HOT TOPIC: Energy & Environment

States Strive for Sustainability

5 Ideas for Energy Savings
New Energy Economy Driving Job Creation

6 Principles to Guide Smarter Growth

Electric Vehicles in Your State Fleet?

“...The wind turbine on the (governor’s) mansion grounds will pay dividends for many years to come in terms of cost savings and environmental efficiencies. Oklahoma can and should expand its use of alternative energies ... and hopefully, this project will encourage others to do just that.”

—Oklahoma Governor Brad Henry
TORONTO

65TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MIDWESTERN LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE
August 8–11 | Toronto, Ontario

Bring the whole family! This year’s conference will offer activities for guests of all ages. Plan to come early and stay late to see what Toronto has to offer! See our Web site at www.csgmidwest.org for vacation ideas.

COMMUNICATING IN AN AGE OF CLAMOUR

REX MURPHY | Renowned Canadian Political Commentator
Monday Luncheon Presentation

Rex Murphy is one of Canada’s best-known political commentators and is recognized for his witty insights on current events. He will speak to attendees about how politics, business and the media shape how we interact.

THE CHANGING POLITICAL LANDSCAPE

DAVID BRODER | Pulitzer-Prize Winning Author
Tuesday Luncheon Presentation

David Broder, acclaimed by editorial-page editors and members of Congress as “Washington’s most highly regarded columnist,” will share his insights on the American political scene. His address will include a preview of the 2010 midterm elections and a look at recent developments in state-federal relations.

TRANSFORMING THE REGION’S ECONOMY

Plenary Session

How can the region better compete in the global economy? What are some of the policy challenges and opportunities for state and provincial leaders? A panel of experts will explore these and other questions.

NIAGARA FALLS

Special Wednesday Event

Make your plans now to stay an extra night so you can enjoy the trip to Niagara Falls! Registration is required for the Niagara Falls event and the activities planned throughout the meeting for guests and children.

For more information, call 630.925.1922 or visit www.csgmidwest.org.

A valid passport is required for all travelers between the United States and Canada. To learn more about obtaining or renewing a passport, visit www.travel.state.gov.

REGISTER BY MAY 28 FOR AN EARLY BIRD DISCOUNT!
ON THE COVER

Oklahoma Gov. Brad Henry, CSG’s 2007 national president, believes the wind turbine installed on the grounds of the Oklahoma Governor’s Mansion, shown behind Henry, will benefit his state for years to come. The 10 kilowatt wind turbine, located not too far from an oil derrick on the state capitol grounds, will partially power the governor’s residence. See article on page 13.

COVER PHOTO BY TRAVIS CAPERTON

MAY / JUNE 2010

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Power to the People

Energy is indeed a hot topic and it is ground zero for innovation in the states. State leaders are taking up energy issues with gusto. They recognize that our dependency on foreign oil is not good for the economy or national security. Additionally, they recognize new energy sources will fuel economic growth and job creation in their states.

As a nation we spend $1 billion a day to buy foreign oil. That is $1 billion sent out of our national economy every day. States are now racing to find alternatives and to position themselves as players in the green energy economy. In this issue of Capitol Ideas we look into some of the many ways states and their leaders are creating innovative energy solutions.

The federal stimulus legislation devoted $80 billion to green energy initiatives. This includes $3.4 billion for “smart grid” technology, $4 billion to develop the next generation of clean energy vehicles, $2.3 billion for tax credits to manufacturers in 43 states to spur creation of green energy products (a program so successful the administration has already requested an additional $5 billion), $8 billion to encourage development of high speed passenger rail service, and $5 billion devoted to weatherizing low-income homes. States play a key role in implementing these programs.

States are fueling new waves of innovation in energy policy.

In Maine, for example, offshore wind resources could provide enough electric power for the entire state in the coming decades, according to the U.S. Department of Energy. In May 2008, the U.S. Department of Energy reported by 2030, as much as 20 percent of the nation’s energy could be derived from wind power.

In West Virginia, the largest carbon sequestration demonstration project in the world was launched last September. The technology allows for carbon dioxide produced from coal-fired electricity plants to be captured and stored underground. The federal government devoted $4 billion to new clean coal technologies, specifically carbon capture and storage. Since coal-fired plants provide more than half the nation’s electricity, and will continue to be a key source of power for decades, the development of clean coal technology is important to many states.

Solar power is gaining momentum. The solar industry has expanded almost 35 percent over the past five years and the price of solar cells has dropped 50 percent in the last two years. Many state incentives to encourage the use of solar have made the energy source competitive.

States are investing in biofuels research initiatives and the development of new battery technology. States are also leading by example as they begin to deploy electric vehicles in their fleets, retrofit state buildings to achieve energy savings, encourage green building standards and construction practices, among other actions. In this issue, Colorado Gov. Bill Ritter, known as the nation’s greenest governor, shares his insights in our 10 Questions feature.

The bottom line for many state leaders is that going green is a “win-win.” Those on the right embrace green policies because they save money. Those on the left embrace the policies because they are good for the environment. Seldom does such a complex issue enjoy the support of such a diverse group of stakeholders.

At The Council of State Governments, we will continue to share with state leaders the information they need to spark innovation as we help empower them to make the best decisions for their states and the people they serve. Rest assured we are devoting our full energies to that work.

Very truly yours,

David Adkins
“Climate change is clearly the major environmental challenge of our generation.”

—Connecticut Gov. M. Jodi Rell, promoting the Governors’ Global Climate Summit 2 in late 2009

“This is in fact a conspiracy to limit population not only in this country but across the globe.”

—Utah Rep. Mike Noel, on climate change during discussion of a resolution on the topic in February, as quoted in the Salt Lake Tribune

“To remain the world’s leading economic power, we must strive to be the leading energy power.”

—California Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger in Sept. 18, 2008, article in Portfolio magazine

“We have an economic boom coming as a nation and as a planet, as we get off our addiction to oil and move to renewable (energy) technology.”

—Vermont Senate President Pro Tem Peter Shumlin, discussing legislation in March to make it easier for renewable energy projects in the state, as quoted in the alternative newspaper Seven Days

“...we are going to need to harness traditional sources of fuel even as we ramp up production of new sources of renewable, homegrown energy.”

—President Barack Obama on energy security during an address at Andrews Air Force Base March 31

“Our climate is changing now, and it’s very likely human activity is to blame.”

—Peter Scott, head of climate monitoring at Britain’s Met Office Hadley Centre for climate research, following publication of a scientific paper on global warming in March
The East

CAPE WIND
Critics of a 130-turbine wind farm to be built off the coast of Massachusetts in Nantucket Sound scored a victory when a federal panel on historic preservation recommended U.S. Interior Secretary Ken Salazar kill the project, according to the Cape Cod Times. Critics say Cape Wind will affect historic sites, including ones considered sacred by Indian tribes on Cape Cod.

RECYCLING IN DELAWARE
Gov. Jack Markell’s universal recycling proposal will bring curbside recycling to every home and business in Delaware with no added cost to consumers, according to a press release from the governor’s office. Under the proposal, all private waste haulers and municipalities would be required to provide curbside recycling service, among other things.

BABY BOTTLES
Maryland is poised to become the fifth state to ban the use of bisphenol A—BPA—in food and drink containers for children, especially in baby bottles, according to Plastics News.com. Connecticut, Minnesota, Washington and Wisconsin also enacted BPA bans, according to Plastics News.

GLOBAL WARMING FUNDS
New Jersey will transfer $65 million from its Global Warming Fund to the state’s general fund to help ease its state budget gaps, according to Reuters. The money comes from quarterly auctions in the cap-and-trade market in the Northeast known as the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative, Reuters reports.

RACE TO THE TOP
State education officials in Connecticut plan to offer small school districts—which didn’t stand to gain much in Connecticut’s original efforts to win a share of the federal Race to the Top grants—a minimum grant in its second attempt to win the money, according to the Connecticut Post. The state scored 344.6 points out of a possible 500 during the first round of applications for Race to the Top, the newspaper reports. See page 44 for an article on winners in Race to the Top.

ANNUAL MEETING
The Council of State Governments Eastern Regional Conference will hold its 50th annual meeting Aug. 15–18 in Portland, Maine. See page 47 or visit www.csgeast.org for more information.

Rhode Island Takes Studied Approach to Offshore Wind Farms

Hoping to stave off some of the “not in my backyard” backlash for future offshore wind farm developments that involve installing wind turbines in water off the coast, Rhode Island commissioned a three-year scientific study of all the waters within 30 miles of its coastline, according to The New York Times. Researchers are studying everything from the effects on local fishermen to the migration of birds and how they could be affected by the giant, moving turbines that rise hundreds of feet above the sea.

That’s important because the Cape Wind project in neighboring Massachusetts has garnered harsh criticism that the offshore wind farm will block the view or ruin historic and culturally significant areas. That project, as of early April, was still waiting on the federal OK to build.

Rhode Island’s coastline study will be completed in August and represents the culmination of more than $8 million worth of research into bird migration patterns, wildlife habitats, fish distribution, fishermen’s needs and areas that may be culturally important to local Native American tribes.

But aside from the historical and cultural concerns as well as concerns about the view, electricity from offshore wind farms could prove too expensive. The state’s public utility commission rejected a special agreement with a utility company to buy the electricity from a proposed wind farm off Rhode Island’s Block Island, saying the proposed purchase price is too costly, according to the newspaper.

The purchase price of electricity from the proposed offshore wind farm is 24.4 cents per kilowatt-hour in 2013, which is nearly double the state’s retail rate, according to CNET News, a technology news service.
SOLAR INCENTIVES
Industry insiders say solar incentives in Georgia are lacking and the statewide fund that fuels them is capped at $2.5 million a year, according to the Atlanta Business Chronicle. By comparison, North Carolina offers tax credits of up to $2.5 million per solar installation with no cap on its statewide available tax credits, the newspaper reports.

CLEANER SCHOOL BUSES
Texas is using $1.7 million in Recovery Act dollars to retrofit older school buses in order to reduce harmful air emissions, according to a press release from the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. The Texas Clean School Bus program reimburses Texas school districts that install pollution-control devices on diesel school buses, according to the release.

SOUTHERN PORTS
A new publication from The Council of State Governments Southern Legislative Conference examines how the ongoing expansion of the Panama Canal—to be completed in 2014—will affect Southern ports. The SLC publication will include the results of a survey forwarded to ports in the region along with additional research and analysis on the potential impacts. Check the SLC Web site at www.slcatlanta.org.

ALABAMA PREPAID TUITION
Hit by the down economy, Alabama’s prepaid tuition program will be unable to pay tuition beyond the fall semester of 2011 and still be able to provide refunds to the program’s 44,000 enrollees, according to The Council of State Governments Southern Legislative Conference. The Alabama House and Senate both passed legislation to inject $236 million into the program to keep it solvent, but the chambers disagree on a cap on tuition increases for participants.

LEADERSHIP TRAINING
The Southern Legislative Conference is accepting applications to the 2010 Center for the Advancement of Leadership Skills set for Sept. 25–29 in Arkansas. The annual leadership training program helps participants enhance their leadership capabilities, professional careers and personal lives through improvements in communication, conflict resolution, consensus building and critical decision-making skills.

ANNUAL MEETING
The Council of State Governments Southern Legislative Conference will hold its 64th annual meeting July 31–Aug. 4 in Charleston, S.C. See inside front cover or visit www.slcatlanta.org/SC2010 for more information.

To learn more about these and other developments in the Southern Region, visit: capitolideas.csg.org or www.slcatlanta.org.

NASA, Navy Have Say in Virginia’s Offshore Drilling
Can busy skies and seas coexist when it comes to offshore drilling for oil and gas? The largest naval station in the world and the country’s space agency will have a say in Virginia’s offshore drilling, according to the Richmond Times-Dispatch.

As Virginia Gov. Bob McDonnell pushes for offshore drilling, Navy ships that sail the area and rockets launched from a NASA flight facility will also be part of the discussions, the newspaper reports.

Norfolk Naval Station and NASA’s Wallops Flight Facility on the eastern shore have activities—some potentially hazardous, the newspaper reports—throughout the area that’s 50 miles off Virginia’s Atlantic coast.

Wallops, being promoted as “the Cape Canaveral of the North,” has concerns about energy exploration off Virginia’s coast because the area in question for drilling is slightly smaller than the size of the state of Connecticut and is within the launch range for the NASA facility, the newspaper reports.

The Navy also has concerns. For example, it launches missiles and drone vehicles at low altitudes and at supersonic speeds, the newspaper reports.

