



OUR MISSION

Prize Capital's mission is to generate profitable enterprises which enable the preservation of rich ecological habitat areas around the world, by investing in environmentally sustainable economic development, biodiversity preservation and enabling innovative technologies.

OUR STRATEGY

We intend to fulfill our mission by investing directly in threatened habitat areas, starting with one of the world's most pristine and biologically diverse habitats, the tropical rainforest Osa Peninsula of the Republic of Costa Rica, and to thereafter invest in business models and technologies with global applications that can also serve to preserve and enhance the value of the habitat assets owned and/or managed by Prize Capital.

A PEACE TREATY WITH NATURE

Lee H. Stein
Prepared Comments for Keynote
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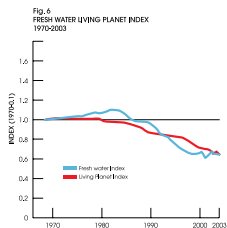
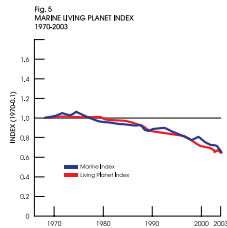
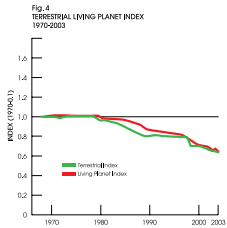
A PEACE TREATY WITH NATURE

Nobel Laureate and President of Costa Rica, Oscar Arias, launched an environmental initiative known as Peace with Nature. This is a brilliant initiative, but structurally doomed to fail.

How could one have Peace with Nature, without a Peace Treaty, and who would negotiate a Peace Treaty where the aggressor, occupying force, was permitted to continue business as usual? And, if one were to negotiate a Peace Treaty on behalf of nature what would the appropriate principles include?

For the larger question remains: Is it possible for human beings and nature to live and thrive together? And, if so, where is the fully functional demonstration project, one of unprecedented scale, proving the precept that man can live in harmony with the natural world? Can such a place exist?

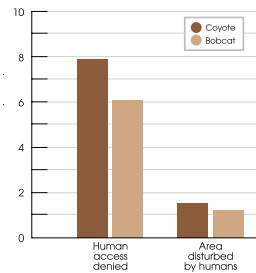
It is fairly clear to all human beings that the systems which have been adopted for our economic world have failed nature. We are living in a period of the greatest destruction of species since the time of Noah. There is no question of this fact.



Other science has proven that even if man does attempt to coexist the species count falls.

WHERE WILDLIFE FEARS TO TREAD

Traces of wild carnivores are scarce in areas where people are allowed



There is a television series that most have seen, but which most deny watching, Survivor. The concept is simple, all contestants vote weekly as to who to remove from the Island. Imagine a reality TV show where all species of plant and animal were to have a vote as to who to remove from the Island. Who do you think they would unanimously eliminate? They would vote to eliminate an invasive species, "ALL OF US". In my opinion, the most invasive of all species, by all definitions, is the human being.

Humans have adopted a system of economics which incorporate the principal that "Zero Pollution is inefficient". What that statement means is that it is too expensive to be pollution free. It is more efficient to have some level of pollution then to spend the money required to be pollution free.

I extrapolate that concept and realize that once we as a society accept that zero pollution is inefficient, then we need to figure out who bears the cost of pollution. This is slightly intricate so please follow the next few points.

Every business, every household should pollute to the maximum extent possible. Pollute until the cost, in either economic liability (regulatory or tort) or the risk to one's brand, of polluting, is greater then the cost of reducing pollution. There is a technical term, "dumping externalities". This means that every business and every household should just let society accept that cost of pollution, whether in asthma, health care, loss of water, or reduced quality of life, so long as it is not traced back. Since our corporate laws demand that business leaders maximize profits for shareholders, then they are obligated to pollute to the maximum extent possible, dump externalities on third parties so long as brand or sales are not affected. Even though these behaviors kill animals enmasse, create health problems, and create an unsustainable future, we not only tolerate this behavior, but each one of us is an active participant in this simple downward spiral. Our economic systems are designed to reward and to perpetuate these principles exponentially.



