

ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE / SUBJECT FILES 86/2

961 SCOMM44: HOUSE POWER ALTERNATIVES STUDY COMM. 1979-80 961

SOLAR INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

The State of Alaska should, through educational programs in our school system, make educators and future payers of energy aware of alternative energy use patterns and energy conservation. They should try to enlist any means to acquire the know how to start alternative systems of energy and get us off our dependence on our fast depleting fossil fuel supplies. Development of Lesson Plans and Classroom Projects indicative of low energy use of Native lifestyles as well as culture, should be made available to public schools on conservation. In-service programs should be conducted to include parents or other community participants in relation with community energy-self-sufficiency.

Being
done

The State must drastically expand its renewable energy education and information efforts. Demonstration projects throughout the State will aid in this effort:

- a. Alternate energy libraries on an original basis, with books in Alaska Native languages.
- b. Workshops for architects, planners, engineers, contractors on alternative energy and energy conservation.
- c. Increase funding for the energy extension service.
- d. Innovative techniques should be explored for communicating energy information such as comic strips.

Good

Good

Energy education should be a formal part of the public school curriculum. The program should include an analysis of conventional energy sources, renewable energy sources, and energy conservation potential specifically dealing with the Alaskan situation.

POLICY CAUCUS

URBAN

1. Public agencies concerned with housing, economic development, transportation, and neighborhood preservation should give priority to conservation and solar measures.
2. With some state and municipal government support, work programs should be expanded to include those for installing solar devices, retrofitting existing structures, conducting energy audits, and implementing conservation and weatherization programs.
3. State and local governments should expand or establish economic incentives for public transportation systems serving urban areas of Alaska which use renewable energy sources where possible (gasahol, methanol and ethanol plants should be created).
4. All state and local government vehicles should be required to use gasahol or natural gas.
none Avail
5. In land use planning decisions, energy conservation should be an important principle. This includes not only building design, but community planning with respect to mixed zoning, the location of commercial areas and schools.

POLICY CAUCUS

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The development of renewable energy, energy conservation and appropriate technology will demonstrate viable alternatives in rural life and promote regional self-reliance. The result will be the stabilization of rural populations and the enhancement of the quality of rural life.

1. The state government should immediately implement a comprehensive program of education, technical and financial assistance for the development of renewable energy programs in rural areas.

Information and assistance should be made available through the cooperative extension services, schools, and village and regional organizations.

It should be the policy of the state to provide funds for local energy education and demonstration projects which direct people toward self-sufficiency. Rural cooperatives, self-help organizations and villages will benefit from this funding.

2. Federal and state governments should provide incentives to make rural areas energy producers and, therefore, self-reliant, and to safeguard environmental quality. Programs shall include the following:

- a) A local energy source.
- b) Agricultural fuels.
- c) Conservation practices which reduce the need for petroleum based fertilizers.

3. The state government should make available low-interest, long-term loans and technical assistance for low-income families, which would enable them to become more self-reliant through such programs as weatherization, alternative and/or local energy production, and education.

State and local governments should expand or establish policies which stimulate:

- a) Small industries that are job-intensive.
- b) Mechanisms (community development corps., cooperatives) which restore economic control and self-sufficiency.
- c) Input by citizens into public energy planning and decision-making.
- d) The expansion of self-help, rehabilitative and rural rental housing.

- e) Specific tax credits for small businesses and homeowners in the rural areas, which utilize energy saving techniques.
- f) The comprehensive employment and training of economically disadvantaged rural people oriented toward work experience, classroom training and on-the-job training.

4. The REA should commit a reasonable percentage of available federal capital to Rural Electric Coops for the construction of generation capacity for renewable energy. The REA will provide low-interest loans to rural electric coop members, under the Sec. 5 program, to carry out energy conservation and renewable energy projects.

Rural areas shall develop decentralized power generating facilities using renewable energy resources in order to lessen environmental impacts, preserve Native lifestyle, create more jobs for local workers and protect local economies from severe fluctuations.

Transportation:

The state and local governments shall expand, establish or offer economic incentives to public and private transportation systems serving the rural areas by providing hidden subsidies to fuel dealers and transportation carriers.

- A. Those bodies shall make renewable energy sources available so as to minimize the impact of fuel shortages.
- B. Make low-cost loans available to communities to build sufficient bulk storages so that fuel supplies will be available at a reasonable rate to villagers, without the cash-flow problems (they're having today).
- C. The Department of Transportation and Public Facilities should work with regional agencies and communities in the actual planning and routing systems.

Rural Alaskans should be made aware of the environmental, socio-economic and socio-cultural impacts of developing these sources and how to live with them.

- 5. Compile a village-by-village catalog of local energy resources.

Energy Conservation:

As the State of Alaska is a major user of energy it should adopt a program requiring maximum efficiency in government buildings, vehicles and installations. Retrofits of existing structures should be performed as soon as feasible. Passive solar design, energy efficiency should be required in all new buildings. Alternative power should be employed where feasible.

Energy conservation codes should be mandatory for new buildings in all sections of Alaska. The conservation codes should represent the maximum feasible designs that are possible without raising the initial cost of the house by more than 10%.

Appliance efficiency standards should be implemented in Alaska. Efficiency standards for refrigerators, water heaters, stoves, and other heavy appliances should represent the average of the top 10% of energy efficient models on the market.

No gas stove or gas furnace, or gas hot water heater should be sold in Alaska with a pilot light.

The state should adopt a program that would:

- a) Develop performance-based, climate adapted building codes for five separate climate regimes.
- b) Develop energy-based neighborhood planning strategies for five climate regimes.

Waste heat recovery practices should be encouraged through taxed incentives and loan programs.

Solar and Food Production:

We recognize that a large percentage of the cost of living in Alaska is due to transportation costs of imported goods, and that the cost of transportation fuels can only raise.

The state should adopt a policy which will encourage domestic production of basic goods such as food, housing materials and clothing. Strong incentive should be given to farmers in the areas of alcohol production and food production for Alaskan needs.

State governments should provide incentives to make rural areas energy producers and, therefore, self-reliant, and to safeguard environmental quality. Programs shall include the following:

- a) Local energy source, tree planting and native grass reseeding.
- b) Agricultural fuels.
- c) Soil conservation practices that will safeguard top soil, thus eliminating the need for energy intensive fertilizer.
- d) Develop and test solar greenhouse strategies for five climate regimes.

ALASKA CITIZENS FOR ALTERNATIVE ENERGY

Note: This is a baseline document for purposes of generating discussion.

Alternate Energy Policy for Alaska

The State of Alaska should recognize that the decentralized nature of its population necessitates a different approach to the energy problem. The extreme high cost of transporting petroleum products to remote sites makes the concept of local energy resource utilization a very viable alternative. A level of knowledge and technology in alternate energy exists today, capable of saving or generating a large part of the energy used by Alaskans. Energy conservation, solar energy, wind, and small hydroelectric generation can be utilized today in most parts of Alaska. The demonstration of these technologies in their appropriate areas has been started on a small scale at a much faster pace and should be pursued by the state.

However, there is still basic climatologic research to be done in the state. This research will allow alternate energy technologies to be applied in areas that are now considered marginal because of the lack of a data base. In addition to climate research, a second area to be stressed is basic research into new technologies and strategies for utilizing locally available energy.

The third area of research that needs to be pursued is the economics of alternate energy in Alaska. For example, first approximations show that the payback period, especially for wind generators, is very impressive - more than twice as good as other parts of the U.S.

Research and development are not enough. A strong regionally-based energy outreach program must exist to aid the individual with specific answers about what to do and how to do it. The energy extension, a D.O.E. funded program run by the Division of Energy and Power Development, is a first step in this direction but the project needs much greater funding support.

Some series of mechanisms must also be developed to aid private individuals in financing projects that reduce dependency on oil. These may take the form of direct stipends, tax credits and loans.

In summary, the state needs to develop a strong six-prong attack on oil dependence. The first step is to fund a series of demonstration projects within existing technology and climate knowledge. The second step is to generate a much better knowledge of existing climate and local energy resources. The third is to support basic research into new technologies and strategies for utilizing locally available energy resources. The fourth is to look at local energy resources in terms of life cycle costs in comparison with petroleum-based costs. The fifth is to actively educate all segments of the public about energy and alternatives. The sixth step is to develop strong financial incentives for encouraging the public to adopt energy conservation/alternative energy strategies and to help in establishing A.E. businesses.

Capitalization of R+D

how do you insulate from politicians?

Deposit state \$ in credit unions?

THE CITIZENS ENERGY PLAN

As prepared by the participants of the
1ST ALASKAN ALTERNATIVE ENERGY CONFERENCE

November 11, 1979

Anchorage Community College

We the people of Alaska recognize the foolhardiness of continuing to rely on petroleum for our energy needs. Even though Alaska is a primary oil-producing state, we cannot afford to risk shortages that will lead to severe hardship in rural Alaska, nor can we idly accept the cost increases that will result as the OPEC nations continue to raise the price of oil.

Alaska has a significant budget surplus generated by increased petroleum revenues. The logic of applying a major portion of this surplus, to reducing our petroleum dependence is very compelling. We, the residents of Alaska, rural and urban, mandate our elected representatives to allocate 1.5 billion dollars over the next three fiscal years to developing ecologically sound, locally-oriented energy sources.

URBAN ENERGY CAUCUS

The development of Public Transportation Systems should be encouraged and the system should be scaled to meet local needs. Renewable energy fuel sources (gasahol, methonal, etc.) should be encouraged if feasible.

Communities should prepare (or have prepared) a microclimate assessment of their locale to identify suitable and problem development areas from this assessment, the community should develop or revise existing building codes, zoning ordinances, subdivision guidelines, etc.

Federal, State and local agencies should prepare energy assessments of new developments such as public facilities, roads, subdivisions, industry, commercial areas, etc.

The state and/or local governments should develop and implement building codes specific to the major climatic regions of Alaska. This could be coupled with a building incentive program.

The state should support and fund several urban and rural demonstration projects in energy efficient development. Urban projects should focus on planned unit developments; rural projects would focus on promoting energy self-reliance.

The various publicly funded public facility projects and programs (i.e. water systems, schools, waste disposal systems, etc.) should be coordinated - based upon a comprehensive development and energy strategy for each community. This could include establishing 'energy conservation coordinators' in boroughs and cities.

In land use planning decisions, energy conservation should be an important principle. This includes consideration of local microclimate, cluster or higher density development, mixed use zoning, minimizing the need to travel, and encouraging the development of public transit (where feasible) as well as energy efficient building design.

Public agencies concerned with housing, economic development, transportation, and neighborhood preservation should give high priority to these principals as well.

SOLAR INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

Education

The State of Alaska through educational programs, (K through University level) putting special emphasis on renewable resources, should make educators and future payers of energy aware of power generation, energy use patterns and conservation.

Energy education should be a formal part of public school and university curriculum offering both classroom and field methods of learning.

We should involve, to the greatest extent, teachers, parents, students and interested community members, in developing these curricula.

Solar Information and Education (CONTD.)

In developing university teacher training curricula, energy education should be incorporated into the arts, sciences and vocational training. In-service implementation of the energy curriculum should be an integral part of curricula development at all levels.

Public Education & Information

The State needs to set conservation examples in their building.

The State must drastically expand its renewable energy education and information efforts, such as:

- a. demonstration projects of appropriate technology
- b. expanding both permanent and traveling library collections. This should include information in Native languages, and emphasis on non-book media.
- c. workshops for architects, planners, engineers, contractors, union craftsmen, in renewable energy.
- d. increased State funding for energy extension programs, such as University of Alaska Extension Service.
- e. exploring innovative techniques for communicating energy information to the public.
- f. more use of public media for education.
- g. Sponsoring the attendance of other Sub-Arctic countries to the next Alternative Energy Conference.

RURAL ENERGY POLICY

The state and federal government should actively promote the conservation and efficient use and management of energy in rural Alaska.

The state and federal governments should take steps to assure optimum use of locally available resources.

A comprehensive educational, planning and technical assistance program should be implemented to assure informed decision-making capabilities at the local level.

Expediting the implementation of energy programs and projects will be a high priority of all affected state and federal departments and agencies.

Short-term

The state must develop efficient surface and a transportation modes for rural Alaska that are consistent with energy conservation.

Rural Energy Policy (CONTD.)

The state shall investigate the feasibility of creating a Department of Energy within the state government.

The state shall provide financial resources to continue Rural CAP's revolving loan program and provide technical assistance to recipient communities in order to formulate a plan for avoiding future emergencies.

Energy planning and technical assistance should be provided on regional basis throughout Alaska.

The State should provide greater outreach to rural communities outlining alternative waste management technologies (such as those promoted by Sim Van der Ryne) in response to PHS & EPA sponsored large secondary waste water treatment facilities.

UTILITY INVOLVEMENT

Utility regulators should hold public hearings before granting a certificate of convenience (including sewer/water).

Utilities should be required to compare future systems on basis of energy efficiency, including small decentralized systems, and conservation.

Utilities should offer energy conservation consultation services such as home audits, insulation contractors list, etc., free of charge to their customers.

Utilities should be permitted to finance energy conservation and renewable energy investments, either by expensing the investments or including them in the rate base.

State should develop better data on wind and solar.

The Alaska Public Utilities Commission, in evaluating a request for a rate increase by a utility in order to pay for new generating facilities, should, before ruling on the rate request, require the utility to evaluate the cost of generating an equal amount of energy through conservation or through the use of renewable energy sources.

The Alaska Public Utilities Commission should become sensitive to rate reform, and new rate concepts which enhance cost of service pricing.

MARKETING

Alternative energy and appropriate technology marketing should be viewed as an industry of value to the Alaskan Economy and given the developmental advantages that timber, fisheries and agriculture enjoy.

Marketing (CONTD.).

Businesses which supply and/or manufacture renewable energy systems and appropriate technology should be aggressively pursued to locate outlets in Alaska.

Tax credits on transportation costs of shipping alternative energy equipment to and within Alaska should be given.

State and local governments should have a major public relations campaign to educate Alaskans on renewable energy hardware, construction, feasibility, retrofits and financing, to promote acceptance by lenders and users alike.

Incentives should be offered to businesses and citizens through a tax rebate to install renewable energy systems and conservation measures in their home and businesses - a suggestion of a 20% of cost with a maximum at \$500. Revise state tax credit from 10% of cost and maximum of \$200 to a 50% tax credit.

Funding needs to be available for information networks, conferences, public meetings and demonstrations of renewable energy technology in order to disperse facts to the public through personal contact. This would provide a good working knowledge of the different alternative energy systems and a familiarity with the vocabulary.

Utilities should be provided with an economic incentive to purchase from small renewable energy producers.

Loan processes should be funded and then designed specifically for alternative energy and appropriate technology projects.

The State should enter into negotiations with financial institutions and insurance firms to insure equitable premium ratings and insurability of private and commercial buildings incorporating sound appropriate technology/alternative energy design and construction.

SOLAR AND FOOD

We begin with the recognition that food is solar energy at its most basic. We see the tremendous dependency Alaskans have on fossil and imported goods for their food supply. A self-reliant Alaskan food system will both cut the use of fossil fuels and the dependency on imported food stuffs.

The creation of a self-reliant Alaskan food system should be one of the highest priorities of the State, and the mandate of the Dept. of Agriculture. Such a self-reliant food system is characterized by the local production and distribution of food using renewable energy resources to the maximum. An Alaskan food system must take into consideration the differences between rural and urban, individual and commercial food production and distribution.

Solar and Food (CONTD.).

We feel the development of a self reliant Alaskan food system is the highest priority of state agencies concerned with food issues. As such, we request the Dept. of Agriculture and Cooperative Extension Service, as well as appropriate legislative committees, to specify in writing what their activities to date have been to encourage Alaskan grown food for Alaskans. In addition, we request these agencies and committees to specify what their future plans are towards this end.

We of the standing committee on food feel a self-reliant Alaskan food system would include such representative programs and concepts as:

Producer cooperatives

Research and demonstration on solar and waste-heated greenhouses for individuals and commercial use.

Incentives and aid to farmers to move away from fossil fuel-based farm production.

Increased availability of agricultural land

Community canneries and freezers

Farmers markets and food co-ops.

Commercial food processing and storage facilities

Community and individual gardens

Identification of, and encouraging consumption of indigenous Alaskan food stuffs.

Promotion of Alaskan-grown food through education and publicity programs.

Low-interest or no-interest loans and subsidies for solar applications used in food production.

Information and assistance for individual gardeners

Tax incentive for all food producers, both individual and commercial.

Technical assistance and loan funds for food co-ops.

Support of the food bank effort.

Solar and Food (CONTD.)

We recommend to the first Alaskan Alternative Energy conference the creation of a statewide organization to promote the use of renewable energy resources in Alaska. The members of the policy caucus on solar energy and food wish to comprise the initial membership of that standing committee on food. The standing committee on food will work together to pursue the following recommendations. Interested people should contact Alexander Scala at Self Reliance Incorp., Box 7348, Fairbanks, Alaska 99707. 456-7674.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

Energy conservation is efficient management and use of appropriate energy resources, which are optimally matched to their end uses.

Alaska shall adopt a locally oriented approach towards developing energy conservation standards (buildings, transportation, total).

The state government shall provide funds, technical assistance, and guidelines to assist local governments in developing standards.

State should

- a. adopt performance standards for 5 climatic regions with minimum guidelines for energy conservation.
- b. tax incentives to optimize measures beyond the minimum.
- c. require energy consumption information, prior to transfer of real estate in all sectors.

Municipal level legislation should require households served by the Municipal trash collection system to separate recyclable materials (aluminum cans, glass, newspapers). A local corporation could be set up to market the recyclables.

Let us develop a policy of moving information/intelligence electronically, where feasible, in lieu of moving material and people physically from place to place. Via satellite communications (to cite just one example) the entire State of Alaska could join in "town meetings."

FINANCE POLICY

The State should mandate full value appraisal (i.e. life cycle costing) for new housing and retrofit improvements, with modified appraised value processed under existing financing provisions.

There should be State guaranteed low interest loans or a State loan bank for housing retrofit, insulation, renewable energy, and conservation measures.

Finance Policy CONTD.)

State should forgive a portion of the current levy on gasoline for use with alternative liquid fuels, such as alcohol.

The State should develop incentives for business to invest in energy saving and renewable energy systems. These include but are not limited to:

1. Tax incentives
2. Low interest loans
3. Expensing capital improvements

RURAL FINANCE POLICY

Mechanisms need to be developed to change federal regulations related to bush housing which is now insensitive to bush community needs in the area of energy efficiency.

Low interest funding should be appropriated for improvement in local utility operation based on options related to implementation of conservation and renewable resource measures.

The State should provide low cost investment capital for alternative energy sources which can become competitive with present fuel and electric systems.

A fund should be developed for low cost investment for renewable energy sources in bush areas equal in dollar amount to current subsidies for conventional programs.

For each subsidy program, compare the life cycle costs of a broad range of energy conservation and renewable resource energy alternatives to conventional (i.e. subsidized) energy delivery systems.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The State of Alaska should develop a strong Research and Development program that would:

Increase state funding for basic and applied research in Alternate/Renewable Technologies.

Provide incentives for manufacturing and distribution of existing technology.

Form a task force to research R & D opportunities in the state and establish an outreach mechanism by which the AT developer gains access to that information.

Increase funding for Northern Technology-Appropriate Energy Technology small grants programs. In the future, grants should pay for LABOR as well as materials.

Research and Development (CONTD.)

Buy and install 200 anemometers across the state.

Buy and install 25 pyranometers across the state (pyranometers = solar radiation measuring devices).

