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File



The Honorable Kathleen A. McGinty
Chair
Council on Environmental Quality
Executive Office of the President
Old Executive Office Building
17th Street & Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

E. Linn Draper, Jr.
Chairman of the Board
President and
Chief Executive Officer
614 223 1500

July 21, 1997

Dear Ms. McGinty:

Thank you for your recent note which transmitted a copy of the President's remarks to the United Nations Special Session on Environment and Development. I appreciate your personal efforts to assure that I received the speech and welcome the President's willingness to engage the private sector, along with academia, labor and other stakeholders, in a dialogue to address this issue.

As you are aware, we at AEP have followed the science and policymaking on the global climate change issue very closely since its emergence in the public debate. As a major coal burning utility system, we have a large stake in the outcome of the policy deliberations. It is with this recognition that we played a major role in the development and implementation of the Climate Challenge Program with the U.S. Department of Energy and other members of the electric utility industry. Recently, we coupled our considerable domestic activities to reduce, avoid and sequester greenhouse gas emissions with one of the largest joint implementation projects to be approved by the U.S. Initiative on Joint Implementation.

We share the President's acknowledgement that the American public remains largely ignorant of this issue and the effects of both climate change and mitigation or adaptation policies on their lives. Education is an essential precursor to change, whether that be in the form of developing new technologies, an initiative we applaud, or lifestyle adjustments. With respect to new technologies, AEP has been a leader in the development of innovative, efficient coal-based generation technologies, as well as advanced transmission and

The Honorable Kathleen A. McGinty
July 21, 1997
Page 2

distribution systems. We are eager to work with the federal government to build upon this experience and assist in the national education campaign on this issue.

While we remain very concerned about the economic and energy implications of legally binding reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, the President's advocacy of comprehensive, flexible implementation measures, such as a global program of joint implementation with credit and realistic compliance time frames, is appreciated. It is critical that the Administration establish reasonable targets and timetables, and the policies needed to meet these limits, in such a way as to avoid sacrificing the economic growth this nation currently enjoys.

AEP looks forward to discussing these issues with you and the President. I am sure we will be able to provide constructive information and insights as the Administration's policies are debated and the details finalized.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "E. Linn Draper, Jr.", with a stylized, cursive script.

E. Linn Draper, Jr.

c: Mr. Dirk Forrister
Mr. Gene B. Sperling
Mr. Todd Stern
Mr. Daniel K. Tarullo

American Electric Power
1 Riverside Plaza
Columbus, OH 43215 2373



Todd D. Stern
Asst. to the President and Staff Secretary
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500



Correspondence

Bethlehem Steel Corporation

1170 EIGHTH AVENUE
BETHLEHEM, PA 18016-7699

CURTIS H. BARNETTE
CHAIRMAN
AND
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER



August 4, 1997

The Honorable William J. Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

The opportunity to review global climate change and environmental matters with you today was very much appreciated. You requested that we advise you of our views and the following comments are respectfully submitted.

Global Climate

With respect to global climate change, we share your view that this matter deserves serious attention as part of our nation's efforts to advance the principles of sustainable development. However, we believe that the following key principles should guide the development of U.S. policy:

1. Science Must Lead Policy.

Any U.S. policies to limit greenhouse gas emissions must be based on sound and rigorous scientific knowledge. While the scientific data base has improved, considerable uncertainty remains about the mechanism of global warming and the causes. You should have the best and most objective scientific advice to ensure that any actions taken or proposed at Kyoto will consider all uncertainties and not impose severe consequences that may later prove to be unwarranted.

2. A Global Solution is Essential.

Commitments must be obtained from both developed and developing countries to avoid serious economic consequences and dislocations. Developing countries are expected to generate 70% of the world's emissions by 2025. Without their full participation in future international treaties, there is no possibility of stabilizing greenhouse gas emissions worldwide. We note with great concern to

our industry's international competitiveness the fact that four of the top ten steel producing countries in 1996, including China - the world's largest producer, are included in the list of 134 developing nations which are exempt from commitments under the Framework Convention on Climate Change (Berlin Mandate). Trade agreements like GATT and NAFTA are of limited value if an industry is rendered noncompetitive by unfair international environmental agreements.

3. **Maximum Flexibility Must Be Provided and Voluntary Actions Considered in Achieving Any Reduction Goals.**

We simply lack sufficient information at this time to commit the United States to legally binding limits and timetables. Policy flexibility is essential so that government and the private sector can craft individual responses to their own situation, with emphasis on performance-based measures. In this context, voluntary programs should continue to be an important component of U.S. efforts. As your administration's 33/50 Program for the reduction of toxic chemical releases has shown, high visibility voluntary programs championed by the White House can result in meaningful reductions in emissions in short time frames. Emission trading schemes can also help if enforcement and accounting issues can be resolved. The concept of joint implementation should also be promoted.

4. **Energy Taxes and Mandated Energy Reductions Must Be Avoided Because They Distort Markets, Threaten Competition, and Reduce the Availability of Capital for Future Investment.**

One estimate, based on a carbon tax scenario, showed that an energy tax about ten times the BTU tax proposed in 1993 would be needed to achieve a 10 % reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 to 2010. This would mean additional costs of more than \$5 billion per year to our industry, roughly doubling the already high energy cost of producing steel. A more recent Department of Energy analysis of six energy intensive industries - including steel - predicted a massive shift of production and associated jobs from the U.S. to lesser developed nations, with no appreciable effect on greenhouse gas emissions, and worse, a likely net increase in global pollution.

5. **Congressional Involvement and Oversight is Essential for any Amendments to the Rio Treaty or New Protocols.**

In the context of the Byrd/Hagel Resolution (S. Res. 98), we urge you to work closely with Congress to involve a wide range of views in the debate on this matter and to ensure that any agreements reached will not compromise our competitiveness and jeopardize jobs.

National Ambient Air Quality Standards

While our meeting focused on Global Climate Change, it is respectfully submitted that the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for particulate matter and ozone should be reconsidered before going forward with changes in the standards as proposed by EPA. There are three compelling reasons to reexamine this decision:

1. **There is inadequate scientific evidence to support the proposal.**

The EPA's own Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee concluded there were significant uncertainties and unanswered questions that need to be addressed before new standards are adopted. EPA has announced that it intends to conduct more research and to undertake another scientific review of the data after promulgating the new rules. Surely, the time to conduct such research is before the new rules are promulgated in order to avoid unnecessary capital investment to comply with these standards that may well be based on flawed scientific evidence.

2. **The costs of the proposed standards are extraordinary, and the benefits are undefined.**

Independent studies have shown that EPA's cost estimates are greatly understated, that the proposed standards may not be attainable at any cost and may cost up to 200,000 lost jobs in the United States. The estimated annual cost to the metals industries (both primary and fabricated) is more than \$6 billion.

3. **The current Clean Air Act programs will continue to reduce ozone and particulate matter, and we believe the existing programs must be given a chance to work before new control strategies are implemented.**

Bethlehem Steel has invested more than \$650 million in capital expenditures for air quality controls since the enactment of the Clean Air Act in 1970. We spend more than \$60 million annually to operate and maintain that equipment. We will continue to make further investments in environmental control measures to comply with the requirements of the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments.

We believe the right course of action to be taken with regard to the new standards is to delay a decision for at least four years. This time period would allow for the required level of research that needs to be conducted. The research would provide a more sound basis for a decision. In the event the research data justifies the need for tighter standards, they could be implemented without any delay to the currently planned schedule of implementing the new standards.

- 4 -

Thank you again for the opportunity to meet with you today. We deeply appreciate your continuing leadership on these and other issues. Please let me know if I can be of further assistance to you or your staff.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Anne Barnett".

cc: Todd Stern
Special Assistant to the President ✓

STANFORD UNIVERSITY
STANFORD, CALIFORNIA 94305-5020 USA

Stephen H. Schneider, Professor
DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES and
INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

TEL (415) 725-9978
FAX (415) 725-4387
(after 8/2/97: area code 650)

'97 JUL 31 AM 11:16

28 July 1997

Mr. Todd Stern
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
West Wing, Ground Floor
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20502

Dear Todd,

I very much enjoyed meeting you and working with you at the presidential briefing last Thursday. As promised, I have enclosed a signed copy of my recent book *Laboratory Earth* for the President and hope he finds it useful. Since I understand you are in the information-gathering stage, enclosed also are several articles for you (and perhaps him), which are written not only for specialists.

Please do not hesitate to call or fax me should you wish further elaboration on any of these issues, as I would be delighted to try to help with "climate literacy" for you or your staff. Once again, thanks for the good advice on how to "perform" during the briefing, and I wish you the best of luck in trying to move this important issue forward on the political agenda.

Sincerely,



Stephen H. Schneider



ALLIANCE TO SAVE ENERGY

20 Years of Leadership

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Senator James M. Jeffords

Representative Edward J. Markey

Representative John Edward Porter

Founding Chair

Charles H. Percy

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Daniel J. Evans

The Late H. John Heinz III

Timothy E. Wirth

President

David M. Nemtsov

Treasurer

Michael E. Barrett

Partner, Coopers & Lybrand

Secretary

Mark Hopkins

Norman R. Augustine

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Lockheed Martin

Michael R. Bonsignore

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Honeywell Inc.