A PEACE TREATY WITH NATURE cont.

Stanford University has a project called the **Natural Capital Project**. Their view is: *Forests purify water and air; coral reefs nurture fish. We know this all too well - so why is nature still losing out to markets that value trees more when they're cut and sold as timber, or floodplains when developed as strip malls?*

We believe it's because of the lack of economic forces on behalf of nature. Traditional ways of calculating Gross Domestic Products consistently omit the trillions of dollars of benefits that nature provides, and on which our lives depend.

Natural Capital is defined by Wikipedia as:

A functional definition of capital in general is: "a stock that yields a flow of valuable goods or services into the future". Natural capital is thus the stock of natural ecosystems that yields a flow of valuable ecosystem goods or services into the future. For example, a stock of trees or fish provides a flow of new trees or fish, a flow which can be sustainable indefinitely. Natural capital may also provide services like recycling wastes or water catchment and erosion control. Since the flow of services from ecosystems requires that they function as whole systems, the structure and diversity of the system are important components of natural capital.

Today, at Bio-Marine we are asked to consider what is the greatest risk to the ocean security. I answer that from the perspective of business, but would like to thank Lisa Speer of the NRDC, and assert that the first risk is ocean warming where higher atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases result in increased air temperatures, which in turn lead to warmer ocean waters, and changes in sea level, salinity, currents, and nutrient dynamics. Marine organisms will face a period of nearly unprecedented environmental change as the result of these impacts.

The second risk is ocean acidification where increased carbon dioxide in the air results in increased carbon dioxide in the ocean, which when combined with ocean water forms carbonic acid and increases ocean acidity (i.e., lowers pH). As this occurs, many forms of marine life are susceptible to increased acidity, particularly those with shells or other carbonate structures, including corals, lobsters, bivalves and other species.

Further, decreasing pH will directly affect many shelled planktonic organisms at the base of marine food chains as well as organisms that provide critical habitat for other forms of marine life. There are even theories which suggest that increased acidity may also have direct physiological effects on vulnerable juvenile stages of other types of marine organisms, such as fish and squid.

Those in the Ocean Shipping business only ride on the surface. Their ships use the cheapest dirtiest fuel whose pollution cannot be seen miles from shore. They never

have to look below the surface. Marine life is not part of the equation. They use the ocean but the care of the ocean is unrelated to the way they use it. The surface is merely a highway. Cost efficiency matters. Dump externalities.

Dead Zones, a unique phrase that we now accept. Looking at world maps we now all agree that certain packets of death exist. Zones where life no longer exists. There are some who expect that sooner or later, one day, someone will drop a fishing line in the ocean and nothing will be there. This is not a matter of global warming, this is a matter of a broken system. A system where humans just observe death and destruction as acceptable. Curious.

Our human system of laws and business practices will not change without catastrophe, and maybe then change only until we accept the new status quo. We talk about climate change, but the destruction of species, both terrestrial and marine, which we have created is epidemic, and not yet due to abrupt climate change. The worst is yet to come. The destruction seems to be based on reckless disregard for the value of nature, both in economic terms and in quality terms. I am not competent to assert whether climate change is anthropogenic. I just know for sure that extinction is epidemic and dead zone proliferate. Those consequences ARE anthropogenic.

It is time for a grand experiment. A State of Nature. A Peace Treaty with Nature. A legal jurisdiction where the courts are designed and the zoning is designed to enhance the laws of natural capital. A place where man can live, but only so long as he participates in harmony with nature. There really is no reason why a jaguar or a scarlet macaw should have to drink water that is contaminated with human trace hormones or human pesticides. Green economic development zones, areas where housing is mandated to be energy neutral, water effluent must be pure, where pollution must not exist, and where we cherish nature. Is it possible for humans to live at Peace with Nature? One technology approach would permit only small scale decentralized distributed energy and infrastructure. The best way to disintermediate a cartel is to use decentralized technologies. We have seen this before. The PC, originally a hobbyist kit, disintermediated the Mainframe. Names like DEC, Sperry, Burroughs, Univac all gone. The refrigerator with its freezer completely eliminated the centralized ice industry.

