Box 3

EEI

EMI

Editorial Boards

EDF

Edison Electric- 8/14/97

Economic Conference- Columbus, 10/20/95

Economic Analysis

Draft Protocol

Climate Change Brochure

Charge and Response

CEA Papers

U.S. AID Plan

Cabinet- UN

Cabinet- Treasury

Cabinet- Transportation

Cabinet- State

Cabinet- OSTP

Labor

Interior

Cabinet- HUD

Cabinet- HHS

Cabinet- FEMA

Cabinet- EPA

Cabinet- Defense

Commerce Plans

Cabinet- Agriculture

Cabinet Plans

Bonn Updates, 10/20 - 10/31

Bonn Updates

Alternatives

Wind Energy Weekly

Vol. 16 • No. 768 *THE WEEKLY NEWSLETTER OF THE AMERICAN WIND ENERGY ASSOCIATION* **October 13, 1997**

In This Issue

ENERGY POLICY

Clinton hosts global climate change discussion to aid in preparation of U.S. policy 1

TRADE NEWS

Industrialists, academics declare support for increased renewables research funding 1

Northern Alternative Energy announces plan to build biggest Wisconsin project 2

Vision Quest Windelectric of Alberta enjoys success with marketing wind energy 3

Central and South West Corp. subsidiary christens green pricing program 4

GLOBAL CLIMATE TAKES CENTER STAGE IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

O'Sullivan Represents Wind Industry at White House-Sponsored Talks Held at Georgetown University

The issue of global climate change has been a major focus in Washington, D.C., this week, as the Clinton Administration continues to formulate its position in advance of international talks scheduled for December in Kyoto, Japan.

President Clinton hosted a gathering of corporate CEOs Oct. 6 in the nation's capital, on a day that was appropriately unseasonably warm. Brian O'Sullivan of Cannon Energy, AWEA's president, was among those in attendance as a panel of scientists gathered by the Administration described the findings of the scientific community and the President urged business leaders to keep in mind their responsibilities toward future generations.

Press reports indicated that the Administration has not yet finalized its position and is aiming to do so by October 20. AWEA is providing its input into the policy process, based on its finding that wind could contribute significantly to reducing U.S. emissions of carbon dioxide (CO_2), the leading greenhouse gas (see *Wind Energy Weekly* #767, October 6).

(see CLIMATE, page 4)

PRESIDENTIAL PANEL BACKS BOOST IN WIND, RENEWABLES R&D

A presidential advisory panel of industry and academic experts called September 30 for a doubling of U.S. energy research and development (R&D) funding over the next six years. The recommendations would significantly boost R&D spending on wind and other renewable energy technologies.

The findings were developed by the Panel on Federal Energy R&D of the President's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST). The panel was chaired by John Holdren of Harvard University. In a statement accompanying its recommendations, the panel warned that the U.S. "faces major energy-related challenges" as it enters the 21st century.

Holdren and the panel pointed to the combined effect of rapidly growing population and increasing economic development in Latin America and Southeast Asia, saying the likely results will include growing pressure on world oil supplies, steadily in-

(see PANEL, page 5)

Alternatives

INGAA

NEWS

Contact: Anne Roland
(202) 626-3230

For Immediate Release
October 8, 1997

INGAA ADOPTS PRINCIPLES FOR GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

In any climate change position adopted, the United States should incorporate principles that recognize the environmental advantages of natural gas in reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The Interstate Natural Gas Association of America (INGAA), the trade association for natural gas pipelines, is recommending seven principles to ensure that any international agreement adopted by the United States be broad-based, scientifically supported, provide maximum flexibility and use market-based mechanisms. Such principles, INGAA maintains, are critical to the success of an international global climate change agreement.

In a letter to President Clinton, INGAA provided input for the development of the U.S. negotiating position on global climate change at the upcoming Kyoto conference. INGAA's principles call for continued scientific analysis, creation of incentives, binding agreements, attainable targets, inclusion of all greenhouse gases, joint implementation and flexibility.

"Natural gas can play a significant role in reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the United States and indeed throughout the world," said INGAA President Jerry Halvorsen. "INGAA's principles set the groundwork for a policy that can be good for the environment, good for the economy and will encourage the increased use of natural gas."

INGAA is a non-profit trade association that represents major natural gas pipelines in North America and around the world. Natural gas pipelines deliver 25 percent of the basic energy used in the United States. The U.S. pipeline members of INGAA deliver over 90 percent of the natural gas transported and sold in interstate commerce.

