

2/28/78

Introduced by: TRACY LOWEN

Proposed No. 78-179

MOTION NO. 63399

A MOTION proclaiming May 3, 1978 as "SUN DAY" and May 1st thru May 7th as "Sun Week" and requesting the County Executive to promote the celebration and observance of these two events.

WHEREAS, King County Council policy supports energy conservation and the development of newer, theretofore less used, and economical sources of energy to meet the increasing population needs of King County (Motion 2787, December 6, 1976), and

WHEREAS, more than 300 members of the United States Congress joined in sponsoring House-Senate Joint Resolution 715 proclaiming Wednesday, May 3, 1978, as "SUN DAY" to promote the need of solar energy, and

WHEREAS, solar energy is our most abundant source of energy, and

WHEREAS, "SUN DAY" is the day of national recognition of solar energy in all its forms - - direct radiation, wind and biomass, and

WHEREAS, the three House Sun Day leaders, the Honorables Leo J. Ryan, James Jeffords and Richard L. Ottinger note that "most of our energy eggs have been put in the 'high technology' and nuclear baskets" and thus they are looking for "a better budget break for renewable and benign energy resources", and

WHEREAS, King County's "Energy Conservation Policies" "support basic energy research and related demonstration projects in solar, wind, biomass, geothermal and other nondepletable energy sources, as well as supporting the development of energy recovery from renewable energy sources found in solid wastes generated in all of King County", and

WHEREAS, the attached "SUN DAY May 3" brochure provides interesting information on the sun, our need for the sun, what the sun can do and what might be done on Sun Day.

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NOW THEREFORE, BE IT MOVED by the Council of King County:

Wednesday, May 3, 1978, is hereby proclaimed "SUN DAY" in King County and May 1st thru May 7th is hereby proclaimed "Sun Week" in King County.

BE IT FURTHER MOVED:

The County Executive is hereby requested to promote the awareness of the benefits available from the use of sun power in all its forms thru the celebration of SUN DAY and the observation of Sun Week to achieve greater harnessing of sun power as an energy source in King County.

PASSED this 6th day of March, 1978.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

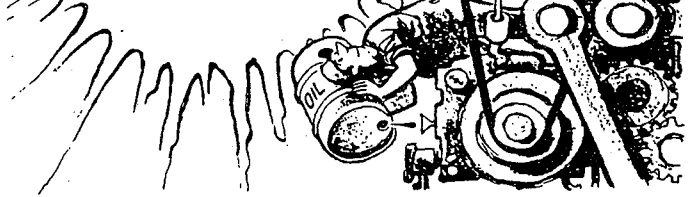
Bernice Stern
Chairman

ATTEST:

Dorothy M. Owens DEPUTY
Clerk of the Council

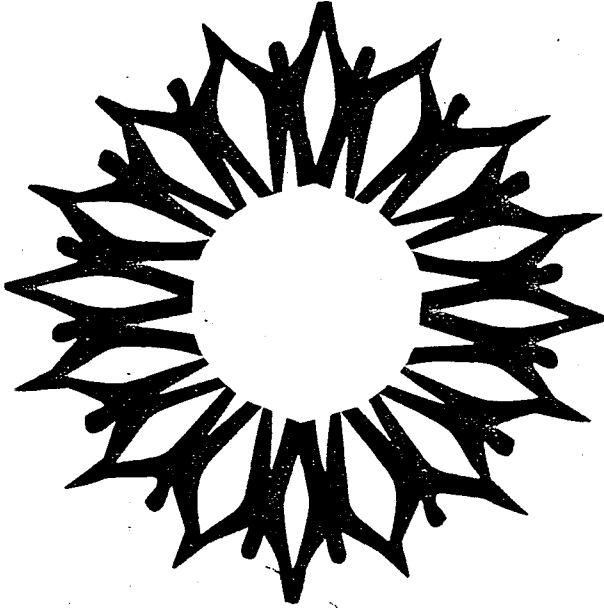
The Sun

The sun has billions of years, and keep doing so for sun rises every morning, delivering energy (rooftop) without hose. It is the renewable energy source that foud the air, land, non-polluting. A terrorist, hijacker or international sunpower from r Even when t immense energy winds blow, clouds trees and crops fers power into proper technology and put it to work comes hot water



SUN DAY

(3399)



May 3

Sun Day
Suite 1100
1028 Connecticut Avenue N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Non-Profit Org.
Bulk Rate
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. 427
Washington, D.C.

