

**Energy and Climate Change:  
Buying and Selling Renewable Energy  
2006 Global Clinton Initiative Annual Meeting  
September 21, 2006**

---

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

[START RECORDING - PART 1]

**MALE SPEAKER:** By the way one of the ways of measuring the impact and power of our commitments, it is obviously wonderful to have 2.1 billion dollars of commitment, but dollars alone can't measure the impact of what we're doing. And for example the commitments that are made in this area need to be measured in terms of greenhouse gas emissions avoided and more complicated measures of partnerships and impact, and it's a challenge, but we're working on other ways to convey the impact as well as dollars. If any of you are finalizing commitments or have a new commitment that you'd like to bring forward. Please let us know, talk to me, to Amy Christensen [misspelled?], to Michael Terrell [misspelled?], we'd like to make sure that you get recognition for what you're doing.

Two program notes this morning. First just a reminder, during the first part of each panel, the first thirty minutes, please give your table facilitators questions. They'll pass them along in the computer, and that way we can get questions to the panelists as soon as they go off the stage after the end of the 30 minutes. Second, we had feedback yesterday from some, not from all, but from some that they didn't want to sit with the same people all day long at their tables [laughter]. Those were anonymous

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

comments at this point. So we're going to try an experiment this morning. We'll see how it works. We have two panels and it's punctuated by a ceremony in Secretary Kathleen McGinty, as many of you know, will recognize commitments. Immediately after Katy McGinty is done recognizing the commitments, if about half of the people at every table would stand up and move to another table and shuffle around. Got to do it quickly because we're on a tight time clock. We'll see how it works and if people like we'll do it again in the afternoon.

**FEMALE SPEAKER:** Ladies and gentlemen please welcome our panelist for renewable electric power: Vice President Johnson and Johnson Corporate, Dr. Brenda S. Davis, CEO Solar Century Jeremy Leggett, Chairman and Managing Director, Suzlan Energy, Tulsi R. Tanti, and our moderator Principal, the Albright Group, the Honorable Carol Browner.

**CAROL BROWNER:** Good morning. Thank you for all joining us. I understand yesterday was a great a set of conversations and hopefully we can do that for you again today. We're going to be talking about renewable electric power and what I want to do is pose a question to each of our panelists, ask them to respond briefly and then we'll try and have a dialogue about this issue for you.

Let me start with Brenda. You're company is one of

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

the largest corporate purchasers of solar wind industry I understand. You made a commitment to cut CO2 admissions 7-percent below 1990 levels. It's a dramatic commitment and we congratulate you on that. I thought it might be interesting if you could share with the group how you make a decision like that in a large company. What role does the CEO play? What role does the Board of Directors play? How does that actually happen?

**BRENDA DAVIS:** Sure, thanks Carol and very nice to be here, thanks for the invitation. We've actually exceeded our goal already. We set this goal to reduce CO2 emissions by 7-percent below 1990 levels in absolute terms, not indexed to sales and as of the end of 2005 we've reduced emissions 11.5-percent while our sales increased 350-percent so we feel very good about that. The decision to do this, to take this position is rooted in what we stand for as a corporation. We are the largest and most diversified human health care company in the world, as a human health care company we understand that the health of people depends on the health of the planet and what greater risk of threat is there to human health and the health of the planet than climate change? And thus it was, at least in my mind, a pretty straight line from understanding that to going to our executive committee with a recommendation that we adopt a climate friendly energy

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

policy.

We have a long history in Johnson & Johnson of very aggressive efforts towards energy efficiency with annualized savings of about 30 million dollars a year around the world. But the big step forward occurred, actually began with an invitation from the World Wildlife Fund in 2000 to take a public stand on CO2 emissions reductions as part of their Climate Savers program, which we adopted and were one of the first two companies to partner with the World Wildlife Fund on that. And then that was followed, as I said, in 2003 by the adoption of a climate friendly energy policy which was approved by our executive committee. I presented that recommendation to the executive committee including our chairman, vice chairman and so on. They agreed to it and we've been going after it hard ever since. It's a global policy, it applies in every country of the world; developed and developing, to every facility in the world. We actually have CO2 reduction pathways that have been developed for every single facility in the world within Johnson and Johnson that have an appropriate combination of techniques for that country and that manufacturing process or that office building that we believe will enable that facility to reach the target individually and us as a corporation to maintain that target collectively. It's tough though because we hope

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

to continue grow quickly as all of you know you've got to absorb all that growth.

**CAROL BROWNER:** Thank you Brenda. I guess what I hear you saying is it was a combination of leadership at the top, a partnership with an NGO that helped you think about this. And then what I found very interesting is this clear commitment and articulation of really a plan and I assume that allows you to really measure the kind of progress that you're making.

**BRENDA DAVIS:** Yes.

**CAROL BROWNER:** It's a way of holding everyone in the company accountable to the commitment.

**BRENDA DAVIS:** Yes we're big on accountability and we know precisely CO2 emissions are occurring at every facility around the world and what the plans are to reduce those. We aren't foolish, I mean some facilities have more opportunity than others just like some countries and various places have more opportunities than others. So we actually have our own little internal cap and trade thing going on within business sectors. And we roll it up according to our three business sectors; pharmaceuticals, medical devices, and consumer, have variable goal. But as a corporation, as I said, we are exceeding, we've reduced greenhouse gas emissions 11.5-percent in absolute terms below the 1990 level for the

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

corporation.

**CAROL BROWNER:** Congratulations. Jeremy, let me go to you. As many of you know Jeremy is really sort of one of the go to people if you will on the world on solar. I want to ask you what put probably isn't a simple question but let me pose it simply. Solar power, thermal or photovoltaic, where are we headed?

