

## **Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency Advisory Committee Meeting Minutes**

November 30, 2011

8:30a.m.-3:30p.m.

U.S. Department of Commerce

Washington, DC

### **Committee Members Present:**

Mohammed Alam

Bryan Ashley

James Bradbury

Jim Crouse

Terry Fry

Karl Gawell

Andy Kruse

Edward Lowe

Tamara Nall

John Smirnow

Scott Sklar

Trey Taylor

Tom Weirich

Frank Wolak

### **Committee Members Absent:**

Asif Ansari

Mary Burgoon

Linda Church Ciocci

Jeffrey D'Souza

William Gleason

Jason Hartke

Jessica Isaacs

Doug Miller

Joey Neuhoff

Nicole Poindexter

David Rosenberg

Michael Weaver

### **Other Participants/Attendees:**

Jennifer Derstine, Designated Federal Officer (DFO), U.S. Department of Commerce

Keith Curtis, U.S. Department of Commerce

Cora Dickson, U.S. Department of Commerce

Brendan Herron, Hannon Armstrong Capital, LLC

Nicole Lamb-Hale, U.S. Department of Commerce

Bill McElnea, U.S. Department of Commerce

Ryan Mulholland, U.S. Department of Commerce

Adam O'Malley, U.S. Department of Commerce

Allison Sail, GE Power & Water

Catherine Vial, U.S. Department of Commerce

The Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency Advisory Committee (RE&EEAC or Committee) was called to order at 8:35 a.m. by the Chair, Karl Gawell. The first hour of the meeting was closed to the public per 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(9)(B) of the Government in the Sunshine Act.

The Committee reconvened at 9:35 a.m. The remainder of the meeting was open to the public.

Ed Lowe introduced the three issues the Domestic Policy Subcommittee will be reviewing for the next round of recommendations.

Bryan Ashley is leading the Local Content Requirement (LCR) working group. LCRs have traditionally been opposed in the U.S., but in light of momentum toward LCRs globally, the subcommittee is considering whether the U.S. should adopt some restrictions.

John Smirnow suggested taking a more proactive approach with alternatives to LCRs. He noted APEC leaders agreed to phase out LCRs by 2012 and that trade disputes against U.S. state programs are growing. What can governments do to help industries in a manner consistent with the WTO? The Committee could develop a list of government-supported best practices, consider alternatives to reactive U.S. policies, and work through the WTO to identify supportive programs.

Gawell added that the “Buy America” requirements under the ARRA funding rules were onerous for companies so perhaps “American-made” should be redefined. Andy Kruse seconded this thought. Gawell also suggested considering a linkage between the trade practices of foreign governments and their receipt of U.S. foreign aid.

Trey Taylor noted a recent article in CEO magazine, “Success of multinational companies” that touted flexible supply chains as important to success.

Derstine reminded the Committee that it can consider alternatives to “recommendations,” including writing a letter to government officials, etc. She noted that the Environmental Technologies Trade Advisory Committee recently wrote a letter to Secretary Bryson on concerns with Buy America. She offered to share it with committee members.

- James Crouse offered to work with the LCR team, led by Bryan Ashley and Jessica Isaacs. Andy Kruse also expressed interest in contributing.

Lowe introduced MARAD requirements as another area of subcommittee interest. Lack of availability, scheduling problems, and cost concerns tied to MARAD requirements are hindering U.S. export competitiveness and presenting challenges foreign competitors are not encountering. In order to address this, the Domestic Policy Subcommittee is looking into (1) a U.S. carrier fund compensation trust and (2) a compensatory SWAP Program. The subcommittee will also schedule a meeting with MARAD and potentially the U.S. Department of Labor to discuss whether there are any labor issues involved and if there are any stakeholders who would oppose this. The subcommittee is also considering meeting with the Export-Import Bank (Ex-Im) to discuss this.

Anyone who has experienced this issue should direct feedback on specific cases to Ed Lowe.

