

Box 4

Climate- Press

Op-Eds

Climate- POTUS Memo

Policy

Montreal Protocol

Negotiations

Climate- Notes

Operations

Climate- Outreach

Ozone- Action

PCAST

Meetings- USTR

Events- Weather

August 4 Event

Events- October 1

Events- October 22

Events- Outside

Impacts

Greenwire

Governors/IGA

membership EC position is with left of 1990 in 2010.

Notes

- but labour against

believe any syst.

such
as
1990 levels
in
2010

~~action~~ would damage
energy prices & cost
jobs.

don't trust US negotiators

EC

bus. &
in un. imper.
imper.

believe that if d.c. are let

off the hook, jobs will just
go overseas to devel. countries.

this prob.
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Donna Charrant position - which
is the furthest toward 123--
prob

"which organized as unhelp
weak, which is why for B has
65 wrap on a sense not for
seal. ~~they are really~~

ally for a much longer

stand on 123. Yet "view of

state, if we pushed for a pos'n
open to what B wants, which
would be immense v1 or called

over - and of 1995 with much
current regimes are proceeding --
likely to demand regimes altogether

really

Currently, concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere are at the highest level in more than 200,000 years. Unless we change course, by the end of the next century concentrations will reach the highest level in more than *50 million* years.

Impacts are predicted to include sea level rise, the spread of infectious disease, more frequent and severe droughts and floods, loss of forest cover and shifts in agriculturally-productive regions.

Unless we change course:

- global average temperatures by the end of the next century are projected to increase 2-6.5 degrees F.;
- sea-level rise is projected to inundate more than 9000 square miles in the United States (with Florida and Louisiana most vulnerable);
- we can expect more deaths from heat stress, like the tragedy just two years ago in Chicago where more than 400 of our citizens died during a severe heat wave; and
- an additional 50-80 million people are projected to contract malaria worldwide.

According to a NOAA study, average July temperatures in Washington, D.C. by the end of the next century are expected to increase by 5-15 degrees F. (with greater humidity).

According to recent study by the World Wildlife Fund, climate change poses a threat to U.S. national parks. In Glacier National Park, glaciers are receding at such an accelerating rate that the US Geological Service predicts the park will have none left in the year 2030.

Scientists have predicted all of the following as a result of climate change. On a scale of 1 (very concerned) to 5 (not concerned), how concerned are you about:

- sea level rise
- the spread of infectious diseases (such as malaria and dengue fever)
- more severe droughts and floods (such as those in the midwestern U.S. during the past few years)
- loss of forest cover
- damage to U.S. national parks (such as loss of glaciers at Glacier National Park)

Record Type: Record

To: David B Sandalow/CEQ/EOP

cc: Janet L. Yellen/CEA/EOP, Daniel K. Tarullo/OPD/EOP, Gene B. Sperling/OPD/EOP, Kathleen A. McGinty/CEQ/EOP

Subject: analysis question

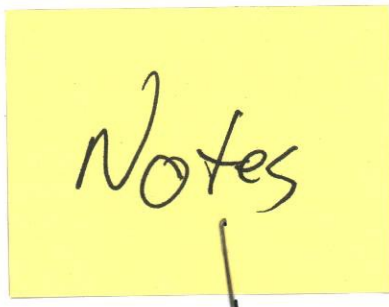
David -- has the Administration done analytic work in comparing the different environmental impacts on different emission targets and time frames? I.e., what would the comparative environmental effects be in 2050 or 2100 of a requirement to meet

1990 levels in 2010, or
1990 levels in 2020, or
1990 + 10% in 2010 or 2020
or stabilizing at current levels by 2020, etc. etc.

The above are just some possible targets/timeframes. My question is whether we have done the best analysis we can to estimate how the different targets/timeframes would impact GHG concentrations at relevant future points.

If, for example, we knew that the cost to reach a 1990 level by 2010 rather than by 2020 was quite high while the added environmental benefit of doing so in terms of reduced GHG concentrations in, say, 2050, was quite low -- that might well influence our policy.

Has that analytic work been done, or is it being done? tds



Talk to
Bosman w/ Qs
(eg - what is CO2 scrubbing?)

Record Type: Record

To: David B Sandalow/CEQ/EOP

CC:

Subject: Your question

The best answer to Todd's question is the following excerpt and italicized editorial addition from the emissions/stabilization paper I did for the Deputies. I'd be happy to take him through the paper at his convenience if he wishes. (Reach me through Signal Monday and Tuesday--I'm running our regional climate impacts meeting in Seattle) Hope you're having a weekend. Rosina.

