

GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE
BROADCAST METEOROLOGISTS BRIEFINGS
SEPTEMBER 30 - OCTOBER 1, 1997
NOAA AUDITORIUM
1305 EAST WEST HIGHWAY
SILVER SPRING, MD

AGENDA

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1997

Evening

Dinner (where/when?)

Keynote Speaker?

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1997

Morning Session

- 9:00 a.m. Welcome by Secretary of Commerce, William Daley and Under Secretary for NOAA Dr. D. James Baker Remarks -- Purpose of session, NOAA's role as the Nation's climate service, scope of the science today, range of known impacts, future plans.
- 9:20 a.m. Dr. Daniel Albritton, Director, DOC/NOAA Aeronomy Laboratory - Evidence of Increased Concentration of Greenhouse Gases in the Atmosphere. Remarks -- Research of the atmosphere indicates that there is an increased concentration of greenhouse gases and other activity that is impacting the climate system.
- 9:40 a.m. Thomas Karl, Senior Scientist, DOC/NOAA National Climate Data Center: How Climate Patterns Have Changed Over Time. Remarks -- Present data that show precipitation and temperature patterns are changing across the U.S. and world.
- 10:00 a.m. Dr. Ants Leetmaa, Director, DOC/NOAA Climate Prediction Center: The 1997/98 El Nino: Forecast and Impacts. Remarks -- El Nino disrupts seasonal climate patterns; the current El Nino was predicted using numerical models; what are predictions for coming seasons; what lessons can be applied to climate change.
- 10:20 a.m. Professor William Easterling, Geography and System Science Department Pennsylvania State University How Climate Impacts People and the Way they Live. Remarks -- The importance of studying the climate system and the societal and economic impacts; describe how the climate system has and will continue to impact society.
- 10:40 a.m. Interviews with speakers and regional climate experts*
- 12:45 p.m. Depart for White House (Box lunches will be provided on the bus trip to the White House)

Afternoon Session

2:30 p.m. White House

Presentations by the President and Vice President

South Lawn -- Interviews with the morning speakers and regional climate experts

North Lawn -- Live evening broadcasts for evening news segments

* In addition to the featured speakers, the leaders of the OSTP Regional Impacts Workshops will be invited to participate in the program by being available for interviews. The interviews will be conducted concurrently using 9 separate camera crews (1 assigned to each of the speakers and one to each of 5 regions).

Recommended Regional Experts:

Northwest: ~~E. Miles~~, ~~E. Sarachik~~, Univ. of Washington

Southwest: ~~D. Liverman~~, ~~R. Dickenson~~, Univ. of Arizona

Midwest: ~~D. Qjima~~, Colorado State, ~~P. Lamb~~, Univ. of Oklahoma

Northeast: ~~B. Moore~~, Univ. of New Hampshire *Berrien*

Southeast: ~~R. Richard~~, Univ. of Alabama, ~~L. Mearns~~, NCAR

Barbara Miller -

Virginia ~~was~~ Burkett - Louisiana

Stan Chagnon - IL State water summit

9/16/97

Climate Task Force List

*Events -
Weather*

**GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE
BROADCAST WEATHERCASTERS BRIEFINGS
SEPTEMBER 30 - OCTOBER 1, 1997**

AGENDA

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1997

Evening

6:30-8:30 p.m. Reception at the National Press Club
Remarks at 7:00pm

Keynote Speakers: The Honorable **Todd D. Stern** Assistant to the President and Staff Secretary
 The Honorable **Robert Mallett**, Deputy Secretary of Commerce
 The Honorable **John H. Gibbons**, Assistant to the President for Science and Technology
 The Honorable **Kathleen A. McGinty**, Chair of the White House Council on Environmental Quality

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1997

7:15 a.m. Registration
 NOAA Auditorium
 1301 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD

Morning Session

8:00 a.m. *Welcome* by U.S. Department of Commerce Under Secretary for NOAA
 Dr. D. James Baker; Remarks: Purpose of session; NOAA's role as the Nation's climate service; scope of the science today; range of known impacts; future plans.

8:20 a.m. **Dr. Daniel Albritton**, Director, DOC/NOAA Aeronomy Laboratory - *Evidence of Increased Concentration of Greenhouse Gases in the Atmosphere*. Remarks: Predictions of the changes in the climate system that could result from increased levels of greenhouse gases.

8:40 a.m. **Mr. Thomas Karl**, Senior Scientist, DOC/NOAA National Climatic Data Center: *How Climate Patterns Have Changed Over Time*. Remarks: Data show that precipitation and temperature patterns are changing across the U.S. and world.

9:00 a.m. **Dr. Ants Leetmaa**, Director, DOC/NOAA Climate Prediction Center: *The 1997/98 El Niño: Forecast and Impacts*. Remarks: El Niño disrupts seasonal climate patterns; the current El Niño was predicted using numerical models; predictions for coming seasons; lessons learned which can be applied to long-term climate change.

9:20 a.m. **Prof. William Easterling**, Department of Geography, The Pennsylvania State University: *How Climate and Climate Change Impact People and the Way They Live*. Remarks: The importance of studying the climate system and its impact on society

9:40 a.m. **Dr. D. James Baker**, Wrap-up and Introduction of Regional Experts

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10:00 a.m. Announcement of Interview Procedures and Afternoon Program

10:10 a.m. Interviews with Regional Experts

11:45 a.m. Buses depart for White House (Box lunches will be provided on the bus trip to the White House)

Afternoon Session

1:00 p.m. White House

- * Presentations by the President and Vice President
- * Reception with Receiving Line
- * Interviews with the Morning Speakers (optional)
- * Live evening broadcasts for evening news segments (optional)

Regional Experts:

Northwest: Professor Edward Miles, University of Washington
Southwest: Professor Roger Bales, University of Arizona
Midwest: Professor Dennis Ojima, Colorado State University
Northeast: Professor Berrien Moore III, University of New Hampshire
Southeast: Doctor Barbara Miller, Rankin International

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO WEATHER FORECASTERS

East Room
(October 1, 1997)

Thank you very much, Mr. Vice President. Welcome to the White House on a cool, overcast day, about 60 degrees. How am I doing? I'm auditioning. You know, I have to leave this job after three years, and I don't know what I am going to do. And I am too young to retire, and I'm used to delivering bad news. I thank you for coming and for devoting this much of your time to the briefings and to giving us a chance to meet with you on what is a profoundly important issue -- and one, frankly, that you, just in the way you comment on the events that you cover, may have a real effect on the American people.

People look to you to figure out what they're going to wear in the morning and whether something really bad is going to happen. If so, they expect a timely warning and advice. So you not only get watched more than anyone else on the television news programs to find out about the weather, sometimes you are actually saving lives and always performing a public service. And we thank you for that.

I'd also like to thank your outstanding partners at NOAA and the National Weather Service. I'm very proud of them and what they have done. In the past decade alone, they have doubled the amount of warning time we have to prepare for tornadoes, quadrupled the time for flash floods. And those are just two of the ways that our people here, with NOAA and the National Weather Service, and their research and technology have improved our nation's safety and planning.

You know, I spent most of my time over the last four and a half years telling the American people that we had to prepare for the 21st century, with all of its new opportunities and all of its new challenges if we want to keep the American Dream alive for everyone who will work for it and maintain our leadership for peace and freedom, and keep our country coming together with all of its diversity and clash of interests, whether it's racial and ethnic or religious or whatever. And we have really focused on trying to just get the country to think about how we have to build these bridges to the future, how the future will be as we want it to be.

Clearly, to me, this climate change issue is one of the principal challenges that we face -- a challenge that, if we meet it, will ensure the continued vitality of our small planet and the continued success of the United States throughout another hundred years; a challenge that should we fail to meet

it, could imperil the lives of our children and, if not our children, our grandchildren on this planet -- how they live, how they relate to others and whether they are able to continue to pursue their dreams in the way that our generation has.