“Impact with an oil platform would cause catastrophic damage and would result in the complete loss of expensive launch vehicles,” NASA said in a filing with the Interior Department’s Minerals Management Service.

Commercial supply missions to the International Space Station are also scheduled to be launched in 2011 from NASA’s Wallops facility, according to the newspaper.

McDonnell supported offshore drilling during his campaign for governor, rejecting former Gov. Tim Kaine’s delays to the process, according to a press release.
Governors Call for National Requirements for Wind Energy

Governors from 29 states are calling on Congress to set a national requirement for renewable energy including a certain percentage to come from wind energy production.

The Governors’ Wind Energy Coalition wants the federal government to pass a mandate saying 25 percent of the country’s energy must come from renewable sources by 2025. Iowa Gov. Chet Culver, the chair of the group, said the national requirement could create more than 300,000 green jobs, according to the Environment News Service.

The group’s recommendations also call for at least 20 percent of the nation’s electric needs to come from wind power by 2030.

Those suggestions are included in a report, “U.S. Wind Energy Development, the Governors’ Wind Energy Coalition’s 2010 Recommendations,” submitted to Congress.

“The title of the governors’ recommendations could not be more apt,” Culver said in a press release. “Americans have great expectations for the nation’s energy future, and these recommendations from the nation’s governors to Congress and the Administration meet those expectations.”

Rhode Island Gov. Donald Carcieri, who co-chairs the group, said the report represents the first time a comprehensive set of wind energy recommendations has ever been submitted to Congress. “These recommendations could not be more timely. Congressional action on the energy bill seems to have stalled,” Carcieri said in a press release. “It is our hope that these recommendations—and the national bipartisan consensus they represent—will advance the energy deliberations now under way in Congress.”

The group includes governors from eight Midwestern states, seven Western states, six Eastern states and five Southern states. In the Midwest, the governors of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wisconsin are participating.
NEVADA WIND TURBINES
A wind turbine manufacturing and facility plant will be up and running by 2011 in Nevada, according to The New York Times. A Chinese company and American renewable energy firm are heading up the project. "The governor is actively working on plans and projects to get the power grid to areas where this renewable energy is available and obviously private enterprise is stepping up," said Daniel Burns, spokesman for Nevada Gov. Jim Gibbons.

SOLAR REBATE DRAIN
Arizona Public Service Co. cut its rebates for customers who install solar panels on their roofs in early April saying the cuts were needed because the program’s popularity was far outpacing the money available for it, according to The Arizona Republic. The program was so popular it was going to run out of money by June, the newspaper reports.

ARIZONA & CAP-AND-TRADE
Arizona Gov. Jan Brewer said her state won’t be participating in the proposed Western Climate Initiative’s cap-and-trade program, according to BusinessWeek. Instead, Arizona will focus on the initiative’s “energy efficiency and renewable electricity generation policies, not cap-and-trade,” the magazine reports.

UPDATE ON WEST
Oregon Senate President Peter Courtney updated members of The Council of State Governments—WEST Executive Committee on actions taken in Western states in the last year. Courtney highlighted efforts related to education, state budget crises, health care and unemployment. He also discussed possible legislative changes, including a ballot issue for annual sessions in Oregon, and an effort to reform state government in California. The California effort includes changes in the legislature to prioritize key issues and promote bipartisanship.

To learn more about these and other developments in the Western Region, visit: capitolideas.csg.org or www.csgwest.org.

California Cap and Trade under Fire
In the down economy, California’s landmark legislation to establish a cap-and-trade program to curb carbon emissions is under assault for being too costly to businesses and for potentially hurting the state’s already shaky economy.

Those are the concerns of a coalition of businesses, funded mostly by three Texas oil companies, which are pushing a ballot petition that would delay the law until the state’s unemployment rate is cut by more than half, according to The Sacramento Bee.

The petition is expected to qualify for the November ballot, with taxpayer groups, businesses and oil companies pitching in nearly $1 million so far to land enough signatures to do so, according to the newspaper.

The leading Republican candidate for governor, Meg Whitman, said she would suspend the law on her first day in office, which the newspaper said she has the authority to do. Whitman is a former CEO of eBay, the Internet auction giant.

Assembly Bill 32 aims to reduce California’s greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 and will use a cap-and-trade program to achieve that. The California Air Resources Board, in charge of implementing the plan, said goals of the legislation can be achieved “without adversely affecting the growth of California’s economy over the next decade, especially as the state recovers from the current economic downturn,” according to its economic analysis report released in March.

UTAH OIL Sands
Earth Energy Resources Inc. has a state lease to work at a 62-acre pit in Utah, where it will use special technology to extract oil out of sands—expecting 2,000 barrels of oil a day, according to the Associated Press. The company has to raise $35 million to build the plant in eastern Utah first, the AP reports.
THURSDAY, MAY 20

Health Care Reform: Will States Be Left Holding the Bag?

Newly enacted federal health care reform legislation promises to expand health insurance coverage to 30 million Americans through a variety of reforms, marketplace innovations and Medicaid program expansions. States are mandated partners in these policy changes and the associated price tag. The Congressional Budget Office estimates states will have to spend an additional $20 billion in new Medicaid costs over the next decade. Other provisions of the massive health legislation may generate additional state costs, further complicating an already bleak state budget forecast for the next several years despite signs of an economic recovery.

Presenters include Jennifer Tolbert, associate director of the Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, and Dr. Marcia Nielsen, vice chancellor for Public Policy and Planning and a faculty member within the Department of Health Policy and Management. Nielsen also serves as associate director of public policy at the Institute of Public and Community Health.

FRIDAY, MAY 21

Beyond the Crisis: Legislative Leaders’ Insights on Long-Term Challenges

Some believe the fiscal crisis is much more than a short-term phenomenon. The downturn may permanently alter the way states provide services to their constituents. Author David Osborne once said the purpose of states is to “educate, medicate and incarcerate.” This session will feature insights from legislative leaders on how states can continue to meet these needs and make the long-term investments necessary.

Panelists include Kansas Senate President Steven Morris, Rhode Island Senate President Teresa Paiva-Weed and Kentucky Senate President David L. Williams.

SUNDAY, MAY 23

Sowing the Seeds of Prosperity in the States: Insights from Arthur Laffer

Renowned economist Arthur B. Laffer, Ph.D., closes CSG’s 2010 Economic Summit of the States with insights on where states are and where they can realistically expect to go as they take on the current budget crisis. His economic writings and work over the last four decades have helped shape how today’s policymakers look at taxation, revenue generation and spending options with the popularized “Laffer Curve”—a staple of modern public finance theory. State officials are seeking long-term growth and sustainability while meeting the short-term expectations of citizens. Laffer will explain the competing forces at work and how state policymakers can craft balanced solutions to meet unprecedented problems.

It’s been devastating for states’ finances. For most states, the past 18 months have been the worst period since the Great Depression. From this crisis we at The Council of State Governments heard the voices of our members. They asked us to convene a summit of state leaders to create a forum for the discussion of best practices, innovative solutions and insights on how state governments can change and evolve to address these new realities. In response to these concerns, CSG is convening the first-ever Economic Summit of the States to be held in New York City, May 20–23, 2010, at the New York Marriott Marquis Hotel in the heart of Times Square.

C G S E C O N O M I C S U M M I T O F T H E S T A T E S

CAN’T-MISS SESSIONS

INCLUDE:

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ADDITIONAL FEATURED SESSIONS AT THE SUMMIT

CSG’s Economic Summit will provide a platform for state legislators, key legislative staff, state executive branch officials, state judicial officials and private sector partners to exchange ideas and insights, develop creative solutions and consider how to transform state government and the economies of the states. The summit agenda is designed to provide state government leaders with vital information and strategies on how to lead their states through these turbulent economic times.

THURSDAY
Eye of the Storm: Fiscal Leaders’ Insights on the Budget Crisis

FRIDAY
Closing the Gap: Options for Deficit Mitigation
Driving Renewable Energy
Energizing Growth: Opportunities in the New Energy Economy
Finding a Voice: Women and the Fiscal Crisis
Managing Medicaid: Options for Controlling Costs
The Prosperity Agenda: Governors’ Insights on Job Creation
Seeding the Knowledge Economy: Education and Economic Development

SATURDAY
The Budget and the Bench: Constitutions, Courts and the Budget
Communicating in an Economic Crisis: Insights from Vincent Covello
The Economics of Compliance with Adam Walsh
Infrastructure Insights: Public Works in the New Budget Era
The Need to Restore and Respect the States’ Proper Role in Federalism: Insights from Gov. Mike Huckabee
What Americans Really Want? ... Really: Insights from Frank Luntz

PLENARY—
THE PROSPERITY AGENDA: GOVERNORS’ INSIGHTS ON JOB CREATION
Friday, May 21 | 9:30–11:30 p.m.

U.S. Labor Secretary Hilda Solis will discuss the issue of job creation from the federal perspective during this session that highlights how governors are working to promote economic growth despite ongoing fiscal constraints. The U.S. may be on the backside of the Great Recession, but the jobs crisis is still front and center. Innovative state leadership and strong private sector partnerships are necessary to create the high quality jobs that Americans need. Solis, a 1998 graduate of The Council of State Governments Toll Fellows leadership program, was named labor secretary by President Barack Obama last year. Prior to her appointment, Solis represented the 32nd Congressional District in California, a position she held from 2001 to 2009. She served in the California State Assembly from 1992 to 1994, and in 1994 made history by becoming the first Latina elected to the California State Senate.

SEEDING THE KNOWLEDGE ECONOMY: EDUCATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
Friday, May 21 | Noon–1:30 p.m.

The key to states’ success in economic development is no longer just the traditional packages of tax breaks, incentives and infrastructure, according to a study by the Rockefeller Institute of Government. State educational institutions are vital for economic development—something economists term “the knowledge economy.” Most successful businesses will depend on research, new ideas, technology and upgraded skills of the work force. Innovative state programs ensure states are meeting local and regional work force needs by working with individual employers, employer associations, economic development agencies, business and industry to identify the needed skill sets. Learn ways states can develop partnerships with industry and higher education to stimulate the economy.
Does Energy Efficiency Affect States’ Carbon Footprints?

Here’s how states rank in the size of their carbon footprint, according to eRedux, an organization focusing on ways to encourage communities to go green. eRux determined the states’ ranks using per capita carbon emissions data from the U.S. Department of Energy and the U.S. Census. While many factors affect a state’s carbon footprint, states with high marks for energy efficiency seem to have a smaller carbon footprint. Also included for states on the 10 smallest and 10 largest carbon footprints lists are their energy-efficiency scores from the American Council for Energy-Efficient Economy’s State Energy Efficiency Scorecard. It grades states on policies that encourage energy efficiency, such as policies on transportation, building energy codes, state government initiatives, appliance efficiency standards, and utility and public benefits efficiency programs. States can score up to 50 points—Wyoming ranks lowest on the energy efficiency scale, scoring the lowest possible score of 1.

### 10 LEADERS

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<th>Highest Recycling Rates</th>
<th>States with Best Solar Incentives</th>
<th>Total Power Capacities for Wind</th>
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<td>1. Minnesota</td>
<td>1. Louisiana</td>
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<td>2. Washington</td>
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Source: Database of State Incentives for Renewables and Efficiency (DSIRE).

Source: Database of State Incentives for Renewables and Efficiency (DSIRE).
Does Energy Efficiency Affect States’ Carbon Footprints?

**CARBON FOOTPRINT SIZE RANKING**

**BEST**

1. Vermont
2. Rhode Island
3. Idaho
4. New York
5. California
6. Oregon
7. Connecticut
8. Washington
9. Massachusetts
10. New Jersey

**WORST**

41. Texas
42. New Mexico
43. Kentucky
44. Montana
45. Indiana
46. Louisiana
47. West Virginia
48. Alaska
49. North Dakota
50. Wyoming

**ENERGY EFFICIENCY SCORE**

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<th>State</th>
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<td>Vermont</td>
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Solar photovoltaic technology is an emission-free, renewable energy resource that can be scaled up to multi-megawatt projects or down to homes and small business, and is locally available, even in states that may have limited renewable energy resources of other types.

Those are just a few reasons states should support the technology; and some have found ways to ensure solar technology gets a fair chance of succeeding.

Twenty-nine states and Washington, D.C., have renewable portfolio standards that require utilities to provide a percentage of their electricity from renewable resources. In most states, this requirement is met through the purchase of renewable energy certificates from owners of renewable energy generation facilities. These certificates represent the environmental attributes of clean energy and can be traded separately than the electricity itself, in either long-term contracts or spot transactions.