III. ILLUSTRATIVE EMISSION REDUCTION SCENARIOS

Limited mid-term actions to reduce emissions by developed countries alone have little impact on shifting the atmospheric concentrations curve. The second highest line on each half of Figure 7 shows the changes in emissions and then concentrations that result from Annex I (developed countries) freezing emissions at 1990 levels forever, beginning in 2010. The lower lines show how scrubbing coal after 2020 in Annex II, Annex I, and the rest of the world, respectively, would affect atmospheric concentrations of CO₂. Without the participation of developing countries, concentrations will not stabilize(--*less subtle translation----**that is you'll never be able to stop at a doubling or a tripling. That first act of freezing at 1990 levels is the first drop in the bucket, the first nudge to turn the super tanker around. If you don't begin, you have more to do later, but that first act alone whether done in 2010 or 2020 will be hard to detect environmentally if you are still screaming through a tripling of pre-industrial levels. To stabilize concentrations at anything below a tripling of pre-industrial levels requires world emissions to drop below today's levels in the future--and if the developing countries grow....*

I'll check the numbers, but as you can see on the right side of the graph, freezing Annex I emissions in 2010 amounts to about 80 ppm by 2100--small when that means you'll be at 660 instead of 720 ppm but on the other hand, 80 ppm is the total amount we put into the atmosphere since 1900... What really matters is having the whole world doing something dramatic by about 2020!!! That's the bottom line in each graph and the only way concentrations can start to flatten and stabilize.

Annex 2=OECD; Annex 1=OECD plus FSU and EE

*but it isn't
going to, right?
i.e. not developing*

*but
would
freezing
in 2020
mean?*

Various Global Emissions and Concentration Paths

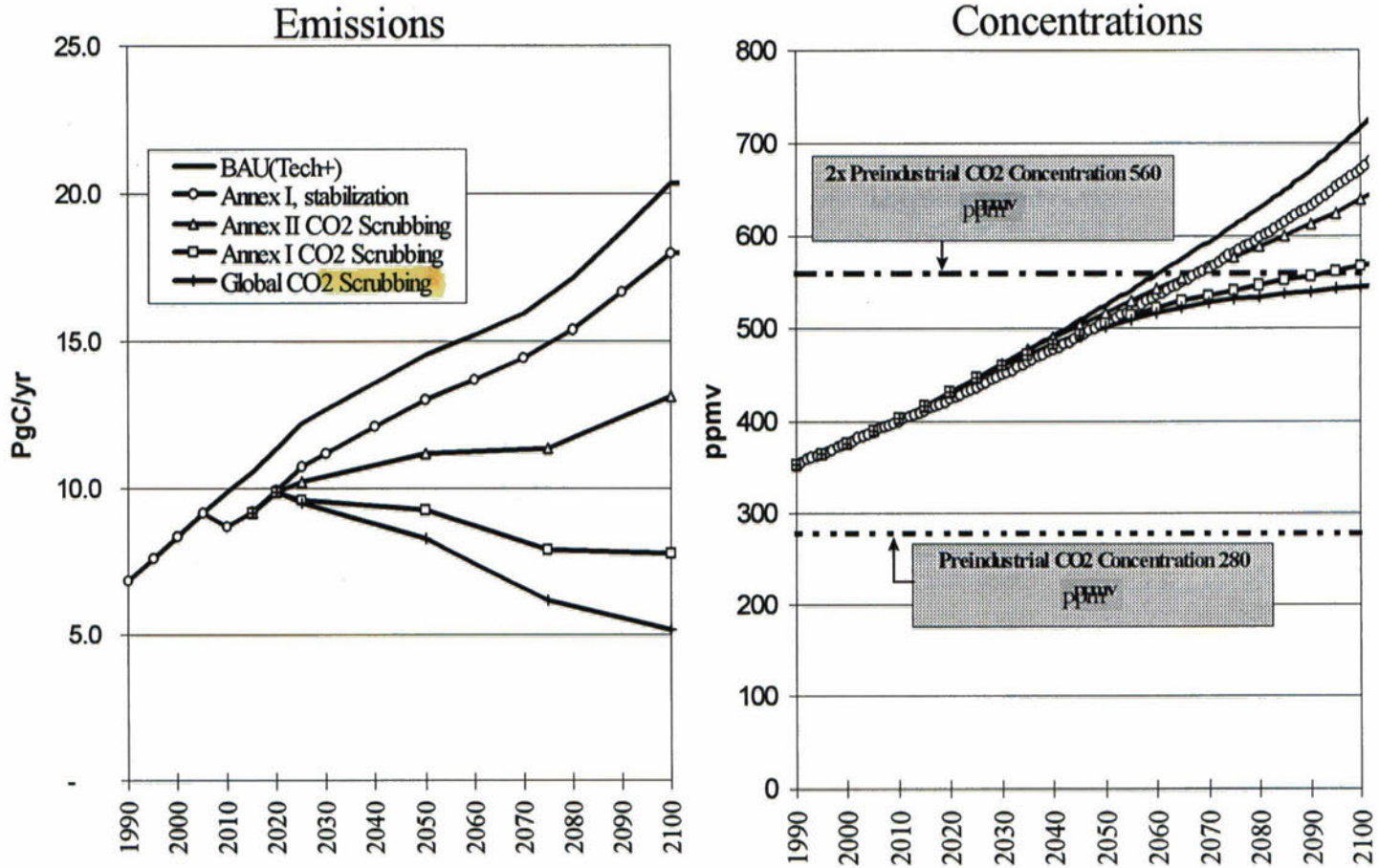


Figure 7



David B Sandalow
07/11/97 11:40:56 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Rosina M. Bierbaum/OSTP/EOP @ EOP

cc:

Subject: analysis question

Rosina - let's talk about how best to respond to this. David

----- Forwarded by David B Sandalow/CEQ/EOP on 07/11/97 11:40 AM -----

Todd Stern 07/11/97 10:56:22 AM

Record Type: Record

To: David B Sandalow/CEQ/EOP

cc: Janet L. Yellen/CEA/EOP, Daniel K. Tarullo/OPD/EOP, Gene B. Sperling/OPD/EOP, Kathleen A. McGinty/CEQ/EOP
Subject: analysis question

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1990 levels in 2010, or
1990 levels in 2020, or
1990 + 10% in 2010 or 2020
or stabilizing at current levels by 2020, etc. etc.

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Has that analytic work been done, or is it being done? tds



Kathleen A. McGinty
07/09/97 02:10:14 PM

Notes

Record Type: Record

To: Albert Gore/OVP @ OVP, Ron Klain/OVP @ OVP
cc: Gene B. Sperling/OPD/EOP, Janet L. Yellen/CEA/EOP, TARULLO_D @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY, Todd Stern/WHO/EOP
Subject: climate, fyi

fyi.

----- Forwarded by Kathleen A. McGinty/CEQ/EOP on 07/09/97 02:08 PM -----



Robert S. Kapla
07/09/97 02:02:51 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Kathleen A. McGinty/CEQ/EOP
cc:
Subject: Forward

----- Forwarded by Robert S. Kapla/CEQ/EOP on 07/09/97 02:01 PM -----



thomas.jensen @ troutmansanders.com
07/03/97 10:29:00 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Kathleen A. McGinty, Robert S. Kapla
cc:
Subject: Forward

Strongest Evidence Yet: Humans Cause Global Warming

Scientists have found the strongest evidence to date that human activity -- burning fossil fuel and cutting down forests -- causes global warming. Although the evidence is based upon a statistical "causal order" rather than direct proof, it is sufficient, the researchers say.

Robert K. Kaufmann, associate professor of geography at Boston University, and David I. Stern, research fellow at Australian National University, uncovered the evidence using statistical analysis. Their

full report, "Evidence for Human Influence on Climate from Hemisphere Temperature Relations," appears in *Nature* for July 3.

While most climatologists agree that the earth's average surface temperature has increased by about 0.6 degrees Celsius over the past century, they have been uncertain about the cause -- natural forces or human activity.

Kaufmann and Stern examined the northern and southern hemispheres' historical temperature record from 1865 to 1994. Using a statistical technique known as the Granger causality test, they found that there was a "causal order" from the southern hemisphere to the northern hemisphere.

"What causal order means is that past values for temperature in the southern hemisphere help us predict temperature in the northern hemisphere better than just looking at past values for temperature in the northern hemisphere," says Kaufmann.

Temperature in the northern hemisphere, he adds, where most human activity takes place, is, in a statistical -- but not physical -- sense, dependent on temperature in the southern hemisphere. The reverse is not true.

Kaufmann and Stern tried to account for the causal order with variables that represent natural forces and other variables that represent the effects of human activity. Their results showed that changes in solar and volcanic activity alone could not account for the pattern of temperature change.

The best explanation for this causal order pattern, says Kaufmann, was human activity -- burning coal, oil and natural gas; cutting down forests; and emitting chloro-fluorocarbons (gases used in air conditioners and refrigerators).

"The south-north causal order is generated by human activities that increase the warming effect of greenhouse gases globally, but also increase the cooling effects of sulfate aerosols mainly in the northern hemisphere," says Kaufmann.

Sulfate aerosols, formed from particles when coal and oil is burned, reflect sunlight and produce a cooling effect on the earth's temperature. "Southern hemisphere temperature, therefore, reflects the increase in greenhouse gases," Kaufmann says.

In the northern hemisphere, this "greenhouse signal" is partly obscured by the sulfate aerosols in the lower atmosphere. The differential effect of the greenhouse gases and sulfates on temperature in the northern and southern hemispheres has increased over time.

"Eventually, the differential effects became strong enough to generate the causal order," says Kaufmann. "Only since the early 1970s has the greenhouse signal that we uncovered in our study emerged from the background noise of natural climate fluctuations."

To further validate their hypothesis, Kaufmann and Stern analyzed temperature data generated by a global climate model run on a supercomputer. They attempted to find the same south-to-north causality in simulations carried out by researchers at Britain's Hadley Centre, a UK Meteorological Office division.

"These researchers could not have foreseen our approach and could not have built into their model the kind of relationship we looked for," says Kaufmann. "And yet, the same results showed up in the simulation data."