In trying to come to grips with this climate change issue, and then talk to the American people about it, there are four principles that have guided me and I'd like to go over them very briefly.

First, I am convinced that the science is solid, saying the that climate is warming at a more rapid rate, that this is due in large measure to a dramatic increase in the volume of greenhouse gases going into the atmosphere, and that nobody knows exactly what the consequences are going to be or when they're going to be manifest, but, on balance, it won't be all that long and they won't be good. That is sort of a summary of what the prevailing scientific opinion is.

I know there are those in a distinct minority who have a different view, but I am persuaded, having carefully looked at all this, that the vast majority opinion is, in fact, in all probability, accurate. And that, therefore, we would be irresponsible not to try to come to grips with the results of these findings.

Now, unlike a lot of weather forecasts, there is something we can do about this weather forecast because we've got enough lead time -- at least we believe we do. So I think that's very important.

Now, the second thing I want to say is that if we know that the majority of our scientists have this view, and they say, we don't know precisely what the bad effects of global climate change are or exactly how fast the climate will change; that means we don't know how severe the droughts and the floods of the future will be in a particular region, but we know that it won't be long and the consequences won't be good -- if we know that, then it seems to me it is incumbent on the United States, when the nations of the world meet in December in Kyoto, Japan, to discuss climate change, that we be prepared to commit ourselves to realistic and binding limits on our own emissions of greenhouse gases.

With 4 percent of the world's population, we enjoy over 20 percent of the world's wealth. That also explains why we produce over 20 percent of the world's greenhouse gases. Those two things are related. Now, I believe that we have a responsibility to cut back. First, because the world is looking to us for leadership, and, secondly, because we won't have any influence in getting anybody else to cut back if we don't.

To give you an example of how significant that is, we've got all these other countries that are growing that have far larger populations than we do. We estimate that the developing countries of Asia and Latin America will grow at roughly three times the rate of the United States, Japan, Europe and Canada in the next 20 years. If that is true, we'll have to work very hard to maintain our 20 percent share of wealth. But even if we do maintain our standard of living and grow our economy, we won't be for long the world's largest producer of greenhouse gases. So if we expect others to show restraint, we must do the same and we must lead the way.

The third principle is that we must embrace solutions that allow us to continue to grow the economy while we honor our global responsibilities and our responsibilities to our own children. We have worked too hard here, from the first day, to revitalize the American economy to jeopardize our progress now. And, furthermore, we cannot make changes that will leave whole chunks of that economy out in the cold without having a response to them.

So the question is: Can we emphasize flexible, market-based approaches? Can we embrace technology to make energy production more efficient and put fewer greenhouse gases into the atmosphere? Is there, in short, a way out of astronomical taxes or heavy-handed governmental regulation that will permit us to gradually bring down our greenhouse gas production and still grow the economy and enjoy what we've been enjoying here for the last four and a half years? I believe the answer is, yes.

Now, let me just give you one example. Typically, about two-thirds of the energy produced by power plants is absolutely lost in the form of wasted heat, billowing out in clouds of steam, or pumped out into rivers. A company called Trigen has doubled the efficiency of power plants in Philadelphia, Chicago and Tulsa, simply by capturing the waste heat and turning it into steam to warm office buildings and fuel factories, and in the process, by definition, dramatically cutting the volume of greenhouse gases going into the atmosphere to do the same amount of work in all those places.

That is just one small example. The Vice President and I have been working with the Big Three automakers, our energy labs, and the UAW for years now on a new generation of vehicles that we hope will get triple the gas mileage of a typical car. Perhaps the design will even include a blend of gasoline and electricity in a way that avoids the worst problems of electric cars -- that is, they don't go very fast, and you have to charge them up too often -- but gets the benefit of the energy conservation elements of the cars.

All these things are out there, and we found over time -- how many times have you seen America rise to a challenge? We didn't know how we were going to get to the Moon when President Kennedy said we were going there, but we got there because we put our resource behind it, and we started with what we knew, and then, in the process of exploring the outer limits of what we knew, we found a lot of things we didn't know, and we were able to put them to work toward a common mission. This is a scientific mission even more important in its implications than our race to the Moon in the 1960s. And yet we know a very great deal about how to do it without crippling the American economy.

Finally, because of what I said earlier, because we represent only 4 percent of the world's population, and because the developing countries of Asia, Latin America and Africa, increasingly, are going to grow at three times the rate of the developed countries, I believe we have to ask all nations, both industrialized and developing, to be a part of this process.

I'm happy that other countries are developing. It's actually good for our economy when countries move from the ranks of the very poor countries into middle income countries, because then they can do more business with us. So it helps us when other people lift their children out of poverty and have a brighter future. It also means that they, too, however, become bigger energy users, and it imposes on us even heavier responsibilities, all of us, to change our patterns of energy use so that all of us can grow our economies without contributing to this greenhouse gas problem.

But because of the growth rates in the future, both the population and economic growth and the associated energy use, we could have a great deal of effort by Europe, by the United States, by Canada, by Japan, and still be in very difficult straits on this issue within 40 years, unless we get real solid support from the developing countries. Should we make allowances for their growth? Of course, we should; but in some way, in a fair and appropriate way they should also participate in this agreement. Now, if that doesn't happen, then their emissions, the emissions of the developing world will exceed the emissions of the developed world by about 2035.

Now, those are the things I want to do. I want to try to get America to accept the fact that the majority scientific opinion, the overwhelming majority scientific opinion is accurate. I want us to make a commitment, therefore, to go to Kyoto with binding targets. I want us to implement our commitment in a way that continues to grow the economy in a different way, but still maintains our robust entrepreneurial economy. And I want to find a fair way for the developing countries to participate. Those are my four objectives.

On Monday, we're going to try to take another step toward putting these principles into effect. We invited noted economists and industrial leaders, state and local governmental leaders, and leaders from the environmental and scientific communities here to the White House Conference for a White House Conference on Climate Change. Our goals are simple. We want the American people to understand the importance of the challenge and to allow outside experts to help inform the policy process so we'll make the best decisions.

Now, I'd like to ask you to think about this in terms of the work you do. When we had the terrible floods in the Dakotas and Minnesota not very long ago, a young congressman from South Dakota was in my office -- happened to be a member of the other party -- I don't believe there's a partisan aspect to the weather -- although some days it seems stormier than others around here. And this young man said -- I was talking about climate change, and he said, Mr. President, we've had 300 year floods in the last nine years. He said, does that mean I get to go 500 years without one? And you'd be amazed how many people just sort of from their anecdotal, personal experiences have this sense that there is more instability in the climate than there used to be, and understand that it has something to do with the changes in the relationship of where we live and whatever little patch of land we occupy and this larger globe and the atmosphere which envelopes it.

So what I hope will happen at the Climate Change Conference I also hope has happened a little here today. What I want to do is to deal with the central political problem here -- and I don't mean political in terms of party politics; I mean political in terms of how the body politic, how our society responds to this -- if we have a problem that is a clear and present danger that we can see and feel, we get right on it. How did we get to the Moon? Because the Russians beat us into space, so we knew how to keep score, we would beat them to the Moon. And if we didn't, since there was a Cold War and nuclear weapons, goodness knows what the consequences would be.

Now, it is much harder when you have no manifestation of this problem unless you happen to live in a place which has experienced an unusual number of or intensity of weather aberrations. And, even so, they go away and then you can start thinking about something else. It is difficult when you are not quite sure how to keep score, and you don't know who the enemy is.

All of you live with the weather as a fact of life, and a pre-condition for life on our planet in a way that nearly no one else in the world does. The men and women of America who tune in and listen to you talk about the weather and rely upon you are either enlightened or entertained or disappointed by whatever it is you say and however you say it. Most of them are sort of like Sergeant Joe Friday -- they just want the facts.

This is a case where people need the facts and the context. Where if all you do is just try to get people to start thinking about this -- you might not even know how you feel about it, or exactly what you think should be done. That's okay. But I would ask you to think about whether you should ask people to think about this.

