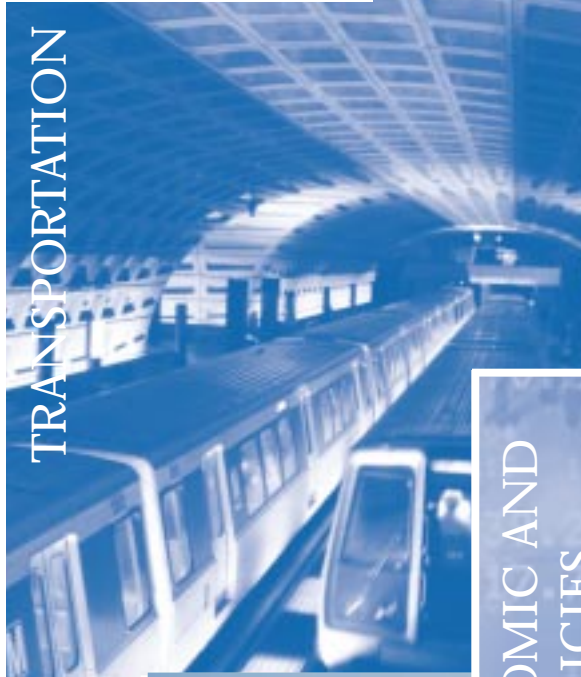


1998 ANNUAL REPORT

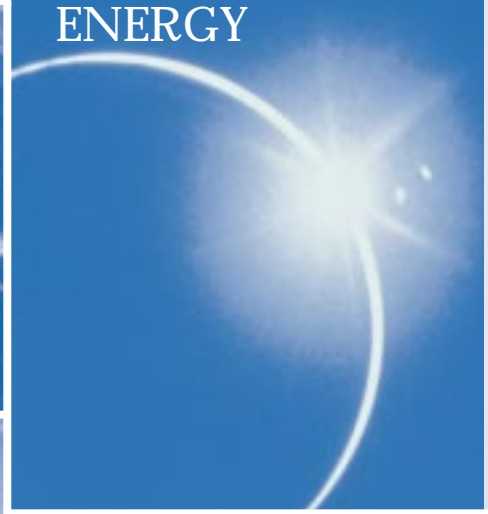
**Environmental
and Energy
Study Institute**



TRANSPORTATION



CLIMATE AND
ENERGY



ECONOMIC AND
FISCAL POLICIES

SUSTAINABLE
COMMUNITIES

LETTER FROM THE CHAIR

The Environmental and Energy Study Institute (EESI) was founded in 1984 by a group of Members of Congress, of whom I was one, who felt there was a great need to inform Members and Congressional staff about environmental and energy issues coming before them. From the start, EESI worked with stakeholders to devise solutions for these issues. This continues to be our focus.

EESI was established as an independent, non-profit, non-partisan policy development and educational organization with a Board of Directors consisting of present and former Members of Congress and outside environmental and energy experts. EESI is distinguished by its close relationship with Congress and continues to be a principal resource for Members and staff on environmental and energy issues.

EESI originally had two principal activities, publishing and policy analysis and development. The *Weekly Bulletin* publication provided Congress and other interested parties with objective information about the environmental and energy issues coming before both houses of Congress. Our policy staff contributed to the Congressional debate about these issues through expert briefings for Members and staff, and by bringing together stakeholders to develop policy options representing a broad enough consensus that they might be adopted by Congress.

1998 was a year of dramatic change for EESI. Early in the year, Ken Murphy, the original Executive Director, resigned to pursue other interests. He was succeeded by Carol Werner, who has been Director of the Climate and Energy Program since its inception in 1987. Early last year the Board decided that to best achieve our mission, the publications and policy arms of the organization should become independent because the dual functions divided the resources of the organization and created operational difficulties. Under the new organizational structure, EESI focuses solely on policy analysis and development work, and the publications activities have been spun off as a separate and independent commercial corporation.