**JEREMY LEGGET:** Well both. The thing about solar is it's nothing more, nothing less than a member of a family. It's a big broad family, renewables plus efficiency. I mean when you have to do these things by mixing and matching and with efficiency.

That said I think solar photovoltaics is perhaps a particularly important member of the family. It's pretty much the only one at the moment that gives you electricity right where you need it, no moving parts, just something magical about this technology when you see it working. Well, you don't see it working. It just sits there absorbing photons. I find it vaguely magical every time my inverter kicked on in the morning when I lived in a test home and there was a good feeling about that. And at the end of the day what we're trying to do is deeply cut greenhouse gas emissions. And in the UK I think it's pretty much the same here in the States, more than half the emissions come

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

directly and indirectly from buildings. Big and important as the transport sector is, this is really where we can take quick bites out of this enormous mountain. And from our own experience in Solar Century, we're a young company in a very small market, but the power of this technology is incredible. We can, with our partners, go out and put up a zero-emissions building within weeks. They're designed. They're ready to go. They're flat packed. We've done this with a mix of solar thermal, solar photovoltaic. Even if you take a manky [misspelled?] old energy inefficient, they're not as inefficient as they are here in the States, but they're pretty inefficient. You take a typical British home, leaky as it and you've got six tons of carbon dioxide to wrestle with. You can lop off the first two in the matter of days with heating insulation and all those things. A third one you can go at, I've done this myself, with lights and appliances somewhat better than we have in this room and you can go around and do that within a matter of weeks. And only then, you're halfway down, and you haven't even started talking about electricity generation or energy supply, much less the big power plants. And then that fourth ton, and this I've done just over a half a ton myself with a 1.5 kilowatt roof that we put up on our first show home. You know you could have a ground sill seep pump in the backyard

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

and you can have a solar thermic out of a microwind. You haven't even troubled large scale renewables and you've done your 60-percent emissions reductions in half the sector. It's so frustrating when you work on the front line and see the way we remain locked into these strange theocracies of fossil fuels.

**CAROL BROWNER:** That's not true in the United States is it [laughter]? Jeremy let me ask you, we're seeing an increasing number of what we I think would call big players entering this field. BP made a major announcement in the last week. How do you see that changing things?

**JEREMY LEGGET:** Well it's thrilling for an old hack like me, I've been banging my head against a brick wall for years and over the last years, maybe particularly the last 18 months it's really taking off. And I see this in the boardroom. My day job is running what is now one of the fastest growing tech companies in the UK, which of course doesn't say much for the British economy. But my evening job is to - I work on a fund in Basil [misspelled?] with the Swiss Bank. It's the World's First Renewable Energy Fund and it sort of ticked over-founded in 2000-ticked over for a couple of years. Now it's very exciting and of course that's a measure of serious money now focusing on this sector. It's a terribly exciting time and I really truly believe we can

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

run the world on renewables and efficiency. We can do it much faster than most people think including I would say the majority of energy pundits and of course we have a perfect storm of drivers brewing to help us do this hopefully.

**CAROL BROWNER:** Thank you. Tanti thank you for joining us. Now we have the go to guy on wind energy. If I might ask you about, from your perspective, what would be the single or the several things that we should do to really accelerate the wind energy industry.

**TULSI TANTI:** Thank you. The wind is very high importance [inaudible] in the globe market, currently is highly measured and already commercialized phase has started. The technology has already matured and the [inaudible] of a level in the globe. If you see the year in year of last three years, the 40-percent growth these industries are growing. And technology development is more focusing than the different countries speak technology because initial days the technology was highly concentrated in Europe. But now we are focusing, one side of the world is looking for the high growth and high energy requirement. Other side the fossil fuels and the gas prices going in hindsight. The third point is very serious and that's why we are here today, is the climate change issues.

If you want to integrate all three of these problems

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

in the one single remedies, the wind is the best resource today available for us. Because the volume-wise and the huge opportunity on that reduction on the CO2 is possible because each megawatt is giving 1,500 tons reduction in the CO2. Secondly it's the very fast installation and the modular industries are there. So we can install it very fast. And that's the growth potential it is at very, very, high.

But the big challenge today is how to accelerate this growth. The major focus area is maybe the developed countries are very strong about the climate change issues, the fuel issues, and the increase on the energy prices going high and the very high level of focus of the energy independence or energy securities issue.

But the same thing on the other part of the world where the high energy need is increasing that [inaudible]. So the key focus is we go at the very strong governments is required so that they understand very strongly because their growth is very high, their need of energy is high. And the very important thing is this is not just a climate change, it's not a one country specific problem. It's a global issue and global problem. Why not it should be taken a policy framework, should be the global rather than every country is piecemeal, the different, different approach are going on. Other than then if you can accelerate this growth it's only

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

possible it should be the global agenda and it should be a global mission and the policy framework and the process should be established. And they very high strong focus should be the technology developments. Because still this technology has a big room in the efficiency point of view, most of the technologies are available in the certain types of the environments and certain types of the need but huge opportunities are available in the global. If you focus very strongly 30-percent of the energy can possible from the wind which world needs tomorrow. That can be achievable and the very industries are growing is very, very less. Today what is the wind contribution in the world? Total greatest not more than .7-percent, so it's very extremely low where the potency and resources are very high. If we see the focus only, I will give the number of the US, 250,000 megawatt [inaudible] are available in the US. Huge lens sights are available. And those lens sights in the rural areas, where the [inaudible] economic growths are very, very strong important [inaudible]. So if you can accelerate this process by way of the [inaudible], by way of the policy frameworks, and technology initiatives, and the biggest constant and bottleneck is decreed, entrusted to development. And long term five years planning of the construction of the grid, if it is established I feel the wind industry's growth can be

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

possible very, very strong way. And by 2030 the globe can actually use 30-percent and the best beauty of the wind power is that it's a directly 100-percent contributing in CO2 reduction, very, very fast so it's a very important tool on important resources and God has given an excellent gift. I will tell you 200,000 megawatt wind is going out of the US, just 10,000 megawatt we are converting to energy. Assuming if we have a 200,000 megawatts all of this available in ground, how fast we are accelerating that resources. Why not we utilize wind very fast?

