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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 31, 1998

MR. PRESIDENT:

Attached are the following weekly reports:

(A) **Weekly Economic Briefing**

(B) **Interest Rates/Update on Global Markets**

(C) **DPC Report**

(D) **CEQ Report**

(E) **OSTP Report**

(F) **Climate Change Report**

(G) **Upcoming Speeches/Communications Report**

(H) **Public Liaison Report**

(I) **Intergovernmental Report**

(J) **Cabinet Affairs Report**

(K) **Political Report**

Phil Caplan Phil

Tab C - Reed/Kagan/COS
Tab F - Stern/COS
Tab G - Waldman/COS page 2 - Scheduling
Tab I - Ibarra/COS/Sperling

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WASHINGTON

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October 30, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Mickey Ibarra

SUBJECT: Office of Intergovernmental Affairs Weekly Report - October 26 - 30, 1998

Governors

- Governor Frank O'Bannon (D-IN) continues to pursue a meeting with you on behalf of governors affected by the steel crisis. We are working with NEC to determine the appropriate course of action.

- Governor Tom Carper (D-DE), Chair of NGA, is encouraging the governors to begin working on a state reports to demonstrate the progress states have made in improving education.

- Governor Lawton Chiles (D-FL) thought your trip to Florida on Thursday for the Glenn Launch went extremely well. His staff indicated that the Governor truly appreciated your kind words at the MacKay dinner in West Palm.

- The governors lauded the unveiling of your new HIV/AIDS initiative (amounting to $156 million) to address the epidemic among racial and ethnic minorities.

- We met with the Regional Plan Association (RPA), a resource to state and local governments on policy initiatives, to discuss their work on climate change with New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut officials. We are helping to identify additional ways to support public sector leadership on climate change.

- IGA contacted the governors of DE, FL, GA, HI, IN, MD, MO, NV, OR, PR and VT to notify them of Department of Transportation discretionary grants. All were very please.

Insular Affairs

- To prepare for your visit to Guam on November 14, we hosted a meeting with the Department of Defense, Department of Interior, and other Administration officials to discuss potential announcements in Guam.

- IGA worked with DCOS Echaveste, Public Liaison, and Cabinet Affairs to brief leaders of the three million Puerto Ricans living in the states on the Administration's efforts to help Puerto Rico in the wake of Hurricane Georges. FEMA Director Witt and SBA Administrator Alvarez were among the briefers at a session attended by Congressmen Luis Gutierrez (D-IL) and Carlos Romero-Barcelo (D-PR) among others.

- We worked with the Department of Transportation to respond to Guam's complaint regarding the awarding of a key contract to a Japanese shipyard instead of one in Guam. We are working with DOT to identify resources for upgrading Guam's shipyard and directing other work to it.

IGA Outreach

- This week, we sent material to elected officials (governors, mayors, county officials, state legislators, Tribal leaders, Hispanic and African American electeds) on Social Security, HIV/AIDS, and today's economic announcement.

- We have ensured the inclusion of elected officials in conference calls conducted by the First Lady and the Vice President to inform the Latino community of your budget accomplishments and to build support for the initiatives we must achieve with a new Congress. In addition, I completed a conference call organized by OPL for Latino leaders.

- IGA sent a sample op-ed to selected elected officials with a request that they amplify your message regarding Women and Retirement Security issues.

Salt Lake Olympic Games

- Thurgood Marshall Jr. and I, vice chairs of the White House Task Force for the Salt Lake Olympic Games 2002, conducted a conference call with Olympic, Utah, and Salt Lake City officials on October 27, to announce $75 million in Department of Transportation discretionary grants to assist with four critical Olympic construction projects. Governor Leavitt of Utah expressed gratitude in his press conference and Frank Joklik, Salt Lake Organizing Committee CEO praised the White House and Secretary Slater for our support.

Election 98'

- Speaker Antonio Villaraigosa called to express his gratitude for your assistance in San Francisco, October 24, and that of the Vice President earlier in October to ensure that Democrats retain the majority in the California Assembly. Marty Chavez also called to express his thanks for all you, the Vice President and others from the Administration have done to help his campaign for Governor of New Mexico.

Week Ahead

- Saturday, October 31, we will ensure inclusion of many elected officials on your conference call to Latino leaders. We will host the bi-weekly meeting of IGA directors from the departments and agencies on November 2. On November 4, IGA will host Mayor Woodrow Stanley (Flint, MI). On November 6, Fred DuVal will address the Council of Public Affairs Executives.

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Page 2 - Scheduling

October 31, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MICHAEL WALDMAN

SUBJECT: SPEECH THEMES FOR UPCOMING WEEK

This week marks the end of the election season, and the beginning of the next phase – which stretches until the State of the Union in early February. We should seek to quickly seize the initiative, and to define at least <u>our</u> vision of the agenda, or this period will risk being defined solely by the Congress' investigative zeal. This is especially important in the period before you leave for the APEC meeting. We will work to suggest new rhetoric – more bipartisan and conciliatory – that will explain your goals in this new phase. Above all, you will stress the urgency of acting now to meet the long-term challenges of the new century, and of doing so in a way that is not beholden to the old and often false debate between left and right.

11/1 **Remarks to New Psalmist Baptist Church, Baltimore MD**

In this speech to an African-American church, you will urge listeners to make Election Day "Dignity Day" (echoing a theme of Reverend Jackson). You will trace the long journey toward dignity walked by African-Americans, and urge them to not let the Republican Congress turn them back.

11/2 **Remarks on the Patients' Bill of Rights**

These remarks, in the Rose Garden, will focus on the need to elect a Congress that will pass a strong Patient's Bill of Rights. You will release a report from the Department of Health and Human Services quantifying how many people now are covered by these rights (due to executive action and state enactment), and setting out how many more people remain to be covered. You will also deliver a broader message on the stakes for the American people in this election.

11/3 **Election day**

No current public statements are planned. We are working to find an appropriate opportunity to show you at work on the public business.

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11/4 **Speech on America's agenda**

This 'framing' speech will be your best chance to (perhaps implicitly) interpret the results of the election, and to set out what you believe the nation's upcoming agenda should be. This speech is not a 'mini State of the Union' – the policies will not be new – but will frame what you believe the next period should be about. (In short, even if they want to move forward on investigations, you want to move forward on Social Security and other matters.) We are currently working on an outline of this speech, and will get you an early draft. Here is the current thinking about its shape:

We are now barely a year away from the new millennium. Six years ago, America was sluggish, falling behind in the world, seemingly unable to grapple with longstanding problems. Today, America is a different place. We have built a new prosperity, made remarkable progress over social problems, and renewed progressive government. Now we have a duty to seize these good times – to move forward or risk falling back. These must be months of action and achievement, not stalemate and partisanship. Here are the immediate priorities over the next several months:

- intensifying the effort to save Social Security;
- pressing for peace in the Middle East and Kosovo (including the trip to Gaza);
- continuing to rally the leading economies to address the financial crisis (discuss the APEC trip);
- education (especially school construction)
- health care (Patient's Bill of Rights).

It may also make sense to discuss campaign finance reform, the minimum wage and/or tobacco (the other elements of the campaign litany).

11/5 **Medal of Arts & Humanities Ceremony**

At this ceremony, you will honor, among others, Arthur Schlesinger, Philip Roth, E.L. Doctorow, and Fats Domino.

11/6 **Bill signing – Little Rock Central High School (tentative)**

You may publicly sign the legislation making Little Rock Central a national historic place, and extending the Medal of Honor to the Little Rock Nine.

Airport Dedication –Fayetteville

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 30, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: **ANN LEWIS AND STACIE SPECTOR**

SUBJECT: **COMMUNICATIONS WEEKLY REPORT**

Amplification

For each of your message events we worked to ensure that the message got to our key networks.

Women's Retirement Security Roundtable. Regional Offices of the Social Security Administration had satellite downlinks at 12 sites for the makeup event (Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas, Denver, Seattle, Birmingham, San Francisco/Richmond, CA, and 2 sites in Kansas City) for live coverage of roundtable. On average, approximately 100 people attended each satellite event, including members of the press (Associated Press, local NBC and ABC News affiliates, the Boston Herald, Chicago Tribune, Newsday, and specialty press such as Today's Chicago Woman). After your roundtable discussion, satellite sites had facilitated dialogues that were led by DOL and SSA officials. Additionally, we sent copies of the transcript of event and the Report to 20 top women leaders.

Distributed sample op-ed to IGA to disseminate to 11 women mayors (Vera Katz of Portland, OR; Sue Golding of San Diego, CA; Deedee Corradini of Salt Lake City, UT; Beverly O'Neil of Long Beach, CA; Jan Laverty Jones of Las Vegas, NV; Sue Bauman of Madison, WI; Sharon Sayles Belton of Minneapolis; Lee Clancey of Cedar Rapids, IA; M. Susan Savage of Tulsa, OK; Nancy Graham of West Palm Beach, FL; and Roxanne Qualls of Cincinnati, OH) and 10 women state legislators (Lois M. DeBerry of Tennessee; Beryl Roberts-Burke of Florida; Annie Betancourt of Florida; Joanne C. Benson of Maryland; Edwina Garcia of Minnesota; Catherine M. Abate of New York; Margaret A. Lynch of New Hampshire; Gail C. Beam of New Mexico; Dianne Hudson of Arkansas; and Moira K. Lyons of Connecticut) to encourage them to write their own op-eds for their local papers.

OPL got key groups to put out press releases for the event (National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare, Older Women's League, AARP, National Council on Aging and National Caucus and Center on Black Aged). OPL desks distributed materials to 378 women's groups, 64 women's economic organizations, senior citizens' organizations, women's health groups, allied health groups, 70 religious organizations, 10 Asian and Pacific American women leaders and 250 members of the disabilities community.

Cabinet Affairs distributed materials to Cabinet members, Chiefs of Staff, Deputy Chiefs of Staff, Communications Directors, White House Liaisons and Schedulers for all of the agencies.

Social Security Administration provided 5 national organizations (Older Women's League, National Council of La Raza, Mexican American National Association, Zeta Phi Beta Sorority and the National Council of Negro Women) with a list of satellite sites and encouraged these groups to provide information to members in satellite cities.

CBC AIDS/HIV Announcement. This announcement got wide coverage in local press nationwide. Press Secretaries of Congressional Black Caucus members who attended the event have been encouraged to write op-eds for their local papers. Additionally, we distributed talking points and fact sheet to Outreach and Press Offices to disseminate to their constituencies and networks.

IGA contacted state and local elected officials to encourage them to write op-eds and/or press releases (Mayor Kurt Schmoke from Baltimore; Mayor Gordon Bush from East St. Louis, IL; Rep. Anthony Hall from Jacksonville, FL; President Virginia Fields from Manhattan Borough of New York) and contacted minority governmental organizations to include information about including the announcements in their weekly or monthly reports (National Black Caucus of Local Elected Officials; National Black Caucus of State Legislators; National Association of Latino Elected Officials; and National Conference of Black Mayors). IGA distributed materials to all governors, mayors, state legislators and county executives.

OPL distributed talking points and fact sheet to 300 national African American organizations, 25 African American health-related organizations, 400 chapters of the National Medical Association, and civil rights groups. OPL distributed talking points and fact sheet to 1500 Hispanic individuals and national Hispanic organizations, including civil rights groups, health organizations and advocacy groups. OPL distributed talking points and fact sheet to 30-35 largest gay/lesbian weeklies and to 3000 activists from the gay/lesbian community. OPL will give advocacy groups the President's remarks or the President's statement with a picture from the event to run in their newsletters. Additionally, OPL desks distributed materials to 149 women's health organizations, 70 religious groups and 250 members of the disabilities community.

HHS is working with Surgeon General Satcher to write an op-ed for national press or for National Newspaper Publishers Association for distribution to minority newspapers. HHS distributed fact sheets and background materials to HHS Regional Directors to disseminate widely. HHS distributed fact sheets and background materials to members of Congressional Black and Hispanic Caucuses. HHS mailed out background materials and fact sheets to communications directors for key interest groups. HHS is placing audio of announcement on HHS Hotline.

Gay and Lesbian Accomplishments. Distributed accomplishments piece to our list and to Outreach Offices to disseminate to their constituencies and networks. OPL distributed document to 60 gay and lesbian specialty press publications, 3500 members of the gay and lesbian community, 250 members of the disabilities community. Cabinet Affairs distributed materials to Cabinet members, Chiefs of Staff, Deputy Chiefs of Staff, Communications Directors, White House Liaisons and Schedulers for all of the agencies.

GDP Numbers/Social Security. We distributed talking points and fact sheets to our networks. OPL distributed materials to 200 members of the business community, 250 members of the disabilities community, religious groups, women's organizations, women's health organizations, senior citizens' groups, regional senior citizens' groups and national health care organizations. Cabinet Affairs distributed materials to Cabinet members, Chiefs of Staff, Deputy Chiefs of Staff, Communications Directors, White House Liaisons and Schedulers for all of the agencies. IGA distributed materials to all governors, mayors, state legislators and county executives. We posted the information on the web site.

Web

This week, the White House Web Team posted a listing of Presidential victories in the budget bill outlining education, environment, and other areas where we fought for and won funding for programs. Our map with state-by-state figures on what Congress left undone averages 1000-2000 hits each day.

Speaking Engagements

Dr. Slepian Memorial. This week Ann represented you at the memorial on Capital Hill for the slain abortion doctor. The program included heads of prominent women's groups and Rep. Norton,

NJDC. Ann was the keynote speaker at an NJDC fundraiser in Cleveland, OH.

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October 30, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Bruce Reed
Elena Kagan

SUBJECT: DPC Weekly Report

1. Crime -- National Instant Criminal Background Check System: The Justice Department will publish this week its final regulation implementing the Brady National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS or Instacheck). Under the NICS, which will go into effect on November 30th, the FBI and/or state points of contact will conduct computerized background checks of all prospective gun purchasers (not just handgun purchasers). Implementation of the NICS is a very significant accomplishment, capping your efforts first to enact the Brady Law, then to secure sufficient funds to improve state criminal history records, and most recently to thwart Republican attempts to undermine the efficacy of the Instacheck System.

2. Drugs -- Medical Marijuana: General McCaffrey held a press conference last week stating the Administration's opposition to five ballot initiatives allowing the medical use of marijuana; he also released a letter from former Presidents Carter, Ford, and Bush taking the identical position. McCaffrey argued that these initiatives send the wrong message to children about marijuana and conflict with the federal drug approval process. Current polls indicate that such initiatives will pass in Alaska, Oregon, Washington, and the District of Columbia; the vote is too close to call in Nevada. In addition, voters in Arizona probably will vote down an initiative that would repeal a broad medical marijuana law passed two years ago.

3. Health Care -- Patients' Bill of Rights Event: You are scheduled to lead a roundtable discussion with health care workers and patients on Monday that focuses on the need for a patients' bill of rights. We will downlink this event to patients' rights rallies led by Democratic candidates in congressional districts across the country. At the event, you will receive a status report from the Vice President outlining how the five federal agencies with primary jurisdiction over health care responded to your executive order directing them to ensure that their health plans come into compliance with the patients' bill of rights. This report will underscore that while the Republican leadership allowed patients' rights legislation to die, you took every possible action to implement these protections for the 85 million Americans in federal health plans. You will respond to the report by again calling on Congress to enact legislation to extend these rights to all Americans.