Develop a system for monitoring the thermal performance of buildings.

Study winter flow data for the interior rivers.

Expand the geothermal drilling program.

Study energy/dollar savings of four prototype solar houses in 17 cities in Alaska via computer techniques.

Investigate production of gasahol from local grain.

Fund a non-profit organization to:

- a. Conduct a worldwide survey of similar communities with similar problems (to aid and build alternate solutions, regardless of political boundaries).
- b. Provide for education regarding Operations and Maintenance costs associated with new technology for old problems.

Protect the contents of specific research and development ideas until the developer is ready to publish the findings. The concept includes a copy-write on the idea, and two or three years of guaranteed privacy to allow adequate time for research and development.

Reduce capital gains commensurate with the amount that the individual (or business) invests in their energy efficient technology. In other words, if Jo Dokes invests \$40,000 in ideas that save energy on her Matanuska Valley farm, that person (or business) is allowed to deduct a portion or the full amount of the capital invested from their gross annual income.

An information/data center, either within an existing agency structure or as a new agency, is needed that would:

- a. Assimilate and distribute AT information to the public.
- b. Provide referral services for AT information not readily available.
- c. Give technical aid in grant writing and research.
- d. Provide data gathering.
- e. Provide economic analysis.

Research and Development (CONTD.)

The need was stressed to look to persons within the state for R & D data, BEFORE looking outside for that technology. The assumption here is that many Alaskans are virtual experts in many appropriate technology methods, but gain no recognition for their efforts and expertise. An example used alluded to a State Transportation official in one of the workshops that stated unequivocally that there are no people in the state that are qualified to speak on the problems and solutions facing Alaska.

ALASKANS FOR ALTERNATIVE ENERGY

The Caucus agreed to nominate and elect, during the conference wrap up session, candidates for the formation board who will within one month incorporate "Alaskan's for Alternative Energy". The formation board will develop by-laws, and within two months, send letters of response to conference attendees (and others interested) seeking funds, offering nominations for a permanent Board, and calling for the adoption of interim by-laws.

Added as specific near term goals were:

- a. The inclusion of community based groups that deal with low-income people in the organization, and
- b. The development of an information package to help people in their communities develop self-reliance and a list of resource people.

ALTERNATE ENERGY POLICY FOR ALASKA

The energy policy statement of Alaskans for Alternative Energy accepted at the 1st Alternative Energy Conference is as follows:

The State of Alaska should recognize that the decentralized nature of its population necessitates a different approach to the energy problem. The extreme high cost of transporting petroleum products to remote sites makes the concept of local energy resource utilization a very viable alternative. A level of knowledge and technology in alternate energy exists today, capable of saving or generating a large part of the energy used by Alaskans. Energy conservation, solar energy, wind, and small hydroelectric generation can be utilized today in most parts of Alaska. The demonstration of these technologies in their appropriate areas has been started on a small scale at a much faster pace and should be pursued by the state.

Alternate Energy Policy for Alaska (CONTD.)

However, there is basic climatologic research to be done in the state. This research will allow alternate energy technologies to be applied in areas that are now considered marginal because of the lack of a data base. In addition to climate research, a second area to be stressed is basic research into new technologies and strategies for utilizing locally available energy. In this process, compatibility with the existing physical and cultural environment must be considered.

The third area of research that needs to be pursued is the economics of alternate energy in Alaska. For example, first approximations show that the payback period, especially for wind generators, is very impressive - more than twice as good as other parts of the U.S.

Research and development are not enough. A strong regionally based energy outreach program must exist to aid the individual with specific answers about what to do and how to do it. The Energy Extension Service, a D.O.E. funded program run by the Division of Energy and Power Development, is a first step in this direction, but the project needs much greater funding support. Indeed, the outreach education effort should extend beyond direct energy related activities. It must include emphasis on community self-reliance through such areas of activity as local food production, import substitution, small industry, land use factors, transportation and social collaboration.

Some series of mechanisms must also be developed to aid private individuals in financing projects that reduce dependency on oil. These may take the form of direct stipends, tax credits and loans. Legislative mandates for energy conservation, retrofit, and BTU budgets on performance building codes, can quickly alter structural energy requirements and aid the marketing/business aspects of alternative energy development.

In summary, the state needs to develop a strong six-prong attack on oil dependence.

1. to fund a series of demonstration projects within existing technology and climate knowledge.
2. To generate a much better knowledge of existing climate and local energy resources.
3. To support basic research into new technologies and strategies for utilizing locally available energy resources.
4. To look at local energy resources in terms of life cycle costs in comparison with petroleum-based costs.
5. To actively educate all segments of the public about energy and alternatives.
6. To develop strong financial incentives for encouraging the public to adopt energy conservation/alternative energy strategies and to help in establishing alternative energy businesses.

Alternate Energy Policy for Alaska (CONTD.)

To this end we urge the State of Alaska to adopt a goal of supplying 25% of the State of Alaska's energy needs through renewable energy by the year 2,000. Harvard Business School has recently found this goal to be easily attainable on a national level. Alaska, with greater renewable potential than most of the nation and fewer barriers, will have little difficulty in attaining such a goal.



Alaska Center for the Environment
1069 W. 6th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
(907) 274-3621

Dear Legislator:

As you are already well aware, energy is an issue of primary concern to Alaskans. It is an issue for which you will have many requests for action during the present session. In weighing those requests it is vital that you consider the input of the participants of the 1st Alaska Alternative Energy Conference, sponsored by the Alaska Center for the Environment (ACE) last fall. Enclosed with this letter is a conference brochure and The Citizen's Energy Plan produced by the conference.

The Citizen's Energy Plan was formulated in 10 caucuses at the Alternative Energy Conference, and is unique for several reasons:

1. It represents the voice of over 725 Alaskans attending at their own expense in a balanced geographical/population spread for the state. Several hundred others were turned away for lack of space.
2. This was a truly grass roots gathering of your constituents, the majority of whom had not previously had a voice in developing policy, but who welcomed the opportunity to communicate with their legislative representatives.

Alternative Energy was an issue of significant enough interest to bring this large a body of people together. It was the first opportunity for Alaskans to learn about the renewable energy potential and applications

in their state. With this new information and a knowledge of their own needs, participants developed a mandate for a sustainable energy future. Energy and food self-sufficiency were key policy objectives. Some highlights of The Citizen's Energy Plan are:

Tax incentives, grant and loan programs to stimulate private investment in alternative energy (See Finances, Marketing, Energy conservation).

Vast increases in the state commitment to research, development and demonstration of renewable energy and local energy technologies (See Research & Development, Utility Involvement and Solar Energy Policy)

Vast increases in the information and education efforts of the state in the areas of conservation and renewable energy (See Solar Information and Education, Rural Energy Policy, Alaskan's for Alternative Energy).

Development of mass transit systems in urban centers and efficient transportation systems in rural areas (See Urban Energy Policy and Rural Energy policy).

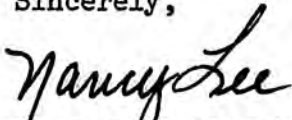
Comprehensive community energy planning. (See Urban Energy, Rural Energy planning.)

Portions of the conference were videotaped thanks to a grant from the Governor's Office. These are currently being edited. In the interim a special showing of original footage can be arranged upon request.

A.C.E. is currently compiling a catalogue of model solar/conservation projects in Alaska, which is partially funded by the Alaska Renewable Resources Corporation. It will include a listing of the interests, skills and experience of over 250 Alaskan's active in renewable energy development. You will be receiving copy of this catalogue upon it's completion in early spring.

Unitil then, please feel free to contact me. A.C.E. now has an extensive library on alternative energy systems and policy as well as extensive information on projects throughout the state. I will be happy to assist you at any time.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Nancy Lee".

Nancy Lee, Director
Alternative Energy Resource Center

February 7, 1980



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for the Environment**
1069 West 6th
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99501

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ALASKA
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1ST ALASKA ALTERNATIVE ENERGY CONFERENCE

WHAT WE ARE ALL ABOUT.....

Alaska's First Alternative Energy Conference will be held November 9, 10 and 11, on the University of Alaska at Anchorage, campus. It will provide information to Alaskans concerned with high energy costs about the potential of solar, wind, small hydro, biomass and geothermal energy. Alaskan experts and resource people from "Outside" will discuss the state of the art of alternative energy technologies, as practiced here and elsewhere. Participants will learn about demonstration projects developed in Alaska, and have an opportunity to discuss these projects with the people responsible for them. The tone of the Conference will be relaxed and informal for a maximum information exchange.

THE WIND BLOWS

There are many operating wind generators in Alaska, providing reliable service. Lake Illiamna is one center with over a dozen operating units, and more to be installed this year. Dan Denslow of Ambler has a Jacobs wind electric generator, that not only powers his house, but 2 others as well. With 33,000 miles of coastline, and various wind tunnels through our mountain ranges, wind power for electricity provides a real energy alternative to many areas where liquid fuels are most expensive.

THE WATER FLOWS

Remote mining, cannery operations have been powered by Pelton wheels throughout Alaska since the 1890's. Many of these small hydro systems still provide power to the bush communities. Gerald Johnson of Valdez received a Federal grant this year to expand his water power

project to include the home of a neighbor, while in southeast, several homes and lodges are powered by hydro plants of up to 50 KW in size.

THE SUN SHINES

Many Alaskans still feel that solar energy is unfeasible this far north. This is hardly the case. Alaskans, like Bob Roggash of Fairbanks, are finding that passive solar energy can reduce annual heating bills by 75%, through proper design and construction for natural heat gain. A Balch in Fairbanks has pioneered a method of raising ground temperature for gardening by running solar heated water through underground pipes. Berry Hollenbaek will use the same technique in combination with solar grain drying, and space heating, at his new Delta Junction farm. Even, downtown Anchorage fire alarm boxes are powered by photo cells. Applications are numerous and widespread.

ENERGY FOR AN ALASKAN LIFESTYLE

During the next legislative session state leaders will be meeting to formulate a statewide energy policy for Alaska. Unfortunately, many decision-makers feel that renewable energy is still a technology of the future, despite the fact that problems like utility interface, financing, and community planning have limited solar development, not technological shortcomings. It is important for this conference to demonstrate that a grassroots constituency exists that understands the problems facing alternative energy technologies, and wishes its state energy policy to clear the way for alternative energy development.

Therefore, policy workshops and speakers will be offered at the conference to clarify these issues. After hearing these options, conference participants will be asked to choose a policy issue, about which they are concerned, and attend that Policy Caucus. There a position will be defined by the workshop members. This resolution will then be presented to the general assembly for approval.

Alaska is the last frontier, the refuge for those who want to take control of their own lives. The idea of relying less and less on centralized power sources, and more on local, small scale energy systems is a concept that the conference will explore. Alaska can lead the nation in this direction. We have the potential, the need, and the independence to do it. Discussions and resolutions will be carried to decision makers to insure consideration of an active renewable energy policy in Alaska.

A SOLAR CATALOGUE FOR ALASKA

The Alaska Center For The Environment has recently produced an Alaskan segment of a national catalogue of model solar and conservation projects for the Center For Renewable Resources, in Washington, D.C. Solar is used here in a broad definition, that include wind, hydro, biomass, and other renewable energies. Through this project 1500 individuals and agencies in Alaska were surveyed as to their knowledge, experience and skills, relating to alternative energy projects. The twenty

(20) most unique were chosen for the catalogue, along with some 175 individuals, resource people, business and agencies, in the Directory listing.

Work continues on an expanded version for in-state use that will be as comprehensive as possible. Conference participants will be asked to contribute their expertise.

Registration fees for the Conference will include a copy of the catalogue for each participant, upon its publication, after the Conference.

1ST ALASKA ALTERNATIVE ENERGY CONFERENCE

REGISTRATION FEES

Regular \$5.00 In Advance \$10.00 Day of Conference
Seniors and Students \$5.00

WHERE: University of Alaska, Anchorage at the Cuddy Center

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1979 — 4:00PM to 8:00PM

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1979 — 8:00AM to 11:00PM

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1979 — 10:30AM to 5:00PM

Registration Fee includes Admission to the Conference, a registration packet, and one copy of the Alaska Solar Catalogue, to be published following the Conference.

☐ Pre-Registration for Conference \$5.00

☐ I would rather volunteer to work with the Conference Committee than pay a registration fee (Limited number only!)

☐ I have an exhibit to display (Please include a brief description and space requirements)

REGISTRATION

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____
(Street) (City and State) (Zip)

TELEPHONE: _____

AREAS OF INTEREST IN ALTERNATIVE ENERGY: _____

GENERAL SESSIONS - CUDDY CENTER, UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, ANCHORAGE

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9TH - 7:30 pm

Welcome Introduction - Bill Spear, Alaska Renewable Resource Corp.

Keynote Speaker - Floyd Steen, Organization for Renewable Energy, Copenhagen, Denmark.
"Alternative Energy in Denmark & Scandinavia"
sponsored by the Alaska Renewable Resources Corp.

Rich Selert, Water Resources Institute, Fairbanks.

"Renewable Resource Potential for Alaska"

David Morris, Institute for Local Self-Reliance, Washington D. C.
"Community Energy Systems"

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10TH - 9:00 am

Jerry Plunket, Montana Energy Research and Development Institute, Butte, MT.

Sim Van der Byne, Farallones Institute, Berkeley and Occidental, CA.
Chris Conway, Energy Probe, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 10TH - 9:00 am

Rep. Bill Miles, Statewide Energy Policy

State Panel - **Clarissa Quinlan**, Division of Energy and Power Development

Phil Smith, Rural Alaska Community Action Program
Brian Rogers, Legislator

WORKSHOP SERIES I

Saturday, November 10th 10:30 - 12:30 pm

PASSIVE SOLAR DESIGN

BOB ROGSCHE, Super insulated houses Fairbanks
SKIP ROY, D.A.T.A., Davis, CA.
ED McGRATH, insulated shutters, Fairbanks

GREENHOUSES

BIRNEY BIRNBAUM, National Center for Appropriate Technology, Field Representative
JOHN COLLETT, Fairbanks Solar Greenhouse

FINANCING

BILL SPEAR, ARRC
ABE LOVE, Homer Federal Savings
BOB SULLIVAN, Alaska Mutual Savings

WIND ENERGY BASICS

BOB SHIPLEY, Division of Energy
JIM WISE, Arctic Environmental Data and Information Center
TUNIS WENTZ, University of Alaska (Fairbanks)

FUNDING

CHRIS NOAH, Office of Science and Technology
FRANK BROWN, D.O.E. Small Grants Program
ANNE HEGNAUER, U.S.D.O.E., Washington D.C.
BOB SHIPLEY, Western Sun
NEWTON CHASE, H.U.D.

METHANE

CHUCK VOVELL, Unalaska
ELLIOT LIPSON, Dept. of Environmental Conservation

GEOTHERMAL

DON MARKLE, Division of Energy

RENEWABLE ENERGY EDUCATION K-4

ANNE WIELAND, Science Coordinator, Anchorage Public Schools

WORKSHOP SERIES II

Saturday, November 10th, 1:30 - 3:30 pm

WIND ENERGY APPLICATIONS

MARK NEWE, Wind Program, Alaska Native Health Service
DAN DENSLOW, Ambler
SARA & CHUCK HORNBERGER, Lake Clark

SMALL HYDRO

LORAN BAXTON, U.S. Army Corp of Engineers

RECYCLING

BOB MORRISON, AK Center for the Environment
VIRGINIA delPIAZ, Bottle Bill

ALCOHOL

(To be announced), Solar Energy Research Institute

SOLAR WATER HEATING

BIRNEY BIRNBAUM, National Center for Appropriate Technology, Field Representative

MAKING YOUR HOME MORE ENERGY EFFICIENT

ED McGRATH, Energy Extension Service, Fairbanks
LESLIE TOUSSANT, Designer, Fairbanks
JEFF WILSON, AIA

DESIGNING SOLAR NEIGHBORHOODS

SKIP ROY, D.A.T.A., Davis, CA.

WORKSHOP SERIES III

Saturday, November 10th 4:00 - 6:00 pm

PASSIVE SOLAR

SKIP ROY, D.A.T.A., Davis, CA.

AGRICULTURE AND SOLAR

BARNEY HOLLEMBAEK, Farmer
SAM SKAGGS, Small Scale Agriculture

STATE AND LOCAL PROGRAMS

STEVE BADEN, Division of Energy
LEE LEONARD, Dept. of Transp. & Public Facilities
MARY STACKELROOT, Bethel House
DEE LANE, Rural CAP

UTILITY INVOLVEMENT WITH SOLAR

CHUGACH ELECTRIC
DAVID MORRIS, Institute for Local Self-Reliance
KETCHIKAN UTILITY

DISTRIBUTED ENERGY SYSTEMS

BOB CHILDERS

WOOD HEAT

KEN KILBORN, U.S. Forest Service
OLI WIK, Ambler
JACK SPRATT, Anchorage

COMMUNITY SELF-RELIANCE

MORRIS MORGAN, Tanana Chiefs Conference
WENDY WARNICK, Sun Till

RENEWABLE ENERGY EDUCATION SECONDARY LEVEL

STEVE HENNESSY, Wasilla High School
DAN BRISCOE, SAVE High School

HOSDOWN

8:30 pm - 1:00 am - Cuddy Center with live bluegrass music

WORKSHOP SERIES IV

Sunday, November 11th, 10:30 am - 12:30 pm

COMMUNITY ENERGY SYSTEMS

DAVID MORRIS, Institute for Local Self-Reliance
MARK NEWELL, Wind Program, Alaska Native Health Service

SELF-SUFFICIENT HOMESTEAD

DAN DENSLOW, Ambler
SARA & CHUCK HORNBERGER, Lake Clark

TRANSPORTATION

LEE LEONARD, Dept. of Trans. & Public Facilities
HERB CUTLIP, Alternate Energy Systems, Inc.
natural gas auto
JOHN RICHARDS, electric car, Anchorage

HYDRO

Same as Above

FINANCING

Same as Above

GEOTHERMAL

DON MARKLE, Division of Energy and Power Development

FUNDING

Same as above

WORKSHOP SERIES V

Sunday, November 11th 1:30 - 3:00 pm

POLICY CAUCUS

•Marketing •Utility •Involvement •Financing •Solar Information and Education •Rural Energy •Urban Energy •Energy Conservation •Solar and Food Production

FINAL GENERAL SESSION 3:15 - 5:00 pm

Adoption of resolutions from policy caucus

HOUSING: Housing has been arranged as follows:

☐ **GOLDEN LION** - Closest hotel to the Conference (1 mile). Attractive, comfortable, the Golden Lion offers a restaurant, coffee shop, lounge and gift shop at \$44.10 per person for single or double occupancy.

☐ **ALASKA PACIFIC UNIVERSITY DORMS** - \$16.00 for Single (includes linen)
\$20.00 for Double

Meals can be purchased in nearby Providence Hospital adjacent to UAA

☐ **I WOULD LIKE SLEEPING BAG SPACE:**

☐ **I WOULD LIKE SLEEPING BAG SPACE AND WILL PROVIDE SLEEPING BAG SPACE FOR OTHERS:**

SCOMM

#44: 11

LEGIS/50
Center for Legislative Improvement

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE TOWN MEETING
ON ENERGY

Brown Palace Hotel
Denver, Colorado

December 17-19, 1979

LEGIS/50 STAFF

JAMES E. ARNOLD is executive director of LEGIS/50. See Panelist and Speaker Biographies.

