

E N V I R O N M E N T A L

A N D E N E R G Y

S T U D Y I N S T I T U T E

1991 ANNUAL REPORT

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# Executive Director's Message

*"The power of information and ideas"*



I am proud to submit our 1991 annual report. EESI's sixth year of operation was our most productive and challenging ever. It was exhilarating to be a part of the renewed debate over the nation's energy future, the passage of the historic 1991 federal transportation law and the search for a new U.S. role in the world in the wake of the end of the Cold War. It was equally energizing to work to elevate groundwater protection, water efficiency and global climate change on the Congressional agenda.

In all these endeavors, we proved once again the power of credible information and innovative ideas to influence national policy.

Notwithstanding anti-Washington sentiment around the country, the U.S. Congress showed in 1991 that it can take on big issues. Of course, I'll readily admit my biases. After all, I work here in Washington to effect change. But one need only look at the massive rewrite of the federal transportation law — which puts environmental protection and energy efficiency on a par with building more highways — to understand that Washington not only remains relevant but that it can take bold and decisive action.

This annual report reviews our contributions to the transportation bill and other priority issues. In addition to EESI's program work, we began developing a new strategic plan by bringing in a management consulting team and revisiting our mission statement.

The management team's recommendations led us to take several steps to build an organization for the long haul, while remaining nimble and responsive to the needs of national policymakers.

The mission statement review led to a new statement, one that isn't much different in thrust from our original mission but one that articulates it better than before. EESI's mission is to create environmentally sustainable societies, which will require major transitions in social and economic patterns. Our job is to generate the information and policy initiatives that lead to these needed transitions.

1991 also saw another year of organizational growth as we recruited additional staff to help us respond to growing demands on our programs and emerging opportunities. This growth was made possible by the generous support of many foundations, individuals, companies and other contributors.

Whatever EESI was able to achieve would not have been possible without this financial support, coupled with a dedicated staff and Board of Directors. Nor would our achievements have been possible without the people in Congress who took up our ideas and ran with them. To all of you, thank you.

1991 was not without loss. I note with great sadness the tragic death of Senator John Heinz and, at this writing, the passing of former Congressman Joe Fisher.

Both men were founders and directors of EESI and strong believers in the power of good information and ideas.

John brought us some of his most enduring qualities: tireless curiosity, a non-ideological approach to the issues and an infectious, can-do spirit that led to solutions.

Joe brought us caution, moderation and a belief in doing the right thing — even if neither cautious nor moderate.

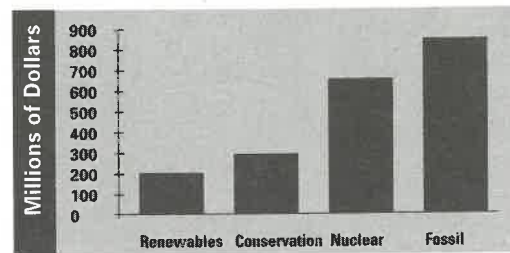
All of us on the EESI Board and staff miss them, and we will be working hard to see that their qualities live on here at EESI.

I dedicate EESI's work in 1991 to their memory.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Ken Murphy". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Ken Murphy  
Executive Director

Federal Energy R&D Spending FY 1992



Source: U.S. Department of Energy

*"War, recession and the threat of global climate change have captured the nation's attention. A root cause of these problems is our lack of attention to the sources of our energy or the efficiency with which we consume it. ..."*

Thus began a letter signed by EESI's Board to all Members of Congress in March 1991, following the release of the Bush administration's National Energy Strategy (NES).

Our concern over the "business as usual" theme of the NES fueled much of our work in 1991. We promoted energy efficiency and renewable energy as the most important and most cost-effective strategies for cutting U.S. dependence on foreign oil, reducing air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions, sharpening U.S. economic competitiveness and sustaining economic development.

Program Director Carol Werner, together with Program Associates Drew Kleibrink and Beth Nalker, drove home the need for this dramatic shift in energy policy through educational, policy formulation and advocacy activities.

These efforts paid off. "Passage of the new transportation bill presents an exciting opportunity for moving toward a transportation system that is more efficient, environmentally sound and much more responsive to local community needs," said Carol. The Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA) earmarks more funds for mass transit and gives greater flexibility to state and local governments regarding the use of federal transportation monies than ever before. This flexibility, coupled with requirements to ensure that states coordinate their transportation and air quality plans, will spur greater use of transportation demand management and result in environmental, energy efficiency and economic gains. Carol sits on the steering committee — and was a founding member — of the Surface Transportation Policy Project (STPP), which had considerable success making ISTEA as progressive as it is.

We also helped achieve higher appropriations for research and development on renewable energy. We made progress on injecting federal policy proposals with stronger incentives to electric utility companies to use renewable energy and energy efficiency, as well as with tougher energy efficiency standards for appliances, buildings, lighting, motors and office equipment. And we dramatized how the federal government can work in tandem with state and local efforts to spur and replicate innovations in energy efficiency and renewable energy use.

Our working groups on energy efficiency and renewable energy were a principal vehicle for these achievements. These groups bring together key representatives of Congressional offices and committees, federal agencies, utility regulators, industry and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). They evaluate legislative proposals under consideration, develop policy recommendations and then successfully carry out strategies for their implementation.