States encourage utilities to meet their renewable portfolio standard requirements by purchasing these certificates from least-cost resources such as wind, legacy hydropower and landfill gas generation projects. So those lower-cost resources like large wind farms set the market price for the certificates. That makes it difficult for higher-cost technologies like solar to participate in a typical renewable portfolio standard.

Many states support solar photovoltaic through rebates or other direct financial incentives that complement the federal investment tax credit. Rebate programs have helped to reduce the costs of installing solar photovoltaic, and have helped the solar market to grow at 40 percent per year. But high demand for rebates has exceeded available funding, and insufficient funding and program cutbacks can lead to market instability.

Here are some other options states can consider to support the solar market through a combination of regulatory and market-based support:

- **Solar setasides:** Sixteen states require utilities to meet a certain share of the renewable portfolio standard requirement with solar photovoltaic. In New Jersey, utilities contract with commercial solar photovoltaic developers to purchase solar-specific renewable energy certificates to meet solar renewable portfolio standard obligations. These contracts help solar developers secure long-term financing based on a predictable revenue stream.

- **Rebates for renewable energy certificates:** In Colorado, Xcel Energy provides an upfront rebate to homeowners and small businesses that install solar technology. In exchange, the homeowner/business transfers the rights to the credits produced by the system to the utility. The utility uses these credits to meet the state’s renewable energy requirements.

- **Feed-in tariffs:** Another option, common in Europe, is a feed-in tariff under which a utility purchases electricity from qualified solar projects at a long-term rate that makes these projects economically feasible. The utility also is required to provide access to the distribution grid for these projects.

**The Sun Also Rises As New Energy Source**

**CHARLES KUBERT**

Project Director
Clean Energy States Alliance

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Two years ago, Massachusetts Supreme Court Chief Justice Robert Mulligan was concerned the trial courts in his state weren’t addressing environmental sustainability.

So he put together the Trial Court Energy Task Force, better known as the Green Team.

In the last year, recommendations from the Green Team have saved the court system $2.9 million in utility costs, according to Michael O’Loughlin, an administrative attorney at the Boston Municipal Court Department and chairman of the Green Team’s Education and Outreach Subcommittee.

“When you can save money in this day and age, it gets a lot of attention,” O’Loughlin said.

But that’s not all the Green Team accomplished. In addition to reducing energy use—which came about through changes in energy procurement and lighting as well as conservation efforts—the Green Team has stressed recycling, which has resulted in more than 80 tons of recycled paper in just three of the state’s counties and 49,000 pounds of recycled electronics, as well as education and outreach, according to O’Loughlin.

“I think the chief justice felt that for an organization as large as the trial courts, we needed to consider our impact on the environment and the world around us,” he said.

The money savings garner the attention, but people seem to really care about taking better care of the earth, O’Loughlin said.

Other states are also looking at general building codes, but that’s not all states are doing to go green. They’re focusing on using...
renewable energy, buying more green furniture and cleaning products.

When it comes to being green, state governments often take the lead by looking to LEED—as in the LEED certification for environmentally sustainable buildings, administered by the Washington, D.C.-based nonprofit, the U.S. Green Building Council.

Many states require their buildings and ones they lease to have that certification. California takes it a step further: The state recently passed the most stringent, statewide building requirements in the country. Those requirements, dubbed Calgreen, take effect in 2011.

“The benefit to California is going to be greater energy efficiency, greater water efficiency, less use of landfills and finally a healthy work force,” said Tom Sheehy, undersecretary of the California State and Consumer Services Agency and chair of the Building Standards Commission, which approved the regulation.

The code requires all buildings to reduce water use by 20 percent. The West is in a prolonged drought situation, Sheehy said, “so water is a very precious commodity.” Calgreen also requires 50 percent of construction waste be diverted from landfills for recycling in different ways, according to Sheehy.

LEED Certification

States have found that going green saves green.

“I think the biggest thing is to save money by cutting energy use,” said Melissa Gallagher-Rogers, LEED director, Government Sector, for the U.S. Green Building Council.

Thirty-four states require their buildings to have LEED certification from the council. The certification, which comes with a fee, ensures states are getting the efficiencies and energy savings they asked for, Gallagher-Rogers said.

Jenna Ide, director of Massachusetts’ energy program, said LEED establishes the standard to which all buildings must adhere.

“You can have a goal of getting better energy efficiency, but what does that mean to hold that project to that standard,” Ide said. “The project may change over time and lose or gain some elements, but it still has to meet LEED.”

That’s a requirement in Massachusetts, where Gov. Deval Patrick issued an executive order called Clean Energy and Efficient Buildings when he took office. The order requires retrofits for facilities larger than 100,000 square feet and LEED certification for new buildings and renovations of buildings larger than 20,000 square feet, according to Hope Davis, director of the state Office of Facilities Maintenance.

Gallagher-Rogers said there’s more to LEED certification than helping states save money.

“When you’re inside the building, you’re also protecting indoor air quality through smart material choices, through the way you ventilate the building so you’re really protecting the health of employees or the visitors that are coming into that building,” she said.

In New Mexico, for instance, custodians in the Building Services Division work the day shift. That increased the need to use green cleaning products, said Erik Aaboe, the state’s energy efficiency Lead by Example coordinator.

“Because they are on the daytime shift, it’s really important the products and cleaning we do doesn’t adversely affect folks,” Aaboe said.

That’s not all. Several states are looking to more environmentally friendly products from lighting to carpeting.

The Washington state procurement office, for instance, already has a significant “green buy” program, said Michael Van Gelder, senior facilities planner for Washington real estate services group in the Department of General Administration. The legislature last year and in the current session has expanded that program even more, he said.

And the department that leases property for the state from private entities is changing its specifications, particularly with regard to carpeting. Chris Gizzi, an architect responsible for
Separate Garbage
Going green isn't trash talk in Washington; instead the garbage is going green.

In the last year, garbage collection at the capitol campus has changed. Instead of tossing food waste into any trash can, employees dump it into a single composting container, said Ron Major, resource conservation manager for the state's Department of General Administration. That means every trash bag in the building doesn't have to be picked up every day—and the food leftovers don't go to a landfill with the rest of the garbage.

The project cost about $10,000 to implement, but it's diverted 145 tons of waste from the landfill—saving about $60 a ton in landfill disposal costs, Major said. That's expected to increase this year.

“We saved money and we helped the environment,” Major said. “I can't see any downside to that.”

Try Recycling
Plastic is energy.

Steve Russell, vice president of the Plastics Division of the American Chemistry Council, an organization that represents companies in the business of chemistry, said recycling plastic offers many energy benefits and savings.

Russell said new technologies make it possible for plastic to be burned for fuel. While turning plastics into energy may seem far off, Russell said some municipalities and electric companies are generating energy from it already.

That's an added benefit, Russell said, “besides doing the right thing for the environment and keeping these materials out of the landfill. … The more we divert from landfill, the more communities save in disposal costs.”

Recover Heat
When it comes to computer servers, no heat is wasted in Washington.

The Department of General Administration takes the heat generated from the Department of Information Services' data center and uses it to preheat outside air to a 600,000 square foot building on the capitol campus, said Ron Major, resource conservation manager for the state's Department of General Administration.

“We're trying to get as much out of the energy that we put into these buildings as we can,” said Major.

Replace Lights
The Oklahoma Arts Council is expecting to save nearly $2,000 a year, just in its Betty Price art gallery and just by changing lights.

That's just one way the state is saving money by replacing lighting. In the Capitol parking lot, 28 400 watt high pressure sodium lights were replaced with 200 watt LED lights.

It's not just the Sooner State seeing the light.

The state capitol and executive residence in Wisconsin was retrofitted to use compact fluorescent light bulbs. In New Mexico, the state installed energy efficient ballasts and bulbs, as well as compact fluorescent lights. It's also installed motion systems in some areas so the lights aren't on all the time.

Avoid Runoff
The Massachusetts College of Art and Design has found a way to marry education and sustainability.

An architecture professor worked with her architectural design class to design a rooftop garden using milk crates and greenery. A portion of the college's 11th floor is covered with the greenery encased in steel on the outer rim, said Craig Kilburn, sustainability/environmental health and safety officer at the college.

“The primary goal was to incorporate the green roof into the architecture of an existing campus, which can in turn have effects of water retention and less runoff to the streets,” Kilburn said.

The project cost about $30,000, most of which was donated. Kilburn said the college has seen positive impacts from the project, including psychological. “It's definitely much more pleasing to look at than a black roof,” he said.

And while a cooling effect inside the building hasn't been proved yet, Kilburn said it is obvious on the roof itself.
“When you can save money in this day and age, it gets a lot of attention.”

—Michael O’Loughlin, chairman Massachusetts Green Team Education and Outreach Subcommittee

coordinating and monitoring energy conservation and sustainability programs in leased facilities, said carpet used now ends up in the landfill after it’s torn out of buildings. New specs will require all carpet used in state-used buildings to be 100 percent recyclable for reuse as carpet.

Steve Russell, vice president of the plastics division for the American Chemistry Council, an organization that represents companies in the business of chemistry, said plastic products go a long way in meeting LEED requirements.

For instance, different plastic, rubberized or polymer-based roofing products reflect rather than absorb energy in buildings. Plastic pipes, he said, require less energy to pump water.

Energy Efficiency

Those things are important, since buildings consume 40 percent of the nation’s energy use, Russell said. “That’s a huge amount of energy nationwide, but it also represents more opportunities to really be more efficient,” he said.

New buildings are an obvious target for energy efficiency, but retrofitting old buildings offer numerous opportunities for efficiency, those involved with state buildings say.

In New Mexico, for instance, the state is using money from the federal stimulus package to retrofit its buildings for energy efficiency, said Aaboe. The Lead by Example initiative strives to make buildings and vehicles more energy efficient both in the equipment used and policies set.

“And just really to lead the way for those in the private sector and citizens of the state to be able to save energy, save money and lessen our impact on the environment,” Aaboe said.

New Mexico encourages both energy efficiency and energy conservation. The difference: “Energy conservation is that you turn your thermostat down to save energy so you’re making a sacrifice,” Aaboe said. “With energy efficiency, you might insulate your house so you use less energy but you don’t suffer for it.”

Many states and private companies are looking at the type of energy they use—outside the renewable portfolio standards states have set for utilities to use certain renewable energy sources for power.

HP, touted by Newsweek as the greenest company in the world, has doubled its goal of using renewable energy to 8 percent by 2012. The company recently installed one of the nation’s largest solar power installations at its Rancho Bernardo, Calif., site, which is projected to save the company $750,000 over the next 15 years while providing 10 percent of the facilities power, according to a company fact sheet.

Several states—including Maine, New Mexico, New York, Washington and Wisconsin—require a certain percentage of renewable energy be used for state-owned buildings, according to an informal survey by Marcia Stone, executive director of the National Association of State Facilities Administrators, an affiliate of The Council of State Governments.

In some states, reliance on renewable energy has gone a step further.

In Oklahoma, for example, the Department of Central Services installed a donated 10 kilowatt wind turbine on the grounds of the governor’s mansion to partially power the governor’s residence. It’s not too far from an oil derrick that has long sat on the capitol grounds.

“The wind turbine on the mansion grounds will pay dividends for many years to come in terms of cost-savings and environmental efficiencies,” Gov. Brad Henry, the 2007 CSG president, said in a statement. “Because of our rich energy history, it just makes sense for Oklahoma to be a leader in the development and promotion of alternative fuels.”

John Richard, director of Central Services, said the wind turbine is part of a larger, ongoing effort to reduce state costs by greening government buildings.

“Our overriding goal in all of our ‘greening’ projects is to save the state money and make it more environmentally friendly in the process,” Richard said in a press release.

Other states—including Washington, Oregon and Wisconsin—have installed photovoltaic solar panels on the capitol roofs, Stone found in her survey. In Washington, a 20 kilowatt solar panel system provides enough energy to light the capitol dome at night, according to Ron Major, resource conservation manager for the state’s Department of General Administration.

Dealing with History

Many state buildings are considered historic, and that can present challenges. But Gallagher-Rogers, from the U.S. Green Building Council, said there are ways to retrofit those buildings without damaging their historic nature. State buildings, particularly capitols, were built to last, Gallagher-Rogers said.

“There are success stories where states have been successful working in those buildings, marrying historic preservation and green goals and coming out with a more efficient building,” she said.
South Carolina's move to green has been mainly for economic development. The state doesn't produce any coal, natural gas or oil and must import those resources.