R. MICHAEL BIRD joined LEGIS/50 in March 1978. He currently serves as the project manager for the Workers' Compensation seminars project funded by the U.S. Department of Labor. Bird also directs a legislative improvement project with the Tennessee Legislature and recently coordinated a state legislative orientation session held for a visiting group of Nigerian civil administrators. He also directed project development activities for LEGIS/50 in 1978. In addition to his work experience at LEGIS/50, he has held a variety of positions with several state legislatures. Bird was the legislative assistant to the Illinois Senate President and also served in that legislature as a consultant to the Senate Education Committee. From 1973 through 1975, he served as a staff associate to the Colorado General Assembly and Arizona Legislature in a legislative improvement project sponsored by the Ford Foundation. Bird has also worked with U.S. Virgin Islands Legislature as the primary staff resource for establishing that territory's recent Constitutional Convention. Bird is a former Chicago high school teacher and has managed several political campaigns in Illinois and Colorado. He resides in Denver, Colorado.

KATHLEEN L. BLOOM takes care of day-to-day details in seminar and conference planning on a part-time basis. Preliminary work on site selections, changes and updates of hotel and travel arrangements, and assisting with registration processing are a few of those details. Kathy is currently a senior at Metropolitan State College, seeking a B.A. degree in Meeting Administration. prior to that, she was an English major at the University of Minnesota. Kathy is a member of Meeting Planners International.

PAM CRAVEN is secretary to the executive director. In this capacity she performs logistical and administrative functions and coordinates schedules and calendars. She is also secretary to LEGIS/50's Board of Trustees. In that capacity she maintains the records and minutes of the Board, and supervises the preparation of documents for Board meetings. Craven joined LEGIS/50 in February, 1978, as the secretary to the director of operations. In that position she provided administrative support to all of the major operating projects of the organization. Before joining LEGIS/50, Craven worked for the Mayor and City Council of Austin, Texas as an administrative secretary for five years. And prior to that, she worked as the secretary to the general manager of KTBC in Austin, a television and radio enterprise owned by the Lyndon B. Johnson family. Craven attended the University of Texas and studied office administration and general business.

BETTY CRIST'S duties include research, writing and attending to a broad range of administrative duties for executive director James Arnold. Crist has a considerable background in politics and state government, having served five years as assistant to the Colorado senate minority leader. In that capacity, as well as in political campaigns and civic undertaking, Crist has written speeches and press releases and has administered staff offices. A former elementary school teacher, Crist received her undergraduate degree in education from Iowa State Teachers College (now the University of Northern Iowa). She has an A.D. in communications from the Community College of Denver.

LYN DAVIS, is MCSP/JJ assistant project manager. She most recently worked 1 1/2 years at the Center for Children and Youth, Inc., a statewide advocacy organization located in Tallahassee, Florida. She served as the center's

Children in Adult Jails grant. Davis also spent three years as staff to the Florida legislature, working as a legislative writer in the Senate Ways and Means Committee and as a legislative analyst on the House of Representatives Governmental Operations Committee. Davis has a bachelor of arts degree in history from Florida Atlantic University, did graduate work in American history at the State University of New York at Albany and earned her doctorate in adult education from Florida State University.

LILLIAN GLASGOW, is the office manager for LEGIS/50. Glasgow has been with LEGIS/50 more than four years and was LEGIS/50's librarian prior to accepting her present position.

LESLIE HAWLEY recently joined LEGIS/50 as a project assistant assigned specifically to the National Town Meeting Project. Prior to joining LEGIS/50, she spent eight years in the printing business including management of the Hawley Printing Service in Manhattan, Kansas. She attended Kansas State University and majored in graphic arts.

ELIZABETH KINGMAN is an energy communications specialist who recently joined LEGIS/50 as a project assistant for the National Town Meeting. A graduate of the University of Denver with a B.A. in communications, she created and developed the Solar Energy Exhibition Program, a traveling educational and information program on energy conservation and solar technologies. Under the sponsorship of the University of Colorado, she raised \$150,000 to carry through the program. Since 1976, it has been featured in Colorado, California, Hong Kong, and Palermo, Italy, and is currently on loan to the Tennessee Valley Authority.

PAUL S. MAXWELL is responsible for the design and execution of all LEGIS/50 fundraising programs and communications. Maxwell has more than a decade of professional journalistic publication and total management experience including creating, packaging, writing, editing, marketing and managing industrial and consumer publications. He has created several successful industrial trade publications, reformulated two successful consumer magazines and created a successful consumer business newspaper. In addition, Maxwell co-founded two publishing companies. Before joining LEGIS/50, Maxwell was executive vice president of General Communications, Inc., publisher of Denver Business World, a weekly business magazine which he helped create, design, edit and market in the capacity of managing editor. Prior to then, he was a vice president of the Communications Publishing, Inc. As a partner in DiSante & Maxwell, he has provided advertising and editorial services to major regional and national business accounts. Currently, Maxwell has a daily business commentary on KLDR-AM radio and a weekly business television segment on KWGN-TV.

DONNA MCPHEE, senior word processor, has been with LEGIS/50 eight months and came to LEGIS/50 from Rocky Mountain Word Processing School.

PHIL MURRAY is responsible for design and editing of LEGIS/50 publications as well as handling press relations. Prior to joining LEGIS/50, Murray worked for a weekly Colorado political newspaper, The Statesman. Where he served as a photographer and a staff writer. He edited monthly supplements submitted to The Statesman by local county political organizations. Murray has also served as director of public relations for The Open Clinic, a Denver-based crisis-intervention center and has been active in a number of local political campaigns. Murray has a bachelor of arts degree from the University of Denver.

PATRICIA ANN PATCHEN was appointed to the position of administrative assistant for the Model Committee Staff Project in Juvenile Justice in August 1979. Her responsibilities include coordination of the files and reports required for effective management of the project. Prior to assuming this position, Patchen was the LEGIS/50 receptionist. Before joining LEGIS/50, Patchen operated her own small business and had been in sales.

BEKI PINEDA secretary to the director of operations, joined the LEGIS/50 staff in October 1979. She provides clerical support for all operations staff and coordinates travel arrangements. Prior to joining LEGIS/50, she served as administrative secretary to the Denver Election Commission, City and County of Denver, for four years. Beki received her B.A. degree in education from Illinois State University.

ANN E. QUINTANA is the secretary to the development and communications department. She was appointed to this position in September, 1979. Quintana is responsible for organizing and maintaining the development and fundraising records of LEGIS/50. Quintana also prepares regular reports on fundraising results for senior management and the Board of Trustees. She performs a variety of other administrative and support services for the department. A native of Colorado, Quintana joined LEGIS/50's word processing unit in February, 1977.

STEVEN D. SCHROCK has been the project manager for the Model Committee Staff Project in Juvenile Justice since December, 1978. Prior to that he served as the project's assistant manager. In this capacity, Schrock has overall responsibility for training and managing the field and headquarters Juvenile Justice Project staff, budgeting, and administering the grant. Schrock authored the Model Committee Staff Project in Juvenile Justice Technical Assistance Project, a pending LEGIS/50 program which will disseminate information generated by the MCSP/JJ project to other state legislatures. Before joining LEGIS/50, Schrock was a technical assistance specialist at the Center for Action Research in Boulder, Colorado, and worked on temporary assignment in the Washington, D.C. - based office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. He earned his masters degree in sociology from the University of Colorado at Boulder.

SUZANNE SHERWOOD attends to all the details involved in planning and executing meetings, seminars and conferences. Sherwood investigates potential sites, makes travel arrangements, and coordinates programs. Before joining LEGIS/50, Sherwood was regional sales manager for Four Seasons Hotels. She also has worked in hotel convention sales at the Tucson Marriott. Sherwood is a member of Meetings Planners International.

T. SCOTT SMITH is manager of LEGIS/50's Development and Communications program. Smith has been associated with public information for 12 years. He joined LEGIS/50 in January 1979, as the assistant to LEGIS/50 President Larry Margolis. In May 1979, he assumed his present position. Smith was previously with LEGIS/50's Operations Department from 1968 to 1973. He was director of the Ohio Citizens Committee and was with the Program for Legislative Improvement, both early LEGIS/50 field projects. In the interim, he was director of operations and later executive director of the Bicentennial Council of the 13 Original States, a national citizen education program. In that capacity he created the Council's fundraising and public education program. He also served as the regional governmental affairs manager for the

Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association. He was the M.V.M.A.'s liaison for state and local programs with the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and other national organizations based in Washington, D.C. Smith has a master of arts degree in political science from the Eagleton Institute of Politics at Rutgers University.

CARL D. TUBBESING is responsible for all of the organization's field projects and contract studies. Before joining LEGIS/50 in February 1979, Tubbesing served as assistant director of state services for the National Conference of State Legislatures. His responsibilities included coordination of research activities of the Denver staff, responding to information requests from state legislatures concerning legislative structural and procedural issues, preparing grant proposals, staffing NCSL committees on Ethics and Elections, Legislative Information Needs and Legislative Management, and editing the State Legislative Report newsletter. Tubbesing earned his baccalaureate and doctorate degrees in political science at Washington University and served on the political science faculty of Southern Illinois University. He has published many articles on political science subjects in professional publications.

HELGA WATT joined LEGIS/50 in September 1979. She is organizing the library collection and will provide library and information services both to LEGIS/50 and in response to information requests from LEGIS/50's public and private sector constituency. Watt received an M.A. in 1979 from the University of Denver Graduate School of Librarianship and Information Management, and a Ph.D. in 1978 in modern German literature from the University of Massachusetts at Amherst.

DEBORAH WILSON works in LEGIS/50's word processing department. Prior to joining LEGIS/50, she worked in restaurant management and taught retarded children at Weiland School.

JOSEPH G. ZALKIND has been a LEGIS/50 project manager and program development officer since October, 1978. He is currently managing the National Town Meeting on Energy project financed with a grant from the U.S. Department of Energy. Most recently, Zalkind was project manager for the Workers' Compensation conferences series. As a program development officer, he has written proposals which LEGIS/50 has submitted to various public and private funding sources and has developed concept papers that serve as the basis for follow-up activities to current projects. Prior to joining LEGIS/50, Zalkind was a consultant with Cameron Engineers, a Denver-based firm specializing in energy matters. He has also done independent consulting work, and was executive director of Colorado Common Cause. His published work includes Guide to Corporations: A Social Perspective, a 400 page study of business and government from a public interest viewpoint (Swallow Press, 1974); Development of Environmental Guidelines for Fossil Energy Site Selection, completed for the U.S. Department of Energy; and numerous other studies, reports and articles.

333 West Colfax
Denver, Colorado 80204
(303) 825-1776

MEMORANDUM

TO: Conference Registrants

FROM: LEGIS/50 Staff

SUBJECT: National Town Meeting

DATE: Friday, December 7, 1979

LEGIS/50 is delighted that you will be attending the National Town Meeting on Energy at the Brown Palace Hotel in Denver, Colorado, on December 17-19, 1979. Final preparations for the meeting have been made and we look forward to an informative and engaging three days.

Enclosed is the agenda for the conference. Please note the following:

- SIGNUP for the workshops will occur when you register for the conference on Monday. Workshops will be conducted much like legislative committee hearings and will last all day on Tuesday. Panelists will, in effect, be "lobbyists" or "witnesses" called in to testify before the "committee." It is hoped that each workshop will produce written recommendations to be submitted for discussion by the entire assembly on the last day of the conference. You will be able to signup for one workshop only. It is suggested that delegates from each state spread themselves out over as many workshops as possible, with no workshop having two legislators from the same state.
- Hotel checkout time on Wednesday is 2:00 p.m. which will allow plenty of time to vacate your rooms following the close of the meeting at 12:30 p.m. Legislators and program participants need only pay their personal incidental charges and those of their spouses upon checkout. The lodging portion will be billed to LEGIS/50. Additionally, all meals are being offered as a part of the conference except lunch on Monday, December 17, and lunch Wednesday, December 19. Government per diem limits these expenses to \$4.00 per lunch and, therefore, will be the maximum amount covered by LEGIS/50. Again, this only applies to legislators and program participants.
- Resource papers, biographies of conference participants, and expense forms will be enclosed in personalized packets to be picked up when you arrive for registration.
- The Brown Palace Hotel is centrally located in downtown Denver, approximately 20 minutes from Denver's Stapleton Airport. Limousines and cab service from the airport to the hotel are available on a regular basis and at reasonable rates (\$5-6 for cabs and \$2-3 for the limo). All major car rentals are also available at the airport and through the Brown Palace Hotel.
- If you have any questions regarding conference logistics or program, please call Susie Sherwood or Joe Zalkind at LEGIS/50 (303/825-1776).

phone contact: Davey Kleurman

333 West Colfax
Denver, Colorado 80204
(303) 625-1776

October 15, 1979

The Honorable Terry Gardiner
Speaker of the House of Representatives
State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Speaker Gardiner:

As a legislative leader, you are particularly aware of the challenge which the nation's energy problems present to the fifty state legislatures. Confronting this challenge requires creative and innovative mechanisms--mechanisms which involve not only the national government but the state governments, and especially the state legislatures, as well. LEGIS/50 - The Center for Legislative Improvement has designed such a mechanism and hopes that you will be a part of it.

On December 17-19, 1979, LEGIS/50 will convene a National Legislative Town Meeting on Energy. To be held at the Brown Palace Hotel in Denver, Colorado, the Energy Town Meeting will be a convocation of key state legislative policymakers to discuss energy needs, explore alternative policy options, and plan integrated state, regional and national energy programs. I am very pleased to invite you to attend this unique and important meeting.

For the first time in over a century, representatives of all the states will meet together in response to a specific national problem. Legislators in attendance will include energy experts and, because the energy issue has such sweeping ramifications, key legislative leaders with broad policy concerns.

The National Town Meeting is made possible by a contract with the U.S. Department of Energy, under the auspices of Richard J. Stone, Office of Intergovernmental Affairs. The conference will afford the 200 legislators in attendance an opportunity to debate a wide range of energy issues in an intense and stimulating atmosphere. Energy experts from all sectors of society will be available as resources. Key congressional and administration officials will participate. The proceedings will be disseminated throughout the country by cable television systems.

Further details about the Town Meeting are included in the enclosed brochure. Attendance will be limited to four legislators from each state. LEGIS/50 will be able to cover all of your expenses for the meeting -- including coach-class airfare or mileage, (whichever is more economical), meals, lodging for two nights (December 17 and 18), and other travel expenses. Costs for spouses and

225-7676

The Honorable Terry Gardiner
October 15, 1979
Page Two

*Margaret
Bumson*

other guests cannot be covered. We have arranged with our travel agent, Denver Travel Agency, to issue pre-paid airline tickets. Simply call its commercial sales department (303/893-2024) to make your flight arrangements. Because of the Christmas travel rush, you should make your airline reservations as soon as possible. The program will begin Monday, December 17 and will conclude by early afternoon, Wednesday, December 19.

1 P.M.

To confirm your attendance at the Town Meeting, please return the enclosed reservation card to us in the postage-paid, self-addressed envelope. We will use the card to make your reservation at the Brown Palace Hotel. Please return it to us by October 29. Also, please fill out the biographical form and enclose it in the same envelope. If you have any questions about travel or hotel arrangements, please contact Suzanne Sherwood of our staff at 303/825-1776.

I hope very much that you will be able to attend this important and exciting meeting. However, if you are unable to attend, I would appreciate your suggestion of another legislative leader from your state who would be interested in participating. You may do so by substituting his or her name for yours on the enclosed card or by calling Carl Tubbesing, Director of Operations, Joe Zalkind, Project Manager, or me.

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

James E. Arnold

James E. Arnold
Executive Director

JEA:dm
Enclosures

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Mon.*

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renew.

*Bills-Denver
\$110
3.11*

FACT SHEET

- WHO:**
- *200 top energy legislators—four from each of the 50 states.
 - *Leading Congressional and Senior Federal Executives from the White House and the Department of Energy.
 - *Nationally recognized energy policy specialists, economists and energy industry leaders.
 - *News media and public interest groups.
- WHAT:**
- *An unprecedented modern national assembly of legislators representing the 50 states meeting to explore ways our federal system can resolve the energy crisis.
- WHERE:**
- *The Brown Palace Hotel
17th and Tremont Place
Denver, Colorado 80202
- WHEN:**
- *Beginning Monday, December 17th and ending Wednesday, December 19th, 1979.
- WHY:**
- *The national government, the 50 states and the private sector each have important roles in establishing and implementing a complex domestic energy policy. All legitimate regional, state and local interests must be recognized and become part of the overall national strategy for effective energy policy.
- HOW:**
- *The Town Meeting is a beginning point for creating a new partnership on energy policy among the national government, the 50 state governments and the private sector.

LEGIS/50— THE SPONSOR

LEGIS/50-The Center for Legislative Improvement is a national, non-partisan, not-for-profit organization working to improve the policymaking capacity of the 50 state legislatures. Founded in 1964, LEGIS/50 operates research, technical assistance and education projects which demonstrate to legislatures and the private sector more effective ways to treat public policy issues.

Beginning in 1978, LEGIS/50 has conducted seminars for legislators in the Rocky Mountain region on energy policy formulation. A recent LEGIS/50 publication, the *Energy Source Book*, brings together the most current data on energy resources, energy demand and actions being taken to resolve energy problems. The *Source Book*, which provides basic information necessary to understand the nature and scope of energy policy issues, is an important tool for legislators and legislative staff.

For more information about the Town Meeting and other LEGIS/50 projects to improve state legislative policymaking contact:

James Arnold
Executive Director

—or—

Carl Tubbesing
Director of Operations
LEGIS/50—The Center
for Legislative
Improvement
333 West Colfax Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80204
303/825-1776



THE NATIONAL TOWN MEETING

**Convening Legislative
Leaders From All
50 States
In A National
"Town Meeting"
On Energy Policy**

**Brown Palace Hotel
Denver, Colorado**

December 17-19, 1979

THE ENERGY CRISIS

It is real. Unlike long gasoline lines, the energy crisis won't just go away. If the Sixties were a time of adjusting to the complexities of world politics and the Seventies were a time of sorting out America's priorities, it is clear that the Eighties will be a time of coming to grips with the facts of diminishing natural resources and the time-lag of high technology developments.

It is equally certain that no solution can come from on high without complications. America is too big, too complex and just too diverse to have one, uncomplicated, mandated energy policy solution.

Washington can't just tell everyone what to do.

That's a good thing.

Wyoming isn't Ohio. Texas isn't New York. California isn't Massachusetts. Alaska isn't Georgia.

America has 50 separate, autonomous, sovereign state governments. They, like the Federal Government, have a role to play in the energy crisis.

There are producing states and there are consuming states.

Their needs and wants sometimes differ.

In a climate of growing realization that Washington does not necessarily have all the answers, LEGIS/50-The Center for Legislative Improvement conceived of the idea of bringing together in one place for an intensive, three-day examination of the energy crisis and its ramifications the top energy legislators of the 50 states. The 50 state legislatures make the laws, appropriate the funds and oversee the implementation of the laws which will make or break America's response to the energy crisis.

Meeting this energy crisis requires the national government, the fifty state governments and all major segments of the private sector to work together to create a

blueprint for effective solutions.

In each state legislature, key legislative leaders have already established themselves as energy policy experts. These key legislators—elected from cities, towns and rural areas throughout America—will shape and guide the formulation of their state energy programs. They will be responsible for translating the legitimate interests of their constituents, their state and their region into policy decisions which will become an important part of the overall national strategy for meeting our energy needs.

Congress has recognized the critical role of the states in resolving the energy crisis, and has assigned them responsibility for implementing key sections of the National Energy Act.

