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THE THREAT OF TERRORISM COMPELS A SOBER REASSESSMENT OF THE NATION'S ENERGY POLICY

Now is the time for Congress to demonstrate its leadership by extricating America from its dependence upon imported fuel and nuclear power. It should seize the moment by supporting 21st century sustainable energy solutions to our energy requirements. The events of September 11th should be a wake-up call to press forward boldly on a renewable energy plan in the United States commensurate with the commitment made by President Kennedy to put a man on the moon in ten years.

The tragic destruction of September 11th demonstrated that saboteurs can do unspeakable damage on American soil without sophisticated nuclear weapons, simply, for example, by targeting commercial nuclear facilities or our 260,000 miles of combustible natural gas pipelines.¹ Few terrorist operations could match the destructive potential of a strategic strike on our domestic nuclear installations; a nuclear plant houses more than a thousand times the radiation as released in an atomic bomb blast.²

With 103 reactors throughout the U.S., nuclear reactors represent one of the most vulnerable areas of national security. Even those plants that are being decommissioned pose a risk; their spent nuclear fuel can be stored outside the containment building and often remains completely unguarded.³ This underscores the potential risk posed

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by the theft or sabotage of unsecured weapons-grade nuclear waste material which is constantly being generated by the operation of nuclear power facilities. And because the total concentration of radioactivity in spent nuclear fuel pools is among the highest in the world, the radioactive release from nothing more than a fire caused by the "loss" of cooling water in such pools, would be comparable to or worse than a reactor meltdown. But who has ever heard of a terrorist attack on a windmill?

Yet according to recent Department of Energy forecasts, only two percent of new electric capacity by 2020 will come from renewable resources as things now stand. Lawmakers have traditionally not shown an interest in the development of alternative energy sources, as was evidenced by the House's passage this summer of H.R. 4, which provided for almost \$30 billion in subsidies for fossil fuel and nuclear energy and a mere fifth of that figure for renewable energy incentives, conservation, and efficiency measures. This narrow focus was recently buttressed by the almost \$4 billion "economic stimulus package," recently shelved, which was designed to bolster five major fossil fuel corporations, including Enron and ChevronTexaco.

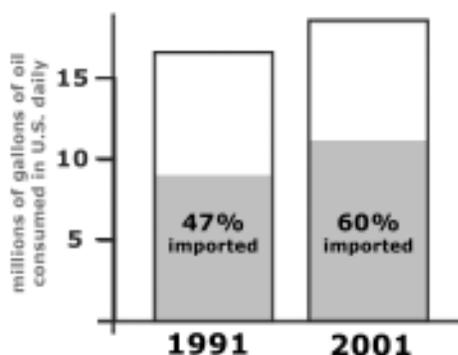
There is no better time than the present for making good on the words of Secretary of Energy Spencer Abraham in his recent endorsement of a wind-project in the Northwest:

*"... renewables are highlighted in the National Energy Policy for their potential for strengthening America's energy security. Today we're celebrating moving a mature, renewable technology from the lab to the marketplace. While renewables remain a small percentage of our electricity generation portfolio, we look forward to increasing this share through continued federal leadership."*⁴

AMERICA'S DEPENDENCE ON FOREIGN OIL AND NATURAL GAS CAN BE EFFECTIVELY OFFSET BY AN INCREASED RELIANCE ON RENEWABLE ENERGIES.

Unrest in the Middle East and Persian Gulf has also raised legitimate concerns about disruptions in our oil supply, and impels us to give more balance to the demand side of the energy equation.

Our supply-side approach to the energy problem has led us down the road to a precarious dependence on overseas fuel. Today, imports account for 60 percent of daily oil consumption, compared with 47 percent a decade ago. And the rate at which we have been extracting new oil will soon fall below the rate at which we are consuming it.⁵ Various estimates predict that we will reach that point in either 2005 or 2015,⁶ according to the least pessimistic study of the International Energy Agency. When that happens, oil prices will skyrocket and global demand will start to outstrip supply.



Any new oil recoverable, whether from the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge or elsewhere, will do nothing to promote energy independence or lower prices, since oil is a global commodity, and will still reflect the highest market price.