The transition has gone smoothly, and as the following pages show, we have had an extremely productive year. Under Carol's able leadership, the new organizational structure has enabled EESI to continue and strengthen its policy work to inform Congressional environmental and energy issue debates and devise solutions. EESI has contributed significantly to the adoption by Congress of measures to strengthen, or prevent the weakening of, environmental and energy legislation, such as the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21) and Fiscal Year 1999 budget allocations to support energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies.

Today, EESI continues to be a principal resource for many Congressional committees and individual Members and staff who are working in the environmental and energy arenas. We also work closely with a wide variety of environmental groups and corporate leaders who see it is to their advantage to promote sound environmental products and processes. EESI has a very bright future as environmental and energy issues play an ever more important role in our society and in the future of the world.

The Institute receives most of its funding through private foundations and organizations, and we are proud to be included in the environmental and conservation charities of Earth Share, a workplace giving program. If you support our mission of sound environmental and energy policy and practice, we wish to encourage you to contribute to EESI's future, either directly or through Earth Share.

Richard Ottinger
Chairman of the Board
The Environmental and Energy Study Institute

LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

1998 was a year of significant accomplishment for EESI, as we reconfirmed our mission of promoting environmentally sustainable societies through independent, expert analysis and advocacy of environmental and energy issues. As a leading advocate for public policy that will lead to an environmentally sustainable future, our work in 1998 produced some concrete results and laid the groundwork on several important fronts — including renewable energy and energy efficient technologies, climate mitigation, transportation policy, sustainable development, and ecological tax reform.

EESI provided leadership on environmental and energy issues through aggressive educational outreach and advocacy. Recognizing that information is a powerful policy tool, EESI organized 24 Congressional forums in 1998, bringing together federal policymakers and leading experts to promote informed policy debate on key environmental and energy issues before the Congress and to point the way to innovative and workable solutions. Our briefings typically attract 80-120 people and have proven very effective at “making things happen.” Many of these briefings were linked to the introduction or passage of legislative initiatives on utility restructuring, transportation, and budget allocations for energy research and development. EESI also played a lead role in a number of coalitions and working groups and spoke at several national conferences, resulting in broader support for our policy initiatives.

One of EESI’s greatest strengths is our ability to be a catalyst for action and an effective “behind the scenes” player. EESI has been a stakeholder in numerous efforts ranging from the World Council of Churches task force on stewardship of the planet to White House initiatives.

Despite the challenges of a difficult political climate in the Congress, policy moved in the right direction on several fronts. In 1998, we were instrumental in the successful passage of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21) and reauthorization of the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program (CMAQ) by Congress. We successfully worked for expanded federal investments in renewable energy and energy efficient technology, key to moving toward a sustainable energy future. Provisions EESI helped develop were included in utility restructuring proposals sponsored by Senator Jeffords (R-VT) and the Administration. We also helped increase the membership of the House Renewable Energy Caucus to its current 155 members.

In 1998, EESI’s long-term advocacy of combined heat and power (CHP) as a potent greenhouse emissions reduction strategy bore fruit when the Administration developed a CHP initiative endorsed by several other organizations. EESI also drew attention to the connection between federal policy and sprawl, an increasingly urgent concern in major metropolitan regions, and organized the Washington Metropolitan Regional Forum to address local development concerns.

As the new millenium approaches, we face daunting challenges, but the opportunities for promising “win-win” solutions have never been greater. Global climate change poses a major threat that demands the thoughtful attention of policymakers at all levels to mitigate its impacts. Taking steps to reduce the impact of climate will improve air quality, reduce air pollution, and decrease our dependence on imported oil. To this end, we will:

- work with Congress, the Department of Energy, and the Environmental Protection Agency to shift national energy policy to one that incorporates renewable energy and energy efficient technologies as the cornerstone of our energy future;
- seek to build bridges to the agricultural community in an effort to develop sustainable solutions for climate change mitigation and rural economic development;
- promote innovative fiscal reform initiatives to reward environmentally sound practices;
- educate policymakers about the role of federal policy in contributing to sprawl and seek ways to reverse it; and
- work to advance effective transportation policy.