NATIONAL TOWN MEETING

LEGIS/50-The Center for Legislative Improvement has defined the need for a national convocation of state legislative policymakers to discuss energy needs, explore alternative policy options, and plan integrated state, regional and 50-state energy programs. In response to this need, LEGIS/50 has created the first "National Legislative Town Meeting on Energy" bringing together four key state legislative energy policy leaders from each of the 50 states for an intensive three-day exploration and discussion of energy policy alternatives.

Although unprecedented in modern America, the strategy of bringing together official delegations from all the states to seek solutions to specific national crises has occurred four other times in our history. In 1785, 1786, 1787 and again in 1861 representatives of the states met together to address the then pressing problems of trade, commerce, a new constitution and peace. LEGIS/50's Town Meeting on Energy reawakens this tradition of

responding to national emergencies with special state level involvement.

The agenda for the Town Meeting will have two principal components: *First*, keynote speeches and panel presentations by top officials of the Department of Energy, the White House, Congressional energy committees, energy industries and public interest groups. *Second*, small workshop sessions which will encourage state legislators, program participants and other resource people to exchange information, discuss alternative policy options, and develop concrete programs to be proposed to the 50 state legislatures in 1980.

Denver, Colorado, which is emerging as a new, major energy center, has been selected as the site. It is the home of the Department of Energy's Solar Energy Research Institute and it has a central location with excellent transportation facilities.

LEGIS/50 selected December 17th through the 19th as the dates for the conference in order to prepare the 200 participating state legislators for the 1980 legislative sessions.

Public access to the deliberations is being encouraged. In addition to news media coverage of the Town Meeting, LEGIS/50 has arranged to make the conference available to cable television systems. Television and radio will be afforded opportunities to tape sessions of the Town Meeting for use in their own reports on the meeting.

Partial funding for the Town Meeting has been provided by the U.S. Department of Energy. Because LEGIS/50 believes that convening the Town Meeting is critical both to the success of national energy policy and as a vehicle for demonstrating the importance of cooperative state action for national domestic energy policy formulation, it will allocate a substantial part of its own resources for this project. These resources are drawn from unrestricted contributions to LEGIS/50 from foundations, businesses and other segments of the private sector.

Monday Planning Session

(7/31/80)

1980
55.2
16.0

DOE

- Home weatherization
- Energy extension
- Energy conservation
- Appropriate Technology small grants
- Schools + hospitals
- Emergency building temperature
- Vocational technical → Alcohol fuels

- Energy R&D Institute (CFI, CAT)
- Conservation bond issue/public works
- Renewable Energy/Conservation Omnibus

Warranty on energy performance in bldgs

"the separate states"

Local
Mayor
Shepherd

① CONSERVATION — problem is centralized approach
Need community-based
Advisory Committee
Solar orientation of all new bldgs. Portland or comprehensive

12.5% SEVERANCE (includes taxes?)
20 mill PROPERTY VALUE
9.5% CORP. PETROLEUM INCOME

12 1/2 - 20% ROYALTY

(1975-77 20 mill Reserves Tax)

OIL + GAS LEASING POLICY:

Best potential tracts

Fixed bonus (\$1 - \$10 M) plus
Fixed royalty (20%) plus
Net profits - bid variable

Other tracts

Fixed royalty (20%) plus
Bonus bid variable

Some sliding scale royalty

OTHER PARTICIPANTS

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Manning Planning Session

STUDOS

1983
557
100

- Energy R&D Institute (CFI, E&F)
- Conservation bond issue/public works
- Renewable Energy/Conservation Omnibus

DOE

- Home weatherization
- Energy extension
- Energy conservation
- Appropriate Technology small grants
- Schools + hospitals
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Bonus bid variable

Some sliding scale royalty

Remarks Prepared for Presentation By
Henry G. Bartholomew
Chief, Emergency Programs
Office of Conservation and Solar Energy
U.S. Department of Energy

to

LEGIS 50 Conference
National Conference of State Legislators

Denver, Colorado
December 18, 1979

ON NOVEMBER 5, 1979, THE PRESIDENT SIGNED INTO LAW THE "EMERGENCY ENERGY CONSERVATION ACT OF 1979" (EECA, PUB.L. 96-102). IN SO DOING, HE SET INTO MOTION A SERIES OF ACTIVITIES WHICH, IF SUCCESSFULLY IMPLEMENTED, WILL RESULT IN A NEW NATIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR RESPONDING TO FUTURE ENERGY SHORTAGES. IN RECENT YEARS, ESPECIALLY SINCE THE OIL EMBARGO OF 1973-74, WE HAVE WITNESSED, AND SUFFERED THE CONSEQUENCES OF A SERIES OF ENERGY EMERGENCIES, THE MOST RECENT BEING THE RESULT OF THE REVOLUTION AND CONTINUING DISRUPTIONS IN IRAN.

TODAY, SIX YEARS AFTER THE 1973-74 OIL EMBARGO, WE ARE MORE DEPENDENT THAN EVER UPON FOREIGN SOURCES FOR OIL, WHICH COMPRISE ROUGHLY ONE-HALF OF OUR ENERGY CONSUMPTION. SINCE 1973 WE HAVE SEEN THE WORLD PRICE OF OIL INCREASE OFFICIALLY BY ROUGHLY A FACTOR OF TEN -- AND ON THE "SPOT" MARKET, EVEN MORE. RECENT EVENTS IN IRAN, AND ELSEWHERE, HAVE DEMONSTRATED VIVIDLY OUR VULNERABILITY.

BY NOW IT SHOULD BE CLEAR TO EVERYONE THAT THE UNITED STATES MUST MOVE TO A POSITION OF RELATIVE INDEPENDENCE WITH RESPECT TO ITS ENERGY NEEDS. IN THE LONG RUN, THIS MEANS INCREASED DOMESTIC PRODUCTION OF OIL AND NATURAL GAS, THE COMMERCIALIZATION OF TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE PRODUCTION OF SYNTHETIC FUELS AND GREATER USE OF REPLENISHABLE AND INEXHAUSTABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY SUCH AS SOLAR. WE MUST DO THIS NOT ONLY BECAUSE OF OUR INCREASING DEPENDENCE UPON UNRELIABLE AND COSTLY FOREIGN SUPPLIERS, BUT ALSO BECAUSE SOMEDAY WE WILL NO LONGER BE ABLE TO AFFORD THE PRICE OF OIL, A COMMODITY WHICH CLEARLY IS IN LIMITED SUPPLY.

IN THE MEANTIME, WHILE WE ARE MOVING TOWARDS ENERGY INDEPENDENCE, WE MUST ANTICIPATE FREQUENT DISRUPTIONS IN THE DELICATE BALANCE BETWEEN OUR NEEDS FOR OIL AND THE AVAILABLE SUPPLY AND COST OF OIL. THOSE DISRUPTIONS MAY ARISE FOR ANY NUMBER OF REASONS RANGING FROM EVEN MORE SERIOUS PROBLEMS IN THE MID-EAST, OR ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD, TO SEVERLY COLD WINTERS WHICH OVERTAX OUR LIMITED SUPPLIES, EXCESSIVE AND UNNECESSARY USE OF GASOLINE BY THE DRIVING PUBLIC, OR MAJOR BREAKDOWNS IN REFINERY OPERATIONS, ELECTRIC UTILITIES OR PIPELINE SYSTEMS.

ONE WAY FOR US TO RESPOND TO THESE RECURRING ENERGY EMERGENCIES IS TO HAVE AVAILABLE EMERGENCY DEMAND RESTRAINT MEASURES WHICH CAN BE INVOKED AS TIMING AND CIRCUMSTANCES DICTATE. THE "EMERGENCY ENERGY CONSERVATION ACT OF 1979" PROVIDES A FRAMEWORK FOR DOING THAT.

THAT ACT CONSISTS OF TWO MAJOR PARTS, TITLE I, WHICH DEALS WITH A STANDBY GASOLINE RATIONING PROGRAM, AND TITLE II, WHICH COVERS EMERGENCY ENERGY CONSERVATION. MY REMARKS HERE ADDRESS ONLY TITLE II.

THE EASIEST WAY TO SUMMARIZE THE REQUIREMENTS AND OPPORTUNITIES PRESENTED IN TITLE II IS TO WALK THROUGH A SERIES OF CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS WHICH ARE MANDATED OR ALLOWED UNDER THE LAW.

FIRST, WITHIN 90 DAYS OF ENACTMENT (WHICH WAS NOVEMBER 5, 1979), THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE) IS REQUIRED TO PUBLISH A "STANDBY FEDERAL CONSERVATION PLAN." THAT PLAN IS SCHEDULED TO BE PUBLISHED ON FEBRUARY 4, 1980 AS AN INTERIM FINAL RULE, WHICH WILL BECOME EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY.

NEXT, AT ANY TIME, THE PRESIDENT IS AUTHORIZED TO ESTABLISH EMERGENCY ENERGY CONSERVATION TARGETS FOR THE NATION AND FOR EACH STATE AND TERRITORY. HE MUST FIRST FIND THAT SUCH ACTION IS REQUIRED BECAUSE EITHER "A SEVERE ENERGY SUPPLY INTERRUPTION EXISTS OR IS IMMINENT," OR TO "FULFILL THE OBLIGATIONS" OF THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE INTERNATIONAL ENERGY PROGRAM. THE TARGETS MUST BE SPECIFIC TO A FUEL OR AN ENERGY SOURCE, SUCH AS GASOLINE, HEATING OIL OR ELECTRICITY.

WITHIN 45 DAYS OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF STATE-BY-STATE TARGETS, THE GOVERNORS ARE REQUIRED TO SUBMIT PLANS FOR MEETING THOSE TARGETS TO AND FOR THE APPROVAL OF THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY. THE SECRETARY, IN TURN, IS REQUIRED TO APPROVE THE PLAN, OR REJECT IT FOR CAUSE, WITHIN 30 DAYS.

IF A STATE FAILS TO PRESENT A SUITABLE AND EFFECTIVE PLAN, DOE IS AUTHORIZED TO INVOKE PROVISIONS OF THE STANDBY FEDERAL CONSERVATION PLAN WITHIN THAT STATE.

AFTER A STATE PLAN HAS BEEN APPROVED AND IMPLEMENTED, THE PRESIDENT MAY, AFTER A REASONABLE PERIOD OF TIME, BUT NOT LESS THAN 90 DAYS, FIND THAT THE STATE PLAN IS NOT MEETING ITS OBJECTIVES, AND IS NOT LIKELY TO MEET THEM IN THE FUTURE. IF, UPON MAKING SUCH A FINDING, THE PRESIDENT ALSO DETERMINES THAT A SHORTAGE OF AT LEAST 8 PERCENT OF THE PROJECTED NORMAL DEMAND FOR THAT FUEL EXISTS, OR IS LIKELY TO EXIST FOR AT LEAST THE NEXT 60 DAYS, THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY IS AUTHORIZED TO INVOKE THE STANDBY FEDERAL CONSERVATION PLAN IN THAT STATE.

WHAT I HAVE JUST PRESENTED IS A SIMPLE AND BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE MAJOR ELEMENTS OF THE ACT. OBVIOUSLY, THERE ARE NUMEROUS DETAILED FACTORS WHICH ARE OF CONSIDERABLE IMPORTANCE. BUT, THE AREA ON WHICH I WOULD LIKE TO FOCUS YOUR ATTENTION REVOLVES AROUND SOME KEY LANGUAGE NOT IN THE ACT ITSELF, BUT IN THE REPORT OF THE HOUSE-SENATE CONFERENCE ON THE BILL, S. 1030:

"AT THE REQUEST OF THE GOVERNORS, THE LEGISLATION GIVES THE STATES THE OPPORTUNITY TO TAKE THE LEAD IN EMERGENCY ENERGY CONSERVATION PLANNING. THE CONFEREES EXPECT THE STATES TO ACT QUICKLY IN DEVELOPING THESE PLANS.

THE CONFEREES RECOGNIZE THAT THE ANTICIPATION OF FUTURE ENERGY EMERGENCIES IS INHERENTLY AN IMPRECISE PROCESS. HOWEVER, CONTINGENCY PLANNING FOR EMERGENCIES IS CARRIED OUT SUCCESSFULLY IN MANY AREAS OF CONCERN. THE AIM OF THIS TITLE (TITLE II) IS TO SEE THAT EFFECTIVE STATE EMERGENCY CONSERVATION PLANS ARE DEVELOPED AND AVAILABLE FOR USE WHEN THEY ARE NEEDED. THE CONFEREES THEREFORE EXPECT THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY TO MAKE EVERY REASONABLE EFFORT TO GET STATES INVOLVED IN SUCH PLANNING IN ADVANCE OF THE OCCURENCE OF AN EMERGENCY."*

IN SECTION 212 OF THE ACT, THE STATES ARE EXPRESSLY ENCOURAGED TO SUBMIT PLANS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER THE DATE OF ENACTMENT AND IN ADVANCE OF ANY FORMAL TARGET-SETTING PROCESS; AND DOE IS REQUIRED TO TENTATIVELY APPROVE SUCH PLANS SO THEY WILL BE READY FOR IMPLEMENTATION IF AND WHEN NEEDED.

IT WAS IN THE SPIRIT OF THIS NEED TO MOVE QUICKLY THAT DOE EMBARKED UPON AN EFFORT TO COMMUNICATE AND COORDINATE WITH THE STATES THROUGH EXISTING ORGANIZATIONS AND NETWORKS, SUCH AS THE NATIONAL GOVERNORS' ASSOCIATION AND THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATORS.

WE ALSO HAVE SOLICITED PUBLIC COMMENT ON MEASURES WHICH SHOULD OR SHOULD NOT BE INCLUDED IN THE STANDBY FEDERAL PLAN THROUGH A NOTICE IN THE FEDERAL REGISTER ON DECEMBER 7. WE INTEND TO PUBLISH FOR COMMENT, IN EARLY TO MID-JANUARY, SOME OF THE CANDIDATE MEASURES FOR THE PLAN. BUT, MORE DIRECTLY, WE ARE ASKING FOR YOUR INVOLVEMENT IN THE PLANNING PROCESS TO THE EXTENT THAT IT IS FEASIBLE.

WE HAVE AN EXTREMELY TIGHT SCHEDULE WHICH WE INTEND TO MEET. I CAN ALMOST GUARANTEE THAT THE INTERIM FINAL PLAN WHICH WE WILL PUBLISH ON FEBRUARY 4 WILL BE CHANGED AFTER WE HOLD HEARINGS, RECEIVE ADDITIONAL PUBLIC COMMENT AND CONTINUE OUR OWN ANALYTICAL EFFORTS. IN

*U.S. Senate Report No. 96-366, pgs. 35-36

FACT, I EXPECT THAT IT WILL CHANGE RELATIVELY FREQUENTLY AS ADDITIONAL MEASURES ARE DEvised AND ANALYZED, OR EVEN TESTED IN PRACTICE. OUR DATA BASES FOR MONITORING SUPPLY AND CONSUMPTION, ON A STATE-BY-STATE BASIS, WILL IMPROVE, AS WILL OUR CAPABILITY TO MEASURE PROGRESS TOWARDS ANY TARGETS WHICH MAY BE ESTABLISHED IN THE FUTURE.

AND SINCE I HAVE AGAIN MENTIONED TARGETS, LET ME SET THE RECORD STRAIGHT ON THE INTERIM VOLUNTARY GASOLINE TARGETS WHICH WERE ANNOUNCED BY ENERGY SECRETARY DUNCAN ON DECEMBER 6. FIRST, AND MOST IMPORTANTLY (AND I QUOTE FROM THE LETTER SENT TO THE GOVERNORS BY DEPUTY SECRETARY JOHN SAWHILL, TRANSMITTING THOSE TARGETS), THESE TARGETS ARE VIEWED "AS THE FIRST STEP IN PLANNING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EMERGENCY ENERGY CONSERVATION ACT."

WE KNOW THAT THE TARGETS, AS ISSUED EARLIER THIS MONTH, ARE NOT PERFECT, LARGELY BECAUSE THEY RELY UPON AN IMPERFECT DATA BASE. AT THE PRESENT TIME, THE BEST NATIONALLY AVAILABLE SOURCE OF DATA ON GASOLINE SALES IS THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION'S SYSTEM WHICH COLLECTS GASOLINE TAX REVENUE REPORTS FROM THE STATES. THIS BASE DOES NOT ACCOUNT FOR ALL GASOLINE WHICH IS EITHER SOLD OR CONSUMED. NOR IS IT A WHOLLY ACCURATE REFLECTION OF PRECISELY WHEN THE GASOLINE WAS SOLD.

AS A RESPONSE TO THIS PROBLEM, WE ARE NOW WORKING WITH THE GOVERNORS AND THROUGH THE NATIONAL GOVERNORS' ASSOCIATION TO DETERMINE IF THERE MAY BE A BETTER APPROACH WHICH CAN BE QUICKLY AND RELIABLY IMPLEMENTED. TO THE EXTENT THAT NEW OR REVISED LEGISLATION MAY BE NEEDED IN SOME STATES, YOUR HELP AND CONSIDERATION WILL BE ESSENTIAL.

THERE ARE OTHER AREAS WHERE NEW OR REVISED LEGISLATION MAY BE NEEDED TO ALLOW THE EFFECTIVE PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF STATE CONSERVATION MEASURES. WE KNOW, FOR EXAMPLE, THAT THERE ARE SEVERAL STATES WHERE THE GOVERNOR DOES NOT HAVE ADEQUATE AUTHORITY UNDER STATE LAW TO IMPLEMENT CERTAIN EMERGENCY MEASURES -- OR THE STATE MAY BE CONSTRAINED IN USING OR ACCEPTING FEDERAL GRANT FUNDS. IN OTHER INSTANCES, THERE ARE REGULATORY CONSTRAINTS -- BOTH FEDERAL AND STATE -- TO THE EFFECTIVE APPLICATION OF CERTAIN KEY ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS, MOST NOTABLY WHERE RELAXATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS MAY BE INVOLVED.

ONE FINAL POINT HAS TO DO WITH THE VERY IMPORTANT MATTER OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE. PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTING EMERGENCY ACTIONS REQUIRES RESOURCES. TO AFFORD SUPPORT FOR PLANNING AT THE STATE LEVEL, DOE HAS SUBMITTED, AND THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET HAS APPROVED, A REQUEST TO CONGRESS FOR A \$10 MILLION SUPPLEMENT TO THE FISCAL YEAR 1980 BUDGET, EXPRESSLY FOR GRANTS TO THE STATES FOR EMERGENCY ENERGY

CONSERVATION PLANNING. WHILE AWAITING THE HOPED FOR CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL, WE HAVE OPENED THE WAY FOR STATE ENERGY OFFICES AND THE GOVERNORS TO AMEND THEIR FORTHCOMING 1980 STATE PLANS UNDER THE STATE ENERGY CONSERVATION PROGRAM, TO INCORPORATE EMERGENCY PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION. BY SO DOING, FUNDING MAY BECOME AVAILABLE FAIRLY QUICKLY. AGAIN, TO THE EXTENT THAT THE STATE LEGISLATURE HAS A ROLE IN THIS PROCESS, WE WOULD HOPE FOR YOUR ASSISTANCE IN EXPEDITING APPLICATIONS FOR AND DISBURSEMENT OF FEDERAL GRANT FUNDS FOR THESE PURPOSES.