- John Smirnow is also engaging this issue, led by Ed Lowe.

The final issue being undertaken by the Domestic Policy Subcommittee is a recommendation regarding a National Energy Policy. The Committee is of the opinion

that stronger sustainable demand in the U.S. is key to achieving scale and becoming a major exporter. A national policy will allow manufacturers to invest in new or expanded facilities that, thanks to long-term policy, they have confidence will be smart investments. The next steps for the subcommittee are to: (1) recognize that policies are important to driving down cost and building up scale, (2) identify what other countries are doing, especially major trading partners, (3) identify policy options that could work in the U.S. context, (4) narrow options to those that are high priority, (5) conduct outreach, and (6) engage the full Committee.

The subcommittee determined that, in terms of policy ideas, the subcommittee will focus on policies that create demand and a clear and consistent regulatory environment, and on finance policies. A range of additional policy functions were considered but will be excluded, including research, development and deployment, skilled workforce development, creating collaborative networks and developing infrastructure.

Crouse noted that it is important to look at what U.S. states are doing, too, not just at what other countries are doing. Andy Kruse suggested the subcommittee should look at other countries' policies both on the manufacturing and deployment sides. U.S. manufacturers are also competing with incentives provided by other countries, so both supply and demand should be taken into consideration.

The Committee engaged in a lengthy discussion about what drives cost of renewables. The discussion focused on market volatility due to fluctuating oil and gas prices, on the stability provided by long term policy incentives, and on externalities not currently incorporated into oil and gas prices in the U.S. (such as climate change and health concerns).

Lowe pointed out that the Committee has to recognize that every new technology costs more than the existing mature technology. Policy needs to allow new, innovative technologies to be introduced and get to scale, in order to see costs decrease. In the current political environment, externalities are not going to be considered. One element of the national energy policy should be energy diversity; otherwise 90% of energy will be invested in gas based on today's prices. Because new technologies are more expensive, the U.S. needs to incentivize their introduction.

The next steps procedurally are to get input on the original domestic policy statement put forward in September. Volatility, diversity, and externalities should be included.

- John Smirnow joined this issue team, lead by James Bradbury.

Next, Scott Sklar introduced the issues being pursued by the Finance Subcommittee.

First, the Finance Subcommittee is following up on the Committee recommendation from September 15 that SelectUSA work with trade associations. SelectUSA is planning a roundtable meeting with trade associations in Spring 2012 to discuss how this recommendation will work in practice. The subcommittee will be meeting with

SelectUSA to provide input into the process and to ensure that SelectUSA is pursuing targets that meet U.S. industries' needs.

- Jeffrey D'Souza and Scott Sklar are leading this issue.

Second, the Finance Subcommittee will be talking to OPIC regarding financing instruments and orchestrating a dialogue on creating new flexibility utilizing existing OPIC tools. Bryan Ashley asked about how OPIC currently supports U.S. exporters. Sklar said that projects that help U.S. vendors are reviewed before others. Specific next steps include setting up a meeting with OPIC to discuss the possibility of mezzanine financing, more frequent meetings of the OPIC board, and consideration of U.S. exports as a requirement for OPIC-sponsored funds. "Speed of government" is a corollary issue the subcommittee is addressing.

- Scott Sklar is leading this issue. Andy Kruse and James Crouse joined this issue team, and John Smirnow suggested that Asif Ansari is also interested in pursuing the speed of government issue.

Next, Trey Taylor discussed utilizing commercialization roadmaps to identify gaps in U.S. support, and determine solutions to make U.S. exports more competitive. Taylor has started gathering data on the marine-hydrokinetic sector and intends to put this information together in a common template, outline what other countries are doing to support their technology sectors, and identify weaknesses in U.S. support. This could pertain to many government entities, including DOE and DOD.

Terry Fry noted that the U.S. doesn't use commercialization roadmaps as well as other countries do and asked if part of this exercise is to identify how the U.S. can better use roadmaps, or if the target is to look only at what is already on the roadmaps.