"So when we spend money on traditional fossil fuels, apart from the environmental impact, this is a drain on the South Carolina economy. We spend $20 billion a year on energy," John F. Clark, director of the South Carolina Energy Office, said.

“When we push doing things green … our main focus is economic.”

South Carolina, like other states, is getting help in its energy efforts from the federal stimulus package. The recession isn't slowing energy efficiency and renewable energy initiatives. Those are more important than ever in this economy, state energy office officials said.

“As money becomes tighter, in fact the need to conserve becomes greater,” said Seth Effron, spokesman for the North Carolina Energy Office.

"In this economy, energy costs are going up," said Clark. People can't pay the upfront costs for energy efficiency projects, he said.

That's why South Carolina is using 80 percent of the stimulus funds under the state energy program to improve energy efficiency in public buildings with projects like replacing old lights with energy efficient ones and upgrading to efficient heating and air systems. That amounts to $40 million of the total $50 million in stimulus funding, according to Clark.

To do that, the state uses a revolving loan fund for the projects, where loan payments go back into the fund, replenishing it for years to come. Clark said there's more interest in the state's revolving loan fund than ever before.

In New Hampshire, to understate it, the state energy office is having a busy year, according to Karen Rantamaki, the state energy manager.

Although her office isn't able to hire additional staff because of the down economy, its two-year budget ballooned from $250,000 to $3 million this biennium, Rantamaki said. With $10 million in stimulus funding, the budget for energy efficiency projects is $13 million.

In North Carolina, the state made sure that along with stimulus funding for energy-efficient public buildings, there were folks on hand to help state agencies, local governments and public schools develop energy audits—a foundation for determining the scope and direction of any energy efficiency improvements.

In just three months from January to March, the state provided technical assistance to nearly 300 local governments and educational institutions, all to help them plan how to save money through energy efficiency, according to Effron.

That's a huge testament to the surge in interest, said Effron.

And even after stimulus funding dries up next year, the show must go on.

In North Carolina, based on a 2002 law, state buildings must reduce the amount of energy used by 20 percent this year and by 30 percent by 2015.

South Carolina is operating under a similar mandate. Under a law passed in 2008, South Carolina is required to reduce energy use in schools, state colleges and universities and state agencies by 20 percent. The state lagged other states in adopting such a mandate, in part because it historically has had lower energy costs.

"And in the world of energy conservation and efficiency, a lot is driven by the cost of energy," Clark said. "Rising energy costs have made people in South Carolina and probably in the Southeast look at energy issues a lot differently than before."
Loudoun County Schools Energy Efficiency

» The school district reduced its energy consumption by 10 percent from last year.

» Loudoun County Public Schools was one of two school districts in the nation that won an ENERGY STAR 2010 Partner of the Year award.

» Loudoun County Schools’ energy efficiency program began in 1993.

» Two years ago, the district started using tools from the ENERGY STAR program.

Loudoun County Public School District in the Washington, D.C. area, has saved more than $34.4 million since it began its energy efficiency program in the 1993–94 school year. The district also reduced its carbon dioxide emissions by 628,939 metric tons—equal to 112,886 passenger cars not being driven for one year.

Of the district’s 76 school buildings, 24 schools carry the ENERGY STAR certification, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s stamp of approval for energy efficient buildings.

Savings came through a slew of energy efficiency projects such as changing out heating and cooling systems and changing exit signs to LED exit signs.

Projects are as simple as paying attention to weatherstripping at a door’s base to major projects such replacing the chiller that cools the entire school, said Michael Barancewicz, one of the school district’s energy education specialists.

But it’s more than just building projects that make the schools environmentally friendly and more efficient.

At Hutchinson Farm Elementary, Principal Irene Ellis takes energy efficiency and conservation personally. For vacations like the recent spring break, schools go through extra procedures to make sure there’s no energy wasted. Before Ellis goes home for vacation, she personally walks the building and opens every door to check everything off the list, said John Lord, the district’s other energy education specialist.

“One of the things we strive for here is to develop a culture of conservation that really trickles down into every single decision and every single action that occurs throughout a day.”

—Michael Barancewicz, energy education specialist for Loudoun County Public Schools
ENERGY STAR labels are becoming commonplace across the country, and several states have adopted incentive programs to homeowners who buy appliances with that designation. Georgia has offered such incentives, and Rep. Joe Wilkinson is working to get more incentives to people who improve their home’s energy efficiency.

“D environmental facilities Authority is able to get from the stimulus package assuming there is a second stimulus package,” said Wilkinson. “It’s a first come-first served basis, so once the money is distributed, then it ends.”

While many doubt a second federal stimulus package is coming, Wilkinson said this bill will ensure Georgia is ready if it comes.

Georgia homeowners looking to upgrade their residences might be hoping for a second federal stimulus package.

If Congress were to approve more stimulus money for the states, Georgia state Rep. Joe Wilkinson wants to ensure homeowners get up to a $2,500 state income tax credit if they improve their home’s energy efficiency.

“We want to encourage Georgians to install more energy efficient products, and thus save energy and improve the environment,” said Wilkinson, who co-authored House Bill 1069 with House Democratic leader DuBose Porter to install the tax credit. “Equally important is that we want to put Georgians back to work, specifically electricians, pipefitters, plumbers and HVAC contractors.”

The tax credit would be separate from the $1,500 federal income tax credit on energy-saving systems that expires at the end of this year.

The bill passed the House in late March, and Wilkinson was optimistic it would pass the Senate.

The legislature has offered similar credits in the past when Georgians purchased ENERGY STAR appliances, according to Wilkinson.

He anticipates the tax credit to have no impact on the general state budget, since funding would come from federal funds. The credit would expire when money from a second stimulus runs out.

“It depends on the amount of money that the Georgia Environmental Facilities Authority is able to get from the stimulus package assuming there is a second stimulus package,” said Wilkinson. “It’s a first come-first served basis, so once the money is distributed, then it ends.”

While many doubt a second federal stimulus package is coming, Wilkinson said this bill will ensure Georgia is ready if it comes.

“We want to encourage Georgians to install more energy-efficient products, and thus save energy and improve the environment.”

—Georgia Rep. Joe Wilkinson
When Maytag closed a manufacturing plant in Newton, Iowa, a few years ago, many people lost their jobs.

Thanks to the Iowa Power Fund and the Iowa Office of Energy Independence, some of those people found new jobs when TPI Composites started manufacturing wind turbine blades in the old Maytag plant.

The Iowa Power Fund contributed one-third of the capital investment for TPI to open the facility, said Roya Stanley, director of the Iowa Office of Energy Independence, which was created along with the Power Fund in 2007 by Gov. Chet Culver and legislators.

“The Power Fund specifically is a financial tool—and one can look at it as an investment tool—to further the goals of increasing (research and development) and early stage commercialization of renewable energy in the state,” Stanley said.

Iowa wants to capitalize on its resources—both the natural resources including wind and biomass, as well as the highly skilled research community and skilled labor force, she said.

The legislature intended to include $25 million annually for four years, but this year, due to budget constraints, was only able to appropriate $21.6 million for the Power Fund, Stanley said.

“Given the economic times and budget constraints, we believe that is a very strong commitment on the part of the governor and legislature to really move the Iowa economy forward,” she said.

Since its inception, the Power Fund has awarded $35.7 million for 27 projects—all of which bring in matching investments totaling $186.8 million. Renewable energy projects range from wind to biomass to solar.

“These are the kinds of projects that don’t happen overnight and they do need some risk capital, which is effectively what the state is providing,” Stanley said.

“(The Power Fund) is very focused on the green economy, the assets we have here and investing in a way that genuinely helps our economy, not only right now, but over the next decade and beyond.”

—Roya Stanley, director Iowa Office of Energy Independence
This summer when the kids are out of school, Nevada’s two largest school districts will install solar panels on the school buildings.

“You can use renewables as a way to generate the economy,” said Tara Vogel, renewable energy analyst with the Nevada State Energy Office. “It’s definitely a good thing to help benefit the schools.”

Each of Nevada’s 17 school districts is getting more than $440,000 in the state’s energy stimulus funds for energy efficiency projects. The state’s largest public school districts in Las Vegas and Reno—Clark and Washoe County—each got an additional $1 million and will install solar panels.

The school districts are hoping to take advantage of a solar rebate program through NV Energy’s Solar Generations program. NV Energy is an electric utility company providing electricity for 2.4 million people in Nevada and northeastern California. The rebate program offers schools a rebate of $5 per watt for installing solar panels.

That’s significant because it usually costs $5.30 per watt to install solar panels, Vogel said. But she worries about the demand for the rebate program and if it will run out of money before the schools can snag a piece of the pie.

“It’s so popular right now, applications that come in for the state of Nevada might exceed their rebate capabilities,” Vogel said.

“Now everybody has their eyes open in Nevada because of the state budget situation; now is the time to get these renewable projects on the ground.”

—Sean Sever, energy outreach coordinator, Nevada State Energy Office
Colorado Gov. Bill Ritter was named “America's Greenest Governor” by Greenopia, an online directory promoting “green living.” Ritter believes energy efficiency and use of renewable energy is not only the right thing to do, it also saves states money.
1. What have been your major accomplishments leading to your designation as “America’s Greenest Governor”?

“In my first 100 days of office, I signed legislation to double Colorado’s renewable energy standard, and early in 2010 I signed another law that increased it yet again. By 2020, 30 percent of our electricity will come from renewable sources—the highest standard in the Rocky Mountain West and among the highest nationally. Colorado’s leadership is creating a template for other states and the entire nation. We’re demonstrating how renewables can create thousands of jobs, increase energy independence, and protect the environment. It’s truly a win-win-win.”

2. In what ways do you personally try to set an example of being “green”?

“Growing up in a family of 12 children made me realize the value of what we had, no matter how little or how great. Reusing, reducing and recycling came naturally to our household. My family moved into the Governor’s Residence and we’ve made bold steps in making this historic mansion the first LEED Certified in the country. We added insulation, two solar PV systems and a geo-exchange system that provides heating and cooling. Our family also diligently recycles and we compost as well.”

3. How have or will you work to ensure Colorado achieves one of your top goals of becoming a leader in the New Energy Economy?

“My administration has many partners who continue to help make our New Energy Economy a success. Working with our world-class research laboratories and universities, as well as public and private entities, we’ve launched a solid clean energy industry in Colorado. We have leaders in public policy and research and development. We have wind, sun, natural gas and other natural resources. We have a highly skilled work force and a world-class work force development system. And we have entrepreneurs who wake up every day and say, ‘What can I make today? What can I create?’ All of this forms the fabric of Colorado’s New Energy Economy.”

4. How has Colorado grown the use of renewable energy?

“In 2004, Colorado voters approved a measure known as Amendment 37, requiring 10 percent of our power come from renewable energy sources by 2015. It was the first voter-approved Renewable Energy Standard in the country and it paved the way for our future success. … We believe this higher standard (30 percent by 2020) will create thousands of jobs and increase the number of solar rooftops in Colorado from 5,500 solar rooftops to more than 100,000 over the next decade. Since I’ve been in office, we’ve nearly quadrupled the wind power to Colorado’s grid and we are now third in solar PV capacity.”

5. In what areas can Colorado do better with regard to use of renewable energy?

“One of the greatest challenges facing all states and the country as a whole is transmission. We are working hard to devise new strategies that will allow us to move clean energy from the remote areas where it is generated to the more populated areas where it is needed.”

6. You issued Colorado’s first Climate Action Plan with a goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. What steps will your state have to take to reach those goals?

“Realizing that the daily activities of state government have a significant impact on the quality of Colorado’s public health, environment and use of its natural resources, we created the Greening Government program. Each state department and campus will create a sustainability management system to track and report their greening government performance. In addition, we’ve increased the renewable energy standard, brought on thousands of new clean and renewable energy megawatts through wind and solar power plants and through local solar rooftops. We’ve also worked very hard at energy efficiency measures.”

7. Colorado is one of the top 10 states with LEED certification projects for state buildings. Why is this important for state government?

“Saving energy also saves taxpayers money. In this time of a recession, we realize that we must do everything we can to save money …”

—Colorado Gov. Bill Ritter

8. Colorado has several energy grant programs. Why are those programs a good investment for the state?

“These grant programs are able to provide critical funding to communities, public and private organizations in order to complete programs, projects or fund a start-up company. The grant funding is often used by communities to build or retrofit buildings to be more energy efficient. The Governor’s Energy Office has a NEED Grant program that is designed to help move these technologies and projects forward through strategic grant funding in renewable energy and energy efficiency projects for consumers, businesses and governments.”

