



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 6/18/97

NOTE FOR:

Dick Riley

The President has reviewed the attached, and it is forwarded to you
for your:

Information ☒

Action ☐

Thank you.

Staff Secretary
(x6-2702)

cc:

Handwritten: *Handwritten*

Handwritten: *Sent to Bill Drey*



Handwritten: *cc. Sched*

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
THE LAW SCHOOL
1111 EAST 60TH STREET
CHICAGO • ILLINOIS 60637-2786

Handwritten: *Sent to Bill Drey*
Stamp: JUN 17 PM 2:27

JUDGE ABNER J. MIKVA (RET.)
Visiting Professor of Law And Walter V. Schaefer Scholar

TELEPHONE: 773.702.9590
FAX: 773.702.0730
Abner_Mikva@law.uchicago.edu

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

6/13/97

May 10, 1997

The Honorable William Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President,

Now that I am happily ensconced in academia, I even have time to read something other than legal opinions and the ranting of the Washington Times! I understand that Dean John Boyer and Provost Geoff Stone of the University of Chicago have sent you a copy of The Aims of Education, a series of lectures about the goals and aspirations of higher education in America. I hope you have time to look at the essays--they articulate some of the very ideas that you have been projecting as you have pushed our country to put higher priorities on our educational system.

Dean Boyer and Provost Stone told me that they have also invited you to use the campus as a forum to discuss some of your educational programs and ideas. I know you would find it a great pulpit, and as you know, Chicago has many charms.

With affection and respect,

Abner Mikva

P.S. I hope it will not be too long before you are again giving Erskine lessons in long ball hitting.

Handwritten: *WMS*

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

6/18/97

MAY 28

THE *Aims*
of Education



THE COLLEGE
OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF CHICAGO

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all these files
should get by for
coming to meeting
and copy of newspaper
on after (edit)

To Ann Walker
for Action?

yes

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
6/18/97

Ann Walker has
copies of all.
She is coordinating
follow up NIS

cc:
NH

CONFIRMATION LIST FOR THE RACE/RECONCILIATION OUTREACH MEETING

✓ Antonia Hernandez

✓ President and Legal Counsel Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund

✓ Eli Wiesel

✓ Noble Peace Prize Winner

✓ Reverend Joseph Lowery

✓ President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference

✓ Dr. Mary Berry

✓ Chairperson, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights

✓ Ralph Neas,

✓ Former Exec. Director, Leadership Conference on Civil Rights

✓ Wade Henderson

✓ Executive Director, Leadership Conference on Civil Rights

✓ Rhonda Whiting

✓ Native American Affairs

✓ William Julius Wilson

✓ Malcolm-Weiner Professor of Social Policy

✓ Rev. Dr. Joan Brown Campbell

✓ General Secretary, National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA

✓ Cornel West

✓ Professor, Harvard University

✓ Rabbi David Saperstein

✓ Director, Religious Action Center

✓ Union of American Hebrew Congregations

✓ Fidel Vargas,

✓ Former Mayor Baldwin Park, CA

✓ Bob Johnson

✓ President & CEO Black Entertainment Television

✓ Karen Narasaki

✓ Executive Director, National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium

Elaine Jones
Executive Director, NAACP Legal Defense

Ronald Takaki
Professor U.C. Berkeley
Author on race and Asian American Studies

Kweisi Mfume
President, NAACP

Bishop H. H. Brookins
Bishop of the 13th Episcopal District
AME Church

Carol Willis
FOB

Father Leo J. O'Donovan
President, Georgetown University

SECRETARY ALEXIS HERMAN
DIRECTOR FRANK RAINES
SECRETARY RODNEY SLATER (T)
ADMINISTRATOR AIDA ALVAREZ (T)

WHITE HOUSE STAFF

SYLVIA MATHEWS
MINYON MOORE
BEN JOHNSON
MARIA ECHAVESTE
CAROLYN CURIEL
TERRY EDMONDS
ELENA KAGAN
SUSAN LISS
ANN LEWIS
DORIS MATSUI

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE STAFF SECRETARY

Fax Transmittal Sheet

TO: J. Blumenthal

Fax Number: 56179

Phone Number: 395-4522

FROM: Staff Secretary's office

SUBJECT: Approving the Recommendations of the
President's Commission on WH Fellowships

DATE: 6/18/97

NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover sheet): 4

MESSAGE:

If all pages are not received, please call 202/456-2702

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copied
Blumenthal
COS

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON WHITE HOUSE FELLOWSHIPS
THE WHITE HOUSE

'97 JUN 16 PM 2:13

6-17-97
June 16, 1997

Woolley

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Jacqueline Jordan Blumenthal
Director, White House Fellows Program

SUBJECT: Approving the Recommendations of the
President's Commission on White House Fellowships

Yesterday, after two full days of interviews with 30 finalists, the President's Commission on White House Fellowships selected the 15 most qualified to serve in the 1997-98 class of White House Fellows. On behalf of the Commission, I am submitting those names to you for your approval:

Amy E. Alving, Minneapolis, Minnesota
John C. Burchett, Detroit, Michigan
Brad R. Carson, Tulsa, Oklahoma
Cheryl L. Dorsey, Baltimore, Maryland
Sanjay Gupta, Ann Arbor, Michigan
Francis J. James, Williamsville, New York
Jon P. Jennings, Boston, Massachusetts
Major Terrence K. Kelly, West Point, New York
Jamie Frederic Metzl, Kansas City, Missouri
LCDR Sean Eugene O'Connor, Rumson, New Jersey
Jeffrey M. Prieto, Ventura, California
Peter Rundlet, Denver, Colorado
Lois A. Scott, Chicago, Illinois
Commander Clifford A. Skelton, Kingsville, Texas
Matice J. Wright, Annapolis, Maryland

A brief biography of each recommended Fellow is attached. We would appreciate your prompt attention so that we can move quickly to place these talented individuals into appropriate work assignments within your administration. Thank you.

APPROVED ☒

PENDING ☐

REJECTED ☐

The President's Commission on White House Fellowships
Recommended 1997-1998 Fellows

Amy E. Alving, 34, is an associate professor in the Department of Aerospace Engineering and Mechanics at the University of Minnesota. A native of Coral Gables, Fla., Alving has appeared on local and national television programs designed to make science appealing to young people and is a member of the Army Science Board, the senior scientific advisory board to the Secretary of the Army.

John C. Burchett, 35, is an attorney in the Wayne County, Michigan, Corporation Counsel's office, the nation's eighth largest county. A native of Detroit, Burchett is a founding member of the Detroit Wayne County Homeless Coalition and is a member of the business committee of the Detroit Neighborhood Housing Services, Inc. He also co-founded an endowed scholarship for gay and lesbian students in Michigan.

Brad R. Carson, 30, is a commercial litigator with the law firm of Crowe & Dunlevy in Tulsa, Okla., who devotes one-third of his practice to pro bono representation of indigent clients. A former Rhodes Scholar, Carson received the award for Exceptional Contribution to Legal Services of Eastern Oklahoma. A native of Winslow, Az., who grew up on Indian reservations, he helped develop the Tulsa Community Development Credit Union, which brings equitable banking services to low-income consumers, and is a founding board member of the Wayward Theatre Company.

Cheryl L. Dorsey, 33, is a pediatric resident at the Children's National Medical Center in Washington, D.C. A Baltimore native, she was the founding director of The Family Van, a non-profit community outreach program combating infant mortality in inner-city Boston. She is an advisory board member of the John F. Kennedy School of Government's Nonprofit Policy and Leadership Program and was featured in the NOVA public television special, "Making of a Doctor."

Sanjay Gupta, 28, is chief neurosurgical resident at the University of Michigan. A native of Ann Arbor, Mich., he is medical consultant for Healing the Children, an international organization that provides medical services to children in underprivileged countries. Gupta has been a singing coach and a scuba diving instructor and is writing a book on the application of ancient Greek mythology to the present day.

Francis J. James, 32, is the founder and Legal Advisor to Legal Aid of Cambodia in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. James, who was born in France, also works with the Vietnamese Ministry of Justice and the Justice Ministry in Laos on legal aid matters. He has served as Deputy Federal Public Defender in Los Angeles and as a corporate lawyer. James founded and directed the Cambodian Defenders Project, a program funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development to train that country's first criminal defense bar.

Jon P. Jennings, 34, was the Director of Basketball Development for the Boston Celtics. A native of Richmond, Ind., Jennings was a student assistant to Indiana University basketball Coach Bob Knight and then worked for the Indiana Pacers. He served as a scout and coach with the Celtics and was a co-founder of Team Harmony, which annually brings together young people in Boston to promote understanding and respect for differences. Jennings has also traveled to Bosnia-Herzegovina to conduct basketball clinics for children.

Terrence K. Kelly, 37, is a Major in the U.S. Army and an assistant professor of Systems Engineering at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, who devised a new solution method for linear programs. Kelly, a native of New Rochelle, N.Y., participated in Operation Urgent Fury in Grenada for which he was awarded a Bronze Star. He is a member of Parents for Excellence, a group working for academic excellence in public schools in Bethlehem, N.Y., and is a volunteer on the Consideration of Others Team, which mentors West Point Cadets.

Jamie Frederic Metzl, 28 is a JD candidate at Harvard Law School. A native of Kansas City, he was a United Nations Human Rights officer in Cambodia, where he organized a human rights drawing contest for Cambodian children and founded the Cambodia Runner's Club. During college, Metzl worked in a Thai refugee camp and while in law school, served as Amnesty International's Country Group Coordinator for Cambodia. He is the restaurant reviewer for the Harvard Law Record and is writing a novel set in the 1970s along the Thai-Cambodian border.