Today we have energy systems which are centralized. We convert molecules of liquid hydrocarbons in utility plants into electrons, inefficiently, with heat loss. Then we transmit these electrons with transmission loss. Then we convert the electrons back to heat with more loss. Electric production at source makes so much more sense and the heat becomes a by-product. A State of Nature, with a formal Peace Treaty with Nature, which works on different

economic rules of natural capital, in places with no existing legacy systems or amortized infrastructure with which to compete can provide a road map.

Shell oil executives recently spoke publicly about the three hard truths which emerged from their recent process of scenario planning:

1. energy demand will continue to increase,
2. the consequences of carbon and climate are real, and
3. these problems cannot be solved from the supply side alone.

A Peace Treaty with Nature and the resulting "Green Development Zones" should acknowledge these principles as well. There are many places to start. Lets not adopt the triage system of saving the most vulnerable first. A Peace Treaty with Nature should start in places that are still pure, biologically intense, and where nature and humans are still in balance. A place like the Osa Peninsula with the Golfo Dulce fjord and the intense marine life surrounding Cano and Cocos Islands. The biological intensity of Corcovado and Pietra Blanca as well as the Sierpe estuary. Humans and nature do exist in harmony there today. At least for the moment. Oscar Arias can have Peace with Nature and can lead by example by having a Peace Treaty with Nature for other countries to adopt.



Or some government leader in this room can create such a Treaty first. For, if we cannot successfully enable a fully functional demonstration project, one of unprecedented scale, proving the precept that man can live in harmony with the natural world then these conferences and debates are a waste of time. Start with the most pure as we cannot reproduce those environments. Natural Triage to protect the most healthy or they will be irreparably damaged.

We would like to support any government that wants to take the lead and prove that humans can live with nature.



WHY THE OSA

Ecotourism:

Overview of Eco-tourism for Rain Forest Protection
Prize Capital has strategic plans to invest in Ecotourism projects to protect areas of significant natural capital, valued habitat and biodiversity. Our initial focus is the renowned Osa Peninsula of Costa Rica, where some of the highest practices in sustainability occur. Multiple resorts in this area serve as an incubator and demonstration project for sustainable technologies that can be extended worldwide.

Multiple Philanthropic and For Profit Activities

Friends of the Osa (FOO) Foundation with 4500 acres and the adjacent Lapa Rios reserve located on 1,000 acres of pristine primary tropical rain forest team with biodiversity. Resorts such as Luna Lodge contiguous to the Corcovado National Park, Nicuesa contiguous to the Piedra Blancas National Park, Bosque del Cabo, and Lapa Rios each provide a unique solution for sustainable development: profit-oriented conservation enterprises that serve as demonstration projects to the world.

"Rain forest wilderness adventure in a class by itself..." Lapa Rios is featured in the PricewaterhouseCoopers (PWC) 2008 report on sustainable conservation as the leading example of a privately-run, profit-oriented nature conservation project, chosen from ecotourism and other activities worldwide. As part of the study, the World Wildlife Fund PWC report confirmed that it meets the sustainability criteria of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and contributes to the conservation and regeneration of surrounding areas and the improvement of living standards of the local community. Report available at stein.to/pwc-sustainabilityreport.pdf or <http://www.pwc.com/extweb/pwcpublications.nsf/docid/4fe9ce9d78bfbe21852572890054ecc0>

The CRUSA Foundation and its Osa Campaign, the Friends of Osa Foundation, the O2 for life Foundation, and Neotropica

The Ecotourism has developed a long tradition of working with the local community, with projects raising funds to build the first school in the area. The independent Carbonera School opened in 1993, built by and employing locals, and incorporating environmental education into the curriculum.