###

JERALD V. HALVORSEN
PRESIDENT

October 8, 1997

Honorable William J. Clinton
The President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

The Interstate Natural Gas Association of America (INGAA) represents natural gas pipelines which deliver 25% of the basic energy used in the United States. INGAA believes that natural gas can play a significant role in reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the United States and indeed, throughout the world. With this in mind, INGAA has developed the attached set of principles which we believe should be incorporated into any climate change position adopted by the United States.

The INGAA principles illustrate our belief that any international agreement should be broad-based, scientifically supported, provide maximum flexibility and use market-based mechanisms. These principles are consistent with those already being considered by the Administration for its negotiations in Kyoto, Japan.

INGAA is pleased to offer our initial input into the development of the U.S. position and would welcome the opportunity to meet with the Administration to further discuss our perspectives.

Sincerely,

Jerald Halvorsen

Cc: The Vice President

INTERSTATE NATURAL GAS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
555 13TH STREET, N.W., #300 W • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004 • 202/626-3200

INGAA Global Climate Change Statement
October 1997

The natural gas industry can play a significant role in the nation's and world's efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Recognizing that the Administration is developing a negotiating position on global climate change, INGAA recommends that any international agreement adopted by the U.S. should be broad-based, scientifically supported, provide maximum flexibility and use market-based mechanisms. Therefore, the following goals should be incorporated in any climate change position adopted by the United States. These principles are grounded in sound economic policies and are consistent with the Administration's goal of reducing greenhouse gases.

1. **Continue Scientific Analysis**
   Science should be the foundation of a climate change policy. The science of climate change causation, its potential effects, the potential solutions, and the effectiveness of emission reduction programs should be reviewed and supported by ongoing research. Research should be peer reviewed and open to public input.

2. **Create Incentives**
   A global climate change policy should create market-based incentives for early and past voluntary reductions, such as emission reduction credits and provide the ability to bank the credits, including retroactive credits for voluntary programs. Emission reductions resulting from conversions to natural gas from other fossil fuels should be fully credited, including conversions made since 1990 in response to the Clean Air Act Amendments.

3. **Include All Nations in Binding Agreements**
   All nations should be included in any binding agreement with commitments in the same compliance period. Binding agreements should be subject to periodic review and must include continuous verifications and economic penalties for violating the agreement.

4. **Establish Attainable Targets**
   Any program to address the risk of global climate change must avoid harm to the overall U.S. economy and should establish long-term targets that provide reasonable time frames for compliance.

5. **Include All Greenhouse Gases, Their Sources, and Sinks**
   Any agreement must be comprehensive in its approach to greenhouse gas mitigation. It must include all greenhouse gases, their full range of sources, and their sinks.

6. **Include Joint Implementation**
   Any agreement should provide mutual implementation among all nations. Such a program should provide mechanisms for effective international implementation of market-based incentives, including the ability to share and receive credit for reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.

7. **Provide Flexibility**
   The United States must assure an international agreement that encourages and allows maximum flexibility, including the use of market based mechanisms in the implementation of their commitments and contemplates ongoing scientific verification or disproof of anthropogenic input.

For more information, please contact:
Lisa Beal
Interstate Natural Gas Association of America
555 13th Street, NW Suite 300W
Washington, DC 20004
(202) 626-3235
(202) 626-3249

Alternatives

SEIA

SOLAR ENERGY INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

October 7, 1997

TO: Todd Stern
White House Climate Czar

FR: Scott Sklar
Solar Soldier

CS: Dirk Forrister, Climate Task Force
Linda Lance, CEQ

RE: Implementation of Million Solar Roofs
Memo #4 in This Regard

I am concerned unless there is multi-agency coordination at The White House level, we are not going to have successful Million Solar Roof implementation. DOE cannot be the lead, it must come as a coordinated subcabinet level team to drive implementation.

The basis of the Million Solar Roofs program is to drive existing funding for solar installations in an accelerated and market-viable way. If we comprise a working group with political appointees from each agency with subgroups focusing on the three sources of support, we will succeed. The basis of the program is to:

- implement bundled federal procurements for about $35 million per year (primarily Defense. Energy, Housing & Urban Development, Interior (Parks) and State (Embassies)

- accelerate existing federal lending programs for 20 year lending at 5 percent or less -- and allow lending programs to be bundled (primarily at Farmers Home Loans, Rural Utility Service, Small Business Admin., VA/FHA Loans and secondary loans via Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae

- buydowns for PV only via DOE State Grants Program, EPA's ETI Program, Commerce/NIST's ATP Program and Defense's DARPA and ARPA Programs which will be administered through the states

If we want to show some results by Kyoto time, we have to get the political drivers in place. We will have some large commitments and some large installations to announce by December if we do. Please advise and thank you.

122 C Street, NW, 4th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20001-2109 Tel: (202) 383-2600 Fax: (202) 383-2670 E-mail: info@seia.org http://www.seia.org

Alternatives

American Wind Energy Association
122 C St., NW, Fourth Floor
Washington, D.C. 20001
(202) 383-2500 Fax (202) 383-2505

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
October 1, 1997

Contact: Michelle Montague
(202) 383-2508
Randall Swisher
(202) 383-2510

WIND ENERGY CAN MOVE U.S. ELECTRIC SECTOR 18% OF WAY TO CLIMATE GOAL

Could Help U.S. Meet Climate Goals While Cutting Air And Water Pollution, Generating Thousands of Jobs

Wind energy can play a significant role in helping the United States meet its goal of reducing emissions of carbon dioxide (CO_2), the leading greenhouse gas associated with global climate change, according to the American Wind Energy Association (AWEA).

The U.S. has pledged to reduce CO_2 emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2010, AWEA said, but as things now stand, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) forecasts that the U.S. electric generation sector will miss that target by 548 million metric tons (MMT) of CO_2 per year.

"If we make a serious national commitment now to encourage the use of America's abundant wind energy resources," said AWEA executive director Randall Swisher, "wind alone could displace as much as 100 MMT annually,* or more than 18% of that excess, while at the same time reducing pollution of our air and water and creating thousands of new manufacturing jobs."

AWEA said its projections indicate the total capacity of wind power plants in the U.S. could soar from 1,700 megawatts (MW) today to 30,000 MW by the year 2010.

"Also, we believe that with a national commitment to develop wind, American wind turbine manufacturers would be increasingly competitive in the rapidly expanding global wind energy market," said AWEA communications director Tom Gray. "Overall, we estimate that 150,000 new jobs could be created in the U.S. wind energy industry over this time period."

Wind energy "is a classic example of a technology that does *not* involve trading off the environment to achieve economic growth," Gray said. "It creates jobs while at the same time *reducing* environmental damage by displacing other, polluting electric power sources such as coal."

Policies that would be included in the national commitment, Gray said, include:

- Extension of the currently existing federal wind energy production tax credit (PTC) for 10 years beyond its scheduled expiration on June 30, 1999. The PTC provides a 1.5 cents per kilowatt-hour (kWh) credit (adjusted for inflation) for electricity generated from wind.

- A federal Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS) of 5% by 2005 and 10% by 2010, as part of legislation currently pending in Congress to restructure the electric utility industry. Under the RPS, all owners of electric power plants in the U.S. would have to either use renewables to supply part of their generation or buy tradable credits from renewable energy generators.

- A requirement that federal agencies obtain a steadily increasing percentage of their electricity supply from renewable resources.

- A Small Turbine Investment Credit (STIC) for homeowners and small businesses who install wind turbines to help meet their own electricity needs.

- A multi-year commitment to increase wind energy research and development.

"The U.S. is blessed with a remarkably large untapped domestic resource of this clean energy source," said AWEA executive director Randall Swisher. "We owe it to future generations to begin bringing it onstream as quickly as possible to reduce the use of polluting energy sources."

-30-

*Based on displacement of coal-fired generation.

C

Alternatives

'97 OCT 1 PM12:13

American Wind Energy Association

122 C St., NW, Fourth Floor
Washington, D.C. 20001
(202) 383-2500 Fax (202) 383-2505

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
October 1, 1997

Contact: Michelle Montague
(202) 383-2508
Randall Swisher
(202) 383-2510

WIND ENERGY CAN MOVE U.S. ELECTRIC SECTOR 18% OF WAY TO CLIMATE GOAL

Could Help U.S. Meet Climate Goals While Cutting Air And Water Pollution, Generating Thousands of Jobs

Wind energy can play a significant role in helping the United States meet its goal of reducing emissions of carbon dioxide (CO_2), the leading greenhouse gas associated with global climate change, according to the American Wind Energy Association (AWEA).

The U.S. has pledged to reduce CO_2 emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2010, AWEA said, but as things now stand, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) forecasts that the U.S. electric generation sector will miss that target by 548 million metric tons (MMT) of CO_2 per year.

"If we make a serious national commitment now to encourage the use of America's abundant wind energy resources," said AWEA executive director Randall Swisher, "wind alone could displace as much as 100 MMT annually,* or more than 18% of that excess, while at the same time reducing pollution of our air and water and creating thousands of new manufacturing jobs."

AWEA said its projections indicate the total capacity of wind power plants in the U.S. could soar from 1,700 megawatts (MW) today to 30,000 MW by the year 2010.

"Also, we believe that with a national commitment to develop wind, American wind turbine manufacturers would be increasingly competitive in the rapidly expanding global wind energy market," said AWEA communications director Tom Gray. "Overall, we estimate that 150,000 new jobs could be created in the U.S. wind energy industry over this time period."

Wind energy "is a classic example of a technology that does *not* involve trading off the environment to achieve economic growth," Gray said. "It creates jobs while at the same time *reducing* environmental damage by displacing other, polluting electric power sources such as coal."

Policies that would be included in the national commitment, Gray said, include:

- Extension of the currently existing federal wind energy production tax credit (PTC) for 10 years beyond its scheduled expiration on June 30, 1999. The PTC provides a 1.5 cents per kilowatt-hour (kWh) credit (adjusted for inflation) for electricity generated from wind.

- A federal Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS) of 5% by 2005 and 10% by 2010, as part of legislation currently pending in Congress to restructure the electric utility industry. Under the RPS, all owners of electric power plants in the U.S. would have to either use renewables to supply part of their generation or buy tradable credits from renewable energy generators.

- A requirement that federal agencies obtain a steadily increasing percentage of their electricity supply from renewable resources.

- A Small Turbine Investment Credit (STIC) for homeowners and small businesses who install wind turbines to help meet their own electricity needs.

- A multi-year commitment to increase wind energy research and development.

"The U.S. is blessed with a remarkably large untapped domestic resource of this clean energy source," said AWEA executive director Randall Swisher. "We owe it to future generations to begin bringing it onstream as quickly as possible to reduce the use of polluting energy sources."

-30-

*Based on displacement of coal-fired generation.

Clinton Presidential Records
Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a publication.

Publications have not been scanned in their entirety for the purpose of digitization. To see the full publication please search online or visit the Clinton Presidential Library's Research Room.

Wlltelmatics

97 OCT 3 AM 11:09

Wind Energy Weekly

Vol. 16 • No. 766 *THE WEEKLY NEWSLETTER OF THE AMERICAN WIND ENERGY ASSOCIATION* **September 29, 1997**

In This Issue

ENERGY POLICY

Congressional members reaffirm commitment to restructuring
1

TRADE NEWS

Adoption of Japanese manufacturing technique yields progress for NRG
2

ENERGY OUTLOOK

Center launches renewable electricity label
1

Report predicts global power spending will increase by $3 trillion
4

LAWMAKERS PLEDGE MAJOR RESTRUCTURING PUSH

Legislators Declare Utility Industry Restructuring a Federal Priority for Upcoming Year's Agenda

Key members of Congress involved with utility industry restructuring legislation joined September 19 in a news conference on Capitol Hill to avow that restructuring remains high on the Congressional agenda and that action will be taken on the issue next year.

Among participants in the event were several authors of major restructuring bills, including Reps. Dan Schaefer (R-Colo.) and Edward Markey (D-Mass.) and Sen. Dale Bumpers (D-Ark.), as well as Thomas Bliley (R-Va.), chairman of the House Commerce Committee, and Don Nickles (R-Okla.), who chairs the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee.

The news conference was sponsored by Americans for Affordable Energy, a broad based coalition--of which AWEA is a member--that supports federal "customer choice" legislation, and appears to

(see RESTRUCTURING, page 3)

ENVIRONMENTAL COALITION UNVEILS RENEWABLES LABELS

California environmental and consumer protection interestsSeptember 22 launched the Green-e Renewable Electricity Branding Program, which they described as "the country's first voluntary certification and verification program for environmentally-preferred electricity products."

The Program's centerpiece—the Green-e logo—will protect customers by helping them quickly identify credible green electricity products, the groups said in a news release. They added, "Californians will soon see the logo on promotional materials from power marketers offering products that meet the Green-e Program's stringent ethical, consumer, andenvironmental protection criteria."

The Program's launch precedes the January 1, 1998, opening of California's 13 million household retail electricity market to competition. "Californians soon will have the power to choose, and many will want to make a choice that makes a difference for the environment," said Jan Hamrin, executive director of the Center for Resource Solutions. "By

(see GREEN-E, page 4)