



The Energy Connection

SCEO Shows Energy and Dollar Savings

Since 1995, projects by the South Carolina Energy Office have saved taxpayers almost \$6 million in energy bills at state agencies, public schools and local governments. With projects already in place, taxpayers will eventually save \$30 million over the lifetime of the energy conservation retrofits facilitated by the SCEO.

Public Institutions' Energy Savings Since 1995

	Annual Savings	Project Savings Through FY 2003	SCEO Original Investment	Savings Over Project Life
State Agencies	\$758,147	\$3,855,616	\$1,053,106	\$12,796,945
School Districts	\$764,299	\$984,232	\$3,211,287	\$14,971,963
Local Governments	\$145,820	\$876,251	\$571,318	\$2,856,491
TOTALS	\$1,668,266	\$5,716,099	\$4,835,711	\$30,625,399

Financial Assistance for Public Agencies

The South Carolina Energy Office offers ConserFund, a revolving energy financing program for energy conservation improvements in public buildings. These are the key elements of the ConserFund Financing Program:

- Finance energy cost saving improvements in state agencies and other public buildings.
- Sample projects are lighting, HVAC systems, energy efficient windows or doors, insulation and other energy conservation measures that provide long-term energy cost reductions.

SC Reduces Radioactive Waste While Maximizing Dollars for Education

The Radioactive Waste Disposal Program within the Budget and Control Board's South Carolina Energy Office has a delicate challenge.

South Carolina's Atlantic Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Compact Implementation Act of 2000, intended to eventually eliminate most out-of-state nuclear waste coming into the state, sharply ramps down the volume of waste that can be accepted at the state-owned low-level radioactive waste disposal facility in Barnwell County. At the same time, budget pressures have put a premium on maximizing state revenues for scholarships and school buildings that come from disposal of the reduced volumes of nuclear waste.

So far, the Board has been quite successful. Although nuclear waste disposal in the state has decreased 74 percent in the last five years, revenues to South Carolina have only decreased 64 percent. This is because the average state revenue per cubic foot has increased 36 percent.

The twin objectives — phasing out nuclear waste disposal while maximizing disposal revenues going to the state — stem from a 1999 recommendation of a gubernatorial Nuclear Waste Task Force. The Task Force rejected proposals to continue South Carolina's role as the nation's "nuclear dumping ground," but also rejected calls for immediate closure of the Barnwell site.

South Carolina Energy Office
 1201 Main Street Suite 1010
 Columbia, South Carolina 29201
 (803) 737-8030
 1-800-851-8899
 FAX (803) 737-9846
<http://www.state.sc.us/energy/>

- ConserFund offers \$500,000 per project. An agency may borrow funds for multiple projects not to exceed \$1,000,000.

- The annual interest rate is only 1% for the full term of the financing agreement.

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Notes From the Director

John Clark

Talk of war in the Middle East is raging, and oil supplies are potentially threatened. As Yogi Berra says, it's "déjà vu all over again."

The South Carolina Energy Office was born in 1973, in response to the Israeli-Egyptian War and subsequent Arab oil embargo that caused soaring gasoline prices, long service station waiting lines, and severe economic dislocation.

In 1973, the United States imported 35 percent of its oil needs. President Nixon declared that the nation should take action to insure that we never again become so dependent on foreign oil supplies. The U.S. Department of Energy was created by Congress in 1977 to coordinate federal efforts in energy.

Unfortunately, America has not learned its lesson in regard to oil dependency. In 1973, we imported 6 million barrels per day, representing 35 percent of our needs. Today, we are importing almost 11 million barrels per day, representing over 54 percent of our needs. And we make little use of alternative transportation fuels such as ethanol, natural gas and biodiesel.

We should not need another conflagration in the Middle East to make us learn again the hard way the lesson of excessive dependence on foreign energy resources. The next crisis could not only bring about another oil import shortage, but we could also face energy terrorism challenges such as attacks on power plants, storage facilities and pipelines.

Along the way, we have discovered that energy efficiency has many more rewards than energy security. We learned that energy efficiency is essential to economic development and critical to the environmental well-being of South Carolina, regardless of events on the international scene.