4. Health Care -- Pediatric Labeling Initiative: We are pushing HHS and FDA to publish within the next two weeks a final regulation requiring manufacturers to test certain drugs for use in children and provide information to pediatricians on correct dosage levels. You announced the proposed regulation at an event with the First Lady last year, and pediatricians and advocates warmly applauded the action. (The American Academy of Pediatrics called it "one of the most important advances for pediatric drug therapy in several decades" and noted its special importance for treating children with AIDS.) Subsequent to your announcement, Congress included a provision in FDA reform legislation that provides short-term patent extensions to companies conducting these new pediatric tests. Although the legislation is fully consistent with our regulation (effectively providing some compensation to companies that must meet our regulatory requirement, as well as to companies that conduct pediatric tests voluntarily), the industry is arguing that Congress intended to negate our proposed rule and rely exclusively on incentives to promote voluntary testing. Because of this controversy, we decided to delay publication of the final rule until the Senate confirmed Jane Henney as FDA Commissioner. Now that the Senate has approved Dr. Henney, we and the First Lady's office want to move forward with the final regulation as soon as possible, perhaps even before Henney is sworn-in to her new position.

5. Welfare Reform -- New Jersey Family Cap Study: New Jersey will release on Monday its latest evaluation of the State's family cap policy, which denies additional per-child benefits to welfare recipients who give birth while on the rolls. We understand that this report, prepared by Rutgers University researchers, will show a decrease in births and a small increase in abortions among families on welfare. Secretary Shalala sent you a memo about the draft Rutgers study in June, pointing out that both New Jersey and HHS had serious concerns about its methodology. The Department is still reviewing the latest study, but its preliminary appraisal is that the Rutgers researchers have failed to address many of these methodological questions; in particular, HHS is concerned that the study does not control sufficiently for other factors that could affect the rate of abortions. A total of 23 states have chosen to adopt a family cap policy since the passage of the welfare reform law, up from 15 states that implemented this policy through welfare waivers.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: TODD STERN

SUBJECT: Climate Change Weekly Report

Diplomatic

Climate change negotiators from around the world are traveling to Buenos Ai
The fourth conference of parties to the climate treaty opens Monday, Novemb
through Friday, November 13. I have done a separate memo for you on Buenos Aires, and will send it up Monday.

An important part of our strategy at Buenos Aires will be to emphasize our commitment to domestic actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This is important because countries that criticize our position on emissions trading -- including the EU and many developing nations -- routinely claim that the U.S. intends to buy all its emission reductions from abroad, rather than taking action at home. To counter these claims, we have prepared a 46-page handout that will go to the press, all foreign delegations, and other interested observers detailing a broad range of domestic initiatives that we have underway to combat global warming. The package includes an executive summary and 23 separate fact sheets on initiatives undertaken between 1993 and 1998. I have attached a copy so you can see what it looks like.

Communications

Buenos Aires. We worked with press and did several set-up speeches to prepare for Buenos Aires this week and to make sure that expectations for the Conference are moderate. On Monday, Secretary Richardson spoke at the opening session of the three-day Earth Technologies Forum, a large conference jointly sponsored by, among others, the International Climate Change Partnership (a centrist group of large U.S. corporations), and EPA. I spoke at the awards dinner for the Forum on Tuesday night. Stu Eizenstat delivered a pre-Buenos Aires speech to the Center for National Policy (the group formerly headed by Madeleine Albright) on Wednesday morning. I also met or talked with reporters or editorial writers for the *New York Times*, *Washington Post*, and *Wall Street Journal* this week, and meet with *USA Today* on Monday. Stu did a general press briefing at the State Department as well.

We have also done briefings in the last two weeks for key businesses and labor organizations, environmental groups and farm groups, as well as several Hill briefings.

On Wednesday, the *Financial Times* ran an op-ed on emissions trading by Stu Eizenstat and

Carol Browner, which we prepared in order to make the case for trading to a European audience. We also prepared a more general op-ed by Stu for the American audience and seeking to have it placed for early this week.

Other. On Tuesday, the Vice President did an event with GM, Monsanto and BP and the World Resources Institute. Earlier that morning, these three companies and WRI had held a their own news conference announcing joint principles for taking action on climate change. At the Vice President's event, he also received from the President's Council on Sustainable Development a set of principles on giving companies credit for early action to reduce emissions. Coverage of both the WRI/corporate event and the VP's event was very positive.

On Friday, the *Wall Street Journal* ran a good piece on the gradual weakening of the hard-core corporate opposition to taking action on global warming.

<u>Science</u>

An article in *Nature* (29 Oct) predicted that an amount of carbon-free energy greater than today's total industrial energy consumption will be needed by 2050 if we wish to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at around double the pre-industrial level. (The preindustrial level was a little less than 280 ppm; we're now at around 360 ppm; doubling is generally considered to be 550 ppm.) The authors argue that production of this much carbon-free energy will require significantly increased investments in energy R&D today, and that such investments should be pursued—perhaps internationally—"with the urgency of a Manhattan project or an Apollo program."

cc: Vice President
Sandy Berger
John Podesta
George Frampton
Leon Fuerth
Ron Klain
Jack Lew
Neal Lane
Gene Sperling
Jim Steinberg
Janet Yellen

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF
U.S. DOMESTIC CLIMATE CHANGE PROGRAM

NOVEMBER 1998

"The vast majority of the world's climate scientists have concluded that if the countries of the world do not work together to cut the emission of greenhouse gases, then temperatures will rise and will disrupt the climate. In fact, most scientists say the process has already begun. [Today], I'm announcing a far-reaching proposal that provides flexible market-based and cost-effective ways to achieve meaningful reductions here in America. I want to emphasize that we cannot wait until the treaty is negotiated and ratified to act."

—President Clinton, October 22, 1997

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S OCTOBER 1997 PLAN

In October 1997, President Clinton outlined an environmentally and economically sound plan for reducing U.S. greenhouse gas emissions. This plan emphasizes win-win initiatives designed to cut emissions by increasing energy efficiency; develops new, cleaner energy technologies; works with industry and others to promote sensible solutions; and employs market-based mechanisms to ensure cost-effective reductions. The President's plan will prepare the United States to step up to the challenge of meeting the target set forth in the Kyoto Protocol (greenhouse gas emissions 7% below 1990 levels during the commitment period 2008-12)—once it is ratified by the United States.

Time and again the United States has faced environmental challenges that skeptics claimed would be impossible to solve without threatening the economy. Yet time and again, the ingenuity and creativity of U.S. businesses and consumers have shown that these challenges could be met with greater speed and less economic cost than anyone could have predicted. President Clinton's sensible domestic climate change program will allow for continued economic growth even as we begin to address one of the great environmental challenges of the 21st century. As awareness of the climate change challenge and its importance grows among U.S. businesses and consumers, private responses to the President's broad policy directions can be expected to accelerate.

Important elements of President Clinton's plan include:

- ***Tax incentives and R&D.*** The President's plan includes the **Climate Change Technology Initiative (CCTI)**—a vigorous program of tax cuts and research and development aimed at improving energy efficiency and spurring the use of renewable energy sources. The package amounts to an additional $6.3 billion over 5 years ($3.6 billion in tax cuts and $2.7 billion in sales by 2010; a $6 billion/year Public Benefits Fund to spur greater investment in energy-efficiency and renewable energy technologies; and a green labeling requirement to inform consumers about their clean energy options. This plan is projected to reduce carbon emissions by roughly 25 to 40 MMTCE in 2010 while saving consumers at least $20 billion a year on their electricity bills.

- ***Federal energy use and procurement.*** The President's plan also includes making substantial reductions in the Federal government's own greenhouse gas emissions by improving the energy efficiency of Federal facilities and activities and by reforming procurement practices. These actions are important in their own right, since the Federal government is the nation's largest single energy user, but also they can set an important example for the private sector. In July, the President announced the first 4 elements of his federal energy plan.
  - **Energy Savings Performance Contracts (ESPCs).** The President directed all Cabinet agencies to expand the use of ESPCs. Under an ESPC, a Federal agency hires contractors to audit facilities; propose energy-saving retrofits; and privately finance, install, and maintain retrofits. Contractors are paid from a share of the savings, and the remainder of savings are returned to the taxpayers and agency. Expanded use of ESPCs can reduce greenhouse gas emissions by over 2 MMTCE/year, reduce Federal energy use 30% below 1985 levels by 2005; and save as much as $700 million/year.
  - **Federal Lighting.** The Federal government will seek to purchase and install an additional 300,000 high-efficiency compact fluorescent light bulbs over the next 3 years. This will prevent emissions equal to 40,000 metric tons of carbon (MTCE) over the life of the bulbs and generate electricity cost savings of $13.5 million.
  - **Federal ENERGY STAR® Buildings.** The President directed all agencies to take the steps needed to bring existing Federal buildings up to the ENERGY STAR® standards (top 25% in energy efficiency).
  - **Sustainable Design in New Federal Buildings.** The Department of Defense and 6 other Federal agencies will adopt "sustainable design" standards in all new buildings. "Sustainable design" is an integrated approach reflecting an increased commitment to environmental stewardship and conservation, including energy-efficient and environmentally preferable practices, products, and services.

In the coming months the President is committed to directing further efficiencies in Federal energy management, such as enhancing the procurement of energy-efficient equipment, spurring increased use of alternative fuels and vehicles, and expanding renewable technology use by Federal agencies.

- ***Domestic emissions trading.*** The President has proposed a domestic emissions trading system to begin by 2008. Emissions trading would harness the power of the market to achieve a national greenhouse gas target at the lowest possble cost. The United States has used emissions trading successfully to reduce the pollution that causes acid raid—exceeding environmental objectives at about 50% below the expected cost.

- ***Scientific research.*** The Administration is continuing strong support for the U.S. Global Change Research Program. This program is focused on increasing our knowledge of the timing and regional patterns of expected climate changes, the combined effects of natural variation and ers with low-cost loans for rooftop solar systems and to help meet the program's goal. The President's CCTI includes $12 million in funding for this initiative, as well as $120 million in tax credits. Substantial increases in funding were included as part of the Fiscal Year 1999 appropriations bills recently signed into law. Meeting the program's goal will reduce carbon emissions equivalent to the annual emissions from 850,000 cars.

- ***Motor Challenge.*** Motor Challenge, Steam Challenge, Combined Heat and Power Challenge, and Compressed Air Challenge are a group of voluntary program initiatives aimed at improving energy efficiency in U.S. manufacturing plants by breaking down market barriers to the development and diffusion of energy-efficient technologies and practices. These 4 programs offer a variety of technical assistance, tools, and information to industry. By 2015, the 4 initiatives are expected to reduce emissions by 20 MMTCE and will generate $3 billion in annual cost savings.

- ***Energy-efficiency Standards for Equipment and Appliances.*** To save energy and reduce consumer utility bills, the U.S. Government develops test procedures and national minimum energy-efficiency standards for equipment and appliances, such as heating and cooling equipment, water heaters, lighting, refrigerators, clothes washers and dryers, and cooking equipment. Through 1997, residential appliance standards have avoided cumulative emissions of 30 MMTCE and saved consumers a cumulative $10.5 billion. By 2010, the currently enacted standards cumulatively will have avoided cumulative emissions of 150 MMTCE and saved consumers $33 billion.

- ***ENERGY STAR® Products.*** The ENERGY STAR® Products program allows manufacturers of selected energy-efficient products to promote their products with an "ENERGY STAR®" label. This allows consumers to easily identify products that help the environment and save energy and money. Over 3,000 highly efficient ENERGY STAR® product models currently are available to consumers, ranging from computers to refrigerators to central air-conditioning units. Accompanied by a national consumer education campaign, the ENERGY STAR® program prevented emissions of 2 MMTCE—the equivalent of more than 1.5 million automobiles—and saved consumers more than $740 million in 1997. By 2010, the full program is expected to prevent emissions of 23 MMTCE and generate cost savings of $10 billion.

- ***ENERGY STAR® Buildings and Green Lights.*** The ENERGY STAR® Buildings and Green Lights Partnership encourages individual building owners, developers, and managers to install energy-efficient lighting and undertake a 5-stage strategy to capitalize on system interactions that maximize energy savings at minimum cost. Commercial and Federal buildings that are in the top 25% in energy efficiency qualify for an "ENERGY STAR® Buildings" label. Among the major buildings that already have signed up for the program are the Empire State Building, the World Trade Center, and Chicago's Sears Tower.

  To date, ENERGY STAR® Buildings and Green Lights have established partnerships with over 2,600 organizations that have upgraded the lighting in 3 billion square feet of commercial building space, preventing emissions equal to more than 1 MMTCE in 1997 alone and saving themselves over $500 million on their annual energy bill. In 2010, the full ENERGY STAR® Buildings and Green Lights Partnership is expected to prevent emissions of 23.9 MMTCE and generate energy cost savings of $11.4 billion.

- ***State and Local Climate Change Program.*** The State and Local Climate Change Program helps states and communities reduce greenhouse gas emissions by providing guidance and technical information to help prepare inventories of their greenhouse gas emissions, assess and build awareness of the impacts of climate change, and develop action plans to reduce emissions. The program also provides technical and financial assistance to help states integrate climate change initiatives with existing state programs. Based on initial estimates, the program will help reduce U.S. greenhouse gas emissions by 1.9 MMTCE in 2000 and 4.2 MMTCE in 2010.

- ***U.S. Country Studies Program.*** This program provides financial and technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition in addressing the problem of global climate change, particularly within the context of the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Since 1993, funding for the Country Studies Program has totaled $40 million. The program assists countries to: inventory their emissions of greenhouse gases; assess their potential vulnerability to climate change and approaches for adapting to such change; identify and evaluate options for controlling these gases or increasing sinks; develop national plans for responding to climate change; assess related technological needs; and increase public understanding of climate change.

(Because of the interaction effects of programs designed to reinforce each other, it would not be appropriate to add together emissions reductions estimates for all programs listed above to arrive at an estimate of total U.S. reductions. Furthermore, there is a substantial amount of uncertainty associated with any of these projections because the estimates attempt to quantify projected technology adoption more than a decade into the future.)

FACT SHEET ON CLIMATE CHANGE TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVE

NOVEMBER 1998

An important component of the President's October 1997 plan to reduce U.S. greenhouse gas emissions is the **Climate Change Technology Initiative (CCTI)**—designed to provide an additional $6.3 billion over 5 years of tax incentives and research and development investment to stimulate the development and use of energy-efficient technologies, clean energy sources, and carbon sequestration. The CCTI builds and expands upon an existing foundation of advanced science, basic research, and government-industry partnership. It will increase U.S. competitiveness, reduce U.S. dependence on foreign oil, help maintain U.S. leadership in energy technology, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions at the same time. In response to the CCTI, the Fiscal Year 1999 appropriations bills recently signed into law by the President include over $1 billion for investments that will improve U.S. energy efficiency—a 26% increase over last year.