Stephen Brobeck

Executive Director

Consumer Federation of America

Roger Cooper

Acting President

American Gas Association

Richard H. Cowart

Chairman

Vermont Public Service Board

Carson D. Culbreth

Director of Energy Division

North Carolina Department of Commerce

John C. Fox

Executive Vice President

Ontario Hydro

Jerald V. Halvorsen

President

Interstate Natural Gas Association

of America

James A. Johnson

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Fannie Mae

Thomas R. Kuhn

President

Edison Electric Institute

Dean T. Langford

President

OSRAM SYLVANIA INC.

Jonathan Lash

President

World Resources Institute

Susan A. Maxman

Past President

American Institute of Architects

Earle H. O'Donnell

Partner

Dewey Ballantine

Frank H. Pearl

Chairman

Rappahannock Investment Company

John W. Rowe

President and Chief Executive Officer

New England Electric System

Philip R. Sharp

Director, Institute of Politics

Harvard University

Dixon R. Walker

Senior Vice President

Johns Manville

FL

'97 JUL 30 PM2:18

July 25, 1997

Mr. Todd Stern
Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary
White House
Ground Floor, West Wing
Washington, DC 20503

Dear Todd:

Congratulations!

I was enormously impressed by today's Climate Change Roundtable. The nation now knows what we've known for many years: the entire legitimate scientific community agrees that climate change poses a great risk to the health and well being of Americans. I was moved by the President's strong statement how most ordinary Americans "can't hear the whistle blowing" of this coming train.

It was an excellent event. I commend you and your staff for putting it together.

With best wishes,

David

David M. Nemtsov
President

DMN:df

'97 AUG 1 PM 5:47

Fr L

To: Todd
- Beth Vito
- David Sandlow
- Derek
Fr Kaithe.
Thanks & good
js!



ALLIANCE TO SAVE ENERGY

20 Years of Leadership

Chair

Senator Jeff Bingaman

Co-Chairs

Senator James M. Jeffords

Representative Edward J. Markey

Representative John Edward Porter

Founding Chair

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Secretary

Mark Hopkins

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American Gas Association

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Harvard University

Dixon R. Walker

Senior Vice President
Johns Manville

July 25, 1997

AUG 1 1997

The Honorable Katie McGinty
Chair, Council on Environmental Quality
White House
Old Executive Office Building
Room 360
Washington, DC 20501

Dear Katie:

Congratulations!

I was enormously impressed by today's Climate Change Roundtable. The nation now knows what we've known for many years: the entire legitimate scientific community agrees that climate change poses a great risk to the health and well being of Americans. I was moved by the President's strong statement how most ordinary Americans "can't hear the whistle blowing" of this coming train.

It was an excellent event. I commend you and your staff for putting it together.

With best wishes,

David M. Nemtzw
President

DMN:df

JONATHAN H. ADASHEK
2123 N STREET, NW
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20037
(202) 293-2592 (H) (202) 974-9651 (W)

'97 JUL 17 PM4:01

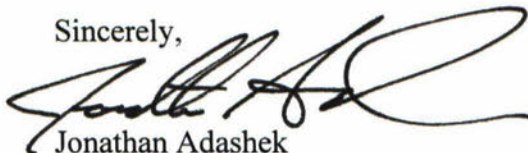
15 July 1997

Dear Mr. Stern:

Thank you very much for taking the time to meet with me yesterday. I know that I would enjoy the challenges and rewards of working to gain support for the President's policy on greenhouse gases. I am confident that my abilities and experience would allow me to make a valuable contribution to this position.

As I mentioned during our discussion, if necessary, I would be willing to volunteer for a limited time to help in anyway possible. Thank you again for your time and consideration. I look forward to speaking with you again soon.

Sincerely,



Jonathan Adashek

Mr. Todd Stern
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
GFL/WW
White House
Washington, DC 20500

Mr. Jonathan Adashek
2123 N Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20036



Mr. Todd Stern
GFLWW
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 15, 1997

Mr. Michael Marvin
Executive Director
Business Council for Sustainable Energy
1200 18th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Michael:

I enjoyed meeting with you last week to discuss your views on climate change and the Administration's position in the on-going international negotiations.

Consistent with my intention to maintain an open dialogue on this issue, I wanted to let you know that the Interagency Analysis Team's latest draft report dated May 30, 1997, along with a set of peer reviewer comments, was delivered today to the House Commerce Subcommittee on Energy and Power.

These documents, together with a copy of the written testimony of Dr. Janet Yellen, Chair of the Council of Economic Advisors, which discusses the documents, may be picked up after 5:30 p.m. today at the offices of the White House Climate Change Task Force. The Task Force is at 734 Jackson Place, N.W., and can be reached at (202)343-1060.

Thanks very much. I look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Todd D. Stern", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Todd D. Stern
Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 15, 1997

Mr. David A. Smith
Director
AFL-CIO Public Policy Department
Room 504
815 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Dave:

I enjoyed meeting with you last week to discuss your views on climate change and the Administration's position in the on-going international negotiations.

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Thanks very much. I look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

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Todd D. Stern
Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 15, 1997

Mr. Donald H. Pearlman
Executive Director
The Climate Council
Suite 700
2550 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037-1350

Dear Don:

I enjoyed meeting with you last week to discuss your views on climate change and the Administration's position in the on-going international negotiations.

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Todd D. Stern
Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 15, 1997

Mr. Alden Meyer
Union of Concerned Scientists
Suite 310
1616 P Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036-1495

Dear Alden:

I enjoyed meeting with you last week to discuss your views on climate change and the Administration's position in the on-going international negotiations.

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Thanks very much. I look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,



Todd D. Stern
Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 15, 1997

Mr. Kevin J. Fay
Vice President
Acalde and Fay
2111 Wilson Boulevard
Arlington, Virginia 22201

Dear Kevin:

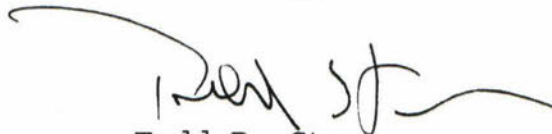
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Thanks very much. I look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

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Todd D. Stern
Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 15, 1997

Mr. Richard H. Rosenzweig
Partner
Acalde and Fay
2111 Wilson Boulevard
Arlington, Virginia 22201

Dear Rich:

I enjoyed meeting with you last week to discuss your views on climate change and the Administration's position in the on-going international negotiations.

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Todd D. Stern
Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 15, 1997

Ms. Gail McDonald
President
Global Climate Coalition
Suite 890
1275 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Gail:

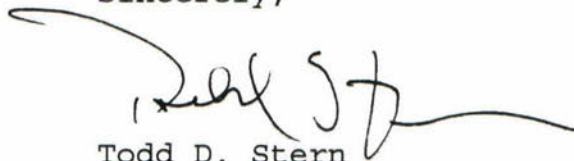
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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Todd D. Stern", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Todd D. Stern
Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary



Executive Office of the President
Council on Environmental Quality

Date:

7/2/97

To:

Todd

From:

Katie

87 JUL 3 4 10:18 PM '97

-
- ☐ Prepare reply for my signature.
 - ☐ Please handle.
 - ☐ Discuss with me.
 - ☐ Reply directly; please send me a copy.
 - ☐ For your comments.
 - ☒ For your information.

Remarks:

FLORIO & PERRUCCI, P.C.

371 HOES LANE

PISCATAWAY, NEW JERSEY 08854

908-562-9100

FACSIMILE: 908-562-8558

WRITER'S DIRECT DIAL

June 24, 1997

JUL 2 1997

NEW YORK OFFICE

63 WALL STREET
18TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, NY 10005
(212) 840-0144

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICE

40 BETHLEHEM PLAZA
BETHLEHEM, PA 18018
(610) 882-2777

PHILLIPSBURG OFFICE

235 FROST AVENUE
PHILLIPSBURG, NJ 08865
(908) 454-4570

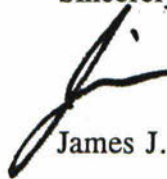
Kathleen McGinty, Chairman
Council on Environmental Quality
722 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20503

Dear Katie:

I have been following the newspaper accounts of the efforts of the Administration to formulate policy to respond to concerns about global warming. As you may know, over the years as a member of Congress, as well as the Governor of New Jersey, I have been intricately involved in environmental policy in a number of different areas. I am a strong supporter of the policies of this Administration, especially with regard to the environment and would be more than pleased to be of assistance in any way that might be helpful to you and the Administration as you develop policy initiatives.

If you should want to discuss any ways in which I can be of help, please do not hesitate to contact me and I will make myself available at your convenience. Thank you for considerations.

Sincerely yours,



James J. Florio

JJF:pon

Correspond

87 AUG 15 PM 8:36

Bethlehem Steel Corporation

1170 EIGHTH AVENUE
BETHLEHEM, PA 18016-7699

CURTIS H. BARNETTE
CHAIRMAN
AND
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER



August 13, 1997

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

Dear Todd:

It was a pleasure meeting you on August 4 in connection with the session that President Clinton had regarding Global Climate Change. As you know, I have written to the President with some additional views concerning this matter. I did want to write to you on a personal basis to extend my willingness to be of assistance on environmental or other matters as might be appropriate. If I or members of my Staff can be of help, please let me know.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,

Ham

Correspondence

Robert N Burt
Chairman and
Chief Executive Officer

SEP 11 1997

FMC Corporation
200 East Randolph Drive
Chicago Illinois 60601

September 10, 1997

'97 SEP 15 PM9:45

Erskine B. Bowles
Chief of Staff to the President
Executive Office of the President
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Erskine:

My apologies again for being delayed for breakfast. Appreciate your continued interest in The Business Roundtable's concerns on global climate change.

