



Global Climate Coalition
1275 K St. N.W.
Suite 890
Washington, D.C. 20005
Tel: 202.682.9161
Fax: 202.638.1043

July 24, 1997

Mr. Todd D. Stern
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Stern,

Thank you again for inviting the Global Climate Coalition (GCC) to discuss our assessment of climate negotiations and how the Administration might advance this issue without creating unreasonable economic risks for the U.S. The climate policymaking process--and its outcome--are vitally important to all Americans. We welcome the President's personal involvement with this issue and his expressed interest in engaging Congress, business, labor and the public in a fair and open debate of the facts and choices before us. That is our goal as well and, as the leading representative of U.S. business and industry for more than eight years, we look forward to clarifying the choices confronting the nation.

As indicated during our recent meeting, the Global Climate Coalition supports a range of positive actions to reduce the risk of possible adverse human impacts on climate. These actions include research to address scientific uncertainties, actions to promote the economic turnover of capital stock, additional R&D for energy technologies, the diffusion of energy-efficient technologies to developing countries where emissions are growing most rapidly, and continued participation in voluntary mitigation programs. A March 20, 1996 letter to Dr. Laura Tyson that we left with you contains many of these views.

Last week, the GCC testified at the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee hearing on climate change. A copy of the oral statement is enclosed. As you will see, it supports action but also concludes that neither climate science nor economic analyses compel the type of near-term actions that are being considered by international negotiators under the flawed framework of the Berlin Mandate.

As you proceed with your internal policy discussions and public outreach activities, the GCC would urge you to focus on the significance of the May 16 *Science* article that we discussed. That article clearly indicates the actual state of



Letter to Mr. Todd Stern
July 24, 1997
Page 2

the science since the 1995 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change report and some of the major uncertainties that persist.

Economic issues also deserve careful attention. As Janet Yellen, chair of the Council of Economic Advisors noted during her July 17 testimony before Senator Chafee, the Administration does not believe a single estimate can accurately reflect the likely economic impact of policies aimed at mitigating greenhouse emissions. While the analytical community recognizes the limitation of economic models--and, as well, climate models--there is a directional consistency among the independent economic studies that have assessed policy options. For example, MIT, Charles River Associates, the Department of Energy, DRI/McGraw-Hill, modellers in Australia and the United Kingdom, and economists from Stanford, MIT, Yale and Harvard have all concluded that the cost of emission reductions can be lowered dramatically by timing such efforts properly and by the broadest possible participation by countries. The GCC believes this approach is realistic and consistent, particularly in light of the obstacles to emissions trading and the introduction of unproven new technologies to dramatically lower mitigation costs. As a practical matter, developing a long-term international framework that is acceptable to parties to the Framework Convention and identifying the new technology that would be necessary to limit the growth in future emissions cannot be accomplished in the few months remaining before Kyoto.

These differences aside, I thought our recent meeting with you and Dirk Forrister was productive. The GCC looks forward to continuing that dialogue and wants to search for a policy that will produce the broadest possible support in Congress, with the public and with industry. The Global Climate Coalition is committed to cost-effective, flexible policies that will produce meaningful results and be consistent with our economic goals as a nation. While the Administration's current course of action causes us concern--as expressed in our February letter to the State Department--we believe rational, long-term strategies can be developed, consistent with good science and sound economics, that protect both the environment and continued economic growth.

While I want to commend you for your efforts at a more constructive dialogue, that objective is made significantly more difficult by the remarks of the Secretary of Interior on the July 17 Diane Rheem radio show. I will not reproduce all of his remarks, but you should know he charged industry with being "un-American," with engaging in a conspiracy to "hire pseudo scientists to deny the facts," and



Letter to Mr. Todd Stern

July 24, 1997

Page 3

with "raising political arguments that are essentially fraudulent...." These remarks are inaccurate and ill-timed and make all the more difficult the informed dialogue policymakers and the American people require to address this vital issue.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W. F. O'Keefe", written over the word "Sincerely,".

William F. O'Keefe, Chairman

cc: Interagency Task Force

Attachment

Statement of William F. O'Keefe
Chairman, Global Climate Coalition
Senate Environment and Public Works Committee
July 17, 1997

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, I am William O'Keefe, chairman of the Global Climate Coalition, the leading representative of business and industry on the issue of climate change. Our members form the backbone of the U.S. economy and encompass companies from manufacturing, agriculture, transportation, energy, utilities and mining.

The GCC commends the members of this Committee for holding these hearings to discuss the scientific and economic realities of climate change—and the implications of the Administration's negotiating strategy—in a rational, logical and open forum. Recent Senate hearings have put a much-needed spotlight on the compelling scientific uncertainties that should permeate every climate change discussion and negotiation. A May 16 article in the respected journal *Science* demonstrated convincingly that, based on the current state of knowledge, we do not face an imminent crisis and so do not need to undertake precipitous actions that could badly damage our economy.

As scientific knowledge about climate change has improved, estimates of future temperature and sea level increases have moderated. In 1990, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change estimated that the average global temperature would rise by 4

degrees Celsius by 2100. In 1995, the IPCC reduced that estimate by 50 percent. More recent British and U.S. estimates—reported in *Science*—place it lower than that.

It is ironic that as estimates of impacts have moderated, the Administration's policy has shifted from support of voluntary programs to legally-binding commitments. Although the Administration has not specified for the Senate the critical details of what it may propose, Administration officials have alluded to cutting carbon dioxide emissions back to 1990 levels around 2010, and holding them there.¹

Such a goal would require more than a 25 percent reduction in projected fossil fuel use. They will not tell you but I will: there is no economically viable technology that can replace that amount of energy. By implication, the Administration plans to commit the United States to a severe form of energy rationing—nor will we escape through allusions to an unproven, and unworkable, international trading scheme to counterbalance the damage of self-imposed energy rationing. Other countries have already rejected

¹ *Economic Effects of Global Climate Change Policies: Results of the Research Efforts of the Interagency Analytical Team* (May 16, 1997 draft), headed by Undersecretary of Commerce Dr. Everett Ehrlich, states (on page 5): "The central policy modeled—the 'starting point' scenario—is aimed at reducing carbon and other greenhouse gas emissions by stabilizing them at 1990 levels....The policy is announced in 2000 and its restrictions are phased-in over a ten year period, so that the policy would take full effect in 2010." Dr. Ehrlich was designated to head the analytical team by Undersecretary of State Timothy Wirth last summer. Dr. Ehrlich, who recently left the Commerce Department, is the byliner of a June 15, 1997 op-ed in *The Washington Post* that discusses the scenario of stabilizing greenhouse gas emissions at 1990 levels by 2010.

such schemes. My written statement cites the estimated losses in income, jobs and U.S competitiveness that are likely to result from what the Administration has in mind. MIT economics professor Richard Schmallensee stated the matter graphically—the economic impacts would feel like the “energy price hikes of the 1970s with a massive hangover.”

All of this sacrifice perhaps could be tolerated if significant benefits would be secured. But, the plain fact is that the Berlin Mandate, which is guiding the current round of negotiations, exempts developing countries—such as China, India, Mexico and Brazil—even though they will account for most of the future growth in carbon dioxide emissions in the next century. Any defensible emissions goal requires the participation of all nations. The 2,600 economists who signed a petition on climate change—and the 65 U.S. Senators who have co-sponsored Senate Resolution 98—and virtually all others who have analyzed this issue emphasize that all countries must participate in any program that is to be beneficial.

And that program should be guided by the limits of knowledge, anticipate that surprises will occur and recognize the need to adapt as new knowledge is created. Climate policy is not a simple dichotomy of “action” versus “no action.” We agree that action is justified but reject the course being pursued in international negotiations—it is an unjustified rush to judgment.

The major difference between the GCC and the Clinton Administration is over approach, not need. We believe that a wise policy on climate change is akin to driving in a thick fog. The prudent course of action is to proceed at the speed consistent with how well the car's headlights illuminate the road ahead. The Administration's approach is akin to driving full speed on the autobahn on a clear day—with no reason for caution. That approach is clearly flawed and risks a fatal crash.

By setting a pace that is consistent with the state of knowledge and economic realities, actions can be taken to achieve any justifiable, long-term goal at one fifth the cost of the approach being embraced by international negotiators. We should also invest in information to reduce the uncertainties and to better understand the implications of alternative courses of action. It is possible that some warming will occur but not be harmful—or that low cost adaptations will greatly mitigate any harm. Sound policies must allow for these possibilities.

And, finally, we should take those steps that will produce benefits under any set of circumstances. The GCC has developed several of these “no or low regrets” actions and shared them with the Administration. They are based on these points:

- Encourage the economic turnover of the capital stock.

- Focus investment in research to narrow the range of scientific uncertainties.
- Invest in the development of new technologies.
- Expedite diffusion of new technologies in developing countries.
- Facilitate the investment of U.S. private capital in countries with high emission levels.
- And, finally, continue promoting voluntary programs for reducing U.S. emissions.

As we make progress in reducing climate change uncertainties, we can anticipate that additional, prudent steps will be revealed. By proceeding at the pace that scientific understanding allows, we can greatly reduce the costs of dealing with potential climate change. It is a fact of life that precipitous actions, driven by current technology and today's knowledge, will be vastly more expensive—and therefore far less effective—than a balanced approach that does not undermine our remarkable record of economic growth and job creation.

That concludes my statement. I will be happy to answer any questions you may have.



White House Climate Change Task Force

734 Jackson Place, N.W. • Washington, DC 20503

MEMO TO: Todd Stern
 FROM: Dirk Forrister *[Handwritten initials]*
 DATE: September 12, 1997
 SUBJECT: Meeting Invitation

The Lignite Energy Council is holding its annual CEO Planning Conference in Minneapolis, MN, on September 23. The Council represents all of the investor owned utilities, rural electric generation and transmission cooperatives and lignite coal producers in an eight-state region. I have been asked to brief the group on the Administration's position and would like to get an answer to them soon. I am concerned about being out of the office during this time period unless you think we can have things covered sufficiently without me.

That said, this engagement will be difficult to decline. Senators Dorgan and Conrad have both personally asked me to attend, and their staffs are calling here daily. The Council can be viewed as a potential constructive ally and one with strong ties to Congress. I know these Senators are particularly attentive to the Council's concerns.

I would like to discuss this with you soon, so that I can give them an answer on Monday. The meeting would require that I be out of the office only one day (9/23), since I would fly out and return on the same day.



UNITED STATES SENATE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20510

BYRON L. DORGAN
NORTH DAKOTA

Fri

Deik

I hope that you
can accept the speaking
invitation from the Legnate
Council.

Thanks for considering it!

Byron



JOHN W. DWYER, President

SERVING:

September 3, 1997

VIA FACSIMILE

MINNESOTA

Cooperative Power
Minnesota Power
Minnkota Power Cooperative
Northern States Power Co.
Otter Tail Power Co.
United Power Association

Mr. Dirk Forrister
Chairman
White House Climate Change Task Force
734 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington, DC 20503

Dear Dirk:

Pursuant to our telephone conversation yesterday, I am writing to confirm your invitation to participate in the 1997 CEO Planning Conference of the Lignite Energy Council, scheduled for September 23, 1997 at Cooperative Power's headquarters in Eden Prairie, MN (a suburb of Minneapolis).

Attending will be the CEOs of all the investor owned utilities, rural electric generation and transmission cooperatives, and lignite coal producers that generate electricity for 2 million consumers in an eight state area. A specific list of the attendees is attached.

Each year lignite industry CEOs (without their staff) participate in our half-day planning conference to receive briefings and develop consensus positions on important international, federal and regional issues impacting our industry.

This year, because of the increasing public focus by the Clinton Administration on the global climate change issue and due to the proposed protocol agreement being developed for the December, 1997 Kyoto, Japan meeting, we thought it most appropriate that you, as Chairman of the White House Climate Change Task Force, have the opportunity to address the CEOs and discuss this important issue with them.

I believe a briefing (similar to what you did for the Western Governors in Medora, ND) that includes a discussion of proposed options and solutions for utility operations, would help develop and promote effective government/industry partnerships as we address this issue together in the future.

NORTH DAKOTA

Basin Electric Power Cooperative
BNI Coal, Ltd.
Coteau Properties Co.
Dirk Mining Co.
e River Corporation
Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.
Minnkota Power Cooperative
Northern States Power Co.
Otter Tail Power Co.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Basin Electric Power Cooperative
Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.
Northern States Power Co.
Otter Tail Power Co.

MONTANA

Basin Electric Power Cooperative
Knife River Corporation
Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.

P.O. BOX 2277, SUITE 200
E. OWENS AVENUE
ARCK, ND 58502
(701) 258-7117
FAX (701) 258-2755

Lignite Coal: America's Abundant Energy Resource

As you know from your meeting with Kent Janssen, Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of Dakota Gasification Company, and Clifford Porter, Director of North Dakota's Lignite Research and Development program, in late July, all of the invited CEOs participating in our conference have invested in the Great Plains CO₂ sequestration project with Canada. This investment was made through the lignite research fund, which is the industry/state research and development partnership that focuses on finding more efficient and economical uses for our abundant lignite resource.

As we get closer to the CEO Conference, I will be happy to provide any background information on the lignite industry that you desire. We would also welcome your input on how to best structure our agenda in order to maximize your limited time with us. As I indicated, we would schedule your presentation so we can accommodate same day travel plans for you from Washington, DC to Minneapolis and back.

Again, we do hope you can join us. Please let me hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

LIGNITE ENERGY COUNCIL



John W. Dwyer
President

JWD/df:

cc: Senator Byron Dorgan
Lucy Calautti, Chief of Staff
Senator Kent Conrad
Kent Hall, Chief of Staff

Enclosure: List of participating CEOs

1997 Utility and Producer CEO Lignite Planning Conference
September 23, 1997
Cooperative Power Headquarters, Eden Prairie, MN

Participating CEOs

Bob McPhail, General Manager
Basin Electric Power Cooperative

Rich Fockler, Asst. General Manager,
Operations & Engineering
Basin Electric Power Cooperative

Ron Larson, Acting General Manager
Cooperative Power

Kent Janssen, Vice President & COO
Dakota Gasification Company

H. J. Mellen, Jr., President & CEO
MDU Resources Group, Inc.

Doug Kane, Executive Vice President &
COO
MDU Resources Group, Inc.

Ed Russell, Chairman, President & CEO
Minnesota Power Cooperative

Bob Edwards, President
Minnesota Power Electric

David Loer, General Manager
Minnkota Power Cooperative

Ron Tipton, President & CEO
Montana-Dakota Utilities Company

Jim Howard, Chairman, President & CEO
Northern States Power

Ken Zagzebski, General Manager &
Chief Executive
Northern States Power

John MacFarlane, Chairman, President &
CEO
Otter Tail Power

Tony Rude, Executive Vice President &
General Manager
United Power Association

Chuck Reichert, President & General
Manager
BNI Coal, Ltd.

Marc Schulz, President
The Coteau Properties Company

Dan Swetich, President
The Falkirk Mining Company

Terry Hildestad, President & CEO
Knife River Corporation

Cliff Miercort, President & CEO
The North American Coal Corporation

Brian Bjella
Fleck Law Firm

John Dwyer, President
Lignite Energy Council

Clifford Porter, Director of
Research & Development
Lignite Energy Council

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Todd,

Do you want me
to see what the proposed
agenda for the September
meeting is? I can also
talk to Dick to see if
anyone from the administration
has gone or is going.

Uatie/Dan → last one / Good
we can shape
agenda



197 JUL 10 PM4:45

White House Climate Change Task Force

734 Jackson Place, N.W. • Washington, DC 20503

FAX

To: Todd Stern, WH
Katie McGinty, CEQ
Dan Tarullo, NEC
Rosina Bierbaum, OSTP
Mark Chupka, Energy
David Gardiner, EPA
T.J. Glauthier, OMB
Josh Gottbaum, OMB
Jon Gruber, Treasury
Jeffrey Hunker, Commerce
Mike McCracken, GCRP
Mary Nichols, EPA
Joe Romm, Energy
Tim Wirth, State
Janet Yellin, CEA

Pages (including cover): 5**Date:** 7/10/97**From:** Dirk Forrister**Phone:** 343-1060**Fax:** 343-1162



White House Climate Change Task Force

734 Jackson Place, N.W. • Washington, DC 20503

July 10, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR Todd Stern, WH
Katie McGinty, CEQ
Dan Tarullo, NEC
Rosina Bierbaum, OSTP
Mark Chupka, Energy
David Gardiner, EPA
T.J. Glauthier, OMB
Josh Gottbaum, OMB
Jon Gruber, Treasury
Jeffrey Hunker, Commerce
Mike McCracken, GCRP
Mary Nichols, EPA
Joe Romm, Energy
Tim Wirth, State
Janet Yellin, CEA

FROM:

Dirk Forrister

DF

SUBJECT:

Climate Change Events at the Center for Strategic and
International Studies (CSIS) July 22 and September 30

Several days ago, I sent you a "heads up" about an upcoming opportunity. Attached is the formal invitation to these two climate change roundtables organized by Karl Hausker at CSIS. These meetings will reinforce our other outreach efforts to businesses. These roundtables aim to provide opportunities for frank, off-the-record exchange of views on climate issues among high-level Administration officials and a broad spectrum of leaders from the business community in the neutral surroundings of CSIS facility.

My staff and I have discussed these roundtables with some of you. Karl asked my office to coordinate the Administration's participation to insure a good turn out. Since he has invited an excellent cross-section of American industry, we need to try to provide a strong showing as well. These events present good opportunities for the Administration to reach out to these stakeholders, and I urge that you participate. The agenda permits some of you to make presentations. My office will follow up with you to coordinate Administration attendance and presentations.

Contact Steve Seidel or Paul Risley at 343-1060 with any questions. Please return the attached registration form directly to CSIS when attendance decisions are final.