$2.7 billion in new R&D investment. The CCTI contains $2.7 billion over the next 5 years in additional research and development spending—covering the 4 major carbon-emitting sectors of the economy (buildings, industry, transportation, and electricity), plus carbon removal and sequestration, Federal facilities, and cross-cutting analyses and research. Selected examples of the R&D effort include:

- ***Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles (PNGV)***. Government-industry effort to develop safe, attractive, affordable cars that get up to 3 times the fuel efficiency of today's cars. Similar efforts are underway to develop cleaner, more efficient diesel engines for both light trucks and heavy trucks.
- ***Partnership for Advanced Technologies in Housing (PATH)***. Partnership with the homebuilding industry to develop, demonstrate, and deploy housing technologies and practices that are inexpensive, highly efficient, and attractive to consumers. PATH's goal is to build new homes that are 50% more energy efficient within a decade and to retrofit at least 15 million existing homes to make them 30% more energy efficient.
- ***Industries of the Future***. Research partnerships with energy-intensive industries focused on increasing energy and resource efficiency. Increased funding will permit expansion of the program to include 2 new industry sectors—mining and agriculture. Package also includes increased funding for Motor Challenge, which focuses on saving energy through better motor technology.
- ***Million Solar Roofs***. Increased funds for DOE cost-reduction R&D for solar thermal and rooftop PV systems to help meet the President's goal of placing solar installations on 1 million roofs over the next 10 years. Million Solar Roofs will establish partnerships with communities, builders, and other Federal agencies to promote the use of building-mounted solar systems.
- ***Bioenergy***. Increased funds for accelerated deployment of rural bioenergy projects that will provide the power industry with opportunities to produce electricity with very low net greenhouse gas emissions while giving farmers an alternative market for crops.
- ***Wind Power***. Increased funds for the development of the next generation of wind turbines, which have the potential to make wind power cost-competitive with natural gas.

FACT SHEET ON
INDUSTRY CONSULTATIONS

NOVEMBER 1998

A key component of the President's October 1997 plan to reduce U.S. greenhouse gas emissions is to build voluntary partnerships with energy-intensive industries to develop strategies to cut emissions. Consultations are identifying opportunities for the development and diffusion of energy-efficient or less carbon-intensive technologies and practices, and, in the case of agriculture and forestry, carbon storage. As part of this process, the Administration actively solicits ideas from industry about how to remove technical and regulatory barriers and foster innovative ways that government can support industry's efforts to reduce net emissions. Consultations also are addressing ways to ensure credit for those businesses that take early action.

HIGH-LEVEL DIALOGUE

Pursuant to the President's initiative, senior White House staff have initiated dialogues with high-level officials from key industries over the past several months on voluntary emissions reductions, including:

- Aluminum
- Cement
- Electric Power
- Forest Products
- Gas Pipelines
- Steel

Initial consultations have begun with officials from a number of other key industries, including: airlines and aerospace, agriculture, chemicals, commercial real estate, electronics/semi-conductors, glass, residential housing, metal casting, and oil. Dialogues with additional key, energy-intensive industries will be initiated in the months to come.

REAL REDUCTIONS

As part of the consultative process, the Administration is encouraging industries to review their current energy practices, conduct emissions inventories, and establish systems for ongoing emissions measurement. The Administration also is encouraging industries to articulate "stretch goals" for emissions reductions and improved energy efficiency and to set forth action plans for achieving these goals.

BUILDING ON WHAT WORKS

The Administration's industry consultations initiative builds on successful voluntary approaches developed under 1993's Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP), including: **Climate Challenge** (partnership program with electric utili-

PARTNERSHIP FOR ADVANCING TECHNOLOGIES IN HOUSING (PATH)

The Administration's dialogue with the home-building sector has produced an important new partnership. PATH, announced in May, seeks to design and build new homes that are 50% more energy efficient within a decade and to retrofit at least 15 million existing homes within a decade to make them 30% more energy efficient. PATH joins government and industry in a coordinated strategy to identify promising housing technologies and swiftly move them to market. Meeting PATH goals would reduce annual emissions equal to nearly 24 million metric tons of carbon (MMTCE)—the amount produced by 20 million cars—and save consumers $11 billion a year in energy costs by 2010.

FACT SHEET ON
PARTNERSHIP FOR ADVANCING TECHNOLOGIES IN HOUSING

NOVEMBER 1998

In May 1998, President Clinton launched a new partnership with America's building industry to improve the energy efficiency of U.S. homes dramatically—cutting consumers' energy bills by 30-50%, while significantly reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Over the next decade, the **Partnership for Advancing Technologies in Housing (PATH)** seeks to cut energy use by 50% in new homes and by 30% in 15 million retrofitted existing homes. By fostering the development and deployment of 21st century housing technologies, PATH has the potential to reduce annual emissions equal to nearly 24 million metric tons of carbon (MMTCE)—the amount produced by some 20 million cars—and save consumers $11 billion a year in energy costs by 2010.

ADVANCED HOUSING FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

Residential energy use currently accounts for about 20% of U.S. emissions of greenhouse gases. PATH will make possible homes that are stronger, more affordable, and far more energy-efficient. It brings together Federal agencies, state and local governments, and the building, finance, and insurance industries to spur design and construction innovations for the next generation of American housing. Important industry partners that have signed on to this effort include the National Association of Home Builders, the Manufactured Housing Institute, and the Institute for Business and Home Safety.

COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH ON NEXT-GENERATION TECHNOLOGIES

PATH will bring together the best minds of the public and private sectors to develop and evaluate new technologies that can achieve both performance and cost goals. A national Conference on the Future of the American House in 1999 will help set the research agenda. Examples of promising technologies include: ultra-efficient heating and cooling systems, a new generation of windows that provide as much insulation as most walls today, and roof shingles that generate solar power.

PATH PROJECTS AROUND THE COUNTRY

Several major developments around the country—some still in the planning stages, others already underway—will serve as the first PATH pilot projects:

- Los Angeles (186 single-family homes);
- Tucson (2,500 homes);
- Pittsburgh (713 homes); and
- Denver (airport and air base redevelopment).

These pilot sites will begin developing the markets for, and demonstrating the feasibility of, new generation housing technologies. They also will act as training sites for builders and community leaders to learn about the benefits of the technologies and how to use them.

MOVING TECHNOLOGY FROM THE LABORATORY TO THE MARKETPLACE

Because the housing industry is large and dispersed, it can take 10 to 25 years for a new technique or product to gain wide acceptance. PATH aims to cut that time in half by removing market barriers, developing national testing and evaluation standards, and streamlining approval processes. A blue-ribbon panel made up of experts from among PATH members

FACT SHEET ON
ELECTRICITY RESTRUCTURING

NOVEMBER 1998

Restructuring the U.S. electricity sector and opening it up to competitive market forces is a key part of President Clinton's climate change initiative. Enactment of legislation along the lines of the President's Comprehensive Electricity Competition Plan will reduce carbon emissions roughly equal to 25 to 40 million metric tons (MMTCE) in 2010 and save consumers at least $20 billion a year on their electricity bills.

HOW RESTRUCTURING WOULD WORK

Under electricity restructuring, competition will replace regulation as the primary mechanism for setting electricity generation prices. In the past, U.S. electrical utilities were generally State-regulated monopolies that were permitted to charge customers a regulated rate for electric power based on the cost of production plus a "rate of return" on investment. Under restructuring, electricity generation would become a competitive market, and utilities would be required to open up their distribution and transmission wires to all qualified sellers. At the same time, the actual distribution and transmission of electricity would continue to be regulated because these functions will remain monopolies for the foreseeable future. The system would be restructured, not completely deregulated.

BENEFITS OF COMPETITION

Today, a typical older fossil fuel electricity generator wastes two-thirds of the energy it produces. Monopoly regulation does little to discourage this type of inefficiency. Under restructuring, a generator that wrings as much energy as it can from every unit of fuel will be rewarded by the market. In addition, under restructuring, competitive sellers can be expected to maximize the value of their product offerings by bundling electricity with energy efficiency and management services.

Thus, a more competitive electricity industry will provide immense benefits to both individual U.S. consumers and the U.S. economy as a whole. It will result in a cleaner environment, lower prices, greater innovation and new services, a more reliable power supply grid, and will save the government money.

Cleaner Environment. Restructuring will produce significant environmental benefits through both market mechanisms and policies that promote investment into energy efficiency and renewable energy. The Administration's Competition Plan is projected to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by roughly 25 to 40 MMTCE in 2010. Specific environment-enhancing provisions of the plan include:

- Establishment of a non-hydroelectric **Renewable Portfolio Standard** to ensure that at least 5.5% of all electricity sales include generation from renewable sources by 2010.
- Establishment of a $6 billion/year **Public Benefits Fund** to provide matching funds to states for energy-efficiency programs, renewable technologies, low-income assistance, and other purposes.
- **"Green" labeling** to help consumers who value clean energy choose it.
- A **net metering** provision encouraging the installation of small renewable systems.

FACT SHEET ON
FEDERAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY

NOVEMBER 1998

President Clinton's plan to reduce U.S. domestic greenhouse gas emissions includes an aggressive effort to reduce the Federal government's own emissions by improving the energy efficiency of Federal facilities and activities and by reforming government procurement practices.

The Federal government is the United States' largest energy consumer with an annual energy bill of $8 billion. Over 90% of this energy derives from fossil fuels. Improving Federal energy efficiency saves taxpayer dollars, cuts emissions that contribute to global warming, and expands markets for energy-efficient and renewable technologies. Progress towards these goals currently is being made through the initiatives outlined below.

EXPANDED USE OF ENERGY SAVINGS PERFORMANCE CONTRACTS

In July 1998, President Clinton directed all Cabinet agencies to expand the use of Energy Savings Performance Contracts (ESPCs) and other alternative financing, and to step up efforts to reduce Federal energy use to 30% below 1985 levels by 2005. ESPCs leverage private sector investment and expertise to accomplish energy and cost-saving projects in Federal facilities at little or no cost to taxpayers. Under ESPC authority, Federal agencies hire contractors to audit facilities, propose energy saving retrofits, and privately finance, install, and maintain retrofits. Contractors are paid from a share of the savings, with the remaining savings returned to the taxpayers and the agency.

Streamlined ESPC contracts put in place by the Department of Defense (DOD) and the Department of Energy (DOE) already have accelerated large investments in energy projects at many Federal facilities. In July, DOE announced $1.5 billion in new ESPC contract authority, bringing to $5 billion the total amount of ESPC authority currently available to Federal agencies. ESPCs can cut over 2 million metric tons of carbon (MMTCE) emissions and save as much as $700 million a year. The President has directed Federal agencies to develop proposals on ways in which ESPC authority can be expanded, and Congress recently voted to renew existing ESPC authority through 2002.

FEDERAL LIGHTING PURCHASING AND RETROFIT CAMPAIGN

The President's July initiative includes a vigorous effort to upgrade institutional lighting fixtures and to purchase and install an additional 300,000 compact fluorescent bulbs over the

NEXT STEPS

Significant strides already have been made in improving Federal energy efficiency—energy consumption per square foot in Federal buildings is down 15%, and energy use in civilian and military vehicles is down approximately 27% from 1985 levels. However, much more can and will be done. In the coming months, the President is committed to directing further efficiencies in Federal energy management, such as: enhancing the procurement of energy-efficient equipment; spurring increased use of alternative fuels and vehicles; expanding renewable technology use by Federal agencies; and expanding knowledge of sustainable building practices by making Federal energy management training materials available by internet and satellite broadcast.

FACT SHEET ON U.S. GLOBAL CHANGE RESEARCH PROGRAM

NOVEMBER 1998

The U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP) is a $1.82 billion national, interagency research program. Its goals are to increase understanding of the Earth and human and naturally induced changes in the Earth's environment; to assess the consequences of, and society's vulnerability to, those changes; and to provide a sound scientific basis for decision-making on global change issues.

PROVIDING A SOUND SCIENCE FOUNDATION FOR POLICY DECISIONS

Much is known about the science of climate change. Most fundamentally, it is known that atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases are rising as a result of the burning of fossil fuel. Much of the uncertainty of climate change science is focused not on whether increased greenhouse gas concentrations will cause global warming, but rather on exactly how fast and how much temperatures will rise and how climate extremes will be affected. Those are significant questions with far-reaching policy implications. The goal of the continuing U.S. climate change research program is to help reduce those uncertainties and give policymakers a better understanding of both the global and regional impacts of climate change.

CORE RESEARCH AREAS

- ***Seasonal to Interannual Climate Variability***: Acquire the understanding and skills in order to reliably forecast short-term climate fluctuations such as El Niño.
- ***Climate Change Over Decades to Centuries***: Understand, predict, and assess changes in climate resulting from natural causes and human activities, and assess the vulnerability of society, ecosystems, and natural resources to long-term changes in climate.
- ***Changes in Ozone, UV Radiation, and Atmospheric Chemistry***: Monitor, understand, and characterize chemical changes in the global atmosphere and assess their consequences for the well-being of society and ecosystems.
- ***Changes in Land Cover and Terrestrial and Aquatic Ecosystems***: Understand, predict, and assess the causes and consequences of changes in land cover, and in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems.

NEW RESEARCH DIRECTIONS

- ***Nation's Vulnerability to Climate Change***: Apply available analytical and modeling tools to assess U.S. vulnerability to climate change on a region-by-region, cross-region, and cross-sector basis (i.e., water, food).
- ***Sources and Repositories of Atmospheric CO_2***: More accurately identify and quantify sources and sinks for carbon; understand how movement of carbon from one reservoir to another influences climate change; and assess potential opportunities to store and/or manage carbon for the purposes of coping with climate change.
- ***Ecosystem Health and Function***: Identify and understand the requirements and processes responsible for ecosystem health and function; assess the consequences of the direct and indirect human impacts on ecosystems.

FACT SHEET ON PARTNERSHIP FOR A NEW GENERATION OF VEHICLES

NOVEMBER 1998

In 1993 President Clinton, Vice President Gore, and the CEOs of the 3 major U.S. domestic auto makers announced the **Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles (PNGV)**. PNGV joins the U.S. Federal government (7 agencies and 20 federal laboratories) and Chrysler, Ford, and General Motors in an effort to develop safe, attractive, affordable automobiles that get up to 3 times the fuel efficiency of comparable vehicles sold today. This would mean that a typical midsize car would be able to achieve 80 miles per gallon.

POTENTIAL BENEFITS OF PNGV

The number of registered vehicles in the United States is expected to climb from 198 million in 1996 to as many as 253 million in 2010, making PNGV's success critical to controlling U.S. and world greenhouse gas emissions. The program also will result in low-cost methods for controlling other urban air pollutants, reduce U.S. dependence on foreign oil, and enhance America's competitiveness in clean, sustainable technologies.

NEXT STEPS

PNGV's ambitious goals are seemingly within reach, given the advances in key technologies that have been achieved during the relatively short life of the program. Since 1993, great strides have been made in the production of lower-cost, light-weight materials for the vehicle body and frame; electrical control systems; batteries; compact, inexpensive fuel cells; and advanced internal combustion engines for use in hybrid vehicles.

An enormous amount of work remains to be done, however, to convert these concepts into practical production vehicles. While the bulk of investments in vehicle development will be made by the industry, Federal cost-sharing and incentive-setting is essential to stimulating the introduction of key new technologies. That is why the President's Climate Change Technology Initiative (CCTI) includes a substantial increase in funding for all PNGV-related work, including funds for developing fuel cells that can substitute for today's internal combustion engine, advanced direct injection diesel cycle engines, and low-NO_x methanol-fueled diesel engines. In response to this initiative, the Fiscal Year 1999 appropriations bills recently signed by President Clinton include a substantial increase in PNGV-related funding.