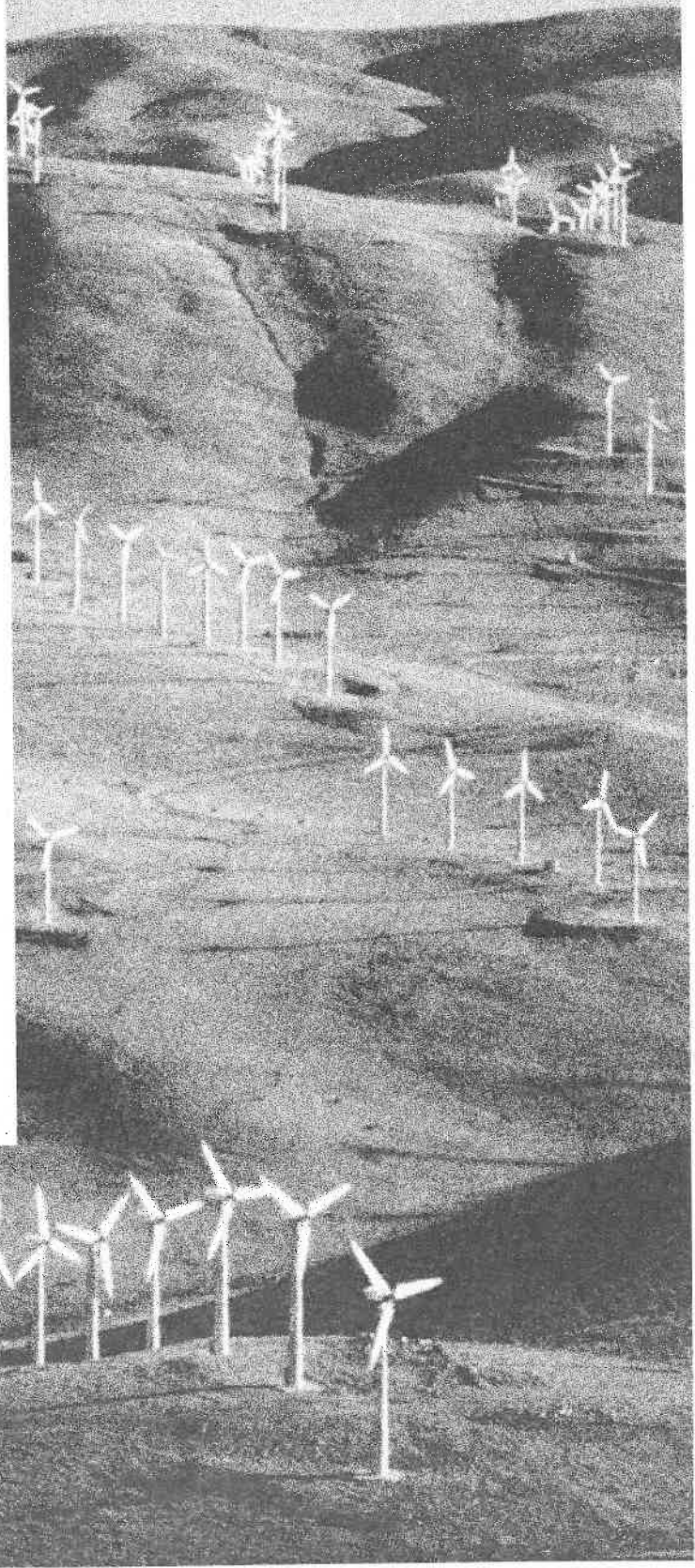
Policymakers are more likely to take action if they understand the problems and the technological and policy responses that are available. Our educational work was dedicated to this end. Providing assistance directly to Congressional offices remained one of our most effective methods to supply technical information to policymakers, to elevate priority issues on the energy policy agenda and to assist in policy formulation. For example, we responded to requests for a roster of potential panelists and information on policy and technical issues for hearings on automotive technologies. We also gave advice on renewable energy and energy efficiency proposals in the utility and transportation sectors.

Carol also was part of the core group assisting Senator Paul Wellstone, at his request, on both the substance and the strategy for his "sustainable energy grants" bill. This policy proposal looks ahead to energy use and supply over the next 20 years and provides states and communities with grants to accelerate the transition to more efficient and renewable energy sources.

We also provided timely information and analysis to policymakers by organizing 15 educational programs in 1991. These sessions attracted much praise and strong attendance. More than 100 Members of Congress attended an EESI luncheon at which Energy Secretary James Watkins spoke, prompting some guests to comment that a joint session of Congress was the only other time they had ever seen that many Members together in one room.

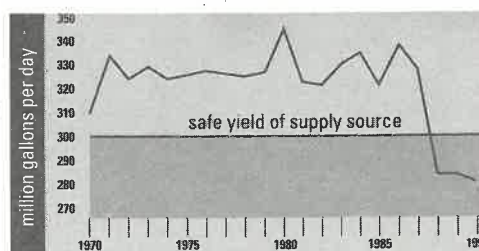
We had additional ways to disseminate information to our audience. We prepared an *Energy Legislative Summary* and subsequent comparisons of numerous legislative proposals that helped Congressional offices — and us — sort out more than 140 bills that were introduced in the wake of the Gulf War and the NES. These analyses quickly became very hot items on Capitol Hill.

The public policy process is too intricate to tackle single-handedly, so we continued to broaden and diversify our network of individuals and organizations that share our objectives. Our working groups and STPP membership served this purpose. In addition, we participated actively in the NGO coalition that is pushing for higher auto fuel economy standards and in the coalition that pushed for federal transportation policy reforms. And we became one of the lead groups planning Sun Day '92, which will be launched formally in April 1992. This nationwide initiative will kick off an aggressive, sustained effort to adopt a national energy policy based on energy efficiency and renewable energy.



*The Massachusetts Water Resources Authority (MWRA) introduced aggressive water conservation measures in 1987. As a result, local water use no longer exceeds the "safe yield" of 300 million gallons per day.*

MWRA Annual Average Water Use



Source: MWRA

Americans can no longer be assured of adequate supplies of safe water. Throughout the country, the threat of widespread groundwater contamination looms large, and severe financial and technological constraints make it hard to clean up contaminated sites. The pollution threat is exacerbated by water shortages, coupled with fiscal and environmental constraints on new water construction projects. At the same time, public awareness has increased about the need to leave water in place for fish and wildlife, endangered species recovery, recreation and pure aesthetics.

To respond better to these challenges, we reorganized our work into a consolidated Water Program. We recruited Don Gray, a 30-year Congressional veteran, as Senior Fellow and Director of our Water Program. We also brought on Marilyn Arnold as a Program Associate and Donna Downing as Water Program Attorney.

"Based on our work this year," said Don, "I sense an emerging consensus on the need to bring about fundamental changes in the way we conduct our everyday lives in order to sustain our water resources for current and future needs. We must seek integrated solutions involving ground and surface waters, quantity and quality, and the efforts of individuals, government and private organizations."