The same south-to-north order appears when the model is run with an atmosphere that replicates the pattern of greenhouse gases and sulfates generated by human activity, says Kaufmann. When they ran the model excluding gases emitted by human activity -- or with atmospheres that simulate future rates of human activity -- the order was absent or ran in the opposite direction.

"The fact that the pattern of causal order changes with the concentration of greenhouse gases and sulfates in the atmosphere implies that the order of temperature change in the northern and southern hemisphere can be used as a fingerprint to identify the effects of human activity on global temperature."

Thomas C. Jensen

Troutman Sanders LLP

1300 I St., N.W., Suite 500 East

Washington, DC 20005-3314

(202) 274 2945 - telephone

(202) 274 2994 - facsimile

Notes

—

cc: Kathleen A. McGinty/CEQ/EOP, Beth A. Viola/CEQ/EOP
Subject: Re: Air Rules and Kids 

FIRST I'VE HEARD OF IT -- LET'S HOPE EPA IS PUTTING SOMETHING TOGETHER. I HAVE AN AIR MEETING THIS P.M. -- I'LL TALK TO EPA.

----- Forwarded by Kathleen A. McGinty/CEQ/EOP on 07/08/97 04:33 PM -----



Rosina M. Bierbaum
07/08/97 03:02:00 PM

Record Type: Record

To:

cc: Kathleen A. McGinty
Subject: July 10th USGCRP Seminar on "Wetland Losses in the United State

Message Creation Date was at 8-JUL-1997 15:02:00

FYI--part of the GCRP series and an attempt to make climate impacts "real".
Rosina

----- Forwarded by Rosina M. Bierbaum/OSTP/EOP on 07/08/97
02:48 PM -----

tsocci @ usgcrp.gov
07/07/97 11:33:58 AM

Record Type: Record

To: palley @ usgcrp.gov, sgcr.info @ usgcrp.gov

cc:
Subject: July 10th USGCRP Seminar on "Wetland Losses in the United States:
Scope, Causes, Impacts, and Future Prospects"

U.S. Global Change Research Program Seminar Series

Wetland Losses in the United States:
Scope, Causes, Impacts, and Future Prospects

>From an historical perspective, what percentage of natural wetlands in the U.S. have been lost or significantly altered? What portion of wetland changes have been due to natural forces and what portion due to the direct and indirect consequences of human activities, including climate change? What are the implications of wetland losses in terms of the health and availability of natural resources and ecosystem services to humans and other species? What is

Handwritten notes and signatures:
- "I'll be there" (crossed out)
- "P.H. You should have Rosina do a 'wet world' impact study for you." (crossed out)
- "help in terms of triggering event ideas, plants flying Roundtable functions, etc." (crossed out)
- "JH" (signature)
- "Kath" (signature)

the outlook for the future?

Public Invited

Thursday, July 10, 1997, 3:15-4:45 PM Rayburn House Office Bldg., Room B369,
Washington, DC
Reception Following

INTRODUCTION

Dr. Rosina Bierbaum, Assistant Director for the Environment, White House Office
of Science and Technology Policy, Washington, DC

SPEAKERS

Dr. Mark Schaefer, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Water and Science, U.S.
Department of the Interior, Washington, DC

Dr. Virginia Burkett, Chief, Forest Ecology Branch, National Wetlands Research
Center, U.S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, Lafayette, LA

OVERVIEW

America's Wetland Resource

>From an ecological and societal perspective, wetlands are among the most important natural habitats in the United States. Their importance stems from aesthetic values like a sense of open space. Wetlands also serve as ecologically important habitat and spawning grounds for a multitude of fish and wildlife species. From a societal perspective, wetlands are even more important for the economic value they provide in the form of sustainable fisheries, natural flood control, groundwater cleansing and replenishment, natural cleansing of agricultural and urban runoff, and countless other services and functions.

Historically, wetlands occupied 11 percent of the surface area of the lower 48 states just 200 years ago. Today they cover about 5 percent of the surface area. Data from the Fish and Wildlife Service's National Wetlands Inventory also indicate that interior wetland water regimes are more numerous than coastal wetlands, although both are uniquely important from an ecological and social or resource perspective. In its first wetland report to Congress in 1982, the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) found that 9.2 million acres of wetlands had been lost nationwide between the 1950s and 1970s. The average annual net loss rate during this time was 458,000 acres annually; 87% of that loss was due to agriculture. In its second report to Congress in 1991, NWI reported that 2.6 million wetland acres were lost nationwide between the 1970s and 1980s. The net loss rate over this interval of time was 290,000 acres annually; agriculture remained the single largest reason for the loss. In its

most recent analysis, NWI found that the rate of wetland loss continues to decline.

Various federal laws and policies dating from the mid-1800s have encouraged and facilitated wetland loss. Only in the past 30 years have there been serious efforts on the part of government to curtail the net annual wetland loss rate. In recent years, a concerted effort has been directed at wetland restoration as part of a national goal of "No Net Loss" of wetland resources. In most instances, resource managers have been successful in restoring water to the land, but have only been successful about half the time in replacing all the functions and services provided by the original wetlands.