Because our country always gets it right. We always get it right once we focus on it. But right now, while the scientists see the train coming through the tunnel, most Americans haven't heard the whistle blowing. They don't sense that it's out there as a big issue. And I really believe, as President, one of my most important jobs is to tell the America people what the big issues are that we have to deal with. If we understand what the issues are, if we start with a certain set of principles, we nearly always come to the right place.

That's what we did -- we passed the first balanced budget in a generation earlier this year, partly because we had already gotten the deficit down by over 85 percent, but partly because we got people in both parties to agree that there's a goal -- we're going to balance the budget -- and then the Republicans said, here are the things we want in the balanced budget plan, and the Democrats said, here are the things we want, and we found out a way to reconcile them, and still do the most important thing, which was to balance the budget, and we did it.

That's how we have to deal with this climate change issue. We have to say, there's a challenge out there, we have to respond to it, here's the principles we want in our response. And then we have to get after it. But we can't do it until we build the awareness of the American people.

So I hope you will think about how your work has been affected by what we believe is going on in the climate. And, again, I don't ask for you to advocate or do anything outside whatever your own convictions or parameters of permissible speech are, but I do think it's very important, since you have more influence than anybody does on how the American people think about this, that at least you know what you believe and how you think we should proceed.

Thank you for being here, and thank you for your leadership.

The first time I ever really thought about this issue in this way was when I was reading Al Gore's book which preceded our partnership. Sometimes he thinks all the great things he did preceded our partnership. I think most of the greatest things he's done occurred after our partnership started. I remember so well -- one of the first times -- we have lunch once a week, and I remember one week we were having lunch very early in this term -- this is over four years ago. And he said, just in case you missed it in my book, here's the chart -- of how much we are increasing the emission of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, and here's 10,000 years and here's the last 50, like that.

So I can now pass Al Gore's climate test, and I'm very proud of that. I think we should be proud that we have a Vice President who not only cares about this issue, but knows enough about it to have an opinion worthy of the respect of any scientist in the world.

Ladies and gentlemen, the Vice President.

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
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East Room
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Thank you very much, Mr. Vice President. Welcome to the White House on a cool, overcast day, about 60 degrees. How am I doing? I'm auditioning. You know, I have to leave this job after three years, and I don't know what I am going to do. And I am too young to retire, and I'm used to delivering bad news. I thank you for coming and for devoting this much of your time to the briefings and to giving us a chance to meet with you on what is a profoundly important issue -- and one, frankly, that you, just in the way you comment on the events that you cover, may have a real effect on the American people.

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To give you an example of how significant that is, we've got all these other countries that are growing that have far larger populations than we do. We estimate that the developing countries of Asia and Latin America will grow at roughly three times the rate of the United States, Japan, Europe and Canada in the next 20 years. If that is true, we'll have to work very hard to maintain our 20 percent share of wealth. But even if we do maintain our standard of living and grow our economy, we won't be for long the world's largest producer of greenhouse gases. So if we expect others to show restraint, we must do the same and we must lead the way.

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Finally, because of what I said earlier, because we represent only 4 percent of the world's population, and because the developing countries of Asia, Latin America and Africa, increasingly, are going to grow at three times the rate of the developed countries, I believe we have to ask all nations, both industrialized and developing, to be a part of this process.

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But because of the growth rates in the future, both the population and economic growth and the associated energy use, we could have a great deal of effort by Europe, by the United States, by Canada, by Japan, and still be in very difficult straits on this issue within 40 years, unless we get real solid support from the developing countries. Should we make allowances for their growth? Of course, we should; but in some way, in a fair and appropriate way they should also participate in this agreement. Now, if that doesn't happen, then their emissions, the emissions of the developing world will exceed the emissions of the developed world by about 2035.

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All of you live with the weather as a fact of life, and a pre-condition for life on our planet in a way that nearly no one else in the world does. The men and women of America who tune in and listen to you talk about the weather and rely upon you are either enlightened or entertained or disappointed by whatever it is you say and however you say it. Most of them are sort of like Sergeant Joe Friday -- they just want the facts.

This is a case where people need the facts and the context. Where if all you do is just try to get people to start thinking about this -- you might not even know how you feel about it, or exactly what you think should be done. That's okay. But I would ask you to think about whether you should ask people to think about this.

Because our country always gets it right. We always get it right once we focus on it. But right now, while the scientists see the train coming through the tunnel, most Americans haven't heard the whistle blowing. They don't sense that it's out there as a big issue. And I really believe, as President, one of my most important jobs is to tell the America people what the big issues are that we have to deal with. If we understand what the issues are, if we start with a certain set of principles, we nearly always come to the right place.

That's what we did -- we passed the first balanced budget in a generation earlier this year, partly because we had already gotten the deficit down by over 85 percent, but partly because we got people in both parties to agree that there's a goal -- we're going to balance the budget -- and then the Republicans said, here are the things we want in the balanced budget plan, and the Democrats said, here are the things we want, and we found out a way to reconcile them, and still do the most important thing, which was to balance the budget, and we did it.

That's how we have to deal with this climate change issue. We have to say, there's a challenge out there, we have to respond to it, here's the principles we want in our response. And then we have to get after it. But we can't do it until we build the awareness of the American people.

So I hope you will think about how your work has been affected by what we believe is going on in the climate. And, again, I don't ask for you to advocate or do anything outside whatever your own convictions or parameters of permissible speech are, but I do think it's very important, since you have more influence than anybody does on how the American people think about this, that at least you know what you believe and how you think we should proceed.

Thank you for being here, and thank you for your leadership.

The first time I ever really thought about this issue in this way was when I was reading Al Gore's book which preceded our partnership. Sometimes he thinks all the great things he did preceded our partnership. I think most of the greatest things he's done occurred after our partnership started. I remember so well -- one of the first times -- we have lunch once a week, and I remember one week we were having lunch very early in this term -- this is over four years ago. And he said, just in case you missed it in my book, here's the chart -- of how much we are increasing the emission of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, and here's 10,000 years and here's the last 50, like that.

So I can now pass Al Gore's climate test, and I'm very proud of that. I think we should be proud that we have a Vice President who not only cares about this issue, but knows enough about it to have an opinion worthy of the respect of any scientist in the world.

Ladies and gentlemen, the Vice President.

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO WEATHER FORECASTERS

East Room
(October 1, 1997)

Thank you very much, Mr. Vice President. Welcome to the White House on a cool, overcast day, about 60 degrees. How am I doing? I'm auditioning. You know, I have to leave this job after three years, and I don't know what I am going to do. And I am too young to retire, and I'm used to delivering bad news. I thank you for coming and for devoting this much of your time to the briefings and to giving us a chance to meet with you on what is a profoundly important issue -- and one, frankly, that you, just in the way you comment on the events that you cover, may have a real effect on the American people.

People look to you to figure out what they're going to wear in the morning and whether something really bad is going to happen. If so, they expect a timely warning and advice. So you not only get watched more than anyone else on the television news programs to find out about the weather, sometimes you are actually saving lives and always performing a public service. And we thank you for that.

I'd also like to thank your outstanding partners at NOAA and the National Weather Service. I'm very proud of them and what they have done. In the past decade alone, they have doubled the amount of warning time we have to prepare for tornadoes, quadrupled the time for flash floods. And those are just two of the ways that our people here, with NOAA and the National Weather Service, and their research and technology have improved our nation's safety and planning.

You know, I spent most of my time over the last four and a half years telling the American people that we had to prepare for the 21st century, with all of its new opportunities and all of its new challenges if we want to keep the American Dream alive for everyone who will work for it and maintain our leadership for peace and freedom, and keep our country coming together with all of its diversity and clash of interests, whether it's racial and ethnic or religious or whatever. And we have really focused on trying to just get the country to think about how we have to build these bridges to the future, how the future will be as we want it to be.