IN SUMMARY, I WOULD SINCERELY URGE EACH OF YOU AND YOUR COLLEAGUES IN THE NATION'S STATE LEGISLATURES TO RISE TO THE CHALLENGE THAT WE ALL FACE NOW AND WILL FOR SOME TIME TO COME -- THE CHALLENGE OF AMERICA'S SURVIVAL AS A FREE AND INDEPENDENT NATION AND A WORLD LEADER. WE HAVE BEEN TAUGHT SOME TOUGH LESSONS IN RECENT YEARS ABOUT HOW IMPORTANT ENERGY IS TO US, AND THE TROUBLE WE'LL BE IN IF WE DON'T RESPOND QUICKLY AND WISELY. THE LONG-TERM SOLUTIONS ARE WITHIN OUR GRASP; YET LONG-TERM ENERGY SECURITY IS STILL AROUND THE CORNER. IN THE MEANTIME, WE MUST BE ABLE TO ROLL WITH THE PUNCHES, BOTH THE JABS AND THE ROUNDHOUSE UPPERCUTS WHICH HAVE THE POTENTIAL TO KNOCK US OUT. ONE WAY TO DO THAT IS TO TAKE THE OPPORTUNITY AND THE CHALLENGE PRESENTED TO US IN THE EMERGENCY ENERGY CONSERVATION ACT AND TOGETHER PREPARE OURSELVES FOR THE FUTURE.

YOU ARE, AS STATE LEGISLATORS, IN A KEY POSITION TO CONTRIBUTE TO AMERICA'S ENERGY INDEPENDENCE. YOU HAVE WITHIN YOUR GRASP THE ABILITY TO ENHANCE THE PROCESS OR TO RETARD IT. I WOULD HOPE YOU WILL RISE TO THE CHALLENGE THAT HAS BEEN CAST BEFORE YOU.

I BELIEVE WE ARE EQUAL TO THE CHALLENGE AND THAT, TOGETHER, AS AMERICANS, WE CAN STRENGTHEN AND PROTECT THE NATION, THAT WE, EACH IN OUR OWN WAY, HAVE ACCEPTED RESPONSIBILITY FOR.

AS A FEDERAL BUREAUCRAT, AND WITH ALL THAT IMPLIES, I REQUEST YOUR SUPPORT AND ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN THE TASK THAT CONGRESS HAS SET BEFORE US. AND TOGETHER, I AM CONFIDENT, WE CAN HELP BUILD A MORE SECURE AMERICA AND AGAIN PROVE OUR PRESTIGE AMONG NATIONS.

LEGIS/50
Center for Legislative Improvement

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE TOWN MEETING
ON ENERGY

Brown Palace Hotel
Denver, Colorado

December 17-19, 1979

SPEAKERS AND PANELISTS

JOSEPH ALARID is general counsel for the New Mexico Energy and Minerals Department and formerly served two years as assistant attorney general for the state of New Mexico. From 1974 to 1977, Alarid was chief legislative assistant to Senator Joseph Montoya and an attorney in the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Department of Justice prior to his employment with Senator Montoya. He is a graduate of the Georgetown University Law Center and is a member of the New Mexico Supreme Court, U.S. Tax Court and U.S. Court of Military Appeals Bar Associations.

ALFRED ALQUIST is a state senator from California. See Legislator Biographies.

JAMES E. ARNOLD has been the executive director of LEGIS/50 - The Center for Legislative Improvement since September of 1978. Prior to his appointment, Arnold served as LEGIS/50's director of operations, with overall responsibilities for nation-wide projects and studies. He joined LEGIS/50 in 1973 as manager of the 10 state Model Committee Staff Project in Health. Arnold has served as chief assistant to the lieutenant governor and the speaker of the Tennessee Senate. He was executive director of the Tennessee Democratic Legislative Campaign Committee and was also executive director of the Hermitage, the presidential museum and library of Andrew Jackson. Arnold holds a bachelor of arts degree from Harding College, was a graduate fellow in the American literature doctoral program at Vanderbilt University and did advanced study on a fellowship at Attingham College, Shropshire, England.

EVE AUSTIN is associate director of the Department of Social Services in Baltimore, Maryland.

HENRI-CLAUDE BAILLY is the director of the Washington, D.C. office of Resource Planning Associates, Incorporated, and a consultant to both public and private sector clients in the U.S. and abroad. He focuses his activities on natural resource development, particularly in the planning phase and technology transfer. Bailly studied architecture and planning at the Ecole Nationale Supérieure Des Beaux-Arts in Paris. He also holds a B. Arch. and a M. Arch. from the University of Washington, and an M.B.A. from the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

HENRY G. BARTHOLOMEW is chief of Emergency Programs in DOE's Office of Conservation and Solar Energy. He is also chairman of the Task Force on the Development of a Standby Federal Energy Conservation Plan. Bartholomew's primary responsibility is to implement the Emergency Building Temperature Restrictions Program, which is presently the only emergency conservation program the government has under the Emergency Energy Conservation Act. Bartholomew has been involved in federal energy programs since 1975. In 1977, he directed a nationwide series of over 600 energy conservation workshops for senior business executives. He is also experienced in the fields of aerospace and scientific and medical instrumentation. Bartholomew has a B.S. degree in engineering from U.C.L.A.

JAMES T. BARTIS is acting director for the office of Plans and Technology Assessment in the U.S. Department of Energy. He joined the Office of Energy Research of the DOE in 1978; transferred to the Office of Fossil Energy Program as director of the Division of Planning and Systems Engineering in 1979. Bartis received his Sc.B., Ph.D. in chemistry and physics from Brown University. He is visiting scientist at the Weizmann Institute and research associate in chemistry at Cornell University.

RONALD BEDRICK is program analyst of the Energy Liaison Center in DOE's Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA). He is responsible for liaison with state and local governments on ERA policies, rules, and regulations. The Energy Liaison Center facilitates an exchange of information between ERA and the states by informing the states of ERA actions on a timely basis and by alerting the ERA administrator to emerging problems related to the impact of regulations on the states. The Energy Liaison Center also develops documents and publications to assist the states in energy emergency preparedness. Prior to his current assignment, Bedrick worked in DOE's Office of Conservation and Solar Applications. His interest is in energy policy, energy law, and renewable resources. Bedrick has a B.A. degree in sociology from Brown University, and a J.D. degree from Antioch School of Law in Washington, D.C.

JASON BOE is the president of the Oregon State Senate. See Legislator Biographies.

ROY B. BRACKEN is the division administrator of the Technology Dissemination Division of the Solar Energy Research Institute. He is the director of SERI's International Visitors Program and a member of the Developing Countries Branch. He served in the Federal Energy Administration (1974-78) occupying positions as staff analyst, Office of Exceptions and Appeals; executive staff liaison officer to the Federal Regional Council; conservation specialist; and case resolution and special inquiries officer. Bracken's present activities include service as a member of the Federal Regional Council's committees on Migrant and Seasonal Farm-Workers' Energy Conservation, Interagency Committee and the Socio-Economic Impacts Committee. Bracken served as a member of the Denver Federal Executive Board's Committee on Energy and Environment, and on various Federal Energy Administration task forces, one of the more significant being the task force to develop a regional consumer representation plan. He is a graduate of the University of Nebraska and has done graduate work at the University of Denver College of Law. In 1975, Bracken was honored with a Special Achievement Award from the Federal Energy Administration for exemplary service.

DAVID F. BRAMHALL is a senior economist with Abt Associates, Denver office, specializing in regional economics, resource and energy economics, economic development policy analysis, and input-output modeling. He is currently involved in economic and demographic assessment in the Central Arizona Project, and has recently conducted research on the impact of energy development on the Denver Metropolitan area. Bramhall holds a Ph.D. in regional science from the University of Pennsylvania, M.A. and a B.A. in economics from the University of Colorado.

ROBERT BROWNING is deputy director of the Division of Waste Management for the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission in Washington, D.C.

KENNETH BUZBEE is a senator from the state of Illinois. See Legislator Biographies.

RICHARD CAMPBELL is affiliated with the Remedial Actions Programs Office of Nuclear Waste Management, Department of Energy in Washington, D.C.

MARIO CARDULLO is co-chairman of the Coordinating Committee of the National Petroleum Council of Energy Transportation Studies. He was director of Energy Supply and Transportation for 5 1/2 years. He has held the position of president of two technology companies and has written and published over 100 papers. Cardullo holds an undergraduate and a master's degree in mechanical

engineering. He is also a successful chef, appears on television and is in the process of writing a cook book on Italian cuisine.

JOHN CARLIN was elected Kansas' 40th Governor in November, 1978. Prior to that he had served eight years in the Kansas Legislature, having been the first Democrat elected Speaker of the House in 64 years. Carlin graduated from Kansas State University in 1962 with a B.S. in Dairy Science. Since then he has operated an 800 acre family farm in central Kansas, one of the most successful registered Holstein dairy operations in the midwest. He is also a grain producer. Carlin is a member of the Executive Committee of the National Governors' Association.

WILLIAM COLE is vice president - gas supply for the Southern California Gas Company in Los Angeles. Mr. Cole has served as legal examiner and senior counsel of the California Public Utilities Commission. His involvement in gas-related activities includes membership on the advisory board of International Oil and Gas Educational Center, American Gas Association's Gas Supply Committee, chairman of the subcommittee on Coal Gasification and a member of the Pacific Coast Gas Association's Gas Supply Committee. He serves on Senator S. I. Hayakawa's Advisory Committee on Energy and is a graduate of the University of California.

JIM DIECKHONER is chief of operations for the Division of Waste Products in the Office of Nuclear Waste Management for D.O.E. His major activities related to D.O.E. are the Interim Waste Management Operations and the technical development program for the long term management of TRV and low level waste. His interests are prediction of radiation effects, instrumentation support for radio biological experiments; and fallout prediction for nuclear weapons tests. From 1970 to 1976 he was with the Public Health Service, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and was active in the evaluation of environmental impact power plants; AEC Commission, ERDA activities and NASA programs. Dieckhoner has a B.S. degree from Ohio University, majoring in Chemistry and a M.S. from the Air Force Institute of Technology.

JOHN DYSON is chairman of the Power Authority of the State of New York, and an ex officio member of the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority. He served nearly four years as New York State Commerce Commissioner and prior to that was Commissioner of New York State's Department of Agriculture and Markets. A graduate of Princeton University's Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, Mr. Dyson is a past president and publisher of Dymer Communications, Inc; a weekly newspaper publishing firm in New York State. Mr. Dyson is a trustee of the Holy Land Conservation Fund, former treasurer of the Foxfire Fund, and the author of "Our Historic Hudson", a book on the history and historic sites for the Hudson Valley.

DENNIS E. ECKART is a state representative from Ohio.

WILLIAM C. EDWARDS is the representative from Wyoming. See Legislator Biographies.

JANINE LANDON-ESSER is deputy assistant to the General Council for Environment. She is serving the DOE Task Force on the Implementation of the Energy Mobilization Board. She has spent three years with the responsibility of covering the environmental aspects of most of the programs of the department. Esser graduated from George Washington University in 1976 with

honors in law, and did her undergraduate work in political science at the University of Wisconsin.

BILL FERGUSON is a research assistant, Energy Program, for the National Conference of State Legislatures in Denver, Colorado. A graduate of Yale University and the Fleming Law School of the University of Colorado, Ferguson formerly was a practicing attorney in the Boulder, Colorado law firm of Barnard and Ferguson. From 1971 through 1974, he was a computer systems analyst for the Stanford Research Institute in Palo Alto, California conducting research for the Advanced Research Projects Agency in the Department of Defense.

GARY K. FISHER, a natural resource policy analyst, is the project manager of the Colorado Joint Review Process for Major Energy and Mineral Resource Developments in the executive director's office of the Colorado Department of Natural Resources. His special assignments include: state coordinator, Mt. Emmons Joint Review Process (concerns AMAX's proposed molybdenum mine near Crested Butte, Colorado), and Governor Lamm's designee for the U.S. Regulatory Council's Coal Project. Fisher holds a B.A. in social science and a M.A. in political science from Colorado State University.

KENNETH M. FRIEDMAN is acting director of the Policy Coordination and Support Division of Policy Planning and Evaluation in DOE's office of the Assistant Secretary for Conservation and Solar Applications. At DOE, Friedman has focused on transportation and energy related issues. He has served as chairman of the subcommittee on Alcohol Fuel Applications of DOE's Alcohol Fuels Policy Review Task Force. He has also been a part of DOE's recent deliberations on gasoline and alternative fuel policies. Furthermore, Friedman participated in a recent study by the National Academy of Sciences on "Alternate Energy: Demand Futures to 2010." In addition to his activities at DOE, he is project monitor of a Mellon Institute study examining the tradeoffs between future improvements of automotive fuel and the development of alternative fuels. Dr. Friedman received his M.S. and Ph.D. in political science at Michigan State University, and taught science policy at Purdue University before joining DOE in 1977.

GEORGE FUMICH is the assistant secretary designate for Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C.

KEVIN GORMAN is assistant to the Under Secretary of Energy. From 1977 to 1979, he was assistant director of energy, research and from 1975 to 1977 assistant press secretary to the President. Gorman graduated from Boston College with a major in political science and psychology, and he did graduate work in business administration at Harvard University.

STEVEN D. HARRIS is responsible for the development and implementation of the Sun Gas Company's policy position on state and federal legislation and regulations. Principal issues with which he has been involved include unconventional gas production incentives, retail service station divorcement, state severance tax policy and federal offshore gas production regulations. Harris is a graduate of Bowling Green State University and the Capital University Law School in Columbus. He also studied at Salzburg University in Austria. Harris has been active with the Interstate Oil Compact Commission and has served on energy committees and task forces on the National Governor's Association and numerous regional governmental groups.

WILLIAM HARRIS is staff counsel with the Atomic Industrial Forum. He served as counsel for four years to Mike McCormick who is subcommittee chairman to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and on the House Committee on Science and Technology. Harris served in the Army Signal Corps. He has a B.A. degree in agricultural business from Iowa State and a degree in law from the Georgetown University Law Center.

GERALD R. HILL currently serves as director of technology programs for the Southern States Energy Board (SSEB). Prior to joining SSEB, Hill was energy and environmental policy analyst for the Wisconsin Electric Power Company in Milwaukee. He serves as technical coordinator for the Southern Governors' Regional Energy Advisory Board to the Secretary of Energy. He is also vice-chairman of the Board's Regulatory Reform Committee. Hill holds a Ph.D. degree in environmental engineering from the University of Iowa.

WILLIAM HILSMEIER is a representative from the state of Colorado. See Legislator Biographies.

JOHN M. HOPKINS is the president of the Energy Mining Division of the Union Oil Company in Los Angeles. He has been with Union Oil since 1942 and president of his division since July 1979. Hopkins is responsible for the development and operation of Union's oil shale and uranium resources. He also serves on the Department of Energy Fossil Energy Advisory Committee, the National Research Council's Panel on Drilling Technology, and on the Los Angeles County Energy Commission. Hopkins received a degree in chemical engineering from the University of Colorado. He is a member of the American Institute of Chemical Engineering and of the American Petroleum Institute.

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, III is a state senator from Minnesota. See Legislator Biographies.

CHARLES INGRAM is chairman of the Board, American Gas Associations.

NELSON J. JACOBS is Power Planning Coordinator in the Water and Power Resources Service in the U.S. Department of the Interior and is presently Study Director for the Service's Low-Head Hydroelectric Evaluation and Inventory of 17 western states. He also serves as coordinator for input into the small-hydro portion of the President's Rural Energy Initiatives Program and has 18 years of public and private sector experience with water and power resources. A professional engineer, Jacobs is a member representative of the Planning Coordination Committee of the Western Systems Coordinating Council and the author of several articles and technical papers on pumped storage and hydropower.

HAROLD KEOHANE is the Regional Representative of the Secretary, U.S. Department of Energy, Boston, Massachusetts. In 1975, he was appointed chairman of the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities. Prior to being assistant secretary for Administration of Finance for the State of Massachusetts, Keohane had a private law practice. He was assistant Attorney General, assistant U.S. Attorney and assistant District Attorney. Keohane has a B.A. and Law degree from Harvard.

OBRA S. KERNODLE, III is DOE's Regional Representative of the Secretary in Philadelphia. An experienced lawyer, Mr. Kernodle serves as department senior spokesman for this DOE region which includes the states of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and Washington, D.C. He coordinates DOE's dealings with state and local governments in the region, and

he administers DOE's regional energy planning activities. Prior to his joining DOE, Mr. Kernodle was an attorney for Sun Oil Company in Radnor, Pennsylvania, and he was involved in a variety of activities including corporate reorganization, international transactions, labor law, environmental law, governmental relations law, and major litigation matters. Mr. Kernodle earned a B.B.A. degree from Temple University, and received his J.D. degree from Columbia School of Law in New York City.

C. M. KITTRELL is executive vice president, petroleum products group, Phillips Petroleum Company in Bartlesville, Oklahoma. He is a director of the company and a member of the executive committee and was recently appointed chairman of the American Petroleum Institute's General Committee on Transportation. Kittrell has gained a reputation as a leading industry spokesman in the energy situation. He has appeared often on radio and television, including Good Morning, America, the MacNeil/Lehrer Report and the David Susskind Show. He has discussed the energy subject with newspaper reporters and editors representing such publications as the Boston Globe, St. Louis Dispatch and Los Angeles Times. Kittrell graduated from the University of Arkansas with a B.A. degree in industrial engineering.

KEITH KLEIN represents the Waste Isolation Division of the Office of Nuclear Waste Management (DOE). This division is responsible for site identification and the development of base technology and license facility for permanent disposal of highly radioactive waste. Mr. Klein has responsibility for portions of the site exploration program, including geological and environmental evaluations, and associated interactions with federal, state and local offices. In that regard, he contributed policy and technological analysis to the deliberation of the I.R.G. He joined as an energy department predecessor for the Atomic Energy Commission in 1973. Prior to his assignment in Nuclear Waste Management in February 1978, he worked in the Liquid Metal Fast Breeder Reactor Program on various projects including design of a facility for testing large water to sodium; leaks in steam generators; fast flux test facility; and field engineering and construction; and breeder fresh and spent fuel transportation and breeder fuel cycle analysis. Mr. Klein received his B.S. degree in electrical engineering from Cornell University and an M.S. degree in nuclear engineering from the Massachusetts Institution of Technology.

RICHARD D. LAMM serving his second term as governor of Colorado. His political career began with his election to the Colorado House of Representatives in 1966. A Democrat, he was assistant minority leader from 1971-74 and has been governor since January 14, 1975. Lamm is chairman of the Committee on Natural Resources/Environmental Management of the National Governors' Association, 1978. Among his chief goals as governor are the creation of a responsible growth and development policy for Colorado; the development of land, air and water policies that safeguard and improve Colorado's environment; the formation of the Western Governors' Regional Policy Office to ensure input by the West into federal policies; and the implementation of a comprehensive energy conservation program. Lamm has been a professor of law, an attorney and a certified public accountant. He is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and of the University of California.

DANA LEE is the manager of government sales at the Fluor Corporation in Irvine, California. He has 20 years experience in the energy business, primarily in the area of nuclear power and fossil fuels. He is very interested in emerging energy technologies. Mr. Lee holds a master's degree in nuclear engineering from Union College in Schenectady, New York.

GERALD S. LEIGHTON is director of the Community Systems Division in DOE's office of the Assistant Secretary for Conservation and Solar Applications. He is responsible for organizing, developing and implementing tools and processes to assist communities in coping with energy related problems. Several of his specific activities include: the development and implementation of a program of loan guarantees and price supports for urban waste to energy projects; demonstration and commercialization of fuel cells as decentralized co-generation systems; general master planning that incorporates energy as a normal consideration in the design and planning process at the site and neighborhood level; comprehensive community energy management demonstrations; and urban revitalization activities. Leighton has a bachelor's degree in chemical engineering from the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn and a master's degree in engineering administration from George Washington University. He is currently studying for a doctorate in public administration.