Taylor responded that it could be both, but that the primary goal is to identify where the U.S. is at a competitive disadvantage. Fry also suggested illustrating these points with specific examples.

In closing the subcommittee presentations, John Smirnow introduced issues the Trade Subcommittee is exploring. The first two topics are Local Content Requirements and MARAD, which were discussed earlier in the meeting and are being pursued in conjunction with the Domestic Policy Subcommittee.

The third issue the Trade Subcommittee is contemplating is in-country support. This encompasses issues such as assistance getting U.S. exports through foreign customs and the need for more government support overseas. Ideas include working with the Foreign Commercial Service, developing a relationship with the State Department, and utilizing officials in foreign countries (i.e. embassies) to leverage existing resources. The Subcommittee will also look into whether programs do exist, but the message on how to access them isn't getting out to U.S. industry. The subcommittee is considering holding a

half-day meeting with the Commercial Service to discuss resource constraints and brainstorm these issues.

- David Rosenberg is leading this issue.

Gawell summarized all Subcommittee issues and identified team leads:

Local Content Requirements (Bryan Ashley, Jessica Isaacs)

MARAD (Ed Lowe, John Smirnow)

National Energy Policy (James Bradbury)

SelectUSA (Jeffrey D'Souza)

OPIC (Scott Sklar)

Commercialization Roadmaps (Trey Taylor)

In-Country Support (David Rosenberg)

After a short break, the Committee reconvened to discuss prior Committee recommendations and identify areas for follow-on action.

Bradbury recommended that the Committee hold “heads-up” meetings with agency and program principals before recommendations are presented to and/or about their agencies. It is important from a political standpoint to make sure agency leaders are in the loop before recommendations are made publicly.

Discussion of recommendations from September 15, 2011 and possible follow-up work:

Recommendation 1 focusing on national energy policy: this issue is being further refined for the next round of recommendations by the Domestic Policy Subcommittee.

Recommendations 2-4 focusing on DOE's mission: the Committee's view is that DOE still sees its mission as innovation only, not deployment, and that DOE does not consider exports to be part of its mandate. Gawell noted that some DOE officials seemed more open to including deployment in their focus. Gawell suggested that this is worth additional work to identify places where DOE's attitude is hurting the export mission. A key element will be to identify specific examples and to come in with a more structured recommendation. Kruse suggested that this has to come from the White House.

- Gawell, Sklar, and Kruse will hold a follow-up call on this issue.

Recommendation 5-7 focusing on technical standards for E3partner agencies: Bradbury noted that the E3 agencies have generally been receptive to the Committees recommendations (5-7). These have not been identified as pressing issues to follow up on at this point. Sklar voiced his view that standards are necessary to encourage buyers to consider more than just cost.

Recommendation 8 focusing on Ex-Im support of U.S. manufacturing and services operations as a precursor to U.S. exports: Smirnow reported that Ex-Im is supportive of the idea and is looking for industry to be a leader on this, particularly in identifying U.S. companies that would make use of such a program.

- Smirnow and Weirich volunteered to take on the issue of forging an industry coalition.

Recommendations 9-10 focusing on a Section 332 global trade flow study for RE&EE products and services and improving data for USG policy analysts: this idea was developed to provide information on what other governments are doing. However, ITC would not be able to do the study effectively due to a recently launched case looking at China's trade support for renewable energy (specifically for solar). Related to both recommendations 9 and 10, it was noted that it is difficult to track trade in renewable energy products with the Harmonized Trade System.

- Smirnow, Gawell, and Weirich offered to follow-up on market analysis and data collection issues.

Weirich mentioned that DOD might be doing more data collection in this area as it tries to time procurement acts with technology advances. Gawell suggested the trade subcommittee organize a "Subcommittee day" with various agencies to get information on planning/market analysis. The Committee will need to be prepared to back up the statement that the HTS system doesn't work.