Clearly, to me, this climate change issue is one of the principal challenges that we face -- a challenge that, if we meet it, will ensure the continued vitality of our small planet and the continued success of the United States throughout another hundred years; a challenge that should we fail to meet

it, could imperil the lives of our children and, if not our children, our grandchildren on this planet -- how they live, how they relate to others and whether they are able to continue to pursue their dreams in the way that our generation has.

In trying to come to grips with this climate change issue, and then talk to the American people about it, there are four principles that have guided me and I'd like to go over them very briefly.

First, I am convinced that the science is solid, saying that the climate is warming at a more rapid rate, that this is due in large measure to a dramatic increase in the volume of greenhouse gases going into the atmosphere, and that nobody knows exactly what the consequences are going to be or when they're going to be manifest, but, on balance, it won't be all that long and they won't be good. That is sort of a summary of what the prevailing scientific opinion is.

I know there are those in a distinct minority who have a different view, but I am persuaded, having carefully looked at all this, that the vast majority opinion is, in fact, in all probability, accurate. And that, therefore, we would be irresponsible not to try to come to grips with the results of these findings.

Now, unlike a lot of weather forecasts, there is something we can do about this weather forecast because we've got enough lead time -- at least we believe we do. So I think that's very important.

Now, the second thing I want to say is that if we know that the majority of our scientists have this view, and they say, we don't know precisely what the bad effects of global climate change are or exactly how fast the climate will change; that means we don't know how severe the droughts and the floods of the future will be in a particular region, but we know that it won't be long and the consequences won't be good -- if we know that, then it seems to me it is incumbent on the United States, when the nations of the world meet in December in Kyoto, Japan, to discuss climate change, that we be prepared to commit ourselves to realistic and binding limits on our own emissions of greenhouse gases.

With 4 percent of the world's population, we enjoy over 20 percent of the world's wealth. That also explains why we produce over 20 percent of the world's greenhouse gases. Those two things are related. Now, I believe that we have a responsibility to cut back. First, because the world is looking to us for leadership, and, secondly, because we won't have any influence in getting anybody else to cut back if we don't.

To give you an example of how significant that is, we've got all these other countries that are growing that have far larger populations than we do. We estimate that the developing countries of Asia and Latin America will grow at roughly three times the rate of the United States, Japan, Europe and Canada in the next 20 years. If that is true, we'll have to work very hard to maintain our 20 percent share of wealth. But even if we do maintain our standard of living and grow our economy, we won't be for long the world's largest producer of greenhouse gases. So if we expect others to show restraint, we must do the same and we must lead the way.

The third principle is that we must embrace solutions that allow us to continue to grow the economy while we honor our global responsibilities and our responsibilities to our own children. We have worked too hard here, from the first day, to revitalize the American economy to jeopardize our progress now. And, furthermore, we cannot make changes that will leave whole chunks of that economy out in the cold without having a response to them.

So the question is: Can we emphasize flexible, market-based approaches? Can we embrace technology to make energy production more efficient and put fewer greenhouse gases into the atmosphere? Is there, in short, a way out of astronomical taxes or heavy-handed governmental regulation that will permit us to gradually bring down our greenhouse gas production and still grow the economy and enjoy what we've been enjoying here for the last four and a half years? I believe the answer is, yes.

Now, let me just give you one example. Typically, about two-thirds of the energy produced by power plants is absolutely lost in the form of wasted heat, billowing out in clouds of steam, or pumped out into rivers. A company called Trigen has doubled the efficiency of power plants in Philadelphia, Chicago and Tulsa, simply by capturing the waste heat and turning it into steam to warm office buildings a fuel factories, and in the process, by definition, dramatically cutting the volume of greenhouse gases going into the atmosphere to do the same amount of work in all those places.

That is just one small example. The Vice President and I have been working with the Big Three automakers, our energy labs, and the UAW for years now on a new generation of vehicles that we hope will get triple the gas mileage of a typical car. Perhaps the design will even include a blend of gasoline and electricity in a way that avoids the worst problems of electric cars -- that is, they don't go very fast, and you have to charge them up too often -- but gets the benefit of the energy conservation elements of the cars.

All these things are out there, and we found over time -- how many times have you seen America rise to a challenge? We didn't know how we were going to get to the Moon when President Kennedy said we were going there, but we got there because we put our resource behind it, and we started with what we knew, and then, in the process of exploring the outer limits of what we knew, we found a lot of things we didn't know, and we were able to put them to work toward a common mission. This is a scientific mission even more important in its implications than our race to the Moon in the 1960s. And yet we know a very great deal about how to do it without crippling the American economy.

Finally, because of what I said earlier, because we represent only 4 percent of the world's population, and because the developing countries of Asia, Latin America and Africa, increasingly, are going to grow at three times the rate of the developed countries, I believe we have to ask all nations, both industrialized and developing, to be a part of this process.

I'm happy that other countries are developing. It's actually good for our economy when countries move from the ranks of the very poor countries into middle income countries, because then they can do more business with us. So it helps us when other people lift their children out of poverty and have a brighter future. It also means that they, too, however, become bigger energy users, and it imposes on us even heavier responsibilities, all of us, to change our patterns of energy use so that all of us can grow our economies without contributing to this greenhouse gas problem.

But because of the growth rates in the future, both the population and economic growth and the associated energy use, we could have a great deal of effort by Europe, by the United States, by Canada, by Japan, and still be in very difficult straits on this issue within 40 years, unless we get real solid support from the developing countries. Should we make allowances for their growth? Of course, we should; but in some way, in a fair and appropriate way they should also participate in this agreement. Now, if that doesn't happen, then their emissions, the emissions of the developing world will exceed the emissions of the developed world by about 2035.

Now, those are the things I want to do. I want to try to get America to accept the fact that the majority scientific opinion, the overwhelming majority scientific opinion is accurate. I want us to make a commitment, therefore, to go to Kyoto with binding targets. I want us to implement our commitment in a way that continues to grow the economy in a different way, but still maintains our robust entrepreneurial economy. And I want to find a fair way for the developing countries to participate. Those are my four objectives.

On Monday, we're going to try to take another step toward putting these principles into effect. We invited noted economists and industrial leaders, state and local governmental leaders, and leaders from the environmental and scientific communities here to the White House Conference for a White House Conference on Climate Change. Our goals are simple. We want the American people to understand the importance of the challenge and to allow outside experts to help inform the policy process so we'll make the best decisions.

Now, I'd like to ask you to think about this in terms of the work you do. When we had the terrible floods in the Dakotas and Minnesota not very long ago, a young congressman from South Dakota was in my office -- happened to be a member of the other party -- I don't believe there's a partisan aspect to the weather -- although some days it seems stormier than others around here. And this young man said -- I was talking about climate change, and he said, Mr. President, we've had 300 year floods in the last nine years. He said, does that mean I get to go 500 years without one? And you'd be amazed how many people just sort of from their anecdotal, personal experiences have this sense that there is more instability in the climate than there used to be, and understand that it has something to do with the changes in the relationship of where we live and whatever little patch of land we occupy and this larger globe and the atmosphere which envelopes it.

So what I hope will happen at the Climate Change Conference I also hope has happened a little here today. What I want to do is to deal with the central political problem here -- and I don't mean political in terms of party politics; I mean political in terms of how the body politic, how our society responds to this -- if we have a problem that is a clear and present danger that we can see and feel, we get right on it. How did we get to the Moon? Because the Russians beat us into space, so we knew how to keep score, we would beat them to the Moon. And if we didn't, since there was a Cold War and nuclear weapons, goodness knows what the consequences would be.

Now, it is much harder when you have no manifestation of this problem unless you happen to live in a place which has experienced an unusual number of or intensity of weather aberrations. And, even so, they go away and then you can start thinking about something else. It is difficult when you are not quite sure how to keep score, and you don't know who the enemy is.

All of you live with the weather as a fact of life, and a pre-condition for life on our planet in a way that nearly no one else in the world does. The men and women of America who tune in and listen to you talk about the weather and rely upon you are either enlightened or entertained or disappointed by whatever it is you say and however you say it. Most of them are sort of like Sergeant Joe Friday -- they just want the facts.