Sean Eugene O'Connor, 35, is a Lieutenant Commander in the U.S. States Navy who serves as a Surface Warfare and Shipbuilding Analyst in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations at the Pentagon. A native of Rumson, N.J., he served in Japan and the Persian Gulf, helped rescue several hundred refugees from the Mount Pinatubo eruption in the Philippines and was the second in command on the USS Mitscher DDG-57, the most technologically advanced class of warship ever built. During his tours, he rebuilt an orphanage in the Philippines and entertained handicapped children as part of an Adopt-A-School program in San Diego.

Jeffrey M. Prieto, 36, is a MPA-URB candidate at the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University. Prieto, a native of Ventura, Calif., has a law degree from UCLA, served as a environmental planner for the City of Santa Barbara and later was appointed Santa Barbara Planning Commissioner. Prieto was a co-founder of the Esperanza Foundation, which sponsored a project for older ex-gang members to help young gang members and high-risk youth. Prieto has served as executive director of the Santa Barbara Chicano Scholarship Foundation, and was on the steering committee of a group seeking an at-large voting system for Santa Barbara.

Peter Rundlet, 31, is assistant counsel for the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. in Washington, D.C., where he worked to ensure complete implementation of the "motor voter" law in the State of Maryland. A native of Denver, he was a Peace Corps volunteer in Honduras. While in law school, Rundlet helped raise funds to support summer public interest jobs for students and volunteered to represent food stamp recipients and victims of housing discrimination in Philadelphia.

Lois A. Scott, 36, is managing director of BancAmerica Securities Inc. in Chicago. A native of Philadelphia, she was the first woman in public finance to be named Principal of the firm of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, where she designed financial plans for state and local governments in Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Delaware and Pennsylvania. Scott designed the award-winning 1996 financial plan to restore investor confidence in the Chicago Public Schools. She serves on the board of a nonprofit day care facility, prepares tax returns for low-income families, is the founder of a program to keep public schools open after school for at-risk children and has served as president of a nonprofit theater company.

Clifford A. Skelton, 41, is a Commander in the United States Navy who serves as Commanding Officer of Strike Fighter Squadron 105 in Cecil Field, Fla. A native of Kingsville, Tex., he was responsible for the integration of women into one of the Navy's first combat aviation squadrons. Skelton, who was a lead solo pilot and operations officer with the Navy's Flight Demonstration Squadron, the Blue Angels, established an affiliation between the Blue Angels and the Make-A-Wish Foundation. He is a fundraiser and volunteer for the National Cystic Fibrosis Foundation and the Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation.

Matice J. Wright, 32, is a business analyst at SRA International Inc. in Bowie, Md. A native of Annapolis, Md., she is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy and was the Navy's first African-American female flight officer, navigating more than 100 missions. Wright served as an Admissions Officer at the Naval Academy, providing counseling and guidance to high school students interested in attending the Academy. As a Company Officer at the Academy, she was responsible for training and leading more than 100 midshipmen through their development as officer candidates. An accomplished cellist, who also plays the clarinet and saxophone, Wright directed a Navy tutoring and mentoring program that paired midshipmen with at-risk children and serves on the board of directors of a retirement community in Annapolis.

MESSAGE CONFIRMATION

JUN-18-97 15:10

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NAME :

FAX NUMBER : 56179

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RESULTS : O.K

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

cc: w/incoming:
Nancy Hemreich
- golf file
Stephanie Streett

June 17, 1997

Rodney A. Mortenson, M.D.
The Sports Medicine and
Orthopaedics Center
201 East Wendover Avenue
Greensboro, North Carolina 27401

Dear Rod:

Thanks for your letter and for sending the information on Peter Croker. I've heard a lot about him and would love to try to get together during Renaissance though I can't promise. I've asked my scheduler, Stephanie Streett, to keep your suggestion on file.

Hillary sends her best. We hope you are doing well.

Sincerely,

Bill

Samuel

RODNEY A. MORTENSON, M.D.
DICK R. LAVENDER, M.D.
JOHN L. RENDALL, M.D.
PETER W. WHITFIELD, M.D.
W. DAN CAFFREY, M.D.

The Sports Medicine and Orthopaedics Center

ORTHOPAEDIC SURGERY
ARTHROSCOPIC KNEE SURGERY
TOTAL JOINT ARTHROPLASTY
HAND SURGERY

June 9, 1997

President Bill Clinton
The Whitehouse
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500-2000

Dear Mr. President:

Normally I would send the enclosed information to you via Phil Lader. However, everytime I mention golf to Phil, his eyes glaze over and I am afraid he just doesn't understand this affliction called "golf".

We have probably played three or four rounds of golf over a number of Renaissance weekends. Once we had a conversation about breaking 80 before we hit 50. Unfortunately, I didn't make it. Like most golfers, my journey has reminded me of an Islamic Holy Man enjoying self-inflicted scourging until recently. Then I met an Austrailian at Hilton Head named Peter Croker. Enclosed is Peter's resume and a number of comments on "Golf-The Natural Way". The April 1995 issue of "Golf Digest" was devoted to Peter and commented in the cover story that "Golf-The Natural Way" is the swing of the future. Peter Kessler of the Golf Channel on the program "Golf Academy Live" stated that "Golf-The Natural Way" is the hottest new move in golf instruction today. Peter is one of the best communicators I have ever experienced and suddenly has made the golf swing understandable and extremely simple. I am now breaking 80, finally!