PROGRESS ON CONCEPT CARS

A direct result of PNGV is the development of "concept cars"—including hybrid vehicles that combine a traditional power source with battery storage and electric motors—that appear capable of approaching PNGV's fuel efficiency and emissions goals without sacrificing safety, performance, or cost. At this year's Detroit Auto Show, all 3 major U.S. auto manufacturers had such concept cars on display. Ford, for instance, demonstrated its P2000 concept car that uses advanced materials to reduce the weight of a full-size vehicle by 40%. Combined with an advanced direct-injection engine, the P2000 is projected to deliver 63 miles per gallon. More recently, at this September's Paris Auto Show, General Motors introduced the first drivable fuel cell vehicle.

FACT SHEET ON
CLIMATE CHALLENGE

NOVEMBER 1998

Climate Challenge is a joint, voluntary effort of the Department of Energy (DOE) and the U.S. electric utility industry to reduce, avoid, or sequester greenhouse gases. Utilities identify and implement cost-effective activities that are specified in agreements between DOE and individual electric utilities. Electric utility trade associations are active in promoting the program and developing industry-wide initiatives. DOE estimates that pledged Climate Challenge partners' actions will reduce emissions equal to 47 million metric tons of carbon (MMTCE) in 2000.

REAL REDUCTIONS

Climate Challenge has been successful in helping shift the thinking of electric utility management and strategic planners, making greenhouse gas emissions mitigation part of their corporate culture and philosophy. Examples of real reductions include:

- **Tennessee Valley Authority** is planning to co-fire wood waste on a continuous, commercial basis at several of its plants. Substituting wood waste for coal causes no net addition of CO_2, since the CO_2 emitted is part of the natural carbon cycle.
- Several utilities, including **Jacksonville (Fla.) Electric Authority**, have committed to landfill gas and generation projects. Others, such as **Allegheny Power**, are seeking to recover methane from coal mining operations.
- In the first market-based CO_2 emissions trade between electric utilities, **Niagara Mohawk Power** exchanged 1.75 million tons of CO_2 reductions for **Arizona Public Service Company's** 25,000 tons of SO_2 allowances (which have an established market value under the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments). Niagara Mohawk then donated the SO_2 allowances to a non-profit environmental group to be retired, helping mitigate both acid rain and global climate change.

Other actions that utilities have committed to in their agreements include: efficiency improvements in end-use, distribution, transmission, and generation; increased use of electrotechnologies; fuel switching to lower carbon fuels (e.g., natural gas, nuclear, or renewables); transportation actions, including greater use of natural gas-powered and electric vehicles; forestry actions; recovery of methane from landfills and coal seams; and the use of fly-ash as a Portland cement substitute.

INDUSTRY-WIDE INITIATIVES

The utility industry as a whole also has developed 9 industry-wide initiatives under Climate Challenge to research, develop, and promote technologies and practices that lower greenhouse gas emissions. Prominent among these are:

- ***EnviroTech***: $50 million in venture capital funds committed to accelerate commercialization of renewable energy technology and energy-efficient electrotechnologies.
- ***Earth Comfort Program***: promoting a ten-fold increase in the purchase of energy-efficient geothermal heat pumps.

FACT SHEET ON
CLIMATE WISE

NOVEMBER 1998

Climate Wise is a government-industry voluntary partnership sponsored by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that helps businesses reduce greenhouse gas emissions, increase productivity, and save money. The program gives technical assistance to over 450 individual manufacturing companies (representing 12% of U.S. industrial energy use) that have entered into partnership agreements and submitted comprehensive action plans that identify specific steps they will undertake between the time they enter into the compact and 2000. In 1997, Climate Wise partners prevented emissions equal to more than 8 million metric tons of carbon (MMTCE) and saved $80 million on their energy bills. By 2000, EPA estimates that Climate Wise partners will reduce emissions by more than 9.5 MMTCE and cut energy costs by more than $350 million.

HOW IT WORKS

As part of their Climate Wise commitment, partner companies develop comprehensive Action Plans that describe and quantify cost-effective energy efficiency, pollution prevention goals, and specific implementation measures. Companies then must report results annually while striving for continuous improvement. In return, participants receive help in identifying actions that both save energy and reduce costs:

- ***Climate Wise Action Plan Software*** helps companies identify, track, and quantify project benefits.
- ***Peer exchange seminars and workshops*** bring companies together to share managerial and technical expertise.
- ***Technical documents,*** such as Wise Rules and Case Study Compendium, help partners estimate energy, cost, and carbon dioxide savings from a wide number of projects and sector-specific savings opportunities.
- ***Public recognition*** for achievements gives companies and individual employees the motivation to continuously improve operations.

WIDE AND GROWING PARTICIPATION

Climate Wise's reach is not limited to large companies—in fact, nearly 50% of Climate Wise partners have fewer than 500 employees. The program also supports 30 State and Local Government Ally partners that are bringing state and local technical assistance resources together with those of the Federal government to help companies identify and implement cost-saving energy efficiency projects.

Building on its U.S. domestic success, EPA recently has teamed with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to extend Climate Wise to local municipalities and companies abroad that seek energy savings and emissions reductions. Targeted countries and regions include Brazil, Central America, India, Mexico, and the Philippines.

FACT SHEET ON
INDUSTRIES OF THE FUTURE

NOVEMBER 1998

Through **Industries of the Future**, the Department of Energy (DOE) has formed research partnerships with the United States' most energy-intensive industries, focusing on ways to increase energy and resource efficiency. Industries included in the program use more than 80% of all energy consumed in U.S. manufacturing. As research projects come to fruition, participating industries stand to significantly reduce both their energy costs and their greenhouse gas emissions.

HOW IT WORKS

Industries of the Future seeks to make the most of scarce research resources by helping to ensure that government-funded research is more sharply focused on helping U.S. industry develop energy-efficient technologies. Industry participants create a document outlining the industry's vision for the future, providing a framework for shaping major advancements in technology. DOE then draws from the menu of possibilities to shape a portfolio of near-, medium-, and long-term research, development, and deployment activities.

TOWARDS A GREENER, MORE COMPETITIVE FUTURE

Without significant improvements in reducing waste in the participating industries, expenditures on pollution abatement and control are expected to exceed $200 billion by 2000. By incorporating pollution prevention and energy efficiency into their corporate culture and philosophy, industry can reduce or eliminate the need for expensive downstream pollution control equipment and transform these expenditures into productive investments for new manufacturing equipment and jobs. The international competitiveness of these industries also will be enhanced significantly as the developing world increasingly demands cleaner technologies to set them on a sustainable development course.

WIDE PARTICIPATION, AMBITIOUS GOALS

Industries participating in the program account for about 5% of the U.S. gross domestic product, employ 2.9 million workers, and account for more than 80% of all energy used and 90% of all waste produced by the U.S. manufacturing sector. They include:

- Agriculture
- Aluminum
- Glass
- Chemicals
- Forest Products
- Metal Casting
- Mining
- Petroleum Refining
- Steel

Industries of the Future-based research has put many of these industries on the verge of genuine technological and commercial breakthroughs that will improve their energy efficiency dramatically and lower their greenhouse gas emissions. The forest products industry, for example, is working with DOE on the development of advanced biomass and black liquor gasification technology for use in cogeneration systems that actually could make the forest products industry a net *sink* of carbon. The aluminum industry believes that it is possible to reduce dramatically the energy intensity

FACT SHEET ON
MILLION SOLAR ROOFS INITIATIVE

NOVEMBER 1998

In June 1997 President Clinton launched the **Million Solar Roofs Initiative** with the goal of placing solar energy systems on 1 million roofs in the United States by 2010. This goal will be achieved through existing Federal financing, procurement, and other programs, and by working in partnership with local communities, businesses, utilities, and Federal agencies to accelerate the use of solar energy systems. Meeting the President's goals will reduce carbon emissions equivalent to the annual emissions from 850,000 cars by 2010 and will produce the same electrical generating capacity as several large coal-fired plants. It also will create an estimated 70,000 high-tech jobs and increase domestic production of solar technologies, helping reduce production prices and enhancing the competitiveness of the U.S. solar energy industry.

STATUS REPORT

By June, 1998—just one year after President Clinton announced the initiative—the Department of Energy (DOE) already had received commitments from utilities and states for over half a million solar rooftop installations. Entities involved include: Hawaii Electric Company, the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, New England Service, Sacramento Municipal Utility District, the State of Colorado, Maryland Energy Administration, Tucson Electric Power Company, Washington State, Salt River Project, and the Federal government.

AFFORDABLE FINANCING

This past June, a new private sector partnership was announced to provide long-term, low-cost financing for solar energy systems. Spurred by the President's initiative, the General Motors Acceptance Corporation and the Solar Energy Industries Association announced a partnership to provide long-term, low-cost financing for solar energy systems. Under this plan, financing will be available at the same rate as standard home mortgages, rather than at the much higher rates that are typically charged. This breakthrough removes a significant barrier to the installation of solar energy systems in new and existing homes.

TAX INCENTIVES AND R&D FUNDING

The President's Climate Change Technology Initiative (CCTI) includes tax incentives and R&D investments to encourage installation of solar energy systems in buildings, including:

- ***Increased investment in solar and renewable energy R&D.*** DOE would fund cost-reduction R&D for solar rooftop systems and establish partnerships with communities, builders, and other Federal agencies to accelerate their use.
- A ***tax credit equal to 15%*** of the cost of rooftop photovoltaic (PV) systems and solar water heating systems to make them more affordable and encourage their purchase. The maximum credit would be $2,000 for PV systems and $1,000 for solar water heating systems.

In response to the CCTI, the Fiscal Year 1999 appropriations bills recently signed into law by President Clinton include a substantial increase in funding to further solar and other renewable energy research and development.

FACT SHEET ON
MOTOR CHALLENGE AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN MANUFACTURING

NOVEMBER 1998

The Department of Energy (DOE) currently has several voluntary initiatives aimed at improving energy efficiency in manufacturing plants: **Motor Challenge, Steam Challenge, Combined Heat and Power Challenge,** and **Compressed Air Challenge.** These 4 programs offer various types of technical assistance, tools, and information to industry. By 2015, the 4 initiatives are expected to reduce emissions equal to 20 million metric tons of carbon (MMTCE) and to generate $3 billion in annual cost savings.

The most mature partnership, Motor Challenge, began in 1995 and works with U.S. industry to increase the energy efficiency of electric motor systems by eliminating unfavorable market barriers so that system efficiencies are achieved and sustained by market forces alone. Through Motor Challenge, U.S. industry already has saved 6 to 9 billion kilowatt-hours a year through the installation of energy-efficient electric motors and adjustable speed drives, reducing emissions by 2 MMTCE—equivalent to the emissions from 400,000 automobiles—and saving $300-$450 million in energy costs.

OVERCOMING MARKET BARRIERS TO ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Energy-efficient technologies and practices have the potential to reduce greatly the amount of energy used in U.S. manufacturing, but often they face significant market barriers to widespread use. Sixty-six percent of industrial electricity, for example, goes to some type of motor-driven system and accounts for nearly 10% of all U.S. emissions of carbon dioxide. A recent Motor Challenge study projected that 10-16% of motor system electricity use could be saved if all cost-effective applications of proven efficiency technologies and practices were undertaken. However, significant barriers prevent these changes from occurring.

One such barrier is the low priority of energy efficiency among capital investment and operating objectives within U.S. manufacturing. This is because manufacturing motor system energy costs constitute less than 1% of total operating costs. Another barrier is the general lack of awareness among facility managers, equipment distributors, and engineers of options to increase motor system efficiency. Manufacturing plants also lack the staff resources to target the opportunities. Lastly, there are conflicting incentives for suppliers regarding the promotion of efficiency equipment and practices.

SUCCESS STORY

DuPont is working with the Motor Challenge and Steam Challenge programs to identify new management methods and additional efficiency opportunities at DuPont's Chambers Works plant in Deepwater, New Jersey. Since 1993, DuPont's efforts to conserve energy and improve efficiency at the Chambers Works plant have increased productivity by 5%, reduced energy cost per pound of product by 25%, and improved overall energy utilization by 29%. Cumulative energy cost savings from 1994 to 1997 amounted to more than $45 million, with a corresponding reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.

FACT SHEET ON
ENERGY EFFICIENCY STANDARDS FOR EQUIPMENT AND APPLIANCES

NOVEMBER 1998

To save energy and reduce consumer utility bills, the Department of Energy (DOE) develops test procedures and national minimum **energy efficiency standards for equipment and appliances**, such as heating and cooling equipment, water heaters, lighting, refrigerators, clothes washers and dryers, and cooking equipment. By law, these standards must result in the maximum improvement in energy efficiency that is technologically feasible and economically justified. Through 1997, residential appliance standards avoided emissions equal to 30 million metric tons of carbon (MMTCE) and have saved consumers a total $10.5 billion. These standards will continue to save money and avoid carbon emissions every time a new appliance is purchased. By 2010, the currently enacted standards will have avoided emissions of 150 MMTCE and saved consumers $33 billion.

HOW IT WORKS

Residential and commercial buildings account for 37% of total U.S. energy use and 35% of total U.S. carbon emissions. About 75% of this use is determined by 6 kinds of equipment and appliances: heating and cooling equipment, water heaters, lighting, refrigerators, clothes washers and dryers, and cooking equipment. Improving the energy efficiency of these products offers tremendous opportunities for reducing U.S. greenhouse gas emissions. DOE enlists the participation of manufacturers, utilities, environmental groups, state officials, and consumers to enact standards that reflect a consensus position that maximizes energy savings while balancing the economic, energy, and environmental objectives. Currently, DOE is in the process of developing standards for 4 additional priority products: clothes washers, fluorescent lamp ballasts, water heaters, and central air conditioners.

OTHER BENEFITS

In addition to reducing U.S. greenhouse gas emissions and saving money for consumers, equipment and appliance standards also benefit the marketplace in other ways. Reduced energy consumption of peak-load equipment like air-conditioners has allowed utilities to better balance electricity capacity. Product planning by manufacturers can take place with known future levels of performance standards. Finally, the consumer benefits not only from reduced operating costs, but also often from higher quality products since standards tend to remove the worst performing products from the market.

FACT SHEET ON ENERGY STAR® PRODUCTS

NOVEMBER 1998

The **ENERGY STAR® Products** program is a voluntary, public-private partnership that helps bring high-efficiency consumer and office products into U.S. homes and offices. Administered by the Department of Energy (DOE) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the program allows manufacturers of selected energy-efficient products to promote their products with an "ENERGY STAR®" label, giving consumers and businesses the ability to easily identify products that save energy and money and help the environment. In 1997 alone, products bearing the ENERGY STAR® label prevented emissions equal to some 2 million metric tons of carbon (MMTCE)—the equivalent of more than 1.5 million automobiles—and saved consumers more than $740 million. In 2010, the full program is expected to prevent emissions of 23 MMTCE and generate cost savings of $10 billion.

OVERCOMING MARKET BARRIERS TO ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Electricity generation accounts for 35% of all U.S. emissions of carbon dioxide and 38% of nitrogen oxides. Studies by DOE indicate that the United States could reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 20% by 2010 simply by investing in existing, proven, and cost-effective energy-efficiency technology.

But both consumers and businesses often lack objective information on energy-efficient products or are dissuaded from buying them due to competing and confusing energy efficiency claims or their higher purchase price (despite the long-term savings they afford). ENERGY STAR® Products seeks to overcome these market barriers and provide consumers and businesses with the standardized, reliable information they need to invest in long-term energy cost savings. The program also works with lenders to provide financing packages that overcome the high initial purchase price of energy-efficient products.