9. Why do you think it is important for state officials to be involved in these types of activities?

“My administration and its agencies have been able to stimulate economic development and create jobs through grant-funded opportunities. When communities decide to make changes to become sustainable, to reduce the energy consumption of their public buildings or to encourage more energy efficient new homes, communities thrive. Sustainable communities attract good jobs, build good homes that are comfortable, energy and money saving for homeowners, and create a strong sense of community. Most importantly, communities are interested in keeping dollars spent locally, and energy efficient and renewable energy projects are a valuable instrument for this and for economic development.”

10. What advice would you give to policymakers with regard to efficiency and sustainability?

“For many years, energy efficiency and renewable energy measures were viewed as the ‘right thing to do,’ but now we know that they save money. Building a New Energy Economy is the right thing to do because it increases our energy, economic and environmental security—which is the best way to build vibrant communities that offer good jobs and a great place to live.”

GOVERNOR BILL RITTER | 10 questions
Virginia Sen. Frank Wagner fondly remembers living for a week in Virginia Tech’s experimental and innovative solar house on the grounds of a science museum in Richmond three years ago. The house used the sun to power everything in it—from its appliances to radiant floor heating.

He carries those memories of renewable energy in action with him when he campaigns to bring more green jobs to his state and when he strives to bring offshore wind farms to Virginia’s coast.

Wagner believes offshore wind farms are key to creating green jobs. In fact, other states are looking to cutting-edge renewable energy technology projects ranging from offshore wind farms to underwater wave-power farms that create electricity from the waves and more, for desperately needed jobs.

“The fact that we spend so much of our money outside the borders of this country buying energy … I try to focus on those things that create American jobs to produce American energy for American homeowners and American industry,” Wagner said.

But because these renewable projects often use new and expensive technology, it’s the old prototype challenge. Many need help becoming financially feasible and many won’t make money for years. A wave farm project off the coast of Oregon, for example, isn’t expecting to make money for three years and is relying on selling anticipated state tax credits it receives to survive. (See WATER case study.)

But these projects are also getting a financial boost from the stimulus, and states are leveraging the federal dollars for green jobs.

“Certainly with the amount of money that’s on the streets now, with the stimulus package, there’s a real market pull to get people into these (green) jobs that can accomplish spending that money well,” said Suzanne Watson, director
But in the hunt for green jobs—with its ever-widening definition—the clean energy technology sector might not be the savior states are hoping for, according to a new report by consulting firm McKinsey Global Institute. The innovative emerging sector is just too small by itself to make a difference to economy-wide growth, according to the report. Instead, low-tech green jobs such as improving building insulation and replacing older, less energy-efficient heating and cooling systems in buildings have greater potential to create jobs than developing renewable technology solutions, McKinsey reports.

And not all states will be winners in the new clean energy economy, said Chris Whatley, director of The Council of State Governments’ Washington, D.C., office.

“There are certainly going to be widely dispersed opportunities in new energy but in terms of places where you end up having companies who really build up to scale and who are exporting technologies and playing a global role within the sector, that’s going to be just in a few places,” Whatley said.

For some clean energy technologies, there’s a stumbling block to getting those jobs. For offshore wind farms, the turbines actually sit in the water on federal land and must get federal permission to build, Wagner said. States are in a holding pattern right now because it takes seven to nine years to get an offshore wind farm permitted, he said. And with such a delay, offshore wind turbine manufacturers aren’t as willing.

“Manufacturers have made it crystal clear they’re not willing to make that kind of commitment until they see a commitment out of our federal government for substantial acreage set aside for this that would show them the market they need to be able to make a decision to establish a manufacturing plant somewhere in this country,” Wagner said.

With that as the backdrop, here are the new frontiers for jobs in renewable industries.

With renewable industry case studies: Earth, wind, water and fire.
hot topic | GREEN JOBS

States Turn Sawdust, Plant Materials into Heat and Electricity

A 133-bed juvenile detention facility in Charleston, Maine, will use wood pellets for heat.

Sawdust or pulp not good enough for lumber or to make paper can be pulverized and made into a pellet—a renewable energy source known as biomass.

The state corrections department will use the next-generation wood pellet boiler to reduce the facility’s oil consumption by 145,000 gallons of heating oil a year, according to Maine Gov. John Baldacci’s office.

In fact, Maine is currently using $11.4 million in stimulus funds to convert 15 public buildings to wood chips or pellet-fueled heat, which is often cheaper than heating with oil.

That’s also important because 85 percent of what Maine spends on oil leaves the state, according to Alec Giffen, director of the Maine Forest Service.

“If you use biomass, the money that you’re spending is largely re-circulating within your state economy because you’re paying landowners, you’re paying loggers, you’re paying truckers, you’re paying people who run these various kinds of manufacturing facilities such as pellet manufacturers,” Giffen said. “So, it’s a boom for the economy.”

In fact, the forest products industry generates 77 percent of the nation’s industrial biomass energy, said Carlton Carroll, spokesman for the American Forest and Paper Association.

He said the industry has been producing renewable energy for at least 80 years, and it’s important to continue to support the old biomass—such as sawdust and wood chips—as well as the new kinds of biomass like cellulosic ethanol, a fuel for vehicles made from plant materials.

A federal subsidy for biomass—called the Biomass Crop Assistance Program—could also help Maine and other states beef up renewable energy efforts. That program benefits those who harvest the biomass, covering suppliers of wood chips, fats, oils and greases, for example.

A Vermont school that will run on biomass, a start-up company that turns waste from Iowa farms into pellets and a rural electric cooperative that uses woodchips to make low-cost electricity in northeastern Georgia are already benefiting from the program, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Turbines to Spin Offshore, Wind Industry Taxed in Wyoming

Giant wind turbines will appear to rise from the water more than 13 miles off the coast of Rehoboth, Del., beginning in January 2014. Nearly 100 wind turbines will start generating 450 megawatts of electricity by the end of that year.

This is the next generation of wind power projects.

Developer NRG Bluewater Wind LLC expects the project will create 500 construction jobs and 60 to 80 permanent operations and maintenance positions.

“Up and down the Eastern seaboard, we’ve seen the governors go out of their way to support offshore wind,” said Peter Mandelstam, founder and president of Bluewater Wind. “We believe this kickstarts the wind energy industry—which will lead to jobs,” Mandelstam said.

Governors from 29 states are interested in those wind industry jobs and formed the Governors’ Wind Energy Coalition. The coalition recommends 20 percent of the nation’s electricity needs come from wind power. In Rhode Island, home of the coalition’s co-chair Gov. Donald Carcieri, developer Deepwater Wind is working on an offshore wind project.

In Massachusetts, Boston-based Cape Wind is waiting for final approval of a federal permit to build an offshore wind farm in Nantucket Sound. Critics of that project say the turbines will block the view.

Critics of wind turbines Wyoming also say they block the view. Traffic from maintenance vehicles for the turbines also creates wear and tear on some rural county roads—leaving the state and counties to shoulder the burden of the wind farms’ impact, they say.

So the state passed a $1 per megawatt hour tax on the wind industry effective January 2012.

“If you’re going to do it here in Wyoming, if you’re going to impact our viewsheds and impact our roads … you’re going to have to pay a little bit,” said Wyoming Rep. David Miller, who co-authored the law.

Miller also thinks wind energy relies too heavily on government for what he considers very little benefit.

“Basically, wind turbine generation is heavily, heavily subsidized and has heavy, heavy tax credits attached to it,” Miller said. “The energy generated is minuscule also.”
States Catch Waves for Electricity

Gnarly waves off the coast of Oregon aren’t just for surfers anymore—they’ll be making electricity.

Off the coast of Reedsport, Ore., Ocean Power Technologies Inc. will install a large buoy this year that will produce 150 kilowatts of electricity from bobbing up and down with the ocean’s waves. Next year, another nine buoys will join the project.

Jobs are coming. Just building the first buoy in Oregon is employing 30 people, according to Oregon Sen. Jackie Dingfelder.

The project could have as many as 100 buoys and later phases of the project will use the new style of power buoy—a 500 kilowatt buoy supplying enough electricity to power 250 homes, according to Philip Pellegrino, vice president of business development with Ocean Power Technologies.

His company is working on projects in New Jersey and Hawaii. Although the project in New Jersey was a pilot project for research and development, a buoy in the water in Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii, will be connected to the power grid this month to supply electricity to the Marine Corps base there.

But there’s a challenge for the cutting-edge wave power projects: They won’t make money for years and rely on incentives to get going.

What’s making the project financially feasible is Oregon’s Business Energy Tax Credit Program. That program offers a tax credit to renewable energy companies for 50 percent of eligible project costs, according to Diana Enright, spokeswoman for Oregon Department of Energy.

Pellegrino said the company doesn’t expect the project to make money for at least three years and therefore won’t have a tax liability in the state—making a tax credit potentially worthless. But, he said, the company can sell the tax credits.

The project owner receives a cash payment of a certain percentage of the credit from another company—it’s based on a complicated formula—and the tax credit is passed along to the other company, which can then use it to offset its tax liability, Enright said.

Watch out California, Other Solar States are Gaining on You

Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger’s Million Solar Roofs plan catapulted California into solar stardom. But New Jersey and other states are giving California a run for its money when it comes to solar.

Altogether, more than 5,300 New Jersey residential, commercial, public and nonprofit entities have installed a solar electric system.

The state uses a slew of incentives to promote renewable energy through its Clean Energy Program, including the Renewable Energy Manufacturing Incentive and Solar Renewable Energy Credits.

“Here we’ve spent about $312 million on incentives to promote these programs,” said Lee A. Solomon, president of the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities. The New Jersey Board of Public Utilities established the Office of Clean Energy to run the state’s Clean Energy Program.

Those incentives brought jobs, Solomon said. “(The state) clearly has been successful in promoting the development of solar,” he said. “We have companies that are growing as companies by producing solar panels and facilities.”

But the total return on the investment is debated, Solomon said. That’s because solar, based solely on market factors was not fiscally competitive, Solomon said. Solar needed incentives.

But energy and energy creation is “not just about cost. If it was, we’d be gravitating toward coal,” Solomon said. The bottom line is this: Are we willing to spend a little more to get energy that has other societal benefits to it, Solomon said, even though that energy isn’t the cheapest option.

Colorado also just upped the ante when it comes to renewable energy. By law, the state now requires 30 percent of electricity be generated from renewable sources by 2020. That move will create thousands of new jobs and lead to 100,000 solar rooftops over the next decade.

Colorado Sen. Gail Schwartz said 230 solar businesses have already located in Colorado and she expects that number to increase with the new law.

“Even in this downturn, we’re still seeing new companies investing in Colorado,” Schwartz said.
President Obama announced last October that $3.4 billion of American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funding would go into Smart Grid Investment Grants. This investment, he said, would spur the creation of tens of thousands of high-paying jobs across the country, from smart meter installers and electricians to data entry clerks and cyber security specialists.

The $3.4 billion dollar question: How many jobs are being created? Nobody is really sure. While some jobs are being created, others are being lost. The creation of the smart grid is vital, power industry leaders say, but the number of permanent jobs it will create is still up for debate.

The Smart Grid

The smart grid isn’t an object; it’s more of an idea about how energy can be delivered more efficiently. A smart grid system provides two-way communication between power companies and customers’ homes, but there is no standard equipment to make that communication possible.

“There is no one smart grid,” said Jay Morrison, senior regulatory counsel for the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association. “… How do you evaluate the dozens of options, the hundreds of technologies that make the best sense for consumers? … The elements of smart grid technology that make sense in any participating system, even part of a system, are going to be very specific to that system.”

For starters, the current mechanical electrical system would become more computerized. Now, routing power can be altered by flipping a mechanical switch as demand shifts. With a smart grid, the power company can nudge up a customer’s thermostat by a degree or two during high-demand times in the summer to prevent blackouts. The computerized system would also allow power companies to automatically reroute power when a pole is damaged during a storm; now customers have to report a power outage.

The smart grid also would give customers more information about their energy use. Customers could monitor the amount and cost of the power they’re using; now, they only get that information when they see their electric bills.

Power systems around the country are trying to figure out how it all works, said Jim Ingraham, vice president of strategic research for EPB of Chattanooga.

“The reality is, I don’t know the cookbook model has been built yet. I think that’s the challenge in front of us now,” he said. “What’s the system that really works end to end, both for the customers and utility?”