Recommendation 11 focusing on SelectUSA: this issue is being pursued further through the Finance Subcommittee.

Next, the Committee turned to issues that have not already been identified, but may be worth Committee consideration.

Andy Kruse suggested reaching out to the Interagency Network of Export Assistance Providers (INEAP, [www.ineap.gov](http://www.ineap.gov)) as a means to get further feedback/support on committee recommendations.

Bradbury brought up NOAA as a potential source for data collection. Sklar suggested that while NOAA collects useful data, project developers need analysts to turn it into something that would be actually usable by industry. He noted that there are several high quality U.S. providers of such analytic services. The committee could recommend that NOAA refer people to these companies when asked or directly from the NOAA website. Trey Taylor noted that NOAA needs to hear from higher-ups that it's not business as usual (ex: in permitting, regulatory survey studies, etc.). He cited the U.S. Department of Interior's ombudsman's request to the Fish and Wildlife Service and NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) to speed up regulatory processes for renewable energy projects. Sklar agreed that if the U.S. Government can support demonstration projects, it would allow resource agencies to instrument them and get real data.

- Kruse will follow up on this issue, along with Weirich and Bradbury.

Gawell asked whether the Committee should look into recommending an ombudsperson, someone designated in government to cut across agency lines to facilitate exports. Derstine noted that the Nuclear Advisory Committee designated such a person in NSC.

- Gawell will lead this issue.

Smirnow asked Derstine for input on how the RE&EEAC is doing as a committee from Commerce's perspective.

Derstine stated that 11 recommendations in nine months is good and echoed Smirnow's sentiment that the Committee needs broad involvement from all members of the Committee.

Catherine Vial suggested making a clear link to the foreign policy impact of RE&EE exports, which could contribute to the energy security and greenhouse gas reduction discussions. She also mentioned speaking more to the security of manufacturers having access to energy, and would like to hear more about DOD.

Smirnow suggested meeting with Ambassador Pascual of the State Department's newly formed Energy office and DOD. Derstine will follow up on sending an invitation to the Ambassador.

Gawell asked about using Federal Register notices as a mechanism for getting feedback from companies, for example on the issue of DOE's mandate. Derstine responded that the Committee could do this by directing DOC to put out a Federal Register questionnaire asking for specific input and get results to feed into the process.

Weirich agreed that more engagement was key and offered to call Committee members who were not present at the meeting to solicit more involvement. The communications side of this can be conducted as private individuals (but not through the Committee) to have recommendations adopted by the private sector and to give legs to the Committee's work.

Gawell suggested drafting a letter focused more around messaging than specific recommendations. Sklar recommended conveying these issues to the new Commerce Secretary, laying out the high-profile issues, such as interagency coordination, blending financing tools from the government portfolio, and how to address U.S. representation overseas regionally and in areas of high priority, and possibly attaching additional topics the Committee is considering. The Secretary should also be invited to the next RE&EEAC meeting.

The Committee agreed that writing a letter is a good idea. Gawell and Weirich will initiate the letter and send it around to the group for approval electronically within the next month and finalize it for delivery in early January. Smirnow offered to send a paragraph covering the grand scheme – the long term strategy for industry in the global economy.

Derstine will also follow up on inviting Ambassador Pascual to speak on what the State Department's new Energy office is doing. Weirich suggested also contacting Griff Thompson at the State Dept. to get involved from an information/strategy perspective.

Moving onto additional Committee business, Sklar moved to approve the meeting minutes from the September 15, 2011 RE&EEAC meeting. Weirich seconded the motion and the minutes were approved with no objections.

Derstine noted that John Collett has been removed from the Committee due to a job change.

The Committee next identified meeting dates for the remainder of the Committee's charter:

**Thursday, February 23, 2012 in Washington, DC**

**Wednesday, April 25, 2012**

**Thursday, June 14, 2012**

Gawell raised the possibility of holding a Subcommittee day on Wednesday, February 22, 2012, prior to the February 23 full Committee meeting.

