

CONSERVATION

THE FOLLOWING ARE POINTS THAT RELATE TO ENERGY CONSERVATION AND CAN BE USED WHEN TESTIFYING ABOUT CAPX 200 OR WRITING LETTERS TO

Administrative Law Judge Beverly Heydinger
Office of Administrative Hearings
Suite 1700, 100 Washington Square
Minneapolis, MN 55401

Lowering the amount of electricity needed is an essential part of determining how much electricity must be supplied to communities.

CapX 2020 should not be given permission to construct large lines unless they meet Minnesota law's 1.5% energy conservation goal for utilities.

Climate change and resource depletion being brought to the public consciousness are causing an increased awareness of the need for energy conservation by both the public and the private sector.

Conservation measures decrease the demand for electricity, and consequently, the demand on the world's resources.

The energy we use at home accounts for about a fifth of U.S. global warming pollution and large energy demands.

Energy conservation can be achieved through better appliance standards, changes to efficient methods of cooling and heating, and better energy codes.

Efficient light bulbs (CFLs) are an example of the energy savings of just one change in practice in the U.S. Energy Star, on its website states: If every American home replaced just one light bulb with an ENERGY STAR qualified bulb, we would save enough energy to light more than 3 million homes for a year, more than \$600 million in annual energy costs, and prevent greenhouse gases equivalent to the emissions of more than 800,000 cars.

Wikipedia states: Since lighting accounted for approximately 9% of household electricity usage in the United States in 2001, widespread use of CFLs could save as much as 7% from household usage.

The emphasis on conservation is growing in fields such as transportation, employment, construction of buildings of all kinds.

The electric utility industry is the largest source of pollution in our country. Electric utilities generate 66% of the sulfur oxide pollutants, for example. (NESEA website)

The average home generates about 22,000 pounds of carbon dioxide a year through electricity use and heating. (NESEA)

The energy we use at home accounts for about a fifth of U.S. global warming pollution.

Choosing a source of electricity for our homes and businesses that generates less pollution by using renewable energy sources is a great way to act locally to solve a global problem.

<http://www.nesea.org/energy/info/> (Northeast Sustainable Energy Association)

<http://www.edf.org/page.cfm?tagID=602> (Environment Defense Fund)

http://www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?c=cfls.pr_cfls (Energy Star)