WIDE AND GROWING PARTICIPATION

As of January 1998, over 500 manufacturers were participating in the ENERGY STAR® Products program, offering more than 25 kinds of ENERGY STAR® products, ranging from computers to refrigerators to central air conditioning units. The number of ENERGY STAR®-qualified models across these products has grown to 3,400. Recent additions to the partnership include TV and VCR manufacturers and window manufacturers. Products now bearing the ENERGY STAR® label include:

- ***Appliances:*** Dishwashers, refrigerators, room air-conditioning units, clothes washers
- ***Office Equipment:*** Computers, monitors, copiers, fax machines, printers, scanners
- ***Residential Heating and Cooling Equipment:*** Boilers, central air-conditioning, furnaces, heat pumps, thermostats
- ***Home Electronics:*** Televisions, VCRs, TV/VCR combination units
- ***Windows:*** Residential windows, doors, skylights
- ***Other Products:*** Exit signs, insulation, home lamps and lighting fixtures, transformers

The program also is continuing its consumer awareness efforts through televised public service announcements, print media advertisements, and mass-transit bulletins. In addition, 20 utilities across the United States are now using the ENERGY STAR® label to promote energy-efficient products in their own service areas.

FACT SHEET ON ENERGY STAR® BUILDINGS AND GREEN LIGHTS

NOVEMBER 1998

ENERGY STAR® Buildings and **Green Lights** are cutting-edge, voluntary partnerships with the private sector to improve energy efficiency in commercial and industrial buildings. These programs promote energy efficiency as a business strategy that owners and managers of commercial and industrial buildings can adopt to improve the environment and their bottom line. In 1997, participants in the programs prevented emissions equal to 1.4 million metric tons of carbon (MMTCE)—equivalent to the emissions from more than 1 million automobiles. In 2010, the full ENERGY STAR® Buildings and Green Lights programs are expected to prevent emissions of 23.9 MMTCE and generate energy cost savings of $11.3 billion.

OVERCOMING MARKET BARRIERS TO ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Electricity generation accounts for 35% of all U.S. emissions of carbon dioxide and 38% of nitrogen oxides. Commercial and industrial buildings, in turn, account for over 15% of all U.S. energy consumption. Yet businesses often lack objective information on the benefits of energy-efficient strategies or are dissuaded by high up-front costs (despite the long-term savings they

SUCCESS STORIES

Notable ENERGY STAR® Buildings and Green Lights success stories include:

- The ***Mobil Corporation*** has realized tremendous success as a partner in both the Green Lights and ENERGY STAR® Buildings programs. By completing a comprehensive lighting upgrade, they already have saved over $1 million a year and are preventing emissions equal to more than 13,500 metric tons of carbon (MTCE). Mobil Corporation's management has embraced the principles of Green Lights and ENERGY STAR® Buildings and implemented their own "Energy Management Plan" which reaches not only across the U.S., but to all of their facilities around the globe. With this new plan, Mobil is committed to reaching a goal of $125 million energy cost savings in 5 years.

- The ***State of Wisconsin*** has joined the Green Lights & ENERGY STAR® Buildings Partnership and invested in energy-efficient lighting technologies in its state buildings. Wisconsin already is preventing the release of over 30,000 MTCE annually while saving more than $7 million annually in taxpayers' money.

- The ***Davenport Community School District.*** With the help of technical information from EPA, the Davenport, Iowa, school system was able not only to improve the lighting in its buildings, but also to prevent the annual release of 729 MTCE and 25,000 pounds of smog-forming nitrogen oxides and save more than $240,000 in annual energy costs. According to Dr. Brad Allison, superintendent of the school district: "Green Lights is a government program that really works. Now [the money we are saving in energy costs] can be used instead for textbooks and other needs."

FACT SHEET ON THE VOLUNTARY ALUMINUM INDUSTRIAL PARTNERSHIP

NOVEMBER 1998

The **Voluntary Aluminum Industrial Partnership (VAIP)** is a joint effort of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the domestic aluminum industry to reduce perfluorocarbon (PFC) emissions while increasing the efficiency of primary aluminum production. PFCs are extremely potent greenhouse gases that occur during interruptions in the aluminum production process. Reducing PFCs emissions not only helps counteract global climate change, but also puts to productive use energy that would otherwise be wasted. Since the VAIP was launched in April 1995, membership has grown to include 11 of the nation's 12 primary aluminum producers, representing 22 smelters and 94% of U.S. production capacity. In 1996, partners reduced their emissions by an amount equal to 1.45 million metric tons of carbon (MMTCE). VAIP partners cumulatively have committed to reducing PFC emissions by 45% from 1990 levels by 2000—equal to 2.2 MMTCE.

OVERCOMING MARKET BARRIERS TO ENERGY EFFICIENCY

The primary aluminum industry is energy intensive, consuming 430 trillion British thermal units (Btus) of electricity in 1995, roughly 1.2% of the nation's total industrial energy use. Energy accounts for about one-third of the cost of primary aluminum production. As a result, primary aluminum smelters have a clear economic incentive to reduce energy use. One of the ways producers can reduce energy use is by minimizing so-called "anode effects," which in turn reduces emissions of PFCs. By supporting research on anode effects and disseminating information, VAIP is helping its partners take steps to reduce anode effects and use energy more efficiently.

HOW IT WORKS

The VAIP is implemented through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), which describes the commitments and responsibilities of each party. For its part, EPA agrees to support the development of technical information that will improve the understanding of how PFC emissions relate to anode effects and what steps might be taken to reduce emissions. Partners, in turn, agree to pursue technically feasible and cost-effective efforts to reduce PFC emissions, and to provide EPA with annual reports indicating their success. The VAIP is flexible, allowing its partners to tailor the program to reflect their own particular mix of technology, management structure, and operational practices. VAIP partner actions to reduce anode effects and emissions include improved employee training, changes in the alumina feed techniques, and the use of computer monitoring to optimize pot performance.

FACT SHEET ON WASTEWI$E

NOVEMBER 1998

Since January 1994, the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) **WasteWi$e** program has worked with American businesses; Federal, state, local, and tribal governmental agencies; and other institutions to reduce municipal solid waste. Presently, more than 800 organizations are WasteWi$e partners. Through the WasteWi$e program, partners voluntarily set goals in 3 areas: waste prevention, recycling, and buying/manufacturing recycled products. Partners track their progress during a 3-year period and report annually on their accomplishments.

Waste reduction activities reduce greenhouse gas emissions in several ways, including energy savings, increased carbon sequestration, and avoided methane emissions. In 1997 alone, the combined waste reduction results of WasteWi$e partners prevented emissions equal to 5 million metric tons of carbon (MMTCE)—equivalent to the average annual emissions from electric power consumption of roughly 3 million households.

HOW IT WORKS

The WasteWi$e program helps participating organizations discover waste reduction opportunities and set waste reduction goals. Partners contact the program to receive personalized technical assistance and have access to an extensive library containing information on municipal solid waste reduction practices nationwide. In addition, the program maintains a website and a list server to support its partners. EPA also publicly recognizes individual organizations and program successes through its publications, satellite forums, trade show exhibits, regional and national events, and an awards program.

WIDE AND GROWING PARTICIPATION

WasteWi$e partners are located all across the United States and represent over 50 business, civic, and industrial sectors, ranging from Fortune 1000 companies to small local governments. In

SUCCESS STORIES

WasteWi$e recognizes Partners of the Year and Program Champions at a national awards ceremony held every year. In September of this year, 8 Partners of the Year and 20 Program Champions were recognized. Examples of these domestic waste reduction achievements include:

- ***Partner of the Year Bank America*** recycled 14,500 tons of office paper and used 386 tons less paper by switching to 15 pound rather than 20 pound paper.
- ***Partner of the Year Bell Atlantic*** recycled 21,600 tons of metal and purchased 61,000 tons of recycled mixed paper for telephone directories.
- ***Program Champion Herman Miller, Inc.*** reduced its volume of transport packaging for finished goods by 50 percent, eliminating 250 tons of wood pallets and 491 tons of corrugated cardboard.
- ***Program Champion Seattle University*** collected 438 tons of material through its campus-wide recycling program.

These are just several of the thousands of waste reducing activities undertaken by WasteWi$e partners. Although the program promotes these types of waste reduction activities to reduce costs and pollution in the United States, these activities are readily transferable internationally to companies and governments interested in waste reduction.

FACT SHEET ON METHANE REDUCTION PROGRAMS

NOVEMBER 1998

The United States government administers a variety of industry-government voluntary partnerships that are reducing significantly U.S. methane emissions from a variety of sources. Three of the programs (the **Landfill Methane Outreach Program**, the **Coalbed Methane Outreach Program**, and **Natural GasSTAR**) are administered by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); the two agriculture-based programs (**AgSTAR** and the **Ruminant Livestock Efficiency Program**) are joint efforts of the EPA and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). In each case, the programs encourage the profitable collection and use of methane, as opposed to its release to the atmosphere. In 1997, participants in the programs reduced methane emissions by an amount equal to 3.7 million metric tons of carbon (MMTCE)—equivalent to the emissions from more than 3 million automobiles. By 2010, these programs are expected to avoid methane emissions of 22 MMTCE.

OVERCOMING BARRIERS

The reasons for methane emissions are diverse, and vary among the different industries in which they occur. In all instances, however, methane emissions represent lost energy product. In natural gas systems, for example, methane emitted to the atmosphere through valves or leaky pipelines represents gas that cannot be sold to customers.

In general, there are 3 main types of barriers to reducing methane emissions. First, typically methane is a byproduct emission and is not viewed as a resource in its own right. Companies may lack objective technical and economic information on methane recovery options. Second, reducing methane emissions frequently involves investing in methane recovery technologies, which may be unfamiliar to companies or require partnerships with outside entities. Third, many companies confront institutional or regulatory barriers as they try to develop projects. The United States Government's methane reduction programs seek to overcome these barriers by promoting the use of available methane technologies, taking account of the unique needs and challenges of each industry.

- The ***Landfill Methane Outreach Program*** provides technical information and support to the many players in landfill projects, including state agencies, energy companies, communities, and industry. The landfill program has assisted more than 80 planned and operational projects, through such activities as providing decision support software, identifying potential partners, and addressing specific technical or regulatory issues.

- The ***Coalbed Methane Outreach Program*** works with coal mines and project developers to identify attractive opportunities and identify the necessary participants to develop projects. EPA profiles promising projects, develops technical and cost evaluation models, and undertakes a variety of studies for coal mines on specific project implementation issues. As a result of the program, methane recovery by the coal industry has more than doubled since 1993.

- Through ***Natural GasSTAR***, EPA works with more than 70 gas production, transmission, and distribution companies, which commit to evaluate the applicability of several "best management practices" in their systems. EPA provides partners with detailed technical and economic

FACT SHEET ON ENERGY SMART SCHOOLS

NOVEMBER 1998

Energy Smart Schools is a national partnership that brings together public and private sector resources to cut energy bills in schools and reinvest the savings in students and their education. Announced by U.S. Energy Secretary William Richardson on October 5, 1998, the Energy Smart Schools partnership will work with primary and secondary school systems to reduce energy use, energy costs, and greenhouse gas emissions. The partnership will increase the use of clean energy technologies in existing and new schools; develop incentives that allow additional school districts to reinvest energy savings into critical education needs; improve the learning environment of classrooms and other school facilities through daylighting, better temperature control, and air quality; and increase student, teacher, and community awareness of energy and related issues. It is estimated that a 25% reduction in schools' energy use will cut annual U.S. greenhouse gas emissions by an amount equal to 3-4 million metric tons of carbon (MMTCE).

BENEFITS OF ENERGY SMART SCHOOLS

Our nation's schools spend over $6 billion a year on energy. At the same time, it is believed that schools could save up to $1.5 billion annually through smarter energy use in both new and existing schools. These smarter energy practices will not only reduce greenhouse gas emissions, but also result in better lighting conditions, better indoor and outdoor air quality, better controlled classroom temperature, and reductions in vehicle emissions—all of which can improve the productivity and general well-being of students and teachers. What is more, the savings could pay for 40 million new text books, 30,000 new teachers, or 1.5 million new computers every year.

10-POINT ACTION PLAN

Through the Energy Smart Schools partnership, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) will work with diverse groups and individuals involved with schools, including administrators, teachers, facility managers, custodians, school bus drivers, teachers, students, parents, architects, and labor unions. Under a 10-point action plan, the Energy Smart Schools partnership will establish aggressive goals; disseminate information on energy efficiency and renewable energy; provide training and technical assistance; remove barriers to innovative financing; develop energy curricula; support studies that quantify the impact of energy technologies on learning and health; develop energy specifications for school design and construction; demonstrate advanced technologies; recognize success; and hold quarterly meetings to track progress, share lessons learned, and plan future activities.

GROWING NUMBER OF PARTNERS

Though officially launched just last month, the Energy Smart Schools partnership already is building a solid foundation of participation. Major companies, along with federal, state, and local organizations, already have pledged significant support to the Energy Smart Schools partnership after a July meeting with over 80 representatives of utilities; leading businesses; manufacturers; the renewable energy industry; federal, state, and local governments; unions; and school organizations.

FACT SHEET ON BIOENERGY

NOVEMBER 1998

The U.S. government administers a variety of programs, in partnership with industry, on the research, development, and deployment of **bioenergy** resources and technologies, including electricity production, fuels for transportation, and industrial processing and manufacturing. Administered by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), these programs provide both federal tax incentives and funding for R&D and demonstration projects to encourage the use of biofuels. Currently, bioenergy is one of the leading renewable energy technologies in the United States—accounting for 3-4% of primary energy consumption—and one of the few technologies that can recycle and sequester carbon. Bioenergy refers to the application of advanced technologies for the conversion of trees, grasses, crops, and wastes, including agricultural wastes, to electricity, fuels, and chemicals.

POTENTIAL BENEFITS OF BIOENERGY TECHNOLOGIES

Bioenergy technologies provide substantial environmental benefits. Since bioenergy crops absorb carbon during growth, their use for energy applications can result in a near zero net carbon release. When these fuels are used to displace traditional fossil fuels, significant emissions reductions of greenhouse gases can be achieved. DOE estimates, for example, that by 2010, the addition of 8,000 megawatts of new biomass power capacity will result in reduced emissions equal to 11-16 million metric tons of carbon (MMTCE). Four billion gallons of increased ethanol production is expected to result in emissions reduction of 3-9 MMTCE. In addition, since biomass is domestically produced and is renewable, it offers significant opportunities for job creation, rural economic development, and alternative crop production opportunities for farmers.

BIOENERGY TAX INCENTIVES

Federal tax incentives to expand bioenergy use include:

- ***Unconventional Fuels Credit*** (gas produced from biomass and certain other fuels can qualify for a credit of 51.7 cents/million Btus [plus indexation for post-1979 inflation]);
- ***Production Tax Credit*** (1.5 cents/kilowatt hours [plus indexation for post-1992 inflation] for electricity generated from wind and "closed loop biomass");
- ***Alcohol Fuel Credit*** (60 cents/gallon for converting biomass into ethanol or methanol);
- ***Alcohol Mixture Credit*** (54 cents/gallon of ethanol and 60 cents/gallon of methanol when mixed with gasoline and diesel fuel and claimed by the company that does the mixing as a credit against otherwise applicable excise taxes on motor fuel);
- ***Tax Credit for "Small" Ethanol Producers*** (10 cents/gallon tax credit on first 15 million gallons of output a year for producers who have a production capacity of less than 30 million gallons/year);
- ***Tax-Exempt Financing*** (for certain facilities that burn municipal waste and also generate electricity).