Why We Need the Sun

Today the United States relies on oil, coal and nuclear power for most of its energy needs. All three energy sources involve massive production, transportation and storage facilities which are vulnerable to massive failures (such as blackouts, meltdowns or terrorism) which could affect millions of people. Moreover, each conventional fuel has major drawbacks:

- In 1974, U.S. production of oil declined for the first time. It has been declining ever since. Meanwhile, as we reach the bottom of the oil barrel, the price of oil is climbing steeply. Imports now comprise half of all the oil used in the United States.

- Although the U.S. has plenty of coal, deep mining is very dangerous, strip mining ruins the environment, and burning coal pollutes the air and creates a health hazard. In fact, the National Academy of Sciences recently concluded that carbon dioxide from burning coal could create severe climatic changes around the world.

- Nuclear power is so complex and dangerous that each 1000-megawatt plant now costs more than \$1 billion to build. In fact, the utilities themselves are having second thoughts about nuclear power, and orders for new reactors have dropped off to only one or two per year. Meanwhile, more than 100 million gallons of nuclear waste are being stored in temporary federal facilities while scientists frantically search for ways to safely dispose of the radioactive material.

What the Sun Can Do

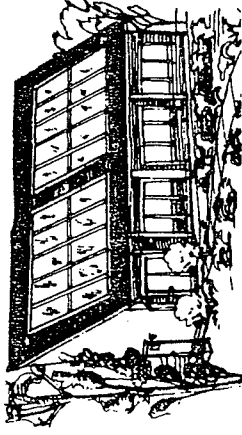
- In Atascadero, California, a designer has built a "sky-therm" house. Using bags of water on the roof and movable slabs of insulation, he can heat the house in the winter and cool it in the summer using only the sun.

- The United Auto Workers Union has installed solar panels to heat the large indoor swimming pool at its conference center near Black Lake, Michigan — one of the most northerly locations in the U.S.

- The enterprising residents of a New York City tenement erected a windmill on their roof to provide electricity for hall lights. On windy days the

windmill produces enough electricity to send power into Con Edison's system and make the building's electric meter run backwards!

- In 1976, the Energy Research and Development Administration calculated that using solar power for heat and hot water is cheaper than using electricity in every part of the nation except the Pacific Northwest (where water power is abundant). By 1980, solar will be cheaper than oil or gas in most regions, too.



What You Can Do on Sun Day

In communities all across the country, citizens are making plans to celebrate Sun Day. The Sun Day office has heard about solar fairs, conferences, teach-ins, sunrise services and solar rallies.

On May 3, 1978, when the sun first hits the U.S., Sun Day activists will be there. A group is planning a celebration on top of Cadillac Mountain in Maine. Later in the morning, New Yorkers can enjoy a sunrise concert at the United Nations. Some folks in Martinsburg, W. Va. are planning a tour of solar homes, and if you go to Princeton, N.J. you'll be able to see some spectacular movies of the sun itself. In Chicago, plans are underway to build a huge community greenhouse. Farmers in the Midwest will be able to see a traveling slide show depicting agricultural uses of sun, wind, methane, and other fuels available right on the farm. Unions in several cities are considering huge rallies to call for more solar jobs. Several congresspeople and state legislators want to pass solar legislation on Sun Day. And Californians will be hosting appropriate technology fairs, sun art shows, poetry readings, and street theatre as the sun heads out over the Pacific.

Sun Day can be whatever kind of celebration you want it to be. One person has suggested the world's largest solar clothes dryer — a coast-to-coast clothes line to be set up on May 3. Others

are planning funeral services for the sun in the petroleum era. Another group is planning a "Sun Day sundae" on May 3. What ideas can you come up with?

Sun Day Board of Directors

- Roger Bloebaum
- Small Farm Energy Project
- Heather Booth
- Midwest Academy
- Hon. Thomas Bradley
- Mayor of Los Angeles
- David Brower
- Friends of the Earth
- Dr. Robert S. Browne
- Black Economic Research Center
- Wilson Clark
- California Governor's Office
- Dr. Herman Daly
- Louisiana State University
- Douglas Fraser
- United Auto Workers
- Edward Ginzton
- Varian Associates
- Peter Harnik
- Sun Day
- John A. Harris IV
- U.S. Association for the Study of Rome
- Denis Hayes (Chairman)
- Worldwatch Institute
- Hazel Henderson
- Princeton Center for Alternative Futures
- Hon. Hubert H. Humphrey
- U.S. Senator (D-Minn.)
- Hon. James Jeffords
- U.S. Congressman (R-Vt.)
- Lee Johnson
- Rain, Journal of Appropriate Technology
- Byron Kennard
- Environmentalists for Full Employment
- Dr. William Klein
- International Solar Energy Society
- Michael McCloskey
- Sierra Club