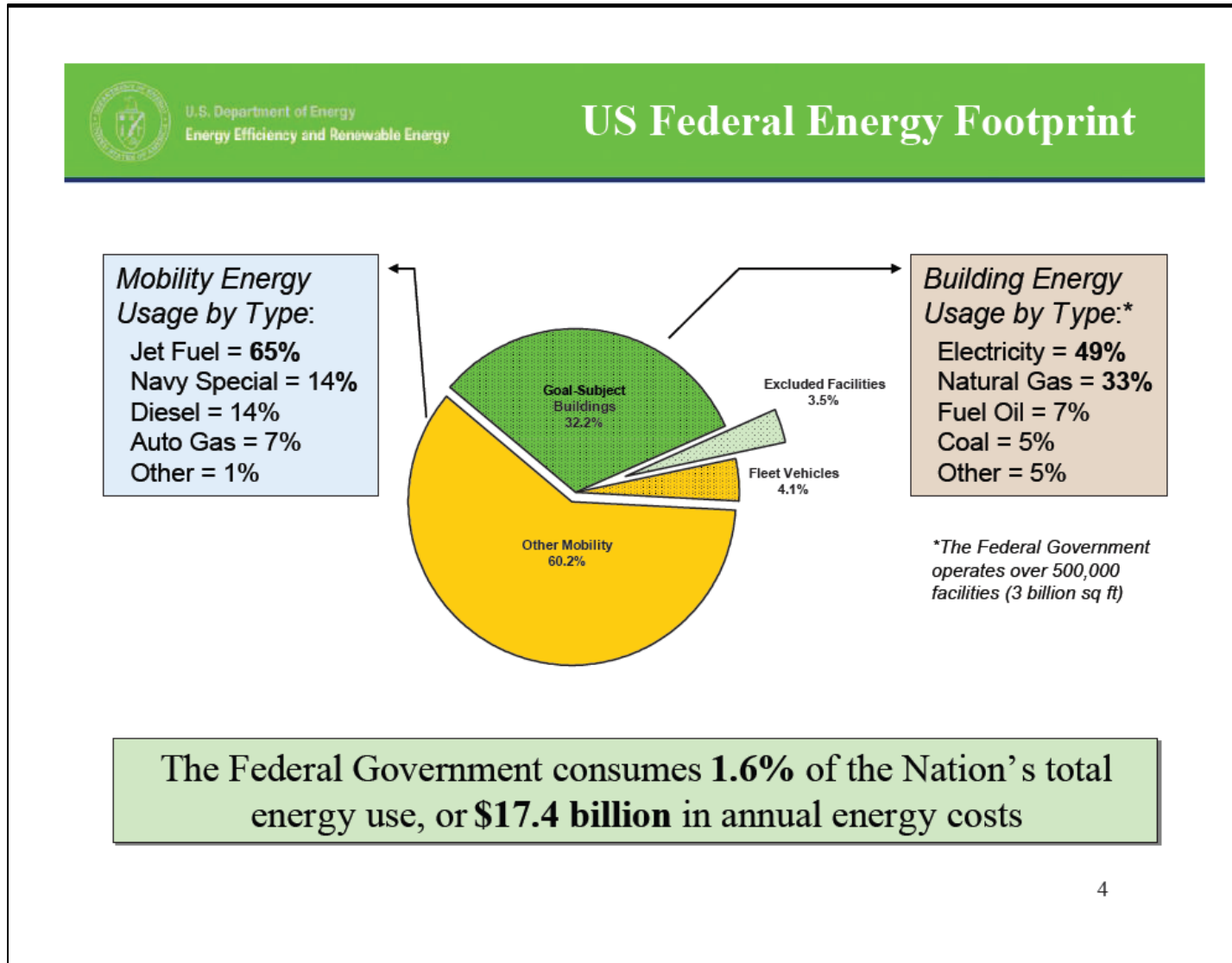
“Security and Sustainability in the NCR”

Michael Chipley, Ph.D.