### Groundwater

With a new team on board, we worked to accelerate federal action on groundwater protection. We proposed ways that Congress could expand pollution prevention goals to prevent groundwater contamination from "non-point" sources (such as agricultural and stormwater runoff). We also worked to stimulate Congressional oversight of the 1990 farm bill and to advance other proposals that can help protect groundwater.

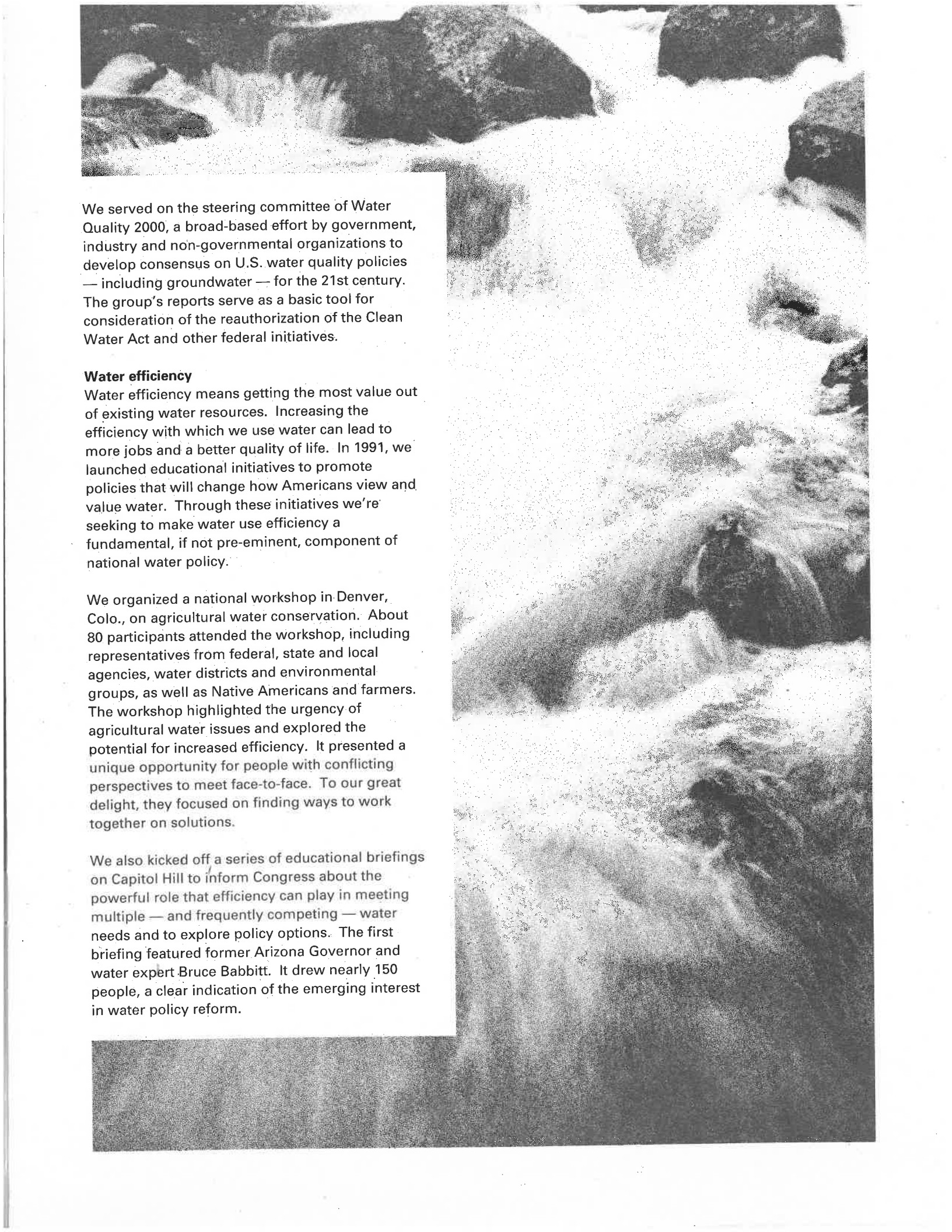
Central to our program in 1991 was a re-examination of our 1986 Congressional groundwater protection agenda. In the past five years, there has been so much activity at the

federal, state and local levels to increase groundwater protection that we wanted to look carefully at our previous work and update it as necessary.

As the first step in the review process, we convened a two-day policy development workshop involving 60 representatives of key Congressional offices; federal, state and local government agencies; industry; universities; and environmental groups. We asked them to identify unmet groundwater protection needs and priorities for federal legislative action. They boosted our institutional ego by confirming that our 1986 assessment remained largely valid, with some necessary additions. At the same time, it was discouraging to see so clearly that federal efforts have not adequately protected groundwater. We will use the workshop's outcomes to prepare a revised agenda for release in early 1992.

Throughout the year, we provided timely information and policy options directly to Members of Congress and staff who are shaping national groundwater policies. Don testified on the need for additional groundwater protection provisions in the Clean Water Act and made specific recommendations for amendments. As a result of our testimony and that of other panelists, the committee appeared to be much more attuned to groundwater protection needs. We also responded to requests for proposals to strengthen waste minimization and pollution prevention components in the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

The Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, Thomas Foley, appointed Don to a task force to investigate ways to expedite the cleanup of groundwater and other contamination at military bases scheduled for closing. The task force report included many of Don's proposals. Among them were measures to identify and transfer uncontaminated areas to local economic use immediately, without increasing environmental and public health risks.



We served on the steering committee of Water Quality 2000, a broad-based effort by government, industry and non-governmental organizations to develop consensus on U.S. water quality policies — including groundwater — for the 21st century. The group's reports serve as a basic tool for consideration of the reauthorization of the Clean Water Act and other federal initiatives.

#### **Water efficiency**

Water efficiency means getting the most value out of existing water resources. Increasing the efficiency with which we use water can lead to more jobs and a better quality of life. In 1991, we launched educational initiatives to promote policies that will change how Americans view and value water. Through these initiatives we're seeking to make water use efficiency a fundamental, if not pre-eminent, component of national water policy.