FACT SHEET ON
CARBON SEQUESTRATION AND U.S. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY PROGRAMS

NOVEMBER 1998

Carbon sequestration and carbon "sinks" will play a critical role in helping the world meet the challenge of climate change. Recently, there has been an intensified focus on and greater understanding of how agriculture and forestry practices can greatly affect the ability of farmland and forests to sequester carbon and help mitigate climate change effects. As a result, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has begun to analyze the net carbon effects of its various conservation and environmental programs and to determine how they can be enhanced and expanded to foster greater sequestration. In general, these programs assist farmers, ranchers, and other landowners in conserving and improving soil, water, and other natural resources associated with rural land. Some of these programs and their estimated ancillary carbon sequestration benefits (where available) are described more fully below.

- ***Conservation Technical Assistance (CTA)*** helps farmers to develop and implement conservation plans on farms and ranches. Conservation compliance requires such plans on highly erodible lands to maintain eligibility for other USDA programs. USDA estimates that an amount equal to 22 million metric tons of carbon (MMTCE) was sequestered in 1997 as a result of conservation tillage alone. Other practices that result in significant carbon sequestration and have been applied due to this program include cover crops, residue management, crop rotation, and buffer establishment.

- ***Conservation of Private Grazing Land Initiative (CPGLI)*** provides technical grazing management assistance for owners and managers of non-Federal grazing lands that result in improved animal performance, decreased methane gas emissions, and increased carbon sequestration. In 1997, conservation systems were implemented on 6.4 million acres through this initiative (up 25% over 1996).

- ***Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)*** provides rental payments and cost-sharing on 36.4 million acres for grass, shrub, or tree plantings in exchange for retiring highly erodible or other environmentally sensitive cropland for 10-15 years. The annual carbon sequestration for this program is approximately 11.3 MMTCE/year. Additional benefits from elimination of nitrogen application have been estimated at 1.8 MMTCE/year.

- ***Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)*** provides cost-sharing to encourage farmers and ranchers to adopt conservation practices. For example, in 1997 grazing land cover was improved on 3.2 million acres (increasing soil carbon storage), and nutrient and manure management systems were implemented on 1.9 million acres (lowering emissions).

- ***Swampbuster*** program links wetlands protection to program benefit eligibility and has preserved over 5.8 million acres of wetlands that would otherwise have been converted to agricultural use. This has resulted in sequestration of an estimated .6-1.3 MMTCE/year (not including above-ground carbon sequestered in wetland trees or shrubs).

- ***Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP)*** offers private landowners financial incentives to enhance wetlands in exchange for retiring marginal agricultural land. Some 666,760 acres are now enrolled in the program, sequestering an estimated 66,676 metric tons of soil organic carbon (MTCE)/year (not including above-ground carbon).

FACT SHEET ON
STATE AND LOCAL CLIMATE CHANGE PROGRAM

NOVEMBER 1998

The **State and Local Climate Change Program** has been helping states and communities reduce emissions of greenhouse gases for the past 9 years. Administered by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), this capacity-building program provides states and local governments with guidance and technical information to help them prepare inventories of their greenhouse gas emissions, assess and build awareness of the impacts of climate change, and develop action plans to reduce emissions. The program also provides technical and financial assistance to help states integrate climate change initiatives with existing state programs. The goal of this technical and financial assistance is to encourage state and local decision makers to implement voluntary measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Between 1992 and 1997, the State and Local Climate Change Program allocated more than $7 million in grants and other awards for state greenhouse gas emissions inventories, action plans, demonstration projects, and education and outreach programs. Based on initial estimates, the program will help reduce U.S. greenhouse gas emissions by an amount equal to 1.9 million metric tons of carbon (MMTCE) by 2000 and 4.2 MMTCE by 2010.

STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ARE ACTING

Currently, 34 states and Puerto Rico participate in the program, accounting for nearly 60 percent of total U.S. carbon dioxide emissions. These 34 states and Puerto Rico have started or completed inventories of their emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. Twenty-five of these states also have taken additional steps, such as setting up task forces and starting or completing action plans to curb their state's greenhouse gas emissions.

SUCCESS STORIES

Some examples of how state and local governments are addressing climate change, utilizing assistance from the EPA's State and Local Climate Change Program, include the following:

- After completing a greenhouse gas inventory, **New Jersey** issued an executive order to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions 5% below 1990 levels by 2005. New Jersey also is creating a Greenhouse Gas Bank and has signed a letter of intent with The Netherlands that establishes a framework for developing joint initiatives to address global warming, including an emissions trading system.
- **California** boasts the largest and most diverse renewable energy generation industry in the world. Renewable resources provide 11% of all electricity used in the state. The 1998 inventory reported that electric generation in 1994 produced only about 16% of all carbon-related emissions in California.
- The State of **Oregon** introduced state legislation and business tax credits to encourage transportation efficiency. Today Oregon is one of the nation's leaders in the field of telecommuting (working at home using telecommunications equipment, including the telephone, fax, and internet). Approximately 7-8% of Oregon's workforce currently telecommutes.

FACT SHEET ON
THE U.S. COUNTRY STUDIES PROGRAM

NOVEMBER 1998

The **U.S. Country Studies Program (USCSP)** was announced in 1992, at the "Earth Summit" in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The purpose of the program is to provide financial and technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition in addressing the problem of global climate change, particularly within the context of the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Since 1993, funding for the Country Studies Program has totaled $40 million. The program assists countries to:

- Inventory their emissions of greenhouse gases;
- Assess their potential vulnerability to climate change and approaches for adapting to such change;
- Identify and evaluate options for controlling these gases or increasing sinks;
- Develop national plans for responding to climate change;
- Assess related technological needs; and
- Increase public understanding of climate change.

ACHIEVEMENTS

- ***China***: Since 1994, the People's Republic of China (PRC) has been active in several areas of the U.S. Country Studies Program. China's completed country study includes a greenhouse gas emissions inventory, an assessment of the PRC's potential vulnerability to climate change in a number of sectors, and an evaluation of technologies and strategies for mitigating climate change. The Country Studies Program also has provided technical assistance for the development of a national climate change action plan, which will be completed in early 1999.
- ***Mexico***: Since 1993, the U.S. Country Studies Program has worked with Mexico on the development of a greenhouse gas emissions inventory, an assessment of Mexico's potential vulnerability to climate change, the development of future emission scenarios, the identification and evaluation of measures for adapting to or mitigating climate change, and the development of a national action plan.
- ***Egypt***: With the support of the U.S. Country Studies Program, the Egyptian Organization for Energy Conservation and Planning (OECP) coordinated a 2-day workshop in June 1997 on its "National Action Plan and National Communication." The workshop was organized to present the Framework of Egypt's National Action Plan (developed with USCSP support), Egypt's climate change program, and guidelines for the preparation of its first National Communication to the Framework Convention on Climate Change. The former governor of Alexandria, the head of the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency, and the chairman of OECP led the workshop, which was attended by high-level government officials, industrialists, non-government organizations, and representatives of the media.

11-2-98

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 31, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PHIL CAPLAN Phil
DAVID GOODFRIEND DG

SUBJECT: Recent Information Items

We are forwarding the following recent information items:

(A) **Sperling/Orszag Memo on Minimum Wage/Small Business --** Gene and Jon thought you would be interested in a recent survey showing that only 0.33% of small businesses surveyed said they laid off workers due to the 1996-97 minimum wage hike. 6.2% said the hike had affected their overall hiring and employment practices. Out of that group, only 17.1% said they hired fewer workers and 5.7% said they laid off workers. Moreover, if your proposed $6/hour minimum wage is implemented, fewer than 3% of small businesses surveyed would fire workers as a result. Gene and Jon forwarded the survey to congressional Democrats, as well. *Details in attached memo.*

(B) **Wofford AmeriCorps Note/Attachments --** "Naturally, we well understood why last Friday's historic breakthrough in the peace process delayed our plans for the celebration of the 100,000th AmeriCorps member. I look forward to our day in the sun." Wofford also forwards several positive clips in conjunction with the 100,000th-volunteer milestone: Steven Ambrose (equates AmeriCorps with GI Bill; calls for congratulating volunteers for service to country; hopes future generations will follow in their footsteps); David Gergen (AmeriCorps and other volunteer programs show "Gen X-ers" are idealistic); Al From (AmeriCorps demonstrates "the power of good ideas against all the political odds"); Larry Witham, *Washington Times* (praising religion-related segment of volunteers).

(C) **Ira Shapiro Letter on Peace Agreement --** "I wanted to express my deep admiration for what you did in bringing about a successful result in the Wye negotiations. . . Anyone who has followed events in the Mideast since the Six Day War knows that the outcome at Wye was not preordained. It was one of those times that one person (and his team) made an enormous difference."

Tab A - cover memo + Tab A
Sperling / Orszag / COS

Tab C - cover memo + Tab C: COS/
Burkhardt for reply

11-2-98

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October 27, 1998

copied
Burkhardt
COS

Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I wanted to express my deep admiration for what you did in bringing about a successful result in the Wye negotiations.

Because of the opportunities that you and Mickey gave me, I was involved in some important negotiations. I remember the pressures, the sleepless nights, the roller coaster you ride as the chances for success change from hour to hour, and generally, how totally absorbing and challenging it is as you work to bridge gaps and find workable solutions. But where the Mideast is involved, with peace hanging in the balance, the pressures are much more intense and the stakes are much, much higher.

Anyone who has followed events in the Mideast since the Six Day War knows that the outcome at Wye was not preordained. It was one of those times that one person (and his team) made an enormous difference. The whole world owes you a debt for helping Israel and the Palestinians take a vital step on the road to peace. And you've given new meaning to Churchill's famous words: "Never give in. Never, never, never give in."

Warm regards.

Sincerely,

Ira

Ira S. Shapiro

11-2-98

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 31, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PHIL CAPLAN Phil
DAVID GOODFRIEND DG

SUBJECT: Recent Information Items

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Tab A - cover memo + Tab A
Sperling / Orszag / COS

Tab C - cover memo + Tab C: COS/
Burkhardt for reply

11-2-98

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 28, 1998

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Sperling
Orszag
COS

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT
THE VICE PRESIDENT

FROM: GENE SPERLING
JON ORSZAG

SUBJECT: Impact of Minimum Wage Increase on Small Business

We thought you would be interested in the following survey from the Jerome Levy Economics Institute, which we have also forwarded to Congressional Democrats, the Labor Department, and SBA. The Levy Institute conducted a poll of 568 small businesses and found that only 6.2 percent of them felt that the 1996-1997 hike in the minimum wage had affected their overall hiring and employment practices. Of the 6.2 percent of employers who said their decisions were affected, 17.1 percent indicated that they hired fewer workers and 5.7 percent indicated that they laid off workers. <u>That means that just 0.33 percent of small businesses said that they laid off workers due to the 1996-1997 minimum wage hike.</u>

Although the percentage of businesses that expected that their decisions would be affected by an increase to a $6 minimum wage was quite higher (20.7 percent), few of them thought they would reduce employment. Of the 20.7 percent, 29.3 percent said they would hire fewer workers and 11.2 percent said they would lay workers off. The remainder would reduce worker benefits, show smaller profits, or pass on the higher wage in terms of higher prices. If this survey is correct, fewer than 3 percent of small businesses would fire workers if your proposed increase in the minimum wage passed.

RESPONSE TO SURVEY QUESTIONS ON MINIMUM WAGE

	Yes	**No**	**Don't Know**
(1) Would an increase in the minimum wage alter your decision to hire former welfare recipients?	9.9%	84.8%	5.3%
(2) Did the 1996-1997 increase in the minimum wage affect your hiring or employment decisions?	**6.2%**	**89.4%**	**4.4%**
(3) If the minimum wage were raised to $6 per hour, would it affect your overall hiring or employment decisions?	20.7%	75.6%	3.7%

11-2-98

Bruce / Gene

We must make sure this is done right.

BC

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Sperling
COS

11-2-98

Education Week

October 28, 1998 ***Critics Doubt Teacher Plan's Effectiveness***

By Joetta L. Sack

Washington

On paper, it looks to most people like a good plan: $1.2 billion going straight to needy school districts to hire thousands of new teachers and reduce class sizes in the crucial early grades.

Before political leaders here finish patting each others' backs, though, some districts are questioning how —and whether —they will be able to use the new funding authorized in fiscal 1999's just-finished federal budget. Many have already scrambled this year to find qualified teachers —and to build the classrooms to house them. Add to that the realization that there's no guarantee Congress will renew the program's funding in next year's budget.

Despite all the publicity and praise, President Clinton's plan likely won't mean a big influx of new teachers in most districts next year. The **Department of Education** estimates that 30,000 new teachers could be hired nationally beginning in the 1999-2000 academic year, a "down payment" on a proposed $12 billion, seven-year plan to hire 100,000 new teachers, acting Deputy Secretary of Education Marshall S. Smith said.

"This is the beginning; this is not a one-year proposal in our minds at all," Mr. Smith said at an Oct. 16 news conference. School leaders "can be well assured that this administration will fight very, very hard for it."

It may indeed be a hard fight.

"On the whole, House Republicans support it as long as they see the money going to local school districts," said Jay Diskey, the spokesman for the GOP members of the House Education and the Workforce Committee. But, he warned, "it will be a battle for the administration next year to stake out another $1 billion. They're going to have to prove that this money made a difference."

On Sept. 18, only a month before the omnibus budget package passed, the House rejected, 215-190, an amendment by Rep. Matthew G. Martinez, D-Calif., to substitute a $7.34 billion, five-year authorization of the program for a GOP-backed education block-grants bill. The plan to hire 100,000 teachers did not win a single vote from the Republicans on the Education and the Workforce Committee. The Senate also rejected a similar amendment earlier this year.

The original formula had too many strings attached through Title I, the massive K-12 program that targets schools in low-income areas, Mr. Diskey said.

Now, more Republicans are supportive of the deal they cut with President Clinton in recent weeks because it guarantees that all of the funding will go to districts. The states will channel the money to local districts under a formula based 80 percent on child poverty and 20 percent on enrollment. Still, some conservative Republicans were grumbling over the creation of a new federal program.

Up to 15 percent of the aid may be used for teacher professional development and up to 3 percent may go to local administration costs, but the remainder must be used for hiring. The money is scheduled to be distributed to districts starting July 1, 1999.

Mr. Diskey said that next year some members may fight to give districts more flexibility, even allowing them to use the entire amount for teacher training.

"That defeats the purpose of the legislation," Bob Chase, the president of the 2.4 million-member National Education Association, argued in an interview. "The legislation is to reduce class size."

The NEA and the 980,000-member American Federation of Teachers were strong supporters of the teacher-hiring plan, but Mr. Chase denied claims by Republicans that the unions were the main force behind the Clinton initiative.

Small Districts Doubtful

Meanwhile, even the Education Department is being cautious in promoting the program. Many smaller districts will be able to hire only one or two teachers with this year's funds, Mr. Smith said. Some may not even see any money at all.