Additionally, the US depends upon natural gas for 14 percent of its domestic energy needs.⁷ As we saw painfully last winter, dependence on natural gas can be risky for consumers. When gas prices spike in regions dependent on gas-fired electricity, prices follow suit. Part of the reason for the exorbitant power prices seen recently in California were the underlying costs of natural gas. Dependence on natural gas is only expected to increase in the future.⁸ Diversification of the energy supply can therefore serve as a hedge against skyrocketing prices and scarcity of supply.

Introducing renewable energy technologies can optimize the domestic fuel mix by decreasing America's susceptibility to price increases overseas. Although by some analyses, renewables have a higher cost than fossil fuels, weight is not usually given to the favorable effect that they have on the overall risk. Just as low-risk US Treasury bills have the effect of improving the overall return of an investment portfolio, renewables improve the overall return of the fuel mix by mitigating the high risk of fluctuations in price of oil and natural gas. They reduce the overall generating cost of electricity at a given level of risk, or reduce overall risk at a given cost. "It is this reduction in risk and/or cost, rather than altruism, or vaguely derived "green targets," that should provide a sound basis" for including an investment in renewables in our national energy policy."⁹

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NATIONAL INVESTMENT IN SUSTAINABLE ENERGY IS ESSENTIAL FOR OUR NATIONAL SECURITY

President Eisenhower passed the Federal Highways Act in 1956 by convincing Congress that this federal works program was *essential for our national security*. For the same reason, serious consideration should now be given to a national investment in sustainable energy on the scale of the highways act, as Congress simultaneously presses forward with a national economic stimulus package.

Renewable energies are low-risk, passive technologies: they are impervious to swings in fuel prices and access to oil. *With a solar panel on every rooftop and windmills down the center of our windswept Great Plains and off the shores of our oceans, we would be well on our way to energy self-sufficiency.*

Every year, the sun emits 2,000 times more energy than the world's consumption needs. "At the current rate of solar efficiency... today's entire US electricity demand could be met from only 10,000 square miles of solar photovoltaics, equivalent to 9 percent of Arizona. America's rooftops alone could generate... 70 percent of our sustainable energy needs if solar shingles were used to roof an average of only 540 square feet of every dwelling."¹⁰

The wind resources of the Western and Midwestern states are larger in energy terms than the oil resources of Saudi Arabia.¹¹ Indeed, all our *current* electricity requirements could be met from the excellent wind resources in three states alone: North Dakota, Kansas and Texas.¹² And in 15 years, they could generate more electricity than all of Saudi Arabia's oil without being depleted.¹³

And hydrogen, the universe's most abundant element, is now the "fuel of choice" for the automotive industry, according to the Earth Policy Institute in Washington, DC. This very same electricity from wind-powered turbines can break down water into hydrogen, which can then be piped to major metropolitan areas for automotive use. Every major automaker is presently developing the highly efficient hydrogen fuel cell engine, with Daimler Chrysler leading the pack to introduce its first emissions-free, cell-powered cars by 2003.¹⁴

Wind power would be highly compatible with a hydrogen society, which would at once equalize the intermittent availability of wind and give the U.S. the technology with which to "divorce itself from Middle Eastern oil." The Earth Policy Institute envisions a future where "with the advancing technologies for harnessing wind and powering motor vehicles with hydrogen... farmers and ranchers can supply not only much of the country's electricity, but much of the hydrogen to fuel its fleet of automobiles as well."¹⁵

Lester Brown, president and founder of Earth Policy Institute, highlights wind energy as the missing link in President Bush's energy plan: wind has experienced a nearly four-fold increase in growth rate over the past five years. President Bush's plan to add 393,000 Megawatts of electricity by 2020 could be satisfied by wind-power alone.¹⁶

The Congress has the unique opportunity to ensure a future market for these sustainable energy technologies for generations to come. Now is the time to create opportunities for American industry and entrepreneurs to achieve the reciprocal political and economic goals of energy self-sufficiency, economic vitality, increased electric reliability and diversity, and consumer satisfaction, while dove-tailing them with the environmental goals of decreased pollution and global warming. **America deserves 21st century solutions to our energy challenges, and has an imperative to remain as energy leader on the world stage.**

SUSTAINABLE ENERGY IS RELIABLE, TECHNOLOGICALLY FEASIBLE AND WHAT AMERICANS WANT

Because renewable resources originate in the direct radiation of the sun or its indirect effect in various forms, *they are free and never run out, so long as the sun shines!*