NATALIE LOBE has worked for the Department of Energy (Energy Research and Development Administration) since 1976. As a specialist in socioeconomic and environmental impacts of new energy development, she has developed and managed research programs and worked on synthetic fuels legislation as it relates to environmental issues. She has also been responsible for program development in federal/state impact assistance to energy impacted communities and mitigation strategies associated with the environmental impacts of energy development. Prior to joining the federal government, Lobe was a public planner in various state and local planning agencies in the State of Maryland. She is a member of the American Institute of State Planners.

ISAAC McCRARY, JR. is a transportation planner in the Rail Planning Unit of the Minnesota Department of Transportation (formerly the Department of Highways). He has been in his current employment position for six months, having served seven years previously in the environmental impact section of the Department of Highways. He has published several major technical studies on a variety of issues and has recently completed a Rail Corridor Study detailing the impact of coal movement via railroads.

TONY MAGGIORE is the director of Community Services Administration in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

CLARENCE M. MITCHELL, III is a state senator from Maryland.

W. MITCHELL has been the mayor of Crested Butte, Colorado since 1975. As a public official, he has been actively involved in a conflict with a proposed molybdenum mining project. This conflict is centered around the issue of mining operations and their incompatibility with other resources in the area which the major and Crested Butte residents claim are vital to a sound economy and environment for the town and vicinity. Mitchell has worked at such diverse jobs as radio announcer, school teacher, gripman on San Francisco cable cars, taxicab driver, and as an organizer on Senator Robert Kennedy's presidential campaign. Originally from Pennsylvania, Mitchell has been a resident of Colorado since 1970.

L. CALVIN MOORE became the vice president of the Oil Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union (OCAW) in August of this year. Among his responsibilities, he presides over three of the Union's departments: Legislative, Education and Research, and Human Relations. While serving as an advisor in labor affairs at Indiana University, Moore began his long association with OCAW as a local officer in Indianapolis, Indiana. He later became the Union's district council president for the midwestern states.

Subsequently, he served as OCAW's international representative in Houston, Texas, and then as legislative director in the Union's Washington office from which he was elected to his current position. OCAW is active in energy related matters, having participated, from a citizen's standpoint, in the Citizen Labor Energy Coalition in Washington, D.C.

GILBERT C MURPHY, a Presbyterian minister with a doctorate in divinity, is executive director of Seniors, Incorporated, a private, non-profit, multi-service agency for the elderly. He has been with the organization for five years. He was formerly Deputy Commissioner of Aging, St. Louis, Missouri.

MARY O'HALLORAN is the regional representative for the Department of Energy in Region VII which is comprised of the states of Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska. Her responsibilities include administering the department's regional grant programs, coordinating regional energy planning activities, and providing overall direction for DOE's relations with the general public, state and local governments, business, labor and other groups concerned with energy policy. She served three terms in the Iowa House of Representatives, chaired the Iowa House Energy Committee, was selected the Iowa Conservationist of the year in 1978, and currently heads DOE's fuel supply management efforts in the central states area. She co-founded the Iowa Chapter of the National Women's Political Caucus and served on that organizations National Steering Committee and has been an active participant in the women's movement.

CHARLES G. OLENTINE is a general engineer located in the Division of Licensing and Siting of the Department of Energy. He graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1949. He holds a master's degree in civil engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a master's degree in International Affairs from George Washington University. In 1975, he joined the Federal Energy Administration which was merged into the Department of Energy.

M. S. (ABBY) PIRNIE is an independant consultant with the Policy Planning Division in the Environmental Protection Agency's office of Planning and Evaluation. She is responsible for overseeing the implementation of the agency's ongoing new source permit reforms. She is also concerned with evaluating the efficiency and effectiveness of how E.P.A. processes new source permit applications. In this capacity she has co-authored a report (still in draft form) on industrial planning processes in their relationships to and problems with environmental permit processing. She is also participating in the agency's effort to respond to legislation and governmental actions to fast-track permit applications for major energy facilities.

GERALD D. PLUNKETT, an inventor and energy technologist, is the managing director of the Montana energy and MHD (magnetohydrodynamics) Research and Development Institute (MERDI) in Butte. For the past 15 years he has also been active as a research and development (R&D) strategist primarily in energy. Dr. Plunkett is the founder of both the National Center for Appropriate Technology (NCAT), and the Center for Innovation (CFI). He has consulted with over 20 companies and 12 government agencies and, from a development standpoint, has assisted in putting approximately 50 products on the market. Dr. Plunkett was the first person in the U.S. to testify before Congress on the need for a large-scale, aggressive and diversified national energy R&D strategy. Finally, he has worked with state legislatures in Missouri, Iowa, Montana, and Colorado on energy and related issues. Dr. Plunkett earned his Ph.D. in metallurgy from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

WOLFGANG REPKE is assistant director in the Research and Analysis Division in the office of the assistant to the Secretary of the Department of Energy Legislative Affairs. His responsibilities include maintaining and tracking energy legislation. Repke has been with the Department of Energy and the Federal Energy Administration for four years. Previously he worked for the Department of the Army, Congressional Affairs in International Research and Development projects as an international negotiator and interpreter. Repke graduated from George Washington University with a B.A. degree in business administration.

GEORGE SHELDON is a representative from the state of Florida. See Legislator Biographies.

DAVID H. SHEPHERD has been the mayor of Oak Park, Michigan, since 1971. He has served on the Oakland County Board of Supervisors and on the Oak Park Planning Commission. In addition, he is and has been an active member of many other organizations and committees, a few of which are listed here: Michigan Municipal League, National League of Cities, National Association of Regional Councils, Energy and Environment Committee of the U.S. Conference of Mayors. Shepherd's varied activities with these and other groups center mainly around natural resources, energy, environment, finance and taxation issues. He has received several awards, the most recent being the Tom Bradley Leadership award which he received this year from the National Association of Regional Councils for being the year's most outstanding legislator in the country. Shepherd earned a B.A. in sociology from Wayne State University in Detroit.

ALBERTA SLAVIN is chairman of the Missouri Public Service Commission.

TODD SOSTEK is operations research analyst with the U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Policy and Evaluation, Division of Environmental and Institutional Impacts in Washington, D.C. His responsibilities include the analysis and evaluation of the environmental impacts of DOE programs and policies including the need for an effectiveness of ongoing DOE environmental efforts. Before assuming his present position in November, 1978, Sostek was air quality planner, State of California Air Resources Board, Air Quality Maintenance Planning Branch (AQMP), El Monte, California. Sostek is on leave of absence from UCLA's Environmental Science and Engineering Program. He holds a master's degree in public health from UCLA with a concentration in environmental health planning and management and a B.A. from Clark University.

JUDITH M. STAHL is a representative from the state of New Hampshire. See Legislator Biographies.

FRANK STEWART is with the U.S. Department of Energy (State Energy Conservation Grant Programs).

RICHARD J. STONE is director of DOE's Office of Intergovernmental Affairs. He serves as DOE's primary point of coordination and channel of communication with state, local, and American Indian governments. His principal responsibilities include the development of functional relationships to assist DOE in achieving overall national energy objectives and to provide guidance to the department concerning intergovernmental relations. Stone also provides day-to-day management oversight for DOE regional offices, and serves as chairman of DOE's Council for Intergovernmental Affairs. Stone has experience in the legal profession, and he served with the Department of Defense before joining DOE. He holds a B.A. degree in economics from the University of Chicago, and earned his J.D. degree from the U.C.L.A. School of Law.

JOSEPH STROHL is a state senator from Wisconsin. See Legislator Biographies.

ROBERT STROUP is executive director of the Energy Development Board in North Dakota. This board was created by the Department of Energy (DOE) in 1977 as a mechanism to manage community based energy development. The board's responsibilities include conducting rural experimental programs and working with local political sub-divisions on energy conservation programs. Stroup was a state senator from 1966-1976. He holds a bachelor's degree from Concordia College in Moorhead, Minnesota.

JAMES R. TANCK is chief of the Building Applications Incentives Branch in DOE's Office of Conservation and Solar Energy in Washington, D.C. He is also the director of DOE's Residential Conservation Service. The branch responsibilities include residential and business tax credits provided in the Energy Tax Act, the Residential Conservation Service as provided in Title II of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act, and implementation of other national residential programs of DOE. Tanck previously served as director of DOE's Office of Small Business. Prior to joining the Federal Energy Administration in February 1976, he served as principal associate of a major consulting firm. In this capacity he developed new business and directed over 20 projects in such diverse fields as health, education, transportation, energy, and housing. He holds a B.A. and M.A. from Michigan State University in marketing, economics, communications, and education.

DAN TONKOVICH is a senator from West Virginia. See Legislator Biographies.

JULIA UHLMAN is a research anthropologist in the Industrial Economic Division of the Denver Research Institute. She works in the area of growth management and human services delivery for rapidly growing communities. Before coming to DRI in June 1979, Uhlman served on the faculty at the University of Wyoming. She was the first project director of the Wyoming Human Services Project. In addition to various other publications, she authored a technical assistance publication for the Economic Development Administration: Providing Human Services in Energy Impacted Communities. Uhlman earned a Ph.D. in cultural anthropology from the University of Colorado at Boulder. She also works as a private consultant.

DALE VOLKER is a senator from the state of New York. See Legislator Biographies.

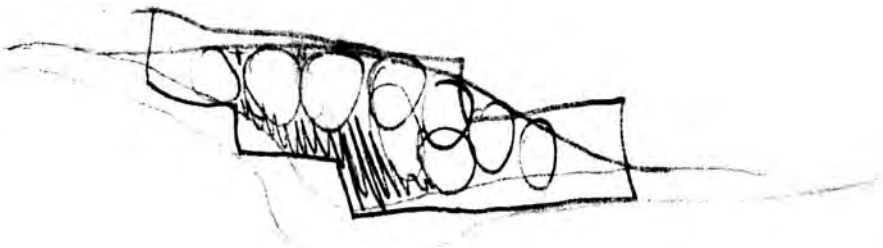
E. J. WASP is the vice president of Energy Transportation Systems, Inc. (ETSI) in San Francisco. He has also served as the manager of Slurry, Bechtes, Inc. He is a graduate of Cooper Union and New York State Universities with degrees in mathematics and engineering.

HERBERT WEINBLATT is a Project Director on the staff of Jack Faucett Associates, an economic consulting firm located in Chevy Chase, Maryland. Weinblatt has a Ph.D. from M.I.T. He has taught and done research on models of urban development at both M.I.T. and Brown University, and he has served as a special assistant for policy and program review for the Governor of Rhode Island. Much of Weinblatt's recent work has been in the area of economic and social impact analysis. He has managed studies of the community impacts of railroad abandonment, unit coal trains, and the federal airport and airways development program. For the past 18 months Weinblatt has provided the U.S. Department of Energy with advice and assistance related to energy-impact assistance legislation and programs, including the Section 601 Impact Assistance Program.

DAN WEDDERBURN is the program manager of Coal Transportation in the U.S. Department of Energy. He has worked on the federal energy programs with DOE and its predecessor agencies for 4-1/2 years and has eight years of federal government experience with various public policy issues. Mr. Wedderburn is a graduate of the University of Maryland and is currently working on a masters' degree in economics.

LARRY YOUNG is the president of the Maryland House of Delegates. See Legislators Biographies.

A 10 Point Program to Free New York



For Lemm: Cost as renewable resource.
God makes it as fast as the federal
govt allows it to be mined.
Nothing in our history prepares us for
today's problems.

Investor owned Utilities - 100's

We will not be prey to the whims and blackmail of foreign oil producers. This Ten Point Program will help New Yorkers regain control of their own destiny by dramatically reducing their dependence on foreign oil.

Hugh L. Carey, Governor
State of New York

This program requires us to reassert the essential American spirit of the pioneer. We can and must demonstrate that we possess the means, the will and the grit required to break the spell of OPEC.

John S. Dyson, Chairman
Power Authority of the
State of New York



Goal: Cut New York's Present Foreign Oil Dependence in Half by 1990

Action	Goal (% Foreign Oil Saved)	Time Frame
Conservation	10-20	Immediate-10 yrs.
Coal Conversion	10-15	Immediate-5 yrs.
Canadian Energy	10-15	Immediate-10 yrs.
Arthur Kill/Other Coal Plants	7	7-10 yrs.
Gas Conversion	2-3	Immediate-5 yrs.
Hydropower	2-4	3-10 yrs.
Resource Recovery	2	4-8 yrs.
Prattsville	1*	7-8 yrs.
Alternative Technologies	2**	Immediate-10 yrs.
Buffalo Coal Port	0-2***	10 yrs.

* Saves less than 1% but significant impact on critical peak-hour loads.
** Percent savings could be much higher but difficult to determine exact timing.
*** Foreign oil savings dependent upon possible eventual completion of an associated coal plant.

Plan Elements

Plan elements include:

- conservation to save the equivalent of 10-20 percent of the amount of foreign oil now being used in New York.
- coal conversion to save 10-15 percent of present foreign oil use.
- at least a 10 percent equivalent saving through Canadian energy secured through the Power Authority.
- construction of coal and resource recovery facilities aimed at saving another 10 percent.
- gas conversion to save a possible 3 percent of such foreign oil.
- new hydro and other alternative technology projects to save as much as 4-6 percent of our present energy dependence.

Overall, the goal of cutting New York's foreign oil dependence could mean saving the equivalent of at least 180 days of the annual foreign oil supply upon which New York now relies. These 180 days of saved oil dependence assure New York's freedom to design its own destiny. In this sense, the 180 days assured by this program truly represent 180 days of freedom, for all New Yorkers, from the threat of foreign oil domination.

Summary

Oil use in New York State is over 19 billion gallons a year. Of this, approximately two-thirds comes from foreign sources — over forty percent of all New York's energy use. This reliance imperils New York's future.

To reduce our exposure to ever-increasing prices and recurring shortages, we must act to reduce our reliance on imported oil.

The generation of electricity provides a particularly attractive means of reducing the amount of oil used in New York since this energy need not be generated by oil. In 1978, New York used 105.5 billion kilowatt hours of electric power, with 4 billion gallons of oil consumed to produce that. Ninety percent of this oil came from foreign sources.

Governor Hugh L. Carey has proposed a 10-point program to cut New York's foreign oil dependence by half.

Ongoing programs of the State Energy Office, the State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA), and the Public Service Commission will contribute to this effort. In addition, the State Power Authority will play a crucial and expanding development role in the effort to "Free New York" from foreign oil dependence.

1. Conservation



- Quickest and cheapest way to save foreign oil
- Energy Master Plan projects potential savings equivalent to up to 2.5 billion gallons of oil
- State government agencies to set energy conservation example for rest of State
- Energy/Transportation bond issue helps meet transportation savings goal of up to 400 million gallons
- Proposed Power Authority program helps meet residential savings goal of up to 700 million gallons
- Consumer savings: At least \$2 billion annually
- Creates immediate jobs in depressed construction industry

Saves 50 Days of Present Foreign Oil Use

The recent Report of the Energy Project at the Harvard Business School, *Energy Future*, as well as other authorities, have estimated that the United States could consume 30 percent less energy than it does now by making a total commitment to conservation.

Any doubts that may have lingered in the minds of Americans about the overriding importance of conservation have surely been dispelled in recent days, as the reality of our current dependence on foreign energy suppliers has once again been brought home to us. Conservation should be given the highest priority in New York's efforts to resolve its energy problems.

First, State government must recognize that conservation begins at home. In the recently-issued mid-year Budget Summary, a reduction of \$30 million in projected energy expenditures for 1980-81 was called for which represents a reduction in energy consumption by State agencies of approximately ten percent. To do this, a series of measures designed to assure that this goal is achieved will be instituted immediately. The successful program of reductions in lighting in State buildings initiated by the Office of General Services will be expanded and intensified. Present restrictions on the use of State vehicles will be tightened and strictly enforced. Our program of energy audits of State facilities will be accelerated, with the objective of completing audits on all major facilities by April, 1980. Based on these audits, we will develop detailed plans for energy-saving capital improvements, to be undertaken during the 1980-81 fiscal year. Through these and other measures, we can assure that State government sets the example for prudent energy consumption.

Our actions must be equally vigorous in the area of transportation. New Yorkers can be proud that in the past five years we have done more to conserve energy in our transportation system than has any other State in the nation. Just this month our people signalled their support

for improvement of that record by voting to approve our Energy Conservation Transportation Bond Issue. During the months ahead, further measures will be proposed to strengthen the operations and ensure the stability of mass transportation systems, and to further reduce consumption of gasoline.

Significant opportunities for conservation can also be found in the areas of residential, commercial and industrial energy consumption. For example, the State Energy Plan estimates that if all homes and commercial establishments in New York were properly insulated, savings would amount to at least 500 million gallons of oil per year. In January, we will again submit to the Legislature a series of proposals designed to take advantage of this opportunity. First, a program will be proposed to allow the Power Authority to promote and help finance energy conservation. A well-marketed program of low-interest conservation loans, combined with existing and proposed Federal conservation tax credits, would allow homeowners throughout the State to fully weatherize their houses. In addition, proposed legislation will include the establishment of maximum temperature standards for space heating and hot water in multi-family dwellings, and the establishment of operating standards for ventilation systems in both new and existing buildings. Further, Commerce Commissioner William Hassett has been asked to work with Energy Commissioner James Larocca and Power Authority Chairman John Dyson to develop measures to promote energy conservation among the State's businesses and industries.

A combination of better home, commercial and industrial energy usage and serious transportation conservation could save the equivalent of 2.5 billion gallons of oil annually, according to the State Energy Master Plan. While it might take a period of years to accomplish this, the potential energy and dollar savings are enormous.

2. Coal



- Energy Master Plan proposes 6 million kilowatts for conversion
- Completed by 1984
- As much as 1.7 billion gallons of oil saved
- Saves consumers \$450 million annually

Saves 40 Days of Present Foreign Oil Use

3. Canadian Hydropower



- 765 kv line saves 700 million gallons of oil, with substantial savings for New York consumers
- Immediate goal: Double current level
- Longer-term goal: Again substantially increase use of Canadian Hydropower
- Eventual consumer savings: \$400 million annually

Saves 40 Days of Present Foreign Oil Use

The draft State Energy Plan, developed by the State Energy Office, recommends six million kilowatts now burning oil, be reconverted to burn coal, which could produce as much as 1.7 billion gallons of oil saved annually. Conversions could begin to take effect in 1980 and be completed by 1984. At least nine conversions, saving 170 million gallons of oil annually, could be converted immediately.

In order to help speed this conversion process, the Federal government should be urged to establish a one-stop coal conversion permit process. To help speed the New York State permit process, the Department of Environmental Conservation has been asked to explore ways to "fast-track" applications for coal conversions, in an attempt to render initial decisions within 90 days of application with referral to EPA within 120 days.

In addition, the order just signed by the Commissioner of Environmental Conservation, permitting Con Ed to test burn higher sulphur oil, as a surrogate for the equivalent grade of coal, will help prove the feasibility of the coal conversion program in New York.

In its first year of operation, 6½ billion kwh were imported over the Power Authority's 765 kv line, resulting in a savings of 640 million gallons of oil and substantial savings for New York consumers.

These facilities can be used to import even more power. With additional facilities (including facilities to convert AC current to DC and enhanced transmission facilities to deliver power to the southeastern part of the State where oil use is highest), the amount of power imported from Quebec might double.

As a longer-term goal, New York will again attempt to substantially increase the use of Hydro Quebec power, possibly using a new regional transmission system which will include some transmission lines outside the State.