* If any of this sounds intriguing, I am sure Peter would make himself available during Renaissance. Two hours per day for three days probably would be enough time to become proficient. His teaching facility is about 3 or 4 miles away, beautiful, and very isolated. Thus, there would be no spectator traffic. I had an absolutely great time and it rejuvenated my golf. I thought this might be a wonderful gift to give yourself and something to look forward to during Renaissance.



Letter to Bill Clinton

Page 2

If this sounds interesting, let me know and I will work out the details with Peter. I have already talked to Phil and he thinks you might have a great time.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Rodney A. Mortenson', with a large, stylized initial 'R'.

Rodney A. Mortenson, M. D.

RAM:Sk

NATIONAL VIETNAM VETERANS COALITION

1200 19th Street, N.W.
Suite 401
Washington, D.C. 20036

(202) 338-NVVC

June 10, 1997

HAND DELIVERED

J. Thomas Burch, Jr.
Chairman

Danny Belcher
Vice Chairman

Lamont Gaston
Vice Chairman

John J. Molloy, Jr.
Vice Chairman

William Bennett
General Secretary

David Kaufman
Chief of Staff

Joseph D. Franks
Deputy Chief of Staff

Michael D. Tomsey
Director,
Legislative Affairs

Board of Directors

Delores Alfond

William Bennett

J. Thomas Burch, Jr.

Robert Butcher

Adrian Cronauer

Dick Forrey

Lamont C. Gaston

Linda Gurganu

David Py

Rich Sande

Jim Stepan

Michael Van A

Nelson E. Wellb

Hon. William J. Clinton
The President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20500
ATTN: Erskine Bowles
Chief of Staff

RE: Hershel Gober
Appointment
Secretary of Veterans Affairs

Dear President Clinton,

The National Vietnam Veterans Coalition is a federation of eighty (80) independent Vietnam veteran and family organizations with a combined membership of over 300,000 Vietnam veterans. We are united behind eight goals, one of which is to support Vietnam veterans in holding high visibility Government positions.

With this latter goal in mind, we request that you nominate Hershel Gober to be the next Secretary of the Department of the Veterans Affairs. Hershel Gober is a

He vowed to make the Department
cate for veterans and he has
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s a problem solver rather than
ersally respected by all those
ct. With the aforesaid factors
ctors of the National Vietnam
initiative, unanimously passed
on November 8, 1996 for the
Department of Veterans Affairs.

ation of our endorsement and your
next Secretary of the Department
greatly appreciated by us.

Sincerely yours,



J. Thomas Burch, Jr.
Chairman

cc: Coalition Leaders
Hon. Hershel Gober
JTB/dmr

6/18/97

To Dorstkind for
Reply?

yes ☒
no ☐

cc: B & N

Do you want
this to go to
Staff Secy?

YES Yes
for reply

NATIONAL VIETNAM VETERANS COALITION

1200 19th Street, N.W.
Suite 401
Washington, D.C. 20036

(202) 338-NVVC

June 10, 1997

HAND DELIVERED

J. Thomas Burch, Jr.
Chairman

Danny Belcher
Vice Chairman

Lamont Gaston
Vice Chairman

John J. Molloy, Jr.
Vice Chairman

William Bennett
General Secretary

David Kaufman
Chief of Staff

Joseph D. Franks
Deputy Chief of Staff

Michael D. Tomsey
Director,
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Board of Directors

Delores Alfond

William Bennett

J. Thomas Burch, Jr.

Robert Butcher

Adrian Cronauer

Dick Forrey

Lamont C. Gaston

Linda Gurganus

David Pye

Rich Sanders

Jim Stepanek

Michael Van Atta

Nelson E. Wellborn

Hon. William J. Clinton
The President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20500
ATTN: Erskine Bowles
Chief of Staff

'97 JUN 18 AM 7:33

RE: Hershel Gober
Appointment
Secretary of Veterans Affairs

Dear President Clinton,

The National Vietnam Veterans Coalition is a federation of eighty (80) independent Vietnam veteran and family organizations with a combined membership of over 300,000 Vietnam veterans. We are united behind eight goals, one of which is to support Vietnam veterans in holding high visibility Government positions.

With this latter goal in mind, we request that you nominate Hershel Gober to be the next Secretary of the Department of the Veterans Affairs. Hershel Gober is a decorated Vietnam veteran. He vowed to make the Department of Veterans Affairs the advocate for veterans and he has carried out that goal. He is honest, resourceful, straight forward and accessible. He is a problem solver rather than a problem maker. He is universally respected by all those with whom he comes into contact. With the aforesaid factors in mind, the Board of Directors of the National Vietnam Veterans Coalition, on its own initiative, unanimously passed a resolution endorsing him on November 8, 1996 for the position of Secretary of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Your favorable consideration of our endorsement and your nomination of him to be the next Secretary of the Department of Veterans Affairs will be greatly appreciated by us.

Sincerely yours,



J. Thomas Burch, Jr.
Chairman

cc: Coalition Leaders
Hon. Hershel Gober
JTB/dmr

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 6-18-97

NOTE FOR: Mark Penn

The President has reviewed the attached, and it is forwarded to you
for your:

Information ☒

Action ☐

Thank you.

Staff Secretary
(x6-2702)

cc:

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

'97 JUN 16 AM 11:53

6-17-97

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 16, 1997

C. E. Nelson

MEMORANDUM TO:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

RAHM EMANUEL

SUBJECT:

SURVEY FINDINGS ON THE TAX BILL

I thought you would find the attached survey interesting.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 18, 1997

6-18-97 223032
copied
Tarullo ✓
McGinty ✓
COS ✓

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: TODD STERN (D)

SUBJECT: Climate Change

The attached McGinty/Tarullo memo seeks your approval for a course of action on the climate change issue designed to take you through the Denver Summit and the UNGA Special Session on the environment and to lay the groundwork for the December meeting in Kyoto, where negotiations on a new treaty are supposed to conclude.

Decision point. The question for now is how specific a position you should articulate in Denver and New York with respect to emission levels of greenhouse gases. As a matter of substance, most of your Cabinet would support your calling for "stabilizing emissions in the medium term" -- i.e., returning greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2005-2020. However, the consensus of your advisors is that such an announcement would not be tenable at this time in view of the strong opposition it would provoke among significant business sectors, labor and Members of Congress, and the lack of public support for concerted action. (Even relatively moderate action, such as returning emissions to 1990 levels by 2010, could have substantial short-term economic costs.)

Consequently, your advisors recommend that you make strong, but non-specific statements about climate change at both the Denver Summit and the UNGA meeting (suggested UNGA language appears at p. 4) and that these events be followed by an intensive effort to educate and persuade the American public about the great importance of this issue in order to build support on the Hill for a strong American position. We would aim to decide our negotiating position for Kyoto by the early fall. This approach will likely subject you and the Vice President to intense criticism from the environmental community, which believes you should make specific emission commitments now. And European leaders such as Blair and Kohl will also criticize our lack of specifics. But the alternative appears worse -- an immediate call for specific reductions that would be sharply attacked by large parts of the business community, rally little public support, and have no chance of endorsement on the Hill.

(Several appendices are attached to the memo. I am sending up Appendix E only -- a draft action plan for engaging the American public. If you want to see any of these other appendices, let me know. Appendix A sets forth four options for specific emission reduction statements, but, as noted, the consensus is that you should not make *any* such specific statement at this time; Appendices B and C review environmental impacts and economic analysis respectively; Appendix D is a more detailed general review of the issue.)

Approve approach ☒

Disapprove ☐

Discuss ☐

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 18, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KATHLEEN A. MCGINTY
DANIEL K. TARULLO



'97 JUN 18 AM 9:17

SUBJECT: UPCOMING INTERNATIONAL EVENTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE

I. Action-Forcing Event

Over the next few weeks, you will have two high-profile events that focus attention on U.S. climate change policies: the Denver Summit of the Eight (June 20-22) and the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Environment and Development (you are speaking on June 26). To date, the United States has called for binding emissions targets, flexibility in meeting those targets and the participation of all countries under the climate treaty, but has not signaled which specific emissions levels would be acceptable. Negotiations are set to conclude this December in Kyoto. Other countries and domestic constituencies are calling on the U.S. to state its views.

Your advisers are evaluating the specifics of a U.S. negotiating position, with some differences among them. However, there is a consensus that, even at the cost of significant criticism from other countries and environmental groups, it would be imprudent to take a specific position on emissions levels in the upcoming events. Instead, you should make a strong statement about the need to address the problem of climate change and begin an intense process of personally communicating with the American public on this issue with the objective of articulating a substantive policy position in the fall.

II. Background

Climate change may be the most significant economic and environmental policy issue to be addressed in the second term. There is now scientific consensus that human activities (primarily the burning of fossil fuels) are having a discernible influence on the global climate and that "climate change is likely to have wide-ranging and mostly adverse impacts on human health". The implication is that greenhouse gas concentrations must be held to responsible levels in the long term to avoid dire consequences. Greenhouse gas concentrations are at now their highest levels in 200,000 years and, absent policy interventions, concentrations at the end of the next century are predicted to be at a 50 million year high. Impacts are predicted to include higher temperatures (global average temperatures are predicted to increase 2-6.5 degrees F. by 2100), sea level rise (threatening low-lying areas), spread of infectious diseases, and more highly variable weather (with increased frequency of severe weather events such as droughts and floods).

The U.S. is the world's largest emitter of greenhouse gases, with roughly 25% of the world's total. Domestic greenhouse gas emissions have been growing by a bit over 1 percent per year, so that today's emissions are about 10 percent higher than in 1990. In many developing countries, emissions growth rates are higher, but per capita and overall emissions levels are lower. The developed countries are responsible for much of the accumulation of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and currently are the largest emitters. By 2020-2040, however, the developing countries will surpass the developed countries in terms of emitting greenhouse gases. Since global climate is affected by greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere, and since the efforts by any one country to reduce its emissions cannot have much of an effect on global concentrations, a sensible approach would call on all countries to play a role. The U.S. has urged developing countries to accept significant obligations (short of quantitative emissions targets) in the international treaty negotiations. To date, there has been little international support for the U.S. position on developing countries.

In general, market-based policies are believed to be the most efficient means to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, because these policies promote flexibility and minimize economic costs. The U.S. has urged that the climate change treaty promote maximum domestic flexibility in all countries, establish a system where countries with quantitative emissions targets can trade emissions rights, and establish a system of joint implementation, where developed and developing countries can undertake joint efforts to reduce emissions wherever the cost is lower.

In a Principals meeting to consider the U.S. position on emissions levels under the climate treaty, most of the participants indicated support for "stabilizing emissions in the medium term." (In the parlance of the climate change negotiations, "stabilizing" means returning greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels and "medium term" means 2005-2020). But many of the agencies and offices represented conditioned their support on success in achieving other elements of the U.S. negotiating position (e.g., international emissions trading, participation of developing countries). Several participants felt that further analytic work was needed, and expressed a desire to see further options developed.

In the view of many members of your Cabinet, calling for emissions to be stabilized at 1990 levels in the medium term and emphasizing the importance of other elements of the U.S. position would allow you to take the high ground. You could commit the U.S. to meaningful emissions reductions, while insisting on other principles we consider vital to an agreement. This would provide flexibility for future development of our position and, given the likely difficulty in convincing developing countries to participate more fully under the climate treaty, also offer a principled basis for walking away from an agreement in Kyoto should we decide it is in our interest to do so.

However, as several of your economic advisers noted, even the seemingly moderate goal of returning emissions levels to 1990 levels by 2010 would entail economic policy interventions greater than any we have undertaken during your Presidency. Even with the kind of flexibility components proposed by the United States, market-based policies designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions significantly are likely to raise domestic fuel prices by significant amounts and to have particularly adverse effects on the coal industry. The result would be lower economic growth, with the most

serious effects in the earlier years. Thus, emissions control policies impose significant short term economic costs in order to achieve distant (though potentially enormous) environmental benefits.

In the view of some of your advisers, there is strong evidence that total costs could be lowered significantly if policies were put in place to emphasize investment in productivity-enhancing technologies. A number of economic advisors believe that this use has not been established. Some of the technologies envisioned would not have a major impact by 2010, but could have significant impact in the decade that follows. An expanded program of research and policies encouraging innovation could have low costs and achieve broad political support.

The politics of this issue are difficult, at best. For many environmental groups, strong action on climate change is a litmus test of your environmental policy. If you fail to speak decisively on this issue at the Summit or the UN General Assembly Special Session, their criticism will be intense. European leaders such as Blair and Kohl will probably be both ambitious in their proposals and critical of our lack of specifics. On the other hand, much of the business community is strongly opposed to action that would significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Fossil fuel and heavy manufacturing companies are poised to attack any policies that might be supported by environmental groups. Organized labor is increasingly opposed to strong actions, as well, largely in deference to the concerns of the United Mine Workers. Farmers are likely to oppose any policies that would increase energy prices. Southern and western Republicans in Congress are very skeptical about policies to constrain greenhouse gas emissions, as are Midwestern and coal state Democrats. Indeed, Senator Byrd currently has 45 signatures on a resolution requiring developing country obligations before U.S. agreement in Kyoto.

III. Recommendation

Your advisers believe it is necessary to undertake a serious educational effort to convince the American public that climate change is an important long-term issue that requires the United States to institute policy changes. Such an effort should be an interactive process, with you and your Cabinet members taking lead roles in listening to the public, elected officials, and interest groups, and then fashioning an appropriate policy response. Your advisers believe that such a process is necessary to develop a workable political consensus in the country for an effective climate change policy. If this consensus is not achieved, it will be virtually impossible to have an international climate change treaty limiting domestic greenhouse gas emissions ratified by the Senate in the foreseeable future.

Your advisers recommend that you address climate change at both the Denver Summit and the UN General Assembly Special Session. At Denver, as you have done in the past, you should discuss the subject in strong terms, noting that the science is quite clear on the scope of the climate change problem. You also should note that there are extensive differences in the various proposals made to begin the process of achieving a solution. You can sketch out the importance of creating a long-lasting framework for implementing worldwide climate change policies, because this is an issue of vast scope (covering many decades and all the countries on the earth). And you can call on the Eight to work together to ensure that the treaty negotiated at Kyoto is acceptable to all members.

At the UN General Assembly Session, your advisers recommend that you again discuss the statement in strong terms, signaling your resolve to address this issue. They recommend the following language:

There is no more serious issue than climate change, and it is clear that we will need seriously and significantly to reduce our emissions of greenhouse gases beginning with a strong agreement in Kyoto.

We must remember that our goal is to stabilize concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere at an acceptable level, a task that must begin now, but which will require continuing sustained effort over many decades. So it is important that we set up a system that will work -- that will allow us to reduce our emissions at the lowest possible cost so that we can achieve the maximum protection of the environment. And it is also important that next steps send a strong signal of our intent, so that governments and industries can make significant investments in the new technologies that will be required if we are to achieve our ultimate goal. And finally, although those of us in the developed world who emit the largest quantities of these gases must take the lead, all countries must participate in moving toward the solution.

Your advisers recommend that you then begin to outline your personal involvement in the education campaign that will be necessary to build domestic acceptance for any meaningful emissions constraints. Although gaining consensus across the political spectrum is not possible on this issue, it may be possible to enhance support significantly among centrist constituencies and the public at large. Notwithstanding that you are speaking to a UN audience, you should direct your remarks to the American public.

You could announce specific means to pursue this dialogue, including your plans to host a White House Conference on Climate Change in September to bring together elected officials, business, labor, and environmental and scientific leaders, academics, and representatives of the public to discuss climate change policy. You could announce that this White House conference would be preceded by a series of regional conferences -- each hosted by members of your Cabinet. These high-level conferences would serve to educate the American public and bring forward ideas on how best to address climate change. A core goal of this and other efforts would be to break through to the American people with the message that "Climate change is an important issue for you and your family -- one that Bill Clinton believes we must address in a responsible way." Meanwhile, analytic work on policy alternatives would continue, informed by the public debate. We would aim to arrive at a complete U.S. negotiating position by the early fall.

You should be aware that this approach may lead to intense criticism of you and the Vice President by environmental groups. These groups have been calling on the U.S. to state a specific position on emissions levels, and will consider strong rhetoric and promises to engage personally in the issue to be inadequate. Some commentators will equate your approach with that of President Bush. (Bush refused to agree to any emissions levels in Rio. You reversed that position in April, 1993 and voluntarily committed the U.S. to reducing emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000). However, your advisers believe that refraining from announcing specific goals until early fall is necessary to

develop the political and public consensus required to undertake any meaningful policy action on climate change. The alternative set of actions (making statements in the next few weeks supporting emissions constraints perceived as strong) would lead to harsh and lasting criticism from business and labor, in the opinion of your advisers. The resulting public and Congressional reaction could be so severely negative that you might be unable to take any significant policy steps on climate change. Moreover, criticism from these sources also could place other policy initiatives (environmental and others) in jeopardy.

Several appendices provide additional information. Appendix A lists five options identified to the Cabinet recently for statements by the President on climate change. Material analyzing the projected environmental impacts of these options is attached as Appendix B. Material summarizing the projected economic impacts of Options 1, 2, 3 and 4 are presented in Appendix C. Additional background material on climate change (including a discussion of domestic policy options) is attached as Appendix D. Finally, Appendix E sets forth possible elements of a strategy for you to engage the American public on this issue in the weeks and months ahead.

IV. Decision

That you approve the course outlined above.

_____ Approve

_____ Disapprove

_____ Discuss

APPENDIX E
CLIMATE CHANGE:
THE PRESIDENT ENGAGES THE AMERICAN PUBLIC

Overall Goal: Show the American public that President Clinton is determined to combat climate change in a way that deserves broad support.

Overall Strategy: A Three Pronged Approach

- A. President's Vision Set Forth at UNGA Special Session
- B. Build Public Awareness Through POTUS and VPOTUS Events
- C. Outreach to Policy Community

Implementing the Strategy:

A. President's Remarks at UNGA Special Session: Intensive Engagement to Chart Path Forward

Goal: Set President's vision for approaching climate change and begin drawing business, labor and environmentalists into a cooperative process on how best to move forward.

B. Build Public Awareness Through POTUS and VPOTUS Events

Goal: Elevate public understanding of the importance of changing climate and build support for national policy priorities developed cooperatively through an open dialogue with the range of affected constituencies.

Strategy:

i. Presidential Events:

- a. 3 radio addresses by end of September (first possibly on June 28)
- b. Message-of-the-day events; for example:
 - Kick-off of Million Solar Rooftops (Virginia PV plant or sites in SW/West Coast)
 - Visit Chicago's Board of Trade SO₂ Trading Center
 - Visit a GLOBE school site
 - Visit the Denver Clean Car Exhibit at G-8
 - Visit New York Harbor to highlight sea level rise issues
 - Visit National Park where fragile ecosystems are threatened.

ii. Vice Presidential Events:

- a. Site visits to technology demonstration projects (e.g. biomass or wind demonstrations in Iowa or Minnesota)
- b. Announce a New Clean Cities participant (Houston, Phoenix, New York City)
- c. Partnership for Advanced Housing Technology (new development at Stapleton Airport in Denver or southern California/Florida in disaster vulnerable areas)
- d. Visit a Federal facility participating in the Federal Energy Management Program

iii. Regional and National Workshops: Conduct three regional conferences leading to a White House Conference. Three to five cabinet members and senior White House staff would participate in each. Conferences conducted in roundtable format, chaired by senior Cabinet members. Each would begin with key presentations, followed by open dialogue. Open to press and encourage live C-Span coverage. Conduct press backgrounders before and after. Involve regional corporate CEO's, academics, environmental & labor leaders, governors, other state & local leaders, religious leaders and members of Congress. All conferences would be comprehensive, but each would have a special focus, tailored to region.

Locations:

- East: New Orleans, Charleston, Miami, or the New Jersey shore. Highlight: Coastal storms damage, infectious disease risk and forest system impacts in southern and eastern states.
- Mid: Columbus, Detroit, Chicago, or Indianapolis. Highlight: Agriculture shifts, coal community impacts, heavy manufacturing impacts and opportunities.
- West: Sacramento, Phoenix, Portland, Seattle or San Francisco. Highlight: Water resource conflicts, public lands impacts, technology response opportunities.
- National: White House/DC, Baltimore, Richmond, New York. Highlight: Comprehensive integration of concerns into a need and pathway for action.

C. Outreach to the Policy Community

Goal: Engage policy community (CEOs and Congress in particular) in design of policies that comprehensively address climate change mitigation and that garner their support.

Strategy:

- i. President and VP should each reserve 10 - 12 slots for climate orientation briefings and meetings with industry leaders between now and Labor Day. Cabinet members should be given key responsibilities for particular sectors/industries. Should schedule in close coordination with National Dialogue meetings. Also encourage Cabinet members to host at least one public meeting and make a major speech.
 - a. Examples for President: meeting with Nobel laureates, meeting with religious leaders, meet with Congressional leaders to stress environmental imperative.
 - b. Examples for Vice President: Dinner with Congressional leaders; Lead a Congressional visit with scientific leaders to the Smithsonian's climate change exhibit.
- ii. **Industry Roundtables:** Series of CEO meetings with POTUS, VP, Cabinet members & other senior staff. Offer our policy inclinations, get feedback and ask for their ideas on what's missing. Examples:
 - a. Invite Norm Augustine, CEO of Lockheed Martin, to bring 10-15 CEOs of major environmental technology firms for meeting.
 - b. Invite John Browne, CEO of BP, to bring 10-15 oil/gas CEOs for meeting.
 - c. Invite R. Linn Draper, CEO of AEP, to bring 10-15 moderate electric utility CEOs for meeting.
 - d. Invite Ken Lay, CEO of Enron, and Dennis Bakke, CEO of AES, to bring 10-15 independent power developers for meeting.
 - e. Invite Michael Bonsignore, CEO of Honeywell, to bring 10-15 energy efficiency technology firms for meeting.
 - f. Invite 10-15 renewable energy CEOs for meeting.
- iii. Disseminate broadly the results of the review by the President's Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST). The PCAST has been challenged to produce an energy strategy that will meet the "energy and environment needs of the next century" by October.

- iv. Open meeting with the Washington, D.C., policy community on peer-reviewed economic analysis and other information to be used in the regional conferences.

Notional Schedule:

June 24-7:	OSTP South East Regional Workshop (Vanderbilt) - <i>scheduled</i>
June 25:	VP Attends OSTP Impacts Workshop (Nashville) - <i>scheduled</i>
June 26:	President Speaks at UNA Special Session - <i>scheduled</i>
June 27:	President meets with CEO's of Big 3 automakers - <i>scheduled</i>
June 28:	First Presidential radio address to speak to climate change, perhaps with discussion of transportation sector (mtg. with Big 3 on 6/27), including the results of SunRayce 97 (pv powered car race) - <i>TBD</i>
June/July:	VP hosts Congressional Dinner - <i>TBD</i>
Early July:	Public Release of Economic Analysis - <i>TBD</i>
Early July:	Cabinet Orientation - <i>TBD</i>
July 14-16:	OSTP North West Regional Workshop (Seattle) - <i>scheduled</i>
July/August:	Industry Roundtables with President, Vice President, Cabinet and industry leaders - <i>TBD</i>
Late July:	Eastern Regional Meeting - <i>TBD</i>
Mid August:	Mid Regional Meeting - <i>TBD</i>
Late August:	Western Regional Meeting - <i>TBD</i>
Late September:	White House National Conference - <i>TBD</i>
September:	President's Remarks to UNA - <i>TBD</i>
September 3-5:	OSTP New England Regional Meeting (U of NH) - <i>scheduled</i>
Nov. 10-12:	OSTP National Impacts Workshop at NAS - <i>scheduled</i>
October:	PCAST strategy due