We organized a national workshop in Denver, Colo., on agricultural water conservation. About 80 participants attended the workshop, including representatives from federal, state and local agencies, water districts and environmental groups, as well as Native Americans and farmers. The workshop highlighted the urgency of agricultural water issues and explored the potential for increased efficiency. It presented a unique opportunity for people with conflicting perspectives to meet face-to-face. To our great delight, they focused on finding ways to work together on solutions.

We also kicked off a series of educational briefings on Capitol Hill to inform Congress about the powerful role that efficiency can play in meeting multiple — and frequently competing — water needs and to explore policy options. The first briefing featured former Arizona Governor and water expert Bruce Babbitt. It drew nearly 150 people, a clear indication of the emerging interest in water policy reform.

*The EESI Partnership for Sustainable Development report "will play a key role in shaping the agenda for specific actions in this year's foreign aid package as well as help shape the U.S. agenda for the upcoming 1992 International Environmental Conference in Brazil."*

— U.S. Senator Robert W. Kasten, Jr., speaking on the Senate floor

1991 was a year of profound political change that made the work of EESI's International Program even more timely. Looking back at the year, Program Director Gareth Porter said, "The collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War will certainly make it easier for EESI to advance its new agenda for U.S. support of global sustainable development."

During 1991, Gareth and Program Associates Derek Denniston and Janet Edmond took the first steps toward implementing a set of recommendations for U.S. policy to address such sustainable development challenges as foreign debt, tropical forests, energy efficiency in developing countries and the status of women. They also engaged Congress in trying to influence U.S. policy toward the negotiations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). In a related achievement, their work produced an agreement by four environmental organizations, meeting under the auspices of EESI's World Forest Agreement Working Group, on proposals to strengthen the forest principles being negotiated at UNCED. These principles will set the direction for international action to save tropical forests.

The driving force behind much of the year's activities was an EESI task force report, *Partnership for Sustainable Development*, which contains 12 innovative proposals for enhancing cooperation between the developed and developing countries to meet the twin imperatives of environment and development. The proposals represented the first comprehensive agenda on U.S. actions to create new environmental and economic partnerships between the industrial countries and developing nations.

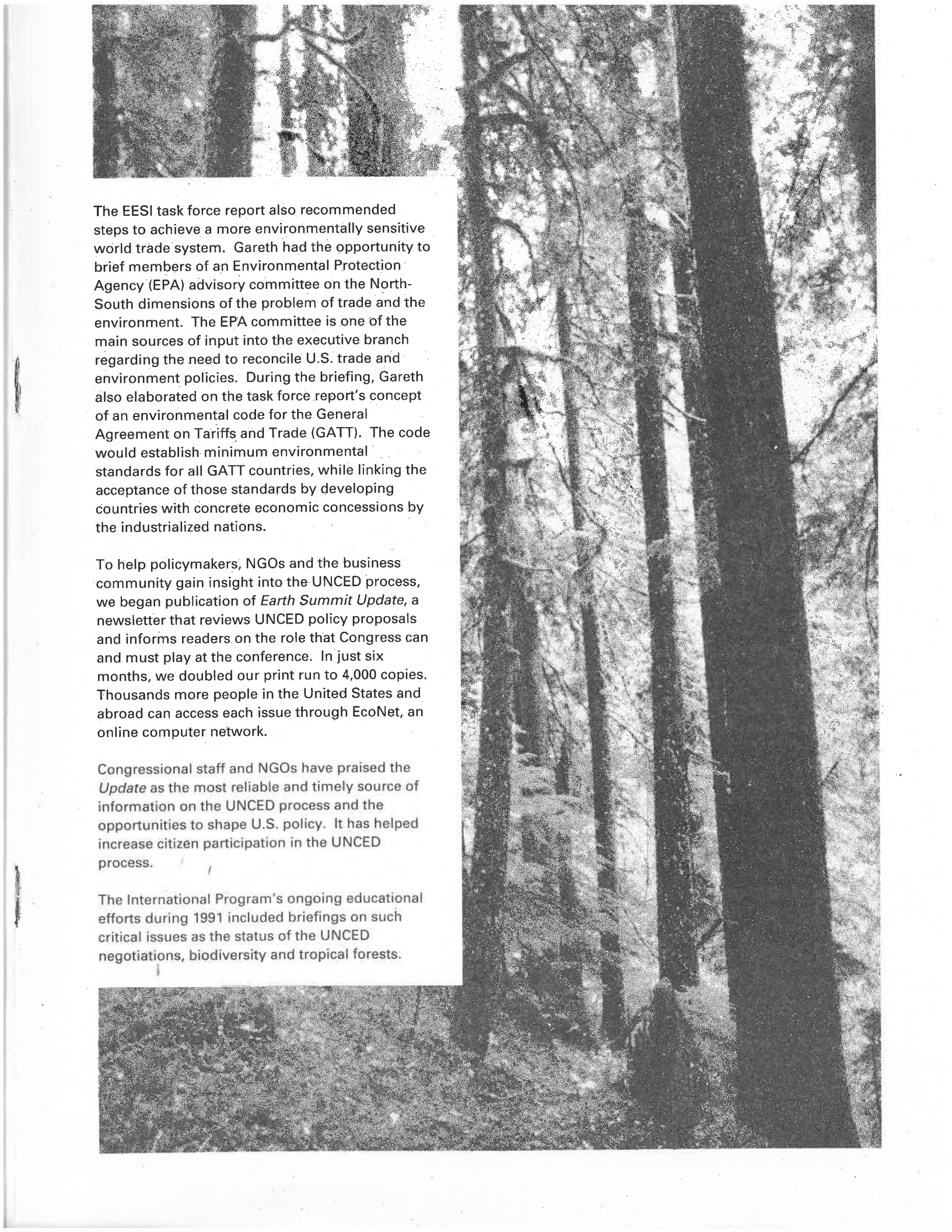
The task force included 16 outstanding national leaders from the environmental, development, business, labor and diplomatic communities and five strategically positioned Members of Congress. We also created an international advisory panel of experts from different regions of the world and fields of specialization to provide their perspectives.