A Prize Capital Foundation will be formed dedicated to preserving and enhancing the well-being of its surrounding areas and community. Future funding will support projects and organizations to study and protect its terrestrial and marine resources. The Government of Costa Rica, The Nature Conservancy, The Moore Foundation, and The Linden Trust for Conservation has recently embarked on a program to raise 50 million dollars to enable Costa Rica to become the first country in the world to be in conformance with the United Nations Convention on Biodiversity (CBD). The ecotourism industry has helped bring attention to this area.

"A forest left standing is worth more than one cut down."

Corcovado National Park and the associated Isla del Caño are the most significant remaining areas of lowland Pacific tropical rainforest in Central America. Corcovado's location between the ocean and high mountain ranges has created an extraordinary array of biodiversity. This exceptional international resource is of outstanding universal value in terms of science, conservation potential, and natural beauty.

Biologically, Corcovado is like an island due to its isolation by dry forests along the Pacific coast and by high mountains further inland (Gilbert 1999). In addition to endemic species, there are some species with distinct subspecies on the Atlantic and Pacific sides of Costa Rica that recombine genes in mountain passes between these areas. Subspecies of Atlantic zones are less local and less unique to Costa Rica than those within the Osa Peninsula and in Corcovado (Gilbert 1999).

Corcovado contains unusually high habitat and species diversity. Within a relatively small area of less than 50,000 ha, Corcovado contains at least thirteen major ecosystems. Detailed studies of the vegetation of Corcovado will most likely yield at least 25-30 discernible vegetation associations (Harshorn 1983). Studies have indicated that in some areas as many as 169 species of large plants can occur in one hectare (Soto 1992). The extremely high level of species and habitat diversity increases the opportunities for in situ conservation in terms of number of species preserved relative to the area protected. **Corcovado is at the top of conservation priorities in Central America** (Gilbert 1999). The Golfo Dulce is a fjord, 200 meters deep, which is the breeding ground of the humpback whale from both the northern hemisphere and the southern hemisphere. A unique marine environment.

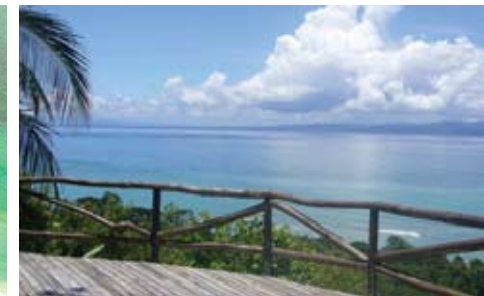
Sustainable Hospitality: A sustainable way of doing business

Designed in harmony with the surrounding forest and beach environment, the various ecotourism bungalows are built of local, natural, renewable materials. Extremely committed to energy, all lodges use passive design and various degrees of renewable sources including micro-hydro and solar.

Lapa Rios has even demonstrated technological and natural solutions from the dining room: kitchen waste is fed to pigs whose waste fuels a methane digester, which then fuels the kitchen, creating a perfect closed loop system that generates energy on site.

All lodges in the area employ sustainable tourism by employing only primarily from the local community. There has been a move away from pure suita roofing a local grass, towards a recycled plastic simulated suita. Some argue that natural is better. Some argue that sustainability is best served by using recycled materials that are not harvested from the forest.

Cayuga Sustainable Hospitality S.A., based in San Jose, Costa Rica serves as third party management company for Lapa Rios while most other facilities are owner managed.





THE CARBONERA FUND

CARBON DECISIONS: An Opportunity in Forest Carbon
Forest Carbon is an emerging opportunity expected to produce impressive results in both fighting climate change and generating impressive value for the carbon credits generated by avoiding deforestation and forest degradation. It is agreed that more than 18% of world emissions originate from deforestation – more than the entire global transport sector.