For EPB, that means expanding service to also offer telephone, television and the Internet. Two years ago the company began installing a fiber optic network, which is able to transmit much more data than the wireless system many electric companies are installing.

Creating Jobs

The change will come, but the big question now involves jobs.

Chattanooga received one of the largest stimulus grants from the Department of Energy—$111.6 million—to install smart meters at all 170,000 customers’ homes and businesses and complete installation of its smart grid. The most immediate jobs created are in construction.

“There’s about 410 full-time jobs in construction crews, stringing the fiber, installing the switches and doing installation of meters at the homes,” said Ingraham. “The construction jobs will last about three years.”

The number of long-term jobs, however, is harder to guess. While meter readers’ jobs will evolve or be eliminated with the new smart meters that automatically report power usage to the electric company, new jobs will be created. For instance, EPB hired more customer service employees to answer Internet-related questions.

“Different kinds of services will become available in that world,” Ingraham said. “We don’t know yet the kind of people we’re going to need to manage those services, develop those services. … The way we market electricity is going to get a lot more sophisticated. I think we’re going to have a new kind of employee.”

Another large grant recipient, Detroit Edison Co., so far has hired 15 people during the last two years who have installed 30,000 smart meters, said Vince Dow, vice president of distribution operations. The company received $84 million to install more than 600,000 smart meters and make improvements to the grid.

Dow said the company expects 700 temporary jobs over six years, with about 350 new permanent jobs. Those numbers include both jobs at Detroit Edison and ones created at the companies supplying meters and smart appliances.
Meter readers who will be displaced by the smart meters are being retrained as field technicians. But for now the hiring picture is pretty stagnant. “This is a period of economic downturn,” Dow said. “Right now, we’re not seeing big hiring going on. … When the economy is down, the utility industry is not selling power as we used to. The huge amount of hiring is not there.”

Finding Enough Workers

But the need for workers is coming. Dow said his concern is having enough workers to cover the coming wave of retiring linemen and engineers. That’s where state government can play a role.

Detroit Edison has been working closely with the Michigan Department of Energy, Labor and Economic Growth to make sure the training is in place to create the pipeline for workers. “We have been discussing the curriculum in general,” said Beth Sommers, the department’s green jobs specialist. “Of course, as new job opportunities become more defined, we start hammering down what this curriculum should look like.” The department is looking at the needs of co-ops and formats for training—online, on-the-job and classroom.

Morrison, with the electric cooperative association, said while many cooperatives are active in the economic development in their communities, he hasn’t seen a strong connection between smart grid construction and job creation. The Arlington, Va.-based association represents electric cooperatives across the country.

“For the most part, cooperatives have been approaching smart grids as a tool for allowing them to do what they’ve done better,” said Morrison, “providing members safe, affordable and reliable power.” Creating and installing smart grids are local decisions, Morrison said, and state policymakers have little involvement. “If the states are able to provide funding or tools that can help cooperatives make local decisions about what works for them, that’s great,” he said. “A statewide policy saying smart grid is great and this is the one system that works would be counterproductive. … While state enthusiasm is nice, that enthusiasm has to recognize that this is complicated. It isn’t amenable to a single legislative or regulatory solution.”

“The way we market electricity is going to get a lot more sophisticated. I think we’re going to have a new kind of employee.”

—Jim Ingraham, vice president of Strategic Research Chattanooga EPB
Hydrogen-powered buses shuttle tourists hoping to get a glimpse of lava at Hawaii Volcano National Park. The boats carrying people to the Arizona Memorial at Pearl Harbor run on biodiesel.

Now, Hawaii’s commitment to renewable energy is leading to an all-electric utility vehicle fleet on the honeymoon destination island of Maui—driving its green fleet movement.

“We do believe that for light vehicles, electrification is a very viable path toward renewable fleets,” said Hawaii Energy Administrator Ted Peck. “And what we learned here over the last couple years is that what differentiates us as a state will be the infrastructure and the policies we put in place.”

In fact, many believe all-electric vehicles are the next frontier for clean, green vehicle fleets.

“There’s currently a beginning movement of the electric vehicles for states across the country,” said Stephen B. Russell, chair of NAFA Fleet Management Association’s Fuels & Technology Council. Russell is also the alternative transportation program coordinator for Massachusetts Clean Cities, an organization that encourages environmentally friendly vehicles in the state.

Nissan will initially sell its all-electric LEAF this year in five states, Russell said. Those states, he said, are ones that have made a commitment to a zero emissions goal with transportation.

Massachusetts is one of the chosen few. “Now what states are doing is looking at their infrastructure—they have to provide charging stations,” Russell said.

It’s Electrifying

Hawaii is hot on this trend. The state’s publicly traded utility company, Hawaiian Electric Company, is partnering with Phoenix Motorcars, a maker of electric utility trucks, to use the electric vehicles on the island of Maui. There, the vehicles will become part of Maui Electric Company’s utility truck fleet. Maui Electric is a subsidiary of Hawaiian Electric.
The partnership’s driving force is the state’s policies, in the form of Hawaii’s Clean Energy Initiative, a special agreement that calls for 70 percent clean energy by 2030.

It’s no ordinary agreement.
“Now obviously we have to also deal with the transportation side or we can’t achieve those kinds of numbers. The electrification of transportation is a very important part of that,” said Peter Rosegg, spokesman for Hawaiian Electric.

But the economy is hampering the effort to get greener vehicle fleets on the ground, a phenomenon not just in Hawaii, but in other states as well.

“The company Phoenix Motorcars, since we signed that agreement, has gone through some economic difficulties as everyone else has, and went through a restructuring,” Rosegg said. So instead of getting the planned 20 plug-in electric utility trucks in late 2009, the electric company has only one vehicle and is still waiting on the others.

Rosegg expects additional vehicles this year, although the exact number isn’t determined yet.

In the meantime, Maui—along with the rest of Hawaii—is ramping up for the switch to electric vehicles and charging stations are just waiting for vehicles to juice up. Based on legislation, certain parking lots in Hawaii must have charging stations by 2012.

At Maui Electric, ready-to-go charging stations feed off a vertical axis wind turbine.

Going Hybrid
In a similar effort, California is dangling the incentive carrot to put more hybrid local delivery vehicles—like school buses, delivery trucks and UPS trucks—on the road. Through the California Hybrid Voucher Incentive Program, the state will pay half the additional cost of a hybrid light-duty bus or truck.

That’s a big deal because unlike the consumer hybrid vehicles, hybrid light-duty trucks, depending on the size, can cost anywhere from $30,000 to $70,000 more than the nonhybrid version. State officials believe they still must provide incentives to get companies to adopt hybrid commercial vehicles.

“We’re right in the place where the Prius was 10 years ago. Back then, there were incentives to get people in them and now people are buying them with much less need for incentives,” said Joe Calavita, staff air pollutions specialist with the California Air Resources Board, the state entity that runs the voucher program.

“If we pay down that half, then folks could recoup their money for the vehicle in about three to five years, based on fuel savings,” Calavita said. That’s what companies needed to make the jump to hybrids, he said.

But businesses need to look at more than just the upfront costs of the hybrids. They also need to look at fuel savings, said Dennis Canavan, senior director of global energy with Johnson & Johnson, which has the largest private hybrid fleet in the U.S., according to Automotive Fleet magazine.

Johnson & Johnson saved $4.7 million in fuel costs last year, according to Suzanne Gallagher, director of the company’s global fleet. It now has 2,162 hybrid vehicles, more than 26 percent of the total fleet.

“It’s part of our environmental goals to reduce our emissions worldwide,” Canavan said. “It’s also saving us money because they use less fuel.”

Hybrid commercial vehicles garnered massive interest—at least at first in California. In the first week the voucher was available, businesses drained nearly half of the rebate fund—$11 million of the $20 million allotted to the program.

After that, the number of businesses seeking California’s hybrid vouchers slowed. Some businesses still can’t afford the new hybrid trucks even with the incentive.

“The economy probably is causing some folks to save right now,” Calavita said.

Making the Flex-Fuel Switch
In Illinois, “like anything else, purchases in general—especially for big ticket items—have slowed down, but not by choice, but by necessity,” said Darwin Burkhart, Green Fleets program manager for the state. That includes the purchase of new hybrid and alternative fuel vehicles in the state’s fleets.

Although the state currently operates 80 hybrid vehicles in its fleet, it has many more flex fuel vehicles. The state’s fleet has more than 2,827 E85 flex fuel vehicles that use a minimum of 5 percent biodiesel blend.

“Everyone has a niche in this,” Burkhart said of green vehicle fleets. For Illinois, a big corn-producing state, it’s been vehicles that use ethanol.

Read more about Hawaii’s ramp-up for consumer electric vehicles—not just commercial vehicle fleets—on the Capitol Ideas Web site at capitolideas.csg.org by clicking on this story. ☟

TOP 10…🚗

PUBLIC SECTOR HYBRID VEHICLE FLEETS

1. New York City
2. City of Los Angeles
3. New York
4. U.S. General Services Administration
5. California
6. Houston
7. Clark County, Nevada
8. Washington
9. Oregon
10. City and County of San Francisco
Grow Smart, Live Well: FEDERAL AND STATE EFFORTS FOCUS ON LIVABILITY

by Sean Slone

While incorporating the concept of livability into federal policy may represent a significant shift in Washington, D.C., the ideas behind it are not new.

In states and communities across the country, longtime champions have touted related concepts and policies like smart growth, investment in public transportation, transit-oriented developments, mixed-use neighborhoods and reducing vehicle miles traveled on the nation’s roads in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

In 1997, then-Maryland Gov. Parris Glendening signed the Smart Growth and Neighborhood Conservation Act into law. The legislation sought to ease congestion and pollution and preserve farmland by ending state policies subsidizing suburban sprawl and directing money for roads, sewer lines and other investments to urban areas.

“…This was the first time there was really a comprehensive involvement of state government in … efforts to limit sprawl, to revitalize existing communities, to focus on things like transit and walkability,” said Glendening, now president of the Washington, D.C.-based Smart Growth Leadership Institute.

Where previous smart growth efforts in Oregon and Washington had used the regulatory process to draw growth boundaries, Maryland instead provided incentives to both local governments and the private sector to help shape growth.

Glendening points to reinvestment in Maryland communities both large (Baltimore, Silver Spring) and small (Hagerstown, Easton) as evidence of the program’s success. Maryland’s effort also started a wave of smart growth legislation in other states.

Today, about half the states have some sustainability effort, according to Glendening, who served as president of The Council of State Governments in 2002.

“Many, many states now — whether they use the term smart growth or not — are increasingly coming back and trying to address the same type of issues,” Glendening said.

He said state governments are following Maryland’s lead in pulling together subcabinets of advisers to address growth and sustainability issues on a holistic basis.

“You’re not going to be able to reduce energy consumption simply by working through a department of energy,” he said. “You’re not going to be able to really provide a competitive economic marketplace merely by relying on the department of economic development. It’s going to require this cross-cutting …”

The U.S. Department of Transportation recently rewrote funding criteria for transit projects to give more weight to land use decisions and other livability factors. The department in March also recommended states give more attention to policies that factor sidewalks and bike paths into road and transit planning.

Moreover, President Obama’s proposed budget would reroute $500 million from existing road and rail programs to the livability initiative.

Reducing Emissions

One way states are addressing livability goals is by factoring efforts to reduce transportation-related greenhouse gas emissions into land use planning.

California legislation passed in 2008, for instance, requires all metropolitan planning organizations in the state to update their regional transportation plans so development patterns and transportation networks can reduce greenhouse gas emissions by amounts set by the California Air Resources Board.

“(Senate Bill) 375 brought together what we called the ‘coalition of the impossible,’ the builders, local governments, the environmental community and affordable housing advocates to say that in California, we can no longer afford to have transportation, land use, the environment and affordable housing be separate and distinct issues,” said Sen. Darrell Steinberg, who sponsored the legislation.

One key aspect of the legislation, Steinberg said, is the incentives it provides. Regions qualify for transportation funding if they adopt the transportation plan and move toward the plan’s goals. In addition, Environmental Quality Act requirements are streamlined for projects consistent with the regional plan, Steinberg said.

Steinberg believes California’s legislation dovetails well with federal livability goals.

“We’ve talked for years about smart growth, jobs-housing balance, livability … well (Senate Bill) 375 is the embodiment of all of those principles but with real teeth now,” he said. He added the bill could be a model for legislation at both national and state levels.