Enclosed is the MIT paper which I think effectively argues that the limitations of our scientific understanding should lead in the direction of voluntary measures.

Sincerely,

B. Burt

Robert N. Burt

pr
enclosure



CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE PRESIDENT

*To do -
You need to review
this (a set I reviewed)
So we can follow up
4. 15 PM - I think
this is very
important -*

MIT Joint Program on the Science and Policy of Global Change



Needed: A Realistic Strategy for Global Warming

Henry D. Jacoby, Ronald G. Prinn and Richard Schmalensee

Report No. 21
August 1997

Needed: A Realistic Strategy for Global Warming

Henry D. Jacoby, Ronald G. Prinn and Richard Schmalensee*

As the United States, along with other nations, struggles to develop a response to climate change, a swirl of overheated rhetoric and short-term political maneuvering is obscuring the basic features of this issue. One day we hear that all responsible scientists agree that global warming is a dagger at the heart of human civilization and that emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other greenhouse gases must be slashed immediately to save our planet. The next day we're told that global warming is the illegitimate offspring of sloppy science and green fanaticism and that laying a finger on U.S. CO₂ emissions would wreck our economy and enrich our foreign competitors.

This debate is motivated by intense, ongoing international negotiations on possible near-term CO₂ emission limits. The agenda for these negotiations, the so-called Berlin Mandate, was adopted at the first conference of Parties to the Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Berlin in 1995. Diplomats were told to devise a set of national ceilings for greenhouse gas emissions for the early years of the next century. To make agreement more likely, developing countries were not to be asked to control emissions, although they account for roughly half the greenhouse emissions now and will emit a larger share in coming decades. These complex negotiations were to be completed in just two years, in time for the third Conference of Parties this December in Kyoto, Japan. Negotiations have become focused on a single question: how much will each of the developed nations promise to cut CO₂ emissions by 2010?

Our aim here is not to settle this near-term question, though the answer (if any) agreed to in Kyoto may be of great environmental and economic importance. Instead, we will show, through a brief look at the science and economics of climate, that if climate change turns out to be a serious threat, an effective response will require a substantial and very long-term global effort. Today's focus on near-term emissions reductions will be counter-productive if it delays development of the institutions and policy architectures that would be necessary to mount and sustain such an effort over much of the next century.

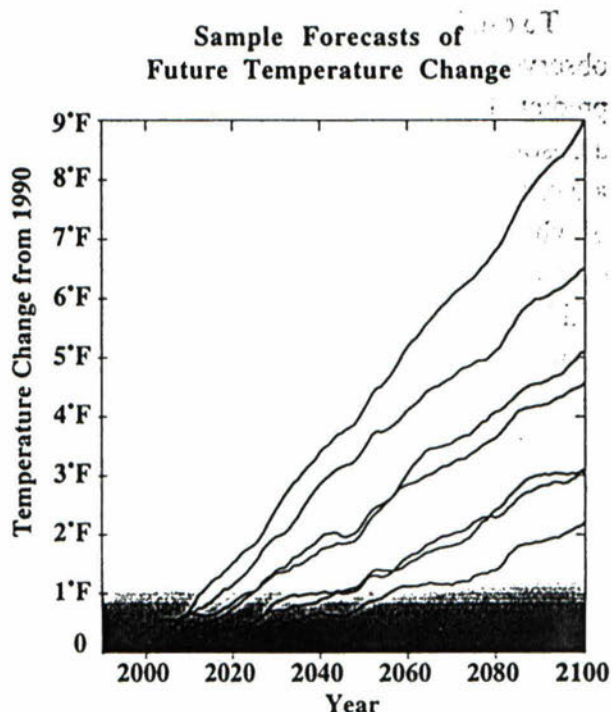
What Do We Know About Global Warming?

Global warming or cooling can be driven by an imbalance between the energy the Earth receives from the sun, largely as visible light, and the energy it radiates back to space as invisible infrared light. The "greenhouse effect" is caused by the presence in the air of gases and clouds that absorb some of the infrared light flowing upward and radiate it back downward. This warming effect is opposed by substances at the surface and in the atmosphere that reflect sunlight directly back into space. These include snow and desert sand, as well as clouds and aerosols from smog and volcanic action. (Aerosols are very tiny, submicroscopic solid or liquid particles suspended in the air. Smoke and fog are familiar examples.)

* The authors are William F. Pounds Professor of Management, TEPCO Professor of Atmospheric Chemistry, and Gordon Y. Billard Professor of Economics and Management, respectively, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). Professors Jacoby and Prinn are Co-Directors of the MIT Joint Program on the Science and Policy of Global Change, Professor Prinn is Director of the MIT Center for Global Change Science, and Professor Schmalensee is Director of the MIT Center for Energy and Environmental Policy Research. The authors are indebted to A. Denny Ellerman, Peter H. Stone, and Diane H. Schmalensee for useful comments.

emissions) and about fundamental climate processes, to produce a family of seven forecasts of climate change over the next century. Each forecast in the family can be defended as reasonable given current knowledge.

To illustrate the range of uncertainty involved in climate forecasts, the first figure shows the predictions for the change in global average surface temperature from its 1990 value. Temperature increases by the year 2100 as small as two degrees Fahrenheit or as large as nine degrees Fahrenheit can be defended as plausible. About two thirds of the overall difference here is due to uncertainty about climate processes; the other third reflects uncertainty about emissions. Despite a great deal of research, we simply do not know which of these paths (or indeed other plausible paths) we are now on. Indeed, there may be rapid climate changes driven by purely natural processes that are not well handled by any current climate models and are not reflected in any of the forecasts shown here.



Unfortunately, we know less about the likely impacts of plausible changes in climate than about either future emissions or the natural processes determining climate. Warming may increase storm damage, for instance, but it may also decrease it. Almost nothing is known about likely (as opposed to possible) impacts on human health or about the ability of unmanaged ecosystems to adapt to climate change. Civilization has adapted to climate change in the past and can, to at least some degree, adapt to future changes. What we do know suggests that the changes summarized by the lowest path in the figure would do little harm over the next century and might even be beneficial on balance for some countries. Most analysts would agree, however, that the highest path would correspond to significant risks to a variety of important natural processes (including ocean circulation, polar glaciers, and unmanaged ecosystems) as well as to agriculture and other human activity.

In some respects the most important finding of climate research is that the range of possible outcomes is enormous. We believe it is impossible to make sound policy decisions in this field without taking explicit account of this profound uncertainty. In addition, it is plainly vital to continue research aimed at improving emissions forecasts, climate models, and impact estimates in order to narrow the range of plausible forecasts. An important component of this work is the search for a so-called "fingerprint" that would reveal human influence on the climate system.

Has Human-Induced Warming Begun?

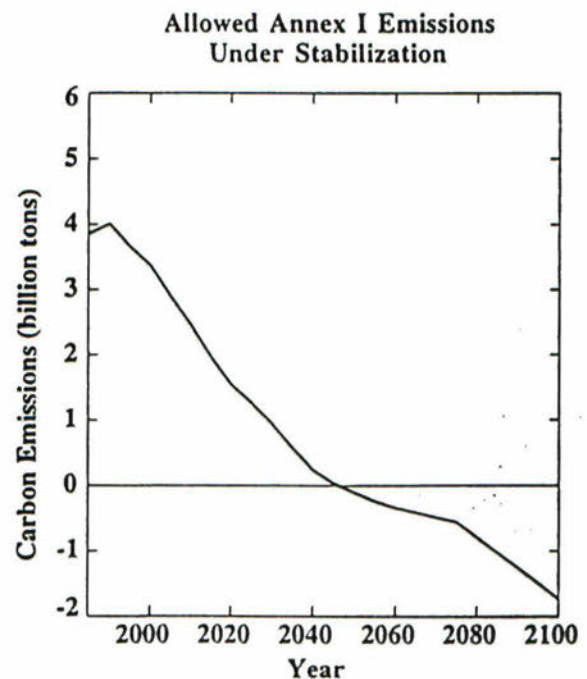
Last year, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) declared in its *Summary for Policymakers* that "the balance of evidence suggests a discernible human influence on climate." There were some qualifications and hedging in the *Summary* and much more in the detailed

and Development (OECD) as of 1990 (Western Europe, the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Japan) and the "economies in transition" (Eastern Europe and most of the Former Soviet Union). To illustrate the effects of restrictions limited to these nations, let us consider one of the toughest proposals now on the table: the call by the European Union (EU) to cut Annex I CO₂ emissions to 15% below 1990 levels by 2010.

When measured not in relation to 1990 but against emissions today or those expected in another 13 years, this proposal would require much more than a 15% reduction in most countries. There is little doubt that such sharp cuts in CO₂ emissions over little more than a decade would be very expensive, even if economic growth were to slow from its pace in recent decades. It would be even harder for Annex I nations to maintain the proposed 2010 level of emissions for the rest of the next century. Yet, largely because of projected emissions growth in the developing world, the MIT climate model shows that such a costly effort by the Annex I countries would reduce projected warming in 2100 by only about 20 percent in the mid-range of the forecasts illustrated in the first figure. If climate change turns out to be a serious threat, this response, by itself, would be inadequate; if it turns out not to be a threat, this response would be a large-scale waste of resources.