Coastal Wetlands and Global Climate Change

The potential impacts of climate change on wetlands are of great practical concern. Among the coastal areas of greatest risk in the United States are those low-lying coastal habitats that are easily eroded and which occur along the northern Gulf of Mexico and southern Atlantic coasts of the U.S. These coastal wetlands are especially vulnerable to direct, large-scale impacts of climate change, primarily because of their sensitivity to sea level rise.

Observational records indicate that sea level has already risen between 10 and 25 cm globally, over the past 100 years. In addition, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (1995) has projected a sea level rise of 15-95 cm as a consequence of global warming. Sea level rise will also increase the depth of coastal waters and increase inland and upstream salinity intrusion, both of which affect fresh and brackish-water wetlands. While the influence of global warming on the frequency and intensity of storm events is uncertain, sea-level rise alone has the potential for increasing the severity of storm surges, particularly in areas where coastal habitats and barrier shorelines are rapidly deteriorating. These direct consequences of global-and regional-scale changes will increase the vulnerability of coastal wetlands (including mangrove and salt marshes) which are already heavily impacted by human activities.

Predicted changes in sea level will also dramatically alter the community composition and aerial coverage of submerged aquatic seagrass beds. Field studies off the coasts of Mississippi and Louisiana have shown, for example, that barrier island overwash events are a major determinant of seagrass community composition in the Chandeleur Sound, which contains some of the largest grassbeds in the Gulf region. Because different species of seagrass support different organisms, changes in the composition of seagrasses will be felt at every level of the food web, which includes shellfish, finfish, waterfowl (particularly redhead ducks, which depend almost entirely on seagrasses for their winter diet), and people. Farther inland, salinity intrusion becomes more important than disturbance in controlling the species in submerged grassbeds. Some species have a higher tolerance to salt water and will quickly outcompete those that are salt intolerant. Other species may be completely eliminated, or may possibly be displaced inland depending on the rate at which sea level rises. Most of the southeastern coastal zone is highly developed, however, and the inland migration of seagrasses and salt marshes will be prevented in many areas by the existing infrastructure of roads, seawalls, and other human

constructions.

Analyses of sites in five coastal states indicate that many marshes and mangrove ecosystems receive adequate mineral sediments to produce enough organic sediment and root material to remain above sea level at the present rate of sea level rise (1-2 mm per year globally). However, three of the twelve wetlands studied were not keeping pace with the current rate of sea-level rise. If sea-level rise accelerates, some additional sites would also begin to slowly deteriorate and submerge. In some areas, the sinking or subsidence of the marsh system, coupled with human development, is the major cause of wetland loss.

In Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina, submergence and/or salt water intrusion have been implicated in the decline in productivity, and death, of certain coastal forests. However, restoration of salinity-impacted baldcypress swamps, for example, may be possible by cultivating more salt-tolerant strains of baldcypress. Studies in Texas have also shown that changes in global climate would affect bottomland hardwood forests and other forests of the coastal plain by possibly influencing patterns of disturbances, such as fires or storms, and by altering the regional moisture balance. Such changes would affect resources in both preserved and commercial forests of the coastal plain.

Model simulations of the combined influence of sea level rise, storms, and floods suggest that large areas of the southeastern United States could be converted from coastal marsh to open water, and from forest to marsh. Hurricane model simulations also suggest that if hurricanes or the effects of hurricanes become more intense over the next century, wetland community structure and composition would be altered. For example, historical simulations suggest that the occurrence of major hurricanes is the most important factor controlling mangrove community dynamics.

Biographies

Dr. Mark Schaefer is presently the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Water and Science at the U.S. Department of the Interior, where he works on policy issues related to the work of the U.S. Geological Survey and the Bureau of Reclamation. From 1993 to 1995, he served as Assistant Director for Environment in the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, where he was responsible for a variety of domestic environmental science, technology, and education issues. In this capacity he led the Administration's initiative to develop a national environmental technology strategy, an 18-month effort to achieve a broad national consensus on approaches to advancing the development, commercialization, and application of these technologies. He has also served as co-leader of an Administration effort to interact with the private sector and the states to develop a national blueprint for environmental education. In addition, he worked on a range of regulatory science issues, chairing the Risk Assessment Subcommittee of the Committee on the Environment and Natural Resources, a group charged with better coordinating approaches to evaluating risk within the federal government.

Dr. Schaefer previously served for three years as Senior Staff Associate and

Director of the Washington Office of the Carnegie Commission on Science, Technology, and Government, where he contributed to a number of studies related to environmental and science policy. He was a staff member at the then-Congressional Office of Technology Assessment (OTA) from 1987-1989, first as a Congressional Science Fellow and then as project director of OTA's study of the effects of toxic substances on the nervous system. For five years beginning in 1988, he taught an environmental policy seminar for Stanford University's "Stanford in Washington" program. A biologist by training, he received a B.A. degree from the University of Washington, and a Ph.D. degree from Stanford University. After completing his undergraduate degree in 1977, he worked for five years in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Research and Development.