We also learned the interconnectivity of energy prices. When oil prices go up or down, natural gas prices and coal prices follow suit, as do electricity costs.

The South Carolina Energy Office is working to reduce our state's vulnerability to the next crises. We are hard at work increasing energy efficiency in all of our consuming sectors, thus decreasing the impacts of shortages and price increases.

In the public sector alone, Energy Office projects over the last six years are saving taxpayers over \$30 million in energy costs, reducing dependency and allowing those dollars to be re-channeled directly to services for the public. Additionally, we are revising our state's energy emergency plan in order to prepare for shortages caused by international dislocations, natural disasters and homeland terrorism, and we are increasing our efforts to provide new transportation fuels as alternatives to oil.

Hopefully, South Carolinians and all Americans have learned our lesson and will successfully prepare for future energy crises before it is too late.

Changes at the SC Energy Office

The South Carolina Energy Office recently moved to a new Division within the Budget and Control Board, the Division of Insurance and Grants Services. Besides the Energy Office, the Division includes the Employee Insurance Program, the Office of the Insurance Reserve Fund, and the Office of Local Government. Division Director Tom Lucht has over 20 years experience with the Board, most recently as Deputy Director of the South Carolina Retirement Systems.

The Energy Office has relocated to the tenth floor of the SouthTrust Building (formerly known as the AT&T building and the Affinity building). This move allows all staff members to have offices on the same floor. Phone numbers and e-mail addresses remain the same. **The mailing address is: South Carolina Energy Office, 1201 Main Street, Suite 1010, Columbia, SC 29201.**

What's Happening Around the State



SCEO lent the SC School for the Deaf and Blind \$219,675, to replace three air handlers with one unit, and install heat pipes. Annual savings are projected to be approximately \$16,450.



SCEO lent \$42,500, to the SC Department of Corrections to retrofit lighting in their headquarters building. The project was completed in July. Energy savings are projected to be approximately \$13,385 per year.



In the Rutledge Building of the SC Department of Education, the Office of General Services has used SCEO funds to replace the existing air handling unit main fan motors and motor control units center with components that will allow for the slowing and turning off of the HVAC to meet building demand during low and unoccupied times. Projected cost savings should equal nearly \$49,000 per year.



The Office of General Services has acquired a \$350,000 ConserFund loan from the SC Energy Office to replace a 750-ton chiller at its College Street facility in Columbia. Annual savings are estimated at nearly \$104,000.

Energy Office's Lockhart Wins National Award

The U.S. Department of Energy's State Energy Program (SEP) presented a National Recognition Award to Janet Lockhart, Program Manager of the State Energy Office in South Carolina. The award is given to individuals who have made outstanding contributions to the program.

Ms. Lockhart has been involved in SEP work for 14 years. In 1988 she worked in Program Evaluation for the Employment and Training Division of the Governor's Office. She then moved to the Energy Office, where she became a Grants Manager. She supervised the development of a revolving loan fund that provides loans for energy efficiency improvements in public and non-profit facilities.



Janet Lockhart of the SC Energy Office receives the State Energy Program "Energy Manager of the Year" award from the U.S. Department of Energy.

She first proposed the loan fund in 1992, and it was approved in 1997. The State Energy Office has made low-interest loans totalling \$3.6 million

She has administered financial assistance programs for energy efficiency and renewable energy projects since 1988. Prior to then she was a program administrator for the Job Training Partnership Act in the South Carolina Governor's Office and a labor economist with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The U.S. Department of Energy's State Energy Program (SEP) conducts a national conference every two years for SEP managers and program staff. During this conference the U.S. Department of Energy's SEP National Recognition Awards recognize outstanding contributions to the Energy Programs by individuals at the State level.

Clean Vehicle Fuels Mean Cleaner Air

Columbia's air quality is now enhanced by the addition of seven new compressed natural gas (CNG) buses to the Central Midlands Regional Transit Authority (CMRTA) fleet, and the use of ethanol fuel by a number of state government vehicles.

The South Carolina Energy Office (SCEO) and the Palmetto State Clean Fuels Coalition (PSCFC) are working together to increase the availability and use of alternative fuels in South Carolina. The most recent efforts include retrofitting the compressed natural gas (CNG) station on Flora Street, and installing an ethanol dispenser at DHEC's refueling station at 2600 Bull Street.