4. Arthur Kill/Other Coal Plants



- 700 mw Arthur Kill Plant could be ready by 1987, saving 300 million gallons of oil per year
- Energy Plan projects two other 600 mw plants within 15 years
- Arthur Kill saves consumers \$380 million annually

Saves 22 Days of Present Foreign Oil Use

The Power Authority's 700,000 kilowatt coal and refuse fired power plant at Arthur Kill could be ready for service by 1987, eliminating 300 million gallons of oil use per year and eventually providing New York consumers with annual savings of \$380 million.

The draft State Energy Plan also calls for two new 600,000 kilowatt coal-fired plants within the next 15 years. Although site investigations and licensing procedures have not yet begun and could take five years, it would be possible to have the plants in operation by 1991, with each plant further reducing New York oil use by 280 million gallons annually.

The Power Authority is also discussing with Ontario, Labrador and Newfoundland the possibility of obtaining power from them. By diversifying our Canadian imports, we avoid placing ourselves in jeopardy.

The Governor will submit legislation in January to insure the Power Authority's capacity to pursue this significant energy source.

5. Natural Gas

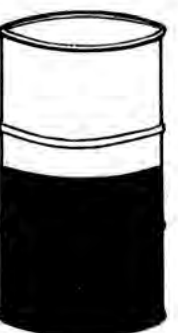


- 289 million gallons of oil from Astoria #6 conversion
- Astoria alone saves consumers over \$80 million annually

Saves 5 Days of Present Foreign Oil Use

The supply of natural gas in the United States is now larger than required to supply residential and industrial customers, and there are prospects of additional gas supplies from Mexico and Canada. Although the State should not look to natural gas as a long-term substitute for oil in the production of electricity, gas could provide significant short-term relief from our dependence on oil. As an example, the Power Authority's Astoria #6 unit, which burns 289 million gallons of oil a year, can operate on natural gas since the unit is capable of dual firing. Expected savings would be tens of millions of dollars per year for Astoria alone at current prices.

6. Hydro Electric Power



- Master Plan projects minimum small hydro development of 725 mw
- Total potential oil savings of 350 million gallons annually, saving consumers about \$175 million
- Power Authority also exploring improvements in output of Niagara hydro project without hurting tourism

Saves 8 Days of Present Foreign Oil Use

The draft State Energy Plan projects minimum small hydro development of 725,000 kilowatts in New York during the next 15 years, which would save the equivalent of 350 million gallons of oil annually. NYSEDA has called attention to this potential through a series of feasibility and demonstration projects across the State, in cooperation with local and Federal governments, private business, utilities and other research organizations. The State Power Authority has also been urged to play a forceful role in accelerating the development of New York's small hydro potential, in concert with NYSEDA's ongoing program. The Power Authority is already exploring opportunities at four sites which alone would produce 20,000 kilowatts.

8. Prattsville



- Pumped storage facility uses power stored in off-peak hours to supply electricity during periods of peak demand
- Average annual savings of \$92 million

Saves 2 Days of Present Foreign Oil Use

7. Resource Recovery



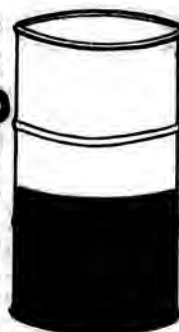
- Draft Energy Plan suggests at least 298 mw be developed, with potential for development of 590 mw over longer-term
- Power Authority has proposed at least 13 plants be built around the State by 1987
- Annual fuel savings estimated at 190 million gallons of oil, saving consumers \$275 million, under Power Authority proposal

Saves 6 Days of Present Foreign Oil Use

New York City produces 18,000 tons of burnable garbage daily, and other cities throughout the State produce quantities related to their size. Disposal of this garbage is a major problem, as well as a major unused energy source.

Technology exists for converting garbage to energy and other resources. The draft Energy Master Plan projects at least 298 mw for development, with a longer-term potential for as much as 590 mw. Also, the State Power Authority recently suggested a series of small plants around the State — one in each borough of New York City and the rest distributed among several upstate counties. Power Authority estimates indicate these plants alone could save the equivalent of 190 million gallons of oil.

9. Alternative Technologies



- Technologies like wood, solar, co-generation and wind will contribute to reduced oil use
- Potential for North Country wood-based energy development
- Energy Master Plan proposed minimum oil savings of 250 million gallons from these sources by 1989, with much greater potential over long-term

Saves 6 Days of Present Foreign Oil Use

In the long run, the best cure for our current dependence on imported oil is a greatly increased reliance on renewable energy resources. The important role that can be played by hydroelectric power and resource recovery in the decade ahead has already been cited. We must also give increased emphasis to other emerging technologies that will allow us to tap new sources of energy and to use existing sources more efficiently.

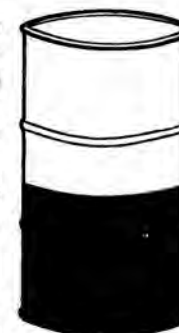
Of particular importance to the North Country is that as much as 200,000 kw might be available from burning fuel processed from New York's forestry remains and wastes. The Power Authority and the State Energy Office are studying a 10,000 kw woodburning plant in the vicinity of Tupper Lake, and a number of other wood-power projects are being initiated by the State in its own institutions.

Biomass energy development is one of the subjects for study by NYSEDA in its research program on alternative and advanced energy technologies. The NYSEDA program also includes solar applications, new gas sources and wind energy, as well as an extensive research program in coal utilization, including fluidized bed combustion, gasification and liquefaction.

In the area of wind energy, the Power Authority is also seeking U.S. Department of Energy approval for study of sites for wind energy development. Demonstration wind turbine systems, ranging in size from 200 to 1,000 kw,

The Power Authority has applied to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for permission to construct a one million kilowatt pumped storage project at Prattsville. By using efficient off-peak generation to supply electricity during periods of peak demand, this project would reduce oil use in New York for electric generation by an average 75 million gallons a year. Since capacity of this type is ordinary thermal generation, it would result in average annual savings of over \$90 million.

10. Buffalo Coal Port



- Additional coal handling and storage facilities for transshipment of coal and to stimulate Port of Buffalo development
- Possible associated coal plant, if necessary to replace other measures in energy development program

could be installed to show the feasibility of this energy source.

Various research and pilot projects to directly use the sun's rays for energy, sponsored by NYSEDA and others, will continue to be pursued. The draft State Energy Plan projects that solar energy applications could produce the equivalent of 42 million gallons of oil annually.

Another alternative technology that holds great promise for the State is cogeneration. The draft State Energy Plan projects that cogeneration could make a significant contribution to meeting the State's future energy needs. The Energy Plan also suggests that the Power Authority study the feasibility of ownership and operation of cogeneration projects.

Overall, the draft State Energy Master Plan proposes minimum oil savings of 250 million gallons from these sources by 1989, with much greater potential over the longer-term.

Consideration should be given to developing a coal port in Buffalo which could handle up to 15 million tons and storage capacity for five million tons. The additional coal handling and storage facilities would be available for the transshipment of coal to other plants in New York and New England and would stimulate redevelopment of the Port of Buffalo. It is also possible that an associated coal plant might be given future consideration if necessary to replace other measures in the energy development program.

To ensure that the potential for reducing our dependence on oil that these technologies offer can be fully realized, legislation will be submitted to remove existing institutional barriers to, and otherwise encourage construction of cogeneration and other alternative energy production facilities. Legislation will also be submitted to include active and passive solar, wind and wood systems as additional items eligible for utility audits and financing under the Home Insulation and Energy Conservation Act.

Energy Use



2/3's of New York's oil use from foreign sources (only half nationally)

43% of New York's total energy use from foreign oil (only 22% nationally)

- New York's total energy use equivalent to 30.5 billion gallons of oil annually
- 19.5 billion gallons of actual oil use
- 13 billion gallons of this oil from foreign sources

10 Points

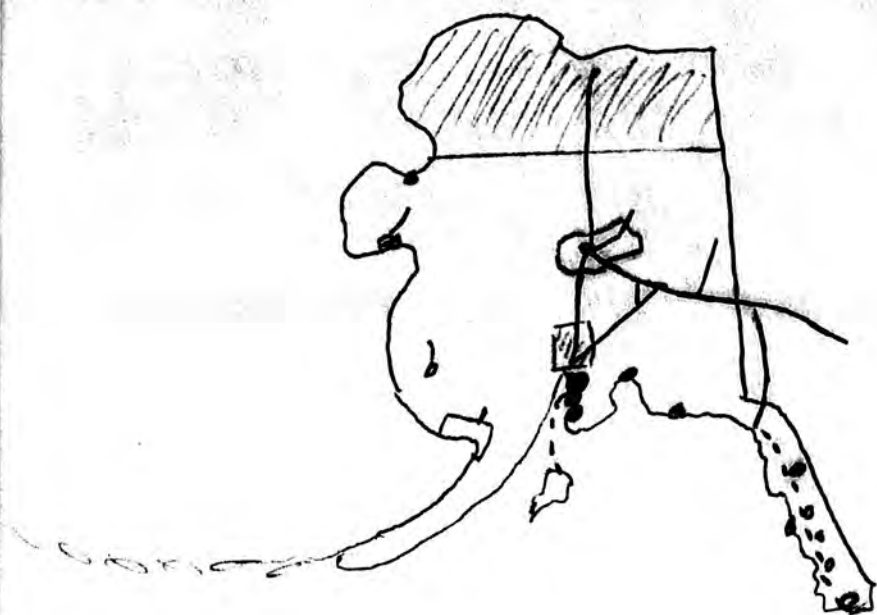


Days of Present Foreign Oil Saved

Conservation	50
Coal Conversion	40
Canadian Hydropower	40
Arthur Kill/Other Coal	22
Gas Conversion	8
Hydropower	8
Resource Recovery	6
Prattsville	2
Alternative Technologies	6
Buffalo Coal Port	

For further information, please write:

John Dyson
Program to Free New York
Power Authority of the State of New York
10 Columbus Circle
New York, New York 10019



 } local gov'ts with power to enact building codes

/ Roads ; Ferries

3:00 p.m.-
5:00 p.m.

Plenary Session
(Ballroom)

"Addressing the Energy Issue: Government's Role"

Moderator:

Mary O'Halloran
Regional Representative
of the Secretary
U.S. Department of Energy
Kansas City, Missouri

Panel:

The Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey, III
Minnesota State Senator

Mayor David H. Shepherd
City of Oak Park, Michigan
Member, Energy & Environment Committees,
U.S. Conference of Mayors,
National League of Cities

6:00 p.m.-
7:00 p.m.

Reception
(Ballroom Foyer)

7:00 p.m.-
8:00 p.m.

Dinner
(Ballroom)

8:00 p.m.-
9:00 p.m.

Address
The Honorable John Carlin
Governor of Kansas
(Ballroom)

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1979

7:45 a.m.-
9:00 a.m.

Breakfast
(Ballroom)

Speaker: John S. Dyson
Chairman
Power Authority of the
State of New York
"Energy Strategy for the 80's"

9:00 a.m.-
9:30 a.m.

Remarks
The Honorable Richard Lamm
Governor of Colorado
(Ballroom)

9:30 a.m.-
Noon

Workshops (see attachment for
topics and panelists)

Participants will meet in workshops to develop recommendations that will be submitted to the entire assembly of legislators on Wednesday. Each participant will sign up at registration for one workshop. Each workshop will last all day and will be conducted in the same manner as a legislative hearing.

Specific rooms for each workshop will be announced at Monday dinner and Tuesday breakfast, so the more popular programs can be placed in the larger rooms.

Brown Palace

Gold Room
Stratton Room
Tabor Room
Onyx Room
Cripple Creek Room
Central City Room
Coronet Room (3rd floor)

Trinity Methodist Church

Second Floor
1820 Broadway (right across from Brown Palace)
Room 203
Room 204

Noon-
1:00 p.m.

Lunch
(Ballroom)

1:00 p.m.-
2:00 p.m.

Plenary Session
(Ballroom)

Speaker: Richard J. Stone, Director
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, D.C.

2:00 p.m.-
5:00 p.m.

Workshops (Continued from A.M.)

5:00 p.m.-
5:45 p.m.

Reception
(Ballroom Foyer)

5:45 p.m.-
6:30 p.m.

Dinner
(Ballroom)

6:30 p.m.
7:00 p.m.

Speaker: George Fumich
Assistant Secretary
Designate for Fossil Energy
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, D.C.

WORKSHOPS

On Tuesday, December 18, participants will meet in Workshops to develop recommendations that will be submitted to the entire assembly of legislators on Wednesday. Each participant will sign up at registration for one workshop. Each workshop will last all day and will be conducted in the same manner as a legislative hearing.

TOPICS

- Community Impact Management
- Utility Policy, Conservation and Emerging Technologies (Solar, etc.)
- State Energy Emergency Legislation
- Energy and the Economically Disadvantaged
- Licensing and Permitting
- Nuclear Waste Management
- Synthetic Fuels
- Transportation

Community Impact Management

Program:

The Honorable Dan Tonkovich
West Virginia State Senator

Gerald S. Leighton
Director
Community Systems Division
Office of the Assistant
Secretary for Conservation and
Solar Applications
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, D.C.

Henri-Claude Bailly, Director
Resource Planning Associates, Inc.
Washington, D.C.

Robert Stroup
Executive Director
Energy Development Board
Mercer County, North Dakota

Dr. Julia Uhlman
Denver Research Institute
Denver, Colorado

Dr. Herbert Weinblatt
Project Director
Jack Faucett Associates
Chevy Chase, Maryland

Natalie Lobe
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, D.C.

Utility Policy

Conservation and Emerging Technologies (Solar, etc.)

Program:

The Honorable William C. Edwards
Wyoming State Representative

Mr. Frank Stewart
Director,
Office of State & Local Programs
Office of Conservation & Solar Energy
U.S. Department of Energy
(State Energy Conservation
Grant Programs)

Susan Sickermann
Office of Conservation +
Solar Energy

BEPS: All new construction in
country. (no federal \$)
unless: ① design in compliance
② code in compliance
③ construction magnitude
doesn't justify

BEPS 20% tighter than current
difficult to
discuss
performance
codes

Code/Non code
60% non financed
Non code innovation
Mobile Homes yes not incl.
Price impact 2 1/2-3%
comm 5%

200,000 BBL/d
25

500,000 M
1000

Program:

800 -
800-424-9081

Energy and the Economically Disadvantaged

Henry G. Bartholomew
Chief of Emergency Programs
Office of Conservation and
Solar Energy
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, D.C.

James R. Tanck
Chief of Building Applications
Incentives Branch
Office of Conservation and
Solar Energy
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. (1/6)

Kenneth M. Friedman
Acting Director
Policy Coordination and Support Division
Office of Conservation and
Solar Energy
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, D.C.

Jeffrey A. Serfass
Deputy Director
Division of Regulatory Assistance
Office of Utility Programs
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, D.C.

The Honorable Robert C. Scott
Virginia House of Delegates

The Honorable Larry Young
Maryland House of Delegates
President
Center for Urban Environmental
Studies
Washington, D.C.

Obra Kernodle, III
Regional Representative
of the Secretary
U.S. Department of Energy
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Harold Keohane
Regional Representative
of the Secretary
U.S. Department of Energy
Boston, Massachusetts

Eve Austin
Associate Director
Department of Social Services
Baltimore, Maryland

The Honorable Dennis E. Eckart
Ohio State Representative

Ed Freel
Community Services Administration
Washington, D.C.

Charles Ingram
Chairman of the Board
American Gas Association

Tony Maggione
Director of Community Services
Administration
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Dr. Gilbert Murphy
Executive Director
Seniors, Incorporated
Denver, Colorado

Alberta Slavin
Chairman
Missouri Public Service Commission

Frank Stewart
Director, Office of State &
Local Programs
Office of Conservation & Solar Energy
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, D.C.

State Energy Emergency Legislation

Panelists:

The Honorable Alfred Alquist
California State Senator

Ronald Bedrick
Program Analyst
Energy Liaison Center
Economic Regulatory Administration
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, D.C.

The Honorable William Hilsmeier
Colorado State Representative

The Honorable Dale Volker
New York State Senator

Joseph Alarid
General Counsel
New Mexico Energy and
Minerals Department

Transportation

Program:

The Honorable Joseph Strohl
Wisconsin State Senator

Mario Cardullo
Director, Division of Energy
Transportation
Office of Resource Application
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, D.C.

David Bramhall
Senior Economist
ABT Associates Inc.
Denver, Colorado

Isaac McCrary, Jr.
Transportation Planner
Office of Multi-Modal Planning
Minnesota Department of
Transportation

John Harmon
U.S. Department of Transportation
Washington, D.C.

E. J. Wasp
Vice President
ETSI (Energy Transportation
Systems, Inc.)
P.O. Box 7598
San Francisco, California

Dan Wedderburn
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, D.C.

Licensing and Permitting

Program:

The Honorable Judith M. Stahl
New Hampshire State Representative

Charles G. Olentine
Representative of the Office
of Licensing and Siting
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, D.C.

Gary Fisher
Project Manager
Colorado Department of
of Natural Resources
Denver, Colorado

William L. Cole
Vice President
Southern California Gas Company
Los Angeles, California

Abby Pirnie
Consultant
Policy Planning Division
Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, D.C.

Gerald R. Hill, Ph. D.
Director of Technology Programs
Southern States Energy Board
Atlanta, Georgia

Janine Landow-Esser
Deputy Assistant
General Counsel for Environment
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, D.C.

W. Mitchell
Mayor
Crested Butte, Colorado

Todd Sostek
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, D.C.

Nuclear Waste Management

The Honorable Paul Hess
Kansas State Senator

Keith A. Klein
Division of Waste Isolation
Office of Nuclear Waste Management
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, D.C.

James E. Dieckhoner
Division of Waste Products
Office of Nuclear Waste Management
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, D.C.

Richard Campbell
Remedial Actions Programs
Office of Nuclear Waste Management
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, D.C.

Robert Browning
Deputy Director
Division of Waste Management
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D.C.

William Harris
Staff Counsel
Atomic Industrial Forum
Washington, D.C.

Synthetic Fuels

Program:

The Honorable Kenneth Buzbee
Illinois State Senator

Dr. James T. Bartis
Acting Director
Office of Plans and
Technology Assessment
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, D.C.

Peter W. House
Director
Office of Technology Impacts
Office of Environment
Department of Energy
Washington, D.C.

Paul A. Petzrick
Resource Manager
Oil Shale
Office of Resource Applications
Department of Energy
Washington, D.C.

John Hopkins
President
Energy Mining Division
Union Oil Company

Walter Hecox
Project Director
Colorado Energy Resources
Development

Dana Lee
Director
Government and Nuclear Sales
Fluor Corporation

Edsel Boe
Manager
Facilities Planning
A.N.G. Coal Gasification Company

Dr. James H. Weber
Assistant Director
Research and Development
Department of Energy
Laramie Energy Technology Center
Laramie, Wyoming

LEGIS/50
Center for Legislative Improvement

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE TOWN MEETING
ON ENERGY

Brown Palace Hotel
Denver, Colorado

December 17-19, 1979

LEGISLATORS

JOHN A. AINLEY is a Republican state representative in the Minnesota Legislature. He serves on the Energy and Utilities, Education, and Commerce and Economic Development committees. Ainley, a businessman, received a B.S. in mass communications from the Bemidji State University.