Weirich mentioned that ACORE may be able to host the Committee at its new offices if rooms at DOC are unavailable.

Recommendations will be delivered at the June 14, 2012 meeting. This will allow some time for the Committee to follow up on actions as it serves out the remainder of its charter, which expires in July 2012.

The Committee broke for a brief break and a working lunch after concluding Committee business.

Nicole Lamb-Hale, Assistant Secretary for Manufacturing and Services at DOC joined the Committee after lunch to discuss guiding questions under Committee consideration. She stated that initial recommendations had been broadly welcomed among agencies and that DOC staff have begun meeting with other agencies highlighted in Committee recommendations. She mentioned that Ex-Im has asked the Committee to identify companies that would benefit from financing for U.S. manufacturing and services as a precursor to exports. Lamb-Hale urged the Committee to present new ideas, particularly on the programmatic side, that are actionable through the executive branch.

The Committee, along with Lamb-Hale, then moved into discussion of the guiding questions presented to the Committee by DOC.

Question 1: What existing programs focused on trade promotion, trade capacity building, trade finance, policy development, or commercial advocacy are most effective in increasing exports?

Gawell singled out TDA grants as helping geothermal projects get off the ground, but mentioned that lack of coordination among federal programs is problematic and suggested identifying a coordinator (ombudsperson) to ease the process. Lamb-Hale cited SelectUSA's ombudsman role as a possible outlet to address this.

Crouse identified trade missions and gold key services as helpful to the export process. Ashley seconded the value of ITA gold key services to the list and the value of senior U.S. Government officials opening doors for U.S. companies. He noted broader country coverage for gold key services would be great. Lowe mentioned TDA being particularly valuable in helping U.S. companies get early work and influence market formation to encourage open and transparent practices.

Question 2: What programs or policies can the U.S. government implement to increase RE&EE exports?

Kruse noted a gap in attracting manufacturers to the export business, citing a need to show U.S. companies that they can double or triple their sales volume through exports. He posited that some U.S. companies believe the U.S. market is big enough and therefore have no desire to export. He suggested the U.S. Government needed a message to engage local manufacturers in wanting to export. Lamb-Hale noted that the Commercial Service does have Export University for new exporters and also partners with MEP to help experienced exporters identify new markets. Kruse also mentioned the importance of a "made in USA" branding opportunity to emphasize the U.S.'s reputation for quality and to give U.S. manufacturers a competitive edge. Sklar agreed that U.S. technology may cost more, but its higher quality differentiates it from competitors.

Taylor noted that the U.S. government could also help speed up the regulatory process for demonstration projects. He mentioned the reaction received from NOAA's NMFS by the DOI Ombudsman.

Question 3: Are U.S. programs and policies targeted on the appropriate markets?

Wolak mentioned that this depends on what a country (market) sees in a particular technology. Different technologies have different markets. Gawell noted that although China is a large market, most Committee members feel that China's policies, either written or unwritten, mean U.S. involvement will be small and that China therefore shouldn't dominate as a targeted market for export promotion. The U.S. should focus both on existing markets and emerging markets. Lowe contributed that the U.S. needs to expand its view to look at the large opportunities resulting from regional growth, such as in South America and Sub-Saharan Africa. Lamb-Hale noted that the TPP demonstrates the U.S. Government's move to a more regional focus in trade policy and promotion.

Following up on the China discussion, Smirnow added that it is important to open markets there. Opportunities exist, particularly in the export of raw goods, but at this point, engaging on a policy level and building regional alliances is more important than

trying to push exports for finished renewable goods in China. He also noted the great result at APEC on removal of LCRs by 2012.

Tamara Nall brought up local capacity building, including partnering with local companies to build up infrastructure and capability within the target country.