Attachments



Center for Strategic & International Studies
Washington, DC

To: Dan Tarullo, NEC
Janet Yellin, CEA
Kathleen McGinty, CEQ
T.J. Glauthier, OMB
Josh Gottbaum, OMB
Rosina Bierbaum, OSTP
Mike McCracken, GCRP
cc: Dirk Forrister, Climate Change Task Force

Tim Wirth, Department of State
Joc Romm, Department of Energy
Mark Chupka, Department of Energy
David Gardiner, EPA
Mary Nichols, EPA
Jon Gruber, Department of Treasury
Jeffrey Hunker, Department of Commerce

From: Karl Hausker, Senior Fellow, CSIS
Re: Climate Change Roundtable Discussions at CSIS
Date: July 9, 1997

As the United States formulates its positions on a variety of challenging issues before the Third Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Administration has been seeking input from a broad range of interests. The Center for Strategic & International Studies has a long history of providing a neutral forum for discussions of this sort on key issues. In that tradition, CSIS is hosting two roundtables that will provide opportunities for frank, off-the-record exchange of views on these issues among high-level Administration officials and a broad spectrum of leaders from the business community. Attendance is by invitation only. I am pleased to invite you to participate in these two events.

I have had several discussions with Dirk Forrister of the White House Climate Change Task Force as I shaped the agenda and invitation list. Invitees from the Administration appear on the address list above. Invitees from the business community include members of the Business Roundtable, the Business Council on a Sustainable Energy Future, the International Climate Change Partnership, and the Global Climate Coalition. They represent many different sectors of U.S. business.

The roundtables will take place from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Tuesday, July 22, and Tuesday, September 30, at CSIS, several blocks from the White House. The preliminary agenda for July 22 (attached) envisions an initial discussion of science and impacts focusing on recent attacks (and rebuttals) on the IPCC assessment, and calls for presentations by GCRP and OSTP. The next agenda item is an overview of the U.S. draft protocol and related implementation issues. I would invite the State Department to make an opening presentation, and follow with 2-3 commentators to lead off the discussion. Finally, we would turn to economic analysis of emission reduction scenarios, a factor in guiding an ultimate U.S. proposal on emission budgets and time frames. I would invite an Administration participant to make a presentation on its recent analysis, and then invite comment by several economists to lead off the discussion. I will distribute any written materials related to Administration presentations to roundtable participants prior to July 22.

If you have any questions, please contact me or my assistant, James O'Brien, at 202/775-3267. Please return the enclosed response form by Tuesday, July 15 to indicate your interest in attending. Thank you.



Center for Strategic & International Studies
Washington, DC

CLIMATE CHANGE ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION

Tuesday, July 22, 1997
10:00 a.m. to 3 p.m.

1800 K St. NW, Washington DC
Summit Room, Second Floor

PRELIMINARY AGENDA

- 10:00 Welcome -- Richard Fairbanks, CSIS
Opening Comments --
 Dan Tarullo, National Economic Council***
 Kathleen McGinty, Council on Environmental Quality
 Bob Fields, FMC Corporation and Business Roundtable
- 10:30 Overview of Science and Impacts of Climate Change --
 Mike McCracken, Global Change Research Program
 Rosina Bierbaum, Office of Science and Technology Policy
Discussion
- 11:30 Overview of U.S. Draft Protocol & Implementation Issues--
 Tim Wirth, Department of State***
Comment --
 Richard Sandor, Centre Financial Products
 Mark Trexler, Trexler & Associates
 Peter Wilcoxon, Brookings Institution***
Discussion
- 12:45 Lunch and Break
- 1:15 Review of Economic Analysis of Emission Reduction Scenarios
Panel Presentations --
 TBD, Administration
 Ev Ehrlich, FSC Company
 TBD, Charles Rivers, Associates
 Robert Repetto, World Resources Institute
Discussion
- 2:45 Discussion of Agenda for Second Roundtable (9/30/97)
 & Closing Remarks -- Karl Hausker, CSIS
- 3:00 Adjourn

***Invited

CSIS CLIMATE CHANGE ROUNDTABLES**REGISTRATION FORM**

Please fax by July 15 to:

James O'Brien
Center for Strategic and International Studies
Phone: (202) 775-3267
Fax: (202) 467-0357

From:

Name: _____

Title: _____

Organization: _____

_____ YES, I plan to participate in the Roundtables.

- I ☐ will attend the first session on Tuesday, July 22.
☐ will not

- I ☐ will attend the second session on Tuesday, September 30.
☐ will not

_____ I have indicated below that a member of my organization's staff will accompany me.

_____ NO, I will not be participating in the Roundtables.

_____ Another senior official of my organization will serve as our representative in my place, as indicated immediately below.

Organization's Representative:

NAME

TITLE

PHONE/FAX

Accompanying Staff:

NAME

TITLE

PHONE/FAX

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

- CEOs from 24
leading environmental
advocacy organizations
 - Speech requested for
Sept 4 in DC
- good ✓

97 JUL 18 4:59

- American Oceans Campaign • American Rivers • Center for Marine Conservation •
- Defenders of Wildlife • Earthjustice Legal Defense Fund • Environmental Defense Fund •
- Environmental Information Center • Environmental Working Group • Friends of the Earth •
- Izaak Walton League • League of Conservation Voters • National Audubon Society •
- National Parks and Conservation Association • National Tribal Environmental Council •
- National Trust for Historic Preservation • National Wildlife Federation • Native American Rights Fund •
- Natural Resources Defense Council • Physicians for Social Responsibility •
- Population Action International • Scenic America • Sierra Club • Trust for Public Land •
- Union of Concerned Scientists • United States Public Interest Research Group •
- The Wilderness Society • World Resources Institute • World Wildlife Fund •
- Zero Population Growth •

July 17, 1997

The Honorable Todd D. Stern
Assistant to the President and Staff Secretary
The White House
Washington, DC 20502

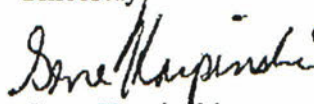
Dear Mr. Stern,

As Chairman of the Green Group, a forum of CEOs from the nation's twenty-nine leading environmental advocacy organizations, I am writing to invite you to speak briefly at our next Green Group meeting on September 4 in Washington. The Green Group represents a combined nationwide membership of more than nine million.

I know that you have met with several of the policy directors in the environmental community who work on climate change and I believe our September meeting would be a good opportunity for you to sit down with the CEOs of these groups. We look forward to working with you the next several months on climate change.

Julie Waterman, Project Coordinator for the Green Group, is our contact person. You can reach her at (202) 861-2242. Attached is a Green Group membership list. Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Sincerely,



Gene Karpinski
Executive Director
U.S. Public Interest Research Group
Chairman
Green Group

GREEN GROUP MEMBERS

AMERICAN OCEANS CAMPAIGN

Robert Sulnick
Executive Director
725 Arizona Ave., Ste. 102
Santa Monica, CA 90401
Phone: (310) 576-6162
Fax: (310) 576-6170

AMERICAN RIVERS

Rebecca R. Wodder
President
1025 Vermont Ave., NW
Suite 720
Washington, DC 20005
Phone: (202) 547-6900
Fax: (202) 347-9240

CENTER FOR MARINE CONSERVATION

Roger E. McManus
President
1725 DeSales Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: (202) 429-5609
Fax: (202) 872-0619

DEFENDERS OF WILDLIFE

Rodger Schlickeisen
President
1101 14th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005
Phone: (202) 682-9400 x.279
Fax: (202) 682-1331

EARTHJUSTICE LEGAL DEFENSE FUND

Vawter Parker
President
180 Montgomery Street, Suite 1400
San Francisco, CA 94104
Phone: (415) 627-6700
Fax: (415) 627-6740

ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE FUND

Fred D. Krupp
Executive Director
257 Park Avenue South
New York, N.Y. 10010
Phone: (212) 505-2122
Fax: (212) 505-2375

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION CENTER

Phil Clapp
Executive Director
1200 18th Street, NW, 5th Floor
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: (202) 887-8800
Fax: (202) 887-8888

ENVIRONMENTAL WORKING GROUP

Ken Cook
President
1718 Connecticut Ave., NW
Suite 600
Washington, DC 20009
Phone: (202) 667-6982
Fax: (202) 232-2592

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH

Brent Blackwelder
President
1025 Vermont Ave. NW, Suite 300
Washington, DC 20005
Phone: (202) 783-7400
Fax: (202) 783-0444

IZAACK WALTON LEAGUE

Paul Hansen
Executive Director
707 Conservation Lane
Gaithersburg, MD 20878
Phone: (301) 548-0150
Fax: (301) 548-0149

**LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION
VOTERS****Deb Callahan****President**

1707 L Street, NW, Suite 750

Washington, DC 20036

Phone: (202) 785-8683

Fax: (202) 835-0491

NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY**John Flicker****President**

700 Broadway

New York, N.Y. 10003-9501

Phone: (212) 979-3088

Fax: (212) 353-0377

**NATIONAL PARKS &
CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION****Bill Watson****Interim Executive Officer**

1776 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Washington, DC 20036

Phone: (202) 223-6722

Fax: (202) 659-0650

**NATIONAL TRIBAL
ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL****Jerry Pardilla****Executive Director**

2221 Rio Grande, NW

Albuquerque, NM 87104

Phone: (505) 242-2175

Fax: (505) 242-2654

**NATIONAL TRUST FOR
HISTORIC PRESERVATION****Richard Moe****President**

1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Washington, DC 20036

Phone: (202) 588-6135

Fax: (202) 588-6082

**NATIONAL WILDLIFE
FEDERATION****Mark Van Putten****President & CEO**

8925 Leesburg Pike

Vienna, VA 22184

Phone: (703) 790-4455

Fax: (703) 790-4330

**NATIVE AMERICAN
RIGHTS FUND****John Echohawk****Executive Director**

1506 Broadway

Boulder, CO 80302

Phone: (303) 447-8760

Fax: (303) 443-7776

**NATURAL RESOURCES
DEFENSE COUNCIL****John Adams****Executive Director**

40 West 20th Street

New York, NY 10011

Phone: (212) 727-2700

Fax: (212) 633-6935

**PHYSICIANS FOR SOCIAL
RESPONSIBILITY****Robert K. Musil****Executive Director**

1101 14th Street, NW

Suite 700

Washington, DC 20005

Phone: (202) 898-0150

Fax: (202) 898-0172

**POPULATION ACTION
INTERNATIONAL****Hugo Hoogenboom****President**

1120 19th Street, NW, Suite 550

Washington, DC 20036

Phone: (202) 659-1833

Fax: (202) 293-1795

SCENIC AMERICA**Meg Maguire****President**21 Dupont Circle, NW
Washington, DC 20036

Phone: (202) 833-4300

Fax: (202) 833-4304

SIERRA CLUB**Carl Pope****Executive Director**

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WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE**Jonathan Lash****President**

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WORLD WILDLIFE FUND**Kathryn S. Fuller****President**

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Gene Karpinski - Chair**Julie Waterman - Project Coordinator**

National Audubon Society

1901 Pennsylvania Ave., NW

Suite 1100

Washington, DC 20006-3405

Phone: (202) 861-2242

Fax: (202) 861-4290

July 1, 1997

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Todd -

Do you want to
schedule a meeting w/
these people?

— Yes

— No

/ met
w/ them
already
- Business
- Enviros

97 JUL 9 PM 12:50

SUSTAINABLE ENERGY COALITION

315 Circle Avenue, #2, Takoma Park, MD 20912-4836 (301-270-2258; fax: 301-891-2866)

July 9, 1997

Todd Stern
attn: Scheduling Office
White House Task Force on Climate Change
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20501

Dear Sir/Madam:

I am writing to request a meeting with Mr. Todd Stern, Mr. Dirk Forrister, and representatives of the Sustainable Energy Coalition. Agency.

The Sustainable Energy Coalition is a coalition of 40+ national business, environmental, consumer, and energy policy organizations founded in 1992. (A list of participating organizations is enclosed.) The focus of the Coalition's work has been on federal energy policy with a particular emphasis on the federal renewable energy and energy efficiency research and development budget, climate change programs including the negotiation of an international protocol to restrict greenhouse gas emissions, and electric utility restructuring.

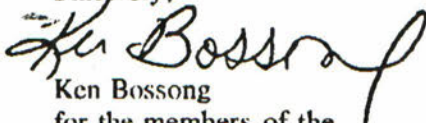
Over the past five years, the Coalition has published a series of studies and public opinion surveys documenting public support for sustainable energy technologies. We have been instrumental in the creation of the 116-member House Renewable Energy Caucus and have coordinated efforts to increase funding for the U.S. Department of Energy's renewable energy and energy efficiency budgets.

We would like to meet with you to discuss how we might work together to support EPA's efforts in support of the Administration's climate change initiatives. In particular, we would like to focus on increasing support for DOE's and EPA's climate change programs as well as the Administration's recently-announced "Million Solar Roofs" program. We would also like to explore ideas for mobilizing the support of the energy efficiency and renewable energy industries as well as the grassroots environmental community for an aggressive international protocol to curb greenhouse gases; this would include discussing the role of sustainable energy CEO's in the forthcoming Administration climate change conference in September.

Please let me know if you need further information to consider this request.

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,


Ken Bossong
for the members of the
Sustainable Energy Coalition

cc. Dirk Forrister

SUSTAINABLE ENERGY COALITION

..... 315 Circle Avenue, #2, Takoma Park, MD 20912-4836 (301-270-2258)

Energy Efficiency & Conservation Programs

1. David Nemtsov, Dave Hamilton, Alliance to Save Energy
(O) 202-857-0666
2. Howard Geller, Ed Osann, Steve Nadel, American Council for an Energy Efficient Economy
(O) 202-429-8873
3. Carol Werner, Environmental & Energy Study Institute
(O) 202-628-1400
4. Dr. Daniel Lashof, Cliff Wood, Natural Resources Defense Council
(O) 202-624-9364
5. Mike Marvin, Kirk Brown, Business Council for a Sustainable Energy Future
(O) 202-785-0507
6. Jennifer Schafer, (natural gas end-use efficiency), Van Fleet - Meredith Group
(O) 202-544-5828
7. John Fiegel, Tanya Kozel, International District Energy Association
(O) 202 429 5111
9. Frank O'Donnell, Bob Rose, Bernie Ksiazek, Fuel Cells 2000
(O) 202-293-7800

Renewable Energy Programs

1. Jaime Steve, Sheila McNamara, Randall Swisher, American Wind Energy Association
(O) 202-383-2500
2. James Sims, David Flory, Steve Gallagher, Geothermal Resources Association
(O) 202-333-5657; Bob Lawrence: 703-836-3654
3. Linda Church Ciocci, Shelly Stahl, National Hydropower Association
(O) 202-383-3530
4. Scott Sklar, Steve Kalland, Anne Polansky, Solar Energy Industries Association
(O) 202-383-2600
5. Megan Smith, National Biofuels Association
(O) 202-331-8500
6. Reid Detton, Tom Rosenberg, Biomass Energy Alliance
(O) 202-393-1010
7. Joel Hochanadel, U.S. Association for Renewable Energy & Efficient Development
(O) 202-483-7028
8. Larry Sherwood, American Solar Energy Society
(O) 303-443-3212
9. Alden Meyer, Lara Levison, Union of Concerned Scientists
(O) 202-332-0900

10. Karl Gawell, Perle Dorr, Geothermal Energy Association
(O) 202-383-2678
11. William Holmberg, Sustainable New-Wealth Industries
(O) 703-522-3392
12. Mary Wertschnig, Renewable Fuels Association
(O) 202-289-3835
- 13.) Karen Seho, Brandy Smith, National BioEnergy Industries Association
(O) 202-383-2600
- 14.) George Burmeister, Americans for Clean Energy
(O) 202-383-2662
- 15.) Becky Blood, Curtis Pree, American Public Power Association
(O) 202-467-2900

State Energy Programs

1. Frank Bishop, National Association of State Energy Officials
(O) 202-546-2200 [Jeff Genzer: 202-467-6370]
2. Diane DeVaul, Northeast-Midwest Institute
(O) 202-544-5200

Nuclear Power Programs

1. Scott Denman, Jim Adams, Mary Myers, Safe Energy Communication Council
(O) 202-483-8491
2. Bill Magavern, Auke Piersma, Charlie Higley (renewables also) Public Citizen
(O) 202-546-4996
3. Anna Aurilio, Steve Patrick, U.S. Public Interest Research Group
(O) 202-546-9770
4. Michael Mariotte, Paul Gunter, Nuclear Information and Resource Service
(O) 202-328-0002

Cutting Environmentally Unsound Program Budgets

1. Jill Lancelot, Ralph DeGennaro, Taxpayers for Common Sense
(O) 202-546-8500
2. Gawaine Kripke, Courtney Cuff, Friends of the Earth
(O) 202-783-7400; ext. 212; ext. 207

Citizen Organizing Around the Country

1. Robin Caiola, Laura Kriv, 20/20 Vision
(O) 202-833-2020
2. Wenonah Hauter, Ed Rothschild, Citizen Action
(O) 202-775-1580

Media

1. Henry Griggs, Communications Consortium
(O) 202-326-8714

Member event
37 Dinner @ UP
members / some staff



'97 JUL 10 PM 12:40

A Project of the Congressional Institute for the Future

Global Legislators Organization for a Balanced Environment

GLOBE USA
TEL (202) 863-0153
FAX (202) 479-9447

DATE: 10 July 1997TO: Mr. Todd SternFAX: 202/456-2215

FAX: (202) 479-9447

This is page one of 2 pages.

Message: _____



A Project of the Congressional Institute for the Future

Global Legislators Organization for a Balanced Environment

July 10, 1997

VIA FACSIMILE

Mr. Todd Stern
Secretary of the Cabinet
Office of the White House
Washington, D.C. 20502

Dear Mr. Stern:

Congratulations on your new duties regarding the coordination of the climate change issue for the President and his administration. **GLOBE-USA invites you to meet with the senior environmental staff of our 30 Senate and House members who are active on the climate change issue.**

As I am sure you are aware, GLOBE members have been extremely active on this issue and are the principle cosponsors of the solutions oriented congressional resolutions (Gilchrest-Waxman and Chaffee-Lieberman). Additionally, I would like to **discuss with you or your appropriate staff person the GLOBE International resolution on climate change which we believe would be very helpful to the Administration (and has been reviewed by DOE, EPA, State and CEQ) as well as the numerous climate change activities we have scheduled for the Fall.**

Given what congressional schedules are, I suggest that a GLOBE member's staff meeting be arranged for the earliest Monday or Friday time you have available and that it be held in one of the conference rooms in the U.S. Capitol.