The new CNG buses are expected to reduce nitrogen dioxide and hydrocarbon emissions by 6,300 pounds per year over

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Lighting Improvements Save Schools \$231,500 Annually

Twenty-three school districts are saving \$231,500 annually in reduced energy costs as a result of South Carolina Energy Office School Initiative grants for lighting retrofits and other energy efficiency improvements. Energy cost savings projects were implemented in 45 schools at a cost of \$1.1 million.

These projects are expected to have a life-cycle of 20 years, thus saving the school districts \$4,630,000 over the life of the projects.

Chavis Middle School is typical of the schools that received lighting retrofits. Located in Hemingway, the 48-year old facility had low lighting levels in the classrooms and corridors. Williamsburg School District replaced the existing 4-tube fixtures in the classrooms with an increased number of 3-tube electronic ballast T-8 fixtures. The district also elected to install drop-ceilings to increase the effectiveness of the heating and cooling systems.

Classroom lighting levels increased by an average of 15 foot

candles at desk level. By using energy efficient fixtures, the district was able to improve the lighting quality and still reduce wattage by 36%. District Superintendent Dr. Kenneth Gardner is enthusiastic about the results, noting the project "has enhanced the appearance of the facility and brightened the attitudes of both faculty and students, in addition to saving us money."

In January, the SC Energy Office will request applications for a third round of projects. Eligible districts are the 28 school districts ranking in the lowest third of all school districts on two measures of financial resources: wealth per pupil and required local support. About \$1.5 million is available for installation of energy efficient lighting, HVAC equipment, HVAC control systems, and domestic water heaters.

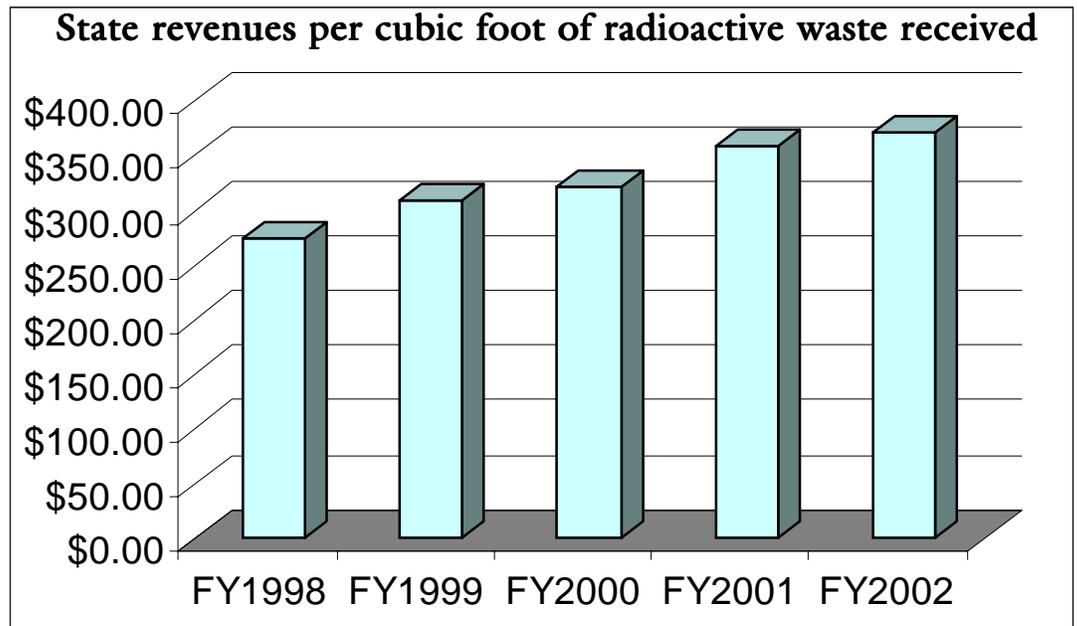


**Radioactive Waste
Continued from Page 1**

Factored into that decision was the need of South Carolina utilities and other businesses for ongoing access to a disposal facility for their own wastes, the relatively safe operating history of the Barnwell facility, and widespread support within the Barnwell community for continuing some level of disposal operation.