Many Members of Congress took to the House and Senate floors to applaud the task force recommendations and pledge to turn them into action. Task force recommendations on debt, national security, energy efficiency and women-in-development were included in Congressional initiatives on U.S. policy toward global environmental issues. Three of the proposals evolved from Gareth's leadership of a working group of non-governmental organizations (NGO) that prepared a draft resolution to push the administration to take a stronger position on a wide range of UNCED issues. The resulting resolution became the main rallying point for Members of Congress and citizens seeking U.S. leadership on global environmental problems.

Gareth also promoted the task force recommendations as an official NGO member of the U.S. delegation to the third round of the UNCED preparatory meetings (PrepCom) in Geneva. He subsequently formulated a proposal to the U.S. delegation for an initiative to resolve one of the PrepCom's key stumbling blocks: how to finance the implementation of policies and programs adopted at UNCED.

Gareth's proposal for resolving the financial issue features the preparation of comprehensive national environmental action plans (EAP) on sustainable development that integrate UNCED priorities with those of each individual country. Each plan would serve as the centerpiece for annual negotiations between donor countries and the recipient country over the level of development assistance. His proposal also suggests compromise language for reconciling North-South differences on the financial resources issue and recommends that developing countries receive training and other assistance to prepare their EAPs. The head of the U.S. delegation to UNCED told Gareth that the concept will be integrated into the U.S. position at the fourth and final PrepCom. Gareth's proposal has been endorsed by major NGOs.





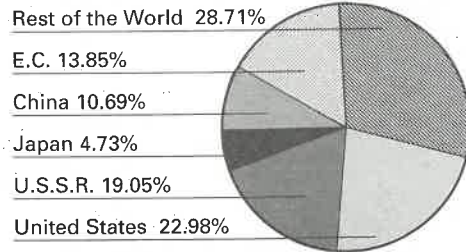
The EESI task force report also recommended steps to achieve a more environmentally sensitive world trade system. Gareth had the opportunity to brief members of an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) advisory committee on the North-South dimensions of the problem of trade and the environment. The EPA committee is one of the main sources of input into the executive branch regarding the need to reconcile U.S. trade and environment policies. During the briefing, Gareth also elaborated on the task force report's concept of an environmental code for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The code would establish minimum environmental standards for all GATT countries, while linking the acceptance of those standards by developing countries with concrete economic concessions by the industrialized nations.

To help policymakers, NGOs and the business community gain insight into the UNCED process, we began publication of *Earth Summit Update*, a newsletter that reviews UNCED policy proposals and informs readers on the role that Congress can and must play at the conference. In just six months, we doubled our print run to 4,000 copies. Thousands more people in the United States and abroad can access each issue through EcoNet, an online computer network.

Congressional staff and NGOs have praised the *Update* as the most reliable and timely source of information on the UNCED process and the opportunities to shape U.S. policy. It has helped increase citizen participation in the UNCED process.

The International Program's ongoing educational efforts during 1991 included briefings on such critical issues as the status of the UNCED negotiations, biodiversity and tropical forests.

Contributions to Global CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions from Fossil Fuel Use, 1988



Source: World Resources Institute

*"By outlining the efforts of other industrialized nations to address global warming, [EESI] dramatically illustrates the United States' isolation in failing to develop a comprehensive program to deal with global climate change."*

— U.S. Representatives Nita M. Lowey and Arthur Rayenel, Jr., in a letter to their colleagues

Our mounting concern in 1991 over the prospect of global climate change increased our determination to strengthen U.S. leadership in the negotiations for an international climate change convention. As the single largest producer of the "greenhouse gases" that contribute to climate change, the United States bears a special responsibility to promote ways to protect the global environment and promote sustainable development.

Carol Werner and Gareth Porter co-direct the Climate Program, with assistance from Program Associate Karen Schmidt. During 1991, they worked to elevate global climate change on the national policy agenda and build U.S. support for a strong climate convention, scheduled to be signed at the landmark United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in June 1992.

While much work remains to be done, by year's end, they could see some progress toward these goals.

In one of the program's most visible accomplishments, Karen wrote a report on the widespread policy responses to climate change throughout the industrial world. The report generated much discussion by debunking the argument that the United States does not have to take action on climate change because few industrialized countries have yet done so. Indeed, the report documented that the United States lags far behind its economic and political partners in making commitments for reductions in carbon dioxide emissions. We distributed hundreds of copies of the report throughout the foreign policy, environmental, diplomatic and non-governmental