This is a case where people need the facts and the context. Where if all you do is just try to get people to start thinking about this -- you might not even know how you feel about it, or exactly what you think should be done. That's okay. But I would ask you to think about whether you should ask people to think about this.

Because our country always gets it right. We always get it right once we focus on it. But right now, while the scientists see the train coming through the tunnel, most Americans haven't heard the whistle blowing. They don't sense that it's out there as a big issue. And I really believe, as President, one of my most important jobs is to tell the America people what the big issues are that we have to deal with. If we understand what the issues are, if we start with a certain set of principles, we nearly always come to the right place.

That's what we did -- we passed the first balanced budget in a generation earlier this year, partly because we had already gotten the deficit down by over 85 percent, but partly because we got people in both parties to agree that there's a goal -- we're going to balance the budget -- and then the Republicans said, here are the things we want in the balanced budget plan, and the Democrats said, here are the things we want, and we found out a way to reconcile them, and still do the most important thing, which was to balance the budget, and we did it.

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So I hope you will think about how your work has been affected by what we believe is going on in the climate. And, again, I don't ask for you to advocate or do anything outside whatever your own convictions or parameters of permissible speech are, but I do think it's very important, since you have more influence than anybody does on how the American people think about this, that at least you know what you believe and how you think we should proceed.

Thank you for being here, and thank you for your leadership.

The first time I ever really thought about this issue in this way was when I was reading Al Gore's book which preceded our partnership. Sometimes he thinks all the great things he did preceded our partnership. I think most of the greatest things he's done occurred after our partnership started. I remember so well -- one of the first times -- we have lunch once a week, and I remember one week we were having lunch very early in this term -- this is over four years ago. And he said, just in case you missed it in my book, here's the chart -- of how much we are increasing the emission of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, and here's 10,000 years and here's the last 50, like that.

So I can now pass Al Gore's climate test, and I'm very proud of that. I think we should be proud that we have a Vice President who not only cares about this issue, but knows enough about it to have an opinion worthy of the respect of any scientist in the world.

Ladies and gentlemen, the Vice President.

Draft 9/30/97 1pm

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS ON CLIMATE CHANGE TO WEATHER FORECASTERS
THE WHITE HOUSE
September 30, 1997

First, I would like to say a special word of thanks to the Vice President. In one of our earliest meetings together, he went over the whole history of greenhouse gas emissions and climate change. And I became convinced, first, that he was convinced that something was wrong. Then I became convinced something was wrong. I'm grateful to him for what he has done to help me and the American people understand this very complex issue.

And I want to thank all of you weathercasters for coming today. As you well know, people tune into the local news for your weather reports more than any other reason. *[Possible inside joke: Of course, it may not feel that way when your producer is cutting another 15 seconds out of your weather show. But...]* The public relies heavily on your expertise -- and not only to figure out whether they'll need a coat in the morning. The fact is, your reports save lives. This country, for all its natural blessings, has some of the most severe weather and and natural disasters of any country in the world. And you're the men and women we trust to deliver timely warnings and advice. We are indebted to you for your work.

I'd also like to salute the men and women of NOAA and the National Weather Service who are here today. Your research and technology are the first line of defense against nature's fury. In just the past 10 years you've doubled the amount of warning time we have to prepare for tornados and quadrupled the warning time for flash floods. And I think the public-private partnership you have with broadcast weathercasters is a wonderful model for the nation.

I have spent most of my time over the past four and a half years trying to prepare America for the challenges and opportunities of a new century and a new millennium. Climate change is, quite simply, one of the greatest challenges we face. I believe that if we fail to address it head-on, we will fail our deepest obligations to our children.

There are four principles that have guided me in preparing my response to the challenge of global climate change. First, I am convinced that the science is solid and compelling. When you weathercasters look at the Doppler radar screen and see an advancing mass of dark red echoes, you can be quite certain it's going to rain. You may not know precisely how much or for how long, but you know it would be a mistake not to advise your viewers to bring their umbrellas.

That's the way I feel about global climate change. Our very best predictive tools have convinced our very best climate scientists that global warming is for real. They are certain that if we don't cut our emissions of greenhouse gases, we will disrupt the global climate. They can't know precisely how bad the effects of global climate change could be -- how high the seas might rise or how much more severe our droughts and floods could become. But given what they do know, I am sure that it would be wrong for me not to bring the scientific evidence to the American people.

The second principle is that when the nations of the world meet this December in Kyoto, Japan, the United States must be prepared to commit to realistic and binding limits on our emissions of greenhouse gases. With 4% of the world's population, we already produce more than 20% of its greenhouse gases. We have been blessed with high rates of growth and millions of new jobs over the past four years, but that has led to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions. I believe we must do better. The world is looking to us for leadership.

The third principle is that we must embrace solutions that will allow us to grow the economy at the same time we honor our global responsibilities. I have worked far too hard to revitalize the American economy for me to jeopardize our progress now. The plan that we will bring to Kyoto will emphasize flexible, market-based approaches, perhaps including a global emissions trading system similar to a highly successful one we've had for years here in the United States to cut down on the pollutants that contribute to acid rain.

The plan will also embrace new technologies. I have a tremendous amount of faith in American entrepreneurs to develop new technologies when a promising new market opens up. And we've seen plenty of good examples of that already in the environmental market. Typically, about 2/3 of the energy produced by a power plant is lost in the form of heat coming out of the smokestack. But company called Trigen has found a way to double the efficiency of the power plants in the Philadelphia area by capturing excess heat and turning it into steam to warm downtown office buildings. It's a wonderfully simple and elegant solution. It represents the kind of ingenuity that will make our job much easier.

Finally, I believe that we must ask all nations, both industrialized and developing, to participate in this process. It is a wonderful thing that so many countries in so many parts of the world are developing so rapidly. But as we have seen here in America, economic development increases energy demand and greenhouse emissions. In fact, emissions from the developing world will likely eclipse those from the developed world sometime during the next 4 decades. So the developed world cannot take on this responsibility alone. In Kyoto, we ask for meaningful, equitable commitments from all nations.

On Monday, we hope to take an important step forward in our efforts to put all of these general principles I've spoken of today into one sensible policy. We have invited leaders from industry; state and local governments; and environmental and scientific communities to participate in a White House Conference on Climate Change. We'll be talking about all the scientific, technical, international, and economic aspects of the climate challenge. Our goals are simple: We want to help the American people understand the importance of the challenge, and to allow outside experts to help inform the policy process to the greatest extent possible.

The challenge of global climate change is unlike most of the crucial challenges this nation has faced before. It is a challenge based not on a clear and present danger, but rather on a looming threat. We see storm clouds approaching on the horizon, but most Americans in their day-to-day lives can't yet feel the rain. Most Americans can't yet see the effects of global climate change on the weather forecasts you make every day. But if we don't change our course now, I believe it won't be long before they do.

I did not ask you to come to the White House today to make you listen to a sermon. But I believe I owe it to the American people to present the very strong evidence of global climate change that has been presented to me. And I'm certain I owe it to our children and the generations yet to come. Thank you very much for being here today. Thank you for your interest in this very important subject.