ALFRED E. ALQUIST is a California state senator. He was elected to the Senate in 1966 after having served two terms in the Assembly. He was reelected in 1968, 72 and 76. In 1970 he was the Democratic nominee for lieutenant governor of California. Alquist is chairman of the Senate Committee on Energy and Public Utilities and a member of the committees on Finance, Governmental Organization, and Education. In addition he serves on the Commission on California State Organization and Economy, and the State Seismic Safety Commission. He is also a member of the NCSL Committee on Science and Technology. Alquist was a pioneer in efforts to promote energy conservation and development of new power sources, including nuclear, solar and geothermal. He attended Southwestern University.

JOHN H. ARNOLD is the Republican minority whip in the Delaware Senate. He had served for four years in the House before becoming a senator in 1976. Arnold is a member of the Executive, Energy, and Revenue and Taxation committees. By profession he is chief switchman with Diamond State Telephone Company.

WILLIAM A. BABLITCH -- Since 1976 State Senator Bablitch has been the Democratic majority leader of the Wisconsin Senate. Previous to being elected to the Senate he served as Portage County District Attorney. Presently, Bablitch serves on the Executive Committee of the NCSL. During his tenure in the Senate, he has authored such major legislation as Wisconsin's Child Abuse Reporting Law and Sexual Assault laws of 1976. He received his J.D. from the University of Wisconsin Law School in 1968.

POLLY BACA-BARRAGAN is serving her fifth year as a Democratic state senator in the Colorado Legislature. She is regional coordinator for the Rocky Mountain States, Carter/Mondale Presidential Committee, Inc. and Commissioner for the President's Commission on the Rights and Responsibilities of Women, HEW. Barragan graduated from Colorado State University with a B.A. degree in Political Science and Education and attended American University. She is a public relations consultant.

GERALD L. BALILES is a Democratic delegate in the General Assembly of Virginia, where he has served since 1976. He is a member of various organizations including the Governor's Task Force on Environmental Management, Legal Advisory Committee of the Southern Interstate Nuclear Board and the special committee studying procedures under Virginia water and air laws. In 1977, he was appointed to the National Conference of State Legislatures Select Committee on Energy -- purpose of the committee of 80 legislators is to work with congressional committees and the Carter administration on energy matters. Baliles has a LL.B. degree from the University of Virginia Law School and a B.A. in government from Wesleyan University.

KAREN MCCARTHY BENSON, a Democrat, was elected to the Kansas House of Representatives in 1976 and again in 1978. She is vice chairperson of the Energy Committee and a member of Appropriations, Consumer Protection and Ethics. In the past her committee assignments included Atomic Energy and Industrial Development. An educator, she graduated from the University of Kansas and received an M.A. in English education from the University of Missouri in Kansas City. Benson is interested in energy and environmental issues. She successfully sponsored a bill designating solar energy rights for

Missouri residents and hopes to be successful with an omnibus renewable resource act.

GORDON BERG, a Democrat, is serving his second term as a state representative in the North Dakota House. He is a member of the committees on Finance and Taxation, Natural Resources, and Budget Appropriations. Berg is interested in coal and oil development and land reclamation in coal development. He is a farmer and businessman.

CHRIS BEUTLER is a Democratic state senator in the Nebraska Legislature. He serves on the Public Works, Education, and Rules committees and is also interested in water, public power and the legislative process. Beutler, an attorney, is a graduate of Yale University and the University of Nebraska, College of Law.

WILLIAM L. BEVERS is serving his first term in the Indiana House. A Democrat, he is a member of the Agriculture Committee, the Public Health and Environmental Affairs Committee, and the Interim Study Committee on Energy Policy. Bevers is interested in energy policy, mass transportation and health related issues. A pharmacist with a degree from Purdue University, he serves on the Board of Directors of Seymour Chamber of Commerce.

DONALD J. BLANDFORD is a Democratic state representative in the Kentucky Legislature. He has served there since 1968. Blandford chairs the Southern Legislative Conference Sub-Committee on Coal and Lignite, the Kentucky House Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee, and the Kentucky House Sub-Committee on Energy. He is also a member of the Kentucky Tobacco Research Board, the Kentucky Rural Development Committee, and the Kentucky House Public Utilities and Transportation Committee.

BELDEN G. BLY, JR. has been a Massachusetts state representative for 32 years. He is the ranking Republican in the Massachusetts Legislature. Bly serves on the House Ways and Means Committee, is permanent chairman of the Republican Caucus and a member of the NCSL Committee on Energy. He holds A.B., L.L.B., Ed. M., and J.D. degrees.

JASON BOE, a Democrat, is serving his fourth consecutive term as president of the Oregon Senate. He has served three terms in the House and five terms in the Senate. He is a member of the Emergency Board and is interested in property tax relief, school finance and energy issues. Boe is immediate past president of NCSL and a current member of ACIR. He holds an optometry degree from the Pacific University, Oregon and is an optometrist by profession.

AUGUST BOGINA, JR., a Republican, is serving his third term as a member of the Kansas House of Representatives. He is chairman of the Joint Committee on State Buildings. Bogina is president of the Lenexa Chamber of Commerce. He has a B.S. in engineering from Kansas State University.

PAUL BOLSTER is serving his third term as a Democratic representative in the Georgia General Assembly. His committee assignments include Ways and Means, University, State Planning and Community Affairs, and the Energy Resources Joint Study Committee. Bolster is interested in energy, economic redevelopment, tax policy, and pensions. A college teacher with a Ph.D. from the University of Georgia, he has published in the field of American history. Bolster was named Legislator of the Year-1979 by the Atlanta-Fulton League of Women of Voters.

R. M. DICK BOND has served as a Republican state representative in the Washington Legislature for six years. He chairs the Energy and Utilities Committee and serves on the Revenue and Rules committees. In the past he has been a member of the Transportation and Natural Resources committees. Bond is president of the Solar Gas Company and past president of the Association of Engineers of Spokane. He has an MBA and attended Cal. Tech., U.S. Berkeley and USC.

DAVID E. BOSWELL is a Democratic state representative in the Commonwealth of Kentucky. His committee assignments include Public Utilities and Transportation, Agriculture and Natural Resources, Business Organizations and Professions. Boswell is interested in agriculture, energy and consumer protection. A public relations manager by profession, he is a graduate of the University of Kentucky.

FREDERICK C. BOUCHER is a Democratic senator in the Virginia Legislature where he has served since 1975. He is a member of the following committees: Courts of Justice; Agriculture, Conservation and Natural Resources; and Transportation. Boucher is a member of the Virginia Coal and Energy Commission. He represents a coal producing part of Virginia and is interested in energy and environmental legislation. As an attorney at law, with a J.D. from the University of Virginia Law School, Boucher is also interested in matters affecting criminal law enforcement.

THOMAS E. BRADY, JR., a Republican, represents the sixth district in the Delaware General Assembly. He has been a legislator since 1975. Brady serves on the Judiciary, Corrections, and Banking and Insurance committees. He is a member of the State Health Coordinating Council, the Task Force chairman of the State Health Plan Development Committee and serves on the planning commission for a new state multi purpose judicial corrections facility. Brady was the prime sponsor of a 1978 bill providing a tax credit for solar hot water installations. He co-sponsored legislation establishing a State Energy Office. Brady has a B.S. in economics from Villanova University and an M.B.A. from the State University of New York at Buffalo. He is a product specialist for the DuPont Company.

MARGARET BRANSON is the Republican minority whip in the Alaska House. She chairs the Sub-Committee on Alternate Energy (geothermal/solar) and serves on the Community and Regional Affairs, Labor and Management committees and on the following interim committees: Agriculture Policy Study, Limited Entry Study, and Small Scale Hydro-Geothermal/Solar committees. She is interested in local government & small scale hydro development, energy from alternate sources - solar (photovoltaics), wind and geothermal.

E. "BUTCH" BRYAN, a Democrat, is serving his third two-year term in the West Virginia House of Delegates. He co-chairs the Coal Mining Committee and is a member of the committees on the Judiciary, Banking and Insurance, Agriculture and Natural Resources, and Legislative Rule Making. Bryan is interested in energy problems, rules and regulations. He graduated from Alderson-Broadbent College in West Virginia.

L.L. (DOC) BRYAN, a Democrat, serves as a representative in the Arkansas General Assembly.

PERRY BULLARD has been a Michigan state representative since 1973. A Democrat, he chairs the Labor Committee and serves on the Judiciary, Taxation,

and Civil Rights committees. He sponsored a successful bill that gives tax credits for solar and wind energy devices and has numerous other energy proposals pending. Bullard has a B.A. from Harvard University and a J.D. from the University of Michigan Law School.

KERMIT O. BURROUS is speaker of the Indiana House of Representatives. He has been a Republican member of the Indiana Legislature from 1961 to 1964 and from 1967 to the present. He was elected speaker in 1973, 1977 and 1979. From 1975-76 he served as minority leader. Burrous attended Ball State University and Indiana University at the Indianapolis School of Law. He is a farm owner, manager and operator.

CHARLES BUTTS is serving his second four-year term as a Democratic senator in the Ohio Legislature. He chairs the Senate Elections, Financial Institutions and Insurance Committee and the Joint House and Senate Public Inspection (over-sight) Committee. He also serves on the Ohio Constitution Revision Commission and is a member of Ways and Means, Energy and Public Utilities and Rules committees. Butts' major legislative interests concern urban tools for dealing with housing code enforcement, crimes against the elderly, and arson. Butts holds a B.A. degree from Oberlin College.

KENNETH V. BUZBEE has served seven years as a Democratic state senator in the Illinois General Assembly. Buzbee chairs Appropriations II, and the Energy Resources Commission. He is a member of Appropriations I, Higher Education Committee and the Agriculture, Conservation and Energy Committee. He has a B.S. in radio-television and government, and a M.A. in political science.

THOMAS H. BYRNES, JR. is a Democrat, serving his second year representing the 91st district of Rhode Island. Byrnes is a member of the Health Education and Welfare Committee, Council of State Governments, Sub-committee on Bi-lingual Education, and the Eastern Regional Conference on Energy Committee. He is a real estate broker.

GUIDO G. CANULLA is a Democratic senator in the Rhode Island Legislature.

BENJAMIN L. CARDIN, a Democrat, is speaker of the Maryland House of Delegates to which he was first elected in 1965. Cardin is co-chairman of the Legislative Policy Committee and serves also on the Governor's Commission on Revision of Domestic Relations Law, the State House Trust, the Committee to Revise the Annotated Code of Maryland, and the Joint Budget and Audit Committee. He is a graduate of the University of Pittsburg and holds a law degree from the University of Maryland. Cardin has been a practicing attorney in Baltimore since 1967 and has authored articles on tax reform. He is the recipient of numerous academic and civic awards.

ALLEN R. CARTER is a South Carolina state senator. A Democrat, he is a member of the Fish, Game, and Forestry Committee, chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee on Energy; vice-chairman of the Joint Appropriations Review Committee and chairman of the Education, Health and Welfare Sub-committee. Carter is a real estate broker.

DOMINIQUE CASAVANT, a Democratic representative, has served in the Vermont Legislature for two years. He is a member of the Commerce Committee and of the Joint Energy Committee. Casavant has proposed bills to mandate performance standards for housing, for co-generation utilities, for solar rights, for tax exemptions for alternative energy emplacements, for urban

reforestation, for cycling lanes on highways, for restricting use of resistive space heating in residential housing, for eliminating pilot lights in gas appliances. His major effort has been in the area of conservation. He is committed to the need for greatly changing the level of energy demand. A college teacher with a Ph.D. from the University of Vermont, his publications include his co-authorship of "Conservation in the Industrial Sector by Unit Process." Institute for Energy Analysis Publication, Oak Ridge, Tennessee. Casavant has been a city council member, mayor, chairman of Model Cities Committee, member of Winooski Development Corporation and a staff member of the Institute for Energy Analysis (1978-79).

JAMES CLARK, JR. is the president of the Senate of Maryland. A Democrat, he was elected to the Maryland House of Delegates in 1958 and won his senatorial seat in 1962. He was chairman of the Legislative Council's Special Subcommittee on Open Spaces and Recreational Areas in 1968 and helped draft a statewide plan to protect Maryland's open spaces and natural resources. Prior to becoming Senate president in January 1979, he served as chairman of the Finance Committee for four years and on the Pension Study Committee for two years. Clark has won awards from the Maryland Legislative Correspondents Association, the NAACP and the Maryland Association of Retarded Citizens. He graduated from the Iowa State University with a BS in animal husbandry.

STEVE COULTER is a Democrat, and assemblyman in the Nevada Legislature. He is chairman of the Environment and Public Resources Committee and a member of the Judiciary and Taxation committees. Coulter has served three terms.

VEARL C. CRYSTAL is serving his third term as a Republican senator in the Idaho Legislature. He is a member of the Agricultural Affairs, Local Government and Taxation, and Health, Education and Welfare committees. His major legislative interests are taxes, energy and local control. He has been the Jefferson County assessor for thirty years. Crystal is a rancher.

PHILLIP B. CURLS is a Democratic representative in the Missouri Legislature. He was first elected in 1971. Curls chairs the Municipal Corporations Committee and serves on the Commerce, Appropriations, and Interstate Cooperation committees. He is interested in social welfare and urban environmental issues. Curls is a real estate broker and appraiser with a B.S.B.A. in accounting.

BILL CURRY is a Democratic senator in the Connecticut State Legislature. Curry is chairman of the Program, Review, and Investigations Committee. He is a member of the Energy and Public Utilities, Labor and Public Employees and Judiciary committees. Curry received a B.A. from Georgetown University in 1974 and a J.D. from the University of Connecticut Law School in 1977.

H. WILLIAM DE WEESE, a Democrat, has been a Pennsylvania state representative for four years. He serves on the Mines and Energy Management and the Military and Veterans Affairs committees. De Weese represents a coal mining district, and his major legislative interests are energy and coal. A former military officer, he is a graduate of Wake Forest University in North Carolina.

FRANK "PAT" DODD is Democratic chairman of the Energy and Environment Committee for the New Jersey State Senate. Dodd was president of the New Jersey Senate in 1974-1975 and acting governor 1974-1975. He is responsible for legislation to create a Department of Energy in New Jersey. Dodd is president of his own business.

HAROLD L. DOVER, a Republican, has served four years in the Montana State Senate. He is the chairman of Bills and Journal and the vice-chairman of the Natural Resources committees. He also serves on the Business and Industry, and Labor and Management committees. Dover is a member of the Montana Governor's Alternate Fuels Commission. He is president of the Lewistown Rotary, the Central Montana Chamber of Commerce and the Dover Construction Company.

MIKE DMITRICH is serving his sixth term as a Democratic representative in the Utah House. He was assistant minority whip in 1975 and chairman of two committees. He is now a member of the State Energy Conservation and Development Council, Higher Education Appropriations and Labor and Manpower Development. His major legislative interests are in energy and education.

DANIEL D. DRAPER JR., a Democrat, is the speaker of the Oklahoma House of Representatives and an ex officio voting member of all standing and special committees. An attorney, with an LL.B. from the George Washington University, he has served in the Oklahoma Legislature for the past nine years. Speaker Draper is listed in Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities and in Outstanding Young Men of America. He is the director of the Stillwater, Oklahoma, Chamber of Commerce and past chairman of Constitutional Revision and Regulatory Services of the Oklahoma House (1975-78). His legislative interests are in the fields of education and energy.

CONRAD R. DUNCAN serves as a Democratic senator in the North Carolina General Assembly. He chairs the Senate Wildlife Committee.

JIM DUNN is a Republican state senator in South Dakota. He has served eight years in the Senate and two years in the House. Dunn serves on State Affairs, and Agriculture and Natural Resources. He is interested in the development of natural resources and in water rights and law. Dunn has a B.S. degree in business administration and economics. He is the author of Homestake Centennial Book 1976, a history of the Creede, Colorado silver mine.

THOMAS W. EDWARDS, JR. has served in the South Carolina House of Representatives for twelve years. A Democrat, he is first vice chairman of the Ways and Means Committee on Energy and a member of various other committees. He is a businessman, real estate broker and farmer.

WILLIAM C. EDWARDS is a college professor from Wyoming. A Democrat, he currently is in his fifth year as a representative in the Wyoming State Legislature. He is a member of the Education and Travel, Recreation and Wildlife committees. Edwards is chairman of the State Energy Conservation Committee and serving on the Energy Extension Service Advisory Committee of the Department of Energy.

R. H. EISENGREIN is a Democratic legislator in the New Hampshire House of Representatives. He is chairman of the Subcommittee on Nuclear Radiation as well as a member of the Science and Technology Committee. He is also a member of the Governor's Task Force on Programs for the Developmentally Impaired. Eisengrein is manager of the marketing systems for Kinsburg Machine Tool Company.

EDWARD N. FADELEY, a Democrat, has served in the Oregon State Senate for 19 years. He is the majority whip and chairs the Environment and Energy Committee. Fadeley also serves on the Ways and Means, Judiciary, Human

Resources and Education committees. He is interested in the development, conservation and financing of energy, and in the financing and policy of alternative energy sources. Fadeley sponsored a measure to bond-finance local small scale renewable energy projects which will be voted on in the Oregon primary in May 1980. Fadeley is an attorney with a J.D. from the University of Oregon and chairs the NCSL Law and Justice Committee.

NANCY FADELEY is a Democratic state representative in the Oregon Legislature. She was first elected in 1972 and has chaired the House Environment and Energy Committee since 1973. Fadeley also serves on the Intergovernmental Affairs and Legislative Oversight committees. She is the principal sponsor of Oregon's gasohol legislation. Fadeley is the author of a book, Mission to Oregon, and of numerous articles on Oregon politics and history. She graduated from Central Methodist College and received an M.A. from the University of Oregon.

GEORGE ROBERT (BOB) FERGUSON has served as a Democratic representative in the Mississippi House since 1968. He chairs the Public Utilities Committee and is a member of the Appropriations, Judiciary, Apportionment and Elections, and Agriculture committees. An attorney, he received his B.S. from Mississippi State University and his law degree from the Jackson School of Law.

R. MICHAEL FERRALL has served as Wisconsin state representative since 1970. He is a member of the Assembly Committee on Energy, the Energy Task Force of the Midwestern Conference of the Council of State Governments, and is involved in many other organizations and committees. Ferrall has taught in two Wisconsin high schools. He has a B.A. and M.A. in political science and has attended Wisconsin State University, University of California and University of Wisconsin.

JACK F. FIELDING is a Democratic state assemblyman in the Nevada Legislature. He chairs the Interim Sub-Committee on Transportation and Disposal of Radioactive Material and serves on the Sub-Committee on Private Care Providers. He has also been vice chairman of the Environment and Public Resources Committee. From 1973-76 Fielding was a justice of the peace for Pahrump Township, Nye County, Nevada. He is a senior engineering technician working in electronics.

STEVE FOWLER is a Democratic state senator in the Nebraska Legislature. He is a member of the Appropriations, Rules and Telecommunications committees. First elected in 1972 and reelected in 1976, Fowler also works as a consultant.

MARZ GARCIA represents the 10th senate district in the California Legislature. His committee assignments are Revenue and Taxation (vice chairman), Energy and Public Utilities, Public Employees and Retirement, the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, and the Select Committee on Small Business Enterprises. Garcia received a masters degree in economics from the Ohio State University and a J.D. from Hastings College of Law. He also holds a Master of Laws in Taxation from New York University.

JOHN M. GARR is a Democratic representative in the Utah Legislature. He is the assistant minority whip.

ROBERT D. GARTON is a senator from Indiana. A Republican, he is in his ninth year as a state legislator. He is a member of the Senate Finance and Judiciary committees and chairman of the Energy Committee. Garton has a B.S. from Iowa State and a M.S. from Cornell. He is a self-employed consultant.