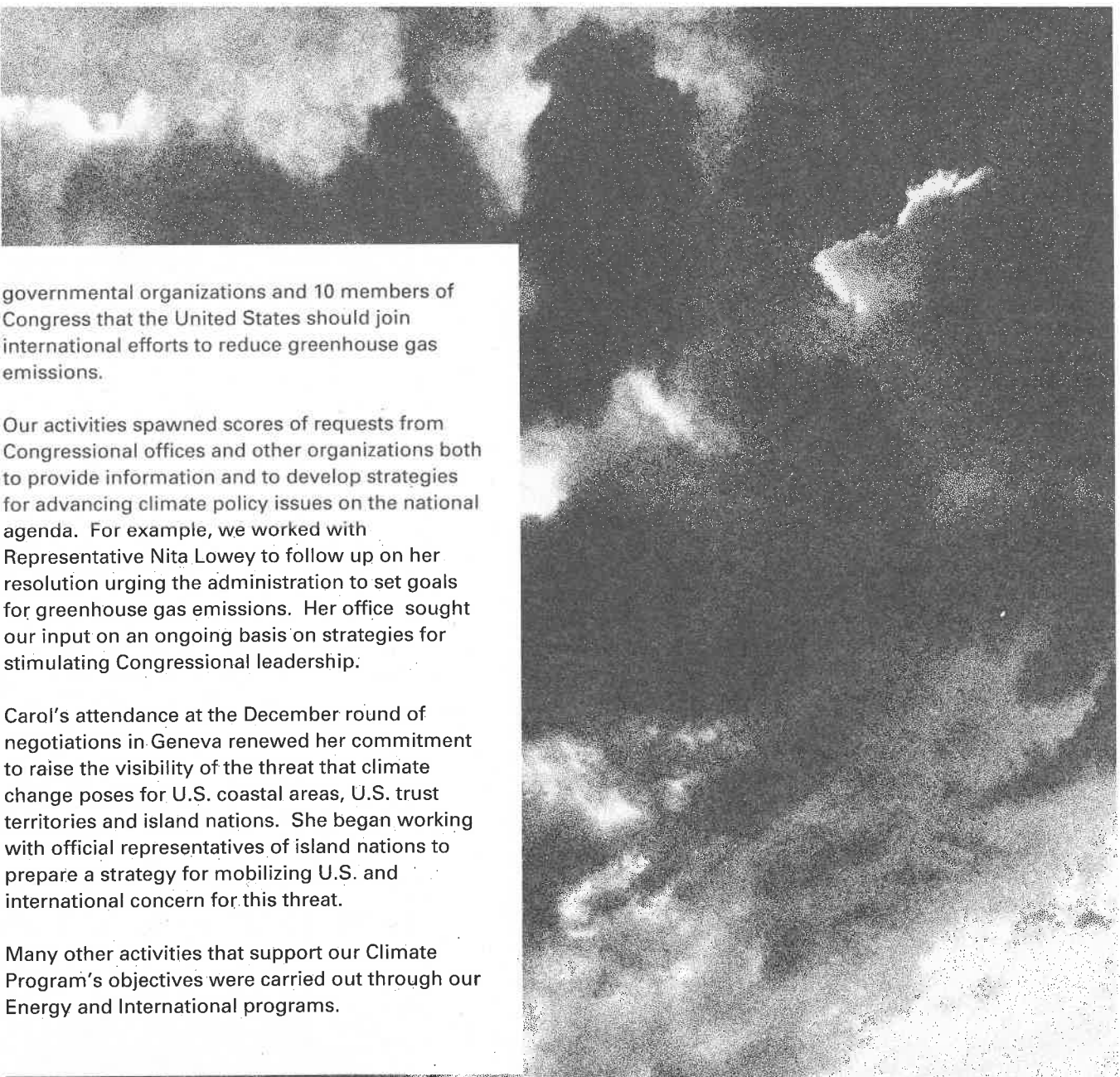
communities. It was distributed on Capitol Hill via "Dear Colleague" letters from Senator John Chafee, an EESI director, and Representatives Nita Lowey and Arthur Ravenel. The report was reprinted in *International Environmental Affairs*.

Carol and Karen launched a Congressional staff working group on climate change to develop strategies for moving U.S. climate policy forward both during and after the international climate negotiations. We expect the working group to play a key role in strengthening its members' ability to mobilize Congressional leadership and oversight of the administration's climate actions. It will provide a very useful vehicle for helping these key staff members to stay on top of the issues, generate ideas for action, exchange critical information and develop initiatives for Congressional action.

The working group provided one way to expand the number of concerned individuals who understand the potential impact of climate change and can engage in constructive policy debate on the issues.

Our educational briefings also put us in touch with a growing number of people concerned about climate change. The briefings featured well-respected panelists from the diplomatic, scientific, foreign policy and environmental communities. They underscored the need for U.S. action on climate issues, provided models from other countries that have taken aggressive steps to curb their greenhouse gas emissions, presented new research findings, and reviewed the successes and stumbling blocks of the climate convention negotiations.

In July, we welcomed an opportunity to send a forceful message on climate issues to Congress and the administration. At our suggestion and with our assistance, the ambassador of the Netherlands hosted a dinner for Hans Alder, the Dutch minister of environment and chair of the European Community Council of Environment Ministers. The minister stressed to the audience of senior administration officials, heads of non-