<u>Name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Station</u>
Mr. Al Roker	New York, New York	NBC
Mr. H. Joe Witte	New York, New York	NBC
Mr. Sam Champion	New York, New York	WABC
Mr. Lee Goldberg	New York, New York	WABC
Mr. Nick Gregory	New York, New York	WNYW
Mr. Irv Gikosfsky	New York, New York	WPIX
Mr. Dallas Raines	Los Angeles, California	KABC
Mr. Steve Rambo	Los Angeles, California	KCBS
Mr. Steve Baskerville	Chicago, Illinois	WBBM
Mr. Steve Schill	Chicago, Illinois	WFLD
Mr. Jerry Taft	Chicago, Illinois	WLS
Mr. Andy Avalos	Chicago, Illinois	WMAQ
Ms. Julia Bologna	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	WPHL
Ms. Cecily Tynan	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	WPVI
Mr. Frank Cariello	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	WTXF
Mr. Peter F. Giddings	San Francisco, California	KGO
Mr. Stephen E. Raleigh	San Francisco, California	KRON
Mr. Bruce W. Schwoegler	Boston, Massachusetts	WBZ
Mr. Tim Kelly	Dedham, Massachusetts	WFXT
Mr. Harvey Leonard	Boston, Massachusetts	WHDH
Mr. Jeff Gilbert	Washington, DC	WJLA
Mr. Bob Ryan	Washington, DC	WRC
Ms. Susan Palka	Washington, DC	WTTG
Mr. Lawrence D. Hill	Washington, DC	WUSA
Mr. Topper Shutt	Washington, DC	WUSA
Mr. Chuck Gaidica, Jr.	Grosse Pointe Shores, Michigan	WDIV

Name	City	Station
Ms. Theresa Smith	Atlanta, Georgia	TWC
Ms. Valerie Voss	Atlanta, Georgia	CNN
Mr. Shane Butler	Atlanta, Georgia	WSB
Mr. Don Webster	Cleveland, Ohio	WEWS
Mr. Richard D. Goddard	Cleveland, Ohio	WJW
Mr. Kenneth J. Barlow	Minneapolis, Minnesota	KARE
Mr. Bryan S. Norcross	Miami, Florida	WFOR
Mr. John R. Toohey-Morales	Miami, Florida	WLTV
Mr. Ronald Steadham	Plantation, Florida	WTVJ
Mr. Richard Fletcher	St. Petersburg, Florida	WTSP
Mr. Larry Richert	Gibsonia, Pennsylvania	KDKA
Ms. Trish Brown	St. Louis, Missouri	KMOV
Mr. Paul Goodloe	St. Louis, Missouri	KSDK
Ms. Deobrah Pacyna	Sacramento, California	KXTV
Mr. Ed Phillips	Phoenix, Arizona	KNXV
Mr. Sean D. McLaughlin	Phoenix, Arizona	KPNX
Mr. Tom Tasselmyer	Baltimore, Maryland	WBAL
Mr. David S. Marsh	Orlando, Florida	WESH
Mr. Glenn Richards	Orlando, Florida	WFTV
Mr. Hilton Katerli	Hartford, Connecticut	WFSB
Mr. Geoff Fox	New Haven, Connecticut	WTNH
Mr. Bradford A. Field	West Hartford, Connecticut	WVIT
Ms. Loren Noncarrow	San Diego, California	KFMB
Mr. Robert E. Gregory	Indianapolis, Indiana	WTHR
Mr. Bryan Busby	Kansas City, Missouri	KMBC
Mr. Mark J. Baden	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	WISN
Mr. Paul S. Joseph	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	WTMJ

<u>Name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Station</u>
Mr. Gregory B. Fishel	Raleigh, North Carolina	WRAL-TV
Mr. Jeff Hill	Durham, North Carolina	WTVD-TV
Mr. Michael G. Davis	Columbus, Ohio	WBNS-TV
Mr. Ben Gelber	Columbus, Ohio	WCMH-TV
Mr. Skip Waters	New Bern, North Carolina	WCTI-TV
Mr. Phillip B. Williams	Greenville, North Carolina	WNCT-TV
Mr. Jim Berscheidt	San Antonio, Texas	KENS-TV
Mr. Keith Thompson	Kalamazoo, Michigan	WWMT-TV
Mr. Kevin O'Connell	Buffalo, New York	WGRZ-TV
Mr. Donald J. Paul	Buffalo, New York	WIVB-TV
Mr. Tom Jolls	Buffalo, New York	WKBW-TV
Mr. Don Slater	Portsmouth, Virginia	WAVY-TV
Mr. Jeffrey B. Lawson	Norfolk, Virginia	WVEC-TV
Mr. Brian Tieglund	Memphis, Tennessee	WPTY-TV
Mr. Chuck Rhodes	Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	WHTM-TV
Mr. Jim Buchanan	York, Pennsylvania	WPMT-TV
Mr. Michael C. Morgan	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	KFOR-TV
Mr. John W. Matthews	West Palm Beach, Florida	WPEC-TV
Mr. W. Kent Ehrhardt	Palm Beach, Florida	WPTV-TV
Mr. John Belski	Louisville, Kentucky	WAVE-TV
Mr. Randy P. Jackson	Greensboro, North Carolina	WFMY-TV
Mr. Richard J. Ortner	Birmingham, Alabama	WBMG-TV
Mr. Barry P. Finn	Scranton, Pennsylvania	WYOU-TV
Mr. Robert J. Kovachick	Albany, New York	WNYT-TV
Mr. Stephen A. LaPointe	Schenectady, New York	WRGB-TV
Mr. Stephen P. Caporizzo	Albany, New York	WTEN-TV
Mr. Carl Nichols	Dayton, Ohio	WDTN-TV

<u>Name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Station</u>
Mr. Clay Anderson	Dayton, Ohio	WKEF-TV
Mr. George A. Winterling	Jacksonville, Florida	WJXT-TV
Mr. Timothy W. Deegan	Jacksonville, Florida	WTLV-TV
Mr. Anthony Cavalier	Huntington, West Virginia	WSAZ-TV
Mr. John McMurray	Flint, Michigan	WJRT-TV
Ms. Tracy L. Capps	Richmond, Virginia	WRLH-TV
Mr. Kevin Collins	Richmond, Virginia	WTVR-TV
Mr. Richard E. Katzfey	Knoxville, Tennessee	WKXT-TV
Mr. Tab O'Neal	Lynchburg, Virginia	WSET-TV
Mr. Charles G. Bell	Roanoke, Virginia	WSLS-TV
Mr. Robin John Reed	Roanoke, Virginia	WDBJ-TV
Mr. Gary Dobbs	Huntsville, Alabama	WAAY-TV
Mr. Jay Prater	Huntsville, Alabama	WAFF-TV
Mr. Danny E. Satterfield	Huntsville, Alabama	WHNT-TV
Mr. Michael J. Hoffman	South Bend, Indiana	WNDU-TV
Mr. Thomas S. Scaman	South Bend, Indiana	WSBT-TV
Mr. John P. Fischer	Elkhart, Indiana	WSJV-TV
Mr. Tim McGill	Oak Brook, Illinois	CLTV-TV

Events - Oct 1

'97 SEP 30 - 9:32

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 30, 1997

BROADCAST WEATHERCASTERS

DATE: October 1, 1997
LOCATION: East Room
TIME: 1:30 P.M.
FROM: Todd Stern & Katie McGinty

I. PURPOSE

You are addressing over 100 television weathercasters from around the country on the issue of climate change. The audience includes a wide diversity of markets, from major cities including New York, San Francisco, Chicago, and Los Angeles to smaller markets such as Milwaukee and Huntsville. All major networks are represented. This is a unique opportunity to reach a group of people who are very well positioned to explain the issue of climate change to the American people.

II. BACKGROUND

The broadcasters will have attended a reception Tuesday night at the National Press Club, attended by Todd Stern, Katie McGinty, Jack Gibbons, Deputy Secretary of Commerce Robert Mallett and other members of your climate team. On Wednesday morning, they will receive a series of climate change briefings at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) where they will hear from prominent experts on basic climate change science and on anticipated regional impacts.

Although there has been some skepticism among climate change opponents and the media that this event is largely a photo op, the program in fact represents a highly substantive discussion of climate change science, including a very clear articulation of where the scientific uncertainties are.

Prior to your remarks, the Vice President will give a 25 minute presentation, also highlighting the science of climate change. Your remarks to this group will underscore the importance of weathercasters as communicators and then touch upon the four principles guiding the development of U.S. policy (solid science, the need for U.S. leadership in Kyoto, shaping policies that protect economic growth and encourage technological innovation, and ensuring the participation of all countries).