Dr. Virginia Burkett is Chief of the Forest Ecology Branch at the National Wetlands Research Center (NWRC) of the Department of the Interior, where she has worked since 1990. She supervises a team of forest scientists, ecologists and computer modelers who conduct research related to the ecology, management and restoration of forested wetlands. Her expertise includes wetland forest ecology and restoration, coastal wetland ecology, coastal management and wildlife/fisheries management. Her current research involves bottomland hardwood regeneration in frequently flooded sites of the Mississippi River floodplain. Dr. Burkett also coordinates NWRC's Global Change Research Program. Prior to her work at NWRC, she served as Secretary/Director of the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (1988-90), having previously served as Deputy Director (1984-85). Prior to those appointments, she directed the Louisiana Coastal Zone Management Program and served as Assistant Director of the Louisiana Geological Survey for 5 years.

Dr. Burkett has been appointed to several boards and commissions during her 22-year career, including the Louisiana Forestry Commission, the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council, the Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission, and the Louisiana Seafood Marketing Board. She was elected Vice President of the Southeastern Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies in 1989. During 1988-1990, she co-chaired the Louisiana Oil Spill Task Force and chaired the Louisiana Artificial Reef Council. From 1991-93, she was chairman of the 130-member Consortium for Research on Southern Forested Wetlands. She is a member of the Board of Directors of the Louisiana Wildlife Federation, and also currently holds a Visiting Professorship at Stephen F. Austin State University, where she teaches a course on professionalism and ethics.

Dr. Burkett received her master's degree in botany from Northwestern State University (1975) and her doctoral degree in forestry (D.F.) from Stephen F. Austin State University (1996).

The Next Seminar is scheduled for Monday, September 15, 1997

Planned Topic: Model Projections of the Climate Response to the Long-Term Buildup of CO₂

For more information please contact:

Anthony D. Socci, Ph.D., U.S. Global Change Research Program Office, Code YS-1,
300 E St., SW, Washington, DC 20546 Telephone: (202) 358-1532; Fax: (202)
358-4103 E-Mail: TSOCCI@USGCRP.GOV.

Additional information on the U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP)
and this Seminar Series is available on the USGCRP Home Page at:
<http://www.usgcrp.gov>. Normally these seminars are held on the second Monday of
each month.

----- Forwarded by Kathleen A. McGinty/CEQ/EOP on 07/08/97 04:33 PM -----



Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: ANOTHER TUESDAY REMINDER: DAILY REPORTS TO POTUS

Please submit info for today's POTUS travel memo by 4pm.

THANKS.

Jason

Message Sent To: _____

Notes

DRAFT 7/10

Climate Change Principles

must

1. We must address the problem of global warming. The build-up of greenhouse gases in our atmosphere is an environmental, economic and national security threat.

2. We must act soon. At the same time, we must build a framework for responding to this challenge over the long-term.

3. We support realistic, achievable and binding limits under the international climate treaty.

4. We support flexible, market-based policies, such as emissions trading.

5. In fighting global warming, we will not damage the U.S. economy or our industrial competitiveness. Our policies will be revenue-neutral.

6. The solution to this problem lies in technology. We will invest in technologies that both curtail pollution and support continued economic growth.

7. Climate change is a global problem that requires a global solution. We must all do our part -- industrial nations that emit the largest quantities of greenhouse gases, and developing nations whose emissions are growing rapidly.

Parallel

1) - In fighting G.W. we want to ~~damage~~ U.S. economy.

to curtail poll. & econ growth & hand in hand.

(Those who say ^{cannot} protect env. & econ growth pose false choice)

2) - The ~~of~~ Am people will be asked to take respons. actions but no net tax increases.

3) - Global prob^{that} requires all nations - indus. & devel. to ~~take~~ participate in a common solution.

only
4) US will support ^{agts} int'l treaty
action that ~~only the + they are at~~
~~achievable~~ realistic goals &
regions will matrons to do
their part.

5) US will invest in research
further to determine nature of threat
& develop tech. that can
help provide solns.

POTENTIAL DATES/EVENTS FOR THE PRESIDENT & THE VICE PRESIDENT
as of 7/16 11pm

Vice President

The following is a list of dates which potentially could be used for climate change meetings and/or events. The VP's scheduling office would prefer that we suggest events/meetings and submit requests for them. My suggestion is that we put together one request for the VP's time through October which identifies all the things we'd like him to do and the time frame. I think if we put together a proposal in short order, we will have plenty of options for time in September.

July

- 24th Meeting with Nobels is on his schedule - Ron wanted assurances that the VP would have a prominent role and I assured him, he would.
- 29th VP will be leaving Tahoe that day and is currently scheduled to return to DC. There is a possibility, if we identify the right event, he would do something in Los Angeles.

August

There are several days in August when the VP is in DC that present opportunities to schedule a climate related event/meeting. These dates are:

1, 4, 6, 8, 13, 14.

