

APPENDIX E
CLIMATE CHANGE:
THE PRESIDENT ENGAGES THE AMERICAN PUBLIC

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

Overall Strategy: A Three Pronged Approach

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

Implementing the Strategy:

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

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

B. Build Public Awareness Through POTUS and VPOTUS Events

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

Strategy:

i. Presidential Events:

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

- ii. **Vice Presidential Events:**
- a. Site visits to technology demonstration projects (e.g. biomass or wind demonstrations in Iowa or Minnesota)
 - b. Announce a New Clean Cities participant (Houston, Phoenix, New York City)
 - c. Partnership for Advanced Housing Technology (new development at Stapleton Airport in Denver or southern California/Florida in disaster vulnerable areas)
 - d. Visit a Federal facility participating in the Federal Energy Management Program
- iii. **Regional and National Workshops:** Conduct three regional conferences leading to a White House Conference. Three to five cabinet members and senior White House staff would participate in each. Conferences conducted in roundtable format, chaired by senior Cabinet members. Each would begin with key presentations, followed by open dialogue. Open to press and encourage live C-Span coverage. Conduct press backrounders before and after. Involve regional corporate CEO's, academics, environmental & labor leaders, governors, other state & local leaders, religious leaders and members of Congress. All conferences would be comprehensive, but each would have a special focus, tailored to region.

Locations:

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

C. Outreach to the Policy Community

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

Strategy:

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

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

Notional Schedule:

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

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Comments:



FACT SHEET

NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Regional Climate Change Workshops

Background: The US Global Change Research Program (USGCRP) was established by the President in 1989, and codified by Congress in the Global Change Research Act of 1990. The program's fundamental purpose is to increase understanding of the Earth system and thus provide a sound scientific basis for national and international decision making on global change issues. The USGCRP is currently focused on four key areas of Earth system science: Seasonal to Interannual Climate Variability; Climate Change over Decades to Centuries; Changes in Ozone, UV Radiation, and Atmospheric Chemistry, and; Changes in Land Cover and Terrestrial and Aquatic Ecosystems.

Regional Workshops: To improve understanding of the national-scale consequences of global change, the USGCRP is sponsoring a series of regional workshops. **The purpose of these workshops is to examine the vulnerabilities of various regions of the United States to climate variability and climate change and to aggregate information across regions to support national-scale scientific assessment (called for in the Global Change Research Act).** An initial set of regions for workshops was chosen based on a combination of scientific interest and near-term opportunities for hosting events (see table 1).

Participants: Invitations will be issued by the regional organizers. Workshops will include the broad research and stakeholder community, drawn from federal, state, and local governments; universities and laboratories; industry, agricultural and natural resource managers; non-governmental organizations; and others.

Outputs: The workshops will reflect special regional needs, and will have some common outputs:

- Description of the region's environmental, demographic, and economic conditions.
- Identification of vulnerabilities to climate variability and climate change.
- Identification of adaptation and resource management options.
- Definition of research needs for improving estimates of regional vulnerabilities, understanding the consequences of climate variability and change, and analyzing viable response options.
- Input for regional science assessment.

The initial workshops will be followed by:

- An Aspen Global Change Institute meeting of technical experts, July 29-August 7, to synthesize regional workshop results and begin planning for a national science assessment.
- A National Workshop on Climate Change Impacts in Washington, DC, November 10-12, to relate regional to national-scale impacts and continue planning for a national science assessment.
- Additional workshops covering remaining regions of the US, which will be conducted by mid-1998.
- The national science assessment, to be completed during 1999, which will become a contribution from the US to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Third Assessment Report.

Table 1: Initial workshops planned in 1997

Region	Organizing Institution(s)	Site	Dates	Coordinating Agency(s)
Great Plains	University of Nebraska/NIGEC and Colorado State University	Fort Collins, CO	May 27-29	DOE, USDA
Alaska	University of Alaska	Fairbanks, AK	June 3-6	DOI
Southeast	University of Alabama/Huntsville and Florida State University	Nashville, TN	June 24-27	NASA, DOI, NOAA
Northwest	University of Washington	Seattle, WA	July 14-16	NOAA, NASA
Southwest	University of Arizona	Tucson, AZ	September 3-5	DOI, NOAA
New England	University of New Hampshire	Durham, NH	September 3-5	NSF
Middle-Atlantic	Pennsylvania State University	State College, PA	September 9-11	EPA

For Additional Information, Contact: *Environment Division, Office of Science and Technology Policy
Fax: 202-456-6025, or

*US Global Change Research Program Coordination Office
Fax: 202-358-4103
regional.workshops@usgcrp.gov
<http://www.usgcrp.gov>

Phase 2 Workshops: Current Status
June 13, 1997

Region	Status
California	NSF will take the lead with help from DOI and DOE/NIGEC (Expected date: Feb. 1998)
Gulf Coast	EPA will be the lead for the Gulf Coast, which has now been separated from the Caribbean and Atlantic Coast (now renamed) (Expected date: Spring 1998)
Eastern Midwest	USDA will take the lead with help from DOE/NIGEC (Expected date: Fall, 1997)
Great Lakes (upper)	EPA will be the lead (with most focus on the upper Great Lakes, as a follow-on to the US-Canada meeting in Toronto) (Expected date: Spring, 1998)
Hawaii and the Pacific Islands	FEMA has expressed an interest in taking the lead, with assistance from NOAA
Metropolitan East Coast	NSF is taking the lead
Northern Great Plains	NASA is taking the lead responsibility with participation from USDA (Expected date: Fall 1997 or Spring 1998)
Southeast Coast and Caribbean	FEMA and NOAA will be asked to take the lead. Hurricanes would be expected to be one of a number of coastal region issues
Texas and Oklahoma (Southern Great Plains)	USDA is taking the lead (Expected date: Fall, 1997)
Rocky Mountains and Great Basin	DOI is taking the lead (Expected date, Jan/Feb 1998)

Summaries of three meetings that have been completed:

1. The first of a series of OSTP/USGCRP workshops on the regional impacts of climate change was held in Fort Collins, CO (May 27-29). The first day included presentations by State Department's Tim Wirth and OSTP's Jerry Melillo. The remaining two days of the workshop were devoted to identifying regional vulnerabilities, adaptation and natural resource management options, and a strategy for meeting regional research needs.

- One recurring theme that was discussed by all breakout groups was that of water, both quality and quantity. All sectors of life in the Great Plains states are dependent on the very limited water supply in the region, and all sectors are vulnerable to climate change induced alterations of the hydrological system.
- As climate change leads to warmer conditions and an intensified hydrological system, the soils of the area are anticipated to further dry through both a depletion of the deep-water storage of the Ogallala Aquifer and other aquifers, and greater run-off from the more intense precipitation events. The need for irrigation may rise while water supplies are simultaneously diminishing.

2. The second of the Regional Climate Change Impacts Workshops was held at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Alaska from June 3-6, 1997 and was attended by about 100 people. A third came from academia, a third from government agencies (federal executive and legislative branches, and two Alaskan legislators) and the rest from private industry, NGO's, Native organizations and foreign countries (a total of 8 from Russia, Japan and Finland).

- There was extensive discussion of perceived vulnerabilities of the Alaskan region to climate change issues involving ecosystems, natural resources, infra structure, coastal zones, and fisheries.
- All indications are that climate change represents a significant additional stress on the Alaskan environment. Evidence was presented that permafrost is melting in Alaska and this is causing major problems to infrastructure including slumping of roads and rural airport runways.

3. The 3rd OSTP/USGCRP regional workshop was held on June 25 - 27 in Nashville, TN. Dr. Gibbons and Jerry Melillo made presentations on the first day, as did Atlanta Mayor William Campbell, who used his keynote address to stress the importance of dialogue between the science and public policy communities in addressing complex sustainable development issues such as climate change. Participants included representatives from state and local governments, the science and educational communities, and industry.

- The highlight of the meeting was a speech from the Vice President, who spoke about climate change science and the importance of increasing the USGCRP focus on understanding of regional impacts.
- A number of key issues were identified, including managing the effects of climate variability; water management for drought relief; natural hazard reduction, including both inland flooding and coastal hurricane effects; coastal zone management; and assuring that energy supplies are sufficient for support of regional economic growth.

Roosevelt Room Roundtables

Organizations and CEOs

A. Environmental Groups

NRDC (John Adams)
Sierra (Carl Pope)
EDF (Fred Krupp)
WRI (Jonathan Lash)
UCS (Bud Ris)
WWF (Katheryn Fuller)
? Greenpeace (Barbara Dudley)
Physicians for Social Responsibility (Robert Musil)

B. Labor

AFL-CIO (John Sweeney)
AFL-CIO (Richard Trumka)
OCAW, Chemical and Atomic Workers (Bob Wages)
IBEW, Electrical Workers (Jack Barry)
UMW, United Mine Workers (Cecil Roberts)
UAW, United Auto Workers (Steve Yokich)
Steelworkers (George Becker)
Boilermakers (Charlie Jones)
Building Trades (Bob Gorgine)
Transportation Trades Department (Ron Carey)

C. Industry: Energy

*BP (Steve Percy)
AEP (Linn Draper)
PacifiCorp (Fred Buckman)
*Enron (Ken Lay)
Shell (Phil Carroll)
TVA (Craven Crowell)
Cinergy (Jim Rogers)
Peabody Coal (Irl Englehardt)
*Amoco (Larry Fuller)
AES (Roger Sant)
Philips Petroleum (W. Wayne Allen)

D. Industry: Manufacturing

*Alcoa (Paul O'Neill)
Dupont (John Krol)
*Lockheed/Martin (Norm Augustine)
Georgia-Pacific (Pete Correll)
FMC (Robert Burt)
Honeywell (Michael Bonsignore)
General Electric (John Welch)
Corning (Roger Ackerman)
Motorola (Christopher Galvin)
Bechtel (Riley Bechtel)
*USX (Tom Usher)
Steel Dynamics (Keith Busse)
? Telecommunications
AT&T ()
Holnam Cement ()

E. Transportation

NOTE: Potus to meet with Big 3 in July?

UPS (Jason Kelly)
*Ford (Alex Trotman)
*General Motors (John Smith)
*Chrysler (Robert Eaton)
Boeing (Philip Condit)
Delta (Ronald Allen)
CSX (John Snow)

***=also on Daley's list of potential invitees**

ESTIMATES OF AREA INUNDATED BY PASSIVE SEA LEVEL RISE: RHODE ISLAND COAST

Dave Aubrey (Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution), Brad Butman and Dave Rader (U.S.G.S.)

This figure shows estimates of the acreage lost to a passive rise in sea level of 0.5 and 1.0 meters for counties in Rhode Island. Passive rise implies that the land will inundate without responding dynamically to that rise. Examples of dynamic responses include enhanced erosion of coastal bluffs to replenish beaches; acceleration of salt marsh growth; and enhanced river sediment supply. In the 0.5 m rise scenario, the percentage of land lost is 0.8% for Bristol, Kent, Newport, and Providence counties, and 2% for Washington County (which includes Block Island). In the 1.0 m sea level rise scenario, the percentage of land lost is 1.6% for Bristol, Kent, Newport, and Providence counties, and 4% for Washington County.

Inundation figures were derived by developing a simple hypsometric curve (showing the percent of land area for each elevation interval) for each coastal county in RI (every county in RI is coastal) using digital elevation data from the USGS. These curves were visually compared with Massachusetts curves for each coastal town, to obtain the most "comparable" hypsometric curves. Thus, Washington county is similar to south shore, Cape Cod, whereas other counties are more similar to the Westport/New Bedford area. The inundation percentages for the Massachusetts analogues were then applied to Rhode Island county-by-county; the area inundated was calculated as the product of the inundation percentages and the areas of the counties. Although the land areas are very different, morphologies are remarkable similar in the analogues. These similarities were verified this by examining the USGS topographic maps, as well as the contoured coastal charts. The data are overlain on a land use map based on aerial photographs produced by Rhode Island GIS.

An interesting comparison can be made with the Massachusetts coast. Under a 0.5 m inundation, MA will lose about 10,250 acres of land due to inundation. RI would lose about 7000 acres under a comparable scenario. Why is RI so large compare to MA? Because of the following:

- 1) RI has a huge coast/land area ratio. Much bigger than MA.
- 2) RI has extensive salt marshes and inter-headland low-lying marshy areas. These would be flooded (and presumably lost, if sedimentation rate couldn't keep up with inundation rate).
- 3) RI would probably lose more marsh areas than MA, because MA has much low-lying area, whereas RI has extensive cliffs (hard rock). Thus, wetlands in RI cannot migrate shoreward, they can only migrate seaward (e.g., sedimentation exceeds inundation rate). Thus, RI is more susceptible than MA to sea-level rise under this scenario.

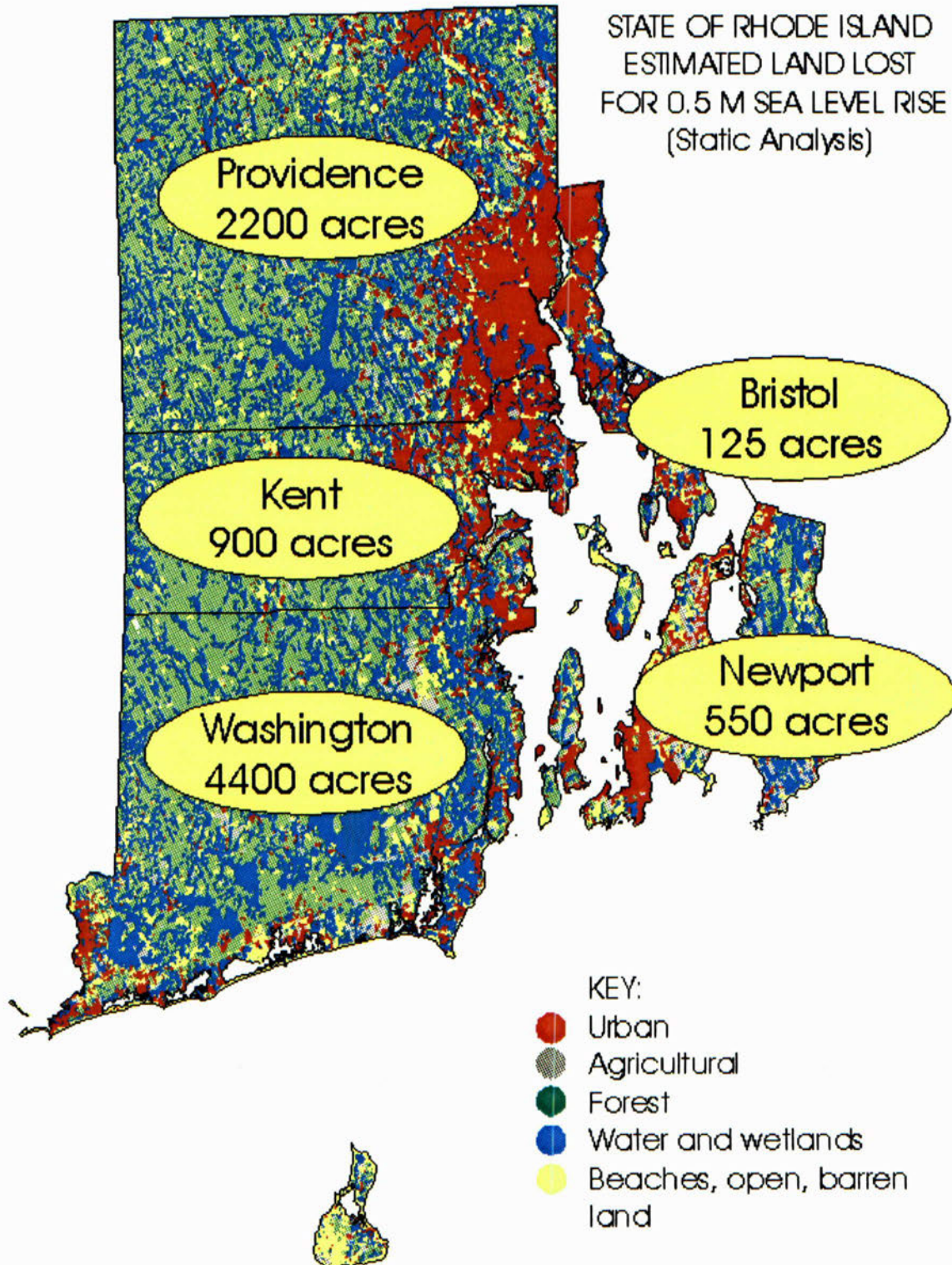
Caveats and explanations:

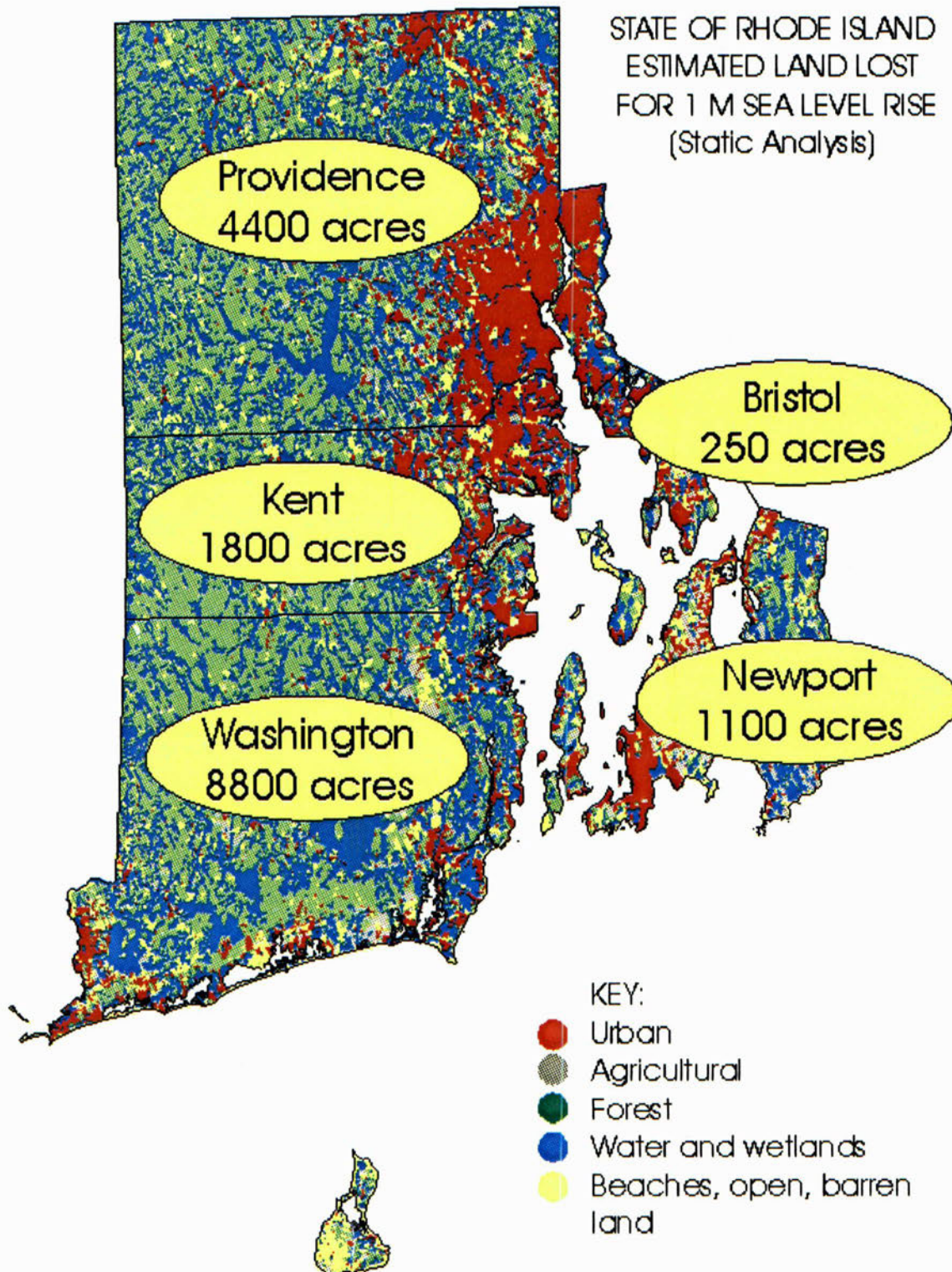
The estimates of inundation are for passive flooding (e.g., no wetland adaptation, no beach replenishment (natural or artificial), no enhanced erosion due to barrier beach loss). Thus, this is not what the shoreline will look like under these future sea level conditions. But it is indicative of the susceptibility of the shoreline.

Because of limited data and the time to produce this graphic, we used data and experience from Massachusetts (see Aubrey; <http://www.whoi.edu/coastal-briefs/Coastal-Brief-94-02.html>) to produce these estimates. The end result is an imperfect estimate, but one which is reasonably accurate (within a factor of two, easily).

NOTE: In converting to a GIF image, the colors on the land use cover map appear incorrect (with too much wetland and too little forest).

Brad Butman	508-457-2212; 508-457-2309 (FAX)
Woods Hole Field Center	http://woodshole.er.usgs.gov
U.S. Geological Survey	http://marine.usgs.gov
384 Woods Hole Road	http://www.usgs.gov
Woods Hole, MA 02543-1598	bbutman@usgs.gov





September 1997

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November 1997

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7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	November 97 S M T W T F S 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 January 98 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31		