Just four years ago, the Barnwell facility received 219,000 cubic feet of waste. During the fiscal year that ended in June, the site received 57,000 cubic feet, a drop of 74 percent.

The new law will continue to reduce the amount of waste that the site can receive through 2008. After that, the Barnwell site will accept waste only from the states of South Carolina, Connecticut and New Jersey, in an alliance known as the Atlantic Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management Compact.



**Clean Vehicle Fuels
Continued from Page 3**

a ten-year period, which will result in a cleaner downtown area. The CMRTA also agreed to consider moving the entire fleet to alternative fuels once they had worked with the new CNG buses for a while.

The retrofitted station has increased CNG storage capacity, a new compressor, a new dispenser, and a card reader that accepts the state's primary fueling card. The station is open for all state and local government fleets.

The Energy Office helped DHEC turn its idea for an ethanol dispenser at its 2600 Bull Street offices into a reality by providing half of the funds necessary for the work. Thanks to partnerships through the PSCFC and DHEC's commitment to the environment, the station was officially opened for business last spring. The new station is open to all state, federal, and local government fleets.

Ethanol is an alcohol-based fuel that is blended with gasoline, generally at 85% ethanol and 15% gasoline. This blend is typically referred to as E-85, and vehicles equipped to operate on this fuel are called flex-fuel vehicles. Flex-fuel means that they can run on ethanol, gasoline, or any blend of the two.



Many automobile manufacturers now make their vehicles flex-fuel standard. Fleet managers like to purchase E-85 vehicles because flex-fuel vehicles generally do not cost any more than a gasoline vehicle and provide credit toward federal mandates for state vehicle fleets. South Carolina has 1200 vehicles capable of using E-85 fuel, but, until this station opened, all of these flex-fuel vehicles were using only gasoline.

**ASCEM Announces
Awards**

The Association of South Carolina Energy Managers (ASCEM) announces each fall its choice of Energy Project of the Year and Energy Manager of the Year. This year, Darlington County School District and Vello Forrester of the SC Department of Corrections received top honors.



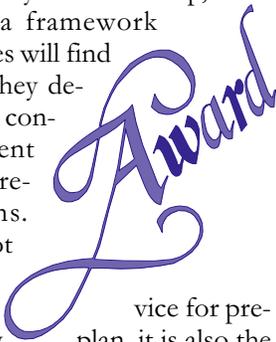
Darlington County Schools have implemented several energy conservation projects over the past few years. Under a performance contract, they relamped all of their schools with T-8s and electronic ballasts, and put new controls in five schools. With loans from the SC Energy Office, they completed the installation of a district-wide HVAC energy management system, and the extensive renovation of Hartsville High School Buildings 1 and 2. This renovation consisted of closing in a large expanse of windows with 2 x 3 windows while the remaining area was closed with an insulated wall constructed of steel studs, sheetrock and drivat.

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Local Planning Guide Receives Raves

The SC Energy Office was recognized recently by the South Carolina Chapter of the American Planning Association (SCAPPA). *The South Carolina Local Planning Guide: Preparing an Energy Element for the Comprehensive Plan* received the Special Achievement award for Multi-jurisdictional work.

Recognizing the connection between energy conservation and local comprehensive planning, the SC Energy Office undertook the preparation of the *South Carolina Local Planning Guide*. The SC Energy Office, with consulting assistance from the Matheny-Burns Group, has produced a framework that communities will find easy to use as they develop an energy conservation element for their comprehensive plans. This guide is not only an excellent source of advice for preparing an energy plan, it is also the State's first in a series of easy-to-follow instructional publications designed to assist local governments in preparing comprehensive plan elements.



Readers may download a free copy of the *South Carolina Local Planning Guide: Preparing an Energy Element for the Comprehensive Plan*, by going to <http://www.state.sc.us/energy/public/planning.htm>, or by calling Kate Billing at 1-800-851-8899.