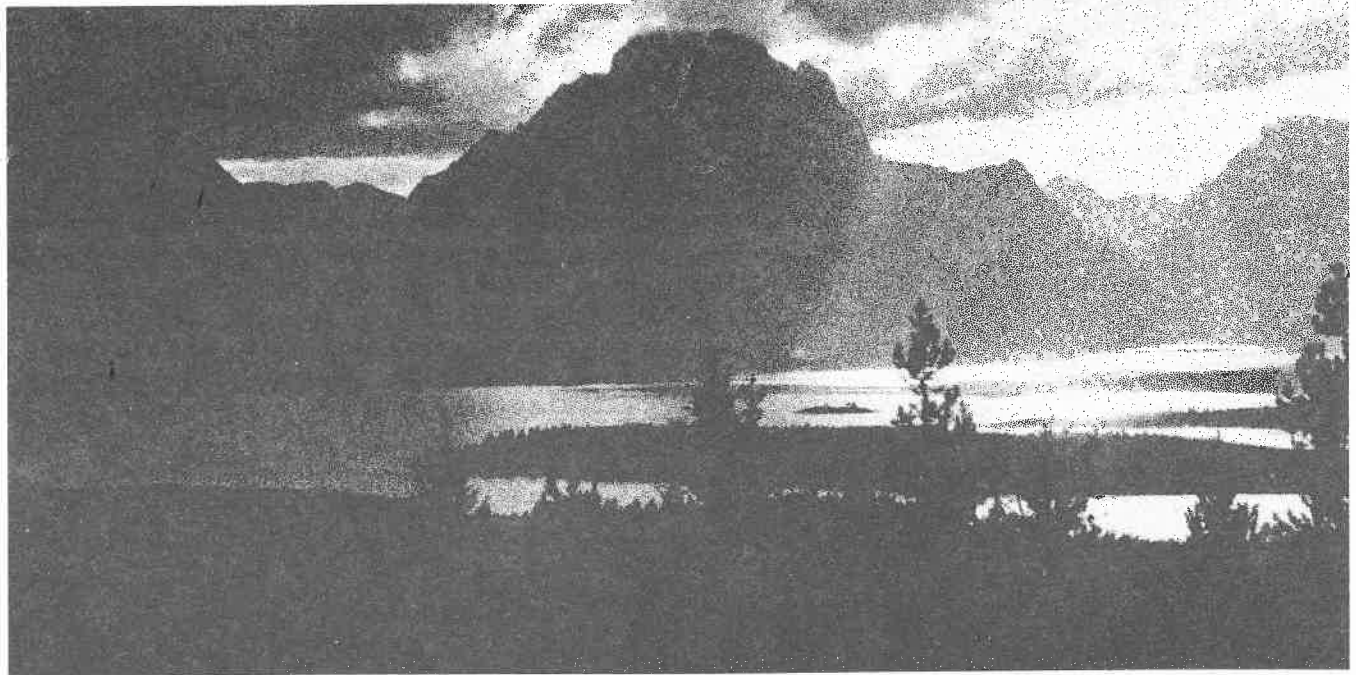


governmental organizations and 10 members of Congress that the United States should join international efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Our activities spawned scores of requests from Congressional offices and other organizations both to provide information and to develop strategies for advancing climate policy issues on the national agenda. For example, we worked with Representative Nita Lowey to follow up on her resolution urging the administration to set goals for greenhouse gas emissions. Her office sought our input on an ongoing basis on strategies for stimulating Congressional leadership.

Carol's attendance at the December round of negotiations in Geneva renewed her commitment to raise the visibility of the threat that climate change poses for U.S. coastal areas, U.S. trust territories and island nations. She began working with official representatives of island nations to prepare a strategy for mobilizing U.S. and international concern for this threat.

Many other activities that support our Climate Program's objectives were carried out through our Energy and International programs.



## Leadership Development

The 1991 Congressional Leadership Dinner honored the late EESI Director and Senator John Heinz. We had chosen Senator Heinz to be the honoree prior to his tragic death. Courageously, Teresa Heinz urged us to go ahead with the dinner as planned. More than half of John's Senate colleagues and 200 friends and supporters participated in the memorial tribute. Senators Robert J. Dole, Arlen Specter and Timothy E. Wirth co-chaired the dinner.

Speaker after speaker recounted stories of John's life and considerable achievements in protecting the environment, as well as his contributions to senior citizens, human resources and trade programs. The evening was both moving and uplifting.

The dinner supported EESI's special program to activate new, bi-partisan leadership on emerging issues, a task made all the more urgent by John's passing. EESI staff member Wendy Snader and consultant Suzanne Hammelman ably carried out the arrangements for the dinner.

## Interns

Intern Coordinator Karen Park arranged for a record number of interns to join us in 1991. There's no doubt that they greatly increased both the productivity and the quality of our work. They helped us select panelists and make arrangements for our numerous educational briefings. They tracked and analyzed technological and policy developments on critical environmental and energy issues. They attended Congressional briefings and filled us in on the proceedings. One of them drafted a Japanese-language translation of our international task force report. Just as importantly, our interns helped us keep our sense of humor and optimism.

And what did we do for them in return? We helped them gain insight into how EESI, other organizations and Congress operate. We also gave them a taste of the "real world" by getting them involved with the grunt work that makes any organization run. But even that didn't seem to discourage them. We were always amazed by the laughter and good-natured banter that filled the conference room when they took charge of stuffing envelopes or clipping newspaper articles. Perhaps one 1991 intern said it best: "I hope you are heartened to know that my internship has made me a public policy convert."

## Outreach

Each of our programs worked hard to get ideas and information out to a broad spectrum of people in 1991. These efforts reached out to Members of Congress, as well as representatives of Congressional staffs, federal agencies, non-governmental organizations, businesses, research institutes, state and local governments, and the diplomatic community.

The results of our activities confirmed again the value of broadening our contacts — not only in Washington, but across the country and abroad. Our products now go to a total of 17,000 key people. Through outreach, we identified organizations that share our objectives and can benefit from our information and ideas, including organizations that engage in very different types of activities and work with very different constituencies. Outreach also helped build stronger coalitions. This increases the likelihood that our ideas will reach policymakers and gives voice to a wider range of viewpoints.

Our publications and briefings provided one highly effective way of exchanging information. We also continued to publish the Congressional Environmental and Energy Study Conference's legislative reports, which allowed us to put very timely and useful resources into thousands of peoples' hands. Michael Witt, Wesley Dowling, Michael Fallon, Tamara Fiete, Ken Sharp and Wendy Snader worked long and hard to get the word out about these documents and activities.

Just as important were the working groups, task forces and informal meetings that we convened. Our staff also sit on the steering committees and advisory councils of organizations such as the Communications Consortium, U.S. Citizens Network on UNCED, International Institute for Energy Conservation, Center for Environmental Information, Pace University's Energy Project, Earth Share and the other organizations mentioned elsewhere in this report.

During 1991, Ken, Carol, Gareth, Don and their associates addressed and attended dozens of local, national and international conferences. Their ideas and activities appeared on national and international television and radio, in national and local newspapers, and in professional and trade publications. They served as guest lecturers at universities. And they made publishing history: Gareth co-authored the nation's first college textbook on global environmental politics.

To The Board of Directors  
Environmental and Energy Study Institute

We have audited the accompanying Balance Sheet of the Environmental and Energy Study Institute as of December 31, 1991 and the related Statements of Revenue, Expenses and Changes in Fund Balance and Cash Flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Institute's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting

the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Environmental and Energy Study Institute as of December 31, 1991, and the results of its operations and cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

BOYARSKY, SILBERT AND SILVERMAN  
Rockville, Maryland  
February 5, 1992

Balance Sheet at  
December 31, 1991

|   |             |                     |
|---|-------------|---------------------|
| <b>ASSETS</b>                             |             |                     |
| Current Assets                            |             |                     |
| Cash in Banks                             | \$2,008,723 |                     |
| Grants Receivable                         | 261,000     |                     |
| Prepaid Expenses                          | 9,913       |                     |
| Total Current Assets                      |             | \$ 2,279,636        |
| Fixed Assets                              |             |                     |
| Property and Equipment                    | \$ 219,183  |                     |
| Less: Accumulated Depreciation            | 123,088     |                     |
| Total Fixed Assets                        |             | 96,095              |
| Other Assets                              |             |                     |
| Security Deposits                         | 24,532      |                     |
| <b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>                       |             | <b>\$ 2,400,263</b> |
| <b>LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE</b>       |             |                     |
| Current Liabilities                       |             |                     |
| Accrued Vacation                          | \$ 38,344   |                     |
| Deferred Subscription Revenue             | 214,605     |                     |
| Deferred Project Grant Revenue            | 505,417     |                     |
| Deferred Operating Grant Revenue          | 19,957      |                     |
| Deferred Leadership Fund Revenue          | 361,069     |                     |
| Obligations Under Capital Lease           | 6,436       |                     |
| Security Deposit                          | 1,397       |                     |
| Total Current Liabilities                 |             | \$ 1,147,225        |
| Long-Term Liabilities                     |             |                     |
| Obligations Under Capital Lease           | \$ 20,322   |                     |
| Less: Current Portion (Above)             | 6,436       |                     |
| Total Long-Term Liabilities               |             | 13,886              |
| Total Liabilities                         |             | \$ 1,161,111        |
| <b>Fund Balance</b>                       |             |                     |
| Fund Balance                              | 1,239,152   |                     |
| <b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE</b> |             | <b>\$ 2,400,263</b> |

Statement of Revenue, Expenses and  
Changes in Fund Balance for the Year  
Ended December 31, 1991

|   |           |                    |
|---|-----------|--------------------|
| <b>Operating Revenues</b>                 |           |                    |
| Subscriptions                             | \$334,062 |                    |
| Operating Grant Revenue                   | 117,765   |                    |
| Project Grant Revenue                     | 668,995   |                    |
| Publications                              | 17,640    |                    |
| Special Reports                           | 75,517    |                    |
| Leadership Fund Revenue                   | 213,537   |                    |
| Other Revenue                             | 11,610    |                    |
| Total Operating Revenue                   |           | \$1,439,126        |
| Less: Direct Project Expenses             |           | 919,202            |
| Operating Revenue After Direct Expenses   |           | \$ 519,924         |
| Less: Other Expenses                      |           |                    |
| Indirect Expenses                         | \$161,823 |                    |
| Fringe Benefits Expenses                  | 171,882   |                    |
| Total Other Expenses                      |           | 333,705            |
| Excess of Operating Revenue Over Expenses |           | \$ 186,219         |
| Add: Other Income and (Expenses)          |           |                    |
| Interest Income                           | \$121,494 |                    |
| Rental Income                             | 9,100     |                    |
| Loss on Sale of Investments               | (7,297)   |                    |
| Total Other Income and (Expenses)         |           | 123,297            |
| Excess of Revenue Over Expenses           |           | \$ 309,516         |
| Fund Balance, January 1, 1991             |           | 929,636            |
| <b>FUND BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 1991</b>    |           | <b>\$1,239,152</b> |

## Selected 1991 EESI Educational Programs and Reports

State of the World 1991, Feb. 8, 1991

State Policies to Promote Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Use, Feb. 8, 1991

International Talks on Climate Change, Feb. 20, 1991

Environmentally Sustainable Transportation: Options for the Future, Feb. 27, 1991

Local Government Initiatives to Promote Energy Efficiency, March 11, 1991

Federal Funding for Renewable Energy R&D: An Alternative to the President's FY 1992 Budget Proposal, March 15, 1991

Energy Efficiency Provisions in Pending Energy Legislation, April 3, 1991

Energy Legislative Summary, April 30, 1991

Partnership for Sustainable Development: A New U.S. Agenda for International Development and Environmental Security, May 1, 1991

Tax Incentive Proposals to Increase Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Use, May 3, 1991

Canada's Green Plan, May 6, 1991

Bicycling and U.S. Transportation Policy, May 9, 1991

Earth Summit 1992: Opportunities for Congressional Action, May 17, 1991

Sweden's New Energy Plan: Toward a Post-Nuclear Future?, May 22, 1991

Agricultural Water Conservation for Environmental Benefits, May 22, 1991

The Case for Land-Based Ecological Research on Climate Change, May 30, 1991

Transportation Fuels for the Future, May 31, 1991

Water Quality 2000: Challenges for the Future, June 14, 1991

Earth Summit Update, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Dec., 1991

Industrial Countries' Responses to Global Climate Change, July 1, 1991

Federal Surface Transportation Policy: Update on the 1991 Reauthorization, July 16, 1991

Linking Transportation Decisions with Environmental Needs, July 25, 1991

Saving the World's Tropical Forests, July 26, 1991

An Agenda for Research on the Impacts of Sustainable Agriculture, July 29, 1991

Earth Summit 1992: An Update on the Negotiations, Sept. 16, 1991

Energy Efficiency and Renewables in the National Energy Strategy Debate, Oct. 28, 1991

Meeting Today's Water Needs: The Efficiency Option, Nov. 4, 1991

World Bank Energy Loans: Lost Opportunities, Nov. 6, 1991

Biological Diversity: From Medicine to Ecosystem Protection, Dec. 6, 1991

Increasing Water Efficiency in the Municipal Sector, Dec. 16, 1991

## Selected 1991 Congressional Environmental and Energy Study Conference Reports Published by EESI

Outlook: Environment, Energy and Natural Resources in the 102nd Congress, Jan. 25, 1991

President Bush's Fiscal Year 1992 Budget Proposal, Feb. 5, 1991

National Energy Strategy: The Bush Administration Plan, Feb. 25, 1991

Government Role in Mileage Standards, Alternative Fuels, May 29, 1991

Federal Research and Development Key to Energy Future, May 29, 1991

Environment, Energy and Natural Resources Status Report for the 102nd Congress, Aug. 6, 1991

National Energy Security Act of 1991, Oct. 16, 1991

House Panel Completes Energy Package: A Bill Summary, Nov. 6, 1991

# International Development and Environmental Security

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Richard Benedick, Senior Fellow, World Wildlife Fund/Conservation Foundation

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