Small, rural districts —which represent about a third of the nation's approximately 15,000 school districts —will not be able to secure enough funding to hire even one teacher, predicted Bruce Hunter, a senior associate executive director of the American Association of School Administrators in Arlington, Va.

"As a one-year authorization, it is poor education policy," he said.

Lloyd W. Snow, the superintendent of 1,500-student Sulphur, Okla., school system, said he would like to be able to hire another elementary school teacher, given that his district is adopting new strategies to focus on early-childhood development.

"The more resources we have, the more people we can put in front of those kiddos at an early age, and the better we can do," he said. But a new teacher, he estimated, would cost about $30,000 —the going rate for new graduates is $24,000, plus benefits —and Mr. Snow doubts that he'll see that much money from the program in the next year.

Even if a district receives the federal aid, finding qualified teachers to hire could be another obstacle. While many well-heeled suburban districts have an abundance of strong applicants, urban and rural districts often scramble to fill their job openings.

"We have no teacher shortages —what we have is a distribution problem," argued Michael J. Petrilli, the program director for the Thomas B. Fordham Foundation, a Washington-based research organization headed by former Assistant Secretary of Education Chester E. Finn Jr.

That's little consolation, however, to Jerry Roy, the superintendent of the Goose Creek Consolidated Independent School District near Houston. The 18,000-student district still has vacancies for 10 to 12 bilingual education teachers this year, and Mr. Roy has already hired several teachers from Mexico as long-term substitutes.

"The fact that there's more money doesn't mean there are teachers," he said. "These shortages are real —and I believe we're just beginning to see the impact."

But the 210,000-student Houston Independent School District would be grateful for its portion of the $97 million the Education Department estimates Texas will receive to hire 2,500 teachers. "Any plan that would assist us in attracting and retaining teachers would be of great benefit," said spokesman Ronnie Veselka.

Suburban Shift?

Nearly every district, regardless of location, has a difficult time finding special education teachers, according to Recruiting New Teachers Inc. Other hard-to-fill jobs in many regions include specialties such as bilingual education, mathematics, and science teaching, according to the research group in Belmont, Mass. The organization also promotes recruitment of high-quality teachers.

Mr. Roy believes he can still hire several general elementary school teachers if he gets federal funding. If the federal dollars evaporate after a year, he said the Goose Creek district is large enough that he could probably make reassignments to avoid layoffs.

But if sought-after jobs open up for teachers in suburban areas, Mr. Petrilli warned, the plan could actually further deplete the supply of experienced teachers in rural and inner-city areas.

Officials in Clark County, Nev., are already worried about that. The 203,000-student district —one of the fastest-growing in the nation —recruits from 44 states, but mainly Pennsylvania, where there is a large supply of recent graduates, said George Ann Rice, the assistant superintendent for human resources. This year alone, 1,700 new hires joined the 12,000-teacher force in the county, which includes Las Vegas.

But if new jobs open up in Pennsylvania and other areas, Clark County may lose out. "With the competition up, it will make it very hard for us, even though we're grateful to have the extra funding," Ms. Rice said.■

11-2-98

Berger
Sperling
Streett
COS
NSC WW Desk

7360

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ACTION

October 28, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SAMUEL R. BERGER for
GENE SPERLING
STEPHANIE STREETT

SUBJECT: Televised Town Hall Meeting in Japan

I. PURPOSE

To decide on your participation in a televised town hall meeting in Tokyo next month.

II. DISCUSSION

Later this week, we will send you our proposed communications strategy for your trip to APEC, Japan, and Korea. However, one event we recommend requires your reaction as soon as possible, given its longer production lead time: a televised town hall in Tokyo.

One of your key objectives in Japan will be to bring your message of economic reform directly to the Japanese people -- going above, below and around the sclerotic bureaucracy. The most effective way to achieve this goal is a televised town hall with a broad cross-section of young Japanese leaders. It would show you interacting directly with Japanese citizens, speaking easily to any subject. We believe it would make a stronger impression in Japan than a speech or a television interview, the two main alternatives.

Our model would be the successful "Town Hall of the Americas" that you held in Buenos Aires one year ago. We would ask a Japanese network to produce, moderate and organize the event, in close collaboration with the White House and Embassy Tokyo. We would gather a live audience of about 100 people in a television studio. Following your brief opening remarks a Japanese moderator would take questions from the audience and, ideally, from remote sites outside of Tokyo. We would use simultaneous translation. The town hall could be programmed to run approximately 60 minutes.

11-02-95

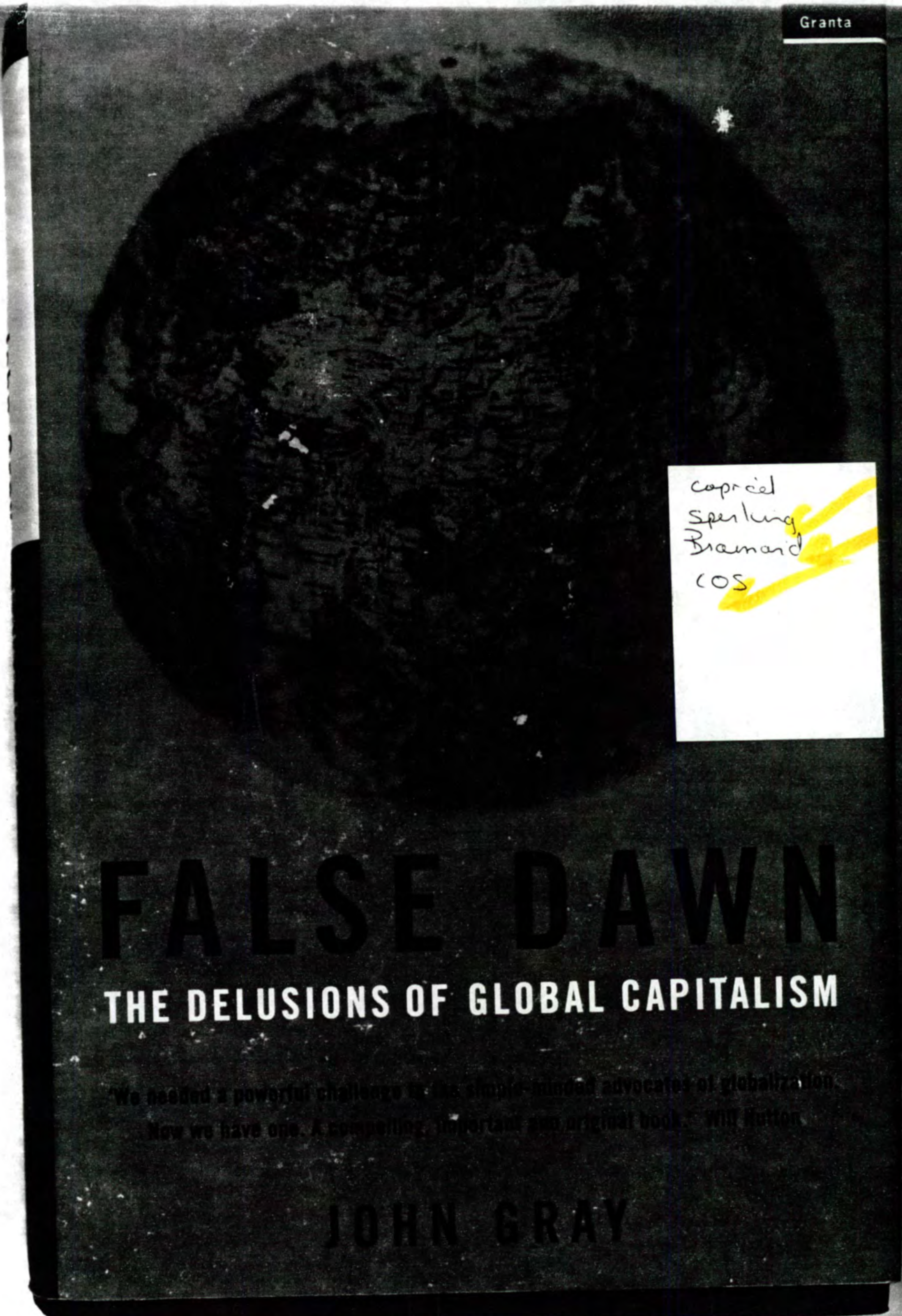
For the audience, we would draw from a diverse cross-section of young achievers in a half dozen fields: education, business, government, the arts, science, the media and sports. This would focus attention on a new generation of Japanese -- and focus the exchange on the future.

RECOMMENDATION

That you agree to participate in a televised town hall meeting in Japan.

Approve ✓ ____________

Disapprove _________


Granta
Sperling
Diamond
COS
FALSE DAWN
THE DELUSIONS OF GLOBAL CAPITALISM
'We needed a powerful challenge to the simple-minded advocates of globalization. Now we have one. A compelling, important and original book.' Will Hutton
JOHN GRAY

Gene S / Joel 11-2-98

I think this is
worth a review ~~by~~
Several things
are wrong on USA
but still worth a
review - interesting
on Russia —
Send back to me
when thru — BC

Contents

THE KENNEDY CENTER

OFFICE OF

INSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS

'98 NOV 2 PM2:27

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO:: PHIL KAPLAN	FROM: LYNN JOHNS OFFICE OF ANN STOCK
COMPANY:	DATE: November 2, 1998
FAX NUMBER:	TOTAL NO. OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER: 3
PHONE NUMBER:	SENDER'S NUMBER: (202) 416-8708
RE: Attached	SENDER'S FAX NUMBER: (202) 416-8421

☐ URGENT ☐ FOR REVIEW ☐ PLEASE COMMENT ☐ PLEASE REPLY ☐ PLEASE RECYCLE

NOTES/COMMENTS:

SUBJECT: NATIONAL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA VISIT TO CHINA AND JAPAN

Dan / Delia -
we should do this,
shouldn't we?
Should we check with
NSC?
Phil
11/2

THE KENNEDY CENTER
WASHINGTON, DC 20566-0001
(202) 416-8452

The Kennedy Center
THE JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20566-0001
202 416-8000
FAX 202 416-8205

November 2, 1998

TO: Phil Kaplan
Melanne Verveer

FR: Ann Stock

RE: National Symphony Orchestra Visit to China and Japan

In late January/early February, the National Symphony Orchestra under Music Director Leonard Slatkin's direction will visit China for the first time and will do a return engagement to Japan. You may recall that the NSO performed for President Jiang Zemin during the State Visit last October 29th. This trip will be the first time that the NSO/Slatkin have appeared together in Japan and will actually be their first visit to China. We would like to request a letter from the President that will recognize the Orchestra as a national treasure. The letter will be used in the official program for all concerts in Japan and China. The letter would not have any other use. I have provided several points that could be included in the letter. They are listed below:

- In keeping with the President's goal to have everyone "on-line" by the year 2000, the National Symphony Orchestra and the Kennedy Center are arranging for school-children throughout the United States to follow the NSO on-line throughout the tour. Orchestra members have been designated to answer student's questions during the tour itself. Students in Japan and China are also being invited to participate.

- The National Symphony Orchestra is one of America's great artistic treasures.

- Through its performances of the classics, the National Symphony Orchestra embodies our respect for the international traditions of symphonic music.

- Its performances of great American works and composers offer a dynamic presentation of the arts in the United States.

- Through all of its performances, the members of the National Symphony Orchestra, led by its extraordinary Music Director Leonard Slatkin, communicate in a way that crosses all borders and boundaries.

Thanks for your consideration of this letter. If you have any questions, please give me a call at 202-416-8703. Again, thanks for your help.

11-2-98

Send to Burkhardt?

Yes ✓

No

BC Sky
ABAD Coord
with Maria Echaveste

nccj The National Confere[nce]
for Community and J[ustice]

71 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10003
Tel 212.206.0006
Fax 212.255.6177
natloffice@nccj.org
www.nccj.org

'98 NOV 2 PM2:23

October 29, 1998

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

The National Conference for Community and Justice is honored to provide the leadership you requested in working with the faith communities to advance our shared vision of achieving racial justice in our nation. Christopher Edley suggested that you would welcome a brief report on our progress, and we do so with enthusiasm.

The response of leaders from the faith communities to work together to identify new bold initiatives which address racial justice for the next decade has been exhilarating. Every faith tradition that has been asked to participate has done so without reservation and with a deep sense of urgency and passion. The depth of thoughtfulness, commitment, and eagerness to share experiences that have made a difference - and those that have failed - offers hope for a renewed and expanded commitment to use their spheres of influence to bring about real transformation of our nation's institutions.

We have held numerous one-on-one consultations, a planning session, and last week we conducted a two-day faith communities' leadership summit at The White House Conference Center with 43 faith leaders representing a highly diverse set of voices. Among the faith traditions represented were the Baha'is, Muslims, Jews, Hindus, Native Americans, Roman Catholics, Greek and Russian Orthodox, Southern Baptists, Lutherans, Mormons, Episcopalians, AME, United Church of Christ, Unitarian Universalists, several seminary presidents, interfaith alliances, and the leadership of the Muslim, Jewish, and Christian women's organizations. Our summit was held on the two concluding days of your Middle East summit, and the example you modeled for all of us was an inspiration to our proceedings.

From the outset, there was a clear consensus that the faith communities bring a unique dimension, as well as special gifts, to the challenging work of racial justice. We spoke repeatedly of the central roles of reconciliation, forgiveness, and redemption. We were honored to have the Rev. Dr. James Forbes of Riverside Church provide the keynote address and his remarks were inspiring, riveting, provocative, and served as the cornerstone of our 36 hours together. Dr. Forbes focused on the necessity to exonerate God from our human failings in racial justice, the essential link of racism and classism, the need to liberate people, and the importance of transforming societal institutions in order to achieve racial justice. His comments became our central themes.

We spent considerable time sharing promising practices that each of our faith traditions has implemented to address racial justice. The walls of the Truman Room were literally covered with countless programs and activities that are currently underway, or that we believed would make a difference. We shared stacks of pastoral letters, curriculum materials, community programs, and excellent books that our faith communities have developed.

But then we stopped. We looked at the walls and the stacks of paper and I asked what I believe to be a most fundamental question: "is this what will transform our nation into an inclusive society that welcomes and values each of us?" In difficult silence, we came to a shared recognition that if it were as simple as the programs, the pastoral letters, and the excellent literature, we would have already succeeded in achieving racial justice. Many of us have been toiling ceaselessly for decades, and many have given their lives to create communities of justice. Yet, we recognized that we still have not found the right approach, the solution, or the answers to how we live, work, play, and pray together across the divides of race, ethnicity, culture, class and faith.

Our remaining time was spent on much deeper reflection and examining our shared belief that racism is a sin, or as some articulated it, racism is a problem of the heart. Recognizing that this was the beginning of our evolving process together of addressing your charge to us as spiritual leaders, we are focused on examining a deeper, more reflective, and systemic approach to racial justice. We plan to continue our work even after our interim report is submitted to you on November 15, as the leaders clearly understood the importance of personal examination to their efforts institutionally and were committed to embarking on this work. I also believe that such a process of confronting personal issues is necessary to the related work planned for other sectors (i.e., education, scholars, law, corporations, etc.) in preparing your report to the nation.

From all this, our next steps will be to prepare our report by November 15 which will respond to your request to outline new initiatives which the faith communities can engage in the next decade to address racial justice. Longer term, the emphasis must be on leadership first engaging in their own struggle to understand and grapple with their own issues and understandings related to race and racism before they are able to transform their institutions. We are able to share countless programs and activities that the faith communities have available that would be of value to you and the American people, but there is more. Programs alone will not transform this nation. Nor will very good reports that result from our thoughtful deliberations. Rather, it is only when all of us, particularly key leaders, confront, understand, and continually struggle with our own individual issues on race and racism that we can begin to then transform the institutions where we have influence.