Oregon also took steps this year to address greenhouse gas emissions through community planning. Senate Bill 1059, which the legislature passed in February, requires state agencies to develop a statewide strategy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transportation and to create a practical guide or toolkit to assist local governments and metropolitan planning organi-
Last spring, the U.S. secretaries of Transportation and Housing and Urban Development and the head of the Environmental Protection Agency announced an interagency Partnership for Sustainable Communities that seeks to coordinate policy and federal investment according to six livability principles.

1. Provide more transportation choices.
2. Promote equitable, affordable housing.
3. Enhance economic competitiveness.
4. Support existing communities.
5. Coordinate policies and leveraging investment.

The federal livability effort is not without skeptics, some of whom contend it is an attack on Americans’ right to choose where they live and how they travel.

Glendening disagrees. “No one is saying you must live here or you must live there or anything else. What we are saying and what the livable communities initiative is saying is that we should not be subsidizing and paying the costs for programs and infrastructure that run directly counter to other goals, other visions that we have for our state or for our country.”

Others consider the concept of livability too vague.

Alan Pisarski, a longtime transportation analyst and consultant, told a U.S. House subcommittee last year that livability would have to be defined more narrowly in order to measure success.

“Without these steps it would become perhaps the perfect federal program: almost anything could be funded under the rubric of livability ... and funding could go on forever with no real accountability,” he said.

But Glendening thinks the federal government should abstain from trying to more narrowly define livability beyond the six broad livability goals the Obama administration has established.

“The states should welcome that approach because ... it recognizes that all states are different and the localities are different,” he said. ☛
Natural gas costs this much to produce electricity.

When it comes to keeping energy affordable, all fuels are not created equal. Generating electricity with natural gas costs three times more than power generated using American coal. And historically, natural gas prices are far more volatile than the stable cost of coal.

Coal's low cost goes a long way toward providing the affordable energy American families rely on each day to meet nearly half of their electricity needs. Moreover, affordable electricity from coal helps to keep businesses competitive and creates jobs for American workers. To learn more about how our most abundant American fuel provides low-cost, reliable, and increasingly clean power, visit www.AmericasPower.org.

Coal costs this much.
WEATHERIZATION 101

What is Weatherization?
Weatherization is making improvements to a residence to improve energy efficiency using the most advanced technology available in the housing industry such as adding storm doors, adding weatherstripping around doors and windows, and replacing old windows with energy-efficient ones.

What is the Federal Weatherization Program?
The Weatherization Assistance Program was created in 1976 to assist low-income families who lack resources to invest in energy efficiency.

Who is Eligible for the Program?
Each year, 100,000 homes are weatherized through the program. Participants must meet income eligibility guidelines; however, homes of people who are elderly or disabled, families with children and those households with high energy burdens may receive priority. Renters are eligible, but must get approval from the property owner.

What are the Benefits of Weatherization?
Benefits typically equal $1.67 for every $1 invested. The average first-year energy savings is $350 per family. There is an average 32 percent reduction in gas space heating. Low-income households typically spend 17 percent of their total income on energy versus 4 percent for other households.

What are the Environmental Benefits?
There is a reduction of 1.79 tons in annual carbon dioxide emissions per home per year for weatherizing. The energy conservation resulting from the efforts of state and local agencies helps the U.S. reduce its dependence on foreign oil.

How is the Program Funded?
Congress appropriates money for the program. The Senate and House Interior Appropriations committees decide how much money to allocate to the program each year. In the 2009 fiscal year, $450 million was budgeted for the program.

Who Implements Weatherization?
Money is distributed from the U.S. Department of Energy to the energy offices in the 50 states, Washington, D.C., U.S. territories and Native American tribal organizations. It’s then distributed to more than 900 local organizations that perform the work.

Did the Recovery Act Include Funding for Weatherization?
The Recovery Act included about $5 billion to improve energy efficiency for nearly 590,000 residences. The department awarded $4.73 billion in grants to all 50 states, five territories, Washington, D.C., and two Native American tribes.

Why was Weatherization Included in the Recovery Act?
These projects were anticipated to create jobs immediately because they rely on the existing Federal Weatherization Program. Federal funding for the weatherization program typically creates 52 direct jobs for every $1 million of funding.

How Did the Recovery Act Funding Impact the Program?
As of December 2009, grantees had been authorized to spend up to 50 percent of the awarded funds, with additional money to be provided based on performance. Weatherization goals increased significantly, rising from 104,000 in 2009 to 586,015 housing units over the three-year life of the Recovery Act.

Have States Met the Goals of the Recovery Act Funding for Weatherization?
As of February 2010, the one-year anniversary of the Recovery Act, only $386.2 million (less than 8 percent) of the total award had been drawn by grantees for weatherization work. Grant recipients fell significantly short of goals to weatherize homes.

Source: U.S. Department of Energy / Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Weatherization Assistance Program Technical Assistance Center
DEVELOPING SIMPLE, ENERGY-EFFICIENT BUILDINGS

Jenna Ide
Deputy Director of the Energy Efficiency and Sustainable Buildings Group
State of Massachusetts

“Energy changes a lot … It’s really a changing and dynamic field but that means just keeping up with it is very difficult. … Once we get the money and we figure out the right technology to implement, we have to make sure the facility can implement it correctly and maintain it properly. … You also don’t want to go around and put in the latest greatest gadget; it may not be that great, especially for state buildings that are going to be around 30, 40 years. We tend to go to things that are more proven and things that are not going to cost a lot in maintenance, unless we can figure out how to pay for that maintenance. We want it to be a very simple building to maintain.”

SUSTAINABILITY GOOD FOR BUSINESS

Charlene Lake
Senior Vice President of Public Affairs and Chief Sustainability Officer
AT&T

“We recognize the economic and environmental implications of making connections for 300 million people around the world every day. For example, serving our customers’ needs requires a large fleet of vehicles. That’s why reducing fuel consumption and emissions is an ongoing priority and challenge for us. … We announced in 2009 plans to invest up to $565 million as part of a long-term strategy to deploy more than 15,000 alternative fuel vehicles over a 10-year period. This includes replacing about 8,000 gasoline-powered service vehicles with vehicles powered by domestically available compressed natural gas. That represents the largest U.S. corporate commitment (to compressed natural gas) vehicles to date. (The Center for Automotive Research) also estimates the new vehicles will save 49 million gallons of gasoline and reduce carbon emissions by 211,000 metric tons over the 10-year deployment period.”

Going Green Pays Dividends

straight TALK
**RENEWABLE ENERGY MEANS MORE JOBS**

**Stanley “Skip” Pruss**  
Director of Department of Energy, Labor & Economic Growth and Chief Energy Officer  
Michigan

“What we have found is that clean energy technology provides us with a tremendous potential to create new jobs. … This strategy is already paying off. From batteries to wind turbines to Michigan’s booming solar industry, Gov. (Jennifer) Granholm’s clean energy strategy has already begun to infuse our state’s economy with good-paying, permanent jobs. In the first quarter of last year, the state of Michigan launched a comprehensive employer survey aimed at quantifying the number of private sector green jobs—in fields like renewable energy—already existing in Michigan. Our total, over 109,000, shows that Michigan can compete in the new green economy. As we look to the future, we expect Michigan’s green opportunities to grow.”

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**BECOMING COST-EFFECTIVE**

**John F. Clark**  
Director of the State Energy Office  
South Carolina

“Rising energy costs have made people in South Carolina and probably in the Southeast look at energy issues a lot differently than before. … If you’ve got high energy costs, then a lot more things become cost-effective. … Along with that, basically you take a state like South Carolina, we don’t produce any coal, we don’t produce any oil and we don’t produce natural gas. So when we spend money on traditional fossil fuels, apart from the environmental impact, this is a drain on the South Carolina economy. We spend $20 billion a year on energy. When we push doing things green, our main focus is economic. I think we’re having some success in helping people realize that the environmental impacts have economic consequences.”

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**PRIORITY: LIVING CLEAN AND GREEN**

**Sen. Jackie Dingfelder**  
Vice-Chair of Environment and Natural Resources Committee  
Chair, CSG-WEST Energy & Environment Committee  
Oregon

“We are ranked number one in green jobs. We’re also number four in the nation in energy efficiency. It’s been a priority. Both the legislature and the governor … this is an area that Oregon wants to grow—green jobs and livability. Some of the more conservative businesses have been skeptical and that’s (probably) been our biggest stumbling block, but the unions have been totally supportive, especially when they’ve seen the increase in the number of jobs—you know electricians for installation of solar panels … we have a whole host of manufacturing jobs that are being created here. We have wind, geothermal, solar and wave energy here in the state. It’s really been an economic incentive, it’s also part of Oregon’s DNA you could say, to be a leader on livability and green technology.”
Follow the Economic Summit Here
Check www.csg.org/events
often for daily coverage of the
Economic Summit of the
States in New York City. Also
check CSG’s blog, Capitol
Comments, for live coverage of
the meeting. Were you there?
Check the CSG Web site to
see if you were pictured!

APP A & the Democracy Restoration Act
Those involved in supervising people on
probation and parole want to see those
folks move successfully from prison or jail
back into the community. That’s how Carl
Wicklund, executive director of the
American Probation and Parole, a CSG
affiliate, sees it. He testified before
Congress in early March in support of the
Democracy Restoration Act, which would
restore voting rights to nearly 4 million
Americans in federal elections. Civic
participation is an integral part of this
transition because it helps transform one’s
identity from deviant to law-abiding citizen,”
Wicklund told Congress.

STATED BRIEFLY | AFFILIATE & ASSOCIATION NEWS

Learn more about these stories
at capitolideas.csg.org.
Click on Stated Briefly
under Departments.

SPRUCING UP FOR THE GAMES
Workers replaced a fence in front
of the Council of State
Governments’ building on Ronworks
Pike in Lexington, Ky., to spruce up
the area around the Kentucky
Horse Park. The 2010 World
Equestrian Games will be held at
the Horse Park Sept. 25-Oct. 10.
It’s the first time the games have
been held in the U.S.

Photography by Nikel Grovers
**FEMA Administrator on NEMA Conference**

“FEMA is only one part of the nation’s emergency management team. Our many partners in state, local and tribal governments, the private sector, and most importantly the general public, all have critical roles to play. The National Emergency Management Association conference was an opportunity to strengthen those partnerships and talk about ways we can engage the public to ensure families and communities across the country are better prepared for emergencies.”

—FEMA Administrator Craig Fugate

At conference held in March by NEMA, an affiliate of The Council of State Governments.

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**Employee Recognition May 5**

The National Association of State Personnel Executives, a CSG affiliate, is sponsoring State Employee Recognition Day May 5 to recognize outstanding work of state government employees nationwide.

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**Check Out This Report**

There is no one-size-fits-all approach for law enforcement responses to people with mental illnesses. So says a new report from The Council of State Governments Justice Center. A growing number of communities are implementing Specialized Policing Responses that can be tailored to different jurisdictions. Areas studied in the report include: Akron, Ohio; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Los Angeles; and New River Valley, Va. Get the report here: www.consentusproject.org/jc_publications/tailoring_le_responses
**A BIG DOSE OF CHANGE**

**FEDERAL HEALTH CARE REFORM’S IMPACT ON THE STATES**

### MEDICAID

**ELIGIBILITY**
States can provide coverage to parents and childless adults up to 133 percent of the federal poverty level now at current federal match rates. By 2014, that coverage will be required for all U.S. citizens and legal immigrants under age 65 who earn up to 133 percent of the federal poverty level.

**FUNDING**
The federal government will cover 100 percent of the cost for these new Medicaid enrollees from 2014 to 2016; 95 percent in 2017; 94 percent in 2018; 93 percent in 2019; and 90 percent after 2020.

**EXCEPTIONS**
States that have already expanded Medicaid coverage—including Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Wisconsin and a few others—will get a different package of Medicaid financial assistance. Those states’ Medicaid funding levels would be reduced to 50 percent in 2014, 60 percent in 2015, 70 percent in 2016, 80 percent in 2017 and 90 percent in 2018 when all states will reach the same funding formula for adults, except for pregnant women.

**EXEMPTIONS**
States must maintain their current eligibility levels for Medicaid. But, states are exempt from this if they can prove they are experiencing a budget deficit under rules yet to be drafted.

### REGULATIONS

**ENFORCEMENT**
States will be in charge of enforcing new rules for private health insurance plans, including prohibitions on pre-existing conditions, lifetime and annual caps and plan rescissions, reviewing rates and the solvency of plans, and overseeing various other requirements.

**OVERSIGHT**
While some rules will be set at the federal level, state insurance commissioners will continue to have important oversight. Exactly how the state-federal regulatory relationship will work is unclear.