As capacity-building is typically an activity funded through foreign aid, Lamb-Hale asked Committee members for their experience with foreign aid agencies and for their thoughts on tied aid. Ashley stated that the U.S. is an anomaly in not having tied aid and the U.S. Government should consider having at least a preference for U.S. products in its foreign assistance projects. Kruse cited the struggle between providing more aid to a few countries versus spreading aid thinly among a larger number of countries. He noted that exporters are not aware of the sales opportunities provided by USAID projects. Gawell added that USAID is re-engaging on the energy front. He suggested USAID could help foreign governments with contract management (technical capacity building) to allow them to better analyze contract offers for renewable energy projects.

Question 4: Are there gaps in U.S. Government services that facilitate U.S. exports?

Sklar mentioned gaps in agency coordination and speed of action and the need for a portal that can call all parties together, in real time, to help companies through the process. Taylor mentioned his work in gathering commercial technology roadmaps to identify valleys of death in support mechanisms.

Question 5: Does the Committee have a position on local content requirements, trade tariffs, or other measures aimed at protecting local jobs or industry?

Ashley stated that local content requirements are a serious problem for REEE companies and that the Committee is looking into this issue and potential solutions.

Lamb-Hale responded that U.S. officials are always raising concerns with LCRs in countries where U.S. exporters face such trade barriers.

Smirnow said that the U.S. should be more aggressive on the trade front, both in trade actions and trade policy, instead of worrying about defensive concerns. The U.S. needs to test the boundaries a bit and challenge what other countries are doing. The U.S. government should also work through the WTO and APEC to develop alternatives to LCRs and identify best practices to help local industry that are WTO consistent.

Question 6: How does the Committee view the connection between developments in the U.S. RE&EE market and the scale of U.S. exports?

Lowe discussed the Domestic Policy Subcommittee recommendation for a national energy policy revolving around the need for a robust domestic market to support a strong export market.

Lamb-Hale asked why this so hard in the U.S. market, noting others had started from zero.

Crouse mentioned that without long-term vision, strategies and policies on RE&EE, energy in general is going to struggle. Nall stated that financing is another dominant issue and consumers have competing cost priorities. Sklar added that national governments tend to drive energy policy, but that in the U.S. many states and local entities do this. The national government needs to do something to provide uniformity in the energy market so that companies are not dealing with 50 separate entities with different policy incentives. The U.S. is also one of a few countries that subsidize traditional energy sources. Kruse identified part of the problem is the U.S. population's lack of education and knowledge about renewables. Lowe added that, in the U.S., states control the power grids and electricity rates within the state, but we need a federal feed-in tariff to drive behavior and see deployment. The U.S. needs supportive policies to build a local market, reach scale, then export. He cited the example of China, which was a non-entity in renewables five years ago. The government set a policy – 150GW wind by 2020 and large scale R&D – and now China is a global wind player. Wolak added that U.S. policy is needed to cause utilities to prefer investing in renewable energy versus the status quo. Gawell also noted that price fluctuation is a major obstacle for RE&EE industries and that utilities need to look at the longer run. Bradbury added that externalities are not incorporated into the cost of coal.

The Committee also discussed the opportunity to educate smaller and local banks about renewable energy. HUD's Power Saver program loan guarantees would allow homeowners to tap into financing to cover the cost of many RE&EE products, but larger banks won't finance the loans because the amounts are too small.

Fry mentioned a science and technology park in Hong Kong which integrates all renewables to create virtual powerplants to provide baseload power and connect to smart grids. The park doesn't require that you manufacture in Hong Kong, but it does attract companies to go there because it provides a base.

Smirnow asked Lamb-Hale what the Committee can do to address day-to-day issues that come up. Lamb-Hale said that LCRs are a huge challenge and invited the committee to focus on areas where the U.S. is uniquely competitive.

Smirnow asked Lamb-Hale how she advocates for US RE&EE industries overseas. Lamb-Hale responded that quality and accountability are the major points of emphasis. In virtually every sector, the U.S. emphasizes its role as leaders of innovative products and long-term value.