A policy aimed at reducing near-term emissions may, if properly designed, be a valuable first step toward a more serious (and even more expensive) response strategy that could be used if we learn that human-induced warming is a serious threat. The Framework Convention on Climate Change calls for stabilizing atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases at levels that will avoid "danger" to economies and ecosystems. The European Union, among others, has recommended stabilizing the concentration of CO₂ in the atmosphere at 550 parts per million, which is roughly twice pre-industrial levels. Doing this would substantially slow (but not stop) climate change. Following the particular path to stabilization at this level that was estimated by the IPCC would lower the projected warming in 2100 in the mid-range forecast in the earlier figure by only about 30%, though it would have larger relative effects in the following century.

Following this EU recommendation would require sharp cuts in global CO₂ emissions, however, and the Annex I nations almost certainly could not do the job by themselves. We can illustrate the magnitude of the task using a mid-range forecast from the set shown in the first figure, along with the IPCC's estimate of a global emissions path that would lead to the 550 parts per million target. The second figure shows the maximum Annex I emissions consistent with this path, assuming that non-Annex I nations accept no restrictions. (To calculate the emissions allowed to Annex I countries, we simply subtracted the forecasted non-Annex I emissions from the global total.) Without participation by the developing world, emissions by Annex I nations would somehow



we see only a tiny and diminishing commitment to the development of greenhouse-friendly technology by those countries most capable of performing it.

It is at least as important to begin the development of an institutional structure for managing global emissions agreements that can evolve easily over time. Such a structure must be able to adjust the stringency of abatement effort to the evolving science, giving incentives for national participation but accommodating failures along the way, and to provide compensation to induce participation by the developing world.

This is a tall order, and we do not pretend to know the best design. Some useful insight and perspective can be gained from the international trade regime developed under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), now the World Trade Organization. This regime has grown and evolved over time, adding countries and goods along the way, peacefully resolving substantial conflicts in national economic interests, contributing importantly to global economic growth, and producing a stunning success by the standards of international affairs. But it has taken 50 years of hard work to do this!

In this connection, experimenting with national emission ceilings of the type that are the near-total focus of the Berlin Mandate process may be of long-term value. Naturally, one objective of such an effort is to make actual reductions in the quantities of greenhouse gases we would otherwise put into the atmosphere over the next decade or two. We do not belittle this motivation. But it should not be allowed to completely dominate the design of international agreements in this area. Such experiments will be of long-term value only to the extent that they facilitate development of sets of possible policy measures, a policy architecture if you will, that can, if necessary, contribute to effective and cost-efficient stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations. This architecture would need to address all important sources and sinks of significant greenhouse gases, not just CO₂ produced from fossil fuels. Such a system would need to provide for reliable emissions monitoring and for some system of sanctions for those who violate their obligations. A host of other important issues must also be confronted.

For example, since global participation will be necessary if global emissions are to be reduced, it is important to structure any Annex I targets and timetables to facilitate the inclusion of non-Annex I countries. This involves, at a minimum, development of a regime to govern climate-related international wealth transfers. In this regard, the Berlin Mandate's exclusive focus on Annex I countries is a double-edged sword. On the one hand, unless the rich nations control their emissions first and support abatement by poor nations, the latter are unlikely even to slow their emissions growth. On the other hand, CO₂ emissions controls will raise the cost of producing energy-intensive goods in Annex I countries, tending to encourage the development of energy-intensive industries in non-Annex I nations. (This is sometimes referred to as "emissions leakage.") Once this has happened, non-Annex I nations will be more reluctant to take actions to curb the CO₂ emissions that have become a more important source of wealth. Attempts by the rich Annex I countries to use trade policies to slow the migration of energy-intensive industries to poorer nations may create major international tensions.

In order to minimize the global cost of CO₂ emissions reductions, the cheapest abatement opportunities should be exploited first. In principle, a regime involving emissions trading, like that used to control sulfur dioxide pollution in the U.S., could contribute substantial savings. But this approach, which has been advanced by the U.S. in the ongoing negotiations, runs into a problem

SEP 12 1997



CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE PRESIDENT

Bob

I received the m. 5 study in
afternoon. I've not in summary files
to review it and be prepared to follow up.

John Se rule

←



CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE PRESIDENT

Bob -

THE WHITE H
WASHINGTON

Many thanks for having me to
to meet with you, Bob and me today.
I both value and appreciate your advice.
If you think we're getting (M) Clark on
this there a Global Warming issue let me know
Thank - Bob

Robert N. Burt
Chairman and Executive Officer
FMC Corporation
200 East Randolph Drive
Chicago, IL 60601

July 22, 1997

Correspondence

MEMORANDUM FOR ERSKINE BOWLES

FROM: TODD STERN *TDS*
CC: JOHN PODESTA
JODIE TORKELSON
SUBJECT: Climate Change Team

This is in response to Jodie's note.

First, I'm not trying to bring over several people from Labor as agency reps. I'm trying to bring over two, and one is already slated to come on October 1 anyway as a VP detailee, so I'd only be bringing her a couple months early.

Second, I don't need to create a task force on climate change because a task force on climate change already exists, thanks to CEQ. It was established in March and is housed in a building on Jackson Place. It obviously didn't succeed in getting this issue lifted up very high on the radar screen, which is why you all have asked me to get involved. Nonetheless, the task force structure is there and I have already folded the people working there into my operation.

Third, I doubt that I'll need space in the NEOB because we already have Jackson Place. For now that will suffice. If we end up needing more space, I'll raise that with Jodie or her successor later. But I don't anticipate that.

Fourth, no one in this building is more sensitive to Alexis's general concerns than I am, but my bringing over one person for two months and one for four months is not going to cause her any political grief. These folks will be working on a totally legitimate policy endeavor directly related to the concerns of DOL's principal constituency -- not doing political work. I should also note that I discussed this matter last Wednesday with Lee Satterfield and she did not express any concern.

Fifth, the people I have asked to come are (a) essential to me, and (b) not essential to DOL. Where agencies have told me that a person I wanted was essential to them, I have backed off. This has happened once with Labor and once with ONDCP. With Carrie Wofford coming to the VP's staff anyway October 1, she obviously is not going to become a key person at DOL. Natalie Wymer is not heavily engaged right now at DOL, she has first-class reviews from very reliable people (e.g., Harold, Janice, Kiki Moore), she impressed me greatly in my interview with her, and she will fill the gaping hole I have right now on the press front caused by Lorrie McHugh's planned departure. (Indeed, Natalie has interviewed for Lorrie's job and is in the running.)

I still have a few important holes to fill, but it would be a serious blow to lose these two excellent people who are ready to hit the ground running.



Jodie R. Torkelson

07/21/97 11:40:08 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Erskine B. Bowles/WHO/EOP

cc: Carole A. Parmelee/WHO/EOP

Subject: Climate Change

*Jodie -
Thank you
Must make sure we
do it right like the
Emergency
Book - EOP*

Todd Stern wants to bring several people over from Labor to work on Climate Change as agency reps and says that you have already approved it.

I just want to make sure we're all on the same page on this.

1) Agency reps can only come into the complex if there is a formal task force formed. I assume there's some piece of paper showing that such a task force has been authorized by the POTUS.

2) If this is going to be a large group of people working in a "war room" or something similar, we need to think about who (which agency) will cover the cost of office rent (it's my understanding he's looking at space in the NEOB) computers, etc. The White House normally doesn't fund the office space or other requirements for task forces.

3) Then there's the issue of Carrie Wofford. She has been paid by Labor for most of the past 4 years, but has spent almost the entire time here in the EOP complex as a detailee or an agency rep. Her home agency (Labor) is losing patience with paying her without having her ever work for them. Also, Alexis is concerned about the high number of DoL employees working in the EOP - - and she's right. We have twice as many from Labor as any other agency.

Todd first tried to bring her in as a temporary detailee and was told no for the above reason. Bringing her in as an agency rep has the same appearance problem.

With all that said, I understand that Todd needs assistance. I just want to make sure we're not creating fictional task forces in order to get around the staff restrictions. If a legitimate task force exists, great. I just want to make sure we're going about this in the right way.

This is the first time to my knowledge that the CoS has approved agency representatives in the complex.

*Copy to John Podesta
Jodie Torkelson
Todd Stern*

*Original back to
Erskine*

*Todd
Make
sure the
group
is
proper
to leave
in
good
order
before
leaving
the
complex
here
not
for
the
EOP*

MARY ELLEN JOYCE

9/15

Carol:

Attached package contains a book that the chairman of the Climate Coalition would like delivered to President Clinton.

Thank you for your help. If you have any questions please call me at 682-8450.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Correspond



**American
Petroleum
Institute**

Mary Ellen Joyce
Federal Relations Department

1220 L Street, Northwest
Washington, D.C. 20005-4070
Tel 202-682-8450
Fax 202-682-8304

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

'97 SEP 16 AM 11:45

September 15, 1997

President William J. Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

As Chairman of the Global Climate Coalition, I was amazed by your September 9 statement to American University students that "we could reduce [greenhouse gas emissions] 20 percent tomorrow with technology that is already available at no cost if we just changed the way we do things."