There are a number of constituencies that are scrutinizing every word Administration officials say on climate change, looking for any hint of where the policy process is headed. You should be very careful not to say anything that suggests a leaning toward a particular

target and timetable or other specific aspect of potential U.S. policy. Furthermore, you should be aware that many in the audience may have seen the advertisement being run on television by climate change opponents. The ad claims that developing countries will be exempt from a new climate treaty. This is highly misleading, and the U.S. has been in the lead in calling for meaningful, equitable developing country commitments.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Pre-brief participants:

Todd Stern, Katie McGinty, Gene Sperling, Dan Tarullo, Dr. Jack Gibbons, Ann Lewis, Beth Viola.

Event Participants:

The Vice President, over 100 weathercasters (see attached list), representatives of NOAA and the National Weather Service, several notable scientists (who spoke during the morning program), and senior Administration officials (to be confirmed).

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- YOU and the Vice President will do a receiving line in the Blue Room
- YOU and the Vice President will be announced off stage into the East Room.
- The Vice President will make brief opening remarks and introduce YOU.
- YOU will make remarks.
- YOU will depart. The Vice President will remain and give a presentation.

VI. REMARKS

From Speechwriting

VII. ATTACHMENTS

Agenda

List of Participants

DRAFT

Draft 9/30/97 8:30pm

'97 SEP 30 19:24

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS ON CLIMATE CHANGE TO WEATHER FORECASTERS
THE WHITE HOUSE
October 1, 1997**

Acknowledgments: VP Gore, EPA Administrator Browner.

And I want to thank all of you weathercasters for coming today. As you well know, people tune into the local news for your weather reports more than any other reason. [Inside joke: Of course, it may not feel that way when your producer is cutting another 15 seconds out of your weather show. But...] The public relies heavily on your expertise – and not only to figure out whether they'll need to put on a coat when they go to work the next morning. The fact is, your reports save lives. This vast country, for all its natural blessings, has some of the most severe weather and natural disasters of any country in the world. And you're the men and women America trusts to deliver timely warnings and advice. You are engaged in a very important form of public service, and we are indebted to you.

I'd also like to salute the men and women of NOAA and the National Weather Service who are here today. You and your impressive technologies are, among other things, the first lines of defense against nature's fury. In the past decade alone, you've doubled the amount of warning time we have to prepare for tornados, and quadrupled the warning time for flash floods. You also deserve praise for the highly successful public-private partnership you have fostered with broadcast weathercasters. It's a wonderful model for the nation.

I have spent most of my time over the past four and a half years trying to prepare America for the challenges and opportunities of a new century and a new millennium. Climate change is, quite simply, one of the most important challenges we face. I believe that if we fail to address it head-on, we will fail our deepest obligations to our children.

There are four principles that have guided me in preparing my response to the challenge of global climate change. First, I am convinced that the science is real. We certainly don't know everything, and more research is needed. But what we already know is enough to warrant responsible action.

When you weathercasters look at the Doppler radar screen and see an advancing mass of dark red echoes, you know it's going to rain. You may not know precisely how much or for how long, but you know it would be a mistake not to advise your viewers to carry their umbrellas.

That's the way I feel about global climate change. The overwhelming

majority of the world's climate scientists have concluded that if we don't cut our emissions of greenhouse gases, temperatures will rise and we will disrupt the global climate. In fact, many believe this process has already begun. Scientists don't yet know precisely how bad the effects of global climate change will be -- exactly how fast the climate will change or how severe droughts and floods might be in a particular region. But given what they do know, it would be wrong for us to put our heads in the sand and ignore this issue.

The second principle is that when the nations of the world meet this December in Kyoto, Japan, we must be prepared to commit to realistic and binding limits on our emissions of greenhouse gases. With 4% of the world's population, the United States produces more than 20% of its greenhouse gases. I believe we must cut back. The world is looking to us for leadership.

The third principle is that we must embrace solutions that will allow us to continue to grow our economy at the same time we honor our global responsibilities. I have worked far too hard to revitalize the American economy to jeopardize our progress now. The plan that we will bring to Kyoto will emphasize flexible, market-based approaches. It will also embrace technologies that can make energy production much more efficient. Let me give you an example. Typically, about two-thirds of the energy produced by power plants is lost in the form of the heat that billows out of a smokestack. But a company called Trigen [TRI-jenn] has more than doubled the efficiency of power plants in Philadelphia, Chicago, and Tulsa by capturing excess heat and turning it into steam to warm office buildings. It's not a new technology, but it's a wonderfully simple and elegant solution. It represents the kind of American ingenuity that will make our job much easier.

Finally, I believe that we must ask all nations, both industrialized and developing, to participate in this process. It is wonderful that so many countries in so many parts of the world are developing so rapidly. But as we have seen here in America, economic development increases energy demand and greenhouse gas emissions. In fact, emissions from the developing world will likely eclipse those from the developed world by 2035. So the developed world cannot take on this responsibility alone. In Kyoto, we will ask for meaningful, equitable commitments from all nations.

[On Monday, we hope to take an important step forward in our efforts to put these general principles I've spoken of today into one sensible policy. We have invited noted economists and leaders from industry, state and local governments, and the environmental and scientific communities to participate in the White House Conference on Climate Change. Our goals are simple: We want to help the American people understand the importance of the challenge, and to allow outside experts to help inform the policy process to the greatest extent possible.]

Many of the challenges this nation has faced in the past were clear and present dangers. Global climate change is more of a looming threat: We see storm clouds

approaching on the horizon, but most Americans in their day-to-day lives can't yet feel the rain. And that makes the work of educating the public that much more difficult. But we are deeply committed to putting the evidence before the American people. We are deeply committed to building consensus to do the right thing for our future.

Thank you very much for being here today. Thank you for your leadership in your communities. And thank you for your interest in this very important subject.

**GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE
BROADCAST WEATHERCASTERS BRIEFINGS
SEPTEMBER 30 - OCTOBER 1, 1997**

'97 SEP 30 PM8:18

AGENDA

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1997

Evening

6:30-8:30 p.m. Reception at the National Press Club
Remarks at 7:00pm

Keynote Speakers: The Honorable Todd D. Stern Assistant to the President and Staff Secretary
 The Honorable Robert Mallett, Deputy Secretary of Commerce
 The Honorable John H. Gibbons, Assistant to the President for Science and Technology
 The Honorable Kathleen A. McGinty, Chair of the White House Council on Environmental Quality

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1997

7:15 a.m. Registration
 NOAA Auditorium
 1301 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD

Morning Session

8:00 a.m. *Welcome* by U.S. Department of Commerce Under Secretary for NOAA
 Dr. D. James Baker; Remarks: Purpose of session; NOAA's role as the Nation's climate service; scope of the science today; range of known impacts; future plans.

8:20 a.m. Dr. Daniel Albritton, Director, DOC/NOAA Aeronomy Laboratory - *Evidence of Increased Concentration of Greenhouse Gases in the Atmosphere*. Remarks: Predictions of the changes in the climate system that could result from increased levels of greenhouse gases.

8:40 a.m. Mr. Thomas Karl, Senior Scientist, DOC/NOAA National Climatic Data Center: *How Climate Patterns Have Changed Over Time*. Remarks: Data show that precipitation and temperature patterns are changing across the U.S. and world.

9:00 a.m. Dr. Ants Leetmaa, Director, DOC/NOAA Climate Prediction Center: *The 1997/98 El Niño: Forecast and Impacts*. Remarks: El Niño disrupts seasonal climate patterns; the current El Niño was predicted using numerical models; predictions for coming seasons; lessons learned which can be applied to long-term climate change.