Another things are that to extract the oil use energy, and huge resources we are utilizing. To extract the wind there is no resources and energies are required. Just conversion of the energy into electricity is the fastest way. It's a very, very, strong growth opportunity is there. By three process, I think wind become very good strong resources for the world.

**CAROL BROWNER:** Thank you. Let me follow up Tanti, on something that you talked about and get a little bit more specific for our audience. And that's sort of the policy framework. As some of you can imagine having run the EPA for eight years I'm a big fan of regulation and know a little bit about it. So what I'd like to ask our panelists is what could the government do? If you could say today one thing

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

either from a global perspective or your individual country perspective, if the government could embrace sort of one policy, one directive, what it would be? What would be the single most important thing? Brenda?

**BRENDA DAVIS:** Interestingly in this venue we're very supportive of regulation as well. I guess if I had to say one thing, I'd use the old right to know approach and have every business report CO2 emissions. And I think I'd follow that in close order by mandatory caps on CO2 emissions. I think in the absence of that it's going to be very difficult even for companies like ours because we've got to have government policy, global government policy, that puts economic value on greenhouse gas emissions and is backed up by caps and transparency about emissions. So that's the position that we would take.

**CAROL BROWNER:** Jeremy?

**JEREMY LEGGET:** Well there's two ways of coming at the question. The big carbon question of course I agree exactly with what's been said, we've got to put a price on carbon. But for solar, I wonder if I could just sort of tell a quick anecdote about the type of dilemma that we face. When our Prime Minister was going to announce that climate change was going to be a big feature of the G8 Summit before last, he chose our company to come and visit in the morning

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

with the British Press Corps and a pack of sniffer dogs and a rather ferocious looking superintendent from the anti-terrorist squad. He wanted to sit down with 12 young people working in a green industry. And they asked him the question, this kind of question; my head of project management said, "Prime Minister, what's the single most important thing you can do?" And without missing a beat, he said, "We've got to lead from the front. We've got to put these wonderful technologies I've just seen," I paraphrase, but accurately, "on as many government buildings as we can." Well two years later I'm not going to tell you what the count is of those buildings. Leadership is so important and it would be so easy if we had a Churchill in a country like the UK. We have a national security crisis far bigger than the threat of terrorism no matter really almost how bad that gets. Global warming is going to wash over our economies like a multitude of invading armies if we leave it unabated. If that isn't a national security crisis I don't know what it is. And so given that half the emissions come from buildings, government could just say we think we have a mandate here to require that no building be put up without efforts to address this. Change the building codes, that's all you have to do. You could do it in a couple of week's worth of legislation if you use the kind of rhetoric that we

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

hear not backed by policy action.

**CAROL BROWNER:** We have mandatory cap and trade. We have regulations on building, I assume that would be both new construction and retrofits. Tanti?

**TULSI TANTI:** As far the wind resources, the policy issues, it should be a global policy rather than a state or country policy because it's a global issue. A minimum 25 person RPS, renewable portfolio standard, should established across the globe so that we can utilize this resources as fast as possible. And it should be not just guideline or policy but it should be a mandatory. So that is the prime requirement. It's not only why the government we can expect the policy issue, but it's all the stakeholders, the industries, the financial institutes, and consumers has to set the targets a minimum certain percentage, in my consumptions I will utilize the renewables. So that should be there. On the financial institutes and banks, they set the target, a certain percentage of amount will be utilized and mobilized and invested in the renewables investment. That should be the target should be set and it should be a mandatory. And once we do that [inaudible] I am very confident by 2030 what ever the climate changes what we are supporting and what threat we are seeing it can more turn into the good better life for our societies. Thank you.

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

**CAROL BROWNER:** So we've heard caps, buildings, and 25-percent renewable portfolio centered over what period of time are you suggesting? And you're suggesting a global.

**TULSI TANTI:** Global and if it go addressing and if it is a topmost strategy by 2030 I am confident it is achievable by 25-percent.

**CAROL BROWNER:** 2030. Let me take the idea of this renewable portfolio standard back to Brenda and Jeremy comments on that?

**BRENDA DAVIS:** We're currently at about 30-percent of our power purchases and production from our own site projects, solar, primarily at 30-percent renewable. We already have exceeded that in our own portfolio but what we worry about is supply and what will drive and generate supply and at a competitive price. Because it gets harder and harder to justify expenditures if it's way out of whack with what market pricing is. So tremendous interest in policies that drive increase in supply. We're on record publicly supporting a long term production tax credit in the United States for renewable energy. We also have sent a letter of support to Governor Schwarzenegger on the pending bill, again, for reporting and caps on all businesses in California. All of those things will drive supply, and that's what we worry about. We've hit 30-percent now on

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

renewables but the competition hopefully will increase for that supply and we'd like there to be enough for everybody.

**CAROL BROWNER:** Brenda let me just as you follow up to that, and then I'll go to Jeremy. You're at 30-percent. You're a global company. Has it been easier in some places than others? And maybe just share one reason, what makes it easier?

**BRENDA DAVIS:** Yeah, it's easier in the US and Europe. And in the US where we've had the greatest success we've actually set aside, set up a special fund in a very decentralized corporation where all capital comes out of our businesses. There's no capital managed by the parent Johnson and Johnson and for the first time ever we are managing 40 million dollars a year at the corporate level for investment in onsite cogeneration or renewable projects and where we're able to do those is in states that provide incentives for investment and renewable technology primarily solar. Then also in markets where regional markets in the US or Europe where we can purchase renewable energy, we're doing that. Locking in long term contracts to the extent that's possible, which sometimes it isn't. But the US and Europe is where we've had the greatest luck in purchasing renewables and again as everybody's saying it needs to be - we need to have access to renewable power globally.