**OMBUDSMAN**
States must create a consumer assistance office or ombudsman’s program to help people in the individual and small-group health insurance markets navigate the new system.

**REPORTING**
States will be required to report on trends in insurance premiums and identify plans that have had unjustified premium increases.

### STATE EXCHANGES

**COVERAGE GAP**
States will create health insurance exchanges to fill the coverage gap for the one-third of uninsured Americans who don’t have access to an employer-sponsored plan but have incomes that disqualify them from Medicaid.

**MANAGEMENT**
State governments may administer these exchanges or set up a nonprofit association to do so. Only Massachusetts, Utah and Washington have such exchanges. States will also be allowed to form multi-state exchanges to take advantage of administrative efficiencies.

**ASSISTANCE**
People whose incomes are between 133 percent and 400 percent of the federal poverty level will be eligible for federally financed subsidies, but must purchase insurance through the exchanges.

**DEADLINE**
States must have the exchanges in place for individuals and small businesses with 50 to 100 employees by 2014. In 2017, states can open the exchanges to businesses with more than 100 employees.

**OVERSIGHT**
The state exchanges will provide oversight of health plans with regard to the new insurance market regulations, consumer protections, rate reviews, solvency, reserve fund requirements and premium taxes. They will also define rating areas—those geographic areas that are covered in a single risk pool.

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17 million adults—37 percent of the nation’s uninsured—will be covered under this overhaul, according to the Kaiser Family Foundation.

$95 or 1 percent of taxable income, whichever is greater—that’s the penalty for individuals who do not have health insurance coverage by 2014. The penalty will increase in subsequent years.

24 million people will purchase insurance through the exchanges by 2019, according to Congressional Budget Office estimates.
### UPDATE ON FEDERAL HEALTH CARE REFORM | feature

**COMPACTS AN OPTION**

States can, beginning in 2016, create and join interstate health care compacts. Under such a compact, insurers can sell policies in any member state, but coverage must be at least as comprehensive and affordable as coverage through state exchanges.

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### HIGH-RISK POOLS

**PRE-EXISTING CONDITIONS**

By this summer, the federal government will set up a temporary high risk pool as an option for people with a pre-existing medical condition who have been uninsured for at least six months. Only children with pre-existing conditions are required to be covered in 2010, just six months after the law was passed.

**PREMIUM SUBSIDIES**

The legislation provides $5 billion for health insurance premium subsidies until 2014. After 2014, the pools will no longer be necessary when insurance companies can’t exclude people with pre-existing conditions.

**STATE POOLS**

In the 35 states with high-risk pools, the pools can be expanded to conform to new roles under health reform, but the regulations are yet to be drafted. Enrollment in existing pools ranges from fewer than 350 in Florida to nearly 29,000 in Minnesota. In an April 2 letter to governors, Health and Human Services Secretary Kathleen Sebelius invited the other states to establish high-risk pools to meet the new law.

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### NEW PUBLIC PLANS

**COVERAGE**

Many states insure some individuals with income levels above 133 percent of the poverty level—particularly children and pregnant women through Medicaid or another public health insurance program.

**NEW OPTIONS**

Once the federal health law takes full effect, states can keep those people in the Medicaid program under the current rate of federal funding each state receives or have this population of low-income families seek insurance through health insurance exchanges. States can also create a basic health plan for people between 133 percent and 200 percent of the federal poverty level.

**BASIC PLAN**

If states choose to create a basic health plan, they can receive 95 percent of the federal funds those individuals in the plan would otherwise have received in subsidies to buy insurance in the state-based exchanges. This money could then be used to contract with a private plan and create a state program.

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### ADMINISTRATIVE

**ONLINE ACCESS**

States will be required in the next few years to provide a single online access point for people seeking information about different insurance options. This online access point must, for example, allow individuals to determine whether they are eligible for Medicaid or for a subsidy through the state-based exchange.

**WORKLOAD**

States will need to have the administrative capacity to handle what will likely be a sudden influx of new Medicaid applications. In all but the three state with exchanges, new state agencies must be created.

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### COMPACTS AN OPTION

States can, beginning in 2016, create and join interstate health care compacts. Under such a compact, insurers can sell policies in any member state, but coverage must be at least as comprehensive and affordable as coverage through state exchanges.

---

1 million Americans have been insured by high-risk pools since the mechanism was established in 1975.

7 states currently have state-funded-only programs to provide health coverage to uninsured residents meeting certain criteria.

$50 million in state grants will be awarded in 2011 to test alternatives to civil tort lawsuits. Reports are due to Congress by 2016.

Visit www.csg.org for more information.
ONLY TWO STATES WIN IN RACE TO THE TOP
Tennessee, Delaware Receive First Grants for School Improvement Plans

by Tim Weldon

The U.S. Department of Education was more selective than analysts expected in the first Race to the Top grants.

Only Tennessee and Delaware were chosen from among the 15 states and Washington, D.C., that were finalists in the competition for what will eventually be more than $4 billion in federal awards for school reform.

Delaware will receive approximately $100 million, and Tennessee will get $500 million to implement their comprehensive school improvement plans over the next four years.

“All along, we said we would set a very high bar for success because we know that real and meaningful change in public education will only come from doing hard work and setting the highest expectations,” U.S. Education Secretary Arne Duncan said in making the announcement. “Both Delaware and Tennessee cleared that bar.”

Tennessee Gov. Phil Bredesen in a news release called the decision a landmark opportunity for his state.

“Our success in Race to the Top speaks to the commitment we’ve made to meaningful and significant improvement in public education, and the funds provided by the grant will carry us forward in a dramatic and positive direction,” Bredesen said.

Delaware Gov. Jack Markell said in a news release, “What’s really important today is where we go from here; whether we have the will to put our children first and move forward with reforms to improve our schools so that Delaware children can successfully compete for the best jobs in an increasingly competitive global economy.”

Peer reviewers gave both states high marks for the commitment to reform from key stakeholders, including elected officials, teachers’ union leaders and business leaders. In both states, all school districts committed to implementing Race to the Top reforms.

Delaware and Tennessee were singled out for aggressive plans to improve teacher and principal evaluation, use data to inform instructional decisions and turn around lowest-performing schools. Both states also put in place strong laws and policies to support reform efforts.

Nearly $3.5 billion remains in the program budget, and states must apply for the second phase of funding by June 1. Those states that submitted proposals but weren’t funded are eligible to apply for funding along with those that did not submit proposals in Phase 1.

Because many states that applied for funding in Phase 1 exceeded the ceiling set by the Department of Education, Duncan announced a cap on budgets. Phase 2 requests must be within the department’s suggested range to be considered.

“All along, we said we would set a very high bar for success because we know that real and meaningful change in public education will only come from doing hard work and setting the highest expectations.”

—U.S. Education Secretary Arne Duncan
13 former governors serve in Congress—
12 in the Senate and 1 in the House.

California has 53 representatives, the most of any state.

17 women serve in the Senate—
13 Democrats and 4 Republicans.
75 women serve in the House—
58 Democrats and 17 Republicans. These are the most women to ever serve in the history of Congress.

259 women have been elected to serve in Congress since 1917.

In the First Congress, a member of the House represented 30,000 citizens. Today, a Congressman/woman represents an average of 650,000 citizens.

To date, 6 African-Americans have served in the U.S. Senate.

When Congress was created in 1789, there were 65 House members and 26 senators. The House of Representatives has had 435 members since 1911.
The Senate now has 100 members, 2 from each state.

Georgia elected the first female senator—Rebecca Latimer Felton in 1922.

Mississippi elected the first African-American senator—Hiram Revels in 1870.

Montana was the first state to elect a woman to Congress—Jeannette Rankin, a Republican.

7 states—Alaska, Delaware, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont and Wyoming—have only one representative to represent their entire state in the U.S. House of Representatives.

The average age of House members is 56; the average age of senators is 62.

12.4 percent of members of Congress are Baptists; 10.7 percent are Methodists; 7.1 percent are Episcopalians; 8.1 percent are Presbyterians; 8.4 percent are Jews; 2.6 percent are Mormons. 2 members of Congress are Muslim; and 2 members of Congress are Buddhists.

Sources: The Center on Congress at Indiana University; Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life; Politico; U.S. Senate history
Goal #1: MAKE THE AUDIENCE LIKE YOU

For the past 25 years, Arch Lustberg has coached classes of The Council of State Governments’ Toll Fellows program on how to more effectively deal with the media. He has coached governors, congressional leaders, presidential appointees and business leaders on effective communication. Here are his tips on how to look good on TV.

OPEN YOUR FACE.
An open face as opposed to a neutral or closed face is the kind used when talking to a baby, for instance, Lustberg said. “We elevate our eyebrows, we open our eyes wide and get a musical tone to our voice,” he said. “So the open face changes the way we look, the way we sound, and it says to the other person, I like you very much.” A closed face with tell-tale frown lines suggests anger, while a neutral face puts the audience to sleep—“a neutral face is a face I’m going to show you when they open my casket,” Lustberg said.

REMEMBER THE PAUSE.
It’s a common misconception never to pause on TV, but the right pause is golden, Lustberg said. “The pause is the digestive of the mind—it gives your audience a chance to think about what you just said and it gives you a chance to consider how to say the next thing best.” But make sure the pause is silent and maintain eye contact. “Eye contact together with silence makes the pause magical,” Lustberg said. “It works like a charm.”

KEEP EYE CONTACT.
Have a conversation with the interviewer and maintain eye contact, Lustberg said. “The audience wants to see you talking to someone.”

BE SIMPLE, BRIEF, CLEAR AND CONCISE.
Get rid of –ize words and multi-syllable words, he said. Keep it simple. Stay away from political jargon and acronyms, Lustberg said. “Simple, brief, clear and concise equals easy to understand. And that’s the whole point of communication, is the audience gets the message.”

BE LIKABLE.
In Lustberg’s view, the ingredients to communicating effectively on TV are your likability, your competence and your trustworthiness. “You have to appear to be all three of those,” he said. Trustworthiness can’t be taught, Lustberg said, but “show competence and likability—if you show both of those, the audience will consider you trustworthy.”

“If your audience doesn’t like you, you don’t have a chance. But if they like you, you’re a winner.”
—Arch Lustberg

For more information on Arch Lustberg, visit: www.lustberg.net.

CSG TO RECOGNIZE LUSTBERG
Arch Lustberg has become one of the cornerstones of The Council of State Governments’ leadership development efforts at both the national Henry Toll Fellowship Program and regional leadership training programs. In recognition of his service, CSG will honor Lustberg with its first CSG Distinguished Service to the States Award. The presentation will coincide with a luncheon highlighting the Toll Fellows Program Thursday, May 20.
National and Regional Meetings

Registration and application deadlines may apply. Visit www.csg.org/events for complete details.

For more information, visit: www.csg.org/events.

CSG/WEST

**Upcoming Meetings**

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**CSG/EAST**

**Repowering the Northeast**

Aug. 15–18, 2010 • Portland, Maine

The Council of State Governments/Eastern Regional Conference will address economic and other critical policy issues related to agriculture, criminal justice, Canada/U.S. relations, education, energy and environment, health, international trade and transportation at its 50th Annual Meeting and Regional Policy Forum.

Visit www.csgeast.org for more information.

**CSG/WEST**

**Pioneering New Frontiers**

Sept. 11–14, 2010 • Sun Valley, Idaho

The theme of The Council of State Governments-WEST’s 63rd annual meeting—Pioneering New Frontiers—reflects the region’s desire to find new ways to work together to develop solutions to old problems, as well as create new opportunities in the West. Meeting topics include energy, leadership, natural resources, transportation, health, education, economics, trends and women in politics. Attendees will collaborate on important regional issues and learn from one another and from a line-up of experts in various policy areas.

Visit www.csgwest.org for more information.
Public service is all in the family for two couples in Maine—in both cases, the husband and wife teams share the duties of representing their communities, one in the Maine House and the other in the Maine Senate. “For our constituents, we are able to work as a team on issues that are important to our districts,” said Sen. Richard Rosen, who represents Bucksport, Maine, and the 22 counties surrounding it. But having two people of a similar mind representing a community can lead to unrealistically high expectations, said Rep. Joan Nass. “People expect that with two of us from this town being in the legislature that anything they want, we should be able to accomplish,” she said.
SAVE THE DATE

THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS’

2010 NATIONAL CONFERENCE
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

Dec. 4–7, 2010 | Rhode Island Convention Center

FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT WWW.CSG.ORG/EVENTS