9:20 a.m. Prof. William Easterling, Department of Geography, The Pennsylvania State University: *How Climate and Climate Change Impact People and the Way They Live*. Remarks: The importance of studying the climate system and its impact on society

9:40 a.m. Dr. D. James Baker, Wrap-up and Introduction of Regional Experts

(Agenda - Page 2)

10:00 a.m. Announcement of Interview Procedures and Afternoon Program

10:10 a.m. Interviews with Regional Experts

11:45 a.m. Buses depart for White House (Box lunches will be provided on the bus trip to the White House)

Afternoon Session

1:00 p.m. White House

- * Presentations by the President and Vice President
- * Reception with Receiving Line
- * Interviews with the Morning Speakers (optional)
- * Live evening broadcasts for evening news segments (optional)

Regional Experts:

Northwest: Professor Edward Miles, University of Washington
Southwest: Professor Roger Bales, University of Arizona
Midwest: Professor Dennis Ojima, Colorado State University
Northeast: Professor Berrien Moore III, University of New Hampshire
Southeast: Doctor Barbara Miller, Rankin International

<u>Name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Station</u>
Mr. Al Roker	New York, New York	NBC
Mr. H. Joe Witte	New York, New York	NBC
Mr. Sam Champion	New York, New York	WABC
Mr. Lee Goldberg	New York, New York	WABC
Mr. Nick Gregory	New York, New York	WNYW
Mr. Irv Gikosfsky	New York, New York	WPIX
Mr. Dallas Raines	Los Angeles, California	KABC
Mr. Steve Rambo	Los Angeles, California	KCBS
Mr. Steve Baskerville	Chicago, Illinois	WBBM
Mr. Steve Schill	Chicago, Illinois	WFLD
Mr. Jerry Taft	Chicago, Illinois	WLS
Mr. Andy Avalos	Chicago, Illinois	WMAQ
Ms. Julia Bologna	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	WPHL
Ms. Cecily Tynan	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	WPVI
Mr. Frank Cariello	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	WTFX
Mr. Peter F. Giddings	San Francisco, California	KGO
Mr. Stephen E. Raleigh	San Francisco, California	KRON
Mr. Bruce W. Schwoegler	Boston, Massachusetts	WBZ
Mr. Tim Kelly	Dedham, Massachusetts	WFXT
Mr. Harvey Leonard	Boston, Massachusetts	WHDH
Mr. Jeff Gilbert	Washington, DC	WJLA
Mr. Bob Ryan	Washington, DC	WRC
Ms. Susan Palka	Washington, DC	WTTG
Mr. Lawrence D. Hill	Washington, DC	WUSA
Mr. Topper Shutt	Washington, DC	WUSA
Mr. Chuck Gaidica, Jr.	Grosse Pointe Shores, Michigan	WDIV

Name	City	Station
Ms. Theresa Smith	Atlanta, Georgia	TWC
Ms. Valerie Voss	Atlanta, Georgia	CNN
Mr. Shane Butler	Atlanta, Georgia	WSB
Mr. Don Webster	Cleveland, Ohio	WEWS
Mr. Richard D. Goddard	Cleveland, Ohio	WJW
Mr. Kenneth J. Barlow	Minneapolis, Minnesota	KARE
Mr. Bryan S. Norcross	Miami, Florida	WFOR
Mr. John R. Toohey-Morales	Miami, Florida	WLTU
Mr. Ronald Steadham	Plantation, Florida	WTVJ
Mr. Richard Fletcher	St. Petersburg, Florida	WTSP
Mr. Larry Richert	Gibsonia, Pennsylvania	KDKA
Ms. Trish Brown	St. Louis, Missouri	KMOV
Mr. Paul Goodloe	St. Louis, Missouri	KSDK
Ms. Deobrah Pacyna	Sacramento, California	KXTV
Mr. Ed Phillips	Phoenix, Arizona	KNXV
Mr. Sean D. McLaughlin	Phoenix, Arizona	KPNX
Mr. Tom Tasselmyer	Baltimore, Maryland	WBAL
Mr. David S. Marsh	Orlando, Florida	WESH
Mr. Glenn Richards	Orlando, Florida	WFTV
Mr. Hilton Katerli	Hartford, Connecticut	WFSB
Mr. Geoff Fox	New Haven, Connecticut	WTNH
Mr. Bradford A. Field	West Hartford, Connecticut	WVIT
Ms. Loren Noncarrow	San Diego, California	KFMB
Mr. Robert E. Gregory	Indianapolis, Indiana	WTHR
Mr. Bryan Busby	Kansas City, Missouri	KMBC
Mr. Mark J. Baden	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	WISN
Mr. Paul S. Joseph	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	WTMJ

<u>Name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Station</u>
Mr. Gregory B. Fishel	Raleigh, North Carolina	WRAL-TV
Mr. Jeff Hill	Durham, North Carolina	WTVD-TV
Mr. Michael G. Davis	Columbus, Ohio	WBNS-TV
Mr. Ben Gelber	Columbus, Ohio	WCMH-TV
Mr. Skip Waters	New Bern, North Carolina	WCTI-TV
Mr. Phillip B. Williams	Greenville, North Carolina	WNCT-TV
Mr. Jim Berscheidt	San Antonio, Texas	KENS-TV
Mr. Keith Thompson	Kalamazoo, Michigan	WWMT-TV
Mr. Kevin O'Connell	Buffalo, New York	WGRZ-TV
Mr. Donald J. Paul	Buffalo, New York	WIVB-TV
Mr. Tom Jolls	Buffalo, New York	WKBW-TV
Mr. Don Slater	Portsmouth, Virginia	WAVY-TV
Mr. Jeffrey B. Lawson	Norfolk, Virginia	WVEC-TV
Mr. Brian Tieglund	Memphis, Tennessee	WPTY-TV
Mr. Chuck Rhodes	Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	WHTM-TV
Mr. Jim Buchanan	York, Pennsylvania	WPMT-TV
Mr. Michael C. Morgan	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	KFOR-TV
Mr. John W. Matthews	West Palm Beach, Florida	WPEC-TV
Mr. W. Kent Ehrhardt	Palm Beach, Florida	WPTV-TV
Mr. John Belski	Louisville, Kentucky	WAVE-TV
Mr. Randy P. Jackson	Greensboro, North Carolina	WFMY-TV
Mr. Richard J. Ortner	Birmingham, Alabama	WBMG-TV
Mr. Barry P. Finn	Scranton, Pennsylvania	WYOU-TV
Mr. Robert J. Kovachick	Albany, New York	WNYT-TV
Mr. Stephen A. LaPointe	Schenectady, New York	WRGB-TV
Mr. Stephen P. Caporizzo	Albany, New York	WTEN-TV
Mr. Carl Nichols	Dayton, Ohio	WDTN-TV

<u>Name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Station</u>
Mr. Clay Anderson	Dayton, Ohio	WKEF-TV
Mr. George A. Winterling	Jacksonville, Florida	WJXT-TV
Mr. Timothy W. Deegan	Jacksonville, Florida	WTLV-TV
Mr. Anthony Cavalier	Huntington, West Virginia	WSAZ-TV
Mr. John McMurray	Flint, Michigan	WJRT-TV
Ms. Tracy L. Capps	Richmond, Virginia	WRLH-TV
Mr. Kevin Collins	Richmond, Virginia	WTVR-TV
Mr. Richard E. Katzfey	Knoxville, Tennessee	WKXT-TV
Mr. Tab O'Neal	Lynchburg, Virginia	WSET-TV
Mr. Charles G. Bell	Roanoke, Virginia	WSLS-TV
Mr. Robin John Reed	Roanoke, Virginia	WDBJ-TV
Mr. Gary Dobbs	Huntsville, Alabama	WAAY-TV
Mr. Jay Prater	Huntsville, Alabama	WAFF-TV
Mr. Danny E. Satterfield	Huntsville, Alabama	WHNT-TV
Mr. Michael J. Hoffman	South Bend, Indiana	WNDU-TV
Mr. Thomas S. Scaman	South Bend, Indiana	WSBT-TV
Mr. John P. Fischer	Elkhart, Indiana	WSJV-TV
Mr. Tim McGill	Oak Brook, Illinois	CLTV-TV