I would like to thank all those who made our success possible – our Board of Directors, our staff, our coalition partners, and our generous financial supporters. I look forward to working with all of you as we work toward our mutual goal of an environmentally sustainable future.

Carol Werner
Executive Director
Environmental and Energy Study Institute

Carol Werner, Program Director

Energy is essential to our economy and way of life, but most environmental problems stem from how society uses energy and the types of energy used. Fossil fuels, namely coal and oil, currently provide most of the energy used in the United States and worldwide, leading to significant air and water pollution, and making a major contribution to global climate change through greenhouse gas emissions. In late 1997, more than 150 governments negotiated the Kyoto Protocol, an international climate change treaty to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This followed the 1992 climate treaty that was ratified by the U.S. Senate.

Current national energy policy continues to subsidize conventional fossil fuels and nuclear energy. The primary goal of our Climate Change and Energy program is to promote the recognition of energy efficiency and renewable energy as cornerstones of national energy policy. To achieve this goal, EESI reaches out to policymakers to inform them of the enormous opportunities sustainable energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies can provide. These resources exist in every state of the country and their use can protect the environment, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, decrease our reliance on imported oil, promote local and rural economic development, expand international markets, and spur international competitiveness.

Many climate change and energy policy goals were achieved in 1998. EESI successfully promoted increased budget support for sustainable energy. We also worked with the Department of Energy and the Environmental Protection Agency to develop initiatives promoting combined heat and power and expanded use of bioenergy as important “win-win” opportunities to mitigate climate change.

Policy Development and Advocacy

- Promoted increased federal funding of research, development and technology deployment programs for energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies, as a leader and member of the Sustainable Energy Coalition. The Administration subsequently submitted a budget request of more than \$1 billion for these programs. EESI-advocated amendments to restore funding for sustainable energy were adopted by both houses of Congress.
- Helped develop and advocate policy proposals to ensure that strong environmental and sustainable energy provisions are part of national utility restructuring policy. These were incorporated in proposals introduced by Senator Jeffords and by the Administration. Key provisions included a public benefit trust, a renewable portfolio standard, consumer disclosure information, net metering, and interconnection standardization.

Policymaker Education

- Organized ten well-attended Congressional briefings, also attended by the media and the public, which covered a wide range of timely climate and energy issues, from state-level initiatives and international policies to presentations on future trends as well as historical perspectives. Briefings included:
 - “Electric Utility Restructuring: Implications for Air Quality and Climate Change”
 - “Meeting Energy Challenges in the 21st Century: Energy R&D Priorities in the FY 1999 Budget”
 - “Increased Flooding Events and Climate Change: Consequences for Human Health”
- Provided continued education and support to the House Renewable Energy Caucus and co-sponsored the House Renewable Energy Expo, which more than 2,800 people attended. The Expo demonstrated the reality of renewable energy technologies to a Congressional audience.

Coalition Building and Outreach

- Co-chaired the CHP Summit (combined heat and power) with the Department of Energy and the Environmental Protection Agency. The summit created a partnership between industry and the federal government to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, prevent pollution, and decrease energy consumption.
- Played a leadership role in the work of the Sustainable Energy Coalition, a national coalition that EESI helped create, which is comprised of 35 business, consumer, energy policy, and environmental organizations.
- Established a new working group within the Climate Action Network (CAN) to focus on agricultural and forestry issues as they pertain to the debate on climate change and served on CAN's Steering Committee.
- Served on the board of the New Uses Council, which is dedicated to the sustained use of plants for bio-based products and bioenergy.
- Served as a media resource for numerous national print and electronic media, including interviews with National Public Radio and the *Christian Science Monitor*, as well as trade publications such as *Inside Energy* and *Energy Daily*.
- Addressed the Global Energy Futures Exchanges conference, the International District Energy Association annual conference, and the Bioenergy '98 Conference on how sustainable energy technologies can be used to solve environmental problems.