Sincerely,

John Bond
Director

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mtg. with senior
environmental staff
of the 30 Senate
and House members
active on climate change

— Yes

— No

—

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Represents virtually
all cement manufacturers
in the US.

-small portion of
concrete is cement

Include cement @
Res. Room - not Alliance

97 JUL 14 AM 11:51



AMERICAN PORTLAND CEMENT ALLIANCE

1225 EYE STREET, N.W. • SUITE 300 • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005
TELEPHONE (202) 408-9494 • FACSIMILE (202) 408-0877

FAX

TO:

Todd Stern

COMPANY:

The White House

FAX #:

456-2215

FROM:

Andy O'Hare

DATE:

7/14/97

COMMENTS:

No. of Pages (Incl. Cover Page) 19



AMERICAN PORTLAND CEMENT ALLIANCE

1225 EYE STREET, N.W. • SUITE 300 • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005
TELEPHONE (202) 408-9494 • FACSIMILE (202) 408-0877

July 14, 1997

Mr. Todd D. Stern
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Stern,

I understand through a discussion with a colleague at the Environmental Defense Fund that you will be playing an active role on behalf of the United States before the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. As you are aware, a critical series of meetings addressing the objectives of the Convention will take place during the remainder of 1997 in advance of the December Conference of the Parties to the Convention in Kyoto, Japan.

The negotiations on international efforts to address global warming are of keen interest to the worldwide cement industry. The American Portland Cement Alliance (APCA) represents virtually all U.S. cement manufacturers. The U.S. cement industry is somewhat unique in that over 65% of the domestic production capacity is foreign-owned. As a consequence -- and reflecting the large number European corporate parents -- the U.S. industry's climate change positions could be interpreted as enlightened. For example, APCA has arranged a unique participation scheme for EPA and DOE's *Climate Wise* Program. *Climate Wise* is a voluntary energy efficiency program. The cement industry is the first in the U.S. to join the Program through its trade association.

I have attached for your information a copy of a "white paper" that briefly outlines the U.S. cement industry's perspectives on climate change. Specifically, the document addresses energy efficiency improvements the industry has undertaken (and continues to undertake) over the last 15-20 years, the industry's contribution to U.S. CO₂ emissions and select opportunities for potentially reducing these emissions.

I would be very interested in meeting with you to discuss the climate issue. I may be reached at (202) 408-9494 to arrange a meeting. Thank you very much for your time.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Andrew T. O'Hare". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Andrew T. O'Hare, P.G.
Vice President, Environmental Affairs

Enclosure

cc: Dirk Forrister, w/o attachment

U.S. CEMENT INDUSTRY: PERSPECTIVES ON CLIMATE CHANGE

April 1997

American Portland Cement Alliance
1225 Eye Street, N.W.
Suite 300
Washington, DC 20005
Tel: 202-408-9494
Fax: 202-408-0877
E-mail: tcarter@apca.org

U.S. CEMENT INDUSTRY: PERSPECTIVES ON CLIMATE CHANGE

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U.S. CEMENT INDUSTRY: PERSPECTIVES ON CLIMATE CHANGE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Cement manufacturing requires the combustion of large amounts of fossil fuels; as a consequence, the industry emits greenhouse gases, particularly carbon dioxide (CO_2). The U.S. portland cement industry has made great strides over the last few decades to improve energy efficiency, and, as a result, has reduced markedly the amount of CO_2 emitted per ton of cement produced. Nevertheless, the process remains energy intensive, and international policies to reduce atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases could have a deleterious effect on U.S. production. The industry is, therefore, very interested in the development and outcome of international negotiations addressing greenhouse gas emission reductions.

Portland cement is produced by grinding limestone and other materials to a fine powder, which is then heated to around 2700°F . The resulting clinker is ground again with gypsum to produce cement. Cement is mixed with stone, sand, and water to produce concrete, a major building material.

Because of the high temperatures required to make cement, the manufacturing process is energy intensive. In recent decades, however, the cement industry has increased energy efficiency considerably through the installation of very efficient "dry" process manufacturing technology and other efforts. Moreover, because cement comprises a relatively small portion of concrete, the energy used per ton of concrete still compares favorably to other building materials.

In addition to the greenhouse gas emissions resulting from fossil fuel combustion, cement manufacturing produces carbon dioxide directly when the raw materials are heated to produce clinker. This process, called calcination, liberates the CO_2 from limestone -- which is composed primarily of calcium carbonate (CaCO_3) -- to produce calcium oxide (CaO).

There are a number of opportunities that the U.S. cement industry may take to reduce CO_2 emissions, including: further improvements in energy efficiency, the use of alternative fuels and raw materials, and other efforts. By taking advantage of these opportunities, the portland cement industry can help the United States meet its CO_2 reduction targets. Individual cement companies and the American Portland Cement Alliance are working closely with EPA and DOE as participants in the Climate Wise program to voluntarily reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

U.S. CEMENT INDUSTRY: PERSPECTIVES ON CLIMATE CHANGE

INTRODUCTION

Climate change is an issue of global concern. Though it has not been universally accepted that climate change is in fact occurring, a body of evidence suggests that the rising levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere are linked to climate change. These gases, primarily carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrous oxide (N₂O), and methane (CH₄), trap heat in the atmosphere, perhaps resulting in increased global temperatures. Despite the lack of conclusive evidence or unanimity, there is broad international consensus that the potential risks associated with climate change are sufficiently great that action should be taken to reduce, or at least stabilize, greenhouse gas emissions.

The formation of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 1988 marked the first time that governments throughout the world gave broad attention to the issues of greenhouse gas emissions and the possibility of climate change. The IPCC was responsible for assessing the scientific information on climate change, potential environmental and socio-economic impacts, and possible response strategies. The IPCC issued its First Assessment Report in 1990. This report provided a scientific basis for negotiators to draft a treaty on climate change that was introduced at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (the Rio Earth Summit) in June 1992.

The treaty referred to as the Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC) became effective in 1994. The objective of the FCCC is to stabilize atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases at levels that would prevent dangerous interference with the global climate. Developed countries agreed to take the lead in reducing emissions and, as a non-binding target, hold their emissions in the year 2000 to 1990 levels or below.

President Clinton, in April 1993, confirmed the U.S. intention of meeting this target and, in October 1993, the Administration issued the Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP) which consists of primarily voluntary measures aimed at achieving the emission goal. A number of factors combined to weaken the effectiveness of the CCAP and it is now apparent that U.S. greenhouse gas emissions in 2000 will probably be significantly above 1990 levels.

In the summer of 1996, the second Conference of the Parties (COP-2) agreed that the existing FCCC commitments were not sufficient to address the issue of climate change and that new binding commitments were needed. The parties agreed that these commitments would be negotiated with the understanding that they would apply only to industrialized countries. These commitments are to be ready for adoption at the third Conference of the Parties (COP-3) in December 1997.

The cement manufacturing process produces relatively minor amounts of N_2O and CH_4 , but emits CO_2 from combustion of fossil fuel and from chemical reactions that occur when raw materials are heated during the manufacturing process. The focus of this paper -- and of the cement industry's efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions -- is on CO_2 emissions. By decreasing carbon dioxide emissions through enhanced energy efficiency or alternative raw materials, cement manufacturers can make significant contributions to global efforts to avert climate change.

The U.S. cement industry is concerned about the type of commitments that may emerge from COP-3, the principal concern being the potential for upsetting the global balance in a widely traded product such as cement. The U.S. cement industry stance is that binding targets should be prescribed only in a more realistic timeframe, such as achieving 1990 levels by 2020, rather than by 2000 or 2005.

BACKGROUND ON CEMENT AND CONCRETE

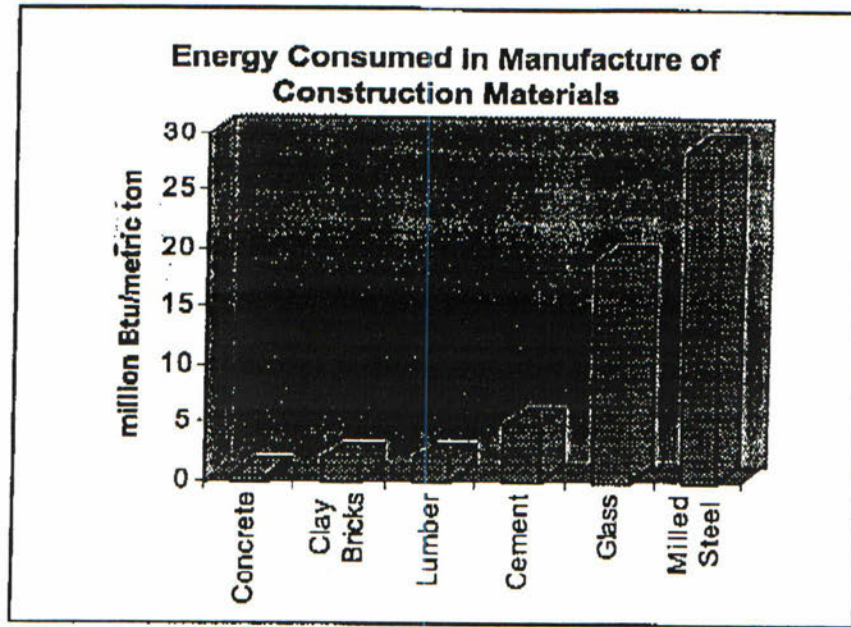
Portland cement is a finely-ground manufactured mineral product that, when mixed with water, sand, gravel and other materials, forms concrete, the most widely used construction material in the world. The raw materials used to produce cement are primarily limestone, shale, clay, and silica sand.

These materials, usually quarried within a few miles of the cement plant, are crushed, proportioned to give the required chemical composition, and ground to a fine powder. Small quantities of iron oxide and alumina may be added to adjust the chemistry of the raw material mixture. The mixture is heated to about 2700°F (1500°C) in large rotary kilns. The resulting intermediate product is clinker, a hard granular substance, that is discharged from the kiln and ground with approximately 5 percent gypsum to produce cement.

Cement manufacturing is energy intensive, requiring an average of 5.26 million Btu per metric ton of product in U.S. plants. The energy consumption data provided in this paper include both fuel and power use. All masses are reported in metric tons. The average efficiency for different types of cement plants ranges from 4.4 to 6.5 million Btu per ton of product.

Concrete contains 10 - 15 percent cement, the remainder being crushed stone or gravel, sand, and water. The cement reacts with the water to bind the mixture into a hard, durable mass. Because of the relatively small cement content, concrete is not energy intensive when compared to other construction materials. For example, manufacture of one ton of concrete requires 0.46 million Btu. In contrast, milling one ton of steel requires 28.44 million Btu, while producing one ton of aluminum consumes 255.91 million Btu.

The following table compares the energy consumed in the manufacture of primary construction materials. Concrete is by far the least energy intensive material, despite the energy required to manufacture cement. Therefore, using more concrete in construction is one way of reducing greenhouse gas emissions.



Source: U.K. Cement Manufacture and the Environment, Institute of Concrete Technology, April 1993

PROFILE OF THE U.S. CEMENT INDUSTRY

U.S. Cement Industry 1995 Summary			
Clinker Capacity:	76.3 million tons	Shipments:	75.1 million tons
Imports:	13.8 million tons	Exports:	0.48 million tons
Avg. Energy Efficiency:	5.26 mmBtu/ton	Capacity Utilization:	90.6%
Employment:	17,800	Productivity:	2.80 tons/manhr
Energy as a Percent of Manufacturing Cost: 30 - 40%			

The U.S. cement industry consists of 47 companies operating 118 plants in 38 states. Ranked on the basis of cement grinding capacity, the 10 major producing states account for 65 percent of capacity. U.S. cement plants are large in scale. Average plant capacity in 1995 was about 647,000 annual tons. The largest plant has grinding capacity of 2.1 million tons per year. The manufacturing process is continuous, with the kilns operating 24 hours per day for approximately 330 days per year. Except for occasional process upsets or equipment failure, the downtime is scheduled and is used for major maintenance.

U.S. annual cement production capacity (roughly, clinker capacity plus 5 percent) is about 80 million tons, making it the third largest cement manufacturer in the world. U.S. production accounts for 5.8 percent of the total world production of 1.4 billion tons. China is the largest producer, with 390 million tons of capacity or 27.3 percent of world production. As a point of comparison, about 80 percent of Chinese production is from relatively inefficient mini-plants of less than 100,000 tons per year capacity.

The U.S. cement industry is regional, with about 60 percent of shipments being sent to destinations within 150 miles of the plants. There is, however, considerable competition within the numerous regional cement markets. Plants are located to minimize transportation of raw materials and finished products. Virtually all plants are adjacent to their limestone source and as close as possible to major markets. However, if sited on navigable waters, raw materials may be received by water from remote quarries. Finished products may also be shipped to more distant markets from plants on navigable waters.

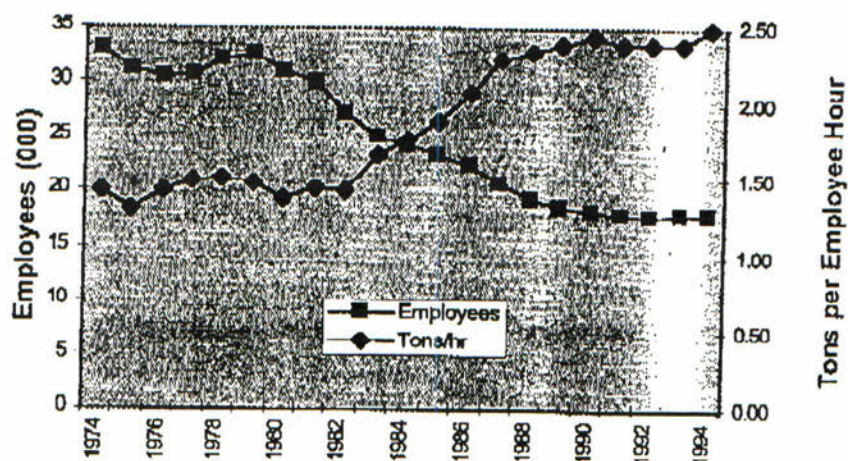
There are five main categories of cement products that are used in different applications. The two most common types of cement, general use and moderate heat of hydration, account for 87.5 percent of the market. All the products are made in rotary kilns with the different properties resulting primarily from changes in the chemical composition of the raw material mixture and the fineness of the finished cement. With

the exception of masonry cement, which consists of up to 50 percent interground limestone and other cementitious materials, all have similar energy requirements.

The primary cement customer, accounting for 60 percent of shipments, is the ready-mix concrete industry, which supplies concrete to construction sites. Other major customers are concrete products manufacturers, building material dealers, government agencies and contractors. About 70 percent of cement is shipped directly from the plant to the customer. The remainder is distributed through terminals that are supplied from cement plants primarily by rail, or barge and boat.

Clinker production capacity in 1995 was 76.3 million tons, which is 8 percent below the 1974 level. Between 1974 and 1995 the number of operating kilns dropped from 432 to 208, an indicator of the trend toward larger, more efficient units. Increasing unit size has increased labor productivity from 1.17 tons per man hour in 1974 to 2.80 tons in 1995, a 140 percent improvement. Because production capacity has not increased, employment has dropped from 32,000 in 1974 to its current level of just under 18,000.

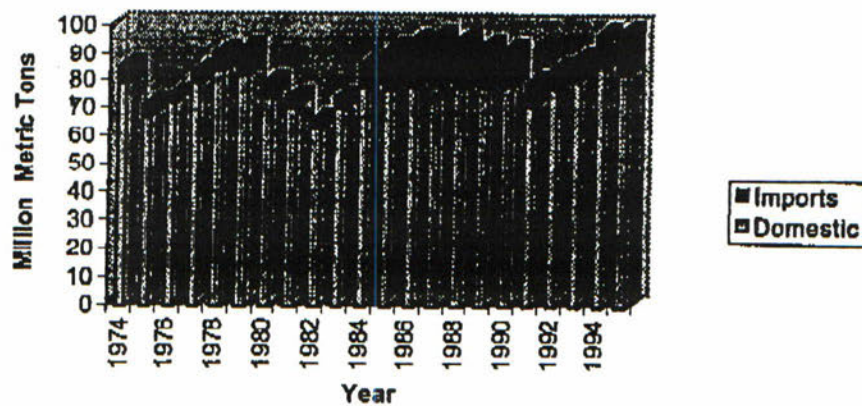
Trend in Productivity and Employment



Source: PCA Economic Research Dept. U.S. Cement Industry Fact Sheet, Fourteenth Ed.

U.S. cement consumption, estimated to be 85.8 million tons in 1995, has grown modestly over the last 20 years, with an average annual growth rate below 1 percent per year. Consumption shows a strong cyclical pattern concurrent with the business cycle. Imports of clinker and cement, primarily from Canada, Latin America and Europe, were 13.8 million tons in 1995, approximately 16 percent of U.S. consumption. Import volumes follow a clear pattern, increasing in periods of strong demand and dropping when demand weakens. The accessibility of the U.S. market to offshore cement makes the U.S. cement producers vulnerable to any type of unilateral regulatory or tax burden that would increase their costs, but not the costs of offshore producers.

Trend In U.S. Domestic Shipments and Imports



Source: PCA Economic Research Dept. U.S. Cement Industry Fact Sheet, Fourteenth Ed.

THE CEMENT MANUFACTURING PROCESS

The cement manufacturing process consists of four main steps.

Quarry & Crush →	Raw Grinding →	Pyroprocess →	Finish Grind
Raw material extraction. Crushing to 2" pieces. Conveying and stockpiling.	Recovery of materials from stockpiles. Proportioning materials to the correct chemical composition. Grinding and blending to produce raw "meal."	Processing the raw meal to remove water. Calcining the limestone and reacting the mix components to form clinker. Clinker cooling and storage.	Reclaiming the clinker from storage. Adding gypsum and grinding to a fine powder. Conveying to storage and shipping in bulk or bags.

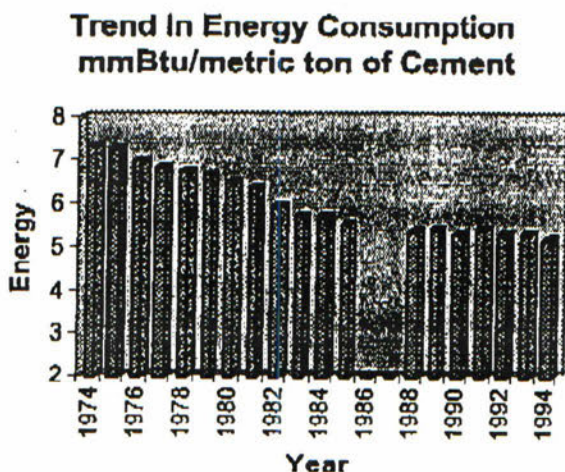
There are four main process types. One is "wet," where the finely divided raw materials are blended with water before being inserted into the kiln. The remaining three are "dry," in which the kiln feed material is in powder form. All four use similar raw materials and can produce the same products. They differ in energy efficiency because of the method of grinding the raw meal, or in the configuration of the pyroprocessing step. The modern, more energy efficient plants are equipped with preheater and precalciner systems that heat and partially calcine the raw meal before it enters the kiln.

Wet	Raw materials are ground with 30 to 40 percent water and pyroprocessed in a long kiln. Average energy consumption is 6.46 million Btu per ton of cement.
Long Dry	Raw materials are dry ground and pyroprocessed in a long kiln. Average energy consumption is 5.78 million Btu per ton of cement.
Preheater	Raw materials are dry ground, preheated in cyclones, and pyroprocessed in a shorter kiln. Average energy consumption is 4.62 million Btu per ton of cement.
Precalciner	Raw materials are dry ground, preheated in cyclones, precalcined, and pyroprocessed in a shorter kiln. Average energy consumption is 4.44 million Btu per ton of cement.

ENERGY USE BY THE CEMENT INDUSTRY

The energy price increases resulting from the Arab oil embargo in the early 1970s triggered a drive by the cement industry to reduce fuel costs by becoming more energy efficient and by switching away from petroleum products and natural gas. This move was supported by federal energy policy as well. The focus of the time was on conservation of "scarce" fossil fuels such as natural gas. Coal, not considered scarce, was the fuel of choice.

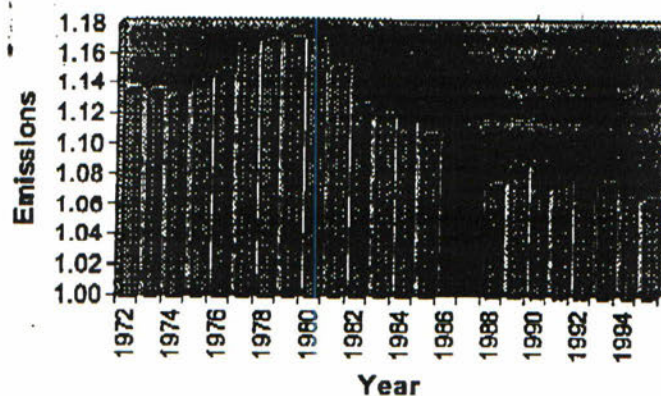
The gains in energy efficiency were achieved by shutting down older, primarily wet process kilns and replacing them with modern dry process units. Wet process kilns accounted for 58 percent of capacity in 1974 but only 29 percent in 1994. Further improvements in energy efficiency were realized from upgrades to other major steps in the cement manufacturing process, such as grinding and crushing of raw materials and products. The result has been to reduce average energy input per ton of cement from 7.44 mmBtu in 1972 to 5.26 mmBtu in 1995, a reduction of 29 percent.



Source: PCA Economic Research Dept. U.S. Cement Industry Fact Sheet, Fourteenth Ed
Note: No energy survey was conducted in 1986 and 1987.

Coincident with reductions in energy consumption, the cement industry also reduced energy costs by burning more coal and petroleum coke. From 1972 to 1994, coal and coke rose as a percentage of the gross fuel mixture from 36 percent to 74 percent. In contrast, natural gas represented 45 percent of the mixture in 1972 and 7.2 percent in 1994. The result of the switch from natural gas to coal and coke -- which have a higher carbon content than natural gas -- is that the reduction of CO₂ emissions per ton of cement resulting from improved energy efficiency has been offset to some extent by greater emissions per unit of energy consumed.

**Trend In Carbon Dioxide Emissions
(Tons/ton of Cement)**



Note: No energy survey was conducted in 1986 and 1987.

An additional trend, beginning in the early 1980s, has been the use of selected waste materials with high energy contents, such as spent solvents, paint residues, used oil and scrap tires, as kiln fuels. The high temperatures in cement kilns assure effective combustion of these fuel alternatives, while at the same time recover the energy value of these materials, which otherwise might have been landfilled or incinerated without energy recovery. Alternative fuels in 1994 accounted for 7.4 percent of the industry's energy requirements. This percentage has not changed appreciably since 1990.

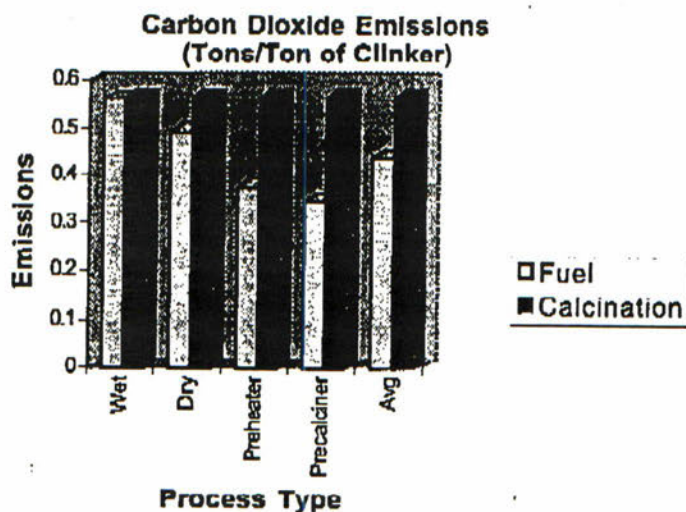
**Energy Mix
Percent Based on Btus Consumed**

Fuel	1972	1994
Natural Gas	45.1	7.2
Coal & Coke	36.1	74.2
Petroleum Products	12.2	1.1
Alternative Fuels	0	7.4
Electricity	6.6	10.1

Source: PCA Economic Research Dept. U.S. Energy and Labor Survey 1995.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS FROM U.S. CEMENT MANUFACTURING

Most of the greenhouse gas emissions from cement production occur during the pyroprocess stage. The primary greenhouse gases of concern are carbon dioxide (CO_2), nitrous oxide (N_2O) and methane. Cement manufacturing produces relatively minor amounts of N_2O and CH_4 but emits CO_2 from combustion of fossil fuel and from calcination of limestone in the raw material during the pyroprocess stage. Emissions from calcination are constant at about 0.54 tons of CO_2 per ton of cement while emissions from fuel depend on the type of fuel being burned and fuel efficiency of the process. The less efficient wet process emitted an average of 0.56 tons of CO_2 from fuel per ton of cement in 1994; the most efficient technology, precalciners, emitted an average of 0.35 tons of CO_2 from fuel per ton of cement. Total CO_2 emissions, therefore, range from about 0.89 to 1.1 tons of CO_2 per ton of cement.



U.S. Carbon Dioxide Emissions, Current Cement Industry Contribution

The following table presents carbon dioxide emissions in the United States by broad sector. The industrial and transportation sectors each account for about one third of carbon dioxide emissions from fuel. The residential and commercial sectors combined make up virtually all the remainder. Included in the totals are electric utility emissions that have been distributed across the sectors based on their power consumption.

Energy End-Use Sector Sources of Carbon Dioxide Emissions from 1995

Sector	Million Metric Tons of Carbon	Million Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide	Percent of Total
Residential	272.9	1,000.7	19.6
Commercial	217.7	798.3	15.7
Industrial	466.2	1,709.5	33.5
Transportation	423.6	1,553.2	30.5
U.S. Territories	9.8	36.0	0.7
Total	1,390.3	5,097.7	100.0

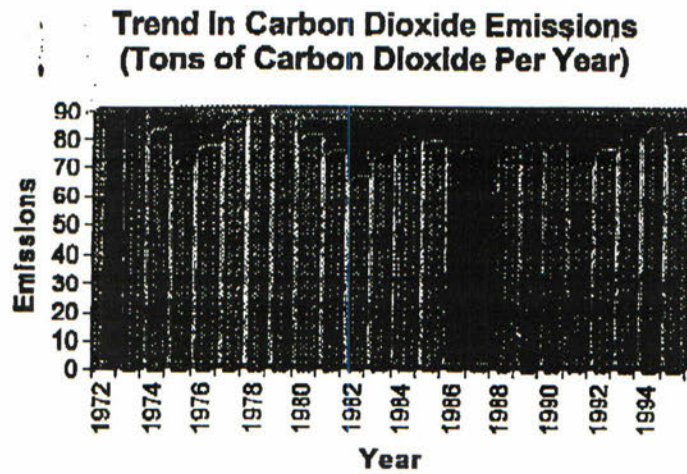
Source: Emissions of Greenhouse Gases in the United States for 1995, Energy Information Administration, U.S. Dept. of Energy, Washington, DC 20585, Oct. 1996.

In 1995, U.S. cement industry CO₂ emissions from energy consumption were estimated at 38.8 million tons. Emissions from calcination -- the process of heating the limestone to convert calcium carbonate into calcium oxide -- were approximately 41.2 million tons. Total CO₂ emissions from cement manufacturing in 1995, therefore, were 80 million tons or 1.5 percent of total U.S. emissions.

Trends in Carbon Dioxide Emissions by the Cement Industry

The FCCC set 1990 as the base year by which to measure future greenhouse gas emissions. The original treaty called for a reduction of emissions to at or below 1990 levels by 2000. Cement consumption is cyclical, thus selection of any single year as a base poses difficulties. Therefore, cement industry CO₂ emissions may exceed targets at the peak of the business cycle, but this will be offset during the troughs when emissions are below target levels.

The 20-year trend in CO₂ emissions per ton of cement shows a drop from an average of 1.10 tons in 1974 to 1.03 tons in 1990, an improvement of 6.3 percent. The decrease in CO₂ emissions would have been considerably greater if the cement industry had not, for economic and government policy reasons, converted most of its kilns from natural gas to coal, a higher carbon fuel.



Note: No energy survey was conducted in 1986 and 1987.

The single greatest factor in determining the amount of CO₂ emitted by the industry is the level of cement shipments by domestic producers. Total industry CO₂ emissions since 1974 have fluctuated from a high of 89 million tons in 1978 at the peak of the business cycle to a low of 65 million tons during poor business conditions in 1982. Emissions in 1990, the base year, were 76 million tons.

CONCLUSIONS

The U.S. cement industry has taken many steps to increase fuel efficiency over the past 20 years. These efforts have resulted in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions per ton of cement produced.

The industry will continue to pursue energy efficiency improvements and other opportunities for further reductions in carbon dioxide emissions through greater use of alternative fuels and raw materials. Many U.S. manufacturers have formalized such efforts by joining the U.S. EPA and DOE Climate Wise program. The program promotes the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by industry, primarily through enhancing energy efficiency.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Luncheons to be
hosted at main State
by Tim Wirth

Lower level

- Maybe w/ ~~Wirth~~
Woltersen

OPTIONAL FORM 99 (7-90)

FAX TRANSMITTAL

of pages 2

To <i>Todd Stern</i>	From <i>Tim Wirth</i>
Dept./Agency <i>White House</i>	Phone # <i>647-6124</i>
Fax # <i>456-2215</i>	Fax # <i>647-5337</i>
NSN 7540-01-317-7388	5099-101 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

United States Department of State

Under Secretary of State
for Global Affairs

Washington, D.C. 20520-7250

July 16, 1997

PLEASE DELIVER TO: Todd Stern, White House
FROM: Timothy E. Wirth, Under Secretary for Global Affairs
SUBJECT: Climate Change Luncheon on July 18, 1997

This is a reminder that our next Climate Luncheon will be **this Friday, July 18 from 12:00 to 1:30 p.m.** in the Henry Clay Room at the Main State Department. This luncheon will feature economists Robert Repetto and Duncan Austin of the World Resources Institute. If you have not already, please respond to Debbie Jones at 647-6205 to let us know if you can attend. Thank you.

We also have three upcoming luncheons in the next two months. Please respond to Debbie regarding your attendance at these luncheons as well. Thank you.

Steven Percy
Chairman & CEO, BP America
Tuesday, July 22
12:00-1:30 p.m.
Henry Clay Room, Main State

Harry Pearce
Vice President, General Motors
Tuesday, August 26
12:00-1:30 p.m.
Henry Clay Room, Main State

James Wolfensohn
President, World Bank
Wednesday, September 3
12:30-2:00 p.m.
Henry Clay Room, Main State

Finally, I have attached a list of the Interagency Climate Change Deputies Group.

Interagency Climate Change Deputies Group

Mr. Jim Baker, Under Secretary, Department of Commerce/NOAA
Dr. Joseph Bordogna, Deputy Director, National Science Foundation
Ms. Rosina Bierbaum, Office of Science & Technology Policy
Mr. Dirk Forrister, Chairman, White House Climate Change Task Force
Mr. Jeffrey Frankel, Council of Economic Advisors
Mr. John Garamendi, Deputy Secretary, Department of Interior
Mr. T.J. Glauthier, Associate Director, Office of Management & Budget
Ms. Sherri Goodman, Deputy Under Secretary, Department of Defense
Mr. Joshua Gotbaum, Office of Management & Budget
Mr. Fred Hansen, Environmental Protection Agency
Mr. Elgie Hansen, Office of the Vice President
Mr. Jeffrey Hunker, Deputy Assistant to the Secretary, Department of Commerce
Amb. Jeff Lang, Office of United States Trade Representative
Mr. Mark Mazur, National Economic Council
Ms. Kathleen (Katie) McGinty, Council on Environmental Quality
Mr. Jerry Melillo, Office of Science & Technology Policy
Ms. Betsy Moler, Deputy Secretary, Department of Energy
Mr. Rodrigo Prudencio, Special Assistant to Under Secretary Wirth, Department of State
Mr. Richard Rominger, Deputy Secretary, Department of Agriculture
Mr. Dan Reicher, Department of Energy
Mr. David Sandalow, Council on Environmental Quality
Ms. Lois Schiffer, Department of Justice
Mr. James Steinberg, The White House
Mr. Lawrence Summers, Deputy Secretary, Department of Treasury
Mr. Dan Tarullo, Deputy Assistant to President, NEC
Mr. Bill Townsend, Acting Associate Administrator for Mission to Planet Earth, NASA
Mr. Tim Wirth, Under Secretary for Global Affairs, Department of State
Ms. Janet Yellen, Chair, Council of Economic Advisors

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

- Represents US renewable energy industry
 - 1500 companies
- Climate Symposium in Jakarta
- Focus on projects in Asia and US industry involvement. / Bush-Care
Sust. Energy
Visit



US/ECRE

UNITED STATES EXPORT COUNCIL FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY 122 C STREET N.W., 4TH FLOOR, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001-2109 202 383 2550

FAX: 202 383 2555

E-MAIL: usecre@usecre.org

July 14, 1997

US/ECRE

MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS:

American Wind
Energy Association

Geothermal Energy
Association

National Association of
Energy Service Companies

National BioEnergy
Industries Association

National Hydropower
Association

Renewable Fuels
Association

Solar Energy
Industries Association

Hon. Todd Stern
Assistant to the President and Staff Secretary
White House
Washington, D.C. 20502

197 JUL 15 PM 8:38

Dear Hon. Stern:

The US Export Council for Renewable Energy (US/ECRE) is a non-profit organization supporting the US renewable energy industry in efforts to accelerate the international use of their technologies. Through its member trade associations, US/ECRE represents over 1500 companies in the solar, wind, hydropower, geothermal and biomass industries.

US/ECRE is actively engaged in climate change issues -- both as a member of the Business Council for Sustainable Energy and independently. We have launched a massive effort to educate US renewable energy companies about the issues and opportunities posed by climate change. This Fall, as part of our Asia-Pacific Initiative for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, we are holding a one-day Climate Symposium on October 13, 1997 in Jakarta, Indonesia. The Symposium is being held in conjunction with the Initiative's landmark regional conference and exhibition on renewable energy and energy efficiency.

The Asia-Pacific Initiative for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (the Initiative) brings together the resources of US industry and government to foster market development for renewable energy and energy efficiency products and services in Asia. The US Departments of Energy, Commerce, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Agency for International Development have all contributed funding for the Initiative. The objectives of the Initiative are to (1) encourage, support, and facilitate replicable sustainable energy projects in Asia, (2) build collaborative partnerships to accelerate the adoption of these technologies, (3) develop innovative strategies (political, financial, institutional), and (4) highlight the environmental benefits of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies within the context of the UN Framework Convention.

The upcoming Jakarta Conference, which is scheduled for October 14-16, 1997 at the Jakarta Convention Center, brings together government officials, private sector representatives, financiers, and NGOs from throughout Asia to examine topics critical to the future development and deployment of clean energy technologies in the Asia-Pacific region.

The symposium offers an excellent opportunity for the Administration to address an international audience on the issue of climate change. We have tendered letters of invitation to Hon. William Daley, Secretary of Commerce, Hon. Federico Peña, Secretary of Energy, Hon. Timothy Wirth, Under Secretary of State, Hon. Carole Browner, Administrator of the UN Environmental Protection Agency, and Mr. Brian Atwood, Administrator of USAID to participate and speak at both the Climate Change Symposium and the Conference.

Judy Siegel, President of US/ECRE, Laura Gubisch, Director of the Export Council for Energy Efficiency, and I would like to schedule a meeting with you to discuss the *Initiative, the Jakarta Conference and the Climate Change Symposium and the opportunities they present for the Administration.* I will call your office in the next two weeks see about your availability.

I look forward to meeting you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Griffin Thompson', with a stylized, flowing script.

Griffin Thompson, Ph.D.
Director, Asia Program and
Coordinator, Climate Change Program



GLOBAL BUSINESS FORUM

Meeting Request
→ Todd Stern
W House

**COPY FOR YOUR
INFORMATION**

July 28, 1997

The Hon. Timothy Wirth
Under-Secretary of State for Global Affairs
US Department of State
2201 C Street, NW
Room 7250
Washington, DC 20520

Dear Tim:

On behalf of the executives of the Global Business Forum, I would like to thank you for taking time out of a hectic schedule to meet with our members on July 24 at the George Town Club.

Your presentation and interchange with the group on the climate change challenge was terrific and I hope we have another opportunity to meet with you after Kyoto.

The Forum's function is to foster dialogue between business and senior policymakers such as yourself but never to lobby or even to take positions on issues.

On a personal note, however, I would like to express my admiration for your devotion to protecting the earth's environment for present and future generations.

Best Regards,

John A. Erhardt
Executive Director

Program and Management by Global Business Relations, Inc.

201 East 42nd Street • Suite 1506 • New York, New York 10017 • Telephone: (212) 983-6762 • Fax: (212) 808-0971 • Telex: 1078410 GBR U

Mtas. Requested



Carol, scheduler for Todd Stern
FAX 202/456-2215

Dear Carol:

Thank you for kindly letting me know that this fax is the best way to request a meeting with Todd Stern, as Jack Gibbons and Katie McGinty's assistant (in her absence) have suggested. First an introduction:

Amory Lovins cofounded Rocky Mountain Institute—a 15-year-old, 48-person, independent nonprofit resource policy center—and directs its research and finance. A consultant physicist educated at Harvard and Oxford, he has received an Oxford MA (by virtue of being a don), six honorary doctorates, a MacArthur Fellowship, and the Nissan, Mitchell, "Alternative Nobel," and Onassis Prizes; held visiting academic chairs; briefed nine heads of state; published 25 books and several hundred papers; and consulted for scores of industries and governments in several dozen countries over as many years. *The Wall Street Journal's* Centennial Issue named him among 28 people in the world most likely to change the course of business in the 1990s.

Most of his work for the past three decades has been on advanced techniques for resource productivity—particularly new ways to make big savings of energy and other resources cost less than small ones. His current focus is on transforming the car, real-estate, and utility industries (having already laid most of the foundations for the \$5-billion-a-year electric-efficiency industry), and on their role in profitable climatic stabilization. He has been professionally engaged in the climate debate since 1968, including the 1981 book for the Umweltbundesamt *Least-Cost Energy: Solving the CO2 Problem* and many professional papers, including "Least-Cost Climatic Stabilization" (*Ann. Rev. En. Env't.* 16:433–531 [1981].) His latest book (with Ernst von Weizsäcker and L. Hunter Lovins, RMI's CEO), *Factor Four: Doubling Wealth, Halving Resource Use*, has been endorsed by the E.U., German, and Dutch Environment Ministers as the new basis for sustainable development.

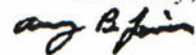
Now the subject of the proposed meeting. My wife and colleague Hunter and I have recently prepared for The Energy Foundation an 18-page paper, now in confidential peer review, that we think will redefine the policy and politics of climate in much the same way that my fall '76 *Foreign Affairs* paper "Energy Strategy: The Road Not Taken?" redefined the energy problem. (FA is interested in this one too; if they take it, it'd appear in late October, presumably just after the White House Conference on climate.) Sponsored by The Energy Foundation, it will also be well publicized in other ways, chiefly to the business community and its allies.

The paper reframes the climate debate as being about *profits rather than costs*. Through concrete examples that speak to business readers' everyday experience, it shows that strong improvements in energy efficiency, hence very large carbon abatements, are highly profitable (in private internal cost alone)—contrary to the theoretical *assumption* in most climate/economy models that they must be too costly or they'd have been done already—and that despite their excellent economics, they are being blocked by 28 specific kinds of market failure whose correction can be both a new policy slate and a juicy business opportunity. Initial business reaction to this thesis, e.g. in a Chicago CEOs' seminar with Tim Wirth in late May, has been very encouraging. I would like to acquaint Todd Stern with this work and explore how it could most helpfully be used.

I'm arriving into IAD from SFO at 1619 on Thursday 24 July and am available just thereafter if necessary, or much better, anytime (so far) on Friday the 25th except 1330–1500, when I'm briefing Secretary Peña and his colleagues at DOE. If Friday didn't work, perhaps we could get together Saturday 26 July before I fly home. I'd suggest for your and his consideration scheduling a half-hour if he doesn't need to ask about the argument itself but only to discuss strategy, or (if possible) an hour if he wants to know more of the details. If he needs the paper in advance, a clean draft can be provided in confidence and under strict embargo.

I'll be leaving here early Tuesday morning 22 July for the West Coast, but if we can't connect Monday directly, my assistant Lisa Linden will be pleased to discuss with you whether, how, and when the scheduling might work. Naturally, we'd appreciate knowing as soon as possible—ideally on Monday—so we can fill in the rest of the day in DC the 25th. With thanks for your kind consideration and help,

Sincerely,



Amory B. Lovins

Vice President/CFO/Director of Research

HHS

SUSTAINABLE ENERGY COALITION

315 Circle Avenue, #2; Takoma Park, MD 20912-4836 (301-270-2258; fax: 301-891-2866)

September 23, 1997

Todd Stern
attn: Jonathan Adashek
Task Force on Climate Change
White House
Washington, D.C. 20502

1997 SEP 29 AM 9:09

Dear Mr. Stern:

On behalf of the organizations that comprise the Sustainable Energy Coalition, we are writing to request a meeting with you to discuss the role of sustainable energy technologies in meeting the Administration's climate change goals.

As you may know, the Sustainable Energy Coalition is a coalition of 40+ national business, environmental, consumer, and energy policy organizations founded in 1992. (A partial list of currently participating organizations is enclosed.) The focus of the Coalition's work has been on federal energy policy with a particular emphasis on climate change programs including the negotiation of an international protocol to restrict greenhouse gas emissions, electric utility restructuring, and the federal renewable energy and energy efficiency research and development budget.

We had originally requested a meeting with you in mid-summer. However, we were advised by your office to meet initially with Dirk Forrister with whom we met on August 13. At that time, Mr. Forrister and Ms. Judy Greenwald informed us that, due to a tight schedule, you were not planning any further constituency meetings at that time. We now understand that you have resumed constituent meetings, including one recently with representatives of the major national environmental organizations.

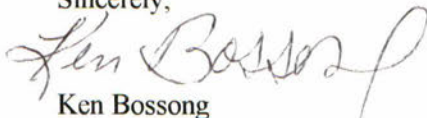
While we applaud your willingness to meet with other interested parties, we are concerned that you have not yet met with the representatives of the major renewable energy and energy efficiency businesses and advocacy organizations represented by the Sustainable Energy Coalition. Collectively, we represent some 2,000 businesses and grassroots organizations that will be playing a critical role in designing and deploying the technologies and policies necessary to reduce the United States' greenhouse gas emissions.

We are therefore again requesting a meeting with you to discuss the potential of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies to meet the Administration's climate change goals as well as our plans to support policies to aggressively pursue the transition to a sustainable energy economy.

For your information, we have enclosed a copy of a letter to President Clinton we are circulating that is presently signed by nearly 250 businesses and citizen organizations as well as the findings of a public opinion survey we commissioned earlier on climate change issues.

We look forward to hearing from you shortly.

Sincerely,



Ken Bossong
on behalf of the members of the
Sustainable Energy Coalition

SUSTAINABLE ENERGY COALITION

..... 315 Circle Avenue, #2, Takoma Park, MD 20912-4836 (301-270-2258)

Energy Efficiency & Conservation Programs

1. David Nemtzw, Dave Hamilton, Alliance to Save Energy
(O) 202-857-0666
2. Howard Geller, Ed Osann, Steve Nadel, American Council for an Energy Efficient Economy
(O) 202-429-8873
3. Carol Werner, Environmental & Energy Study Institute
(O) 202-628-1400
4. Dr. Daniel Lashof, Ben DeAngelo, Natural Resources Defense Council
(O) 202-624-9364
5. Mike Marvin, Lisa Jacobson, Business Council for a Sustainable Energy Future
(O) 202-785-0507
6. Jennifer Schafer, (natural gas end-use efficiency), Van Fleet - Meredith Group
(O) 202-544-5828
7. John Fiegel, International District Energy Association
(O) 202-429-5111
9. Bob Rose, Bernie Ksiazek, Fuel Cells 2000
(O) 202-293-7800

Renewable Energy Programs

1. Jaime Steve, Sheila McNamara, Randall Swisher, American Wind Energy Association
(O) 202-383-2500
2. James Sims, Steve Gallagher, Geothermal Resources Association
(O) 202-333-5657; Bob Lawrence: 703-836-3654
3. Linda Church Ciocci, Shelly Stahl, National Hydropower Association
(O) 202-383-3530
4. Scott Sklar, Steve Kalland, Mac Moore, Solar Energy Industries Association
(O) 202-383-2600
5. Megan Smith, National Biofuels Association
(O) 202-331-8500
6. Reid Detchon, Tom Rosenberg, Biomass Energy Alliance
(O) 202-393-1010
7. Joel Hochanadel, U.S. Association for Renewable Energy & Efficient Development
(O) 202-483-7028
8. Larry Sherwood, American Solar Energy Society
(O) 303-443-3212
9. Alden Meyer, Lara Levison, Union of Concerned Scientists
(O) 202-332-0900

10. Karl Gawell, Perle Dorr, Geothermal Energy Association
(O) 202-383-2678
11. William Holmberg, Sustainable New-Wealth Industries
(O) 703-522-3392
12. Mary Wertschnig, Renewable Fuels Association
(O) 202-289-3835
- 13.) Karen Seho, Brandy Smith, National BioEnergy Industries Association
(O) 202-383-2600
- 14.) George Burmeister, Americans for Clean Energy
(O) 202-383-2662
- 15.) Becky Blood, Curtis Pree, American Public Power Association
(O) 202-467-2900

State Energy Programs

1. Frank Bishop, National Association of State Energy Officials
(O) 202-546-2200 [Jeff Genzer: 202-467-6370]
2. Diane DeVaul, Anders Wick, Northeast-Midwest Institute
(O) 202-544-5200

Nuclear Power Programs

1. Scott Denman, Jim Adams, Safe Energy Communication Council
(O) 202-483-8491
2. Wenonah Hauter, Auke Piersma, Charlie Higley, Public Citizen
(O) 202-546-4996
3. Anna Aurilio, Erin Spelman, U.S. Public Interest Research Group
(O) 202-546-9770
4. Michael Mariotte, Paul Gunter, Nuclear Information and Resource Service
(O) 202-328-0002

Cutting Environmentally Unsound Program Budgets

1. Jill Lancelot, Ralph DeGennaro, Taxpayers for Common Sense
(O) 202-546-8500
2. Gawaine Kripke, Courtney Cuff, Friends of the Earth
(O) 202-783-7400; ext. 212; ext. 207

Citizen Organizing Around the Country

1. Robin Caiola, Laura Kriv, 20/20 Vision
(O) 202-833-2020
2. Ed Rothschild, Citizen Action
(O) 202-775-1580

Media

1. Henry Griggs, Communications Consortium
(O) 202-326-8714

SUSTAINABLE ENERGY COALITION

315 Circle Avenue, #2, Takoma Park, MD 20912-4836 (301-270-2258; fax: 301-891-2866)

July 2, 1997

Bill Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Clinton:

We, the undersigned 235 business, environmental, consumer, and energy policy organizations, are writing to express our view that the United States must assume a leadership role in negotiating an international agreement setting legally binding targets to achieve substantial reductions in the emissions of greenhouse gases by early in the next century.

As you know, human activities are substantially increasing the atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and other greenhouse gases. Eleven of the warmest years ever recorded have occurred since 1979 and in the United States the incidence of extreme weather patterns has grown significantly more pronounced. In fact, the Second Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change released in December 1995 determined that already "the balance of evidence suggests a discernible human influence on global climate." Without specific policies to mitigate climate change, the global average surface temperature relative to 1990 is projected to increase by about two to six degrees Fahrenheit and average sea level is projected to rise by about one-half to three feet by the year 2100.

Moreover, the projected changes in climate will result in significant adverse and potentially irreversible impacts on ecological systems and socio-economic sectors, including food supply and water resources, and on human health. In order to stabilize greenhouse gases at levels which do not interfere dangerously with climate, it will eventually require global emissions to be less than 50 percent of current emissions.

The United States and other industrialized nations are responsible for the great majority of the existing increase in concentrations of greenhouse gases. The United States alone emits more carbon dioxide than any other nation and has among the highest per capita carbon dioxide emissions of the major industrialized nations. Accordingly, the United States has the responsibility to take a leadership role in both reducing its own greenhouse gas emissions and in securing the agreement of other nations to reduce their growth in greenhouse gas emissions.

An important step in this direction was taken under the terms of the 1992 Framework Convention on Climate Change signed in Rio de Janeiro by the Bush Administration and ratified by the U.S. Senate. It committed the United States and most other major industrialized nations to the non-binding targets of reducing greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000 as well as stabilizing greenhouse gas emissions concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic

interference with the climate system. Unfortunately, most nations, including the United States, will not meet these targets.

It is therefore essential that the United States now work to negotiate an international agreement that would commit it and other nations to ambitious and legally binding targets and timetables for achieving significant reductions in the emissions of greenhouse gases if we are to protect the earth's climate. In fact, many of us have previously gone on record in support of the United States reducing its greenhouse gas emissions to a level at least 20 percent below 1990 levels during the next decade -- preferably by the year 2005.

This will be a major challenge but one which offers far more positive opportunities than risks. Through the aggressive employment of well-established as well as emerging energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies, significant reductions in net greenhouse gas emissions can be realized in every sector at little or no cost to the economy. Employing these technologies in this country would have other benefits including (1) a reduction of other pollutants (such as smog and airborne particulates), (2) a reduction in the nations' dependency on foreign oil with its attendant national security risks, and (3) the creation of thousands of jobs in the energy efficiency and renewable energy industries.

Furthermore, the commercialization and deployment of energy efficiency, renewable energy, and other new technologies in the United States will make such technologies affordable to other countries and will simultaneously increase U.S. exports, create new domestic jobs, and reduce emissions in developing countries. A range of available policy options exist that can help ensure the rapid development, diffusion, and transfer of energy efficiency, renewable energy, and other new technologies. These include strengthening automobile and appliance efficiency standards, ending public subsidies for fossil fuel production, providing incentives and mandates to support sustainable energy technologies in utility restructuring legislation, establishing externality cost pricing of energy supplies, utilizing tradable emission permits, and securing adequate federal funding for sustainable energy research, development, and deployment programs as well as programs (e.g., EPA's Green Lights) that encourage voluntary efforts to reduce greenhouse gases.

We believe the United States should take all necessary steps to protect the Earth's climate including the negotiation of an international agreement to substantially reduce U.S. greenhouse emissions during the next decade.

We look forward to working with you on this most important effort.

Sincerely,

SIGNERS ON LETTER TO PRESIDENT CLINTON REGARDING CLIMATE CHANGE
as of September 22, 1997

Action for a Clean Environment (GA)
AIM Associates, Architects (CA)
Alaska Craftsman Home Program (AK)
All Quality Solar Systems (NJ)
Alley Pond Environmental Center, Inc. (NY)
Alliance to Close Indian Point (NY)
Alternative Environment (CA)
American Association for Fuel Cells (CA)
American Council for an Energy Efficient Economy
American Hydrogen Association (AZ)
American PIE: Public Information on the Environment (CT)
American Solar Energy Society
American Wind Energy Association
Ample Technology (WA)
Anacostia Watershed Society (MD)
Appalachia-Science in the Public Interest (KY)
Aqua Sun (NV)
Aquarius Enterprises (AZ)
Architectural Energy Corporation (CO)
Aspen Solar Systems (CO)
Astro Power, Inc. (DE)
Atlas Corporation (CA)
Bay Energy Services, Inc. (MI)
Better Building Systems, Inc. (CA)
Biomass Energy Advocates
Blackhawk Solar Access (CA)
Bommarito Lighting (WA)
Bridgewater Solar Works (CT)
Brookmont Builders, Inc. (MD)
Building Energy Services (FL)
Campaign for a Prosperous Georgia (GA)
Capital Sun Group, Ltd. (MD)
Carolina Country Builders of Chatham County, Inc. (NC)
Carpenter Design (OR)
Cascade International Co. (WA)
Center for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Technologies (CA)
Center for Field Research (MA)
Citizen Action
Citizen Power (PA)
Citizens' Monitoring Network of Safe Power for Maine (ME)
Clean Air Council (PA)
Clean Fuels Development Coalition
Clean Water Action (ND)
CMG International Energy Consultancy (MD)
Coalition for Jobs and the Environment (VA)
Community Eco-Design Network (MN)
Community Office for Resource Efficiency (CO)
Communications Consortium Media Center
CONCERN, Inc.
Connecticut Opposed to Waste (CT)

Contemporary Designs, Inc. (WI)
 Context Institute (WA)
 Cooperative Citizen's Monitoring Network, Inc. (CT)
 Crystal Systems, Inc. (MA)
 D.A.G., PE (NH)
 Dankoff Solar Products (NM)
 Daystar Technologies, Inc. (CO)
 Delta-T Corporation (VA)
 Dynamic Energy Group (CO)
 EarthConnection (OH)
 Earthsake (CA)
 Earthship Global Operations (NM)
 Earth Smarts, Inc. (NY)
 Earth Talk (CA)
 Earthwares, Inc. (NC)
 EBC Company (CA)
 ECO-ACTION (FL)
 Ecology Center (CA)
 Eco-Store (FL)
 Ecologic Development Fund (MA)
 Ecological Life Systems Institute, Inc. (CA)
 Ecology Center of Southern California (CA)
 Electric Motor Cars Sales & Service, Inc. (TX)
 El Paso Solar Energy Association (TX)
 Endless Energy Corporation (ME)
 Energy Logistics (NY)
 Energy Outfitters, Ltd. (OR)
 Energy Outreach Center (WA)
 Energy Partners, Inc. (FL)
 Energy Rated Home of Vermont (VT)
 Energyscapes, Inc. (NM)
 Energy Service Company (OR)
 Energy Translations, Inc. (OR)
 Environmental and Energy Study Institute
 Environmental Crisis Center (MD)
 Environmental Defense Fund
 Environmental Design (LA)
 EnviroVideo (NY)
 ETA Engineering, Inc. (AZ)
 Florida League of Conservation Voters (FL)
 Forest Park Environmental Awareness Program (OH)
 Friends of the Earth
 Fuel Cells 2000
 Fuel Cells for Transportation
 Genesis Farm Ecological Learning Center (NJ)
 Geothermal Energy Association
 Geothermal Resources Council (CA)
 GeothermEx, Inc. (CA)
 Global Cooling Action Center (FL)
 Global Energy Options (WI)
 Government Purchasing Project
 Grand Solar, Inc. (HI)
 Green PCs of Florida (FL)
 Hanalei Solar (HI)

Harvey Cohn, Architect (NY)
 Heathside Builders (ME)
 Hicks Waterstoves & Solar Systems, Inc. (NC)
 Horizon Industries (CA)
 Howlin Marsh Alternative Energy Co. (NY)
 Hurshtown Alternative Power, Inc. (IN)
 Hydrogen & Fuel Cell Letter (NY)
 Illinois Solar Energy Association (IL)
 Independent Power Providers (CA)
 Inland Northwest ALT-Trans (WA)
 Institute for Local Self-Reliance (MN)
 Integral Design, Inc. (CA)
 International Bicycle Fund (WA)
 International Center for Technology Assessment
 International District Energy Association
 International Institute for Energy Conservation
 Iowa Renewable Energy Association (IA)
 Keep It Simple Systems (MT)
 Kerr-Cole Solar Box Cookers (AZ)
 Komanoff Energy Associates (NY)
 Kyocera America, Inc. (CA)
 Leading Edge Realty (NC)
 Legal Environmental Assistance Foundation (FL)
 Light Party (CA)
 Lighting Design Lab (WA)
 Livermore Conversion Project (CA)
 Long Branch Environmental Education Center (NC)
 Louisiana Wildlife Federation (LA)
 Louisville Resource Conservation Council (KY)
 Maine Solar Energy Association (ME)
 ManaSota-88 (FL)
 Maryland Safe Energy Coalition (MD)
 MD.DC.VA. Solar Energy Industries Association (MD)
 Missouri Coalition for the Environment (MO)
 Morning Sun Press (CA)
 Morse Associates, Inc. (DC)
 Mr. Sun Solar (OR)
 Museum of Science and Art (MI)
 National Biofuels Association
 National Center for Appropriate Technology
 National Home Energy & Resources Organization
 Natural Energy Works, Inc. (OR)
 Natural Resources Defense Council
 New Alternatives Fund, Inc. (NY)
 New England Solar Electric, Inc. (MA)
 New Jersey Environmental Lobby (NJ)
 Nevada Nuclear Waste Task Force (NV)
 North Canyon Solar & Satellite (AZ)
 Northcoast Environmental Center (CA)
 Northwest Conservation Act Coalition (WA)
 NRG Systems, Inc. (VT)
 Nuclear Energy Information Service (IL)
 Nuclear Information and Resource Service
 Offline, Inc. (CA)

Paul Macht, Architects (PA)
 Peace Action
 Pedal Express (CA)
 Pellet Fuels Institute
 People's Action for Clean Energy (CT)
 Planning & Conservation League (CA)
 Possibilities Tech (CA)
 Public Citizen
 Real Goods, Inc. (OR)
 Renewable Energy Services (MN)
 Renewable Northwest Project (OR)
 Rhode Island Solar Energy Association (RI)
 Rocky Mountain Institute (CO)
 Rural Economic Development Through Energy Efficiency (CA)
 Safe Energy Communication Council
 Save Our Earth (CA)
 Save Our World (NY)
 Scholfield Solar Energy Co. (CA)
 Science Applications International Corp. (CO)
 Seawest Energy Corporation (CA)
 Seedcorn's Alternative Energy Program (NY)
 SEMMES & Co. (CA)
 SES, Inc. (NM)
 Shared Living Resource Center (CA)
 Sierra Student Coalition (RI)
 SJG Design, Inc. (NJ)
 SKS (Solar King Supply), Inc. (MD)
 Solar Action for Vermont (VT)
 Solar Age Press (WV)
 Solar City (AZ)
 Solar Cookers International (CA)
 Solar Electric Systems of Kansas City, Inc. (KS)
 Solar Energy Association of Oregon (OR)
 Solar Energy Company, Inc. (CA)
 Solar Energy Industries Association
 Solar Energy Systems (FL)
 Solar World, Inc. (CO)
 Staber Industries, Inc. (OH)
 Starlight Technology, Inc. (IN)
 S.T.E.V.E.N. Foundation (NY)
 SUN DAY Campaign
 Sun King, Inc. (HI)
 Sun Life, Inc. (AR)
 SunLight Works, Inc. (AZ)
 SunTunnel Systems, Inc. (CA)
 Surface Transportation Policy Project
 Sustainable New Wealth Industries
 Synertech Systems Corporation (NY)
 SYNERJY (NY)
 Tennessee Valley Energy Reform Coalition (TN)
 Thermal Conversion Technology (FL)
 Thermomax, Inc. (MD)
 Thomas Caldwell, Architects (TN)
 Tim Olsen Consulting (CO)

Trace Engineering (WA)
Union of Concerned Scientists
UNISUN (CA)
Unitarian Universalist Seventh Principle Project (NC)
Urban Options (MI)
U.S./ECRE - Caribbean Centre
U.S. Public Interest Research Group
Vermont Energy Investment Corp. (VT)
Video Project (CA)
Vision Communications (NY)
Vulcan Power Company (OR)
Weinberg Associates (CA)
Wind Power Management (CA)
Wint Turbine Company (WA)
Wind Way Technologies, Inc. (IA)
Winter Sun Design (WA)
WinWay A.E.S. Corp. (NY)
Wisconsin's Environmental Decade (WI)
Women's Energy Mattress (CA)
World Energy Efficiency Association
World for Grandchildren (PA)
Yestermorrow Design/Build School (VT)
20/20 Vision National Project

SUSTAINABLE ENERGY COALITION

315 Circle Avenue, #2; Takoma Park, MD 20912-4836
301-270-2258; fax: 301-891-2866

AMERICA SPEAKS OUT ON ENERGY: A SURVEY OF 1996 POST-ELECTION VIEWS

survey results gathered in November 1996 by
Research/Strategy/Management, Inc.
Project Directors: Dr. Ronald H. Hinckley, Dr. Vincent J. Breglio
9344 Lanham-Severn Road, Suite 102, Lanham, MD 20706
(301-306-0844; fax: 301-306-0711)

This survey presents the results of a national survey of 1,200 registered voters on sustainable energy issues. The study was conducted November 9 - 14, 1996 immediately following the election and included questions on how respondents voted for President and Congress. The margin of error is +/-2.9 percent.

Climate Change:

Respondents were asked how serious they thought the threat of global climate change was from burning fossil fuels such as coal, oil, and gasoline.

Over seventy percent of voters (71%) view global climate change as a very serious (34%) or somewhat serious (37%) threat. On the other hand, 17% of voters believe climate change to be not too serious a threat and only 9% consider it to not be a threat at all.

A very small number of respondents (3%) expressed no opinion on the issue -- the smallest percentage of undecided voters responding to the 15 questions in this survey. This suggests that global climate change is an issue with which most voters have some familiarity and a solid opinion.

For example, despite an aggressive public relations campaign during the past year by industry groups challenging whether the combustion of fossil fuels can lead to global climate change, public concern about this issue has not diminished. In response to an identical question in a December 1995 survey by R/S/M conducted for the Sustainable Energy Coalition, 71% of voters stated that they viewed global climate change to a serious threat -- virtually unchanged from the 71% who held this view in November 1996.

Concern about global climate change extends across all political party affiliations with Democrats (82%) and Reform Party members (83%) most likely to view it as a very serious or somewhat serious threat. This view is shared by 72% of Independents and 56% of Republicans.

Among voters who cast their ballots for President Clinton in November 1996, four out of five voters (80%) agreed that global climate change was somewhat or very serious. This may be significant as the Administration assesses how aggressively it wants to pursue domestic options to address climate change as well as an international agreement to control greenhouse gas emissions.

Even among respondents who voted for a Republican candidate in the recent congressional elections, 54% said that climate change was a serious threat while only 26% felt it was not too serious and 16% felt it was not a threat at all. Again, this may be significant because it may be a Republican Congress that will have to ultimately approve any international treaty to limit greenhouse gas emissions and subsequent implementing legislation.

Of particular note, women were significantly more likely to view climate change as a serious threat (77% compared to 62% for men). And, perhaps less surprisingly, among voters who believe that the environment should be a congressional priority in 1997, 85% view global climate change as a serious threat.

International Climate Change Agreement:

Respondents were told that the United States is considering signing an international agreement by the end of 1997 that would set a legally binding deadline for reducing a specified amount of greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide. After being presented with some of the arguments in favor of, and opposed to, signing such an agreement, voters were asked whether or not they favored the United States signing such an agreement.

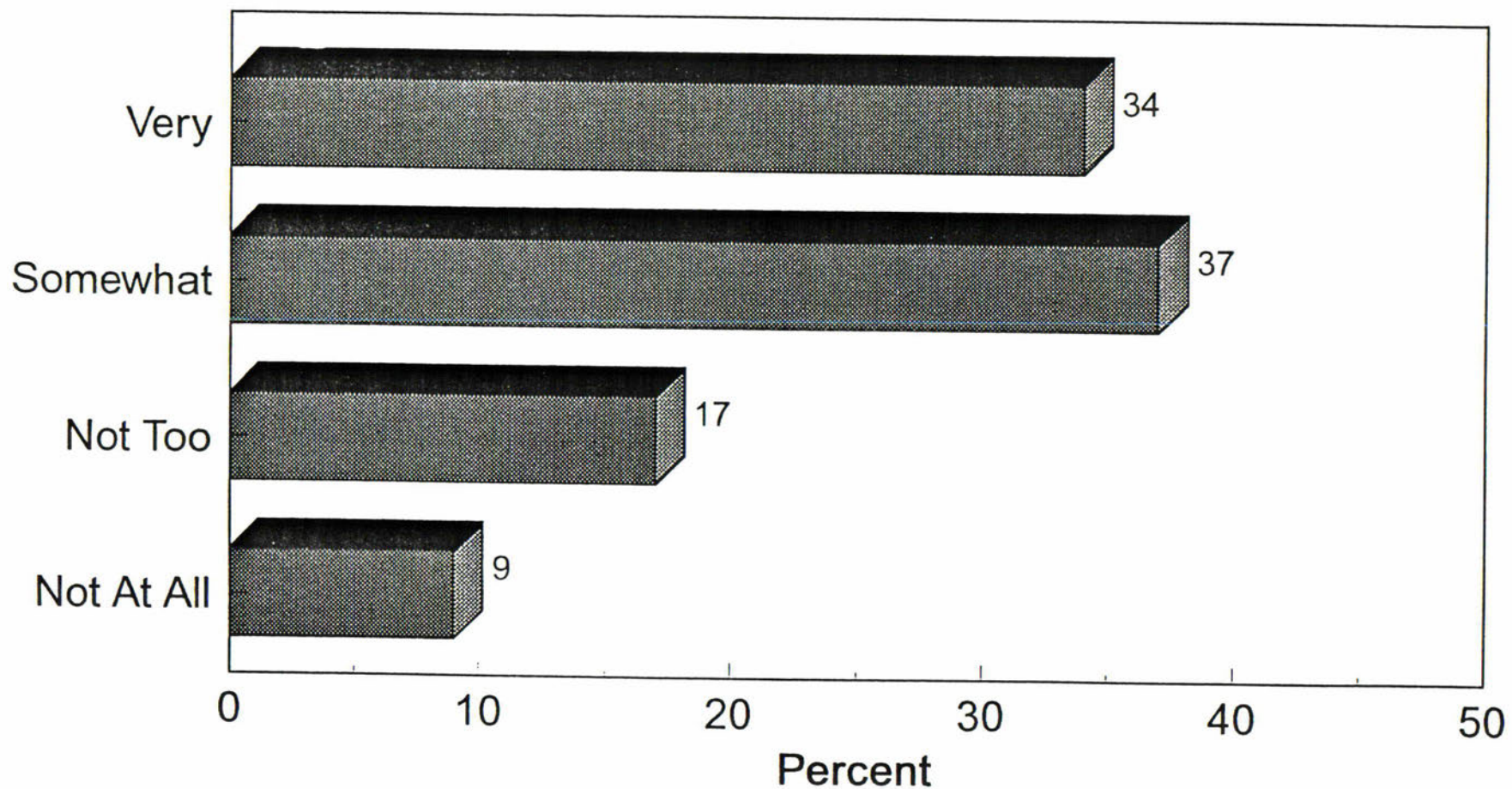
A plurality, approximately half (50%), of voters are either strongly (25%) or somewhat (24%) in favor of signing such a treaty. A fifth of voters (20%) are somewhat opposed while only 21% strongly oppose signing a treaty (for a combined total of 41%). Nearly a tenth (10%) of respondents did not offer an opinion. Thus, among those offering an opinion, 55% said they strongly or somewhat favor signing a treaty (i.e., 50% out of 90%).

Support is strongest among Democratic (63%), Reform Party (62%), and Independent (51%) voters. Among Republicans, 35% strongly or somewhat favor signing an agreement while 26% are somewhat opposed and 32% are strongly opposed.

However, the level of support rises to nearly two-thirds (66%) among voters who cast their ballot in the November 1996 election for President Clinton whose Administration will be taking the lead on negotiating a treaty throughout the coming year. Furthermore, voters who cite the environment as a factor that influenced their vote for president favor signing an agreement by 71%. Likewise, among those who view the environment as a priority for Congress in 1997, more than two-thirds (67%) favor signing an agreement.

FIGURE V-1: HOW SERIOUS A THREAT IS GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

How Serious a Threat



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 27, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR TODD STERN, ASSISTANT TO THE
PRESIDENT AND STAFF SECRETARY

FROM: BOB J. NASH, ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
AND DIRECTOR OF PRESIDENTIAL PERSONNEL



SUBJECT: WILSON W. ORR

Will Orr is a man I know who has been doing extensive work in the area of climate changes, sustainable development and global impact. Please put him on your rolodex as an excellent contact and resource person.

(See attached letter for his address)

BJN:lkd



June 30, 1997

• "Most Livable City" U.S. Conference of Mayors •

Mr. Albert Gore, Jr.
Vice President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Vice President:

Thank you for the inspiring speech on global change in Nashville last week. This information is powerful and bears directly on our expectations of longevity on this planet. We at the local government level are building communities which will last for centuries - as if business-as-usual will prevail. We are unaware of the changes we are causing or the impacts we'll face and need to hear your perspective on Main Street.

You agreed afterward to come to Scottsdale to bring this message not only to our community, but the Phoenix metropolitan area. We will work with your staff to make satisfactory arrangements for sometime in 1998. We can dovetail your visit with a joint Scottsdale/NASA announcement of progress on the computer model we are building to relate local sustainability to global change.

We lunched with Dr. Jack Gibbons last week to brief him on our technology/sustainability initiative. Mr. Dan Goldin is also aware of our efforts and visited Scottsdale in 1995; we are participating with NASA in two more of the OSTP Climate Change Workshops.

We are honored to be involved in the critical process of sustainability and look forward to hosting you in 1998.

With best regards,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Wilson W. Orr", is written over a light blue horizontal line.

Wilson W. Orr
City of Scottsdale

xc. B. Nash, J. Melillo, D. Norton, D. Bowers, G. Larson, P. Dodds,

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Contacts

Meetings / working

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

company
positions
meetings
working

'97 JUL 25 11:43



**EDISON ELECTRIC
INSTITUTE**

THOMAS R. KUHN
President

July 24, 1997

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

Dear Mr. President:

On behalf of the Edison Electric Institute (EEI) and our electric utility members, we wish to express our grave concern that positions of the Administration on a protocol to the Framework Convention on Climate Change, which will be considered at the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties in December in Kyoto, Japan, do not reflect the interests of the U.S. economy, industry and consumers.

Our industry is a world leader in implementing voluntary, cost-effective measures to address greenhouse gas emissions. The Utility Climate Challenge, a voluntary partnership of the electric utility industry and the Department of Energy (DOE), is the flagship program of your Administration's Climate Change Action Plan and is the world's largest and most successful environmental initiative. DOE projects that the current and continuing actions of the 638 electric utility participants in the Utility Climate Challenge will reduce, avoid or sequester at least 169 million metric tonnes of carbon dioxide-equivalent greenhouse gases in the year 2000. Moreover, these substantial annual reductions will continue well into the next century. Over the long term, through the continued electrification of its economy and the increased use of energy-efficient electrotechnologies, the U.S. can reduce its greenhouse gas emissions without risking serious economic consequences.

We are concerned because the U.S. delegation in the climate change negotiations has proposed the adoption of legally binding emission reduction obligations, contingent upon the inclusion of "maximum national flexibility" to achieve those obligations. The electric utility industry opposes legally binding emission reduction obligations, or targets and timetables, because of the uncertainties of potential climate change and because of the severe consequences to the American economy that would likely result if such an approach were adopted and implemented. Numerous government and private sector studies have

demonstrated that binding targets and timetables reducing emissions to or below earlier, historical levels would have severe economic impacts on American industry, including the electric utility industry, and consumers. These impacts would include substantial losses in Gross Domestic Product and jobs in the U.S. and a major exodus of U.S. industry overseas. Moreover, prior to the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties in 1995, you stated that the U.S. "will not accept any outcome or agree to any process that adversely affects the United States and its industrial competitiveness." In addition, the current state of the science does not warrant premature or non-cost-effective actions addressing greenhouse gas emissions. For these reasons, we cannot support U.S. signature or ratification of a protocol to the Framework Convention on Climate Change that imposes legally binding emission reduction obligations, or caps. We believe that greenhouse gas emissions should be addressed through commitments by industries to flexible, cost-effective, comprehensive (*i.e.*, all greenhouse gases, sources and sinks) and voluntary actions. The success of the Utility Climate Challenge should be seriously considered as an approach that has the potential to yield significant environmental benefits without the economic and political disruptions that would accompany the imposition of binding targets and timetables.

While the U.S. delegation has been very explicit in its desire for binding targets and timetables, the U.S. has not elaborated on how provisions for flexibility (such as global joint implementation for credit, international emissions trading, extended compliance periods, and banking and borrowing) would be incorporated into the proposed agreement or how they would be implemented. In the absence of detailed provisions, the impacts and economic consequences of the U.S. protocol proposal cannot be evaluated. While even fully elaborated and implemented provisions for flexibility in the U.S. protocol proposal only would partially negate the adverse economic impacts of a binding cap on emissions, they are nonetheless vital and necessary components of any international agreement on climate change.

Other aspects of the U.S. proposal that require your attention include inadequate involvement of developing countries -- a matter that directly affects U.S. competitiveness -- and the absence of credit for early actions, such as under the Utility Climate Challenge. Notwithstanding the U.S. commitment in several forums on credit for early actions, the U.S. protocol proposal made no provision for international credits for actions undertaken prior to the effective date of any emission reduction obligation. Accordingly, I and other EEI officers have written to and met with several Administration officials -- most recently Under Secretary of State Timothy Wirth -- encouraging them to confirm that 1) the language of the U.S. protocol proposal allows international credit for early actions to be banked and added to the first budget period, 2) the U.S. will pursue the concept of international credit for early actions in the intergovernmental negotiations, and 3) the Administration will be working with us to memorialize the concept of international credit for early actions in any international

agreement. We specifically request a letter from the Administration describing how it will fulfill its promises to our industry on this critical issue.

Each of these concepts -- obligations for developing countries, international credit for early actions and provisions for flexibility -- is a vital and necessary component of any effort to address greenhouse gas emissions and, therefore, must be included in any agreement adopted in Kyoto; the U.S. should not agree to any protocol or other instrument in the climate change negotiations that does not articulate all of these concepts in detail.

Mr. President, the U.S. electric utility industry is a progressive, responsible voice on global climate change here and around the world. We believe that encouragement and enhancement of voluntary, cost-effective actions by business and industry remain the best ways to address this complex environmental and economic issue. We look forward to a continued dialogue with you and your Administration on global climate change.

Sincerely,



Thomas R. Kuhn
President, Edison Electric Institute



E. R. Brooks
Chairman, Edison Electric Institute and
Chairman, President and CEO,
Central and South West Corporation

TRK:Inf

cc: The Honorable Albert Gore
The Honorable Madeleine Albright
The Honorable Federico Peña
The Honorable Robert Rubin
The Honorable William Daley
The Honorable Alexis Herman
The Honorable Daniel Glickman
The Honorable Carol Browner
Todd Stern, Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Kathleen McGinty, Chairwoman,
Council on Environmental Quality

Dirk Forrister, Chairman,
 White House Climate Change Task Force
Janet Yellen, Chairwoman,
 Council of Economic Advisors
Charlene Barshefsky,
 U.S. Trade Representative
Senator Trent Lott
Senator Thomas Daschle
Representative Newt Gingrich
Representative Richard Gephardt
Senator Jesse Helms
Senator Joseph Biden
Senator Frank Murkowski
Senator Dale Bumpers
Senator John Chafee
Senator Max Baucus
Representative Thomas Bliley
Representative John Dingell



**EDISON ELECTRIC
INSTITUTE**

701 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20004-2696

FORWARDING AND ADDRESS
CORRECTION REQUESTED

MR. TODD STERN
ASST. TO THE PRESIDENT AND STAFF SECRETARY
THE WHITE HOUSE
1600 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, DC 20500

456-1414



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
**CONFERENCE ROOM
RESERVATION REQUEST**

Meetings

JOB # _____

DATE OF MEETING:
9/6/97

TIME RESERVED:

FROM: 11:00 TO: 12:30

NAME OF INDIVIDUAL HOSTING/ATTENDING EVENT:

Todd Stern

OFFICE/AGENCY:

Staff Secretary

STAFF PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR ROOM RESERVATION:

Jonathan Adashek

EXTENSION:

6-2702

TYPE OF EVENT:

☒ MEETING

☐ RECEPTION

☐ OTHER _____

DESCRIPTION OF EVENT:

Meeting to discuss climate change

NUMBER OF ATTENDEES:

17

IN ATTENDANCE:

☐ PRESIDENT

☐ FIRST LADY

☐ VICE PRESIDENT

ROOM(s) REQUESTED:

☐ RM #22

☐ RM #180

☐ RM #450

☐ RM #472

☐ RM #474 (Indian Treaty Room)

☐ RM #476

☒ ROOSEVELT ROOM

GENERAL SERVICES:

☐ ELEVATOR SERVICE ☐ #4 ☐ #6 ☐ #7

TIME RESERVED _____

FLOORS RESERVED _____

☐ PODIUM

☐ FLAGS

OTHER REQ: (Rm 1 Use Only)

SPECIAL ROOM ARRANGEMENTS:

☐ THEATRE:

Number of Chairs _____

☐ CONFERENCE:

Number of Table(s): _____ 8 ft _____ 10 ft

☐ RECEPTION:

Number of Tables(s): _____ 8 ft _____ 10 ft

☐ OTHER _____

(Room Diagrams on Reverse Side)

WHITE HOUSE STAFF MESS REQUIRED:

☐ YES

☒ NO

If Yes, Funding

☐ OFFICIAL _____

OFFICE ACCOUNT

☐ OTHER _____

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS OR REQUESTS :

FORMS MUST BE RETURNED TO ROOM 1, OEOB, 48 HOURS PRIOR TO EVENT

Climate Change Meeting Manifest

6 September 1997

1. Todd Stern
2. Robert Boorstin
3. Dan Tarullo
4. Gene Sperling
5. Katie McGinty
6. Michael Waldman
7. Nicholas Lapham
8. Natalie Wymer
9. Dirk Forrister
10. Peter Orszag
11. John Haber
12. Shelly Fidler
13. Beth Viola
14. Rosina Bierbaum
15. Jeff Smith
16. Ginny Terzano
17. Jonathan Adashek

**White House Climate Change Task Force**

734 Jackson Place, N.W. • Washington, DC 20503

FAX**To:** Jonathan**Organization/Title:****Fax:** 456 2215**Phone:****Pages (including cover):** 8**Date:****From:** LISA McNEILLY**Phone:** 343-1091**Message:** Here is today's version of the meeting list.

LISA

MEETINGS

Date: August 6, 1997

Requested Meeting	Time Sensitivity	Recommended Action	Status
Edison Electric Institute Thomas Kuhn, Pres. E.R. Brooks, Chairman 701 PA Ave, NW WDC 20004-2696 202 508 5555 Dialogue with POTUS on CC	Letter sent July 24 followed by phone request	Stern should do soon.	Action request to Carol.
Global Environmental Change Council Lelani Arris 250 968 4401 CC & economic rpt.	Phone request July 23; referred by Tony Phipps DOC	Gather more info: - list of members - agenda	Pending info.
Wilson W. Orr City of Scottsdale City Manager's Office Advanced Technology Prgm. 3939 Civic Center Blvd PO Box 1000 Scottsdale, AZ 85252-1000 602 994 7832 602 994 7797 (fax) Local CC; planning mtg with VPOTUS in 1998	Note from Bob Nash -- contact and resource person	Gathering more info.	Pending info.
Green Group Gene Karpinski, Excc Dir Contact: Julie Waterman 202 861 2242 Speak at next mtg to CEOs	Mtg. is Sept. 4	Stern should do, perhaps with a small group.	Action request to Carol.

MEETINGS

Date: August 6, 1997

Requested Meeting	Time Sensitivity	Recommended Action	Status
US Export Council for Renewable Energy (ECRE) Griffin Thompson Asia Program/Climate Change 122 C Street NW, 4th Fl WDC 20001-2109 202 383 2550 202 383 2555 (fax) Discuss Jakarta Conf on clean energy, CC, Asia Initiative	Jakarta Conf on clean energy -- Oct. 14-16	Met with them with BCSE. Assign to task team? Forrister to handle	Pending scheduling with Mary.
US ECRE Conf. -- Opportunities for Int. Investment in Carbon Offset Projects Judy Siegel 202 383 2550 Christiana Figueres Anne Hambleton 202 588 0155 202 588 0765 (fax) Dirk to speak on FCCC neg.	Currently scheduled for Sept. 17; Talk from 9:15 - 10:00	Forrister agreed to do in spring -- then they postponed?	Pending.
James Wolfensohn Pres, World Bank State Contact: Debbie Jones 202 647 6205 Luncheon with CC Deputies	Sept. 3 12:30-2:00 Henry Clay Rm, Main State	Stern should go if available.	Action request to Carol.
American Portland Cement Alliance Andrew T. O'Hare VP, Env Affairs 1225 Eye St NW, #300 WDC 20005 202 408 9494 202 408 0877 (fax) Discuss CC, "white paper"		Task team. In August.	Pending.

MEETINGS

Date: August 6, 1997

Requested Meeting	Time Sensitivity	Recommended Action	Status
GLOBE -- Global Legislators Org. For a Balanced Env. John Bond, Dir. 409 Third St SW, #204 WDC 20024 202 863 0153 202 479 9447 (fax) Mtg on CC Internat'l resol.	Monday or Friday	Stern meeting with senior env staff. Incoming letter for Member mtg with Stern and Cabinet in post-Labor Day period.	Preparing action request for Carol. Waiting for letter.
Sustainable Energy Coalition Ken Bossong 315 Circle Ave, #2 Takoma Park, MD 20912-4836 301 270 2258 301 891 2866 (fax) Discuss with Stern & Forrister on work w/EPA & DOE		Most member groups covered in CAN and BCSE meetings. Forrister w/Stern drop-by? Forrister will call Ken and discuss what they need.	Pending.
Center for Strategic & International Studies Karl Hausker 1800 K St NW WDC 20006 202 887 0200 202 775 3199 (fax) Attend 2nd CC roundtable	Roundtable Sept. 22 10-3	Fold into Sept. strategy Dirk and Task Force will attend.	Scheduled. Task Force will prepare necessary briefings for McGinty (if she attends).
Bruce A. Steiner American Iron & Steel Institute 1101 17th St NW, #1300 WDC 20036-4700 202 452 7112 202 463 6573 (fax) Get involved with process		Contact: Judi Greenwald Set up task team.	Pending.
Paul Yhouse Holnam Cement Contact: Mike Mullin 313 529 4310 Discuss CC		Try task team.	Pending.

MEETINGS

Date: August 6, 1997

Requested Meeting	Time Sensitivity	Recommended Action	Status
Airlines?			Pending more information.
Kenneth Mentzer Exec VP North American Insulation Manufacturers Assoc. 44 Canal Center Plaza, #310 Alex., VA 22314 703 684 0084 703 684 0427 (fax) Get involved in process		Contact: Judi Greenwald	Pending.
Robert Kappelman Jacksonville Electric Authority (Public Power) 21 West Church St Jacksonville, FL 32202-3139 904 632 6249 904 632 7376 (fax) Get involved in process		Contact: Judi Greenwald Utility group?	Pending.
Center for Env. Information 13th Conference -- Kyoto and Beyond: Climate Change Policy Moves to Center Stage Liz Thorndike 607 277 2604 Request for Dirk to speak and info on an additional speaker	Conf: Nov. 17-18 Requested times: Keynote, 1st talk on 11/17 am; or U.S. Strategy presentation, 2nd talk on 11/17 pm	Conflicts with Center for Business Intelligence mtg Forrister tentatively committed to. Need to call to find sub.	Pending phone call.
Funding foundations Meeting w/Todd on funding	Per Arlie Stuart letter	Phone calls -- is this appropriate?	Pending.

MEETINGS

Date: August 6, 1997

Requested Meeting	Time Sensitivity	Recommended Action	Status
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West Associates David Steele 520 321 1111 2000 East Horsetooth Road Ft. Collins, CO 80525 970 229 5210 970 229 5225 (fax) Jacqueline Howells Lori Glazer 202 543 5740 Dirk to attend conf.	Congressional Energy Forum, Aug. 18-20, Santa Fe	List of attendees and agenda requested and received (8/5). Peterson will decide whether he should attend.	Pending.
City U. Of NY Graduate School Marie Antoinette Manca Energy Forum 33 W. 42 St NY, NY 10036-8090 Yasemin Celik 212 802 6730 212 802 6742 (fax) Dirk to address Forum	late Sept or early Oct. (9/15 - maybe 9/29 - no 10/6 - no)	Forrister will handle.	Pending.
American Recreation Coalition Derrick Crandell 1225 NY Ave NW, #450 WDC 20005 202 682 9530 202 682 9529 Katie to speak at Recreation Policy Forum	Sept 9, 2-4 pm	Need list to determine -- who are they?	Pending information.
CERF 1015 15th St NW, #600 WDC 20005-2605 202 842 0555 202 789 2943 (fax) 1997 CERF Global Innovation Forum	Oct 21 at Crystal Gateway Marriott	?	Pending.

MEETINGS

Date: August 6, 1997

Requested Meeting	Time Sensitivity	Recommended Action	Status
ICLEI Nancy Skinner Cities for Climate Protection- US 15 Shattuck SQ, #215 Berkeley, CA 94704 510 540 8843 510 540 4787 (fax) 4th Training workshop for Campaign jurisdictions	Sept 6-10 in Atlanta	Need more information.	Pending.
Sunoco J. Robert Banks VP Health, Env and Safety 864 885 9748 Dirk to attend Corporate Env, Health and Safety Management Roundtable	Nov 11-12 at Ritz Carlton in Pentagon City	Forrister already committed.	Mary will schedule.
Center for Business Intelligence Patty Lee (-0934) 70 Blanchard Rd #4800 Burlington, MA 01803 617 270 6200 617 270 6204 (fax) Dirk to speak at conf.	Third Annual Emission Reduction Strategies for Power Cos. Nov 17-18.	Tentative yes -- but need flexibility in schedule this far out. (See Center for Env Info conf.)	Pending.
Independent Power Producers' Society of Ontario Jake Brooks 163-C Eastbourne Ave Toronto Ontario Canada M5P 2G5 416 322 6549 416 481 5785 (fax) Dirk to speak at conf.	9th Annual Ind. Power Conf. Nov 11-12 Want to hear by 8/15	Conflict with Sunoco commitment. Will call to see if they need help finding a sub.	Regret letter from Mary will be sent after call.

MEETINGS*Date: August 6, 1997*

Requested Meeting	Time Sensitivity	Recommended Action	Status
Global Climate Coalition		Hold initial meeting	COMPLETED (Stern, 7/ 8)
ICCP		Hold initial meeting	COMPLETED (Stern, 7/ 9)
BCSE		Hold initial meeting	COMPLETED (Stern, 7/ 9)
Climate Council		Hold initial meeting	COMPLETED (Stern, 7/10)
AFL-CIO		Hold initial meeting	COMPLETED (Stern, 7/ 9)
Enviro leaders		Hold initial meeting	COMPLETED (Stern, 7/ 8)
BP		Hold initial meeting	COMPLETED (Stern, 7/)
Embassy of Australia 1601 Mass Ave, NW WDC 20036 Justine Brown 202 797 3209 202 797 3201 (fax)			COMPLETED (Forrister w/ DOS, 7/24)
Amory Lovins Rocky Mountain Institute 907 927 3128 970 927 4178 (fax) Paper on climate profits	In DC July 24-26	Several requests to agency asst. secs. Should coordinate in one meeting.	COMPLETED (Asst. Sec's met w/him on 7/?)

Question: How can we seriously consider costly mitigation measures to combat climate change when we don't even know for sure if it's a real problem?

Answer: Well, I am convinced that climate change is a real problem, and I'm certainly not the only one. The science community is telling me that climate has already changed noticeably in the past 100 years, that human activities are contributing to climate change, and that we face much greater change in the next 100 years if we don't alter our course. In fact, climate change in the next 100 years could occur faster than any seen in the last 10,000 years. We need to continue to learn about exactly how fast, how much and where climate will change, but we know enough to know we are headed into uncharted territory very quickly.

- More than 2600 leading scientists have signed a public statement warning us of the danger of global climate disruption.
- Scientists also warn of a variety of serious consequences for America, and for other nations. A range of significant vulnerabilities have been identified, including increased droughts and floods and changing patterns of disease. Some think we are already seeing signs of these.
- The economics community is also convinced of the threat of climate change. They have issued a public letter, endorsed by over 2000 leading economists, that warns of the "significant environmental, economic, social, and geopolitical risks."
- Their statement goes on to note that "there are many potential policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions for which the total benefits outweigh the total costs."

I have to say that my own position pretty much agrees with the experts. The problem is real, it demands a response, and there are ways to respond that can benefit rather than harm the economy. My Administration is committed to work with industry and American communities to devise a response to this threat that preserve environmental quality and economic opportunity for future generations. And the time to begin this task is now:

- The longer we continue on "business as usual" before deciding to reduce emissions, the sharper--and potentially very expensive--the later decreases will have to be.
- Starting the process will spur the innovation and cost-effective technologies that we need to address this problem and benefit the economy.
- Slowing the rate of climate change will make it more likely human and ecological systems can adapt to that change and minimize the negative consequences.

ACTION REQUEST

TO: Carol Cleveland

FROM: Lisa McNeilly, WHCCTF
343-1091

TODAY'S DATE: August 6, 1997

ACTION: Schedule speaking engagement for Todd Stern with Gene Karpinski and other members of the Green Group.

MEETING DATE: September 4

BACKGROUND: Mr. Karpinski requested that Todd Stern speak briefly at their next Green Group meeting. While Todd has already met with several of the policy directors of these same groups, the Green Group meeting will be attended by CEOs of the major environmental groups. (See attached letter and membership list.)

Additional background materials will be forthcoming.

OTHER ATTENDEES: None.

Schedule ?

Yes ☒

No ☐

- American Oceans Campaign • American Rivers • Center for Marine Conservation •
- Defenders of Wildlife • Earthjustice Legal Defense Fund • Environmental Defense Fund •
- Environmental Information Center • Environmental Working Group • Friends of the Earth •
- Izaak Walton League • League of Conservation Voters • National Audubon Society •
- National Parks and Conservation Association • National Tribal Environmental Council •
- National Trust for Historic Preservation • National Wildlife Federation • Native American Rights Fund •
- Natural Resources Defense Council • Physicians for Social Responsibility •
- Population Action International • Scenic America • Sierra Club • Trust for Public Land •
- Union of Concerned Scientists • United States Public Interest Research Group •
- The Wilderness Society • World Resources Institute • World Wildlife Fund •
- Zero Population Growth •

July 17, 1997

The Honorable Todd D. Stern
Assistant to the President and Staff Secretary
The White House
Washington, DC 20502

Dear Mr. Stern,

As Chairman of the Green Group, a forum of CEOs from the nation's twenty-nine leading environmental advocacy organizations, I am writing to invite you to speak briefly at our next Green Group meeting on September 4 in Washington. The Green Group represents a combined nationwide membership of more than nine million.

I know that you have met with several of the policy directors in the environmental community who work on climate change and I believe our September meeting would be a good opportunity for you to sit down with the CEOs of these groups. We look forward to working with you the next several months on climate change.

Julie Waterman, Project Coordinator for the Green Group, is our contact person. You can reach her at (202) 861-2242. Attached is a Green Group membership list. Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Sincerely,



Gene Karpinski
Executive Director
U.S. Public Interest Research Group
Chairman
Green Group

GREEN GROUP MEMBERS**AMERICAN OCEANS
CAMPAIGN**

Robert Sulnick
Executive Director
725 Arizona Ave., Ste. 102
Santa Monica, CA 90401
Phone: (310) 576-6162
Fax: (310) 576-6170

AMERICAN RIVERS

Rebecca R. Wodder
President
1025 Vermont Ave., NW
Suite 720
Washington, DC 20005
Phone: (202) 547-6900
Fax: (202) 347-9240

**CENTER FOR MARINE
CONSERVATION**

Roger E. McManus
President
1725 DeSalle Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: (202) 429-5609
Fax: (202) 872-0619

DEFENDERS OF WILDLIFE

Rodger Schlickeisen
President
1101 14th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005
Phone: (202) 682-9400 x.279
Fax: (202) 682-1331

**EARTHJUSTICE LEGAL
DEFENSE FUND**

Vawter Parker
President
180 Montgomery Street, Suite 1400
San Francisco, CA 94104
Phone: (415) 627-6700
Fax: (415) 627-6740

**ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE
FUND**

Fred D. Krupp
Executive Director
257 Park Avenue South
New York, N.Y. 10010
Phone: (212) 505-2122
Fax: (212) 505-2375

**ENVIRONMENTAL
INFORMATION CENTER**

Phil Clapp
Executive Director
1200 18th Street, NW, 5th Floor
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: (202) 887-8800
Fax: (202) 887-8888

**ENVIRONMENTAL WORKING
GROUP**

Ken Cook
President
1718 Connecticut Ave., NW
Suite 600
Washington, DC 20009
Phone: (202) 667-6982
Fax: (202) 232-2592

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH

Brent Blackwelder
President
1025 Vermont Ave. NW, Suite 300
Washington, DC 20005
Phone: (202) 783-7400
Fax: (202) 783-0444

IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE

Paul Hansen
Executive Director
707 Conservation Lane
Gaithersburg, MD 20878
Phone: (301) 548-0150
Fax: (301) 548-0149

**LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION
VOTERS****Deb Callahan****President**

1707 L Street, NW, Suite 750

Washington, DC 20036

Phone: (202) 785-8683

Fax: (202) 835-0491

NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY**John Flicker****President**

700 Broadway

New York, N.Y. 10003-9501

Phone: (212) 979-3088

Fax: (212) 353-0377

**NATIONAL PARKS &
CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION****Bill Watson****Interim Executive Officer**

1776 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Washington, DC 20036

Phone: (202) 223-6722

Fax: (202) 659-0650

**NATIONAL TRIBAL
ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL****Jerry Pardilla****Executive Director**

2221 Rio Grande, NW

Albuquerque, NM 87104

Phone: (505) 242-2175

Fax: (505) 242-2654

**NATIONAL TRUST FOR
HISTORIC PRESERVATION****Richard Moe****President**

1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Washington, DC 20036

Phone: (202) 588-6135

Fax: (202) 588-6082

**NATIONAL WILDLIFE
FEDERATION****Mark Van Putten****President & CEO**

8925 Leesburg Pike

Vienna, VA 22184

Phone: (703) 790-4455

Fax: (703) 790-4330

**NATIVE AMERICAN
RIGHTS FUND****John Echohawk****Executive Director**

1506 Broadway

Boulder, CO 80302

Phone: (303) 447-8760

Fax: (303) 443-7776

**NATURAL RESOURCES
DEFENSE COUNCIL****John Adams****Executive Director**

40 West 20th Street

New York, NY 10011

Phone: (212) 727-2700

Fax: (212) 633-6935

**PHYSICIANS FOR SOCIAL
RESPONSIBILITY****Robert K. Musil****Executive Director**

1101 14th Street, NW

Suite 700

Washington, DC 20005

Phone: (202) 898-0150

Fax: (202) 898-0172

**POPULATION ACTION
INTERNATIONAL****Hugo Hoogenboom****President**

1120 19th Street, NW, Suite 550

Washington, DC 20036

Phone: (202) 659-1833

Fax: (202) 293-1795

SCENIC AMERICA**Meg Maguire****President**

21 Dupont Circle, NW
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: (202) 833-4300
Fax: (202) 833-4304

SIERRA CLUB**Carl Pope****Executive Director**

85 Second Street
Second Floor
San Francisco, CA 94105-3441
Phone: (415) 977-5500
Fax: (415) 977-5790

THE TRUST FOR PUBLIC LAND**Martin J. Rosen****President**

116 New Montgomery, 4th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94105
Phone: (415) 495-4014
Fax: (415) 495-4103

**UNION OF CONCERNED
SCIENTISTS****Howard Ris****Executive Director**

2 Brattle Square
Cambridge, MA 02238-9105
Phone: (617) 547-5552
Fax: (617) 864-9405

**UNITED STATES PUBLIC
INTEREST RESEARCH
GROUP (USPIRG)****Gene Karpinski****Executive Director**

218 D Street, SE
Washington, DC 20003
Phone: (202) 546-9707
Fax: (202) 546-2461

THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY**William H. Meadows****President**

900 17th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006
Phone: (202) 833-2300
Fax: (202) 429-2658

WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE**Jonathan Lash****President**

1709 New York Avenue, NW, #700
Washington, DC 20006
Phone: (202) 638-6300
Fax: (202) 662-2511

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND**Kathryn S. Fuller****President**

1250 24th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20037
Phone: (202) 778-9663
Fax: (202) 778-9637

ZERO POPULATION GROWTH**Peter Kostmayer****Executive Director**

1400 16th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: (202) 332-2200
Fax: (202) 332-2302

Gene Karpinski - Chair**Julie Waterman - Project Coordinator**

National Audubon Society
1901 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Suite 1100
Washington, DC 20006-3405
Phone: (202) 861-2242
Fax: (202) 861-4290

July 1, 1997

ACTION REQUEST

TO: Carol Cleveland

FROM: Lisa McNeilly, WHCCTF
343-1091

TODAY'S DATE: August 6, 1997

ACTION: Schedule meeting for Todd Stern with Thomas Kuhn, President of Edison Electric Institute (EEI).

MEETING DATE: Soon -- possibly in next two weeks.

BACKGROUND: Mr.Kuhn sent a letter to the President on July 24 discussing climate change and impacts of the mitigation policies on the electric utility industry. They want to discuss the specific positions that the Administration will put forward in Kyoto. (See attached)

Status of a reply to the EEI letter from Presidential correspondence should be checked.

Additional background materials will be forthcoming.

OTHER ATTENDEES: Dirk Forrister (possible)



**EDISON ELECTRIC
INSTITUTE**

THOMAS R. KUHN
President

July 24, 1997

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

Dear Mr. President:

On behalf of the Edison Electric Institute (EEI) and our electric utility members, we wish to express our grave concern that positions of the Administration on a protocol to the Framework Convention on Climate Change, which will be considered at the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties in December in Kyoto, Japan, do not reflect the interests of the U.S. economy, industry and consumers.

Our industry is a world leader in implementing voluntary, cost-effective measures to address greenhouse gas emissions. The Utility Climate Challenge, a voluntary partnership of the electric utility industry and the Department of Energy (DOE), is the flagship program of your Administration's Climate Change Action Plan and is the world's largest and most successful environmental initiative. DOE projects that the current and continuing actions of the 638 electric utility participants in the Utility Climate Challenge will reduce, avoid or sequester at least 169 million metric tonnes of carbon dioxide-equivalent greenhouse gases in the year 2000. Moreover, these substantial annual reductions will continue well into the next century. Over the long term, through the continued electrification of its economy and the increased use of energy-efficient electrotechnologies, the U.S. can reduce its greenhouse gas emissions without risking serious economic consequences.

We are concerned because the U.S. delegation in the climate change negotiations has proposed the adoption of legally binding emission reduction obligations, contingent upon the inclusion of "maximum national flexibility" to achieve those obligations. The electric utility industry opposes legally binding emission reduction obligations, or targets and timetables, because of the uncertainties of potential climate change and because of the severe consequences to the American economy that would likely result if such an approach were adopted and implemented. Numerous government and private sector studies have

Phone request to
meet w/ Todd

The President

July 24, 1997

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demonstrated that binding targets and timetables reducing emissions to or below earlier, historical levels would have severe economic impacts on American industry, including the electric utility industry, and consumers. These impacts would include substantial losses in Gross Domestic Product and jobs in the U.S. and a major exodus of U.S. industry overseas. Moreover, prior to the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties in 1995, you stated that the U.S. "will not accept any outcome or agree to any process that adversely affects the United States and its industrial competitiveness." In addition, the current state of the science does not warrant premature or non-cost-effective actions addressing greenhouse gas emissions. For these reasons, we cannot support U.S. signature or ratification of a protocol to the Framework Convention on Climate Change that imposes legally binding emission reduction obligations, or caps. We believe that greenhouse gas emissions should be addressed through commitments by industries to flexible, cost-effective, comprehensive (*i.e.*, all greenhouse gases, sources and sinks) and voluntary actions. The success of the Utility Climate Challenge should be seriously considered as an approach that has the potential to yield significant environmental benefits without the economic and political disruptions that would accompany the imposition of binding targets and timetables.

While the U.S. delegation has been very explicit in its desire for binding targets and timetables, the U.S. has not elaborated on how provisions for flexibility (such as global joint implementation for credit, international emissions trading, extended compliance periods, and banking and borrowing) would be incorporated into the proposed agreement or how they would be implemented. In the absence of detailed provisions, the impacts and economic consequences of the U.S. protocol proposal cannot be evaluated. While even fully elaborated and implemented provisions for flexibility in the U.S. protocol proposal only would partially negate the adverse economic impacts of a binding cap on emissions, they are nonetheless vital and necessary components of any international agreement on climate change.

Other aspects of the U.S. proposal that require your attention include inadequate involvement of developing countries -- a matter that directly affects U.S. competitiveness -- and the absence of credit for early actions, such as under the Utility Climate Challenge. Notwithstanding the U.S. commitment in several forums on credit for early actions, the U.S. protocol proposal made no provision for international credits for actions undertaken prior to the effective date of any emission reduction obligation. Accordingly, I and other EEI officers have written to and met with several Administration officials -- most recently Under Secretary of State Timothy Wirth -- encouraging them to confirm that 1) the language of the U.S. protocol proposal allows international credit for early actions to be banked and added to the first budget period, 2) the U.S. will pursue the concept of international credit for early actions in the intergovernmental negotiations, and 3) the Administration will be working with us to memorialize the concept of international credit for early actions in any international

agreement. We specifically request a letter from the Administration describing how it will fulfill its promises to our industry on this critical issue.

Each of these concepts -- obligations for developing countries, international credit for early actions and provisions for flexibility -- is a vital and necessary component of any effort to address greenhouse gas emissions and, therefore, must be included in any agreement adopted in Kyoto; the U.S. should not agree to any protocol or other instrument in the climate change negotiations that does not articulate all of these concepts in detail.

Mr. President, the U.S. electric utility industry is a progressive, responsible voice on global climate change here and around the world. We believe that encouragement and enhancement of voluntary, cost-effective actions by business and industry remain the best ways to address this complex environmental and economic issue. We look forward to a continued dialogue with you and your Administration on global climate change.

Sincerely,



Thomas R. Kuhn
President, Edison Electric Institute



E. R. Brooks
Chairman, Edison Electric Institute and
Chairman, President and CEO,
Central and South West Corporation

TRK:Inf

cc: The Honorable Albert Gore
The Honorable Madeleine Albright
The Honorable Federico Peña
The Honorable Robert Rubin
The Honorable William Daley
The Honorable Alexis Herman
The Honorable Daniel Glickman
The Honorable Carol Browner
Todd Stern, Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Kathleen McGinty, Chairwoman,
Council on Environmental Quality

The President

July 24, 1997

Page 4

Dirk Forrister, Chairman,
White House Climate Change Task Force
Janet Yellen, Chairwoman,
Council of Economic Advisors
Charlene Barshefsky,
U.S. Trade Representative
Senator Trent Lott
Senator Thomas Daschle
Representative Newt Gingrich
Representative Richard Gephardt
Senator Jesse Helms
Senator Joseph Biden
Senator Frank Murkowski
Senator Dale Bumpers
Senator John Chafee
Senator Max Baucus
Representative Thomas Bliley
Representative John Dingell

ACTION REQUEST

TO: Carol Cleveland

FROM: Lisa McNeilly, WHCCTF
343-1091

TODAY'S DATE: August 6, 1997

ACTION: Schedule Todd Stern's attendance at a Climate Change Deputies Group -- James Wolfensohn, President of the World Bank, is speaker.

MEETING DATE: September 3, 12:30 - 2:00

BACKGROUND: Tim Wirth sent the information to Todd Stern about the entire series of luncheons. Mr. Wolfensohn, as head of the World Bank, can play a very important role on climate change and the participation of developing countries. (See attached.)

Additional background materials will be forthcoming.

OTHER ATTENDEES: Dirk Forrister (possible)

FAX TRANSMITTAL

of pages **2**

To Todd Stern	From Tim Wirth
Dept./Agency White House	Phone # 647-6194
Fax # 456-2215	Fax # 647-5337

NSN 7540-01-317-7368 5099-101 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

United States Department of State

**Under Secretary of State
for Global Affairs**

Washington, D.C. 20520-7250

July 16, 1997

PLEASE DELIVER TO: Todd Stern, White House
FROM: Timothy E. Wirth, Under Secretary for Global Affairs
SUBJECT: Climate Change Luncheon on July 18, 1997

This is a reminder that our next Climate Luncheon will be **this Friday, July 18 from 12:00 to 1:30 p.m.** in the Henry Clay Room at the Main State Department. This luncheon will feature economists Robert Repetto and Duncan Austin of the World Resources Institute. If you have not already, please respond to Debbie Jones at 647-6205 to let us know if you can attend. Thank you.

We also have three upcoming luncheons in the next two months. Please respond to Debbie regarding your attendance at these luncheons as well. Thank you.

Steven Percy
Chairman & CEO, BP America
Tuesday, July 22
12:00-1:30 p.m.
Henry Clay Room, Main State

Harry Pearce
Vice President, General Motors
Tuesday, August 26
12:00-1:30 p.m.
Henry Clay Room, Main State

James Wolfensohn
President, World Bank
Wednesday, September 3
12:30-2:00 p.m.
Henry Clay Room, Main State

Finally, I have attached a list of the Interagency Climate Change Deputies Group.

*Todd might
be
interested.
V. big player*

Interagency Climate Change Deputies Group

Mr. Jim Baker, Under Secretary, Department of Commerce/NOAA
Dr. Joseph Bordogna, Deputy Director, National Science Foundation
Ms. Rosina Bierbaum, Office of Science & Technology Policy
Mr. Dirk Forrister, Chairman, White House Climate Change Task Force
Mr. Jeffrey Frankel, Council of Economic Advisors
Mr. John Garamendi, Deputy Secretary, Department of Interior
Mr. T.J. Glauthier, Associate Director, Office of Management & Budget
Ms. Sherri Goodman, Deputy Under Secretary, Department of Defense
Mr. Joshua Gotbaum, Office of Management & Budget
Mr. Fred Hansen, Environmental Protection Agency
Mr. Elgie Hansen, Office of the Vice President
Mr. Jeffrey Hunker, Deputy Assistant to the Secretary, Department of Commerce
Amb. Jeff Lang, Office of United States Trade Representative
Mr. Mark Mazur, National Economic Council
Ms. Kathleen (Katie) McGinty, Council on Environmental Quality
Mr. Jerry Melillo, Office of Science & Technology Policy
Ms. Betsy Moler, Deputy Secretary, Department of Energy
Mr. Rodrigo Prudencio, Special Assistant to Under Secretary Wirth, Department of State
Mr. Richard Rominger, Deputy Secretary, Department of Agriculture
Mr. Dan Reicher, Department of Energy
Mr. David Sandalow, Council on Environmental Quality
Ms. Lois Schiffer, Department of Justice
Mr. James Steinberg, The White House
Mr. Lawrence Summers, Deputy Secretary, Department of Treasury
Mr. Dan Tarullo, Deputy Assistant to President, NEC
Mr. Bill Townsend, Acting Associate Administrator for Mission to Planet Earth, NASA
Mr. Tim Wirth, Under Secretary for Global Affairs, Department of State
Ms. Janet Yellen, Chair, Council of Economic Advisors