This coalition is an organization of private companies and trade associations whose members represent 230,000 firms. Many of our members are the firms that have restructured and re-engineered over the past decade to become leaders in a global economy and models of efficient operations. It defies logic to presume that they, and all of American industry, have consistently overlooked the opportunity to reduce energy costs by 20 percent, especially those that are in energy intensive industries. The same is true of families. According to the Department of Commerce, in 1996 a family of four spent about \$4,000 annually on direct energy costs. Your statement suggests that these families are not careful in the use of their incomes and annually waste \$800 on heating, lighting, cooling and transportation that could be spent for health care, schooling, housing clothes, food or family enjoyment. This seems highly unlikely. I'm sure that you did not intend to suggest that the average American needs the government's counsel on personal spending decisions.

A more reasonable explanation, as I indicated in my letter of July 2, is that you are being misinformed--and hence ill-served--on the climate issue. "No cost" technologies do not exist. Undersecretary of State Tim Wirth admitted as much last year when I challenged a similar statement. When pressed, his defense was that such technologies didn't exist but "would be invented." Dr. Everett Ehrlich, who until recently led the Administration's efforts to assess likely costs of a new climate policy, provided a more accurate figure in his June 15 op-ed in *The*



Letter to President William J. Clinton

September 15, 1997

Page 2

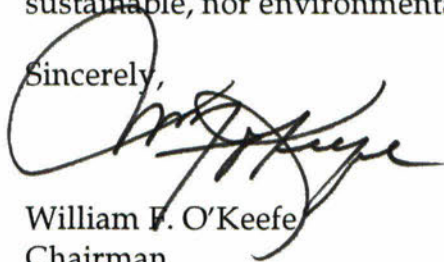
Washington Post where he noted that "economic literature suggests that we could roll back our CO2 emissions to their 1990 levels by 2010 for the equivalent of a 25-cent gas tax. It's not free, but it's not the end of the world." Non-government studies place the cost closer to 50 cents or 60 cents per gallon.

In short, assertions that "no cost technologies" are readily available--and, if used, would curb global warming, severe weather events and other climate events--are simply wrong. The American public deserves a balanced presentation of the facts about climate science--including the fact that we have time to formulate effective long-term policies, and the fact that we cannot effortlessly replace our current 80 percent reliance on fossil fuels with a reliance on solar, wind or geothermal energy, which currently provide less than 1 percent of our energy needs.

There is no "free lunch" in terms of actions to change industrial and economic activity to reduce greenhouse gas emissions back to 1990 levels or lower. Policies that are based on the no cost, free lunch misconception court disaster. Because I understand that you are an avid reader and student of history, I am enclosing a copy of the late historian Barbara Tuchman's outstanding book, *The March of Folly*. From the Trojan horse to Vietnam it documents the pursuit by governments of policies contrary to their own self-interest, all too often because of a dangerous commitment to preconceived notions while rejecting contrary signs. Mr. President, it would truly be unfortunate for our nation and the generation that will follow if a Kyoto agreement along the lines being considered in negotiations qualified as the next chapter in an update of *The March to Folly*.

Members of the Global Climate Coalition will continue working with Administration officials and others to develop rational climate policies. However, we genuinely believe that attempts to drastically reduce near-term greenhouse gas emissions are neither economically feasible, politically sustainable, nor environmentally beneficial.

Sincerely,

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

William F. O'Keefe
Chairman

Enclosure

Corr

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 23, 1997

Mr. Robert N. Burt
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
FMC Corporation
Suite 1100
1615 L Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036-5610

Dear Bob:

Thank you for following up on our discussion at the White House regarding global climate change. I look forward to a continuing dialogue on this important issue.

It was very helpful for me to hear the ideas and concerns of The Business Roundtable on this issue. I am pleased that you feel the business community is in agreement with key aspects of our approach, and we would welcome any further elaboration of these points as we continue to develop U.S. policy.

Global climate change is a hugely important and complex issue, yet I am convinced that with the best ideas and strategies we can turn this challenge to our advantage.

Again, I thank you for writing. Although I am sorry that you will not be able to attend our White House Conference on Climate Change on October 6, I hope I can count on your continuing involvement.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

Chairman

Donald V. Fites
Caterpillar

Cochairmen

Ralph S. Larsen
Johnson & Johnson

Walter V. Shipley
Chase Manhattan

John F. Smith Jr.
General Motors

1615 L Street, N.W.
Suite 1100
Washington, D.C. 20036-5610
Tel (202) 872-1260
Fax (202) 466-3509

Samuel L. Maury
President

Patricia Hanahan Engman
Executive Director

August 13, 1997

HAND DELIVERED

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

Dear Mr. President:

I am sure the ten Chief Executive Officers at last Monday's meeting appreciated the opportunity to discuss the global climate change issue with you, the Vice President, and other members of the Administration.

You made several points with which I feel the business community could readily agree:

- Any commitments made in Kyoto should not have a negative impact on the US economy.
- Measures to be taken should encourage research and development both into reducing carbon dioxide emissions and reducing the uncertainties surrounding future climate change projections.
- The agreement must be global in scope and fully involve the developing countries.
- Any approach we, as a nation, adopt on this issue should be based on flexible market-based approaches which allow for continued growth in our economy.

August 13, 1997

Page 2

As you know, I chair The Business Roundtable's Environment Task Force. We at the Roundtable welcome further discussion with you and members of your Cabinet on this vital issue. I am personally delighted that you are devoting your time, ability, and considerable energy to understand this most challenging set of issues. We at the BRT, and I personally, would be pleased to facilitate additional dialogues with members of the larger business community. Please let me know how I may best work to move these conversations along. I can be reached on (312) 861-5822.

Sincerely,

Robert N. Burt

Robert N. Burt
Chairman and CEO
FMC Corporation
Chairman, Environment Task Force
The Business Roundtable

cc: The Honorable Albert Gore, Jr.
The Honorable Robert E. Rubin
The Honorable Federico F. Peña
The Honorable William M. Daley
The Honorable Erskine B. Bowles
The Honorable Janet L. Yellen
The Honorable Gene B. Sperling
The Honorable Franklin D. Raines

- 5271

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 23, 1997

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Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
FMC Corporation
Suite 1100
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Washington, D.C. 20036-5610

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Bill Clinton". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a long horizontal line extending from the end.



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August 13, 1997

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Robert N. Burt

Robert N. Burt
Chairman and CEO
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Chairman, Environment Task Force
The Business Roundtable

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The Honorable William M. Daley
The Honorable Erskine B. Bowles
The Honorable Janet L. Yellen
The Honorable Gene B. Sperling
The Honorable Franklin D. Raines

2 - 8271

6011

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 23, 1997

Mr. Frederick W. Buckman
President and Chief Executive Officer
PacifiCorp
Suite 1600
700 Northeast Multnomah
Portland, Oregon 97232-4116

Dear Fred:

Thank you for following up on our discussion at the White House regarding global climate change. I look forward to a continuing dialogue on this important issue and hope you will attend our White House Conference on Climate Change on October 6.

I very much appreciate your specific thoughts regarding criteria for targets and timetables and suggestions for how my Administration can assist in furthering the success of voluntary emissions reduction efforts. I assure you that we will take these views into account as we develop U.S. policy.

You also referred to ongoing efforts to provide further substantive thoughts on the kind of policy framework that would allow for flexible implementation. These would be most welcome.

Again, I thank you for writing and hope I can count on your continuing participation as we work to shape sensible policies to address the threat of global climate change.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

Frederick W. Buckman
President and Chief Executive Officer

8-21-97

700 N.E. Multnomah, Suite 1600
Portland, Oregon 97232-4116
(503) 731-2146
FAX (503) 731-2136



Tracy - The. (Rm)
JIM DORSKIND: 8/21
Please coordinate
the reply.
TDS
for for for for for for

August 14, 1997

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

Dear Mr. President:

I want to thank you for the opportunity to meet with you, the Vice President, and others from your Administration on the critical issue of climate change.

At our meeting, you outlined principles that the Administration plans to use to guide U.S. participation in international negotiations.

You also graciously invited the meeting participants to participate in the policy process as your Administration develops and asserts the United States' position prior to and at the Third Conference of the Parties in Kyoto later this year. PacifiCorp stands ready and eager to work with you on this profoundly important matter.

As we discussed, while there is disagreement over the issue of complete scientific certainty, it appears an international set of binding emissions targets and timetables is a global political inevitability. If such targets and timetables are truly reasonable, I believe much of the business community will work diligently to find cost-effective ways to implement them.

Reasonable targets and timetables must:

- ◆ include all countries and not harm U.S. economic interests relative to our international competitors;
- ◆ cover all sectors of the economy so that each sector contributes its proportionate share to the solution;
- ◆ include all important carbon-based greenhouse gases to ensure achievement of environmental goals;
- ◆ provide an adequate timetable for compliance to allow for the orderly depreciation of our capital assets and those of our customers; and,

The President
August 14, 1997
Page Two

- ◆ allow all forms of flexibility to lower the cost of compliance as much as possible. For PacifiCorp, flexibility means there must be credit for all legitimate efforts to reduce emissions or sequester carbon, trading across borders, credit for international projects (i.e., Joint Implementation), and credit for early emission reductions or sequestration projects.

Without a reasonable timetable and all necessary flexibility, a climate change protocol will find little public support. With flexible implementation, achievement of the target goals becomes increasingly possible at lower economic cost.

In the interim, voluntary measures can create a glidepath toward more formal targets to address climate change. Both Dr. Draper and I pointed to the many successes of the utility industry which has already begun implementing emission reductions and offset projects on a voluntary basis.