“Seeking solutions to climate change offers the opportunity to solve many environmental and energy problems.”

—Carol Werner, Program Director

Joanne Leshar, EESI Consultant

The primary goal of EESI's economic and fiscal policy work is to educate policymakers and their staffs, key constituencies, and the media regarding the linkages between fiscal and economic policies, and energy and environmental policy goals. EESI shares research, examples and other information regarding more integrated approaches to policymaking to demonstrate how these approaches can succeed. EESI supports ecological tax reform; that is, the development of federal, state and local tax reform initiatives that encourage technological innovation, investment in people and environmentally sustainable enterprise, and discourages degradation of natural resources and the environment.

Our current work focuses largely on market-based instruments, such as taxes and tradable emissions permits, because these instruments can serve as effective, efficient means for achieving environmental and energy goals. Taxes and auctioned permits can incorporate at least some of the pollution and other environmental and public health costs associated with goods and services in prices. By increasing prices to "internalize" or reflect these costs, which otherwise are borne by society as a whole, taxes and permits can make the market work more efficiently and discourage environmentally damaging activities by businesses and consumers. Market instruments often can complement existing regulatory and other policy measures. In addition, they can provide revenues to fund offsetting cuts in other taxes that currently burden work and investment. This is often referred to as "tax shifting."

As the climate change issue continues to have an ever-larger presence nationally and internationally, EESI sees an opportunity to contribute to, and even shape, the debate. We expect to evolve and grow this program area as the debate intensifies; in 1998 we laid the groundwork for what we see as a long-term policy discussion by renewing our efforts in Economic and Fiscal Policy through the following activities:

Policymaker Education and Outreach

- Sponsored two Congressional briefings:
 - "Federal Tax Incentives for Emerging Technologies: The Administration's Climate Change Technology Initiative"
 - "Integrating Tax Reform with Energy and Environmental Goals: Emerging State Initiatives"
- Presented a paper on European ecological tax reform (i.e., "tax shifting") at the Progressive Challenge tax policy forum, which was broadcast by C-SPAN.
- Participated in the December 1998 "Greening State Taxes" conference.
- Developed working relationships with other organizations that also promote ecological tax reform such as the Center for a Sustainable Economy.

"Sprawl... is the new language of environmentalism, seen by political strategists as the best way to engage voters in a debate that had become more abstract over the last two decades."

—Don Gray, Program Director

Don Gray, Program Director

SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES

More than 19 million acres of rural land were developed between 1970 and 1990, according to “Sprawl: The Dark Side of the American Dream,” a report by the Sierra Club. And due to sprawl, land development around metropolitan areas has increased five, ten, or even fifteen times faster than the population. Until recently, most people saw this continual growth away from urban centers as progress, but more people are now beginning to think differently as the adverse impacts on our environment and quality of life become more apparent. The 1998 elections reflected this growing concern. Of the 240 state and local ballot referenda relating to smarter growth, conservation and parklands, voters approved 72 percent of these measures.

The primary goal of EESI’s Sustainable Communities work is to inform Congress and other policymakers about the impact of federal laws, policies and programs on sprawl and about opportunities to revamp programs in ways that will encourage more sustainable community development and protect the local environment, including water resources. Although sprawl is generally considered a state or local problem, EESI works to bring about changes at the federal level that will be more supportive of local “smart growth” efforts. We also try to assure that diverse voices will be heard as part of the legislative process. In addition, the Sustainable Communities program works extensively to help communities expedite cleanup and re-use of closing military bases.

During 1998, the Sustainable Communities program made great strides, especially in combating sprawl in major metropolitan regions. In addition to working with several Congressional caucuses to educate policymakers about sprawl, EESI played an instrumental role in the Center for Neighborhood Technology’s Metropolitan Initiative. Our work on that project led directly to the creation of the Washington Metropolitan Regional Forum to address the issue of sustainable development closer to home.