- 5th Should be noted that the VP has an outreach meeting with labor leaders.
- 14th CEQ has an hour of time on the VP's schedule that we could use for an event/meeting.
- 15th Beginning the 15th through the 29th, the VP is scheduled to be on vacation. However, his office has indicated that they would like him to do a "parks tour" those first few days. They has discussed having him do a park of refuge on the 15th, Glacier National Park - as a climate event on the 16th, and then going to Yellowstone for the 125th anniversary on the 17th.

After the 17th, we lose the VP until the beginning of September.

September

Again, there are plenty of days when the VP is scheduled to be here that could be used for climate. They are:

2nd, 3rd, 4th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 15th, 17th

- 4th CEQ has an hour of time on his schedule.

- 5th VP's office is looking for an event in Boston or NH. They would prefer not to do a climate event in NH but are open to suggestions.
- 6th VP may do the dedication of the Dartmouth Medical School - could talk about infectious diseases...
- 12th VP has been invited to BRT (meeting/reception?)
- 9th Possible travel to Delaware
- 17th Possible travel - we should make suggestion
- 19th Possible travel - we should make suggestion
- 20th Through the 25th he is in Russia for Gore-Chernomyrdin
- 27th VP has JJ dinner in Nashville - could do an official event that day either on the way or in Tennessee.

October

- 4th Last possibility for an event/meeting before Conference with the POTUS on the 6th. The VP will be in Florida that day.

President

These are the dates the Jennifer Palmieri suggested we pursue. In addition, we should get requests in quickly for constituency meetings. There are plenty of days in August and early September when these could exist.

July

- 22nd Possible meeting with industry leaders.
- 24th Nobels event

August

- 8th Possible event in Rhode Island (Block Island) on sea level rising.
- 16th Live radio address - could be used for climate message
- 17th Yellowstone National Park 125th Anniversary

September

- 10th Through the 12th - no message events have been identified as yet. Although it's likely that CEQ will do announcement of American Heritage Rivers program one of these days.
- 20th San Francisco - again, no event identified as yet. We would need to put together a proposal on this asap.

October

- 6th White House Conference - Jennifer indicated we could take this on the road and do this just about anywhere we decide.

*Possible Events/Meetings*Meetings

Industry leaders
Green Group - environmental leaders
Religious leaders - care passionately about this issue
Labor leaders
Weathermen
Science/enviro education teachers
Members of Congress - VP host a dinner at NAVOBS

Events

Still need to add suggestions from agencies when they come in on Monday.

Sea Level Rising
Chicago Board of Trade
Dedication of BP solar facility
Million Solar Roofs - first roof done could be the White House
"Solar City" - Mayor Campbell of Atlanta has announced his solar initiative which ties into our Million Roof Tops. (Details to follow)
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POTENTIAL DATES/EVENTS FOR THE PRESIDENT & THE VICE PRESIDENT
as of 7/16 11pm

Vice President

The following is a list of dates which potentially could be used for climate change meetings and/or events. The VP's scheduling office would prefer that we suggest events/meetings and submit requests for them. My suggestion is that we put together one request for the VP's time through October which identifies all the things we'd like him to do and the time frame. I think if we put together a proposal in short order, we will have plenty of options for time in September.

July

- 24th Meeting with Nobels is on his schedule - Ron wanted assurances that the VP would have a prominent role and I assured him, he would.
- 29th VP will be leaving Tahoe that day and is currently scheduled to return to DC. There is a possibility, if we identify the right event, he would do something in Los Angeles.

August

There are several days in August when the VP is in DC that present opportunities to schedule a climate related event/meeting. These dates are:

1, 4, 6, 8, 13, 14.

- 5th Should be noted that the VP has an outreach meeting with labor leaders.
- 14th CEQ has an hour of time on the VP's schedule that we could use for an event/meeting.
- 15th Beginning the 15th through the 29th, the VP is scheduled to be on vacation. However, his office has indicated that they would like him to do a "parks tour" those first few days. They has discussed having him do a park of refuge on the 15th, Glacier National Park - as a climate event on the 16th, and then going to Yellowstone for the 125th anniversary on the 17th.

After the 17th, we lose the VP until the beginning of September.

September

Again, there are plenty of days when the VP is scheduled to be herē that could be used for climate. They are:

2nd, 3rd, 4th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 15th, 17th

- 4th CEQ has an hour of time on his schedule.

- 5th VP's office is looking for an event in Boston or NH. They would prefer not to do a climate event in NH but are open to suggestions.
- 6th VP may do the dedication of the Dartmouth Medical School - could talk about infectious diseases...
- 12th VP has been invited to BRT (meeting/reception?)
- 9th Possible travel to Delaware
- 17th Possible travel - we should make suggestion
- 19th Possible travel - we should make suggestion
- 20th Through the 25th he is in Russia for Gore-Chernomyrdin
- 27th VP has JJ dinner in Nashville - could do an official event that day either on the way or in Tennessee.