ASCEM Continued from Page 4

ASCEM has selected Vello Forrester of the SC Department of Corrections as the 2002 Energy Manager of the Year. Vello serves as the Chief of Energy Management for the Work Order branch. He assists the Director and Assistant Director of Maintenance in all projects related to energy management and maintenance control. He is responsible for researching, developing, evaluating, and implementing policies and procedures for energy management and conservation throughout the agency. Vello also oversees monthly consumption data for approximately 372 utility accounts.

ConserFund Continued from Page 1

- ConserFund finances 100% of eligible projects for public buildings.
- SCEO conducts free preliminary energy audits to identify opportunities for energy and cost savings for each agency.
- Payments are deferred until the beginning of the fiscal year following the current budget year, not to exceed 24 months. For example, if a project is completed in the spring of 2003, then no payments are required until July 2004 (the beginning of FY 2005).
- Financing agreements have a maximum of ten-year terms. Repayments are based on the total project cost and the annual savings projected per year, making allowances for cost savings. For instance, if the total project cost is \$500,000 and the projected annual savings is \$100,000, then the repayment would possibly be fixed for a term of seven years with an annual payment of approximately \$74,000.
- ConserFund financial structure is designed for applicants to immediately benefit from the energy conservation measures, as payments will provide direct financial relief based on the annual energy cost savings. In the example shown above, an agency would gain \$26,000 per year for seven years, after which the \$100,000 cost savings would be realized every year thereafter.

For more information, contact Karen Hudson of the South Carolina Energy Office at (803)737-7177 or at khudson@ogs.state.sc.us.

SCEO Wins Coveted Special Project Funding

The South Carolina Energy Office has garnered \$365,638 in nationally competitive grants from the U. S. Department of Energy. These "Special Project" grants are for alternative energy resource development and energy conservation and efficiency.

Following are descriptions of this year's "Special Project" grants for South Carolina:

- **Million Solar Roofs Initiative (\$49,575):** The grant allows SCEO to work with York Technical College on an assessment of the current solar energy situation in South Carolina. The findings will contribute to designing an implementation plan and development of public information materials.
- **Clemson Biomass-Farm Assessment (\$91,308):** This project addresses means to reduce the costs of swine waste treatment and generation of biogas from the waste, as well as support research on the potential for increasing the efficiency of biomass crops through modifications of animal waste fertilizers.
- **University of South Carolina Green Dorm Fuel Cell (\$99,755):** USC plans to build a \$29 million housing complex that will integrate technology, design, sustainability, and learning as one of only four certified green residence halls in the world. This funding will contribute to the installation of a fuel cell (4.5-kW) to power systems that cannot shut down, referred to as Uninterrupted Power Sources (UPS), for electrical circuits that require highly reliable power like security, emergency lighting, exit lighting, telecommunications and others. The fuel cell is considered "green" because it is quiet and has minimal emissions compared to the traditional UPS that uses a diesel generator.
- **Rebuild South Carolina III (\$125,000):** The SCEO's Rebuild South Carolina program provides energy audits, technical assistance, and training to public organizations to implement energy efficiency and conservation activities. This third grant allows SCEO to expand its Rebuild South Carolina program to service and support 55 existing partnerships statewide in the implementation of energy efficiency projects, and to negotiate new partnerships.

SC Public Building Energy Consumption Increases

Public entities spent about \$175 million on energy in FY 2001. This and much other information on energy use by state agencies, public colleges and public school districts is contained in *Energy Use in South Carolina's Public Facilities, Fiscal Year 2001*, available from the Energy Office in hard copy, or on our website at http://www.state.sc.us/energy/PDFs/2001_Energy_Consumption_Report.pdf.

As indicated in Table 1, the 86 school districts included in this report spent \$90.4 million to provide energy for 98.0 million square feet of building space, as compared to \$68.4 million for 87.1 million square feet in 1997.

Table 1. Fiscal Year 2001 Summary Data

Institutions	Total Sq.Ft. (in millions)	Energy Cost (in millions)	Avg. \$/Sq.ft.	Avg. kBtu/Sq.ft.
School Districts (86)	98.0	\$90.4	\$0.92	48.13
State Agencies (33)	24.4	\$36.8	\$1.61	121.66
Colleges with Housing (12)	28.0	\$36.0	\$1.23	127.15
Colleges without Housing (21)	6.9	\$8.6	\$1.24	79.03
Totals*	157.3	\$174.9	\$1.09	73.53

*Figures do not necessarily sum to totals due to independent rounding.