President

Chair - Readiness and Homeland Security Committee

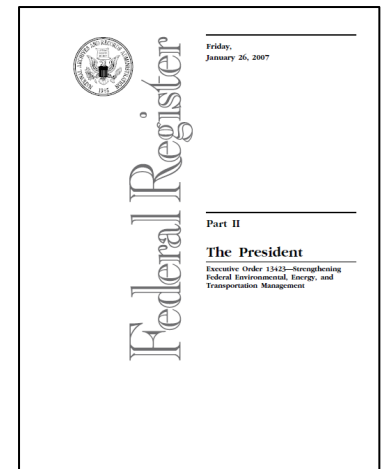
AGENDA	
1030	Welcome and Introductions: Committee Director Michael Chipley, The PMC Group LLC
1040 - 1110	Environmental Protection Agency Energy Star: Director Jean Lupinacci
1110 - 1140	Arlington-Alexandria GSA Future Federal Workforce Study: Arlington Economic Development Dr. Terry Holzheimer
1145 - 1300	Lunch Welcome and Introduction: Col Blixt Ft Belvoir Garrison Commander or designee Keynote Speaker: Deputy Director Patricia Coury, Department of Defense Undersecretary for Installations and Environment
1300 - 1330	Department of Defense Washington Headquarters Service: Director Ralph Newton
1330 - 1400	Department of Homeland Security NIPP, NRF and NIMS Update: Michael Chipley
1400	Conclusion: SAME NoVA Post President Aimee Alix, Turner Construction



Improve energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions of the agency, through reduction of energy intensity by (i) 3 percent annually through the end of fiscal year 2015, or (ii) 30 percent by the end of fiscal year 2015, relative to the baseline of the agency's energy use in fiscal year 2003;

(a) ensure that (i) at least half of the statutorily required renewable energy consumed by the agency in a fiscal year comes from new renewable sources, and (ii) **to the extent feasible, the agency implements renewable energy generation projects on agency property for agency use;**

(f) ensure that (i) **new construction and major renovation of agency buildings comply with the *Guiding Principles for Federal Leadership in High Performance and Sustainable Buildings* set forth in the *Federal Leadership in High Performance and Sustainable Buildings Memorandum of Understanding (2006)*,** and (ii) 15 percent of the existing Federal capital asset building inventory of the agency as of the end of fiscal year 2015 incorporates the sustainable practices in the Guiding Principles;



The bill signed into law in December 2007 was an 822-page document changing U.S. energy policy in many areas. Key provisions were:

Energy security

- Required vehicle technology and transportation electrification. Incentives for the development of plug-in hybrids.

Energy savings

- New initiatives for promoting conservation in buildings and industry.
- Requires all lighting in Federal buildings to use Energy Star products.
- **New standards and grants for promoting efficiency in government and public institutions. New and renovated federal buildings must reduce fossil fuel use by 55% (from 2003 levels) by 2010, and 80% by 2020. All new federal buildings must be "carbon-neutral" by 2030.**

Energy transportation and infrastructure. New initiatives for highway, sea and railroad infrastructure.

Smart grid - modernization of the electricity grid to improve reliability and efficiency.

The Act includes federal tax cuts, expansion of unemployment benefits and other social welfare provisions, and domestic spending in education, health care, and infrastructure, including the energy sector.