October

- 4th Last possibility for an event/meeting before Conference with the POTUS on the 6th. The VP will be in Florida that day.

President

These are the dates the Jennifer Palmieri suggested we pursue. In addition, we should get requests in quickly for constituency meetings. There are plenty of days in August and early September when these could exist.

July

- 22nd Possible meeting with industry leaders.
- 24th Nobels event

August

- 8th Possible event in Rhode Island (Block Island) on sea level rising.
- 16th Live radio address - could be used for climate message
- 17th Yellowstone National Park 125th Anniversary

September

- 10th Through the 12th - no message events have been identified as yet. Although it's likely that CEQ will do announcement of American Heritage Rivers program one of these days.
- 20th San Francisco - again, no event identified as yet. We would need to put together a proposal on this asap.

October

- 6th White House Conference - Jennifer indicated we could take this on the road and do this just about anywhere we decide.

*Possible Events/Meetings*Meetings

Industry leaders
Green Group - environmental leaders
Religious leaders - care passionately about this issue
Labor leaders
Weathermen
Science/enviro education teachers
Members of Congress - VP host a dinner at NAVOBS

Events

Still need to add suggestions from agencies when they come in on Monday.

Sea Level Rising
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(3)

Climate change ^{notes} 6-24

- ① ~~Q~~ ~~I~~. What is the end game?
What do we see as possible given where H.R. is at, bus. + labor, a fact that Europe is to the left of anywhere we could possibly get? There really isn't any way to see us getting a Kyoto agreement that's ratifiable; Thus Q is: do we want:

⑤ a Kyoto agreement that more Americans support but that will still be ODA in the Senate. With env. groups behind us but bus. + labor furious

⑥ If we ^{are hoping for} ~~want~~ groundwork of public support that will drive the H.R. so far left that ~~we~~ we can do a deal in Kyoto that
(i) the Europeans + developing countries will accept +
(ii) the H.R. will ratify,
we are probably in danger.

⑦ a reasonable substantive position that ~~that~~ concerned public + Ed. bds will support, with Environ. unhappy but not furious + business unhappy but placated... + which will not be accepted in Kyoto as that Kyoto blows up.

② Qs on assumptions:

① Is the science really rock solid?

② What are economic costs of the various options? Envoys say not so much; bus. says sky ~~will~~ fall. What's the reality?

③ Is it correct that centrist position sketched out above (1b) is a nonstarter at Kyoto? If so does Kyoto blow up w/ & do other nations sign & leave & us as parish?

④ Does your ~~position~~ at end of day want to have envoys happy at cost of total war with business? How about Clinton?

⑤ How much is business?

⑥ Where are the papers that discuss the actual policy that ^{options} (eg gas taxes) ~~offer~~ to get to various targets; & what the various targets are; & how to control emissions (eg mkt^{vs} regulatory)

recess
re
vs. ^{fabulous comment} controlling emissions
from ^{amount of} ~~house~~ ^{gases in} ~~the~~ ^{atmosphere.}

⑥ Internal

What are lines of authority?

What would I be in charge of?

Who deal with outside groups?

They're going to want input into policy & process, not just to hear one problem.

So they -- eg bus. groups -- talk to who? Kative? Dan? me?

⑦ Internal - What would my team be?

Need a 'Jason' as Gene says. And communications; Congressional; Intergov't; press; Task Force; DSTP; CER; Agency people...

⑧ Message -- possibly pulling via Mark Penn on how what most effective message is...

⑨ Internal -

- How does Vith play in?

Who controls him? In negotiations, in speaking out, etc.

- How about Forster? He would he be under me? Does he understand that?

- How does Katie see my
role? As being in charge
of outreach? meaning what?
If you're an outside group -
but. labor env. -- who
do you want to get to?
Gene? Dan? Katie? me?

##

b-25 Notes

I) Internal Team

Steps

① IOS assistant [Kerry Vofford]

② Communications Person

- Jake

- El,

③ Event / Conference Team

- David Lane - Commerce

- Others from Gernie

- Glynn Holsten Energy

④ Press

Lanane McHugh - regional

⑤ Congressional

- ~~one~~

⑥ Public Liaison

- Maria /

⑦ Intergov't

- Fred Durrill & Emily

⑧ Climate Task Force

Dick Forrester & others

⑨ CEO

⑩ OSTP

⑪

(17)

Steps

① meet with small group to plan ~~ser.~~ series of events
public events + private
outreach mtgs

② message development -- w/ ^{mark} Penn
in. how best to sell fact
& problem. 2d how to sell
solution ~~fact~~ (2 maybe
on potential solutions)

③

Outreach mtgs

set up proactively w/ ^{mayors}
bus., labor, ~~envi.~~, ~~govt.~~, ~~H.11~~

6-26 notes

① Need clear, sourced, talking pts
on the bad things that are likely
if we don't act or how
acting can prevent or ameliorate such
problems

eg
check
to stats.
on points
speech
some form?

② Need breakdown of opponents &
supporters

③ What are the independent
scientific bodies that have
weighed in?