Crouse asked about China and solutions to IPR issues. Lamb-Hale responded that this is an issue requiring patience and consistency. The U.S. continues to push on this point, but sees incremental change. It will help if U.S. companies communicate specific problems and examples to the USG.

In closing, Sklar mentioned that the USG needs to promote and showcase renewable technologies in the U.S. in a more visible manner, and communicate that RE is cost competitive.

The public comment period was opened at 2:54pm.

Former Committee member Brendan Herron stated that he remained interested in the Committee's work and thought the day's conversation was very good. He provided the following comments:

1. On the Domestic Policy Subcommittee slide about a National Energy Policy, the statement still talks just about manufacturing. Services should be added as well to broaden the statement.
2. On the commercialization issue: the U.S. has the lead in technology in early stages, but then we lose the market or it goes overseas. This is the problem, but how do we move it forward? If we look at the UK, they've taken most of their major technologies and have a five year road map, plus mechanisms to stimulate advancement, and ways of testing different technologies, then moving to larger scale tests. After five years, the technologies are then moved into the regulatory system to become mainstreamed. If you encourage these technologies through the regulatory process, they may actually do something. The U.S. needs to think about that.
3. When thinking about the Assistant Secretary's inter-agency comments, we do have a real problem with DOE and what it thinks its mission is. The whole commercialization piece falls out. The Administration has room to fix this by refocusing DOE. The previous point drives this home: the U.S. leads in technology, but clearly loses it further out.
4. Thinking about cheapest power and energy security and diversification: there are a ton of mothballed gas plants in Texas because they were built the last time natural gas was cheap. But energy is a world market. If you look at the macro trend, world (energy) consumption will increase, so industry can think about diversification as a way of diversifying risk. This fits well into both sides of the aisle. The skyrocketing UK/Russia natural gas price is an example.

With no further comments, the public comment period was closed at 3:01 pm.

The Committee briefly outlined issues to be teed-up for the next full committee meeting and identified the subcommittee under which each issue would originate.

**Local Content Requirements:** Trade Subcommittee – Led by Bryan Ashley and Jessica Isaacs

**MARAD:** Domestic Policy Subcommittee – Led by Ed Lowe and John Smirnow

**National Energy Policy:** Domestic Policy Subcommittee – Led by James Bradbury

**SelectUSA:** Finance Subcommittee – Led by Jeffrey D'Souza

**OPIC:** Finance Subcommittee – Led by Scott Sklar

**USG In-Country Support:** Trade Subcommittee – Led by David Rosenberg

**Technology Road Maps:** Finance Subcommittee – Led by Trey Taylor

**DOE Programs follow-on:** Domestic Policy Subcommittee – Led by Karl Gawell, with Scott Sklar and Andy Kruse

**Market Analysis/Data:** Trade Subcommittee – Led by John Smirnow and Karl Gawell

**NOAA data:** Domestic Policy Subcommittee – Led by Andy Kruse

**Ombudsperson:** Trade Subcommittee – Led by Karl Gawell

In addition, the Committee will draft a letter to the new Secretary of Commerce reaffirming support for the total initiative. (Led by Karl Gawell and Tom Weirich.)

Gawell noted that anything not on the table by the February Committee meeting will be difficult to turn into a recommendation before the Committee's charter runs out in July.

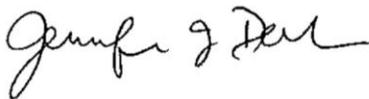
Gawell was asked to send out a list of key issues and team leads in the days immediately following the meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at 3:06 pm.

Respectfully submitted,  
Alison Holm  
Recording Secretary  
December 20, 2011

We hereby certify that to the best of our knowledge, the foregoing meeting summary is accurate and complete.

Submitted by:



Jennifer Derstine  
DOC, DFO



Karl Gawell,  
RE&EEAC Chair