The successes of our voluntary efforts to date suggest there is more we and others can do to address climate change concerns. The Administration can assist us in this regard in two tangible ways.

First, we have undertaken these voluntary efforts with no clear policy to provide emissions credits. We are risking our investments of time and resources not only to begin efforts to reduce greenhouse gases now, but also with the expectation that PacifiCorp will receive tangible credit for these at a later time. A governmental commitment to credit for early reductions will provide a strong incentive for PacifiCorp and others to increase voluntary actions.

Second, the voluntary effort must be broadened beyond utilities. As is evident by the statements of other participants in the August 5 meeting, industry leaders are willing to take action if asked. Your leadership in seeking voluntary reductions from all US emitters would significantly advance this cause.

There are important initiatives underway within the business community and among some environmentalists to explore methods of stepping up voluntary efforts and to pool credits all in advance of a mandatory program. I commend this effort to you in hopes that the administration gives it full support. PacifiCorp will aggressively pursue these voluntary actions if assured that appropriate credit is ultimately provided.

The President
August 14, 1997
Page Three

There are also efforts ongoing to give substance to the type of framework the US can advocate which allows for the type of flexible implementation I previously described as absolutely essential to any acceptable protocol. You also have my commitment that PacifiCorp will work with your Administration and other interests to help shape that framework.

Once again, I sincerely thank you for the opportunity to meet with you and am encouraged that you are taking a very personal interest in this issue. I hope, through this letter and subsequent discussions, PacifiCorp can remain fully engaged in your difficult deliberations regarding our country's position at Kyoto. I personally pledge our support in your efforts and very much look forward to our continuing dialogue.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Fred Bushnell", with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

cc: The Vice President
Mr. Dirk Forrister
✓ Mr. Todd Stern

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 23, 1997

Mr. Frederick W. Buckman
President and Chief Executive Officer
PacifiCorp
Suite 1600
700 Northeast Multnomah
Portland, Oregon 97232-4116

Dear Fred:

Thank you for following up on our discussion at the White House regarding global climate change. I look forward to a continuing dialogue on this important issue and hope you will attend our White House Conference on Climate Change on October 6.

I very much appreciate your specific thoughts regarding criteria for targets and timetables and suggestions for how my Administration can assist in furthering the success of voluntary emissions reduction efforts. I assure you that we will take these views into account as we develop U.S. policy.

You also referred to ongoing efforts to provide further substantive thoughts on the kind of policy framework that would allow for flexible implementation. These would be most welcome.

Again, I thank you for writing and hope I can count on your continuing participation as we work to shape sensible policies to address the threat of global climate change.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Bill Clinton". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Frederick W. Buckman
President and Chief Executive Officer

8-21-97

700 N.E. Multnomah, Suite 1600
Portland, Oregon 97232-4116
(503) 731-2146
FAX (503) 731-2136



Tracy - Th. RMD
JIM DORSKIND: 8/21
Please coordinate
the reply.
TDS

August 14, 1997

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

Dear Mr. President:

I want to thank you for the opportunity to meet with you, the Vice President, and others from your Administration on the critical issue of climate change.

At our meeting, you outlined principles that the Administration plans to use to guide U.S. participation in international negotiations.

You also graciously invited the meeting participants to participate in the policy process as your Administration develops and asserts the United States' position prior to and at the Third Conference of the Parties in Kyoto later this year. PacifiCorp stands ready and eager to work with you on this profoundly important matter.

As we discussed, while there is disagreement over the issue of complete scientific certainty, it appears an international set of binding emissions targets and timetables is a global political inevitability. If such targets and timetables are truly reasonable, I believe much of the business community will work diligently to find cost-effective ways to implement them.

Reasonable targets and timetables must:

- ◆ include all countries and not harm U.S. economic interests relative to our international competitors;
- ◆ cover all sectors of the economy so that each sector contributes its proportionate share to the solution;
- ◆ include all important carbon-based greenhouse gases to ensure achievement of environmental goals;
- ◆ provide an adequate timetable for compliance to allow for the orderly depreciation of our capital assets and those of our customers; and,

The President
August 14, 1997
Page Two

- ◆ allow all forms of flexibility to lower the cost of compliance as much as possible. For PacifiCorp, flexibility means there must be credit for all legitimate efforts to reduce emissions or sequester carbon, trading across borders, credit for international projects (i.e., Joint Implementation), and credit for early emission reductions or sequestration projects.

Without a reasonable timetable and all necessary flexibility, a climate change protocol will find little public support. With flexible implementation, achievement of the target goals becomes increasingly possible at lower economic cost.

In the interim, voluntary measures can create a glidepath toward more formal targets to address climate change. Both Dr. Draper and I pointed to the many successes of the utility industry which has already begun implementing emission reductions and offset projects on a voluntary basis.

The successes of our voluntary efforts to date suggest there is more we and others can do to address climate change concerns. The Administration can assist us in this regard in two tangible ways.

First, we have undertaken these voluntary efforts with no clear policy to provide emissions credits. We are risking our investments of time and resources not only to begin efforts to reduce greenhouse gases now, but also with the expectation that PacifiCorp will receive tangible credit for these at a later time. A governmental commitment to credit for early reductions will provide a strong incentive for PacifiCorp and others to increase voluntary actions.

Second, the voluntary effort must be broadened beyond utilities. As is evident by the statements of other participants in the August 5 meeting, industry leaders are willing to take action if asked. Your leadership in seeking voluntary reductions from all US emitters would significantly advance this cause.

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August 14, 1997
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cc: The Vice President
Mr. Dirk Forrister
✓ Mr. Todd Stern

COPI

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 23, 1997

Mr. Curtis H. Barnette
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Bethlehem Steel Corporation
1170 Eighth Avenue
Bethlehem, Pennsylvania 18016-7699

Dear Hank:

Thank you for your letter following up on our discussion at the White House regarding global climate change. I look forward to a continuing dialogue on this important issue.

With regard to the principles you outlined in your letter, let me say that we are in absolute agreement that science must lead policy, that a global solution is essential, and that maximum flexibility must be provided in achieving emissions reductions. We will also, of course, be working closely with the Congress as we develop our policy.

I am convinced, however, that it is appropriate to commit the United States to binding targets and timetables, provided that those targets and timetables are realistic and achievable, that maximum flexibility be allowed for reaching them, and that they do not exist in the absence of meaningful developing country commitments.

My Administration is in the midst of a very thorough process to develop a U.S. policy position on climate change, and I can assure you that we will carefully take your views into account.

You also raised in your letter the issue of national ambient air quality standards. While I understand your views, I firmly believe that the standards I have endorsed reflect a sensible balance between protecting public health and ensuring sustained economic prosperity.

Again, I thank you for writing. Although I am sorry that you will not be able to attend our White House Conference on Climate Change on October 6, I hope I can count on your continuing involvement.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

8-15-97

Bethlehem Steel Corporation

1170 EIGHTH AVENUE
BETHLEHEM, PA 18016-7699

CURTIS H. BARNETTE
CHAIRMAN
AND
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER



August 4, 1997

The Honorable William J. Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

JIM DORSKIND



Please coordinate
the reply.

*His to Kenner - seeing
C-2 AC sig. email to
World.*

Dear Mr. President:

The opportunity to review global climate change and environmental matters with you today was very much appreciated. You requested that we advise you of our views and the following comments are respectfully submitted.

Global Climate

With respect to global climate change, we share your view that this matter deserves serious attention as part of our nation's efforts to advance the principles of sustainable development. However, we believe that the following key principles should guide the development of U.S. policy:

1. Science Must Lead Policy.

Any U.S. policies to limit greenhouse gas emissions must be based on sound and rigorous scientific knowledge. While the scientific data base has improved, considerable uncertainty remains about the mechanism of global warming and the causes. You should have the best and most objective scientific advice to ensure that any actions taken or proposed at Kyoto will consider all uncertainties and not impose severe consequences that may later prove to be unwarranted.

2. A Global Solution is Essential.

Commitments must be obtained from both developed and developing countries to avoid serious economic consequences and dislocations. Developing countries are expected to generate 70% of the world's emissions by 2025. Without their full participation in future international treaties, there is no possibility of stabilizing greenhouse gas emissions worldwide. We note with great concern to

our industry's international competitiveness the fact that four of the top ten steel producing countries in 1996, including China - the world's largest producer, are included in the list of 134 developing nations which are exempt from commitments under the Framework Convention on Climate Change (Berlin Mandate). Trade agreements like GATT and NAFTA are of limited value if an industry is rendered noncompetitive by unfair international environmental agreements.

3. **Maximum Flexibility Must Be Provided and Voluntary Actions Considered in Achieving Any Reduction Goals.**

We simply lack sufficient information at this time to commit the United States to legally binding limits and timetables. Policy flexibility is essential so that government and the private sector can craft individual responses to their own situation, with emphasis on performance-based measures. In this context, voluntary programs should continue to be an important component of U.S. efforts. As your administration's 33/50 Program for the reduction of toxic chemical releases has shown, high visibility voluntary programs championed by the White House can result in meaningful reductions in emissions in short time frames. Emission trading schemes can also help if enforcement and accounting issues can be resolved. The concept of joint implementation should also be promoted.