I know you share an understanding of the importance of individuals examining their lives and their role in changing the ways in which we relate to and treat one another, and I want you to know that this group is also challenged. Despite our commitment and passion for racial justice, each of us recognizes that we have not achieved it in our institutions and in our own lives. We remain hopeful and excited however, perhaps because of our respective faith traditions.

We appreciate the excellent support we are receiving from Chris Edley, Minyon Moore, Maureen Shea, Deborah Mohile, and particularly, Danielle Glosser of your Race Initiative staff.

We look forward to preparing our report and appreciate the opportunity to be of service to you and the nation. We hope to ultimately share with you, the denominational leaders, and every congregant new insights about strategies that will boldly address racial justice in the next decade in our shared journey toward wholeness.

Best wishes,

Sanford Cloud, Jr.
President & CEO

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

'98 NOV 2 PM 2:46

MEMORANDUM TO: STAFF SECRETARY, COUNSEL'S OFFICE

FROM: STEPHANIE STREETT
CHIP PAYSON

DATE: 11/2/98

___ For your information

___ For your action

___ Please call me regarding

_X_ Please make comments and return

COMMENTS:

Please make any comments you deem necessary and return to Scheduling in GFL/WW by the close of business on Tuesday, November 3, 1998.

Thank you.

POTUS' name
Looks ok to me.
I'd let NSC take a
look as well for other names,
but I think they're correct.
Phil.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

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JOHN HUME
Social Democratic and Labour Party

GERRY ADAMS
Sinn Fein

JOHN ALDERDICE
Alliance Party of Northern Ireland

DAVID ERVINE
Progressive Unionist Party

MONICA MCWILLIAMS
Northern Ireland Women's Coalition

GARY MCMICHAEL
Ulster Democratic Party

AND

MALACHI CURRAN
Northern Ireland Labour Party

Tuesday, December 8, 1998
Omni Shoreham Hotel
2500 Calvert Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Reception 6 PM
Dinner 7 PM

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

1717 Massachusetts Avenue N.W.
Fifth Floor
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 328-3136 Fax (202) 939-3166
E-Mail: demos@ndi.org
Home Page: http://www.ndi.org

Facsimile Transmission

To: Jeff Forbes

Fax Number: 456-6424

From: Mary Hill

Date: November 2, 1998

Subject: NDI award times

A total of 2 page(s) has been sent. If there is a problem with this transmission please contact the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs at (202) 328-3136; (202) 939-3166.

Remarks:

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
11-2-98

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 2, 1998

'98 NOV 2 PM 1:01

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JANET MURGUIA JM

SUBJECT: CONGRESSMAN ROBERT WEXLER

Attached is information concerning Israeli missing soldiers that you requested from Rep. Robert Wexler (D-FL) during a conversation on AirForce One on Thursday.

Rep. Wexler requested that I forward this information to you as quickly as possible.

Copied
Murguia
Berger
COS

Sandy
can we do anything on this / BC

Enclosures

Committee on
International Relations

Committee on
The Judiciary

Robert Wexler
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
19th District, Florida

November 2, 1998

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
1600 Pennsylvania Ave, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Pursuant to our conversation on Air Force One on Thursday, enclosed please find information regarding the missing Israeli soldiers.

Please note that Zachary Baumel, an American-Israeli soldier, has been missing in action since June 1982 when he was captured by forces of the Palestinian Liberation Organization following a tank battle with Syrian forces at Sultan Ya'akub in Lebanon.

Mr. President, I cannot thank you enough for your willingness to inquire about the status of Mr. Baumel and the other soldiers. As you can imagine, the families of the missing soldiers live with uncertainty every day of their lives. Your efforts to resolve these tragic cases are greatly appreciated.

With warm regards,

Robert

Robert Wexler

RW:jk

1609 Longworth Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-3001
(202) 225-5974 FAX

2500 North Military Trail
Suite 100
Boca Raton, FL 33431
(561) 988-6302
(561) 988-6423 FAX

Margate City Hall
5790 Margate
Blvd
(954) 972-6454
(954) 974-3191 FAX

Free Our Sons

We, the parents and members of the families of these missing Israeli soldiers, continue to call upon all those with a conscience everywhere with the simple request:

Return Our Sons!

WHERE ARE OUR CHILDREN?

On June 11, 1982, a battle raged in the Bekaa Valley in northeastern Lebanon between an Israeli tank unit and a Syrian armoured unit. Resulting from this battle, three (3) Israeli soldiers - First Sergeant Zvi Feldman, Sergeant Zachary Baumel, and Corporal Yehuda Katz - were reported missing-in-action and are still unaccounted for.

Ever since these events took place, the government of Israel has spared no effort and is doing its utmost to obtain any information possible as to the fate of these missing three (3) soldiers, including utilizing the good offices of the International Committee of the Red Cross and other international bodies.

Because most of the areas in which these soldiers disappeared were continually controlled by Syria, queries about their fate must be focussed at the Syrian government.

At Israel's request, the Syrian authorities have been approached time and again for information about the fate of these missing soldiers. World leaders and representatives of international bodies have called on Syria's President Assad concerning this matter. To date President Assad has not revealed their whereabouts. All efforts to learn the fate of these young soldiers from the splinter groups in the area have not succeeded nor have they shown any readiness to cooperate.

And so, from the depths of our concerned anxiety, we parents and members of the families of the missing young soldiers entreat you in the name of humanity please -

RETURN OUR SONS!

Yehuda Yekutiel Katz
Serial number: 3119987
Date of birth: July 18, 1959
Country of birth: Israel

Zachary Shlomo Baumel
Serial number: 3122139
Date of birth: Nov. 17, 1960
Country of birth: U.S.A.

Zvi Feldman
Serial number: 2258896
Date of birth: Dec. 29, 1956
Country of birth: Israel

Free Our Sons

THREE MISSING SOLDIERS

During the battle in Sultan Yakoub area, on the morning of June 11, 1982, two tanks were disabled: one under the command of First Sgt. Hezi Shai, and the other commanded by the late Lt. Zohar Lipschitz.

Tank commanded by Hezi Shai:
The following four made up the crew: Commander, First Sgt. Hezi Shai, First Sgt. Ariel Lieberman, and - the two missing soldiers - First Sgt. **Zvi Feldman** and Sgt. **Zachary Baumel.** All four are known to have left their tank safely.

That night, while trying to escape, Hezi Shai was captured by members of the Popular Front - General Command (PFLP/GC), headed by Ahmid Jibril, and kept concealed in Damascus for about two years without indicating he was their prisoner. It was only after information about his captivity was obtained by Israel, and much international influence exerted, that Jibril conceded he was holding this soldier. First Sgt. Shai was returned to Israel on May 20, 1985, through a prisoner exchange with the PLFP/GS organization.

Tank crewman Ariel Lieberman, having escaped the battle zone, was caught by Syrians the following day and held prisoner until repatriation by the prisoner exchange with Syria on June 28, 1984. The two tank crewmen still unaccounted for, Zvi Feldman and Zachary Baumel, were witnessed to be alive afterwards in the area of the battlefield.

Tank Commanded by Zohar Lifschitz:
Of this tank crew, two soldiers returned safely to Israel. Lt. Lipschitz was killed in battle, and the fourth is the missing soldier, Cpl. **Yehuda Katz,** who remained in the battlefield.

The late Lt. Lipschitz was buried on July 4, 1982, along with three bodies mistakenly identified as Israeli soldiers, with unusual pomp and ceremony in the Damascus Jewish cemetery. Due to international intercession with President Assad, the Syrian authorities finally permitted the exhumation of the bodies by the International Committee of the Red Cross. Three bodies were found not to be Israelis and the fourth that of the deceased, Lt. Zohar Lipschitz. As final positive identification could only be done properly in Israel, all the bodies were accepted by Israel at the prisoner exchange with Syria on June 24, 1984. It was proven conclusively that the bodies were of the late Zohar Lipschitz and three Arabs. Syria refuses to accept the return of the three Arab bodies.

Of Lt. Lipschitz's crew, two returned safely to Israel. The fourth is the missing soldier, Cpl. Yehuda Katz. The tank had been left on a main road, south of Sultan Yakoub, and was towed away by Syrian forces on June 14, 1982, after a cease-fire was declared. From Israeli soldiers who witnessed the battle, it is known that, during a lull in the fighting, uniformed Syrian soldiers and Palestinian irregulars were clearly seen milling around damaged tanks and climbing into them. Syria has refused to have this damaged tank, known to be in her custody, examined - despite repeated requests from Israel.

On the same day the two tanks were damaged and these three (3) soldiers became missing-in-action, media reporters and Syria herself announced to the world the display of an Israeli tank along with Israeli captives in Damascus, after which the prisoners vanished. Syria consistently denies any knowledge of their whereabouts. By the process of elimination, it was only after the prisoner exchanges that it became apparent that the soldiers paraded in Damascus on June 11, 1982, could only have been these three missing soldiers -

Zvi Feldman, Zachary Baumel and Yehuda Katz

11-2-98

We will send to
Burkhardt for reply
after you have seen –

To Agency
Liaison
Cw.

11/1/98

Dear President Clinton,

Would you please help me get water and heat and a roof on my burned-out home? I'm over 80 years old and I've tried hundreds of agencies for help, but to no avail.

Very sincerely,
Dr. Margaret Fine

Box #2274
Green Spring Valley Road,
Baltimore, Md.-21203
phone: 410-484-7584...

Thank you so much for your time.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
11-2-98

Casework

Met at Baltimore
church Sun –
Pls. try to help – BC

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
11-2-98

October 23, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From:	Christopher Edley, Jr. Professor of Law
Through:	Maria Echaveste Deputy Chief of Staff
Subject:	National Academy of Sciences Conference on Racial Trends

Copied
Prof. Edley
Echaveste
COS

As part of the Race Initiative, ten months ago we asked the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences to assemble "definitive" social science information as a research base for your book on race, and then to produce a companion high-profile National Academy of Sciences research volume. A dozen agencies cooperated, under Becky Blank's leadership, by providing funds and suggested topics, and the NRC then commissioned papers from an outstanding group of scholars, addressing key trends for all major racial groups in several critical areas, including demographics, education, employment, income and wealth, housing, health, the administration of justice, public opinion and political participation. The draft papers were the focus of a conference on October 15-16, which was reportedly the largest research conference ever conducted by the NRC. There were 700 ticketed participants filling the Academy's auditorium, and over 200 researchers were turned away. (The agenda is attached.)

As expected, the research demonstrates continuing racial disparities, evidence of discrimination, and differences in racial attitudes in all critical areas. Presenters also sought to describe gaps in research and data, and suggest research directions for the next decade. Many scholars expressed the dire need for additional data and research, especially on issues affecting Hispanics, Asian Americans, Native Americans, and particularly the subgroups within those populations. We successfully urged the NRC to deemphasize policy recommendations and stress the search for consensus on data and interpretations.

A few, among many, statistics that stood out:

- Parental expectations of students' grades were lowest for Blacks and Hispanics. They were highest for Asians, followed by whites.
- Black and Hispanic children care more about pleasing their teachers, rather than their parents, with educational achievement.
- 29 percent of black males can expect to serve some time in a state or federal prison.

Next Steps: We believe the next step should be a challenge from you to the National Academy of Sciences, urging them to take a leadership role in defining a workplan for the social science research community. This would parallel our work with higher education, corporate, faith community and other leaders in which we are pressing them to define sector-specific workplans. We've drafted a letter for your consideration, attached hereto.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 2, 1998

Dr. Bruce Alberts
President
National Academy of Sciences
2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20418

Dear Bruce:

Congratulations on the successful research conference on racial trends convened recently by the National Research Council. The papers presented at the conference will be of great value to me and my Administration in preparing my report to the American people on race and ethnicity in America, and I am confident that your published volume will be well received and widely used.

To build on this success, I would like you and the NRC to consider leading the effort to develop a work plan for the social science community's role in building One America -- a nation in which racial and ethnic differences are a source of strength and richness, rather than markers for disparities and divisions. As you know, I am working with various leaders across the country on this project, in sectors such as higher education, the religious community, the corporate world, the legal profession, the media, and youth. All this work, including my Administration's continuing initiative on race, must be undergirded and informed by sound social science research. That is why I am asking the research community to take up this issue with renewed vigor and focus. As I have said many times, our efforts to bring about racial reconciliation must be based on fact, not fiction -- on truth, not myth.

I am asking you to spearhead this effort not only because of the great public interest in the subject, but also because of the NRC's distinguished record of service on numerous matters of national importance for many decades. Professor Christopher Edley, my consultant for this initiative, will be in touch with you to discuss this matter.

I look forward to our continued partnership in this important endeavor.

Sincerely,

98 NOV 2

Arlington
Church of Christ

20 N. Irving St. Arlington, VA 22201

October 29, 1998

President Bill Clinton
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20006

Dear President Clinton:

I am a member at Washington Golf and Country Club in Arlington and would like to invite you and a friend to be my guests to play golf with me at your convenience. President Wilson played at the club so often they named the street he took through Arlington to the club after him. I think you would enjoy the course if you've never played it. Of course, club lore has it that President Taff once took a 22 on the par 3 second hole!

I was Carolyn Huber's minister during the time she lived here and she was my family's dinner guest at WG&CC on more than one occasion. Because of her closeness with your family it will not surprise you to know that she often talked to my wife and me about what good parents you and Hillary are to Chelsea. Partly because of her influence, you and your entire family have continually been in our prayers.

My church is the one that founded Rainbow Christian Children's Services in Gainesville. Jerry Catlin, Manager of Rainbow Thrift Store in Arlington, tells me that your office graciously makes regular contributions of items for them to sell as a source of income for the children's home. Let me take this opportunity to thank you. The generosity of your office helps Rainbow Christian meet needs of children who have nowhere else to turn.

I look forward to hearing from you and having you as my guest at the club.

Sincerely,

Gary L. Grady, D.Min.

Carolyn -
Can we do a nice thank-you.
Keep request on file !!?
Close friends.

11-2-98

To Burkhart for reply?
Yes ✓ No __

cc: Scheduling?
Yes __ No ✓

B.

703-528-0535
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copied
Betty Currie

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 2, 1998

Lonnie McNatt
1308 Cornflower
Sherwood, Arkansas 72120

Dear Lonnie:

I was so sorry to learn of your illness and hospitalization and wanted you to know I'm thinking about you during this challenging time.

Hang in there! Hillary and I are keeping you in our daily prayers.

Sincerely,

Bill

cc: Betty C.
for phone call

EK
Doliellen
cc POTUS for
Call to
(Button #)

MEMORANDUM

TO: President Clinton

FROM: Lynda

SUBJECT: Lonnie McNatt

DATE: 10/27/98

Kathy McNatt called me last night. She said Lonnie has been in the hospital for two weeks. His heart is worn out and he must have a heart transplant. The doctors are meeting with them this morning to go over all the details.

The phone number at the hospital is: (501) 660-3213.

The home address is: Lonnie McNatt
1308 Cornflower
Sherwood, AR 72120

Lonnie McNatt
1308 Cornflower
Sherwood, Arkansas 72120