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

**CAROL BROWNER:** Jeremy, 25-percent renewable 2030.

**JEREMY LEGGET:** Of course I'm a big fan of targets and portfolio standards. One cautionary word about banding I think one of the things we have to be careful to do in the interest of true diversity and supply is to encourage explosive growth in every member of the renewable family. If you do it as a sort of bucket approach to portfolio standards you can have causalities. One of the troubles that we face in the solar industry is that we're constantly told, not just in the UK but other countries, that's too expensive, the pay back's too long. And what people mean by that is that if you compare capital cost against the price of electricity you know you're going to face a period of years getting back. But there are other ways of looking at solar, it's a very a high value material. Right now with energy prices as they are in the UK if you bung 10,000 pounds into a building society, which most people do, to save you'll get a return of X. If you put it into a solar roof installation with current energy prices you get a return of X plus. And nobody asks what the payback is in an investment in a building society. It's a marketing challenge, we have to make people realize this and of course there are expanding, rapidly expanding issues where this supposedly expensive material is competing with decorative but functionalist building materials. It's a

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

beautiful material in its own right. The payback is negative. And we just put six homes up on a housing estate with a volume house builder partner, six with solar roof tiles, six without, and of course the six with tiles sold like that. Because people said, "You mean that's a power station? I could plug that into batteries if the world goes pear shaped? That's making electricity? Free electricity? With the way electricity prices - I'll have that thank you very much." So it's a value proposition and that's the challenge for our industry but we need some help from governments and we're getting in that in countries like Germany, states like California and Japan, but the rest of the world not so much yet.

**CAROL BROWNER:** We have about a minute and a half left so I want to ask one final question and maybe get a one word or two word answer. Climate change is obviously the biggest, I believe, one of the biggest problems the world has every faced. It is a global problem. But ultimately it requires action by companies, by individuals, by governments. Have we reached a tipping point in terms of the public's interest in this issue and is the public going to drive its leaders to make the tough decisions in the short term?

**BRENDA DAVIS:** From our perspective I wish we have more public pressure. It doesn't feel like enough yet from

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

shareowners, and I think it has to translate as I say into government action. And so I like to think, yeah, but I don't know.

**CAROL BROWNER:** You think we're not quite there. Jeremy from your part of the world?

**JEREMY LEGGET:** I've been living in hopes on this ever since 1989 when I became a beta environmentalist. I think there are reasons to be hopeful, but I'm not counting it, neither am I counting on government in the modern world. I place a really major role for business leadership. I think there is tremendous potential here, and there I do believe we're beginning to see a tipping point and a real megatrend in the world at the moment.

**CAROL BROWNER:** And Tanti from your part of the world?

**TULSI TANTI:** It's very important and the public awareness and if the mass motion is established and they feel ignored, in my house I need the renewable energy and that is giving the big drive and the strong leadership can support this development is possible.

**CAROL BROWNER:** If you could please join me in thanking our panelists.

**FEMALE SPEAKER:** Thanks very much that was great specific information. We now turn to the time in the program

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

when you have a chance to talk at the tables about the kinds of topics that the panelists were just addressing. The first question that we're going to look at is how can I actually use more renewable power? I think Jeremy for example gave very specific questions of how he's done that in his own homes and the homes they build. But we want to push you to go even further around. How can you personally and how can you in the companies that you run use more renewable power? The second question is the policy question, what are the most important steps that could be taken to promote the growth of renewable power? The chances here are to add the ideas that you'd like to add from the comments that came from all three of our panelists. I want to take just one minute, we were told that there's a few tables, and I think a couple of them are right up front, that actually have only three or four people at them. So we would suggest collapsing tables where there's just three or four people. Join the same table or grab an empty chair at a table next to you. So if facilitators will help make that happen very quickly that'll ensure that every table has a full set of members for participation. You have a half hour for discussion. Enjoy.

[END RECORDING - PART 1]

[START RECORDING - PART 2]

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

**FEMALE SPEAKER:** Okay if you'd please bring your discussions to a conclusion and focus your attention back up on the stage, the panel will first respond to your questions. Okay folks. This is the danger of letting them talk. All folks can I have your attention please we want to give the panel the opportunity to respond to the questions that you put in earlier in the day. We know this conversation could go on for days and days, so we're going to ask you to pull it to a gentle close and come back to Carol and the panel. Thanks.

**CAROL BROWNER:** Okay we have a number of thoughtful questions which were provided to us by all of you. What we'd like to do is maybe take three or four of them. We're going to start with a question for Brenda. Is Johnson and Johnson working with its suppliers to get them to cap their emissions? Has there been any shareholder pushback on your initiatives.

**BRENDA DAVIS:** On the second question on shareholder pushback, no, not on like thinking we're going to far, none. But I would say there's shareholder nothing, shareholder quiet on climate change for us so I think that's an important opportunity. Not that we want shareholder -

**CAROL BROWNER:** I was going to say, you're not inviting it are you?

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

**BRENDA DAVIS:** If you send me a shareholder resolution? Not a good idea. On suppliers we actively communicate with suppliers and encourage them to do the right thing and tell them why and offer technical assistance if they're willing to do it. The problem is we have about 11,000 major, major suppliers and one to two zillion additional suppliers around the world and for us to try create and enforce a cap kind of program is simply not going to happen. So I drop back to my earlier answer, which is we need transparency in the system. We need every business to be part of the solution. We need every business to be reporting greenhouse gas emissions. We need thoughtful cap and trade systems around the world. We need better supply and access to renewable energy and greater incentives for efficiency.

**CAROL BROWNER:** Thank you. Jeremy why don't we go to you next. When we will unsubsidized photovoltaic power be competitive with power from fossil fuels.

**JEREMY LEGGET:** I kind of covered this I guess in part before the break, talking about the niche markets and how we're close to competitive in some of the high electricity price countries even now. Manufacturing costs are coming down, 10-percent a year, have been doing so for years. That's costs. Right now in the industry we have a

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

bit of a wrinkle because the demand has gone vertical and the feed stock suppliers can't keep on industry, generally can't keep up. It's kind of sad that we never worked out how to get enough infrastructure sand but that's true so. I guess the other dimension that I didn't talk about was what we compare against. Because routinely we compare against the wholesale price of polluting power. So you give your client, whoever it is a company or a consumer a little Excel spreadsheet and basically you're saying here's a product that once you've paid the capital costs it's going to give you free electricity for how long? Decades. These products come warranted for 20 years now. And that is real manufacturer confidence. So fill in the square in your Excel spreadsheet, what's the future price of electricity going to be? Now in an earlier career I was a creature of the oil industry. I worked on oil source rocks actually I'm ashamed to say funded by BP and Shell. I'm a fully paid up member of the Peak Oil Brigade. I have to tell you I think energy prices are going to go through the roof on our watch. And I think that there are incredibly compelling arguments for that. So another challenge for our industry and people who think strategically about this whole dreadful question, never mind about global warming, this is the mother and father of all drivers that will be irrefutable and we'll still have people like Fred

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

Smith [misspelled?] telling us that it's all natural variability even when the world is shriveling up. But with energy prices there won't be any escape and I think it's going to play out on our watch and that Excel spreadsheet box should have a big number in it.

**CAROL BROWNER:** And Tanti one of the questions we got I think would be appropriate for you. How do we convince developing countries that renewable energy will be provide adequate energy for economic growth?

**TULSI TANTI:** It's very important when we are talking a developed country and developing country. The developed country focuses how to control the cost of the energy. The challenge in the developing country, they need energy because the growth it very high, the demand is very high, so the two thinks are completely different scenarios are there. To some level, some extent, the developed country is already convinced, yes this renewable it be contributed in our economic growths very strongly, but it's not enough today. So the key issues for them is importance are how to accelerate and how to mobilize the investment in that directions because the need of the energies are increasing 14-percent by India and China. So it's a huge requirement is there and how to utilize that? Nearly 70-percent of energy they are importing from other countries. So they are high

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

unsecured also. But these are the issues are very clear. So for developing countries, very, very important. They help to focus very strongly on the renewables but the challenge issues are the political will and the message should goes to the industries, to the utilities, to the consumers, and to the consumers and to the entrusted development issues and the mobilizers and investments, the fund resources are the key challenges there. But if you see the stigma in India and China because those are the major countries in the high growth. Like India is consuming 120,000 megawatts in the next five years. China is consuming 380,000 megawatts and they need 200,000 megawatts but their access of the technologies are limited. So if that she available because it's a global issue, it's not a country to country issue. So access of the technology and it should be the low cost investment and the financial institutes supports for the investments on those like whether we developed country, whether we invest in the developing country, finally climate change are giving the same effect. So that is the very important things that are there. And to mitigate this investment because it's a huge capital investments are there. So then some mechanisms should be developed. Today we have a Kyoto protocol but it's not fully implemented so new systems should be at the global systems should be established and

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

that will give the supports to the one part of the world that can support the other part of the world, finally give the benefit to the climate change. That is giving all human life supports. So it's very, very important otherwise the developing countries are consuming the fuels and coal and other things, it will damage the environment very strongly and other sides of the developed country we are seriously thinking about the climate and issues. With that [inaudible] and this rate, if you say yeah we are talking about the saving and economy issues other side is huge and large demand is there. And they want to grow and they will grow so because of that we hope to understand and make it so balanced and some mechanisms should be established so that directly it give the very good benefit to the climate change issues very strongly.

**CAROL BROWNER:** Thank you and I think now we're going to go to David to hear what you all had to say.

**DAVID:** Thank you very much, Carol. This morning we actually had a fair amount of rebellion against the first question [laughter]. Somebody said, "This is not the important question, it's not about individual choice it's about broader social policy." Somebody else who said, "It's marginal if we only look at the individual level." Recalling that the theme of this conference is "What Can I Do?" and

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

that President Clinton has asked us to think about "What Can I Do?" We asked the question, "What can I do?"

Compact fluorescence came up, this is hard wired into people's brains at this point. Everybody knows about compact fluorescence and that came up from a lot of different tables. A lot of very interesting thoughts on creating corporate policy on purchasing renewables. Start by assessing what's possible. Every business should assign a person to focus on renewable energy. This is a theme that actually we heard yesterday too, individual performance assessments and employees in this area. Partnering with knowledgeable NGOs came up in a lot of areas and educating the public through advertising of companies who are interested in purchasing renewables.

A fair amount on building awareness, lots of material there; demonstration projects, customer employee reward programs, reporting on carbon footprints, for example on credit card statements—interesting idea—and a lottery to give away solar systems.

And then I think another theme that came out here on the what can I do is in the cooperation area. Definitely partnering with NGOs. Somebody suggested banding together in apartment buildings to implement building wide measures.

So on the question that people wanted to answer

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

[laughter] which is what are the most steps to promote the growth of clean renewable power. Government policy clearly was the most important theme here. Mandatory regulatory schemes such as caps on emissions, tax policy, subsidizing renewables, green building standards, net metering laws, an interesting suggestion for a Manhattan project to develop energy storage technologies because some renewables have intermittency issues and so energy storage technologies can be very important. Government purchases got a lot of attention, education got a lot of attention, and financing and that's something that we're going to be talking about more this afternoon.

Some of the quotes that were interesting, somebody said, "Tax policy is the elephant in the room." Somebody said, "There's no limit to the capital available the problem is the level of regulation to shape the market." And very succinctly somebody said, "We need price, regulation, education, and business leadership." Thanks.

**CAROL BROWNER:** Thank you and thank all of you. We have a few minutes left and I want to give each of our panel participants a chance to make something of a closing statement. But if I might ask you, the way this was present to us, you all probably don't have this yet is we have a page called other gems which lists, as David said, tax policy,

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

price, regulation, education. If I might ask the panelists to focus on that last page as you sum up your comments and is tax policy the elephant in the room? Is it true that there's no limit to the capital and share with us your point of view on that. Brenda.

**BRENDA DAVIS:** From the position of a corporation I wouldn't say there's no limit to the capital [laughter].

**CAROL BROWNER:** Just to set the record straight, right.

**BRENDA DAVIS:** It's not a freebie and saying when we get past the capital then it's all free well you have that nasty little problem of depreciation for years and years and years. I don't know if it's tax policy that's the elephant in the room. I think it's an opportunity. As I said, we've been supportive publicly of the long term renewal of the production tax credit in the US to support renewable power and it certainly is a tool. I think like a lot of things, public support, you know which is two little words but very hard to accomplish. Public understanding, public support is perhaps the most important thing. And I want to drop back to my shareholder comment a moment ago, I was thinking I actually spoke in error. Because to the extent we have socially responsible investment funds owning Johnson and Johnson stock and there are a lot of them that do. We do

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

tend to make it into all of those portfolios. Those folks are very aware of what we're doing, review that with us at least annually. Provide persistent constructive pressure to continue to do the right thing in the company on that front and many, many others. I think again though that goes back to individual share owners and how they choose to invest their funds and public education, public knowledge, and I just can't escape from this being one arena there's a lot of opportunity for individual leadership by right minded companies and people and so on. It really does call for governmental action on a broad scale and multilateral preferably.

**CAROL BROWNER:** Thank you Jeremy.

**JEREMY LEGGET:** I think there's much to agree with, unsurprisingly with the things that have come the table but perhaps one thing that's missing as I look back over the last couple of decades being involved in this the elephant in the room is this human resistance to change. And this plugs in to the business leadership issues. If I can just sort of share some of the experience from my own country. We had, in 2003, any energy white paper that involved multi-ministry pan industry consultation. There were over 60 companies across the entire sector that took part in this. And the outcome, many people here would have seen it or even read it was, you

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

know, quite visionary for government with seemingly major buy in. And it said we're going to go for 60-percent cuts. Admittedly you know by the time generations yet to be born running the country, but we're going to do it with renewable, and efficiency, and low carbon technologies other than that nuclear. Then all of the sudden we're dealing with another energy paper just a few years later which pretty much takes a reverse view and says that nuclear has a major role even though the company that's going to be building these reactors itself says there's no way you can get them on stream until 2070. It's going to be game over by then. So Watts [misspelled?] produced that and it is, I think, those of us who've studied it, seen it, close to, there are theocracies. There are fossil fuels and nuclear have massive vested interest theocracies and it's sort of very difficult for us to overcome that. And this is why we need business leadership.

If I could single out one example, one of our clients is Gazely [misspelled?], a property developer. And they're wholly owned by Wal-Mart. And what's happened in Wal-Mart is just, I'm sure everyone here knows the story so I won't dwell on it. When I first saw Lee Scott's [misspelled?] speech from October last year, you know the epiphany speech where he says, global warming's real. We're going to show the spirit

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

that we had in—I paraphrase again—that we should in New Orleans. We're going to do it and go for zero emissions and right now we see this dealing with wholly owned subsidiaries of theirs who are clients of ours. When I first saw that speech I thought it was the kids up in the marketing department who'd been down in the pub the previous night. I know, we'll knock out this speech and we'll make him all excited. It was just on a weird file, but it was the real thing. And you know we have more of that kind of stuff with real meaning, real traction. And unlike politicians, who shall be nameless, who are good at rhetoric and then follow up with little or nothing. In the business world if you say you're going to something, generally you have to do it and very often if you don't you get fired. I continue to leave in cautious hope [applause].

**CAROL BROWNER:** Thank you. Thank you.

**TULSI TANTI:** The renewables is the key challenge and when we are discussing about the policy tax and capital it has to go together. Because it's very, very important for us to understand because anywhere in the world or any country the power sector is highly controlled and governed by the regulatory process. It's not a free market because it's directly effecting the human life issues and directly it is run and controlled by the political will.

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

So its sector itself is so controlled and governed by the regulators and political will so once this awareness from one people level is there maybe, but other side we hope to understand the leadership level also. What way, in which direction our world has to go, because that is the key issues out there and I very much appreciate this Clinton Initiatives as a strong initiatives and take very serious steps on this.

So to understand the capitals that are available in the market, to the huge capitals are there, people are ready to invest, would rather their investments safe and secure and it's really connoting the good returns for them. So that environment should be established and regulatory frameworks are very, very important is there. If we see the history some of the important things in a different country, they are plagued with the renewables and not truly aggressively developing the certain issues are there. When they're realizing the certain cost issues and now the fossil fuels and other prices going very, very high. So suddenly this other has developed in the last two years we can say, but two years before our market was not aggressive and there was [inaudible] was available, [inaudible] was there. And today have at a certain situation and supply chain is completely exhausted in 2008 and 2010 all global products is sold out, so that changes scheme right, because the fuel currency is

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

going high? And economy is changing the power cost in other issue.

If you focus in the US particularly I want to share with you the tax issues. The products and tax credit is it emphatically giving the good momentum but other side is a control also. So I vote it should be 100-percent then it's also a good sense, then automatically the market mechanisms can support that. Or it should be a very long term policy rather than every year, every two years we are changing. And this is the infrastructure projects, because if you want to invest in infrastructure in renewables its five years planning. And somebody wants to invest in the development and prospect investment, [inaudible], installation and other things, he has to do a long term visibility of that investment. So capital is available but visibility is not there. So that are the issues are there. So other than PTC we strongly recommend if it is established it TTC, it's a transferable tax credit. Because products and tax credit is giving only to those are paying the high income tax. Why it should be not available to the common people, so common people can invest in the wind power? And then huge more income will come and that will give the big drive and TTC is the right to transferable tax credit, but it is a link with the products. So that momentum can be established so the

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

focus is the leadership and regulators is the key issue to drive the renewables in the power sector and that will give the very good impact in the climate change issues. That's my summation.

**CAROL BROWNER:** Thank you. Let me ask a question about other renewables. We've been focused here today really on wind and solar. What are the other opportunities out there? I think Brenda you've got some other things on line?

**BRENDA DAVIS:** We're supporting projects that have good returns on investment from any renewable avenue we can find. So for example we have a one geothermal installation in France, a biomass project and shop house in Switzerland that is actually using wood chips from a sustainably managed forest that the community, the local community, actually uses this. It was just waste product and generating power from that completely replaced, if I remember correctly, purchases of electricity off the grid with this biomass. And then landfill gas, we have in Silicon Valley we have the Al's Pharmaceutical Company and worked out an arrangement with the municipality, this was a cap-different kind of cap-landfill generating methane gas by the truckloads. Which of course is terrible greenhouse gas and we now pipe all of that methane into turbines and generators in our facilities and 85-percent of the power for that company, Johnson & Johnson is actually

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

200 companies, 85-percent of the power of that company is coming from that methane, the landfill gas. So you know we're open to all of these possibilities and some of them actually are extremely attractive from a financial perspective.

**CAROL BROWNER:** Jeremy anything you want to add to the list of opportunities?

**JEREMY LEGGET:** I love them all, all the renewable technologies. And I think sadly our industries suffered a little bit too much from people who are particularly enthusiastic about their own sector, bad mouthing other sectors. I'd go further, I'm pretty much a bit of a zealot but I mean fossil fuels have their place in load matching with renewables, absolutely. And in the UK we have a wonderful exemplar of how you can use fossil fuels and renewables together in the borough of Woking [misspelled?] where there are gas CHP plants that are hooked up with big solar, about a quarter of the country's solar is in this one borough. You get perfect load matching, heating in winter, low solar electricity, no heating needed in the summer, high solar electricity. They are connected to the grid but the grid's not used at all, not needed to. They're microgrids essentially. It's innovation. It's mixing and matching. You mentioned load intermittency earlier on, by mixing and

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

matching the renewables you overcome loads of those problems, really encouraging studies done recently in Oxford University on this. It's important to take a wholistic view obviously.

**CAROL BROWNER:** Did we miss anything Tanti?

**TULSI TANTI:** I thought renewables we have so many cities in our country and in the globes, the municipal [inaudible] will be [inaudible] to good energy, so that is one of the source, is good opportunity. And another area is the tidal wells can be utilized because that energy can contribute very strongly, so that is another renewable that can be there. It's more on experimental stage and some developments are going on but that's on the next generation of energy is there. Another most important what we fill rather than individual energy of renewables, it should be a mix like the hybrid concepts, solar and wind. Because the wind infrastructures are utilized for 30-percent because maximum plant refractory is 30-percent of the wind. All the [inaudible] are variable and it's nearly 20-percent on the capital investment of the total project cost. So that can be commonly utilized for the solar so solar and wind. Another good combination is possible is the gas and the wind, because that it is the giving a very good combination instead. One of the good projects we are doing in Australia, Australia Gas and Lights projects. They have 150 megawatt gas based power

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

plant and 150 megawatt projects we are doing out of that 50 is already running and 95 megawatts we are installing in Australia, so that both the source will be integrated and that hybrid will do the very good benefit to optimize the resources and optimizes of the infrastructure. So that is another combination can do, because ultimately we hope to use each and every source of energy the way need is increasing and the way we want to reduce the CO2, it's the best combination can give more efficient energy optimizes and resources utilizes and we will be very strong.

**CAROL BROWNER:** Let me make an observation as the moderator and thank all of you. I am struck as we talk about this and as we talk about all of the tools that we need to bring bear to address the problem of climate change, the ways in which history can guide us, particularly in the United States but it's true world over. The scheme that we have developed over the last 30 or 40 years to address air pollution problems, to address water pollution problems, it really I think it's a scheme that serves us well as we think about this. We have clearly used science. I think it is fair to say there is more than enough science to tell the world that it is time to do something. We have used regulation. I appreciated the comments on predictability. It's important to say to those who are going to be regulated,

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

here is what is expected of you, here is the timeframe. I personally believe you are far better in setting a much tougher requirement and perhaps providing some more time, but certainly that kind of clarity, that kind of predictability. I also think it's important to understand the role of enforcement. There's a fairness issue. If I'm a business owner—and we've learned this over and over again—and I make an investment to improve my facility to meet a regulatory requirement I should know that anybody who I compete with who hasn't made this similar investment will be held accountable. And then the final thing we've learned and I think each of the panelists spoke to it this morning is leadership. And leadership in the business sector, and again and again we were able to set tough pollution standards in this country because there were business leaders prepared to stand up and say yes, you know what we can do that? We may not know precisely how we can get there today. But we can get there. We can find the solutions. We can push the limits. And ultimately leaders and I think it's probably true both in the private sector and in government are driven by the people and so the idea of engaging the public by providing information and I think in some ways that was one of my favorite comments that I heard today. And we heard it in various ways from each of the panelists which is the public really does have a

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

right to know. They have a right to access information about what is happening. Thank you all very much for your insights and thank you all for joining us [applause].

**FEMALE SPEAKER:** Ladies and gentleman, to recognize commitments in energy and climate change please welcome secretary of environment of the state of Pennsylvania the Honorable Kathleen McGinty.

**KATHLEEN MCGINTY:** Join me if you will in recognizing what was a fabulous, fabulous panel here. Panelists and Carol thank you very much. Now none of you need to comment on this but I personally am signing up lead Brenda Davis' campaign for president.

Thank you all again for your participation yesterday and joining us again today, as yesterday, we have some fabulous commitments in leadership and inspiration. And while I don't mind if there is chatter while I'm speaking I would ask the conversation to go in the hall so that our awardees can properly be recognized. Thank you very much.

Let me start by inviting up to the podium a person who's been a terrific leader in solar energy as well as a personal friend of mine, Bob Freeling [misspelled?] from the Solar Electric Light Fund. And as I welcome Bob let me describe to you a little bit of his project, Bob is continuing on a long line lifetime of service in deploying

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

distributive solar energy systems, specifically here, he will be investing \$500,000.00 in a first round to build a series of solar water irrigation projects in the Collallee [misspelled?] District of Benign. After the first pilots they will extend the program to the entire district of Benign, which is some 44 villages. Let me just underscore in terms of Bob's leadership and this project, several things that are really terrific about it. First, of all while all of us talk about the phrase the environment and economy this project really demonstrates how this focus on the environment is a huge economic opportunity because the growing season for these villages which is now is six months, with the solar water pumping technologies, they now will be able to grow crops the year round, through the dry season as well. That's terrific. And the second thing, The Solar Electric Light Fund is usually referred to SELF, and following on Carol Browner's comments, focusing on engaging the public, one of the things I want to commend Bob and SELF for, every project they do before they do it, they have a hard and fast commitment that the local people in the village will learn, will operate, will run, will maintain that project. Hugely important because too many people come, do the photo op, leave, and a year later it doesn't work and it's nice public art but it's not an energy system. With Bob's projects they

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

are energy systems. Bob Feeling ladies and gentleman  
[applause].

**MALE SPEAKER:** I'd like to also ask, if it's okay,  
Senator Ricardo Melchior [misspelled?] from the Tenareef  
[misspelled?] Island Government. Just yesterday Senator  
Melchior has pledged his support for this project so I'm very  
grateful and we're looking forward to a very successful  
cooperation.

**KATHLEEN MCGINTY:** Thanks, Bob and team. Let me also  
now welcome to the stage someone who is near and dear to many  
of us and has been a terrific not only visionary but can-do  
in the business world in Ray Anderson [misspelled?]. We all  
do know Ray, chairman and founder of Interface. Today having  
been a leader in reducing the use of toxic chemicals, a  
leader in insisting on recycling of his product. Now he's  
taking on climate and as always not in a small way, but in a  
very robust way, Ray announces that Interface by 2020 will be  
completely carbon neutral [applause].

And as you would expect Ray doesn't wait for the  
ceremony to get started so this commitment actually builds on  
what is already a 35-percent reduction in the carbon  
footprint of Interface and as always it is a comprehensive  
commitment where they are looking at manufacturing,  
transportation, show rooms, and the offices where their

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

carpeting materials are deployed and used so beautifully and attractively in those offices, so comprehensive. Just one other item of note, one of the big pieces of Ray's initiative to date, Brenda mentioned landfill gas opportunities. Ray has already built with a community in Georgia a showcase landfill gas project, which is cleaning up a pollutant while providing a very cost effective energy resource. Ray, once again, your leadership is exemplary and it's our honor to recognize you today.

Building on that energy leadership I wanted to recognize George Landigger [misspelled?] if he would join us. And he is with Parsons and Whitmore [misspelled?] enterprises. George proposes to build and invest 15 million dollars to build a 40 million gallon per year soy diesel facility in Alabama. I think there's a few things about this that are especially noteworthy, obviously taking the discussion about Bio fuels and making it a reality, building those plants, putting people to work. I'll just express a personal experience in Pennsylvania. Soil sequestration is a big part of the climate equation and that means we need to keep farmers on the land, farm land preservation, preserving open space. We have, what's considered the biggest farmland preservation program in the country but with that we lose three acres of farmland for every acre we succeed in

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

preserving. Now that's the best record going in the country, it's not good enough. What George is doing is saying we have to give our farmers additional profitable business enterprises, soy diesel is an excellent example of that. George come on up we thank you for your leadership [applause].

[Off mic] who has been working on the climate issue for many many years as a leader in helping to prove the point that taking on the climate challenge really does present terrific economic development opportunities across the board and especially in emerging economies. Now [inaudible] is here participating in some of our discussions. [Inaudible] was considered a radical idea that through the opportunity of the clean development [inaudible] that we bring some business smarts to that program, reduce transaction costs, and offer options so that not every single project needs to be reviewed [inaudible]. She has spent the year doing that and two things to announce today, first that [inaudible] has succeeded in winning international approval for her dramatic [inaudible] initiative and second that also like Ray Anderson, not a person just to talk about things but to get them done that she is launching an initiative now to secure approval of five programmatic CDM initiatives. Last in welcoming her up to the podium I wanted to underscore that

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

she's focusing on energy efficiency initiatives the cleanest, cheapest electron as Amery [misspelled?] would say the megawatt is the electron we could go after in taking on the climate challenge so Christy Yanna [misspelled?] please join us [applause].

Okay now David said earlier, are we doing the change the table now? Are we going to play a little music so everyone can go to a different table and we turn the music off you have to sit. Thank you all [applause].