4. **Energy Taxes and Mandated Energy Reductions Must Be Avoided Because They Distort Markets, Threaten Competition, and Reduce the Availability of Capital for Future Investment.**

One estimate, based on a carbon tax scenario, showed that an energy tax about ten times the BTU tax proposed in 1993 would be needed to achieve a 10 % reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 to 2010. This would mean additional costs of more than \$5 billion per year to our industry, roughly doubling the already high energy cost of producing steel. A more recent Department of Energy analysis of six energy intensive industries - including steel - predicted a massive shift of production and associated jobs from the U.S. to lesser developed nations, with no appreciable effect on greenhouse gas emissions, and worse, a likely net increase in global pollution.

5. **Congressional Involvement and Oversight is Essential for any Amendments to the Rio Treaty or New Protocols.**

In the context of the Byrd/Hagel Resolution (S. Res. 98), we urge you to work closely with Congress to involve a wide range of views in the debate on this matter and to ensure that any agreements reached will not compromise our competitiveness and jeopardize jobs.

National Ambient Air Quality Standards

While our meeting focused on Global Climate Change, it is respectfully submitted that the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for particulate matter and ozone should be reconsidered before going forward with changes in the standards as proposed by EPA. There are three compelling reasons to reexamine this decision:

1. **There is inadequate scientific evidence to support the proposal.**

The EPA's own Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee concluded there were significant uncertainties and unanswered questions that need to be addressed before new standards are adopted. EPA has announced that it intends to conduct more research and to undertake another scientific review of the data after promulgating the new rules. Surely, the time to conduct such research is before the new rules are promulgated in order to avoid unnecessary capital investment to comply with these standards that may well be based on flawed scientific evidence.

2. **The costs of the proposed standards are extraordinary, and the benefits are undefined.**

Independent studies have shown that EPA's cost estimates are greatly understated, that the proposed standards may not be attainable at any cost and may cost up to 200,000 lost jobs in the United States. The estimated annual cost to the metals industries (both primary and fabricated) is more than \$6 billion.

3. **The current Clean Air Act programs will continue to reduce ozone and particulate matter, and we believe the existing programs must be given a chance to work before new control strategies are implemented.**

Bethlehem Steel has invested more than \$650 million in capital expenditures for air quality controls since the enactment of the Clean Air Act in 1970. We spend more than \$60 million annually to operate and maintain that equipment. We will continue to make further investments in environmental control measures to comply with the requirements of the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments.

We believe the right course of action to be taken with regard to the new standards is to delay a decision for at least four years. This time period would allow for the required level of research that needs to be conducted. The research would provide a more sound basis for a decision. In the event the research data justifies the need for tighter standards, they could be implemented without any delay to the currently planned schedule of implementing the new standards.

- 4 -

Thank you again for the opportunity to meet with you today. We deeply appreciate your continuing leadership on these and other issues. Please let me know if I can be of further assistance to you or your staff.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Anne Bonetti".

cc: Todd Stern
Special Assistant to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 23, 1997

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Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Bethlehem Steel Corporation
1170 Eighth Avenue
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8-15-97

Bethlehem Steel Corporation

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BETHLEHEM, PA 18016-7699

CURTIS H. BARNETTE
CHAIRMAN
AND
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER



August 4, 1997

The Honorable William J. Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

JIM DORSKIND



Please coordinate
the reply.

*His to Lenka - seeing
C-20 be sig. email to
TODD.*

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Best personal regards.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Anne Burdette". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a horizontal line extending from the end.

cc: Todd Stern
Special Assistant to the President

6011

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 23, 1997

Mr. A.D. Correll
Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer
Georgia-Pacific Corporation
Post Office 105605
Atlanta, Georgia 30348

Dear Pete:

Thank you very much for following up on the climate change roundtable. I look forward to a continuing dialogue on this important issue, and I am pleased that you have accepted our invitation to attend the White House Conference on Climate Change on October 6.

I appreciate your taking the time to expand on the points you made at the meeting in July. As you know, I agree that climate change is a global problem that requires all nations to commit to appropriate action, and developing countries must be a part of the solution. Thanks, too, for your comments about the contributions of trees, forests, and their products as carbon sinks. The United States has stood -- and will continue to stand -- firm in the international negotiations in favor of allowing the most cost-effective and comprehensive set of solutions, whether through improvements at emissions sources or reliance on carbon sinks. I will keep your ideas in mind, and I have shared them with my staff for careful consideration.

With the best ideas and strategies, we can turn the challenge of climate change to our advantage. As always, I'm glad to hear from you, and I hope that I can count on your continuing involvement.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

8-15-97

Georgia-Pacific Corporation



133 Peachtree Street, N.E.
P.O. Box 105605
Atlanta, GA 30348
Telephone (404) 652-5217

A.D. Correll
Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer

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Sey, SA
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lease coordinate
he reply.



August 8, 1997

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

Dear Mr. President:

Thank you very much for the opportunity to join other CEO's to discuss the global warming issues. I applaud your efforts to get input from various groups on this issue. I support your effort to address this important worldwide issue. The potential magnitude of the issue in both environmental and economic terms combined with the scientific uncertainty dictates a flexible strategy with a slow, deliberate action plan.

If you will remember, I made two points --the need to include developing nations and the value of a growing forest as a "carbon sink." The need to include developing nations needs no further comment and is consistent with your strategy.

I did, however, think that it might be worthwhile if I expanded on my comments relative to the forest. U. S. forests have a standing inventory of about 60 billion metric tons of sequestered carbon. The total carbon in our forest increases a net of 200 million metric tons per year. A young, growing forest is a very effective device for absorbing carbon dioxide.

Paper and solid wood products used for construction and furniture continue to store carbon for decades after harvest. The total carbon content in new paper and solid wood products produced in the United States alone is 65 million metric tons per year. This long term "carbon sink" and its environmental benefit are currently unrecognized by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). I believe that this is a critical omission.

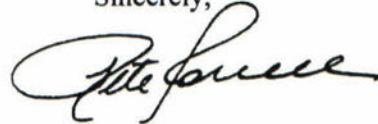
August 8, 1997

You asked if there was land available to grow more trees in this country. I believe that the answer is clearly "yes" and the opportunity to use more wood in commercial and residential construction is almost limitless. In addition, the ability to increase production from our existing forest land is a major opportunity. The advances in technology of engineered wood products have expanded the applications for wood use and hold opportunities to replace steel and other more energy intensive products. A program to stimulate more tree growth and wood use could be of enormous benefit in the control of greenhouse gas emissions.

The recognition of the offset provided by a growing forest could also provide an incentive to developing nations to responsibly manage their forests. Giving a resource value provides an incentive for conservation and proper use.

Again, thank you for the opportunity to give input. I would be happy to expand on this concept further with your staff if you see value.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bill Clinton", written in a cursive style.

ADC:kvs

cc: Mr. Todd Stern - Staff Secretary to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 23, 1997

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Chief Executive Officer
Georgia-Pacific Corporation
Post Office 105605
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8-15-97

Georgia-Pacific Corporation



133 Peachtree Street, N.E.
P.O. Box 105605
Atlanta, GA 30348
Telephone (404) 652-5217

A.D. Correll
Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer

8/8/97 11:40:07

IM DORSKIND:

please coordinate
the reply.



August 8, 1997

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

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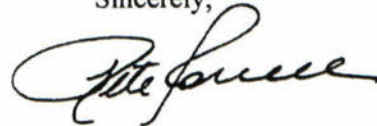
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ADC:kvs

cc: Mr. Todd Stern - Staff Secretary to the President

'97 SEP 23 AM 11:24

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

PRESIDENT'S ROOM

September 22, 1997

Dear Todd:

Thank you for taking the time from your busy schedule to meet with me, Alan Stone, and Ellen Smith on Wednesday. We hope the materials we left you on our Earth Institute are useful to you in your working the area of Global Climate Change and Global Warming. I understand that you will be meeting with our Vice Provost Michael Crow next Thursday. I trust this will be helpful to you. I know Mike is looking forward to meeting you.

To follow up on our meeting, we have worked successfully with members of Congress who might not initially appear to be those who would support climate change issues, but who have done so as a result of work done by research universities in their state and districts. Examples include Senator Judd Gregg (R-NH), Congressman Benjamin Gilman (R-NY), Congressman Sherry Boehlert (R-NY), Congressman Ken Calvert (R-CA), Congressman Brian Bilbray (R-CA). It might be useful to you to ask a research assistant to examine member votes on climate change issues. In doing so you may find members who support these issues who might not otherwise have surfaced.

I regret that I will not be able to attend the October 6, 1997 meeting at the White House.

Again, it was great to meet you -- and also Jen.

Sincerely,



George Kupp

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

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correspondence

Bethlehem Steel Corporation

1170 EIGHTH AVENUE
BETHLEHEM, PA 18016-7600

9125197

CURTIS H. BARI
CHAIRMAN
AND
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

1997

The President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C.

Todd-

Do you want this put
in the system?

Yes ☒
No ☐
cc
to me
T-

Dear Mr. President,

and the impact of Global Climate Change on the U.S. economy and the environment. I am writing to you to inform you of the results of the meeting and to request your support for the U.S. position.