Prize Capital LLC is developing an investment, fund. The CarbonERA fund, to invest in a portfolio of world carbon credits generating revenue, with project location spanning the world.

In order to maximize technical capability and deal flow, Prize Capital is entering into an exclusive partnership with Carbon Decisions, S.A. to bring leading development and methodology expertise in the development of carbon projects. The CarbonERA fund managed by Prize Capital will operate under ethical, social, and environmental standards.

Carbon Decisions is directed by Dr. Lucio Pedroni. Pedroni is the lead author on the methodology for mosaic deforestation, recently published by the World Bank as well as the author of REDD methodology for frontier deforestation currently being employed in Brazil. He has trained hundreds of people on forest carbon, CDM and climate change.

Pedroni is an established world leader in the field, having worked worldwide on projects run by the World Bank, UNFCCC, FAO and national organizations in countries ranging from Vietnam and Indonesia to Finland and Colombia. Pedroni is the lead author of the REDD chapter in the VCS guidelines for Agriculture, Forestry and other Land Uses (AFOLU). In the process he has built strong global networks of actors in the field.

Dr. Pedroni has dedicated the last 10 of his career to working on forest carbon related activities, starting with research on remote sensing of tropical forests (1996-2000) and carbon flux modeling (1999-2004), and soon moving to carbon accounting methodologies, climate change policy analysis and international advisory roles on these topics (2000-present). Since 2001, he has led a research team at the Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Center (CATIE) and since 2005 he has been working with the World Bank on the development of methodologies and projects for the BioCarbon Fund.

FOREST CARBON REFERENCE SHEET

The emerging forest carbon market began with the formation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), ratified in 1994. At the third meeting of the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol was

adopted which entered into force in 2005 setting emissions reductions goals for developed nations. Currently under the Kyoto Protocol, Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (in developing countries) has been excluded from mechanisms such as the CDM (described below).

REDD - Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation REDD was developed as a response to the Kyoto protocol's CDM including only afforestation and reforestation projects (with very rigorous criteria) and excluding avoided deforestation. REDD is expected to be part of the post-2012, or post-Kyoto, Protocol, there is no consensus as to how REDD will be defined in the UNFCCC. Regardless of how REDD is defined, private investment is already creating a market from REDD credits. There is no doubt that REDD will play an integral part in the future of climate change mitigation, with an estimated 18% of world emissions come from deforestation and forest degradation.

CDM - Clean Development Mechanism

The Clean Development Mechanism described in the Kyoto Protocol allows for Annex B (developed) countries to earn credits towards the emission reduction that they are required to make by implementing emission-reduction projects in developing countries to stimulate sustainable development.

CCB - Climate Community and Biodiversity Standards

climate-standards.org
The CCB standards were created to evaluate land-based carbon mitigation projects during their early stages of development to address the reality that on land where carbon projects are being developed, there are communities and biodiversity that should receive benefits from the carbon project.

VCS - Voluntary Carbon Standard - v-c-s.org

The regulated carbon market has strict standards determining compliance for carbon offsets. In order to establish integrity for the voluntary carbon offsets, a standard was created. VCS is used to provide transparency to the offsets in the voluntary carbon market, in order to provide confidence to businesses, consumers, and the government in these offsets.

FCPF - Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (World Bank) carbonfinance.org Purpose - to promote forest carbon reduction by compensating developing countries for forest carbon reductions made by maintaining their forests through an internationally-consistent standard and registry program. To be accomplished through the Readiness Mechanism and the Carbon Finance Mechanism.



THE EARTH FUND 2.0

Earth Fund 2.0

Prize Capital Renewable Fuels Prize
GEF, IFC & X PRIZE Foundation Relationships

Inducement prizes have been used for over a century, leading to transformative events in the evolution of particular technologies. Prizes create extraordinary leverage as they:

- reach across national and disciplinary boundaries and compel global audiences to invest the intellectual and financial capital required to solve the seemingly intractable challenges of our time.
- attract incredible media attention that provides public education and attracts sponsors and investors.
- can be utilized to address global climate change and environmental challenges, particularly for the developing world.