Policymaker Education and Outreach

- Worked with the bipartisan House Sustainable Development Caucus, the Livable Communities Task Force within the House Democratic Caucus and the bipartisan Senate Smart Growth Task Force to help inform policymakers about sprawl and sustainable development and various ways to address these issues.
- Provided information, at the General Accounting Office’s (GAO) request, to assist with a GAO study, “The Federal Influence on Sprawl.”
- Organized several Congressional forums, including:
 - “Symposium on Water Resources and Sustainable Communities”
 - Congressional Stakeholder Workshop on the Heinz Center’s Proposed Ecosystem Report Card

Metropolitan Initiative

- Served on the steering committee of the Metropolitan Initiative, which was undertaken by the Chicago-based Center for Neighborhood Technology to assess the effectiveness of cooperative regional sustainable development initiatives.
- Helped organize 12 metropolitan regional forums to bring together stakeholders who participated in past regional cooperative efforts to discuss how and why these efforts succeeded or failed as well as how to restructure existing federal programs to better support local sustainable development efforts. This initiative led to a new Administration-sponsored program of demonstration projects, known as the Regional Partnerships for Smart Growth.

Washington Metropolitan Regional Forum

- Created the Washington Metropolitan Regional Forum, a working group from the Washington, D.C. region, to improve regional cooperation. The Forum focused on workforce development as a means to promote regional cooperation on a variety of sustainable development problems.

Military Base Cleanup and Re-use

- Program Director Don Gray was appointed by the Speaker of the House as the environmental public interest member of the Defense Environmental Response Task Force (DERTF), which was created by Congress to expedite the cleanup of closing military bases for safe re-use by local communities.
- Helped organize the National Remedial Advisory Board Caucus, in conjunction with Arc Ecology, to provide local communities with opportunities to formulate clean-up policies.

Doug Howell, Program Director

The automobile is the number one source of overall environmental damage, according to a recent report on consumer impacts, published by the Union of Concerned Scientists. The internal combustion engine, a 100-year old technology, continues to be a major source of air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions around the world and also the primary cause of U.S. dependence on oil imports. The transportation sector is 98 percent dependent upon oil. The sheer amount Americans drive creates another set of environmental problems. Automobiles, roads and parking lots pollute water, contribute to sprawl, consume farmland, and infringe upon natural environments. These trends are not sustainable.

EESI's transportation goal is simple: promote clean cars and fewer cars. Most of the work on "clean cars" happens at the federal level and involves major federal initiatives such as the Clean Air Act, the Energy Policy Act, Corporate Average Fuel Economy, the Climate Change Action Plan, and federal research and development. Although policy work on "fewer cars" mostly takes place at the state and local level, federal transportation law includes necessary support for expanded transportation choices beyond sole reliance on automobiles. EESI's approach is to promote policy change by educating policymakers, media, industry leaders, activists, and the general public about advancements in clean vehicle and fuel technology, alternative transportation modes, as well as the social and environmental impacts of automobile use.

EESI's Transportation Program efforts produced extraordinary results in 1998. Our work with Congress helped to preserve the core principles of the landmark ISTEA legislation in the new Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21) and led to an expansion of the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program (CMAQ). In implementing CMAQ, we have the unique role of organizing the technology and fuel providers to build support for an effective program.

Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21)

- Helped lead the successful effort to pass TEA-21.
- Organized a briefing to educate policymakers on the importance of retaining the key principles underlying ISTEA.
- Played an instrumental role in the reauthorization of the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program (CMAQ) and organized and led a coalition on clean fuels and vehicle technology provisions in CMAQ.
- Created the only newsletter about CMAQ, which was distributed to a database of more than 300 stakeholders across the country.
- Spoke at numerous conferences and consulted with state and local officials to train advocates how to access CMAQ funding for initiatives in their states.



Implementation of TEA-21 Vehicle Provisions

- Created a unique report summary of all the different vehicle technology provisions within TEA-21, which was broadly disseminated to Congress and stakeholders nationwide.
- Informed hundreds of advocates about the vehicle technology and fuel provisions within the entire TEA-21 law to enable people at the local level to take advantage of TEA-21 provisions, which include the clean bus program, extension of a fuel tax credit, and research and development.