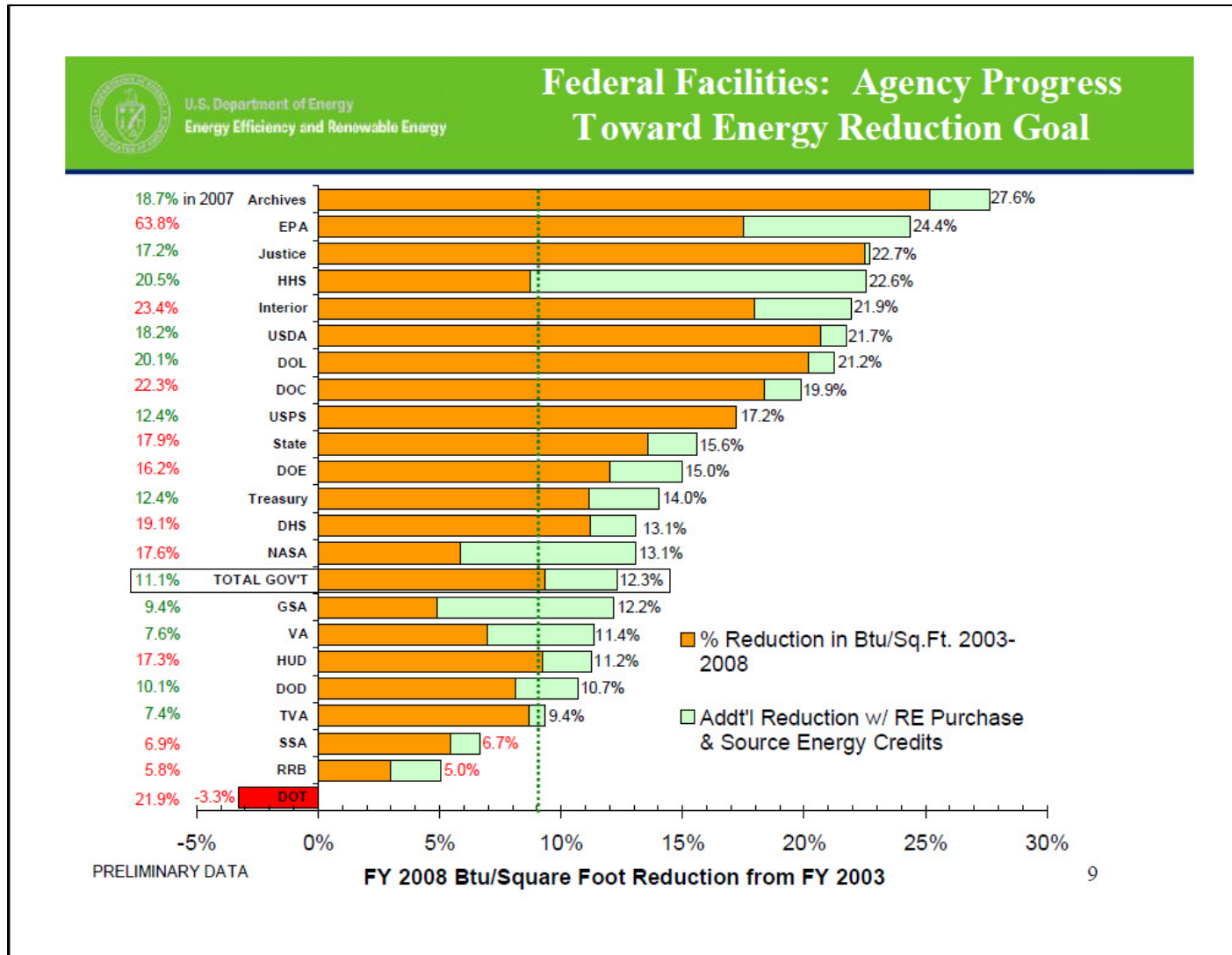
Federal buildings and fleets will become greener under a measure of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, which President Barack Obama signed on February 17. **The act provides \$4.5 billion to the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) to convert federal buildings into high-performance green buildings, which generally combine energy efficiency and renewable energy production to minimize the energy use of the buildings.** The act also directs \$4 million toward the establishment of an Office of Federal High-Performance Green Buildings within the GSA.

In addition, the act provides \$100 million for the Energy Conservation Investment Program within the Department of Defense (DOD), as well as another \$100 million for energy conservation and alternative energy projects at facilities of the U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps. The act also provides the DOD with \$3.84 billion to modernize its facilities, and a portion of those funds will go toward energy efficiency improvements.

The bill is also known as the Waxman-Markey Bill, after its authors, Representatives Henry A. Waxman of California and Edward J. Markey of Massachusetts, both Democrats. Internationally, the House's passage of the ACES bill "established a marker for the United States when international negotiations on a new climate change treaty begin later this year."[\[1\]](#)

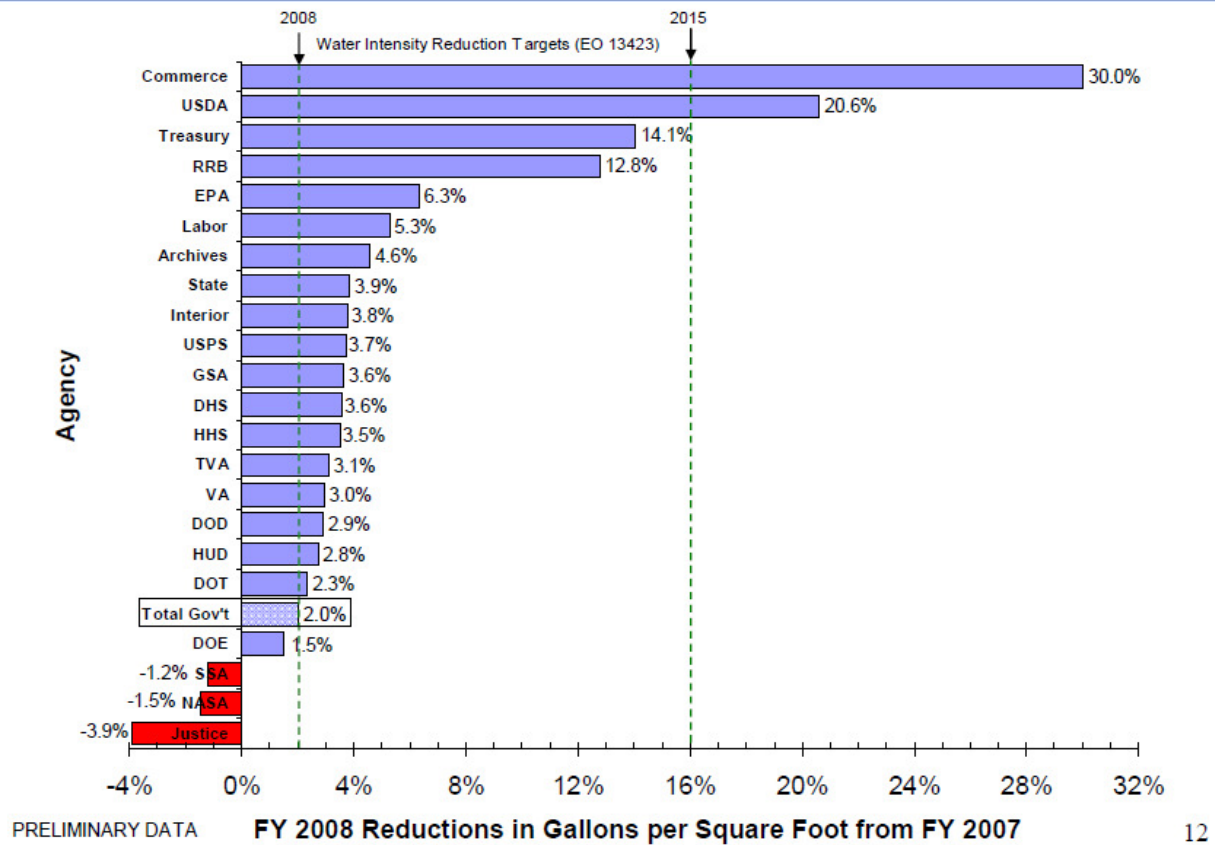
The bill is a variant of a cap-and-trade plan:

- The bill requires a 17-percent emissions reduction from 2005 levels by 2020; Obama has proposed a 14 percent reduction by 2020. Both plans would reduce United States' emissions by about 80 percent by 2050.
- Each electricity provider who supplies over 4 million MWh to produce 20 percent of its electricity from renewable sources (such as wind, solar, and geothermal) by 2020.



U.S. Department of Energy
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

Federal Facilities: Performance Toward Water Reduction Goal



The new Executive Order requires agencies to measure, manage, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions toward agency-defined targets. It describes a process by which agency goals will be set and reported to the President by the Chair of CEQ. The Executive Order also requires agencies to meet a number of energy, water, and waste reduction targets, including:

- 30% reduction in vehicle fleet petroleum use by **2020**;
- 26% improvement in water efficiency by **2020**;
- 50% recycling and waste diversion by **2015**;
- 95% of all applicable contracts will meet sustainability requirements;
- **Implementation of the 2030 net-zero-energy building requirement;**
- **Implementation of the stormwater provisions of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007**, section 438; and
- Development of guidance for sustainable Federal building locations in alignment with the Livability Principles put forward by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Department of Transportation, and the Environmental Protection Agency.

The screenshot shows a Windows Internet Explorer browser window displaying the EPA website. The address bar shows the URL: <http://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/2009-0616-epahuddot.htm>. The page title is "HUD-DOT-EPA Interagency Partnership for Sustainable Communities | Smart Growth | US EPA". The main content area features the EPA logo and the "Smart Growth" header. Below this, there is a search bar and a breadcrumb trail: "You are here: EPA Home » Office of Policy, Economics, and Innovation » Office of Cross-Media Programs » Smart Growth » Newsroom » HUD-DOT-EPA Interagency Partnership for Sustainable Communities". The main heading is "HUD-DOT-EPA Interagency Partnership for Sustainable Communities", followed by a list of links: "Background", "Livability Principles", "Partnership Agreement", and "Other Resources". The "Background" section contains a paragraph: "On June 16, 2009, EPA joined with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the U. S. Department of Transportation (DOT) to help improve access to affordable housing, more transportation options, and lower transportation costs while protecting the environment in communities nationwide. Through a set of guiding livability principles and a partnership agreement that will guide the agencies' efforts, this partnership will coordinate federal housing, transportation, and other infrastructure investments to protect the environment, promote equitable development, and help to address the challenges of climate change." Below this is a "Livability Principles" section with a bulleted list of five principles. The browser's status bar at the bottom shows "Done" and "Internet".

HUD-DOT-EPA Interagency Partnership for Sustainable Communities | Smart Growth | US EPA - Windows Internet Explorer

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Smart Growth

Contact Us Search: All EPA This Area Go

You are here: [EPA Home](#) » [Office of Policy, Economics, and Innovation](#) » [Office of Cross-Media Programs](#) » [Smart Growth](#) » [Newsroom](#) » HUD-DOT-EPA Interagency Partnership for Sustainable Communities

HUD-DOT-EPA Interagency Partnership for Sustainable Communities

- [Background](#)
- [Livability Principles](#)
- [Partnership Agreement](#)
- [Other Resources](#)

Background

On June 16, 2009, EPA joined with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the U. S. Department of Transportation (DOT) to help improve access to affordable housing, more transportation options, and lower transportation costs while protecting the environment in communities nationwide. Through a set of guiding livability principles and a partnership agreement that will guide the agencies' efforts, this partnership will coordinate federal housing, transportation, and other infrastructure investments to protect the environment, promote equitable development, and help to address the challenges of climate change.

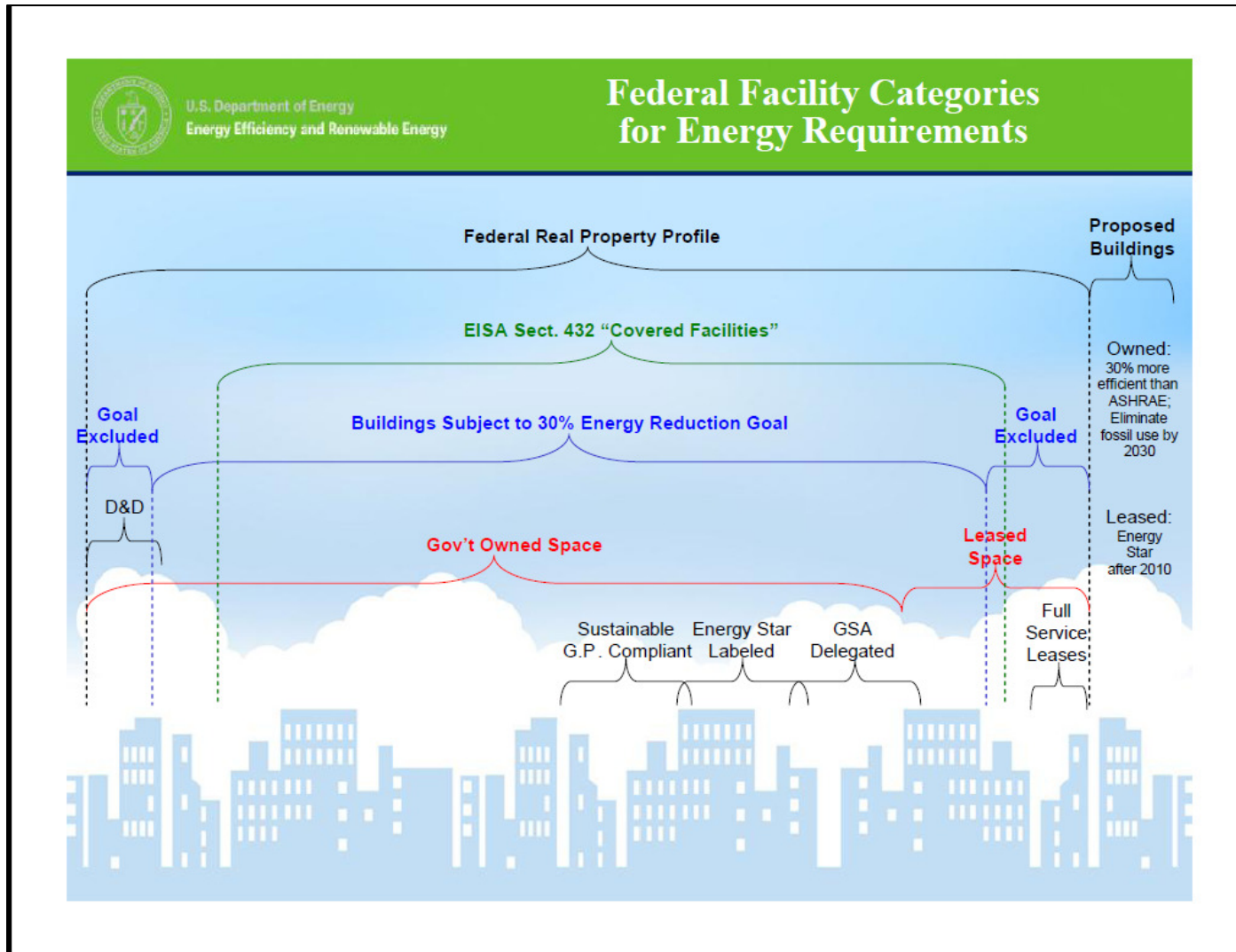
[Top of page](#)

Livability Principles

- Provide more transportation choices.** Develop safe, reliable, and economical transportation choices to decrease household transportation costs, reduce our nation's dependence on foreign oil, improve air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and promote public health.
- Promote equitable, affordable housing.** Expand location- and energy-efficient housing choices for people of all ages, incomes, races, and ethnicities to increase mobility and lower the combined cost of housing and transportation.
- Enhance economic competitiveness.** Improve economic competitiveness through reliable and timely access to employment centers, educational opportunities, services and other basic needs by workers, as well as expanded business access to markets.
- Support existing communities.** Target federal funding toward existing communities—through strategies like transit oriented, mixed-use development, and land recycling—to increase community revitalization and the efficiency of public works investments and safeguard rural landscapes.
- Coordinate and leverage federal policies and investment.** Align federal policies and funding to remove barriers to collaboration, leverage funding, and increase the accountability and effectiveness of all levels of government to plan for future growth, including making smart energy choices such as locally generated renewable energy
- Value communities and neighborhoods.** Enhance the unique characteristics of all communities by investing in healthy, safe, and walkable neighborhoods—rural, urban, or suburban.

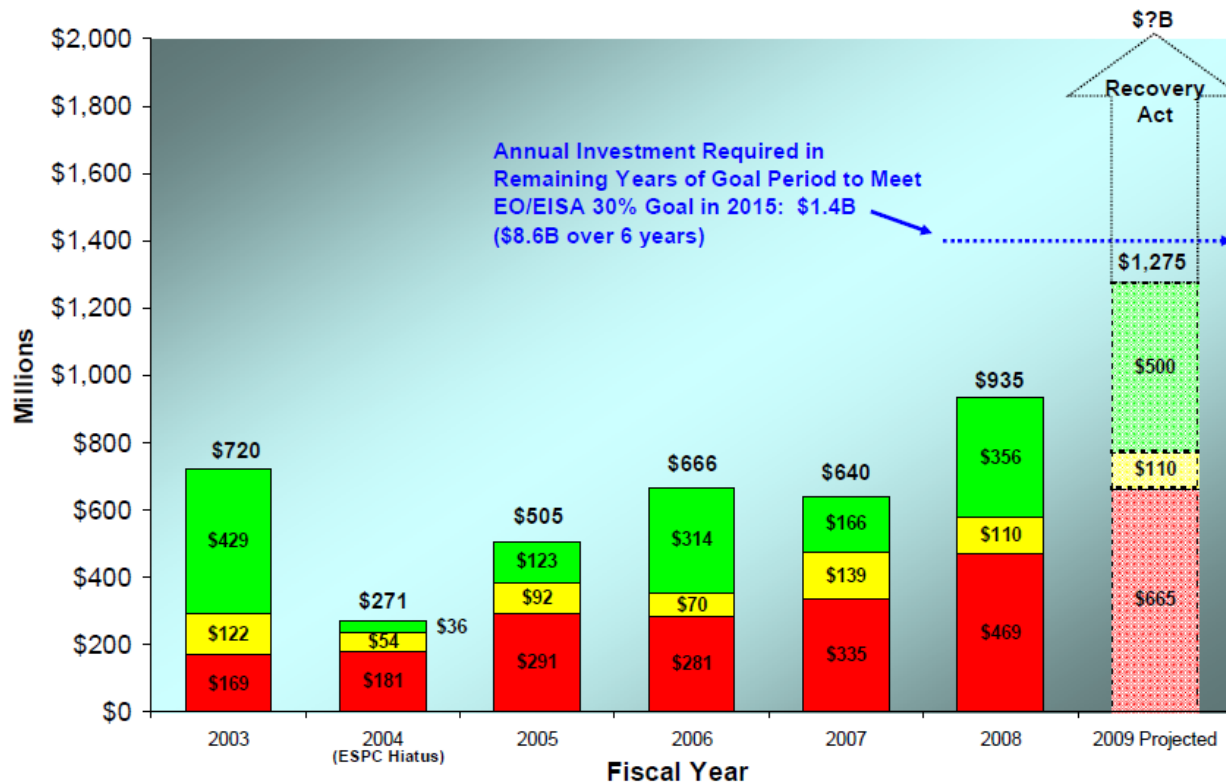
[Top of page](#)

Done Internet 100%



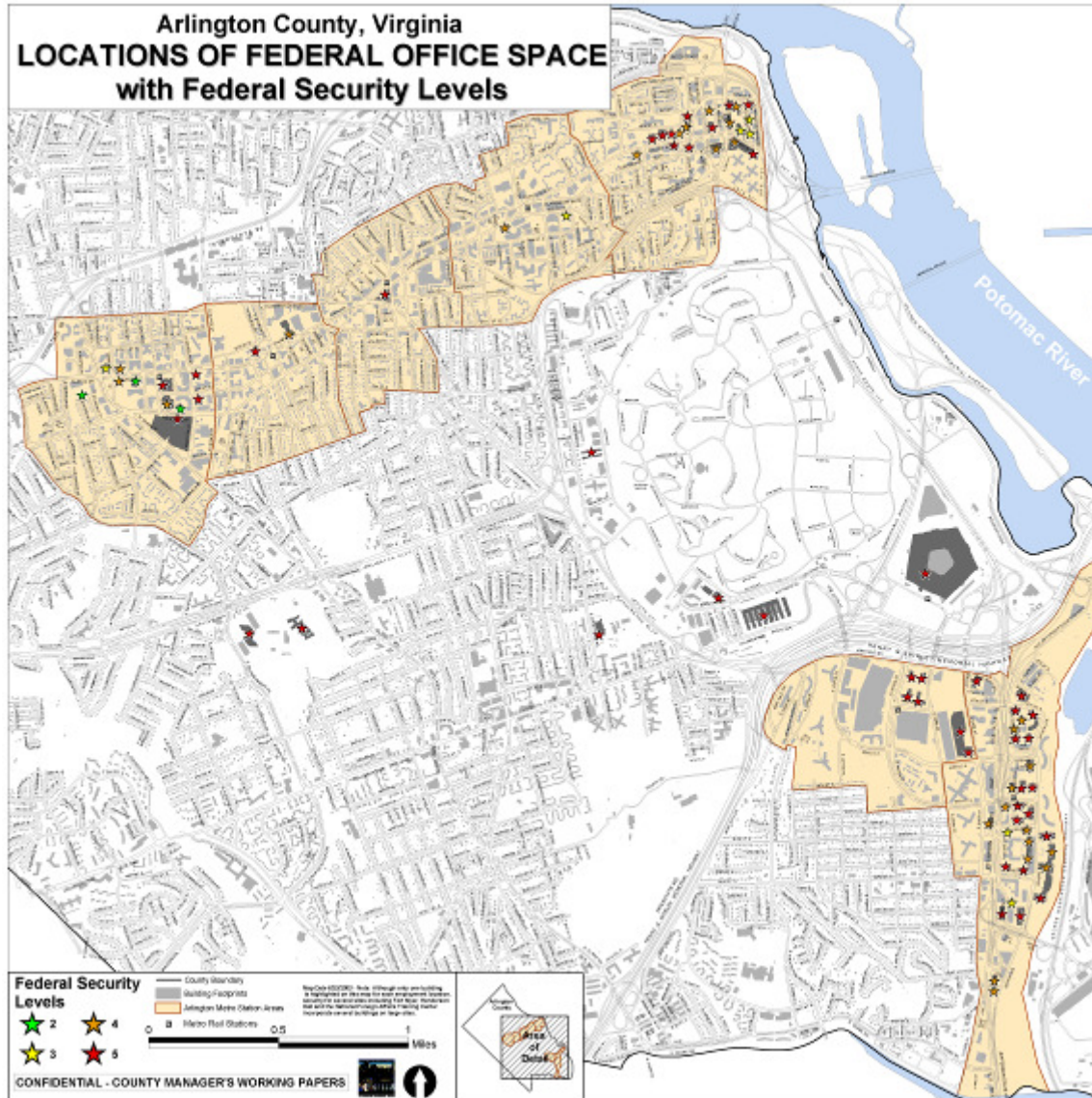
U.S. Department of Energy
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

Federal Facilities: Investment in Energy Efficiency Projects



PRELIMINARY DATA

■ Direct Appropriations ■ UESC ■ ESPC



Key Facts:

Total Federal Office Locations: 82

Main Concentrations:

Rosslyn (21)

Crystal City (32)

Occupancy:

50% of all Federal Offices occupy
75% or more of the building in which
they reside.

Security Levels:

On a scale of 1-5 with 5 requiring the
most security, **72 of Arlington's 82
sites are either a 4 or a 5.**

Data Source: Arlington Economic
Development, 2003

Ladies & Gentlemen, some of the coverage this week regarding the recent DOD memorandum about lease extensions in the National Capital Region have mistakenly asserted that the memorandum extends the BRAC relocation deadline. The memorandum does not extend the BRAC relocation deadline and has no effect on BRAC relocation requirements. The Department has a legal obligation and a plan in place to close and realign all installations as recommended by the BRAC Commission by September 15, 2011.

The application of this deadline to some leases that include BRAC-affected organizations, however, would require those organizations to move twice: once when their lease expires, and again when their receiving facilities are BRAC completed, but not later than the BRAC deadline of September 15, 2011. In order to avoid the mission disruption and waste of resources that could come with any double move, DOD authorized a deferral of the applicability of the DoD antiterrorism standards for leases in the National Capital Region with BRAC-affected tenants. This enables renewal or extension of those leases even though those spaces might not meet the DOD antiterrorism standards.

DONALD N. CARR

Director of Public Affairs

United States Army Fort Belvoir