By definition only one team can win each prize. But society can benefit from all the efforts, many of which may prove to have commercially viable applications even if they are not the first to reach the finish line.

Prize Capital has developed a model which enables prize competitions to serve as innovation and deal generating search engines. Under this model, a parallel investment fund permits investors to share in the success of the competition winners, as well as in the success of those that may not win the competition, but may win market share in the commercial market. Prize Capital's prize mechanisms are designed to provide investors with the opportunity to support "every horse in the race." The diversification within the class of direct competitors is designed to mitigate risk. Moreover, the fund may also generate attractive returns even if none of the contestants actually wins the stated prize.

Prize Capital is an early stage venture applying its methodology to global environmental challenges, and has begun exploration of prizes in the areas of energy, forest monitoring and water. Our most developed concept is in the area of renewable fuels.

Renewable Energy Prize

Current renewable fuels technologies are criticized for being inefficient, costly, unsustainable and incompatible with existing vehicles and infrastructure. The Prize Capital Renewable Energy Prize will accelerate development of breakthrough technologies for sustainable, small-scale decentralized production systems for liquid transport fuel. Prize rules will produce a winning technology that is energy- and cost-efficient, sustainable and compatible with today's infrastructure. Draft prize rules were developed with a panel of expert advisors

representing the Natural Resources Defense Council, Shell International Gas, Environmental Entrepreneurs, Federation of American Scientists, Pacific Northwest National Laboratories and more.

Organizational Roles

Prize Capital will stimulate capital for emerging inventors and provide the investment funds for competitors. Prize Capital intends for the X PRIZE Foundation (XPF), the leading global mega-prize producer, to manage the prize competition. Prize Capital also seeks to develop advanced market commitments with international agencies and governments.

Earth Fund

In November 2006, Prize Capital began engaging the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to include its unique financing mechanism and the Renewable Energy Prize as part of its proposed Public Private Partnership (PPP). The GEF's Global Council approved the PPP, including the Capital for Prizes mechanism, in June 2007, and appointed the World Bank/International Finance Corporation (IFC) as the Implementing Agency to manage the new initiative as the Earth Fund.

The Earth Fund was launched in December 2007 at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Bali. At this press conference Lee Stein joined the GEF CEO and IFC's Vice President to announce the GEF/IFC relationship with Prize Capital and proposed prizes. (see the Earth Fund press release: prizecapital.net/about/press.html.)

Global Environment Facility (GEF)

Since 1991, the GEF has provided \$7.4 billion in grants and generated over \$28 billion in co-financing from other sources to support over 1,950 projects that produce global environmental benefits in 160 developing countries and countries with economies in transition. GEF funds are contributed by donor countries. (thegef.org)

International Finance Corporation (IFC)

The IFC is the private sector arm of the World Bank focused on developing private sector markets in developing countries by crafting new financial tools that enable companies to manage risk and broaden their access to foreign and domestic capital markets. (ifc.org)

X PRIZE Foundation (XPF)

XPF produces global inducement prize competitions to achieve radical breakthroughs for humanity. To date prizes have launched in the areas of space, health and transportation. (xprize.org)

LEE STEIN

"There will be more invention in the next 14 years than in the past 20 years, so the level of invention will be staggering. And it's really a fabulous gift that we've been given to have the ability to see many of these things as they are coming. The future is so exciting and the opportunities are limitless. At the same time, our future is complicated by the environmental challenges that we have set up for ourselves."

Lee Stein, interviewed in Rancho Santa Fe Review

Lee Stein brings many years of extraordinary experience as a business executive and entrepreneur to his current activities as a business-minded environmentalist. Educated as an accountant (B.S., Syracuse) and an attorney (J.D., Villanova), he has served as Chairman of the Board, CEO, and President of First Virtual Holdings, Director and President of Seaport Village on the waterfront in San Diego, Director and Controller of WestAir Airlines (DBA) United Express, and as an officer and/or director in various private entities.

He is credited as a co-inventor of e-mail messaging processes, and in 1994, he co-patented what The Economist magazine described as the world's first Internet-banking (payment) system. The patents issued were subsequently acquired by eBay.

After a career of serial entrepreneurship in the worlds of entertainment finance, Internet commerce, and real estate development, he turned his entrepreneurial and business activities to the environment and what he describes as "its disturbing deterioration." In 2000 he formed Virtual Group, LLC, a private holding company focused on early-stage technologies.

At the time, he recalls, he and his wife, June, thought they were environmentally aware. Then, says Lee, they realized that "Most of the information we relied upon didn't permit us to

have any solid understanding of the facts. We had no way to make a difference."

He was especially troubled by the distrust between environmental organizations and business entities. He had based his operating strategies on the concept of "inclusivity" and wanted to help forward an agenda acknowledging that environmental practices had to be good for business or they were not good environmental practices and, likewise, that business practices had to be good for the environment in order to be good business practices.

In 2001, he was invited to co-found the Southern California chapter of Environmental Entrepreneurs, known as E2. Affiliated with the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), E2 brings together entrepreneurs to influence state and national government policies by serving as the "business voice for the environment."

Most years, Mr. Stein and a delegation of fellow E2 members visit Sacramento multiple times to lobby for environmental legislation. To date, they have advocated to promote smart growth, reduce California's greenhouse gas emissions, fund ocean restoration, advance the market for alternative transportation fuels and cleaner-operating vehicles, and ensure that state-issued bonds embody environmental principles. Mr. Stein and other E2 members recently returned from a trip to Washington, D.C., where they met with members of Congress in the interest of having an impact on the emerging legislative process linked to carbon trading.

In 2005, Mr. Stein was asked to join former U.S. Secretary of State George Schultz and California Energy Commissioner Jim Boyd on the board of the newly formed California Secure Transportation Energy Partnership (CalSTEP). A diverse partnership of industry, automotive, business, academic, policy, and nongovernmental professionals, CalSTEP was formed to develop a comprehensive

pro-business action plan to increase energy efficiency and fuel choice in California. The CalSTEP effort is the first major initiative focused on a single state developing its own transportation-energy security plan. Mr. Stein's work with CalSTEP resulted in an invitation from Shell International Gas Limited to participate in multiple workshops both in the U.S. and the U.K. in which the internationally respected "Shell scenario" approach was used to examine various policy options and business planning outcomes relating to energy and the environment.

In 2006, Mr. Stein formed Prize Capital to fund global competitions aimed at discovering innovative solutions in the areas of energy and the environment. Within a year, he joined the CEO of the World Bank Global Environment Facility and the senior sustainability executive of the International Finance Corporation, the for-profit arm of the World Bank, at the 2007 United Nations climate change meeting in Bali to announce a new entity called The Earth Fund. Formed to attract investment capital for early-stage innovators, the public-private partnership is based on a model that integrates investment concepts and international prizes, and for which Mr. Stein has filed patent applications.

Most recently, Mr. Stein joined an E2/NRDC delegation that traveled to Costa Rica to meet with President Oscar Arias and members of his cabinet to support Costa Rica in its efforts to become the world's first carbon-neutral country by 2021.

Mr. Stein has spoken at technology and investment conferences at the World Bank, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Oxford University, The Wharton School, Columbia University, Cornell University, UC San Diego, and on Wall Street. He has been featured in Business Week, Newsweek, The Economist, Investors Business Daily, and other national publications for his role in emerging communications technologies.

His civic work includes serving as Chairman of the San Diego Stadium Authority, Chairman Emeritus of the Scripps Center for Integrative Medicine, and as a board member at Scripps Health Philanthropy Board, both in San Diego. He has been active in Young Presidents Organization (YPO) and its CEO affiliate. He serves as a trustee of the Duke Law School Board of Visitors. He and June live with their three children in San Diego.