8, 1997,
Challenge
business

Climate Change was reviewed with you at the meeting nine other CEO's and I were privileged to have with you on August 4. We commend you for opening up the process of review and deliberation. After that meeting, Mr. President, I wrote to you and respectfully submitted five basic points for your further consideration

- Science Must Lead Policy.**
advice to ensure that any action is based on the best available scientific information and not impose unwarranted restrictions. *Carol-*
- A Global Solution is Essential.**
developing countries, a solution must be reached that is fair to all. *This should just go to Dorskind for reply.*
- Maximum Flexibility Must be Achieved in Achieving Any Reduction Goal.**
"Put in system" doesn't mean *considered in*
- Energy Taxes and Mandates Distort Markets, Threaten Investment for Future Investment.**
"go to POTUS." *I discussed with Todd.* *Phil* *because They of Capital*
- Congressional Involvement and Oversight is Essential for any Amendments to the Rio Treaty or New Protocols.**

At the request of Secretary Daley and Secretary Pena, I met with them along with other CEO's in Pittsburgh on September 15 to review Global Climate. This subject has

T Stern
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CURTIS H. BARNETTE
CHAIRMAN
AND
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER



September 23, 1997

The President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

This is to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of September 18, 1997, and the invitation to attend the *White House Conference on Climate Change: The Challenge of Global Warming*, to be held on October 6. I deeply regret that a long-scheduled business trip to Europe will prevent me from attending.

Climate Change was reviewed with you at the meeting nine other CEO's and I were privileged to have with you on August 4. We commend you for opening up the process of review and deliberation. After that meeting, Mr. President, I wrote to you and respectfully submitted five basic points for your further consideration

1. **Science Must Lead Policy.** You should have the best and most objective scientific advice to ensure that any actions taken or proposed at Kyoto will consider all uncertainties and not impose severe consequences that may later prove to be unwarranted.
2. **A Global Solution is Essential.** Without the full participation of developed and developing countries, a solution is not possible.
3. **Maximum Flexibility Must Be Provided and Voluntary Actions Considered in Achieving Any Reduction Goals.**
4. **Energy Taxes and Mandated Energy Reductions Must Be Avoided Because They Distort Markets, Threaten Competition, and Reduce the Availability of Capital for Future Investment.**
5. **Congressional Involvement and Oversight is Essential for any Amendments to the Rio Treaty or New Protocols.**

At the request of Secretary Daley and Secretary Pena, I met with them along with other CEO's in Pittsburgh on September 15 to review Global Climate. This subject has

the highest priority for Bethlehem, for the American Iron and Steel Institute and its members, of which I serve as Chairman. I will be very pleased to have another senior officer of Bethlehem or another representative of the steel industry attend the October 6 Conference if that would be appropriate.

Your continuing leadership as our President is recognized and appreciated. You have my personal support, and I hope you will always let me know if I can be of assistance to you or your Staff.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Harry Brantley".

Bethlehem Steel Corporation

1170 EIGHTH AVENUE
BETHLEHEM, PA 18016-7699

CURTIS H. BARNETTE
CHAIRMAN
AND
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER



August 4, 1997

The Honorable William J. Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

The opportunity to review global climate change and environmental matters with you today was very much appreciated. You requested that we advise you of our views and the following comments are respectfully submitted.

Global Climate

With respect to global climate change, we share your view that this matter deserves serious attention as part of our nation's efforts to advance the principles of sustainable development. However, we believe that the following key principles should guide the development of U.S. policy:

1. Science Must Lead Policy.

Any U.S. policies to limit greenhouse gas emissions must be based on sound and rigorous scientific knowledge. While the scientific data base has improved, considerable uncertainty remains about the mechanism of global warming and the causes. You should have the best and most objective scientific advice to ensure that any actions taken or proposed at Kyoto will consider all uncertainties and not impose severe consequences that may later prove to be unwarranted.

2. A Global Solution is Essential.

Commitments must be obtained from both developed and developing countries to avoid serious economic consequences and dislocations. Developing countries are expected to generate 70% of the world's emissions by 2025. Without their full participation in future international treaties, there is no possibility of stabilizing greenhouse gas emissions worldwide. We note with great concern to

our industry's international competitiveness the fact that four of the top ten steel producing countries in 1996, including China - the world's largest producer, are included in the list of 134 developing nations which are exempt from commitments under the Framework Convention on Climate Change (Berlin Mandate). Trade agreements like GATT and NAFTA are of limited value if an industry is rendered noncompetitive by unfair international environmental agreements.

3. **Maximum Flexibility Must Be Provided and Voluntary Actions Considered in Achieving Any Reduction Goals.**

We simply lack sufficient information at this time to commit the United States to legally binding limits and timetables. Policy flexibility is essential so that government and the private sector can craft individual responses to their own situation, with emphasis on performance-based measures. In this context, voluntary programs should continue to be an important component of U.S. efforts. As your administration's 33/50 Program for the reduction of toxic chemical releases has shown, high visibility voluntary programs championed by the White House can result in meaningful reductions in emissions in short time frames. Emission trading schemes can also help if enforcement and accounting issues can be resolved. The concept of joint implementation should also be promoted.

4. **Energy Taxes and Mandated Energy Reductions Must Be Avoided Because They Distort Markets, Threaten Competition, and Reduce the Availability of Capital for Future Investment.**

One estimate, based on a carbon tax scenario, showed that an energy tax about ten times the BTU tax proposed in 1993 would be needed to achieve a 10% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 to 2010. This would mean additional costs of more than \$5 billion per year to our industry, roughly doubling the already high energy cost of producing steel. A more recent Department of Energy analysis of six energy intensive industries - including steel - predicted a massive shift of production and associated jobs from the U.S. to lesser developed nations, with no appreciable effect on greenhouse gas emissions, and worse, a likely net increase in global pollution.

5. **Congressional Involvement and Oversight is Essential for any Amendments to the Rio Treaty or New Protocols.**

In the context of the Byrd/Hagel Resolution (S. Res. 98), we urge you to work closely with Congress to involve a wide range of views in the debate on this matter and to ensure that any agreements reached will not compromise our competitiveness and jeopardize jobs.

National Ambient Air Quality Standards

While our meeting focused on Global Climate Change, it is respectfully submitted that the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for particulate matter and ozone should be reconsidered before going forward with changes in the standards as proposed by EPA. There are three compelling reasons to reexamine this decision:

1. **There is inadequate scientific evidence to support the proposal.**

The EPA's own Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee concluded there were significant uncertainties and unanswered questions that need to be addressed before new standards are adopted. EPA has announced that it intends to conduct more research and to undertake another scientific review of the data after promulgating the new rules. Surely, the time to conduct such research is before the new rules are promulgated in order to avoid unnecessary capital investment to comply with these standards that may well be based on flawed scientific evidence.

2. **The costs of the proposed standards are extraordinary, and the benefits are undefined.**

Independent studies have shown that EPA's cost estimates are greatly understated, that the proposed standards may not be attainable at any cost and may cost up to 200,000 lost jobs in the United States. The estimated annual cost to the metals industries (both primary and fabricated) is more than \$6 billion.

3. **The current Clean Air Act programs will continue to reduce ozone and particulate matter, and we believe the existing programs must be given a chance to work before new control strategies are implemented.**

Bethlehem Steel has invested more than \$650 million in capital expenditures for air quality controls since the enactment of the Clean Air Act in 1970. We spend more than \$60 million annually to operate and maintain that equipment. We will continue to make further investments in environmental control measures to comply with the requirements of the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments.

We believe the right course of action to be taken with regard to the new standards is to delay a decision for at least four years. This time period would allow for the required level of research that needs to be conducted. The research would provide a more sound basis for a decision. In the event the research data justifies the need for tighter standards, they could be implemented without any delay to the currently planned schedule of implementing the new standards.

- 4 -

Thank you again for the opportunity to meet with you today. We deeply appreciate your continuing leadership on these and other issues. Please let me know if I can be of further assistance to you or your staff.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Anne Barnett".

cc: Todd Stern
Special Assistant to the President

correspond

Bethlehem Steel Corporation

1170 EIGHTH AVENUE
BETHLEHEM, PA 18016-7699

CURTIS H. BARNETTE
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To Todd Stern -
Mailed to you 9/23.
Thank you for your leadership.
HANK
Barnette
9/25/97

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Bethlehem Steel Corporation

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Best personal regards.

Sincerely,

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cc: Todd Stern
Special Assistant to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 18, 1997

Mr. Curtis H. Barnette
Chairman & Chief Executive Officer
Bethlehem Steel Corporation
1170 Eighth Avenue
Bethlehem, Pennsylvania 18016-7699

Dear Hank:

It is my great pleasure to invite you to join me at the *White House Conference on Climate Change: The Challenge of Global Warming*, to be held October 6 at Georgetown University.

Climate change is one of the most important issues facing this and future generations. The science is real -- we know enough to recognize the need to begin taking serious actions to limit our greenhouse gas emissions. Just as important, we must react sensibly. Any response we choose must be consistent with sustained economic growth and must ensure that all nations of the world participate in a meaningful, equitable way.

This conference will bring together a range of national leaders to explore the scientific, economic, and international aspects of climate change. Throughout the day, you will hear from panels of experts in these areas and have the opportunity to speak with senior members of my Administration.

The goals of this conference are twofold: first, to help improve the understanding of climate change among all aspects of American society; and second, to inform U.S. policy as we work to develop an appropriate response. This effort is particularly timely, as we prepare for an international climate change conference in December, at which we hope to sign an agreement limiting emissions of greenhouse gases.

I hope you will be able to attend the conference, and I am enclosing a fact sheet with more detailed information and R.S.V.P. instructions. I look forward to meeting with you on October 6 and to hearing your views.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton