

outside Events C

November 10, 1997

TO: (See Distribution)

FROM: Rosina M. Bierbaum

Distribution

DEPT/ AGENCY	NAME	VOICE #	FAX #	OFFICE LOCATION
Climate Change Taskforce	Dirk Forrister	202-343-1093	202-343-1163	737 Jackson Place
CEA	Jeff Frankel	395-5046	395-6947	OEBOB rm. 315
OMB	T.J. Glauthier	395-4561	395-4639	OEBOB rm. 246
CEA	Adele Morris	395-5012	395-6853	OEBOB rm. 328
CEQ	Katie McGinty	456-6224	456-2710	OEBOB rm. 360
CEQ	David Sandalow	456-6543	456-2710	OEBOB rm. 361-A
NEC	Gene Sperling	456-2620	456-2878	WW, 2 nd Floor
WHO	Todd Stern	456-2702	456-2215	WW, Ground Floor
NEC	Dan Tarullo	456-5353	456-1605	OEBOB rm. 231
OMB	Bob Tucillo	395-5609	395-5836	NEOB rm. 8026
CEQ	Wes Warren	456-5143	456-2710	OEBOB rm. 357
CEA	Janet Yellen	395-5042 or 395-5854 (assn't)	395-6958	OEBOB rm. 314

'97 NOV 10 PM5:33

Message:

I would like to extend to you a special invitation to attend a reception for the U.S. Climate Forum: "The Consequences of Global Change for the Nation" on Wednesday, November 12, 1997 at 6:00 PM in the Great Hall of the National Academy of Sciences.

The U.S. Climate Forum is co-sponsored by the federal agencies involved in the US Global Change Research Program (USGCRP) and by the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP). This forum will gather key leaders, decision-makers, and concerned citizens from the scientific, business and government communities. The two-day meeting, held at the Department of Commerce, will announce and advance the plan for completing a national assessment of the consequences of climate change, and develop strategies which will help society better cope with the changes and variations caused by climate disruptions.

I look forward to seeing you at the reception.

(Attachment: Draft Agenda)

U.S. Climate Forum The Consequences of Global Change for the Nation

November 12-13, 1997
U.S. Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C.

DRAFT AGENDA

Sponsored by the United States Global Change Research Program and the Office of Science and
Technology Policy in collaboration with the National Research Council

Wednesday, November 12, 1997

7:30 Registration and Continental Breakfast

8:30 Welcome and Introductions

Dr. John Gibbons, Science Advisor to the President, and Director, Office of Science and
Technology Policy
Dr. D. James Baker, Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

8:45 Cabinet Member

**9:00 Presentations (Session Chair: Dr. Robert Corell, Chair, Subcommittee on Global Change
Research)**

Scientific Understanding of Climate Change: Dr. Eric Barron, Pennsylvania State University
Impacts of Climate Change: Dr. Rosina Bierbaum, Office of Science and Technology Policy
Plans for a National Assessment: Dr. Jerry Melillo, The Ecosystem Center, Marine Biological
Laboratory

10:15 Break

10:30 Regional Breakout Groups: Panelists provide an overview of the current stresses and possible
climate change impacts; participants identify the most important questions that the assessment
should address to meet their needs

The Eastern U.S. (New England, Mid-Atlantic, Appalachians, Southeast inland areas): Co-
conveners: John Aber and Joanne Denworth
Coastal Regions and Islands (coastal regions of the mid-Atlantic, Southeast, Gulf of Mexico,
and the Caribbean and Hawaii and Pacific islands): Co-conveners: Donald Boesch and
Virginia Burkett
The Heartland (Eastern Midwest, Great Lakes): Co-conveners: J.C. Randolph and Peter
Sousounis
The Great Plains (North Dakota to Texas): Co-conveners: Lenora Bohren and Dennis Ojima

The Dry West (Great Basin, California, Southwest): Co-conveners: Jill Baron and Robert Wilkinson

The Northwestern U.S. (Pacific Northwest, Alaska): Co-conveners: Jay Inslee and Glenn Juday

12:30 Working Lunch (served in Breakout Rooms)

3:15 Adjourn Breakout Groups; co-conveners and rapporteurs prepare for Plenary

3:15 Break

3:30 Cabinet Member

4:00 Plenary: Reports on Breakout Groups (Session Chair: Mr. Paul Dresler, Department of the Interior)

5:30 Adjourn

6:30 Address by Vice President Al Gore, *invited* (National Academy of Science)

7:00 Reception (Great Hall, National Academy of Science)

Thursday, November 13, 1997

8:30 Address. Katie McGinty, Chair, Council on Environmental Quality

8:45 Plenary: Lessons Learned from Wednesday and Charge to Sectoral Breakout Groups (Session Chair: Dr. Jerry Melillo)

9:00 Sectoral Breakout Groups (similar format and objectives as regional groups):

Food Availability: Co-conveners: Richard Adams and Floyd Horn

Water Availability and Quality: Co-conveners: Patrick Mulholland and Katherine Jacobs

Ecosystem Services: Co-conveners: Anthony Janetos and Robert Naiman

Human Health: Co-conveners: Jonathan Patz and James Fouts

Forests: Co-conveners: Jerry Franklin and Norman Christensen

Urban Activities: Co-conveners: Susan Hanson and Thomas Wilbanks

Energy: Co-conveners: William Moomaw and Richard Richels

Commerce, Industry and Trade: Co-conveners: John Carberry and William Hooke

12:00 Lunch (served in Breakout Rooms)

12:30 Adjourn Breakout Groups; co-conveners and rapporteurs prepare for Plenary

12:45 Cabinet Member

1:00 Plenary: Reports on Breakout Groups (Session Chair: Dr. Aristides Patrinos, Department of Energy)

- 2:30 **Synthesis Panel --** Panelists identify critical elements for the synthesis portion of the assessment. Panel members include: Walt Reid, Eric Barron, Granger Morgan, Blair Henry, Mike Rodemeyer, Molly Olsen, and Robert Friedman. (Session Chair: Dr. Rosina Bierbaum, Office of Science and Technology Policy)
- 3:15 **Break**
- 3:30 **Resume Synthesis Panel**
- 4:00 **General Discussion**
- 4:30 **Conclusion and Wrap-up: Charge to Attendees** (Session Chair: Dr. Jerry Melillo)
- 5:00 **Adjourn**

Testimony C

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

'97 NOV 12 PM4:47

TRANSMISSION NUMBER: 202/395-5836
VERIFICATION NUMBER: 202/395-6827

ENVIRONMENT BRANCH
ROOM 8026
NEW EXECUTIVE OFFICE BLDG.

	Name	Fax #
To:	Todd Stern	X 62215
	David Sandakow	X 62710
	Peter Orszag	X 62223
From:	Bob Tuccillo	
Message:	Draft Wirth testimony for tomorrow's hearing. Please let me know by <u>5:30</u> today if you have comments	

Number of Pages to Follow: 2Date: 11/12/97Time: 4:30 pm

Statement By
Under Secretary for Global Affairs Timothy E. Wirth
House Committee on International Relations
November 13, 1997

Thank you for this opportunity to inform your committee about the status of the international climate change negotiations. The U.S. delegation finished its work two weeks ago at the eighth session of the Ad Hoc Group on the Berlin Mandate (AGBM) and what was to have been the last formal "pre-negotiation meeting" prior to the meeting of the Third Conference of the Parties (COP-3) in Kyoto. Because further preparatory work remains, governments will reconvene for a half day on November 30 and a half day on December 1 before COP-3 begins on the afternoon of December 1.

President Clinton's announcement of the U.S. target on October 22 changed the dynamic of the negotiations. His speech marked the beginning of a new initiative to undertake realistic and achievable efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In his speech, the President outlined a flexible, market-based and cost-effective approach, backed by a comprehensive domestic program to help meet the ambitious target to return greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels in a budget period between 2008 and 2012. This target will be followed by a reduction below 1990 levels in the five-year period thereafter, and an effort to make further reductions in the years beyond that. Unlike the EU and others' proposals, the U.S. plan takes a comprehensive view with regard to the gases to be included. We are prepared to address a broad range that includes the extremely potent greenhouse gases such as HFCs, PFCs, SF6 and all land use and forest sinks. In real terms, the U.S. commitment is the equivalent of cutting greenhouse gas emissions by 23 percent below where they would otherwise be in 2010.

A major element of the President's proposal is the call for both industrialized and developing countries to participate in meeting the challenge of climate change. While developed countries must lead, he stated that key developing nations must meaningfully participate; otherwise, the United States will not assume binding obligations. Their involvement is vital to addressing the global problem we face. These nations have an opportunity to chart a different energy future.

The President also placed great emphasis on the need to rely on a series of flexible mechanisms for achieving binding limits and lowering costs. Innovations such as emissions trading and joint implementation with credit can cut worldwide pollution and help developing countries protect their own environments without sacrificing economic growth.

Our negotiators worked with other delegates at the Bonn meeting to develop the text for a protocol or other legal instrument for consideration at COP-3 that is consistent with the U.S. proposal. Although we saw movement in some areas critical to the overall U.S. position, most important issues within the text remain bracketed and are far from agreed. These include sections on emissions trading, joint implementation, commitments by

developing countries, harmonized policies and measures, multi-year emissions budgets, the treatment of carbon sinks, and the level of target reductions of greenhouse gas emissions by Annex I countries.

Reaching consensus with other negotiating Parties on these issues has been and will continue to be a difficult task: the Group of 77 countries and China worked to block the text in several areas and reintroduced text to reflect its insistence that there be no new commitments from developing countries, and to obtain new concessions from developed countries on financing and the transfer of "climate-friendly" technologies. Thus, with less than one month until the Conference of the Parties at Kyoto, much work needs to be done on many outstanding and difficult issues.

Last week, I met with Environment Ministers from the European Union "Troika." It was a constructive meeting, and I believe that our dialogue served to further understanding of our respective approaches. We have committed to undertaking intense consultations with the EU over the coming weeks.

I also went to Japan over the weekend to lead a U.S. delegation to an informal meeting at the ministerial level in Tokyo. That session provided an opportunity to meet with our EU colleagues again, as well as ministers from other Annex I and non-Annex I Parties. The session provided the first opportunity for most ministers to hear for themselves each other's concerns – and as such was ~~enormously~~ helpful. We continue to find areas of common ground with our developed country partners, including on such elements as the budget period (where we agree on a five year duration) and on the long term need to involve all sources and sinks of all gases and all sectors, and to fully engage developing countries. ~~While modalities for achieving these have not been resolved, I am confident that it will be possible to do so within the remaining time before the end of the Kyoto session.~~

Unfortunately, some of the key developing countries did not attend the ministerial in Tokyo (China, India and Saudi Arabia were each invited but did not come). ~~In spite of the unencouraging turnout, we did find some flexibility from developing country attendees (including Argentina, Brazil, Indonesia, Korea, Mexico, Samoa -- representing the Alliance of Small Island States and Tanzania -- representing the entire Group of 77 and China). However, while some elements of progress could be ascertained from delegates that did participate, we cannot be certain this movement reflects a broader agreement that might emerge in Kyoto.~~

Initiated in January of this year, U.S. policy on climate change became fully fleshed out with President Clinton's announcement of the U.S. target last month. Kyoto marks the next step in a series of steps that will enable the United States and all nations to fulfill the Climate Convention's ultimate objective. It will not be an easy road to Kyoto, but through an intensive, comprehensive diplomatic effort, we will increase our chances for success considerably.

we clearly still
have a long way
to go with
developing countries

outside events

'97 NOV 11 AM 11:11

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET



OSTP - Environment Division

Office of Science and Technology Policy
Executive Office of the President
Old Executive Office Building, Room 443
Washington, DC 20502
202-456-6202 (main)

TO: Todd, Jonathan

FAX: 622-19 VOICE: _____

FROM: Rosina

DIRECT LINE: _____

DATE: _____ # of Pages (including this cover page): _____

Should you have difficulties receiving this fax in its entirety, please call (202) 456-6202.

COMMENTS:

Conference information as requested. Please call me, Peter, or Susan if you need more

THIS MESSAGE IS INTENDED ONLY FOR THE USE OF THE INDIVIDUAL OR ENTITY TO WHICH IT IS ADDRESSED. THIS MESSAGE MAY CONTAIN INFORMATION THAT IS PRIVILEGED, CONFIDENTIAL, AND EXEMPT FROM DISCLOSURE UNDER APPLICABLE LAW. IF THE READER OF THIS MESSAGE IS NOT THE INTENDED RECIPIENT, OR THE EMPLOYEE OR AGENT RESPONSIBLE FOR DELIVERING THE MESSAGE TO THE INTENDED RECIPIENT, YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT ANY DISSEMINATION, DISTRIBUTION, OR COPYING OF THIS COMMUNICATION IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED. IF YOU HAVE RECEIVED THIS COMMUNICATION IN ERROR, PLEASE NOTIFY US IMMEDIATELY BY TELEPHONE AND RETURN THE ORIGINAL MESSAGE TO US AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS VIA THE U.S. POSTAL SERVICE. THANK YOU.

November 11, 1997

Note to: Todd Stern
From: Rosina Bierbaum *RB*
Subject: Likely Media treatment of U.S. Climate Forum

Jonathan said you'd like an agenda and our best guess of possible press coverage (since this is mainly a science meeting, I actually expect little press attention).

Several angles are possible. The most interesting and newsworthy aspect of the conference is likely to be presentation of regional and sectoral vulnerabilities in the reports from the breakout sessions, i.e., "What climate change means for the US." The vulnerabilities discussed will be similar to those already identified in our regional workshops. This has already been covered in a large article in the NYT (and in regional media in workshop locations), but other major papers have not given it the same extensive treatment, so we might get some stories about regional texture of impacts.

The other news angle is the kick-off of the assessment, but the fact that results are not expected for several years may reduce the "news" value of this in and of itself, although it may be included in regional impacts stories as a Federal response.

Brief Description of Presentations:

Jim Baker:	Welcome and brief remarks about El Nino and economic value of forecasting.
Jack Gibbons:	Brief remarks about the value of climate change assessment as a tool for decision-making and adaptation.
Eric Barron:	Summary of climate change science (physical climate system), very similar to first part John Holdren's presentation at WH Conference and also covering some of what Bob Watson presented.
Rosina Bierbaum	Summary of climate change science (impacts), very similar to second part John Holdren's presentation at WH Conference, and also including material covered by Tom Karl, Don Wilhite, and Diana Liverman.
Jerry Melillo:	Detailed explanation of proposed assessment process, structure, and outcomes.
Katie McGinty:	Brief Remarks on US position.

DOE Deputy Secretary Moeller, and DOE Undersecretary Moniz are likely to participate, but we are uncertain if they will make remarks.

VPOTUS, Cabinet and other senior level participation is still uncertain. If it occurs:

VPOTUS:	Remarks about importance of the issue, US position, responsibility for the future.
Secretary Babbitt:	Remarks about challenge of climate change for natural resource management.
Administrator Browner:	?

Attachment

U.S. Climate Forum
The Consequences of Global Change for the Nation

November 12-13, 1997
U.S. Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C.

DRAFT AGENDA

Sponsored by the United States Global Change Research Program and the Office of Science and Technology Policy in collaboration with the National Research Council

Wednesday, November 12, 1997

7:30 Registration and Continental Breakfast

8:30 Welcome and Introductions

- Dr. John Gibbons, Science Advisor to the President, and Director, Office of Science and Technology Policy
- Dr. D. James Baker, Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

8:45 Cabinet Member

9:00 Presentations (Session Chair: Dr. Robert Corell, Chair, Subcommittee on Global Change Research)

- Scientific Understanding of Climate Change: Dr. Eric Barron, Pennsylvania State University
- Impacts of Climate Change: Dr. Rosina Bierbaum, Office of Science and Technology Policy
- Plans for a National Assessment: Dr. Jerry Melillo, The Ecosystem Center, Marine Biological Laboratory

10:15 Break

10:30 Regional Breakout Groups: Panelists provide an overview of the current stresses and possible climate change impacts; participants identify the most important questions that the assessment should address to meet their needs

- The Eastern U.S. (New England, Mid-Atlantic, Appalachians, Southeast inland areas): Co-conveners: John Aber and Joanne Denworth
- Coastal Regions and Islands (coastal regions of the mid-Atlantic, Southeast, Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean and Hawaii and Pacific islands): Co-conveners: Donald Boesch and Virginia Burkott
- The Heartland (Eastern Midwest, Great Lakes): Co-conveners: J.C. Randolph and Peter Sousounis
- The Great Plains (North Dakota to Texas): Co-conveners: Lenora Bohren and Dennis Ojima
- The Dry West (Great Basin, California, Southwest): Co-conveners: Jill Baron and Robert Wilkinson
- The Northwestern U.S. (Pacific Northwest, Alaska): Co-conveners: Jay Inslee and Glenn Juday

12:30 Working Lunch (served in Breakout Rooms)

3:15 Adjourn Breakout Groups; co-conveners and rapporteurs prepare for Plenary

3:15 Break

3:30 Cabinet Member

4:00 Plenary: Reports on Breakout Groups (Session Chair: Mr. Paul Dresler, Department of the Interior)

5:30 Adjourn

6:30 Special Presentation (Vice President Al Gore, invited) (National Academy of Science)

7:00 Reception (National Academy of Science)

Thursday, November 13, 1997

8:30 Address. Katie McGinty, Chair, Council on Environmental Quality

8:45 Plenary: Lessons Learned from Wednesday and Charge to Sectoral Breakout Groups (Session Chair: Dr. Jerry Melillo)

9:00 Sectoral Breakout Groups (similar format and objectives as regional groups):

- Food Availability: Co-conveners: Richard Adams and Floyd Horn
- Water Availability and Quality: Co-conveners: Patrick Mulholland and Katherine Jacobs
- Ecosystem Services: Co-conveners: Anthony Jancos and Robert Naiman
- Human Health: Co-conveners: Jonathan Patz and James Fouts
- Forests: Co-conveners: Jerry Franklin and Norman Christensen
- Urban Activities: Co-conveners: Susan Hanson and Thomas Wilbanks
- Energy: Co-conveners: William Moomaw and Richard Richels
- Commerce, Industry and Trade: Co-conveners: John Carberry and William Hooke

12:00 Lunch (served in Breakout Rooms)

12:30 Adjourn Breakout Groups; co-conveners and rapporteurs prepare for Plenary

12:45 Cabinet Member

1:00 Plenary: Reports on Breakout Groups (Session Chair: Dr. Aristides Patrinos, Department of Energy)

2:30 Synthesis Panel -- Panelists identify critical elements for the synthesis portion of the assessment. Panel members include: Walt Reid, Eric Barron, Granger Morgan, Blair Henry, Mike Rodemeyer, Molly Olsen, and Robert Friedman. (Session Chair: Dr. Rosina Bierbaum, Office of Science and Technology Policy)

3:15 Break

3:30 Resume Synthesis Panel

4:00 General Discussion

4:30 Conclusion and Wrap-up: Charge to Attendees (Session Chair: Dr. Jerry Melillo)

5:00 Adjourn

American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research

AEI Invitation**The Amgen Forum**

A series of public policy debates, lectures, and conferences sponsored by Amgen, Inc.

Global Climate Change Policy

Thursday, November 20, 1997
12:00- 3:15 p.m.
Wohlstetter Conference Center
Twelfth Floor, AEI

The United States is about to enter into a critical international negotiation on climate change at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Third Conference of the Parties, in Kyoto, Japan, in December 1997. One of the outcomes of this negotiation could be to commit the United States and the developed world to spending hundreds of billions of dollars annually to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The purpose of this conference is to help develop policy frameworks for thinking about an appropriate U.S. position on climate change. Specifically, presenters will examine whether a significant financial commitment to climate change on the part of the developed world makes sense at this time.

11:45 a.m. Registration

12:00 p.m. Luncheon

Costs and Benefits of Greenhouse Gas Reduction
Keynote Address: Thomas Schelling, University of Maryland

1:45 **Thinking Through U.S. Climate Change Policy**
Robert Hahn, AEI
Jonathan Pershing, Department of State
Richard Richels, Electric Power Research Institute
Richard Schmalensee, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Moderator: Peter Passell, New York Times

3:15 Adjournment

Click here if you would like to [register](#)

[Top of the page](#)
[Back to Calendar of Events](#)

Key Country Positions – Climate Change Negotiations (As of 10-30-97)

	U.S.	Japan	Australia	NZ	Canada	EU	G77/China*	Russia	Brazil
Budget periods	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	probably	maybe	yes	yes-diff. form
Target: Uniform or Differentiated	uniform	differentiated	differentiated	differentiated	uniform, but hinting at differentiation	uniform, but EU "bubble"	uniform, for Annex I only	differentiated, in Annex I "bubble"	differentiated
Has Country or Group Tabled Its Target?	yes (0%)	yes (0-5%)	no	no	no, but announcement expected 10/31	yes (15%)	yes, for Annex I only	yes (?)	yes (?)
Baseline	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	multi-year
International Emissions Trading	yes	yes, w/conditions	yes	yes	yes	no, limited JI in Annex I only in lieu of trading	no	yes**	yes
Carbon Taxes	no	no	no	maybe	no	maybe	no	no	no
Joint Implement. w/Credit	yes	yes, w/conditions	yes, but light	yes, but light	yes, but light	limited JI in Annex I only	clean development fund	?	clean development fund
Developing Country Commitments/ Evolution***	yes	light	yes	yes	yes	conditional, tied to early review	no	yes	no
Harmonized Policy & Measures	no	yes, but light	no	yes, but light	yes, but light	yes	no	no	no
Annex B	yes	light	yes	yes	yes	Annex X****	no	yes	no
Compensation	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	no	yes

* G77/China has put forth a unified position, but that position masks substantial differences within its ranks.

** Russia would like trading to include "paper tons" for its below-baseline emissions *prior* to the first budget period.

*** Chairman has omitted evolution from the text of the protocol, but not ruled out possibility of inclusion in a "Kyoto Mandate."

**** Annex X is the EU's name for a proposal that is very similar to the U.S. proposal.

DRAFT

outside events

DRAFT 10/16

BARILOCHE ENVIRONMENT EVENT

Presidents Clinton and Menem used their stop in Bariloche to highlight their two governments' cooperation on a wide range of environment issues. This cooperation was reflected in a Declaration of Bariloche.

Climate Change

Argentina announced its support for two critical elements of the U.S. approach to the climate change negotiations: joint implementation for credit and emissions limits for developing countries.

- **Joint implementation:** Under this market-based tool for reducing greenhouse gases, U.S. companies could gain credits for emissions reductions they support in a developing country. Joint implementation could considerably reduce the total costs of cutting greenhouse gas emissions.
- **Developing country commitments:** To solve the problem of climate change, both developed and developing countries must participate in the global regime.

Space Agencies Agreement

NASA and the Argentine space agency, CONAE, agreed to cooperate on the Shuttle launch of two Argentine satellites that will assist in environmental monitoring.

- The first satellite, SAC-A, to be launched in 1998, will test an experiment designed to track endangered whale population migrations in the southern hemisphere.
- SAC-C, to be launched in 1999, will carry an Argentine scanner which will monitor forest inventory, predict agricultural production, evaluate and map the Patagonian desert, monitor pollution, and examine marine coastal areas.

National Parks Cooperation Agreement

The U.S. National Park Service and the Argentine National Parks Administration launched a new joint effort to protect national parks and to promote increased public environmental awareness. Today's agreement establishes a framework for a five-year program of technical exchange and cooperation in park management, including efforts in personnel training and in park visitor education and information.

GLOBE Program

An Argentine military school in Antarctica will be added to the GLOBE program. GLOBE (Global Learning and Observations to Benefit the Environment) is a U.S.-led international program that encourages young people to engage in scientific research on the environment and post their findings on the Internet. GLOBE currently has more than 4,000 participating schools in over 50 countries.

DRAFT 10/16

CLIMATE CHANGE/JOINT IMPLEMENTATION

BACKGROUND

Over 160 countries – including the United States and Argentina – are involved in negotiations under the climate treaty. These negotiations are scheduled to conclude in Kyoto, Japan this December.

The United States has outlined a comprehensive framework for an agreement. The framework has three parts: realistic and binding emissions targets; flexibility in meeting those targets (through tools like international emissions trading and joint implementation); and the participation of all nations.

[JOINT IMPLEMENTATION]

“Joint implementation” is a means of addressing climate change through international partnerships to reduce greenhouse gas emissions at low-cost. The term is used to describe projects undertaken by two or more nations to limit emissions. Typically, a private firm in one country helps a private firm in another country with a project that will reduce emissions (e.g., by improving energy efficiency) or remove emissions from the atmosphere (e.g., by planting trees).

Joint implementation can reduce costs of addressing climate change, by allowing companies to find cost-effective means of reducing emissions. It can provide opportunities for sales of environmental and energy technologies in growing markets throughout the world.

The U.S. Initiative on Joint Implementation has approved 26 projects in eleven countries.

TODAY’S ANNOUNCEMENT

Presidents Clinton and Menem today announced two agreements concerning global climate change. The first is a Statement of Intent to cooperate on this issue, in particular by supporting joint implementation under the climate treaty. The second is the Declaration of Bariloche, which describes the two countries’ cooperation on a number of environmental issues, including climate change.

Two elements of the agreements are most significant. First, the Government of Argentina today endorse “joint implementation for credit” under the climate treaty. This is a key element of the U.S. position for Kyoto. Second, the Government of Argentina today recognizes that it and other developing countries will need to accept emissions limits under the treaty. The participation of all countries is another key element of the U.S. position.

November 10, 1997

Events-
outside

TO: (See Distribution)

FROM: Rosina M. Bierbaum

Distribution

DEPT/ AGENCY	NAME	VOICE #	FAX #	OFFICE LOCATION
Climate Change Taskforce	Dirk Forrister	202-343-1093	202-343-1163	737 Jackson Place
CEA	Jeff Frankel	395-5046	395-6947	OEOB rm. 313
OMB	T.J. Glauthier	395-4561	395-4639	OEOB rm. 246
CEA	Adele Morris	395-5012	395-6853	OEOB rm. 328
CEQ	Katie McGinty	456-6224	456-2710	OEOB rm. 360
CEQ	David Sandalow	456-6543	456-2710	OEOB rm. 361-A
NEC	Gene Sperling	456-2620	456-2878	WW, 2 nd Floor
WHO	Todd Stern	456-2702	456-2215	WW, Ground Floor
NEC	Dan Tarullo	456-5353	456-1605	OEOB rm. 231
OMB	Bob Tucillo	395-5609	395-5836	NEOB rm. 8026
CEQ	Wes Warren	456-5143	456-2710	OEOB rm. 357
CEA	Janet Yellen	395-5042 or 395-5854 (assn't)	395-6958	OEOB rm. 314

'97 NOV 10 PM 5:33

Message:

I would like to extend to you a special invitation to attend a reception for the U.S. Climate Forum: "The Consequences of Global Change for the Nation" on Wednesday, November 12, 1997 at 6:00 PM in the Great Hall of the National Academy of Sciences.

The U.S. Climate Forum is co-sponsored by the federal agencies involved in the US Global Change Research Program (USGCRP) and by the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP). This forum will gather key leaders, decision-makers, and concerned citizens from the scientific, business and government communities. The two-day meeting, held at the Department of Commerce, will announce and advance the plan for completing a national assessment of the consequences of climate change, and develop strategies which will help society better cope with the changes and variations caused by climate disruptions.

I look forward to seeing you at the reception.

(Attachment: Draft Agenda)

U.S. Climate Forum The Consequences of Global Change for the Nation

November 12-13, 1997
U.S. Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C.

DRAFT AGENDA

Sponsored by the United States Global Change Research Program and the Office of Science and Technology Policy in collaboration with the National Research Council

Wednesday, November 12, 1997

7:30 Registration and Continental Breakfast

8:30 Welcome and Introductions

Dr. John Gibbons, Science Advisor to the President, and Director, Office of Science and Technology Policy
Dr. D. James Baker, Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

8:45 Cabinet Member

9:00 Presentations (Session Chair: Dr. Robert Corell, Chair, Subcommittee on Global Change Research)

Scientific Understanding of Climate Change: Dr. Eric Barron, Pennsylvania State University
Impacts of Climate Change: Dr. Rosina Bierbaum, Office of Science and Technology Policy
Plans for a National Assessment: Dr. Jerry Melillo, The Ecosystem Center, Marine Biological Laboratory

10:15 Break

10:30 Regional Breakout Groups: Panelists provide an overview of the current stresses and possible climate change impacts; participants identify the most important questions that the assessment should address to meet their needs

The Eastern U.S. (New England, Mid-Atlantic, Appalachians, Southeast inland areas): Co-conveners: John Aber and Joanne Denworth
Coastal Regions and Islands (coastal regions of the mid-Atlantic, Southeast, Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean and Hawaii and Pacific islands): Co-conveners: Donald Boesch and Virginia Burkett
The Heartland (Eastern Midwest, Great Lakes): Co-conveners: J.C. Randolph and Peter Sousounis
The Great Plains (North Dakota to Texas): Co-conveners: Lenora Bohren and Dennis Ojima

The Dry West (Great Basin, California, Southwest): Co-conveners: Jill Baron and Robert Wilkinson

The Northwestern U.S. (Pacific Northwest, Alaska): Co-conveners: Jay Inslee and Glenn Juday

12:30 Working Lunch (served in Breakout Rooms)

3:15 Adjourn Breakout Groups; co-conveners and rapporteurs prepare for Plenary

3:15 Break

3:30 Cabinet Member

4:00 Plenary: Reports on Breakout Groups (Session Chair: Mr. Paul Dresler, Department of the Interior)

5:30 Adjourn

6:30 Address by Vice President Al Gore, *invited* (National Academy of Science)

7:00 Reception (Great Hall, National Academy of Science)

Thursday, November 13, 1997

8:30 Address: Katie McGinty, Chair, Council on Environmental Quality

8:45 Plenary: Lessons Learned from Wednesday and Charge to Sectoral Breakout Groups (Session Chair: Dr. Jerry Melillo)

9:00 Sectoral Breakout Groups (similar format and objectives as regional groups):

Food Availability: Co-conveners: Richard Adams and Floyd Horn

Water Availability and Quality: Co-conveners: Patrick Mulholland and Katherine Jacobs

Ecosystem Services: Co-conveners: Anthony Janetos and Robert Naiman

Human Health: Co-conveners: Jonathan Patz and James Fouts

Forests: Co-conveners: Jerry Franklin and Norman Christensen

Urban Activities: Co-conveners: Susan Hanson and Thomas Willbanks

Energy: Co-conveners: William Moornaw and Richard Richels

Commerce, Industry and Trade: Co-conveners: John Carberry and William Hooke

12:00 Lunch (served in Breakout Rooms)

12:30 Adjourn Breakout Groups; co-conveners and rapporteurs prepare for Plenary

12:45 Cabinet Member

1:00 Plenary: Reports on Breakout Groups (Session Chair: Dr. Aristides Patrinos, Department of Energy)

- 2:30 Synthesis Panel -- Panelists identify critical elements for the synthesis portion of the assessment. Panel members include: Walt Reid, Eric Barron, Granger Morgan, Blair Henry, Mike Rodemeyer, Molly Olsen, and Robert Friedman. (Session Chair: Dr. Rosina Bierbaum, Office of Science and Technology Policy)
- 3:15 Break
- 3:30 Resume Synthesis Panel
- 4:00 General Discussion
- 4:30 Conclusion and Wrap-up: Charge to Attendees (Session Chair: Dr. Jerry Melillo)
- 5:00 Adjourn

'97 NOV 11 AM 11:19

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET



OSTP - Environment Division

Office of Science and Technology Policy
 Executive Office of the President
 Old Executive Office Building, Room 443
 Washington, DC 20502
 202-456-6202 (main)

TO: Todd, Jonathan
 FAX: 62219 VOICE: _____
 FROM: Rosina
 DIRECT LINE: _____
 DATE: _____ # of Pages (including this cover page): _____

Should you have difficulties receiving this fax in its entirety, please call (202) 456-6202.

COMMENTS:

Conference information as requested. Please
 call me, Peter, or Susan if you need more

 THIS MESSAGE IS INTENDED ONLY FOR THE USE OF THE INDIVIDUAL OR ENTITY TO WHICH IT IS ADDRESSED. THIS MESSAGE MAY CONTAIN
 INFORMATION THAT IS PRIVILEGED, CONFIDENTIAL, AND EXEMPT FROM DISCLOSURE UNDER APPLICABLE LAW. IF THE READER OF THIS
 MESSAGE IS NOT THE INTENDED RECIPIENT, OR THE EMPLOYEE OR AGENT RESPONSIBLE FOR DELIVERING THE MESSAGE TO THE INTENDED
 RECIPIENT, YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT ANY DISSEMINATION, DISTRIBUTION, OR COPYING OF THIS COMMUNICATION IS STRICTLY
 PROHIBITED. IF YOU HAVE RECEIVED THIS COMMUNICATION IN ERROR, PLEASE NOTIFY US IMMEDIATELY BY TELEPHONE AND RETURN
 THE ORIGINAL MESSAGE TO US AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS VIA THE U.S. POSTAL SERVICE. THANK YOU.

November 11, 1997

Note to: Todd Stern
From: Rosina Bierbaum *RB*
Subject: Likely Media treatment of U.S. Climate Forum

Jonathan said you'd like an agenda and our best guess of possible press coverage (since this is mainly a science meeting, I actually expect little press attention).

Several angles are possible. The most interesting and newsworthy aspect of the conference is likely to be presentation of regional and sectoral vulnerabilities in the reports from the breakout sessions, i.e., "What climate change means for the US." The vulnerabilities discussed will be similar to those already identified in our regional workshops. This has already been covered in a large article in the NYT (and in regional media in workshop locations), but other major papers have not given it the same extensive treatment, so we might get some stories about regional texture of impacts.

The other news angle is the kick-off of the assessment, but the fact that results are not expected for several years may reduce the "news" value of this in and of itself, although it may be included in regional impacts stories as a Federal response.

Brief Description of Presentations:

Jim Baker:	Welcome and brief remarks about El Nino and economic value of forecasting.
Jack Gibbons:	Brief remarks about the value of climate change assessment as a tool for decision-making and adaptation.
Eric Barron:	Summary of climate change science (physical climate system), very similar to first part John Holdren's presentation at WH Conference and also covering some of what Bob Watson presented.
Rosina Bierbaum	Summary of climate change science (impacts), very similar to second part John Holdren's presentation at WH Conference, and also including material covered by Tom Karl, Don Wilhite, and Diana Liverman.
Jerry Melillo:	Detailed explanation of proposed assessment process, structure, and outcomes.
Katie McGinty:	Brief Remarks on US position.

DOE Deputy Secretary Moeller, and DOE Undersecretary Moniz are likely to participate, but we are uncertain if they will make remarks.

VPOTUS, Cabinet and other senior level participation is still uncertain. If it occurs:

VPOTUS:	Remarks about importance of the issue, US position, responsibility for the future.
Secretary Babbitt:	Remarks about challenge of climate change for natural resource management.
Administrator Browner:	?

Attachment

U.S. Climate Forum
The Consequences of Global Change for the Nation

November 12-13, 1997
U.S. Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C.

DRAFT AGENDA

Sponsored by the United States Global Change Research Program and the Office of Science and Technology Policy in collaboration with the National Research Council

Wednesday, November 12, 1997

7:30 Registration and Continental Breakfast

8:30 Welcome and Introductions

- Dr. John Gibbons, Science Advisor to the President, and Director, Office of Science and Technology Policy
- Dr. D. James Baker, Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

8:45 Cabinet Member

9:00 Presentations (Session Chair: Dr. Robert Corell, Chair, Subcommittee on Global Change Research)

- Scientific Understanding of Climate Change: Dr. Eric Barron, Pennsylvania State University
- Impacts of Climate Change: Dr. Rosina Bierbaum, Office of Science and Technology Policy
- Plans for a National Assessment: Dr. Jerry McIlillo, The Ecosystem Center, Marine Biological Laboratory

10:15 Break

10:30 Regional Breakout Groups: Panelists provide an overview of the current stresses and possible climate change impacts; participants identify the most important questions that the assessment should address to meet their needs

- The Eastern U.S. (New England, Mid-Atlantic, Appalachians, Southeast inland areas): Co-conveners: John Aber and Joanne Denworth
- Coastal Regions and Islands (coastal regions of the mid-Atlantic, Southeast, Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean and Hawaii and Pacific islands): Co-conveners: Donald Boesch and Virginia Burkott
- The Heartland (Eastern Midwest, Great Lakes): Co-conveners: J.C. Randolph and Peter Sousounis
- The Great Plains (North Dakota to Texas): Co-conveners: Lenora Bohren and Dennis Ojima
- The Dry West (Great Basin, California, Southwest): Co-conveners: Jill Baron and Robert Wilkinson
- The Northwestern U.S. (Pacific Northwest, Alaska): Co-conveners: Jay Inslee and Glenn Juday

12:30 Working Lunch (served in Breakout Rooms)

3:15 Adjourn Breakout Groups; co-conveners and rapporteurs prepare for Plenary

3:15 Break

3:30 Cabinet Member

4:00 Plenary: Reports on Breakout Groups (Session Chair: Mr. Paul Dresler, Department of the Interior)

5:30 Adjourn

6:30 Special Presentation (Vice President Al Gore, invited) (National Academy of Science)

7:00 Reception (National Academy of Science)

Thursday, November 13, 1997

8:30 Address. Katie McGinty, Chair, Council on Environmental Quality

8:45 Plenary: Lessons Learned from Wednesday and Charge to Sectoral Breakout Groups (Session Chair: Dr. Jerry Melillo)

9:00 Sectoral Breakout Groups (similar format and objectives as regional groups):

- Food Availability: Co-conveners: Richard Adams and Floyd Horn
- Water Availability and Quality: Co-conveners: Patrick Mulholland and Katherine Jacobs
- Ecosystem Services: Co-conveners: Anthony Jancos and Robert Naiman
- Human Health: Co-conveners: Jonathan Patz and James Fouts
- Forests: Co-conveners: Jerry Franklin and Norman Christensen
- Urban Activities: Co-conveners: Susan Hanson and Thomas Wilbanks
- Energy: Co-conveners: William Moomaw and Richard Richels
- Commerce, Industry and Trade: Co-conveners: John Carberry and William Hooke

12:00 Lunch (served in Breakout Rooms)

12:30 Adjourn Breakout Groups; co-conveners and rapporteurs prepare for Plenary

12:45 Cabinet Member

1:00 Plenary: Reports on Breakout Groups (Session Chair: Dr. Aristides Patrinos, Department of Energy)

2:30 Synthesis Panel -- Panelists identify critical elements for the synthesis portion of the assessment. Panel members include: Walt Reid, Eric Barron, Granger Morgan, Blair Henry, Mike Rodemeyer, Molly Olsen, and Robert Friedman. (Session Chair: Dr. Rosina Bierbaum, Office of Science and Technology Policy)

3:15 Break

3:30 Resume Synthesis Panel

4:00 General Discussion

4:30 Conclusion and Wrap-up: Charge to Attendees (Session Chair: Dr. Jerry Melillo)

5:00 Adjourn

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

COLUMBIA EARTH INSTITUTE

COPY FOR YOUR
INFORMATION

The Honorable Timothy Wirth
Under Secretary of State for Global Affairs
US Department of State

29 July 1997

Dear Tim:

It was a pleasure to see you last on Wednesday July 23, 1997: we certainly appreciate your making time in your schedule to attend the meeting organized by Tom Lovejoy at the Smithsonian on financial instruments and institutions and the environment.

A list of participants in the meeting is enclosed. As you will note, they represented many different constituencies and perspectives. The discussion was lively and wide-ranging, and produced considerable agreement. Nineteen of those present felt that the issues raised were of sufficient moment that they agreed to form a working group to continue discussions on this topic and address matters of detail and practical implementation. This group will meet in October and produce a report for the Bellagio, Italy meeting organized by Mohamed El Ashry, President of the Global Environment Facility, on this same subject.

I thought that it would be useful for you to have a record of the meeting. The meeting started with brief presentations by Graciela Chichilnisky and Geoffrey Heal. They emphasized that there are two key stages in ending the conflict between economy and environment. Stage one is providing financial incentives for environmental conservation, which often requires capital outlays beyond the budgets of conservation authorities or local or regional governments. To generate such incentives, we need to be able to realize the value of ecosystem services as a cash flow. Stage two is aligning the costs and benefits of conservation: too often, the undoubted benefits of conservation accrue in part to industrial countries, whereas the costs in terms of job opportunities forgone are borne by communities in developing countries. Rain forests provide a perfect example: they provide benefits of great economic value to the global community, whereas the restrictions implied by their conservation fall uniquely on developing countries. It is crucial to realign these costs and benefits, and to ensure that some of the gains from conservation accrue to the conservers. Financial markets and securitization can achieve this. Discussion at the meeting revolved around this issue of aligning costs and benefits of

conservation by securitization, and around the management of a tradable permit system for managing the global emissions of carbon.

Chichilnisky began by explaining her concept of an International Bank for Environmental Settlements (IBES), indicating that one of its roles should be the management of markets for carbon emission permits. Recent research indicates that the efficiency of a market for emission permits depends on the distribution of rights to emit: this is because emissions, the good being traded, are a public good that is produced privately. Markets for privately produced public goods have welfare properties quite different from those for normal private goods, and this is one of the differences. In particular, more equitable distributions of emission rights, i.e., those skewed towards the developing countries, are likely to lead to more efficient operation of the market. Hence the distribution of permits between countries is not a zero-sum game: there is a win-win element here. This suggests that an allocation regime under which permits are initially grandfathered but subject to an agreed migration path to a more population-based allocation may be politically feasible: the losses anticipated by industrial countries due to movement towards a population-based allocation could in some measure be offset by the gains from greater efficiency.

Additionally, there might be gains from borrowing and lending, rather than buying and selling, such permits: in this way developing countries would avoid the “Faustian deal” implicit in the sale of what is tantamount to the right to develop, and would be reassured that they would have access to the right to emit when needed, and on pre-agreed terms. Such a borrowing and lending system would need to be supported by a bank-like entity, such as the IBES which could borrow permits short and lend them long, and would play a role in determining the interest rate on permit loans.

Heal gave examples of the potential of privatization of ecosystem services, using the model of establishing corporations to manage ecosystems and sell their services, with some participation in the profits by the local community physically involved in conservation. New York’s recent move to preserve its Catskill watershed by via an environmental bond issue provided an example of the compelling economics of such ventures. The management and structuring of such deals would naturally be a responsibility of the International Bank for Environmental Settlements (IBES). In an international context, a measure of credit enhancement might be needed. Heal suggested here a role for the World Bank or the GEF: participants suggested that the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MLIGA) might also be appropriate.

At this point the meeting was opened to general discussion. There was considerable support for all of these concepts. The only significant qualification concerned the extent to which it is appropriate to envisage a single new institution playing all of the roles outlined, and the relationships between an IBES and the proposed carbon trading facility of the World Bank and the development of Joint Implementation by the global Environment Facility. Participants agreed that the presentations had described a set of

roles which must be filled if we are to support environmental conservation effectively at the global level, but were not clear that all roles had to be bound together into one institution, or that they had to be filled by a new institution. The World Bank, the Global Environment Facility, and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency were all mentioned as institutions which could perhaps evolve in ways that would meet some of the needs outlined. Graciela noted that in the context of such an approach, there might be a risk of diffusing the overall project so that it loses coherence and impetus, with no one agency having overall responsibility. In the end the possibility of win-win strategies for the allocation of emission permits suggested by the presentations captured attention, and considerable discussion focused on this.

Please feel free to both comment on this letter and, more importantly, we are open to any suggestions about how we can substantively contribute to the process leading to the Kyoto meetings and beyond.

Yours sincerely,

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

Peter Eisenberger
Vice Provost
of the Earth Institute
Director for Lamont Doherty
Earth Observatory

Attendees Of The July 23 Meeting:

Dr. Nancy Birdsall
Executive Vice President
Inter-Development Bank
1300 New York Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20577
T: 202.623.1200
F: 202.623.3615

Kathy Conforti
Program Specialist
Smithsonian Institute
1000 Jefferson Drive SW
Suite 320
Washington, DC 20560
T: 202.357.4282 X705

Ian Bowles
Vice President
Conservation International
2501 M Street, NW, Suite 200
Washington, DC 20037
T: 212.973.2278
F: 202.887.5188

Prof. Graciela Chichilnisky
Director/Professor/UNESCO
Columbia University
Program on Information & Resources
405 Low Memorial Library
New York, NY 10027
T: 212.854.7277
F: 212.854.4548

Dr. Maureen Cropper
Principal Economist
The World Bank
1818 H Street NW
Washington, DC 20433
T: 202.522.3230
F: 202.473.1277

Dr. Dianne Dillon-Ridgely
President's Council on Sustainable
Development
President, Zero Population Growth
730 Jackson Place, NW
Washington, DC 20503
T: 202.408.5296
F: 202.408.6839

Dr. Randall Dodd
Commodity Futures Trading
Commission
3 Lafayette Center
Washington, DC 20581

Prof. Rudolph Dolzer
Advisor to the Prime Minister of
Germany
Institute for Volkerrecht der Universitat
Bonn Juridicum
Adenauerallee 24-42
Bonn 53113 Germany
T: 011.49.228.73917

Dr. Peter Eisenberger
Vice Provost of the Earth Institute
Director for the Lamont-Doherty Earth
Observatory, Columbia University
405 Low Library
New York, NY 10027
T: 212.854.4920
F: 212.854.6309

Muni Figueres
External Relations Advisor
Office of External Relations
Inter American Development Bank
1300 New York Avenue, NW
W1202
Washington, DC 20577
T: 202.623.1366
F: 202.623.1402

David Hawkins
Senior Attorney
Natural Resource Defense Council
1200 New York Avenue, NW
Suite 400
Washington, DC 20005
T: 202.289.6868
F: 202.289.1060

Prof. Geoffrey Heal
Professor
Columbia University
Program on Information Resources
405 Low Library
New York, NY 10027
T: 212.854.7276
F: 212.854.4548

Dr. Yun Lin
Post-Doc
Columbia University
Program on Information Resources
405 Low Library
New York, NY 10027
T: 212.854.8196
F: 212.854.4548

Dr. Thomas E. Lovejoy
Counselor the Secretary for Biodiversity
Smithsonian Institute
1000 Jefferson Dr. SW, Suite 320
Washington, DC 20560
T: 202.786.2263
F: 202.786.2304

Dr. Walter Lusigi
Global Environmental Facility
The World Bank
1818 H Street
Washington, DC 20433
T: 202.477.1234

William Merrell
President
John Heinz III Center for Science,
Economics & the Environment
10001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Suite 735 S
Washington, DC 20004
T: 202.737.6307
F: 202.737.6410

Timothy E. Wirth
Under Secretary
Dept of State, Global Affairs
2201 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20520
T: 202.647.6240

Dr. Pete Myers
Director, W. Alton Jones Foundation
232 East High Street
Charlottesville, VA 22901
T: 804.295.2134
F: 804.295.1648

Dr. Robert Repetto
V.P., World Resources Institute
1709 New York Avenue, NW, 7th Floor
Washington, DC 20006
T: 202.638.6300
F: 202.638.0036

Prof. Richard Stewart
Professor, N.Y.U. Law School
40 Washington Square South
New York, NY 10012

Dr. Walter Ried
World Resources Institute
1709 New York Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20006
T: 202.638.6300
F: 202.638.0036

TEW

CNN
interactive
CNN.com

EARTH
STORY PAGE

GET HELP
GIVE HELP
LIBRARY
LINKS
PRESS ROOM

**Assistance
is Just a
Click Away**

Sponsored By:
CNN
interactive
IBM
e-business

**custom
news**
CNPlus

WORLD
U.S.
LOCAL
WEATHER
SPORTS
SCI-TECH
TRAVEL
STYLE
SHOWBIZ
HEALTH
EARTH ←

CNN
allpolitics

SITE SOURCES
CONTENT
HELP
FEEDBACK
SEARCH
CNN NETWORKS

Search
click here
microworld
Your yellow Pages

**PATHFINDER
NETWORK**
TIME
Warner
Bros.
Online
SPOTLIGHT

Watch Earth Matters
on CNN and
CNN International.

Antarctic krill populations decreasing

Some fear havoc in food chain

July 6, 1997

Web posted at: 11:30 p.m. EDT (0330 GMT)

From Correspondent Rusty Dornin

SAN FRANCISCO (CNN) --
These are tough times at the
bottom of the food chain.



Krill

(CNN)

Krill -- tiny shrimp-like creatures eaten by whales, seals, birds and fish -- are dwindling in number. Observers fear they may disappear altogether from the sea's menu.

"There has been almost a 90 percent decrease in krill abundance since 1980," said Valerie Loeb of the Moss Landing Marine Laboratory.

Krill is a main food source; its loss might cause a domino effect that could wreak havoc on the marine ecosystem.

"Should this decline continue I would expect to see dramatic reductions in whale populations in that same area," said Kenneth Coale, also of Moss Landing.

Krill feed on algae beneath the ice. During the past 20 years the supply of sea ice has melted as temperatures have risen in Antarctica.



Penguins

(CNN)

Many scientists blame global warming, which has been linked to fossil fuel emissions. "Some people view krill as the canary in the coal mine of global warming," Coale said. "It is certainly a wake-up call for scientists."

Already some penguin populations on Antarctic islands have

been reduced by up to 50 percent.

Krill also is used as a supplement for chicken and cattle feed. Some 300,000 tons are harvested annually.

If the krill population is declining, researchers say harvesting could make the situation worse.

"The extent to which humans continue to harvest large amounts of krill will now, even more so, affect those natural populations of whales and penguins in the Antarctic," Coale said.

As the waters warm and the krill disappear, another creature, salp, replaces them. The problem is the salp has little appeal to hungry Antarctic creatures.

"Whales don't eat them. Penguins don't eat them. They're kind of a dead end for the food chain down there," Coale says.

If the warming is just a climatic fluctuation, krill population may return once temperatures cool. If not, Loeb says, "the Antarctic peninsula region in 20 years will be very different than it is today."

Related sites:

Note: Pages will open in a new browser window

- [Save Antarctica](#)
- [Krill & the Circle of Life](#)
- [Time to Krill?](#)

External sites are not endorsed by CNN Interactive.

Search for related CNN stories:	
	Seek [Help]
Tip: You can restrict your search to the title of a document.	
Example: title:New Year's Resolutions	

Sound off
on our

Canada Pays Price for Taking Nuclear Safety for Granted

■ The largest electric utility in N. America said Wednesday it will close 7 of 19 reactors.

By Mark Clayton

Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO

IN June 1995, an inspector poking around a nuclear plant in Ontario became alarmed. He found computer games on three of the control room's four computers. And reactors were running despite a buildup of explosive deuterium gas.

A few days later, the inspector found excess humidity in the huge Pickering B plant, which is part of Hydro Ontario's nuclear complex on Lake Ontario, the largest nu-

clear site in the world. The humidity had the potential to allow an electrical "flash over" that could ignite a fire. "I began to put the story together in my head," he says, requesting anonymity.

But even worse, after his inspection team reported the safety dangers, he was unconvinced that changes would actually occur.

His tale of management lapses - or what is now called a "special nuclear cult" - was writ large on Wednesday. Ontario Hydro, the largest electric utility in North America in capacity, released a report citing a "lack of authoritative and accountable" leadership.

The result: 7 of 19 operating nuclear reactors will be shut, with a big shift to coal and oil plants.

See POWER Page 6

CANADA'S REACTORS MAY BECOME A HARDER SELL ABROAD

TORONTO

■ For decades, CANDU (Canadian Deuterium Uranium), the world's only commercial heavy-water nuclear reactor, has been the pride of Canada's nuclear industry.

But Canada's top nuclear salesman, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien, who recently signed a multibillion-dollar sale of CANDU reactor technology to China and Korea, will have to work harder after this week's bad news.

Seven reactors, one-third of Canada's fleet of nuclear power plants, are to be mothballed within the year because they would cost too much to be retrofitted and kept operating safely, Ontario Hydro officials announced this week. On top of that, no new CANDUs have been built in Canada since construction began on the last one in 1982.

This lack of demand at home has turned Atomic Energy Canada Ltd. (AECL), the government-owned corporation that markets and designs CANDU reactors, to overseas markets. Argentina, Romania, South Korea, Turkey, Thailand, and the Philippines are all potential customers.

Selling Canadian reactors overseas has never been easy. Prior to the Chrétien sale last November, only two commercial CANDU reactors had been sold outside Canada in three decades. AECL officials concede that the turn of events at Ontario Hydro will make sales abroad more difficult, but deny problems with the technology.

"It's been made amply clear that the difficulties are management and work culture at Ontario Hydro," says Elise Cohen, a spokeswoman for AECL. "CANDU units outside Canada have operated at a high degree of efficiency without any problems. It's considered by most people to be a superior technology."

AECL is reportedly in advanced negotiations for the sale of two reactors to Turkey and in talks over financing of a second reactor for Romania. AECL also reportedly has set up an office in Jakarta, Indonesia, and has its eye on the Philippines. Earlier this summer, Canada signed a nuclear cooperation pact with Vietnam. "Turkey, Romania, and Indonesia are all looking at CANDUs," says Kristen Ostling, national coordinator for the Ottawa-based Campaign for Nuclear Phaseout. "But here's Ontario Hydro that has the most experience with them. And they're shutting down one-third of their reactors. It's going to give [these countries] something to think about."

— Mark Clayton

Handwritten mark resembling a stylized 'A' or '2'.

40A

POWER from Page 1

The catalyst for the shutdown of Canada's nuclear flagship was a new, scathing, independent report that rates all of Ontario's nuclear plants as "minimally acceptable," a rating that would probably put them on the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's "watch list" if they were in the United States, the report said.

On Tuesday, Allan Kupcis, the president of Ontario Hydro, resigned, even though it was Dr. Kupcis who had asked for a "brutally honest" report by the seven nuclear experts from the US.

The report blames a culture in Ontario Hydro's nuclear division that tolerated cost overruns and slipshod operation.

The public was never in any danger, the report says. But while still minimally safe, the remaining 12 Ontario Hydro nuclear reactors need drastic changes to keep them safe to operate. It will not be a cheap solution.

The nuclear division was chronically short-staffed and desperately needed retraining at the same time, company officials say.

G. Carl Andognini, the company's chief nuclear officer - a US expert hired last year to clean up Hydro's nuclear mess - says the seven reactors had to be shuttered in order to retrain the thousands of workers who must be taken out of production.

THE estimated cost of upgrading the remaining nuclear plants, bolstering management, upgrading training, and buying replacement power will be C\$5 billion to C\$8 billion (US\$3.7 billion to \$5.8 billion) over five years, the company says.

Canada's 21 nuclear reactors supply 17 percent of the nation's power needs. Nuclear energy supplies about 22 percent of US power needs. Ontario's reactor fleet has allowed it to export power to Michigan and Canadian provinces. Now the company must fire up old fossil-fuel plants, buy coal to run them,

and purchase power from the US and elsewhere.

The environmental group Greenpeace lauded the company for shutting the "dangerous" nuclear reactors, but criticized it for filling the gap by using three fossil-fuel plants. Greenpeace says emissions from such plants will grow by 300 to 400 percent. The company says it will remain within government-set

CONT.



standards.

"This is the beginning of the end of nuclear power in Canada," says David Martin, research director at the Nuclear Awareness Project in Extonbridge, Ontario. "It's the largest nuclear shutdown in history of nuclear power. No utility in the world has ever shut down seven reactors at one time."

Shock waves from the report are rippling through the nuclear-power industry in Canada. (Other countries may rethink buying nuclear reactors from Canada, observers say. See story at left.)

How could a crisis of this magnitude grow undetected for more than a decade and finally hammer Canada's top nuclear utility?

"Our problems are people, not machines," Ontario Hydro chairman William Farlinger said at a news conference Wednesday. Deterioration at the nuclear division had gone on for 10 years, accelerating in the last few. Managers did not notice the problems until the last few years simply because they believed what the nuclear engineers they had hired told them - that everything was going smoothly, he said.

"The nuclear unit [of Ontario

Hydro] was operated over all those early years as some sort of special nuclear cult," he told reporters. "I'm told this has not been unusual elsewhere in the world, and senior management didn't dig into what was going on in this special unit to the extent that we might now say they should have."

The report by Mr. Andognini's team of six other US experts says the company failed to make the transition from building reactors to managing them. The company left in charge of day-to-day operations the same nuclear engineers who built the reactors. But they were less capable as managers.

The report described a mind-set based on the reputation of CANDU reactors as the safest, most cost-effective, and reliable nuclear reactor design in the world.

A key problem, according to the report, was that the company's managers held the attitude that "our technology is so different and superior that

we really haven't anything to learn from stations who use other technology." This "exhibits the kind of technical and managerial attitude that has contributed to the current state of station performance," it says.

Gordon Edwards agrees that a "cult-like" mind-set may be a fair description of Ontario Hydro's nuclear management. As president of the Canadian Coal-

tion for Nuclear Responsibility, based in Montreal, he has watched the growth of the Canadian nuclear industry since 1970.

"It's like a sacred mystery that people outside the nuclear club are not equipped or entitled to understand fully," he says. "It's not unique to Canada. But this report shows a tremendous amount of

sloppiness and lack of accountability at Ontario Hydro. You might say the cultish feelings of this inner sanctum replaced ... prudence."

Unlike US pressurized light-water reactors, Canada's heavy-water designs can use low-grade uranium and can be refueled while the reactor is still working, leading to a reputation for "robust" design.

Andognini told reporters CANDU technology was not to blame but rather management failures. But several of the reactors being shut down, such as those at the Bruce A facility, are barely 20 years old - only half their design life of 40 years.

While the company hopes to one day restart the reactors, many observers say this is unlikely because costly nuclear power is simply uncompetitive with other technologies such as gas-fired turbines.

Ontario Hydro finds itself late in moving to rid itself of the cost of generating nuclear power, trailing some US utilities. The company is widely expected to lose its monopoly on electricity sales in Ontario in the next few years and is struggling to pay off debt.

That will be delayed now. And the critical report may accelerate moves to deregulate its home market.



ANDY CLARK/REUTERS
WILLIAM FARLINGER: Hydro's chairman says managers failed to 'dig into' problems.

Which Reactors Will Close
Ontario Hydro will shut down 7 of its 19 nuclear facilities.

Bruce A has already shut down 1 reactor, will shut down 3 more. The 4 reactors at Bruce B will keep operating.

Darlington, 4 reactors will be shut down.

Pickering A & B have 8 reactors between them; 4 of which will be shut down.

Handwritten signature or mark.

facsimile
TRANSMITTAL

to: Cheri Carter
fax #: 456-6218
re: Global Climate Change dinner Monday, Sept. 15th
date: September 11, 1997
pages: 2, including this cover sheet.

Attached are the tentative list of attendees for the two global climate change events we are attempting to do on Monday - lunch in Pittsburgh and dinner back here in Washington. I extended an invitation to Sam Maury yesterday to attend the dinner but have not heard back from him yet.

From the desk of...

Cheryl Bruner
Director, Office of Business Liaison
US Department of Commerce
14th & Constitution, Room 5062
Washington, DC 20230

202/482-1360
Fax: 202/482-4054

DRAFT

**Working Dinner--Global Climate Change
U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington D.C.
Monday, September 15, 1997**

List of Participants

U.S. Government

The Honorable William Daley, U.S. Secretary of Commerce

The Honorable Federico Pena, U.S. Secretary of Energy

*The Honorable Lawrence Summers, Deputy Secretary of The Treasury (Confirmed)

Mr. Gene Sperling, Assistant to the President for Economic Affairs

Elgie Holstein, Chief of Staff, Department of Energy

Mr. Todd Stern, Assistant to the President and Staff Secretary

*Mr. Don Gips, Domestic Policy Advisor to the Vice President

Business Representatives

Mr. Robert Burt, Chairman and CEO, FMC Corporation

Mr. Walter Quanstrom, Vice President, Environment, Health and Safety, AMOCO

Mr. John Snow, Chairman, President and CEO, CSX Corporation

Mr. Paul Tebo, Vice President, Safety, Health and Environment, E.I. DuPont de Nemours

Mr. Terence Thorn, Senior Vice President, Enron Corporation

*Mr. John Lord, President, Carrier Corp., United Technologies Corporation

Pending:

General Electric

Chrysler

General Motors

Ford Motor Co.

AlliedSignal

*tentative, not confirmed

DRAFT

**ATTENDEES FOR GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE LUNCH
PITTSBURGH, PA, MONDAY, SEPT. 15, 1997**

U.S. Government

Secretary Daley

Secretary Peña

Jeffrey Hunker, Senior Policy Advisor, Dept. Of Commerce

Mark Mazur, Senior Policy Advisor, Dept. Of Energy

Dignitaries

Mayor Tom Murphy

Jared Cohon, President of Carnegie Mellon University

Tom Murrin, President, District Export Council

CEOs

Michael Jordan

Chairman and CEO

Westinghouse Corporation

Theresa Heinz (T)

Heinz Foundation

Paul Wilhelm

President

U.S. Steel Group, USX Corporation

Richard Simmons (T)

Chairman and CEO

Allegheny Teledyne Unc.

Hank Barnette

Chairman and CEO

Bethlehem Steel Corporation

Paul O'Neill

Chairman and CEO

ALCOA

Jerry Dempsey

Chairman and CEO

PPG Industries, Inc.

Thomas O'Brien

CEO

PNC Bank

Exts. World Bank
S

'97-SEP 10 PM 7:32

FAX 456-2215

The World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A.



With the compliments of
Joan Martin-Brown
Advisor to the Vice President
Environmentally Sustainable Development

Jonathan Adashek

As discussed
Joanne

SCIENCE, ECONOMICS AND LAW

OCTOBER 6-8, 1997
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Beginning in 1993, the World Bank has convened a conference each autumn on a theme related to advancing environmentally and socially sustainable development. This year the event will be cosponsored by the Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development (ESSD) Network, the Learning and Leadership Center (LLC), and the Economic Development Institute (EDI). The conference will focus on the scientific, legal, and economic requirements of global ecosystems management.

THE CHALLENGE

International agreements are but one element of addressing global environmental issues, such as the loss of biodiversity, climate change, desertification, ozone depletion, and water degradation. Yet they play a crucial role. Therefore, it is important that they reflect the best available scientific knowledge; that legal arrangements responding to those agreements create a level playing field and opportunities for innovation in the market place; and that they embody the most sensible economic analysis to advance the most cost-effective means to achieve the desired results.

The aggregation of local practices and national policies are reflected in the conditions of global ecosystems, and manifest themselves locally, nationally, and regionally, for example, in urban air pollution, the degradation of water, and the loss of agricultural productivity. Therefore, the bulk of the work required to respond to such agreements must be done at the subregional, country, and local levels. In this context, ethical questions of equity across societies and responsibilities between the rich and the poor nations must also be addressed.

- ♦ Promote understanding on how best practices and innovations can be used for shared ecosystem management in sustainable development.

RESULTS

Contributing to a better understanding of the roles and relationships among global systems and achieving sustainable development at the national and local levels. Facilitating access to examples of best practices and innovative processes. Integrating global concerns in country development strategies. Assisting development practitioners to better assess the global connections to their work.

PROGRAM OUTLINE

MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1997

Plenary Sessions of Keynote Addresses and Panels
Global Challenges for Managing Ecosystems
The Requirements of Leadership for National Solutions
The Systems and Sovereignty of Nations and Nature
The Global View: Making the Connections
Global Treaties: Roundtable

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1997

Concurrent Global, Thematic, and Regional Roundtables and Educational Seminars on the scientific, economic, legal, and social aspects of global environmental issues

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1997

Plenary Session of Commentaries and Lessons Learned from the preceding day's concurrent roundtables and panel discussions, and concluding addresses
Responding to Realities for the Year 2002

**THE WORLD BANK'S FIFTH
ANNUAL CONFERENCE
ON ENVIRONMENTALLY AND SOCIALLY
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

**Cosponsored by the
Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development Network,
the Learning and Leadership Center, and the Economic Development Institute
of the World Bank Group**

**Partnerships for Global Ecosystem Management:
*Science, Economics and Law***

OCTOBER 6-7, 1997

PROVISIONAL PROGRAM

9/10/97

Monday, October 6

**Lisner Auditorium
The George Washington University
730 21st Street, NW
Washington, DC**

OPENING PLENARY

9:15 am *Welcoming Remarks*

**Ismail Serageldin*, Vice President, Environmentally and Socially
Sustainable Development, World Bank**

9:20 am *Memorial Dedication to Jacques-Yves Cousteau*

9:35 am *Global Challenges for Managing Ecosystems*

James D. Wolfensohn*, President, World Bank

**10:00 am *The Sovereignty and Systems of Nature and Nations:
Challenges and Opportunities***

Chair

**Maurice F. Strong*, Under Secretary General and Executive Coordinator
for United Nations Reform, and Senior Advisor to the President, World
Bank**

Presenters

**Peter Doherty*, Nobel Laureate, Immunology
Joseph E. Stiglitz*, Chief Economist, World Bank
Christopher G. Weeramantry*, Vice President, International Court of
Justice**

Monday, October 6, 1997 (continued)

11:15 am **Break**

11:45 am ***The Requirements of Science for National Solutions:***

Linking the Sciences

Robert T. Watson*, Director, Environment Department, World Bank

12:30 pm **Lunch**

14:30 pm ***The Big Picture: Linking Global Environmental Issues and Human Needs***

Caio K. Koch-Weser*, Managing Director, World Bank

15:00 pm ***The Global Treaties: Making Connections for Efficiencies, Effectiveness, and Equity***

Chair

Mostafa K. Tolba*, President, International Center for Environment and Development, Cairo University

Panelists:

Yolanda Kakabadse*, President, International Union for the Conservation of Nature Council

Huguette Labelle*, President, Canadian International Development Agency

José I. Vargas*, Minister of Science and Technology, Brazil

Sarwono Kusumaatmadja, Minister, Kantor Menteri Negara

Lingkungan Hidup, State Ministry of the Environment, Indonesia

16:30 pm ***Reflections for the Future***

Mohamed T. El-Ashry*, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman, Global Environment Facility

17:00 pm **Summing Up**

17:15 pm **Adjourn**

* Acceptances

"The Role of Law in the Promotion of Sustainable Development"
American University, Washington College of Law
Mooers-Morella Ceremonial Courtroom (603)
October 6, 1997, 7:30-10:00p.m.

Washington College of Law
4801 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20016
(contact Andrea Santy at (202) 274-4112)

This panel will explore the contribution that law can make to the achievement of sustainable development. For that purpose, the panel will analyze the intertwining between the international and domestic legal systems as well as the relationships between the law of international organizations, environmental law, human rights, and economic development. The panelists will refer to the role of government, academia, civil society, in general, and the legal profession, in particular.

The program will start with a reception at 7:30 p.m. in the foyer outside the Ceremonial Courtroom (603) on the sixth floor. The law school is located at 4801 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., four blocks north of the main campus of American University. Buses will be provided for participants to the law school and return. They will depart at 7:00 p.m. from the World Bank, Main Complex, 1818 H Street, N.W. and return to this place, departing the law school at 10:15 p.m. Please note that parking is prohibited on area residential streets, but available in the underground parking lot after 5:00 p.m. at no charge. There are two Metro stops close to the law school: Friendship Heights and Tenleytown/AU. The law school is a short taxi ride from either stop, or any N bus, from the Friendship Heights' Metro stop, or H2 or H4 bus from the Tenleytown/AU Metro stop can be taken.

GROUND-TRUTHING GLOBAL ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT IN NATIONAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Tuesday, October 7

(Locations listed after each roundtable)

THEMATIC ROUNDTABLES

The Challenges and Opportunities: Science, Economics, and Law

9:00 am - 11:30 am Climate Change

Chair

Johannes F. Linn*, Regional Vice President, Eastern Europe
and Central Asia, World Bank

Robert T. Watson*, Director, Environment Department, World Bank,
Rajendra K. Pachauri*, Director, Tata Research Institute
Rudolf Dolzer*, Director and Professor, Institute for International Law,
Bonn University; Senior Adviser to the President of Germany
David Malin Roodman*, Senior Researcher, Worldwatch Institute
Eileen Claussen*, Partner, Alcalde & Fay Public Affairs
Rapporteurs: Christian Dugneau and Helmut Schreiber

*Location: Preston Auditorium, Main Complex, World Bank, 1818 H
Street, NW (cap 350)*

9:00 am - 11:30 am Biodiversity

Chair

Jean-Michel Severino*, Regional Vice President, East Asia and
Pacific Region, World Bank

Delmar Alberto Blasco*, Secretary General, Ramsar Convention
Peter Schei*, Special Advisor to the Minister of Environment,
Norway
Nicolas Mateo*, General Coordinator, Biodiversity Institute (INBio),
Costa Rica
Peter H. Raven*, Director, Missouri Botanical Garden
Charles Perrings*, Head of the Department, Environmental Economics
and Environmental Management, University of York
Bernd von Droste*, Director, World Heritage Centre, UNESCO
Rapporteur: Anthony J. Whitten

Location: H Auditorium, World Bank, 600 19th Street, NW (cap.286)

Tuesday, October 7, 1997 (continued)

9:00 am - 11:30 am **Desertification and Forests**

Chair

Jean-Louis Sarbib*, Regional Vice President, Africa, World Bank

Mohamed Kassas*, Professor Emeritus of Botany,
University of Cairo

Reuben Olembo*, Assistant Under Secretary General and Deputy
Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme

Ola Ullsten*, Former Prime Minister, Sweden

Manuel Rodriguez Becerra*, Professor, Environmental Policy,
Andes University

Steven P. Hamburg*, Professor, Environmental Studies and Ecology,
Brown University

Rapporteur: Jean-Roger Mercier

*Location: International Monetary Fund, 700 19th Street, Third Floor,
Room A (150 cap.) requested*

9:00 am - 11:30 am **International Water Regimes**

Chair

Callisto Madavo*, Regional Vice President, Africa, World Bank

Mahmood Yousuf Abdulreheem*, Coordinator, Regional Organization
for the Protection of the Marine Environment

Torkil Jonch-Clausen*, Chair, Technical Advisory Committee,
Global Water Partnership

Tamarit Tutangata*, Director, South Pacific Environment Programme
Rapporteur: David R. Grey

*Location: J Building, B1-080 (cap. 130), 701 18th Street, NW, World
Bank*

Coffee

Lisner Auditorium, 730 21st Street, NW

Plenary Session

Presentations on Concurrent Thematic Roundtables

Thematic and Regional Roundtable Lunches

10/07/97 7:03 PM



- 

NOTE FOR TODD STERN

FROM: Dirk Forrister

RE: Meeting with "Green Group" (Enviro CEOs) on September 4, 1997

Background:

The "Green Group" comprises the CEO's of roughly 30 major environmental groups. They span the environmental spectrum of the hard-line regulatory supporters to the market-oriented pragmatists, with much more of the former. They generally take the approach of providing an adequate "left flank" for government to balance the hits from the hard right in industry.

Their strengths include getting media attention and mobilizing activists at the local level in support of action. In this meeting, they expect 10 - 15 minutes of your comments and the balance in casual dialogue.

In this meeting, it would be great to exchange information on what we are planning to do on outreach and learn what they are planning to do in the run-up to Kyoto. I know from prior conversations that some of them are trying to mobilize their own workshops (EIC in particular), their own media campaigns, several public events and a great deal of press outreach. In the area of opinion pieces, for example, some of them have placed op eds in major papers -- either by their own experts (Lashoff for NRDC) or by board members (Nitze for EDF). (Some of them have great boards for purposes of op eds -- which we've reviewed & used where we could.)

Obviously, they don't just want to talk outreach -- they care about good policy. And in the end, they know that they won't get everything they want. But they will feel compelled to make their points as aggressively as possible. Still, we need to send the signal of balance (ala Bob's famous formulation) -- that may not make them completely happy in the end. Progress, not perfection.

Desired Outcomes:

- Get the most up-to-date information on what they are doing and encouraging more outreach efforts.
- Build relationships that you can call on down the line for response to appropriate outreach opportunities.
- Gain their support for our outreach efforts and prepare them for our plans on policy formulation.

List of attendees: See attached -- all but Audubon, World Wildlife Fund and Isaac Walton League are scheduled to attend.

Talking Points:

- In general, I'd like to tell you what we are doing on the policy process and on outreach; find out what you're doing; and figure out how we can best work together.
- The President is still committed to binding targets and timetables coupled with flexibility to minimize costs. It is now clear that we also have to deal with developing country commitments due to the Senate action on the Byrd Resolution. We supported it in spirit - with difficulties on details. In the end, we need 2/3 of those votes, so we took a constructive approach.
- There is lively internal debate going on inside the Administration regarding targets and timetables. The final decision will be made by the President some time after the conference. We know you're eager for an answer -- but the President feels strongly that we need to engage the American public much better before reaching conclusions.
- I know you want the strongest possible environmental result. I think the key to getting such a result is public education.
- We have heard that the GCC has a \$12 million war chest for their media campaign, and that it is supposed to start next week.
- We are getting the Cabinet outside the beltway; trying to get as many op-eds placed throughout the various media markets
- We are encouraging leaders to speak out on global warming -- and you, your board members and other supporters could help us a great deal in that effort. We really appreciate efforts like EDF's with Paul Nitze and NRDC's with Dan Lashoff and Howard Geller -- and I know all of you have done your share of ed boards and briefings for reporters. And we are thinking of some special effort to build on Sierra Club's work with the nation's local weathermen (and women). But this fall, we all need to do more -- and I'm eager to hear what you have planned.
- We are in the midst of planning the White House conference. We will invite 150 people, all of whom will have a speaking role.
 - The conference will talk about the problem but will focus more on solutions.
 - We will include a domestic policy focus -- particularly on technology deployment and emissions trading. And we will consider a segment devoted to the international perspective of how America should provide leadership in advancing a global solution.
- Most important, I want to thank you for all your efforts. You've helped begin a very difficult task of informing the public of what's at stake on this very complicated issue. I

hope we can work together closely over the coming months.

- Today, I don't have a lot of news on the policy front -- and I know in the end, that's what matters to you the most. Our overall goal is to reach an agreement that can gain enough public support to be ratified by the Senate -- or else it is no good to any of us. While I can't tell you the final "target and timetable," I can tell you we will maintain our commitment to the basic framework we have on the international negotiating table --
 - We favor binding national targets to assure that environmental objectives are actually achieved. These targets must be realistic and achievable.
 - We support maximum flexibility in implementation, including joint implementation and international emissions trading as well as flexible timing features of emissions budgeting, banking and limited borrowing.
 - All nations must contribute solutions to this global problem. While many on the international stage would require little of developing countries, the U.S. has been a staunch advocate of the need for global participation.
- With that said, I'd like to learn about what are you planning on outreach -- what you've found works best in improving public awareness? And I'm open to answering any questions you have.

GREEN GROUP MEMBERS

AMERICAN OCEANS CAMPAIGN

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

AMERICAN RIVERS

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

CENTER FOR MARINE CONSERVATION

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

DEFENDERS OF WILDLIFE

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

EARTHJUSTICE LEGAL DEFENSE FUND

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

ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE FUND

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

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION CENTER

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

ENVIRONMENTAL WORKING GROUP

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

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH

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

IZAACK WALTON LEAGUE

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

7-97 THU 11:43 AM NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY FAX NO. 202 861 4290

P. 4

**LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION
VOTERS**

Deb Callahan
President
1707 L Street, NW, Suite 750
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: (202) 785-8683
Fax: (202) 835-0491

NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY

John Flicker
President
700 Broadway
New York, N.Y. 10003-9501
Phone: (212) 979-3088
Fax: (212) 353-0377

**NATIONAL PARKS &
CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION**

Bill Watson
Interim Executive Officer
1776 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: (202) 223-6722
Fax: (202) 659-0650

**NATIONAL TRIBAL
ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL**

Jerry Pardilla
Executive Director
2221 Rio Grande, NW
Albuquerque, NM 87104
Phone: (505) 242-2175
Fax: (505) 242-2654

**NATIONAL TRUST FOR
HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

Richard Moe
President
1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: (202) 588-6135
Fax: (202) 588-6082

**NATIONAL WILDLIFE
FEDERATION**

Mark Van Putten
President & CEO
8925 Leesburg Pike
Vienna, VA 22184
Phone: (703) 790-4455
Fax: (703) 790-4330

**NATIVE AMERICAN
RIGHTS FUND**

John Echohawk
Executive Director
1506 Broadway
Boulder, CO 80302
Phone: (303) 447-8760
Fax: (303) 443-7776

**NATURAL RESOURCES
DEFENSE COUNCIL**

John Adams
Executive Director
40 West 20th Street
New York, NY 10011
Phone: (212) 727-2700
Fax: (212) 633-6935

**PHYSICIANS FOR SOCIAL
RESPONSIBILITY**

Robert K. Musil
Executive Director
1101 14th Street, NW
Suite 700
Washington, DC 20005
Phone: (202) 898-0150
Fax: (202) 898-0172

**POPULATION ACTION
INTERNATIONAL**

Hugo Hoogenboom
President
1120 19th Street, NW, Suite 550
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: (202) 659-1833
Fax: (202) 293-1795

SCENIC AMERICA

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

SIERRA CLUB

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

THE TRUST FOR PUBLIC LAND

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

**UNION OF CONCERNED
SCIENTISTS**

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

**UNITED STATES PUBLIC
INTEREST RESEARCH
GROUP (USPIRG)**

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

THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

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

WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE

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

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

Kathryn S. Fuller
President
1250 24th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20037
Phone: (202) 778-9663
Fax: (202) 778-9637

ZERO POPULATION GROWTH

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

Gene Karpinski - Chair

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

July 1, 1997

GREEN GROUP MEETING AGENDA

Thursday, September 4, 1997

**The Wilderness Society
900 17th Street, NW
2nd Fl. Conference Rm.
Washington, DC 20006
(202) 833-2300**

**Chaired by Gene Karpinski
Project Coordinator - Julie Waterman**

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 9:00 - 9:15 a.m. | Welcome by Karpinski, Introductions and Agenda Review |
| 9:15 - 10:00 | Pre-discussion Secretary Glickman - Pope |
| 10:00 - 10:45 | Secretary of Agriculture Dan Glickman |
| 10:45 - 11:30 | Other issue updates:
Budget/Appropriations - Blackwelder
Clean Air - Clapp
Utility Restructuring - Krupp
ISTEA - Maguire
Log Import Policy - Sulnick |
| 11:30 - 12:00 p.m. | Membership issues - Vote on Rails to Trails
Retreat update |
| 12:00 - 1:00 | Lunch/Climate Change discussion - Ris |
| 1:00 - 2:00 | Todd Stern, Assistant to the President and Staff Secretary |
| 2:00 - 2:30 | Joint Research project - Pope |
| 2:30 - 3:00 | Pre-discussion Senator Kerry - Adams |
| 3:00 - 4:00 | Senator John Kerry (D-MA) |

Wednesday, September 3

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 4:30 - 5:00 | Pre-meeting - Congressman Boehlert et al (Location TBA) |
| 5:00 - 6:30 | Congressman Sherwood Boehlert (R-NY) et al
2325 Rayburn |

GREEN GROUP MEETING

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Confirmed Attendance

John Adams - Natural Resources Defense Council
Brent Blackwelder - Friends of the Earth
Deb Callahan - League of Conservation Voters
Bill Chandler - National Parks & Conservation Association
Phil Clapp - Environmental Information Center
Ken Cook - Environmental Working Group
John Echohawk - Native American Rights Fund
Hugo Hoogenboom - Population Action International
Gene Karpinski - U.S. Public Interest Research Group
Kevin Kirchner - Earthjustice Legal Defense Fund
Peter Kostmayer - Zero Population Growth
Fred Krupp - Environmental Defense Fund
Jonathan Lash - World Resources Institute
Meg Maguire - Scenic America
Roger McManus - Center for Marine Conservation
William Meadows - The Wilderness Society
Richard Moe - National Trust for Historic Preservation
Robert Musil - Physicians for Social Responsibility
Jerry Pardilla - National Tribal Environmental Council
Carl Pope - Sierra Club
Howard Ris - Union of Concerned Scientists
Martin Rosen - The Trust for Public Land
Rodger Schlickeisen - Defenders of Wildlife
Robert Sulnick - American Oceans Campaign
Mark Van Putten - National Wildlife Federation
Rebecca Wodder - American Rivers

Unable to attend

John Flicker - National Audubon Society
Kathryn Fuller - World Wildlife Fund
Paul Hansen - Izaak Walton League

Guest

John Runkle - Conservation Council of North Carolina

Events - Outside 5



1200 18th Street, NW
5th Floor
Washington, DC 20036
Phone 202-887-8800

Fax 202-887-8877
Email eicinfo@acpa.com or
[first initial] + [lastname]@acpa.com
Web <http://www.eic.org>

'97 SEP 8 PM 1:49

MEMORANDUM

TO: Nicholas Lapham
From: Katherine Silverthorne
RE: Town Meetings and Other Local Folks
DATE: 9/5/97

I sent the following information to Sean Kennedy. If you want a copy of the full reports on the town meetings as well, please give me an address and I will send them over on Monday.

Town Meetings Thus Far

Austin
Boston
Miami
San Francisco
Seattle

I will send you the full reports on these town meetings via courier on Monday morning. This will be more useful to you than receiving them unformatted via email. Please call me with an address ASAP.

Three more town meetings are planned for the month of October. One, in New Orleans on October 3rd, will occur before the White House Conference. The other two are still in the planning stages but are likely to occur after the conference. We are planning one in the twin cities and the other in Madison, WI.

EIC's climate campaign is conducting outreach to local environmental groups around the nation. Last week, we released a climate change television PSA via local groups in 30 states. I have attached a list of groups and the states in which it was released.

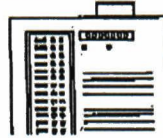
EIC has full time organizers in 12 states:

Florida
Louisiana
Maine
Montana
Michigan
Nevada
New York
North Dakota
Ohio
Pennsylvania
Tennessee
Virginia



1200 18th Street, NW
5th Floor
Washington, DC 20036
Phone 202-887-8800

Fax 202-887-8877
Email eicinfo@acpa.com or
[first initial] + [lastname]@acpa.com
Web <http://www.eic.org>



FAX COVER SHEET

Fax to: Nicholas Lapham

Date: 9/8/97

Fax Number: 456-2215

From: Katherine Silverthorne

Pages Including Cover:

Comments:

Tried to send this on Friday night but the number I had didn't work.

CONVENTIONAL WISDOM

RECENT NEWS ABOUT THE SENATE CAMPAIGN FINANCE HEARINGS

September 8, 1997

KEY POINTS FOR THIS WEEK'S HEARINGS:

1. STILL NO EVIDENCE TO BACK UP THOMPSON'S CLAIMS
2. GORE DID NOT KNOW TEMPLE EVENT WAS A FUNDRAISER
3. NEITHER THE PRESIDENT NOR THE VICE PRESIDENT KNEW ABOUT ILLEGAL DONATIONS
4. DONATIONS HAD NO EFFECT ON OUTCOME OF CAMPAIGN

New York Times: Not a "Shred" of Evidence To Back Up Thompson Claims:

"On the first day of the Senate hearings on campaign finance practices, Senator Fred Thompson, the chairman of the investigating committee, dropped a bombshell. 'High-level Chinese Government officials crafted a plan to increase China's influence over the U.S. political process,' Mr. Thompson, a Tennessee Republican, declared in his opening statement. 'Our investigations,' he added, 'suggest that it affected the 1996 Presidential race.' This week, Mr. Thompson's committee wrapped up its examination of illegal foreign political contributions and prepared to move on to other topics. The five weeks of hearings have included copious examples of shady fund-raising practices and many instances of money from abroad being slipped into American campaigns last year. But the hearings have not produced a shred of public evidence to substantiate Senator Thompson's charge of Chinese influence." [New York Times, 9/7/97]

New York Times: No Evidence President Or Vice President Knew About Illegal Donations:

"No evidence was submitted that President Clinton or Vice President Gore knew of these donations [raised by Huang and Trie]. But Mr. Huang and Mr. Trie had an unusual amount of access to the White House. So did Johnny Chung, a California businessman who gave \$50,000 to a Presidential assistant inside the White House. The source of the money may have been foreigners. Still, the Republicans were unable to find any suggestion that the Government's foreign policy was altered because of a campaign contribution." [New York Times, 9/7/97]

New York Times: Contributions Had No Influence On Outcome Of Campaign:

"With \$2 billion raised and spent on Presidential and Congressional campaigns last year, the illegal foreign contributions, unseemly as they may have been, were such a small proportion that they could not possibly have had much influence on the outcome of the elections. No one on the committee has tallied the total of such contributions. It is probably less than the panel's \$4.3 million investigative budget." [New York Times, 9/7/97]

Washington Post: No Hard Evidence that Temple Event Was A Fundraiser:

"[Former Gore aide] Strauss never wavered in his statements that, however misinformed some Gore aides may have been, the luncheon visit to the monastery in Hacienda Heights, Calif., was not a fund-raiser Democrats and temple aides have said all along that Gore's two-hour temple visit on April 29, 1996, had none of the trappings of a fund-raiser: There were no donor cards or political signs, they said. Gore and other speakers didn't mention money. Instead he gave what he called his 'e pluribus unum' speech about America's ethnic diversity, they recalled. 'I know what a fund-raiser is, and this was not a fund-raiser,' Strauss said The Republicans presented no hard evidence that Gore had direct knowledge of the fund-raising activities carried out by Democratic operatives John Huang and Maria Hsia at the temple." [Washington Post, 9/6/97]

REMARKS REQUIRED: None.

MEDIA COVERAGE: Pool spray.

FIRST LADY'S ATTENDANCE: No.

VP ATTENDANCE: Recommended.

RECOMMENDED BY: Todd Stern.

CONTACT: Todd Stern, 6-2702.

ORIGIN OF THE PROPOSAL: White House Staff generated.

SECOND LADY ATTENDANCE: No.

SOURCE OF PAYMENT: None.

J- Here's the natural disaster/
insurance meeting taking place
tomorrow. Jack's talk will
include a paragraph on Climate
Change + El Nino and how these
extreme events will add to burden
on the industry. If you need more info
or an attendance list, Call Eileen
Padovani 6-6086 in my office. Thanks, Rosal

Program

Natural Disaster Reduction Initiatives of the Insurance Sector

Program Moderator: Henry Quarantelli, University of Delaware

9:00 AM

Welcome and Opening Comments

Dr. John Gibbons, Assistant to the President for Science and Technology, Office of Science and Technology Policy

Dr. William Hooke, Chair, Subcommittee on Natural Disaster Reduction

General Wilson Cooney (ret.), Chairman of the Board, Institute for Business and Home Safety

Opening Presentations

Overview of the PPP 2000 Forum on Public Policy Issues in Natural Disaster Reduction

Walter Hays, U.S. Geological Survey, PPP 2000 Forum Working Group

Keynote Presentation on Additional Opportunities

William Daley, Secretary of Commerce
(To be confirmed)

Keynote Presentation: Mitigating the Effects of Natural Disasters: The Insurance Sector in Partnership with Other Communities

Harvey G. Ryland, President, IBHS

Keynote Presentation: FEMA's Role

Kay Goss, Associate Director for Preparedness, Training, and Exercises, Federal Emergency Management Agency

Panel Presentation and Dialog on Public-Private Policy Issues

Specific Opportunities to Create a Common Agenda to Work Together: A Perspective By the Private Insurance Sector

Insurance: Policy Issues and Natural Hazards
John Mulady, USAA Insurance Company

What the Insurance Industry is doing today
Bryan Freeman, State Farm Fire and Casualty Co.

Where potential collaboration exists

Eldon Ziegler, Nationwide Insurance Company

Lunch Speaker: Social and Economic Considerations of the Insurance Sector

Dennis Mileti, University of Colorado Natural Hazards Center

The Involuntary Market: Public Policy Effects on Insurance

Public Policy Driving an Insurance Market

Ron Demerjian, President, Property Insurance Plans Services Office

A State's Perspective

TBD

National Flood Insurance Program: A Public Private Interaction

Jim Sadler, Unisun Insurance Company

The Buildings Initiative and Partnering with the Insurance Industry

Mark Bernstein (to be confirmed)

Discussion and Begin Development of an Action Plan

Identification of the Primary Issues Associated with Creating Public Private Partnerships

Specific Opportunities to Create a Common Agenda to Work Together. Where do we go from here: Barriers and Opportunities

Final Wrap-up

William Hooke, Chair, SNDR

Concluding Remarks & Introduction to Second Forum

5:00 PM

Adjourn



Natural Disaster Reduction Initiatives of the Insurance Sector

September 10, 1997

**The White House Conference Center
Washington, D.C.**

2000

Public Private Partnership

***Forums on Public Policy Issues
in Natural Disaster Reduction***

A cooperative endeavor of the nineteen Federal agencies comprising the Subcommittee on Natural Disaster Reduction, the Institute for Business & Home Safety, and other private sector organizations.

Public Private Partnership 2000 proudly presents the first in a series of Forums relating to natural disaster reduction co-hosted by the Subcommittee on Natural Disaster Reduction and the Institute for Business and Home Safety.

Introducing Public Private Partnership 2000

Public Private Partnership 2000 (PPP 2000) is a cooperative endeavor of the 19 member agencies comprising the Subcommittee on Natural Disaster Reduction (SNDR), part of the National Science and Technology Council's Committee on the Environment and Natural Resources; the Institute for Business and Home Safety (IBHS), a Boston-based non-profit organization sponsored by the insurance industry; and a group of private sector organizations.

PPP 2000's Goal is to seek new and innovative opportunities for government and nonprofit, private sector organizations to work together to reduce vulnerability to and losses from natural hazards in communities throughout the Nation. This unique partnership encompasses the Nation's leading public and private organizations seeking to decrease the costs — economic, environmental, and psychological — of natural hazards. Beginning on September 10, 1997, there will be fourteen Forums throughout the remainder of 1997

and extending through 1998. Each Forum will focus on a different issue related to natural disaster reduction and will seek a wide range of ideas from Forum partners and participants who are invited on the basis of their specialized knowledge and experience. All Forums will be convened in Washington, DC.

The Forums

Beginning with the first Forum, the themes will be framed by the following objectives:

- Develop a framework for a public-private partnership for mitigating the effects of natural disasters;
- Identify the broad public policy issues facing such a partnership;
- Identify opportunities for interaction among stakeholders;
- Define specific policy issues that can be addressed through actions by sponsors and participants to effect a paradigm shift in the way individuals, businesses, communities, and governments presently manage their risk from natural hazards;
- Develop a common agenda to deploy technologies, products, and processes to improve disaster response, recovery, and mitigation;
- Identify the short- and long-term benefits of the Forums and future uses of the ideas and information.

PPP 2000 endeavors to reduce losses from natural disasters through increased public awareness and implementation of technologies and techniques now available to improve:

- Risk assessment (e.g., basic research, real-time monitoring, probabilistic forecasts, process models, socioeconomic and environmental impacts and hazard maps);
- Risk management (e.g., warning, site selection, land use planning, and building design, construction, and retrofit);
- Emergency management (e.g., response and recovery); and
- Preparedness (e.g., mitigation).

At the conclusion of each Forum, a report will be prepared to inform U.S. policies for furthering the accomplishments of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR) in addition to the ongoing creation and implementation of loss reduction strategies to cope with inevitable natural hazards.

The First Forum: "Natural Disaster Reduction Initiatives of The Insurance Sector"

The cost of natural disasters in the United States has increased since Hurricane Hugo in 1989, this country's first billion-dollar insured loss. Since then, we have experienced a billion-dollar loss event nearly every year, dealing a serious blow to all sectors of our economy. At the same time, the societal and environmental impacts

are of grave concern. This Forum will define opportunities available to public and private sector organizations involving and associated with the insurance industry. Presentations and dialog will focus on:

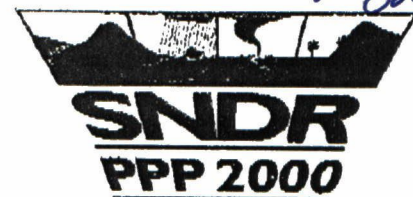
- Catastrophic risk and insurance;
- Insurance as a mitigation tool; and
- Public policy and insurance: the need for greater stakeholder interaction and how to get it.

The goal of the Forum is to draw upon the expertise of sponsors and participants to identify a common agenda and innovative ways members of the insurance industry can work with others to resolve scientific, technical, economic, and political issues and to realize the natural disaster reduction initiatives of IBHS.

The Forum will discuss why losses from natural hazards are an issue worthy of a partnership between the insurance sector and all sectors of the public, and how such partnerships can lead to incentives and opportunities to promote mitigation to reduce potential losses throughout the Nation. The focus will be on what the insurance sector and potential partners can do together now and in the 21st century to reduce losses, and to reach out and involve communities, businesses, and individuals. This is a goal which neither the insurance industry nor the Federal government can reach alone.

A brochure describing PPP 2000 in more detail may be obtained by contacting

*Greg Chiu
Institute for Business & Home Safety
73 Tremont Street, Suite 510
Boston, MA 02108-3910*



Agenda
Natural Disaster Reduction Initiatives of the Insurance Sector
September 10, 1997
Truman Room
The White House Conference Center
Washington, D.C.

9:00 am WELCOME AND OPENING COMMENTS

9:00 - 9:15 am

Dr. John H. Gibbons, Assistant to the President for Science and Technology, Office of Science and Technology Policy

9:15 - 9:30 am

Honorable William Daley, Secretary of Commerce

9:30 - 9:45 am

Dr. William Hooke, Chair, Subcommittee on Natural Disaster Reduction

9:45 - 10:00 am

General Wilson Cooney (ret.), Chairman of the Board, Institute for Business and Home Safety

10:00 am OPENING PRESENTATIONS

10:00 - 10:10 am

Overview of the PPP 2000 Forum on Public Policy Issues in Natural Disaster Reduction

Dr. Walter Hays, U.S. Geological Survey, PPP 2000 Forum Working Group

10:10 - 10:25 am

Keynote Presentation: FEMA's Role

Honorable Kay Goss, Associate Director for Preparedness, Training, and Exercises, Federal Emergency Management Agency

10:25 - 10:40 am

Keynote Presentation: Mitigating the Effects of Natural Disasters: The Insurance Sector in Partnership with Other Communities

Harvey Ryland, President, Institute for Business and Home Safety

10:40 - 10:55 am

Discussion and Focused "Why Are We Here?" summary

Moderated by: Professor Henry Quarantelli, University of Delaware

10:55 - 11:25 am BREAK

Wilson Room, 2nd Floor

Working toward a sustainable society resilient to natural hazards.

National Science and Technology Council • Committee on the Environment and Natural Resources • Subcommittee on Natural Disaster Reduction

73 Tremont Street, Suite 510 Boston, MA 02108-3910 Tel: (617) 722-0200 Fax: (617) 722-0202 <http://www.ibhs.org>

11:25 am PANEL PRESENTATION AND DIALOGUE ON PUBLIC PRIVATE POLICY ISSUES
Specific Opportunities to Create a Common Agenda to Work Together: A Perspective By the Private Insurance Sector

11:25 - 11:30 am

Program Moderator

Professor Henry Quarantelli, University of Delaware

11:30 - 11:45 am

Insurance: Policy Issues and Natural Hazards

John Mulady, Director Industry Relations, USAA Insurance Company

11:45 am - 12 noon

What the Insurance Industry is Doing Today

D. Bryan Freeman, Assistant Vice President - Underwriting, State Farm Fire and Casualty Co.

12 noon - 12:15 pm

Where Potential Collaboration Exists

Eldon Ziegler, Vice President Industry Affairs, Nationwide Insurance Company

12:15 - 12:30 pm

Discussion/Questions and Morning Wrap Up

Moderator

12:30 pm-1:30 pm LUNCH

Social and Economic Considerations of the Insurance Sector

Professor Dennis Mileti, University of Colorado Natural Hazards Center

1:30 pm PANEL PRESENTATION AND DIALOGUE ON THE INVOLUNTARY MARKET AND REGULATION: PUBLIC POLICY EFFECTS ON INSURANCE

1:30 - 1:45 pm

Public Policy Driving an Insurance Market

Ronald Demerjian, President, Property Insurance Plans Services Office

1:45 - 2:00 pm

A State's Perspective

Dottie Harris, Special Assistant to the Superintendent, New York State Insurance Department

2:00 - 2:15 pm

National Flood Insurance Program: A Public Private Interaction

James Sadler, Assistant Vice President, Unisun Insurance Company

2:15 - 2:30 pm

The Buildings Initiative and Partnering with the Insurance Industry

Henry Kelly, Acting Associate Director for Technology, Office of Science and Technology Policy

2:30 - 3:00 pm BREAK

Wilson Room, 2nd Floor

3:00 - 4:20 pm DISCUSSION AND DEVELOPMENT OF AN ACTION PLAN

Moderator

ISSUES TO BE DISCUSSED:

Identification of the Primary Issues Associated with Creating Public Private Partnerships

Public and private policies which promote development of high risk areas.

The political constituency for natural disaster mitigation and the strategies identified in the Keynote presentations to involve more stakeholders.

Who bears the costs associated with natural disasters?

How public private policy interfaces with other forces that dictate development and land use with an emphasis on the appropriate roles for the insurance industry.

Specific Opportunities to Work Together. Where do we go from here: Barriers and Opportunities
Moderator

Strategies and opportunities for the insurance industry and its partners to overcome the obstacles to implementing mitigation measures at the individual, business, and community levels.

Strategies to address the creation and implementation of a consortium of stakeholders championing mitigation.

4:20 - 4:30 pm

Final Wrap up

Dr. William Hooke, Chairman, SNDR

4:30 pm CONCLUDING REMARKS

4:30 - 4:45 pm

Introduction to Second Forum: "The Uncertainty of Managing Catastrophic Risks"

University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School Managing Catastrophic Risk Project

Peter Burns, Managing Director, Financial Institution Center, The Wharton School

4:45 - 5:00 pm

Closure

Harvey Ryland and William Hooke

5:00 pm ADJOURN



1200 18th Street, NW
5th Floor
Washington, DC 20036
Phone 202-887-8800

Fax 202-887-8877
Email eicinfo@acpa.com or
[first initial] + [lastname]@acpa.com
Web <http://www.eic.org>

September 4, 1994

Lisa McNeilly
White House Task Force on Climate Change
734 Jackson Place
Washington, DC 20503

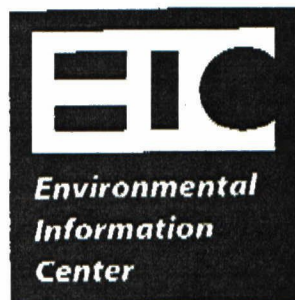
Ms. McNeilly,

Here is the Information that you requested on the town hall meetings. As you can see, the events generate a great deal of press coverage. The first event takes place on October 3 in New Orleans and the tentative date for the second event, in Minneapolis, is October 17. We will be inviting Senator Wellstone to the second and third meetings. Feel free to call George Abar or myself with any questions.

Thank You,

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "Stephen Arellano", is written over a horizontal line. The signature is stylized and cursive.

Stephen Arellano



1200 18th Street, NW
5th Floor
Washington, DC 20036
Phone 202-887-8800

Fax 202-887-8877
Email eicinfo@acpa.com or
[first initial] + [lastname]@acpa.com
Web <http://www.eic.org>

The Town Meeting on Global Warming New Orleans, Louisiana October 3, 1997

AGENDA --DRAFT--

Getting Started

8:45 - 9:05a Registration, materials and informational video

9:10am - 9:20am: Welcome and Introduction by Moderator

1st Panel: Science & Impacts

9:20am - 9:50am: Scientists with prepared speeches/presentations

9:50am - 10:20am: Questions and Answers for 1st Panel

*****Break*****

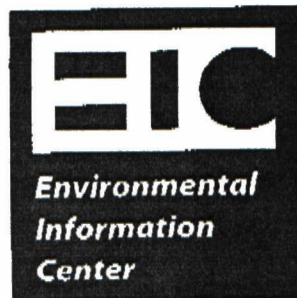
10:20am - 10:30am: Break for audience and press availability

2nd Panel: Policy Makers and Business Leaders

10:30am - 11:20am: Prepared speeches or presentations

11:20am - 12:15pm: Questions and Answers for 2nd Panel

12:15pm- 12:30pm: Thank you and Wrap up

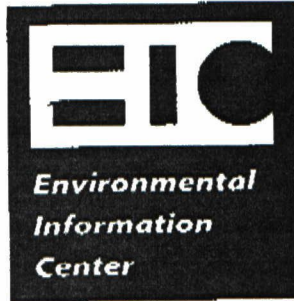


1200 18th Street, NW
5th Floor
Washington, DC 20036
Phone 202-887-8800

Fax 202-887-8877
Email eicinfo@acpa.com or
[first initial] + [lastname]@acpa.com
Web <http://www.eic.org>

New Orleans Town Hall Meeting Outline

- **Lead Organizer:** Stephen Arellano - Environmental Information Center
 - Phone/fax: (202) 887-8859 / (202) 887-8884
 - E-mail: SARELLANO@ACPA.COM
- **Site:** Gallier Hall
 - Capacity: 250-300
- **Speakers:**
 - **Moderator:** Oliver Houck (Likely)
 - Organization: Tulane University - Environmental Law Clinic
 - **Experts:**
 - **Health Effects:** Jonathan Patz (not confirmed)
 - Organization: IPCC - Johns Hopkins
 - **Sea Level/Louisiana specific:** Dr. Len Bahr
 - Organization: Governor's office; coastal restoration division
 - **Mosquito:** Ed Bordes
 - Organization: Mosquito Control Board
 - **Extreme Weather:** N/A (An extreme weather expert is confirmed)
 - Organization: N/A
 - **Policy:**
 - **Local:** Jerald White
 - Title: Director, Mayor's Office of Environmental Affairs
 - **State:** Dr. Paul Tempelt
 - Title: Dept. of Environmental Quality - L.S.U.
 - **Upper Level:** Bill Nelson
 - Title: Florida Treasurer and Insurance Commissioner



1400 16th Street, NW
Suite 330, Box 5
Washington, DC 20036-2266
Phone 202.797.6500

Fax 202.797.6501
Email eicinfo@acpa.com or
[first initial]+[lastname]@acpa.com
Web <http://www.igc.apc.org/eic>

Town Meetings on Climate Change

To generate intense local media coverage and develop grassroots support around the country, EIC developed a series of "Town Meetings" on climate change starting in June, 1995. Meetings have been held in Miami, Austin, San Francisco, Seattle and Boston, drawing over 1,000 attendees and substantial press coverage. EIC media work on these events alone has produced over 20 news stories, seven editorials, twenty five op-eds, over thirty radio interviews, nine television news broadcasts and significant additional press contact. The events are vehicles to present the local impacts and attract local activists and leaders. Speakers have included local scientists, business leaders, community leaders, elected officials and policy makers. Speakers included Timothy Wirth, Undersecretary of State for Global Affairs; John Kerry, US Senator from Massachusetts, Bill Nelson, Florida Insurance Commissioner; Gus Garcia, Mayor Pro Tem of Austin; top scientists from the University of Miami, Rice University and Texas A&M University; and business leaders, like the Vice President of Enron Corporation, an \$8 billion-dollar energy company. On Capitol Hill, Members and staff consistently point to the town meetings as generating the local and regional press that is required to get progress on climate change. Simply put, staff are more concerned with their in-state newspapers' opinion of the issue than the *Washington Post's* opinion.

Attached is set of print clips generated so far. The Boston town meeting was held only one week ago so only a small portion of those clips have been collected.