Wind and solar power, as well as the more recently developed hydrogen fuel cell, are already technologically feasible. More than 16,000 wind turbines in California already generate enough electricity to meet the residential requirements of a city of about 1 million people. This is equivalent to a medium-sized nuclear power plant.¹⁷ And new wind installed capacity outstripped that of nuclear for the second year in a row in 2000.¹⁸

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One reason for renewable energy's popularity is that on-site generation via small wind turbines, solar cells and other methods provides a solution, in the wake of rolling blackouts, for industries and businesses with sensitive power supply requirements. At high-tech companies and hospitals, executives with a special concern about power disruptions are looking at fuel cells to supply clean and reliable power on-site, *even though prices currently remain higher* on average than those charged by the big utilities.¹⁹



The 12 states implementing aggressive Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS) have seen their reliance on renewable energy increase while keeping prices low for consumers. Nevada passed Senate Bill 372 this summer, requiring 15 percent of each utility's electricity to be generated from renewable energy by 2013. Minnesota's RPS will generate 4.8 percent of the state's electricity from renewables by 2012; Michigan's is 2.2 percent by 2011; Iowa will generate two percent by 2011; Maine 30 percent by 2012; Massachusetts four percent by 2009; Connecticut 13 percent by 2009; New Jersey 6.5 percent by 2012; Arizona 1.1 percent by 2007; and Texas 2.2 percent by 2009. These and other state RPS laws will provide over 7,000 megawatts of new renewable power by 2012-enough to power 3.7 million homes.²⁰

If subsidies, programs and tax breaks that support the fossil fuel industry were to be transferred to renewable energy and efficiency, Americans could have access to clean, safe, sustainable energy. Those fossil fuel and nuclear energy subsidies amount to some \$20 billion per year, or \$55 million per day, by conservative estimates, *without* external costs being taken into account. Other figures suggest almost \$30 to \$46 billion per year. If the hidden or "external" costs to our health and the environment which are *caused* by fossil fuels are taken into account, then the figures rise substantially, to some \$68 - \$228 billion per year, or \$247 - \$829 per person per year in out-of-pocket subsidies. By leveling the playing field, this shift in subsidies to the solar industry, to take one example, would effectively make photo-voltaics competitive in the market.²¹

SUSTAINABLE TECHNOLOGY INCREASES THE AMERICAN JOB OUTLOOK

According to the American Wind Energy Association, wind technologies offer more jobs per unit of energy produced than other forms of energy.²² A new study reports that wind could create 1.7 million jobs worldwide by the year 2020.²³ Since 1998, wind power has been the fastest-growing new source of electricity in the world, expanding an average of 30 percent a year.²⁴

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Wind energy was recently singled out by the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) as a technology of choice to bring fresh power online.²⁵ The development of new technology is being fueled by exploding world wind energy markets that already top \$1.5 billion a year. The American Wind Energy Association predicts that this figure will grow as much as tenfold over the next decade, with the advent of a whole new generation of turbines.

Across the board, it is estimated that the markets for clean energy technologies will grow to over \$82 billion by 2010, more than a ten-fold increase in less than a decade. Some technologies, such as wind, solar photo-voltaics and fuel cells, will continue to experience double-digit annual growth.²⁶ According to a study by the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), the adoption of clean, energy efficient technologies could stimulate the creation of 900,000 jobs in the US over a twelve-year period.²⁷

Meanwhile, job creation estimates for drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge are paltry in comparison. Congressional Research Service staff have estimated that only 60,000 jobs would be created by drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.²⁸

RENEWABLE ENERGIES REQUIRE MINIMAL INTRUSION ON EXISTING LAND USE AND RETURN THE PRODUCER'S INVESTMENT

With today's wind turbine technology, wind-power alone has the potential to supply 20 percent of this country's electricity needs within the next 20 years. *To provide this electricity, less than 0.6 percent of the land of the lower 48 states would have to be developed with wind power plants.*²⁹ This area represents approximately 16,000 square miles out of the entire United States' three-and-a-half million square miles.³⁰ Less than five percent of this land would have to be physically occupied by wind turbines, electrical equipment and access roads. Most existing land use, such as farming and ranching, could remain as it is now. Wind power can also be sited off-shore, to reap the harvest of gusty ocean breezes.

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In fact, we can bank on small farm- and ranch-owned operations to become the backbone of US wind-power development. Unlike most other businesses, wind systems have a positive cash flow "right out of the box." Farmers would welcome the second income wind-technologies offer. A quarter acre plot that might produce \$100 worth of corn per year can yield royalties of about \$2,000 for wind.³¹ Why not include in a broad-scale energy bill strong incentives for the development of farmer-generated commercial power?

SUSTAINABLE ENERGY CIRCUMVENTS “NIMBY” OBJECTIONS BY ENRICHING THE END-USER

The reality is that every power plant and transmission line must be built in someone's neighborhood. The advantage of renewable energy and distributed technologies is that they can be located close to consumer load and applied in non-intrusive ways. Solar panels, distributed generators, wind turbines, and other low-polluting or non-polluting technologies do not face "not-in-my-back-yard" objections. Rather, they offer an inducement to landowners by remunerating them for excess electricity returned to the grid in the form of a credit on their own utility bills,³² thus returning the investment to the producer/end-user.

INTERNATIONAL OBJECTIVES ARE ALSO ATTAINED: REDUCING POLLUTION AT HOME AND ABROAD

If we were to incorporate into our national energy policy certain whole-scale targets for the "phasing in" of renewables, on the order of the Federal Highways Act, we would simultaneously accomplish other objectives, more international in scope. The broad introduction of renewables, by their very non-polluting nature³³, *would automatically result in a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions*, without cumbersome control mechanisms, such as trading emissions rights under the Kyoto accord, from which the US has distanced itself.³⁴

And the economics of pollution control make sense with sustainable technologies: Compare the fledgling wind industry with the artificially propped-up coal industry, an intended beneficiary of the former energy bill HR4. More than \$2 billion in federal investment over 20 years in "clean coal" research has turned out no commercially viable technology, because the electricity that "clean coal" produces is so expensive as to be cost-prohibitive! *Yet over the same period, for less overall investment, and without any federal incentives, the cost of wind-generated electricity has decreased by half!*³⁵ As economist Lord Keynes has said, "If a thing is not worth doing, it is not worth doing well."

THE REST OF THE WORLD IS LOOKING TOWARD SUSTAINABLE ENERGY SOLUTIONS. THE UNITED STATES SHOULD, TOO.

More than half a dozen EU nations are gaining on the US in renewable energy installations for electricity.³⁶ These countries hold a favorable view of clean technology's attractive growth potential, acknowledging that while nascent, the markets for them are expected to grow tremendously. As the global market expands, however, *it is European and Japanese companies—not American ones—that are winning most of the new business*, attributable in large part to government support far more generous than those available to U.S. firms.³⁷

In 1996, US manufacturers accounted for more than 40 percent of the world's photovoltaic shipments. But two years ago, Japan emerged as the world's leading manufacturer of these solar devices. Denmark now supplies the U.S. market with 60 percent of its wind turbines, whose installed capacity this year alone will nearly double. The two largest solar-device manufacturers presently on American soil are British and German-owned. European and Japanese firms have also established solid footholds in the colossal export market for power which is burgeoning in China and India, where solar and wind power offer the cheapest way to bring electricity to some 2 billion people.³⁸

The European community recognizes that sustainable technology's success will depend nearly as much on government investment and policies as on industry's entrepreneurial and marketing skill because its growth curve is often uneven, with some technologies experiencing faster commercial acceleration than others. Therefore, their governments are aggressively promoting sustainable agendas alongside private investors. They are not forcing sustainable tech companies to compete on an uneven playing field as we are here in the U.S., through subsidies and policies that favor coal mining, oil drilling, clear-cutting and other "dirty" technologies.

The *New York Times* recently reported that the European Union is demonstrating its capacity for leadership in energy affairs despite an often fragmented appearance. It said, "*There's really a new force on the world stage...If the United States will not lead, Europe can and will.*"³⁹ Let us use this opportunity to adopt a high profile, not only politically, but also economically, by providing a springboard for American industry to open up new energy markets at home, and eventually abroad.

Congressional leadership is what is required at this pivotal moment in American history. The need for both a vigorous national energy policy and economic stimulus package that deliver real support to sustainable energy technologies, and put us on course to energy self-sufficiency has never been more compelling than at present. The investment in rural America's untapped renewable resources creates value added, providing an infusion of capital and employment to relieve the current recession. As oil reserves diminish over the next two decades, this shift toward alternative energy resources will make global economic sense as well.

"There's really a new force on the world stage...If the United States will not lead, Europe can and will."³⁹

Moreover, the disturbing blueprint of terrorist intent which has recently emerged dramatizes that America can no longer afford to contribute to the continued proliferation of nuclear material through the waste generated by electric production at nuclear power plants. Neither can it continue its unprincipled dealings

with corrupt governments in order to maintain the nation's access to oil, when safe, cleaner alternatives are both technologically feasible and commercially viable.

ENDNOTES

¹ According to Attorney General John Ashcroft, U.S. natural gas pipelines and facilities are now considered potential targets of a future terrorist attack. In addition to the quarter million miles of pipeline are millions of miles of local distribution lines and hundreds of pumping stations throughout the country. *Columbus Ledger-Enquirer*, Associated Press, November 27, 2001.

² Three Mile Island Alert, "Nuclear Terrorism: Sabotage and Terrorism of Nuclear Power Plants," <<http://www.tmia.com/sabter.html>>

³ Pasternak, Douglas, "A Nuclear Nightmare," *U.S. News and World Report*, Nation & World, September 17, 2001, <<http://www.usnews.com/usnews/issue/010917/usnews/nukes.htm>>

⁴ U.S. Department of Energy, <<http://www.energy.gov/HQPress/releases01/junpr/pr01104.htm>>

⁵ *Yes! A Journal of Positive Futures*, Fall 2001, POB 10818, Bainbridge Island, WA 98110. [See also *New York Times* Op Ed Page, June 4, 2001, "The Mirage of a Growing Fuel Supply," by Evar Nering, Professor emeritus of mathematics at Arizona State University.]

⁶ *ibid.*

⁷ Energy Information Administration, Department of Energy, *Electric Power Monthly*, July 2001, <http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/epm_sum.html>

⁸ According to the DOE, the US will need 393 GW of new generation capacity by 2020. The vast majority of new capacity (92 percent) is projected currently to come from natural gas-fired turbines. By 2020, the U.S. will be dependent on natural gas for 36 percent of its electricity production (up from 16 percent in 1999). Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration, "Annual Energy Outlook 2001", <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/oiaf/aeo/index.html>>

⁹ Awerbuch, Shimon, "Getting it Right: the Real Cost Impacts of a Renewable Portfolio Standard," *Public Utilities Fortnightly*, February 15, 2001.

¹⁰ see footnote 4, *supra*.

¹¹ "Annual Energy Outlooks 1998-2000," <<http://www.eia.doe.gov>>

¹² <<http://www.sciencenews.org/20010721/bob14.asp>>, as indicated by research conducted by Lester Brown, president of the Earth Policy Institute in Washington, D.C.

¹³ <<http://www.pnl.gov>>

¹⁴ <<http://www.sciencenews.org/20010721/bob14.asp>>

¹⁵ AWEA *Wind Energy Weekly*, <<http://www.awea.org/wew/index.html>>, citing a press briefing May 31, 2001 by Lester Brown, president and founder of Earth Policy Institute. [See also footnote 38, *infra*: Wind can be used to generate hydrogen through the breakdown of water, after which it can be pressurized and conveyed into pipelines for transport to cities for automotive and other uses. There are other advantages to a hydrogen pipeline that economists currently find hard to value. It has the potential to store several days' worth of energy in the system, thereby overcoming the intermittency of turbines. <<http://www.sciencenews.org/20010721/bob14.asp>>]

- ¹⁶ Ibid.
- ¹⁷ Renewable Resource Data Center, per DOE-related website <<http://www.rredc.nrel.gov/>>
- ¹⁸ American Wind Energy Administration (AWEA) <<http://www.awea.org>>
- ¹⁹ *Business Wire*, February 8, 2001, reported in "California Power Crisis: Impacting the Green Power Market," Data from Center for Resource Solutions, <<http://www.green-e.org>>
- ²⁰ "Renewable Portfolio Standards at Work in the States," Union of Concerned Scientists, <http://www.ucsusa.org/energy/fs_state_rps.html>
- ²¹ See footnote 4, *supra*.
- ²² DOE reports that in 1994, wind turbine and component manufacturers contributed directly to the economies of 44 states, creating thousands of jobs for Americans. <<http://www.eia.doe.gov>>
- ²³ <<http://www.awea.org/news/news991005st.html>>, citing Financial Times World Renewable Energy conference, Brussels, Belgium: "Wind Force 10: A Blueprint to Achieve 10% of the World's Electricity from Wind Power by 2020."
- ²⁴ Linden, E., "Selling the Sun...and the Wind," *Time Magazine Online*, July 2001, <<http://www.time.com/time/global/July/cover.html>>.
- ²⁵ <<http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/press/2001/pr2007en.html>>.
- ²⁶ According to Clean Edge, Inc., a publishing and consulting firm that serves the clean-tech marketplace, located in Oakland, CA.
- ²⁷ <<http://www.tompaine.com/opinion/2001/09/18/index.html>>, citing "America's Global Warming Solutions," World Wildlife Fund. This figure is buttressed by the American Council for an Energy Efficient Economy, which estimates that with the appropriate policies to overcome market and institutional barriers, such technologies could create 773,000 jobs within ten years.
- ²⁸ Lorenzetti, Maureen, "U.S. Congressional report: Economic impacts of ANWR mixed bag," October 5, 2001, *Oil & Gas Journal Online*, <<http://ogj.pennnet.com/home.cfm>>.
- ²⁹ Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, <<http://www.pnl.gov/>>.
- ³⁰ "America takes Stock of a Vast Energy Resource," 1992 brochure from the Utility Wind Interest Group, National Renewable Energy Lab.
- ³¹ <<http://www.sciencenews.org/20010721/bob14.asp>>; For areas with poor soil quality, small-scale wind farming can also serve to keep much of the income it generates in the local economy, thus enabling small town economies to be resurrected.
- ³² Wind businesses produce enough electricity to pay debt, capital expenses and maintenance, and then to put money back in the pocket of the small farmer-producer, according to a wind-farmer/member of 'Windustry', a 6 year-old Minneapolis organization based in Washington, DC, which provides state farmers and rural landowners, including Native American communities, with an overview of wind's prospects and what it takes to harness that potential. *Science News*, *infra* footnote 12.

³³ Natural gas is no cleaner an alternative than coal or oil to the problem of global warming. It may produce lower emissions of CO₂ than coal or oil, but 85 percent of it is methane, which escapes during production and distribution. Over a 20 year period, it is actually nine percent worse than oil. [see footnote 4, supra].

Nuclear power is sometimes presented as a sustainable, clean energy source. But "at *all* stages of nuclear power generation, nuclear energy produces substantial amounts of weapons grade waste and environmental pollution (from uranium tail minings through to spent nuclear fuel, plutonium, and other highly radioactive wastes)" for which the given half-life is anywhere between **100,000 and 250,000 years!**" *Pacific News Bulletin*, January 2001. No known reprocessing, storage or burying options can guarantee the integrity of its containment to future generations for a quarter million years.

Therefore, *when the fuel chain is taken into consideration*, it is evident that it takes a significant start-up time for nuclear energy to become emissions-efficient. *Only after about 7 years of operation*, does the nuclear fuel chain produce less CO₂ than a gas-producing plant! IVEM Centre for Energy & Environmental Studies, University of Groningen, The Netherlands, April 2001.

³⁴ A new study published in the journal *Science* finds that "if the US had the political courage, it could displace two-thirds of coal generated electricity with wind power and meet the goals laid out in the Kyoto protocol-**all at no cost to the taxpayer!**" <<http://www.sciencemag.org/>>, cited by AWEA. Seattle has plans to meet rising local electricity demand over the next decade through purchases of wind power and joint conservation measures, thereby offsetting its entire CO₂ emissions load. <http://www.enn.com/news/wire-stories/2001/07/07242001/reu_seattle_44400.asp> [Reuters, July 24, 2001].

³⁵ The cost of generating electricity from coal can be up to 120 times more expensive than wind, when *external costs* are taken into account, according to a major analysis conducted for the European Commission, in which the US participated. <<http://www.solaraccess.com/news/story.jsp?storyid=799>>.

³⁶ <<http://www.eurorex.com/>>; citing Germany, Sweden, Finland, the U.K., Austria, Denmark and Spain.

³⁷ <<http://www.time.com/time/global/july/cover.html>>.

³⁸ *ibid.*

³⁹ *New York Times*, July 24, 2001, page A11, quoting the president of the National Environmental Trust in his comments on the Kyoto accord negotiations.



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