School Districts

South Carolina school districts averaged \$0.92 per square foot, compared to a national median of \$0.99 per square foot and a regional median of \$1.16 per square foot.

Five years ago, the average cost per square foot for South Carolina school districts was \$0.79. The overall average energy use was 48.13 kBtu per square foot in 2001, compared to 42.58 kBtu per square foot in 1997.

Lexington School District One had the lowest average energy cost, at \$0.65 per square foot. Other low energy cost school districts include **Bamberg 1, Greenwood 51, Anderson 5, Lexington 3, Hampton 1, Lexington 2, Orangeburg 5, Barnwell 19, and Florence 4.**

Colleges and Universities

Twelve four-year colleges and universities spent \$36.0 million to provide energy for 28.0 million square feet of building space, averaging \$1.23 per square foot and 127.15 kBtu per square foot. The national median for four-year colleges is \$0.95 per square foot. Five years ago, \$33.0 million was spent for 26.0 million square feet, averaging \$1.30 per square foot and 137.67 kBtu per square foot.

Francis Marion, Clemson, Winthrop, Lander, and USC-Spartanburg are the four-year colleges with lowest cost energy per square foot.

Twenty-one public colleges without housing, a group composed of technical colleges and branch campuses of the University of South Carolina, spent \$8.6 million on energy, averaging \$1.24 per square foot. This compares to the national median for two-year colleges of \$1.18 per square foot. Energy consumption for these institutions averaged 79.03 kBtu per square foot for their 6.9 million square feet of building space. Five years ago, these colleges spent \$7.4 million for 6.5 million square feet of space, with an average cost per square foot of \$1.13 and an average energy use of 75.07 kBtu per square foot.

Leaders in low-cost energy per square foot among colleges without housing are **Spartanburg Technical College, Technical College of the Lowcountry, USC-Salkehatchie, USC-Union, and York Technical College.**

State Agencies

State agencies vary enormously in types of energy requirements, building types, non-building energy use, size and other factors relating to energy use. Altogether, agencies spent \$36.8 million in identifiable building energy costs compared with \$30.3 million in 1997. Average cost for 24.4 million square feet of building space owned by 32 agencies was \$1.61 per square foot with an average energy use per square foot of 121.66 kBtu. Five years ago, the average cost was \$1.38 per square foot for 22.7 square feet with an average energy use of 119.74 kBtu.

Among the lowest energy cost per square foot state agencies are the **Wil Lou Gray Opportunity School, the SC School for the Deaf and Blind, SC Department of Education, SC Forestry Commission, SC Department of Public Safety, SC Military Department, and SC Educational Television.**

Mark Your Calendars!

Greenprints: Sustainable Communities by Design

February 12 – 15, 2003

Atlanta, GA

<http://www.southface.org/home/g2k3index.html>

Association of South Carolina Energy Managers (ASCEM) Spring Conference

April 24-26, 2003

MUSC, Strom Thurmond Center

Contact Julia Parris at 1-800-851-8899 for further information

6th Annual Landfill Methane Outreach Program (LMOP) Conference and Project Expo

January 6 – 7, 2003

Washington, DC

<http://www.epa.gov/lmop/>

South Carolina Receives Green-e certification

South Carolina's Green-e stakeholders, including the South Carolina Energy Office, have received national certification for their Green Power criteria, thus making Green Power vendors in the state eligible to use Green-e designation



in their marketing.

The Green-e Program sets consumer protection and environmental standards for electricity products, and verifies that Green-e certified products meet these standards. Through these efforts, the Green-e Program expands the retail market for renewable electricity products and for power from cleaner non-renewable generation. The first South Carolina project to receive official Green-e certification is Santee Cooper's 2.2 megawatt landfill-gas-to-energy project at the Horry County Landfill.

The Energy Connection

What About The Other 5%?

In FY 2001, state agencies, school districts, and institutions of higher education, spent almost \$175 million on energy. Reducing that number by 5% would yield savings of \$8.75 million dollars. Capturing these savings is particularly important during this time of fiscal crisis. The SC Energy Office has a brand new program targeted at helping public institutions realize money savings through energy conservation.

It is called **The Other 5% Program**. The program is designed to educate the front line employee on simple ways they can save energy, thereby contributing to the fiscal well being of their agencies.

Energy conservation is not just the job of the energy manager. In order to be successful, everyone needs to participate. Most state employees' position descriptions include a job duty worth 5%, entitled, "Other duties as assigned." At the Energy Office, we want to make sure energy conservation falls into that category and is a part of everyone's job. So, we are calling this **The Other 5% Program**. We want every employee of an agency to begin taking responsibility for energy conservation.

"...other duties as assigned..."

As part of **The Other 5% Program**, Energy Office staff delivers a presentation that will include basic energy statistics and the potential for saving energy through behavioral changes and no-cost or low-cost energy conservation measures. These presentations are delivered to the entire workforce of an agency, as it is important everyone in a building works together to reduce energy consumption.

The presentations are tailored to meet the needs of specific agencies through the inclusion of agency-specific data. Where possible, we meet with the agency's energy manager prior to the presentation to further refine the information.

In addition to the presentations, we provide informational materials such as booklets and stickers to further emphasize the importance of implementing and continuing any recommended Energy Conservation Measures.

The final component of **The Other 5% Program** is an incentive/recognition program designed to encourage implementation of the measures.

All agencies are feeling the impacts of the budget crisis. And energy conservation is a key way we can help. It not only helps the environment and reduces dependence on foreign oil, but it also saves money, thereby saving jobs.

If you would like more information about how your agency can participate in **The Other 5% Program**, please contact Kate Billing of the SC Energy Office at kbilling@ogs.state.sc.us.

BMW Uses Energy From Landfill Gas

Spartanburg's BMW automobile manufacturing facility has become the first direct use, non-utility company in South Carolina to recycle landfill methane gas as a source of energy in over two decades, and is the only such facility now operating in the state.

Waste Management, Inc. (WMI), the largest waste handler and recycler in the world, supplies the methane gas from its Palmetto Landfill to Ameresco Energy Services, a Massachusetts-based company with energy operations across the nation. Ameresco cleans the methane, processes and compresses it, and delivers it nearly 10 miles to the BMW facility, under this multi-million dollar project.

BMW has signed a 20-year purchase contract for the gas, and will use it to fuel four plant turbines. The turbines generate electricity and heat water, supplying approximately 20 percent of the facility's energy needs.

"The partners in this effort have worked diligently to design a truly 'Best-in-Class' project, using state-of-the-art technology that will ultimately reduce the

amount of fossil fuel combusted at the 2.5 million square foot facility and replace it with a stable supply of renewable energy," said Michael Bakas, Ameresco's Vice President of Renewable Energy.

By capturing and using methane gas, this landfill gas project alleviates environmental problems and contributes to the profitability of private companies operating in South Carolina. This is particularly important, as South Carolina does not produce any coal, oil, or conventional natural gas.

BMW will realize substantial energy cost savings over the life of the project, while WMI will realize additional profits from the sale of the gas.

The project was developed in cooperation with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Landfill Methane Outreach Program (LMOP), and with the South Carolina Energy Office, which has been the lead agency in implementing LMOP in South Carolina. In 1999, the SCEO obtained matching funds from the U.S. Department of Energy's Southeast

Regional Biomass Energy Program to assist WMI with the initial feasibility study for the project.

The project has an equivalency environmental benefit of removing 61,000 cars a year from the highways, every year, as well as planting 40,000 trees per year, and an energy equivalency value of saving 80,000 to 100,000 barrels of crude oil each year the project is in operation.

Sonny DuBose, project manager of landfill gas projects for the SC Energy Office, says, "It's a grand slam! And it represents the best of America because it's the public and private sectors working together, in alliance, to build a better America. We could not have done it without the commitment of those companies noted, and the South Carolina Department of Transportation, the South Carolina Public Service Commission, and South Carolina DHEC, all of which had jurisdiction over various facets of this endeavor. "

Director John Clark

Editor Renee Daggerhart

South Carolina Energy Office

1201 Main Street, Suite 1010
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

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