Policymaker Education and Outreach


- Conducted a series of Congressional briefings designed to help policymakers understand how the green technology revolution can affect federal policy. Briefing topics included:
 - “International Advances in Clean Vehicle Technology”
 - “ISTEA and the Environment: Where Are We Now?”
 - “Vehicle Technology and Federal Policy”
- Organized three sessions at the Clean Cities Conference:
 - Alternative Fuels and National Goals
 - Alternative Fuels and Climate Change
 - Federal Incentives and the CMAQ Program

Cellulosic Ethanol Outreach

- Sponsored an Ethanol Stakeholders Meeting to initiate dialogue among environmental organizations, ethanol supporters, national laboratories, governmental agency officials, and academics about the greenhouse gas benefits of cellulosic ethanol, which will be derived mostly from agricultural, municipal and forest waste as well as some crops. This initiative is intended to develop into an agriculture/environmental collaboration on low-carbon fuels.
- Coordinated an environmental review of the leading study on ethanol, which found that ethanol provides significant greenhouse gas emissions reductions compared to gasoline.

Washington State Transportation System

- Produced “Road Relief: Tax and Pricing Shifts for a Fairer, Cleaner and Less Congested Transportation System in Washington State,” a groundbreaking paper co-authored by Program Director Doug Howell and economists Todd Litman and Charles Komanoff. The report was distributed to policymakers, media, and environmental groups, and the recommendations have been used in the review of current transportation projects and corridors.



“Technology will deliver the clean vehicles of the future that will virtually eliminate air quality problems and greenhouse gas emissions. The remaining questions are: when, and what is the role of governments?”

—Doug Howell, Program Director

The cornerstone of EESI's activities is policymaker education. To encourage informed policy debate, EESI brings together experts drawn from industry, academia, government agencies, the public interest sector, the Administration, and Congress to provide a variety of perspectives on cutting edge policy and technology issues. This year's speakers have included Robert Stempel, former chairman and CEO of General Motors; R. James Woolsey, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency; Senator Christopher Dodd (D-CT); Dan Reicher, Assistant Secretary for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, U.S. Department of Energy; and John P. Holdren, professor at Harvard University and Chairman of the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology.

The briefings are held on Capitol Hill and attract thousands of participants each year, including Members of Congress, Congressional staff, federal officials, television and print media, advocacy groups, industry, state and local government, embassy officials, and the general public. Proceedings of selected briefings are prepared and distributed to all Congressional offices and made publicly available.



In 1998 we organized 24 briefings, workshops and symposia on the following topics:

- The 25th Anniversary of the OPEC Oil Embargo: How Far Have We Come?
- Addressing the Environmental Impacts of Sport Utility Vehicles
- The Administration's Clean Car Partnership: A Midpoint Evaluation
- Clean Cities Conference: Alternative Fuels and National Goals
- Clean Cities Conference: Alternative Fuels and Climate Change
- Clean Cities Conference: Federal Incentives and the CMAQ Program
- Congressional Stakeholder Workshop on the Heinz Center's Ecosystem Report Card
- Developing Country Energy Initiatives
- Electric Utility Restructuring: Implications for Air Quality and Climate Change
- Electric Utility Restructuring: Trends and Prospectives on "Stranded Costs" and "Public Benefits"
- Endangered Oceans: Threats to Human Health
- Enterprise for the Environment: Results of Two-Year Consensus-Building Project on Improving the Environmental Protection System
- Ethanol Stakeholders Workshop
- Federal Tax Incentives for Emerging Technologies: The Administration's Climate Change Technology Initiative
- Increased Flooding Events and Climate Change: Consequences for Human Health
- Integrating Tax Reform with Energy and Environmental Goals: Emerging State Initiatives
- International Advances in Clean Vehicle Technology
- ISTEA and the Environment: Where Are We Now?
- Meeting Energy Challenges in the 21st Century: Energy R&D Priorities in the FY 1999 Federal Budget
- Renewable Energy Deployment in China
- Renewable Energy Sources: Competing in a Restructured Electric Utility Industry
- Symposium on Water Resources and Sustainable Communities
- Vehicle Technology and Federal Policy
- What's Happening with Advanced Technology Vehicles?

Environmental and Energy Study Institute
Statement of Activities
Year Ended December 31, 1998

	Unrestricted	Temporarily Restricted	Total
Support and revenue			
General support grants	\$ 73,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 98,000
Project grants	17,767	417,650	435,417
Contributions	16,515	-	16,515
Investment income	321,881	-	321,881
Net assets released from restrictions	<u>354,942</u>	<u>(354,942)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total support and revenue	<u>784,105</u>	<u>87,708</u>	<u>871,813</u>
Expenses			
Programs			
Water efficiency/sustainable communities and international environment	91,305	-	91,305
Energy policy	129,161	-	129,161
Vehicle incentives/CMAQ/transportation	111,711	-	111,711
Lobbying	<u>1,073</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,073</u>
Total programs	<u>333,250</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>333,250</u>
General and administrative	396,821	-	396,821
Fundraising	<u>85,296</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>85,296</u>
Total expenses	<u>815,367</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>815,367</u>
Change in net assets from continuing operations	<u>(31,262)</u>	<u>87,708</u>	<u>56,446</u>
Discontinued operations			
Loss from operations of publication division, net of expenses of \$544,295	(101,123)	-	(101,123)
Gain on sale of publication division	<u>488,190</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>488,190</u>
Change in net assets from discontinued operations	<u>387,067</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>387,067</u>
Change in net assets	<u>355,805</u>	<u>87,708</u>	<u>443,513</u>
Net assets, beginning of year	<u>1,895,100</u>	<u>271,250</u>	<u>2,166,350</u>
Net assets, end of year	<u>\$2,250,905</u>	<u>\$358,958</u>	<u>\$2,609,863</u>

Environmental and Energy Study Institute
Statement of Financial Position
December 31, 1998

ASSETS**Current assets**

Cash	\$ 161,993
Accounts receivable	20,803
Note receivable	108,333
Grants receivable	149,000
Prepaid expenses	<u>5,505</u>

Total current assets	445,634
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Investments, at market	2,198,578
Property, equipment and leasehold improvements, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	33,885
Intangible assets, net of amortization	2,980
Deposits	<u>15,055</u>

Total assets	\$ 2,696,132
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LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS**Liabilities**

Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 83,169
Security deposit payable	<u>3,100</u>

Total liabilities	<u>86,269</u>
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Net assets

Unrestricted	2,250,905
Temporarily restricted	<u>358,958</u>

Total net assets	<u>2,609,863</u>
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Total liabilities and net assets	\$ 2,696,132
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Statement on Tax-Exempt Status

EESI is a private, non-profit 501(c)(3) organization. We welcome contributions from those who share our goal of working toward an environmentally sustainable future. For more information, please contact our Director of Development at 202.662.1887.

Earth Share

A portion of EESI's financial support comes from its membership in Earth Share, a federation of publicly supported environmental and conservation charities. Earth Share seeks to expand the financial support and the involvement of people, particularly at the workplace, to advance its affiliates' efforts to protect public health and welfare and to conserve natural resources for future generations.



1998 EESI GRANTS & CONTRIBUTIONS

EESI is grateful for the following people and organizations who contributed more than \$1,000 and to others who contributed directly to EESI or through their workplace giving campaigns.

- | | |
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| American Conservation Association, Inc. | Henry M. Jackson Foundation |
| Arc Ecology | The Joyce Foundation |
| Center for Health and the Global Environment,
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Sciences |
| DuPont Safety, Health, Environment
Excellence Center | The New-Land Foundation, Inc. |
| Earth Share | Richard L. Ottinger |
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| The Educational Foundation of America | Prince Charitable Trusts |
| The Energy Foundation | Surdna Foundation, Inc. |
| The George Gund Foundation | The Nelson Talbott Foundation |
| Jay A. Harris, IV | Town Creek Foundation, Inc. |
| The H. John Heinz III Center for Science,
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| The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation | U.S. Department of Energy |

1998 EESI STAFF

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Director of Development

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Doug Howell
Director of Transportation Program

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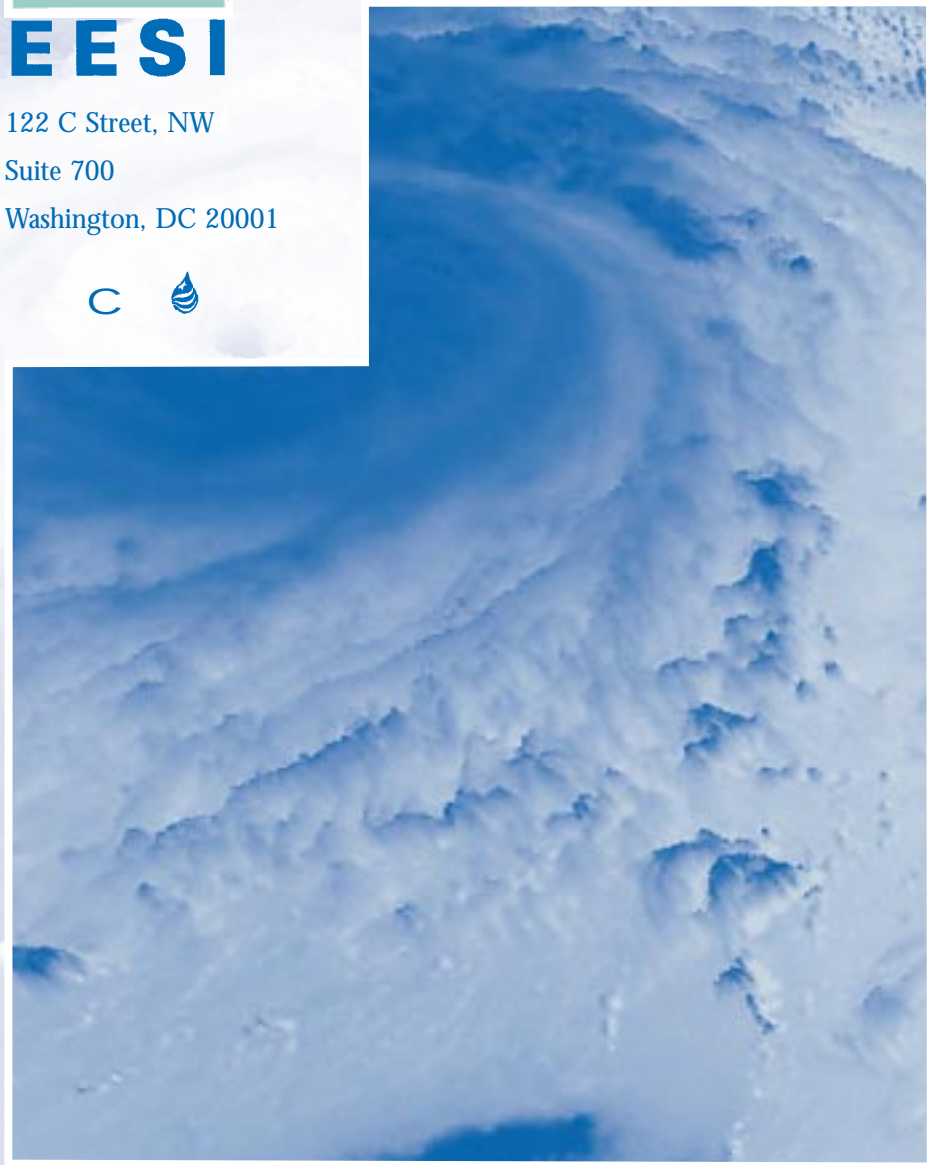
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