

97 OCT 6 PM 12:28
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ICLEI Cities for Climate Protection Campaign-US Local government participants as of August 31, 1997

Albuquerque, NM
Aspen, CO
Atlanta, GA
Austin, TX
Berkeley, CA
Boulder, CO
Broward County, FL
Burien, WA
Burlington, VT
Chicago, IL
Chittenden County, VT
Chula Vista, CA
Dade County, FL
Delta County, MI
Denver, CO
Durham, NC
Fort Collins, CO
Hillsborough County, FL
Little Rock, AR
Los Angeles, CA
Louisville, KY
Maplewood, NJ
Memphis, TN
Milwaukee, WI
Minneapolis, MN

Missoula, MT
Mount Rainier, MD
Newark, NJ
Oakland, CA
Olympia, WA
Orange County, FL
Overland Park, KS
Petersburg, VA
Pittsburgh, PA
Portland, OR
St. Paul, MN
San Diego, CA
San Francisco, CA
San Jose, CA
Santa Fe, NM
Santa Monica, CA
Sarasota County, FL
Seattle, WA
Takoma Park, MD
Tampa, FL
Toledo, OH
Tucson, AZ
West Hollywood, CA

Total = 48 participants

ICLEI is an international association of local governments dedicated to the prevention and solution of local, regional, and global environmental problems through local action. The Council is formally associated with the International Union of Local Authorities (IULA).

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Fax: +49-761/36260
100757.3635@compuserve.com

Asia Pacific Secretariat
Japan Office
c/o GEF, Iikura Building
1-9-7 Azabudai, Minato-ku
Tokyo 106 Japan
Phone: +81-3/5561-9735
Fax: +81-3/5561-9737
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Corporación para
el Desarrollo de Santiago
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iclei_usa@iclei.org

THE WHITE HOUSE

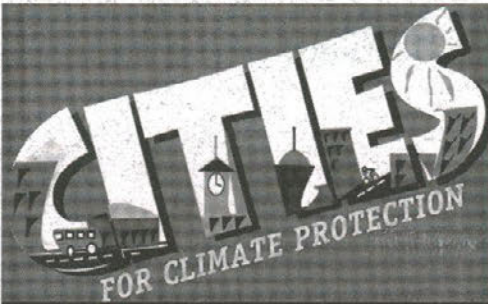
Todd Stern

This is the group I mentioned to you. It organizes local govt. around Climate Δ .

They could be very useful.

They've signed up all these cities. How about an event

w/ them? Karen Skelton



Cities for Climate Protection

Join the Cities for Climate Protection Campaign

☒ **Reduce Greenhouse
Gas Emissions**

☒ **Create Jobs**

☒ **Improve
Air Quality**

☒ **Save Money
for Your City,
for Your Citizens**

SCIENTISTS VERIFY GLOBAL WARMING

The Earth's climate is changing. The 1980s were the warmest decade on record and 1995 was the hottest year ever recorded. For the first time in history, global scientific opinion is in agreement that human produced gases are disrupting the earth's climatic balance.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), an international body of 2,500 leading scientists, recently issued its report confirming that global warming has begun and could devastate the planet.

According to the IPCC's report, global warming will have potentially irreversible effects including "widespread economic, social and environmental dislocation over the next century." More significantly, the authors have sent out an unambiguous message that recent increases in global temperature cannot be accounted for by natural causes alone and that greenhouse gas emissions resulting from human activity are largely to blame for global warming.

Scientists believe that one of the first effects to be experienced from the atmospheric loading of greenhouse gases is extreme weather patterns. Simply recall the devastating Midwest floods of 1993 and the extreme heat waves in the Summer of 1995. The floods caused over \$12 billion in damages and property losses and health officials hold the hot temperatures responsible for hundreds of deaths in the cities hardest hit by the heat wave.

Cities Impacted

Over the long term, the report forecasts that average global temperature will increase between 1.4 degrees to 6.3 degrees Fahrenheit over the next hundred years. This temperature increase would be more rapid than any in the last 10,000 years. Scientists predict that this warming could have a variety of destructive impacts including a rise in sea levels—bringing destruction to coastal communities, ecosystem damage, loss in agricultural productivity and threats to human health such as increases in asthma and tropical diseases. ▼

URBAN AREAS PRODUCE GREENHOUSE GASES



The major greenhouse gas associated with global warming is carbon dioxide (CO₂), which has increased in the atmosphere through the burning of fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas. We burn these fuels every day when we drive our cars, burn coal or oil to produce electricity, and when we heat our offices and homes. As the major population centers, cities are large users of fossil fuel energy and thus respon-

sible for significant quantities of greenhouse gas emissions.

Olympia, Washington did a study on the possible effects of global warming on the City and found that adapting to the sea level rise associated with global warming might require raising land in low lying areas; erecting sea barriers; adapting buildings and land uses to periodic flooding; and installing pumps, tide gates and other devices to

continued on page 3

✓ Cities Take the Lead

"Although it was national governments that signed the Climate Change Convention at the Rio Earth Summit... they did not set targets to reduce CO₂ emissions. Now, it is the cities of the world that are actually setting specific targets. The real global leadership for the reducing of carbon emissions and energy conservation is coming from municipal leaders."

—Dr. Noel J. Brown, Director
North American Region, United Nations Environment Program

✓ Create Jobs

Between 1988 and 1992, the State of Massachusetts Division of Energy Resources estimates that the state experienced a 257% job growth in energy efficiency firms.

✓ Save Money for Your City

Newark NJ recently retrofitted 16,000 street lamp fixtures, converting them to high pressure sodium lamps. The reduced electrical bill is saving the city \$1.3 million every year.

CITIES BENEFIT FROM ENERGY EFFICIENCY!

Most cities and counties are facing tighter budgets. Energy efficiency actions, like those taken by participants in the Cities for Climate Protection Campaign, create opportunities for saving money through lower energy bills. Additionally, investments in energy efficiency help create new jobs and strengthen your community's economy.

Economic Benefits

Most of the money your local government, residents and businesses spend on energy bills is paid to companies and utilities outside the local community. By contrast, when energy consumption is reduced the savings are usually re-spent within the local community.

Investments in energy efficiency create economic opportunities for local vendors, manufacturers, and installers of efficiency technology. For example:

- ▼ The City of San Jose estimates that its energy efficiency investment program will increase net employment by approximately 85 jobs, and increase money spent in the local economy by \$20.8 million over an 11 year period.

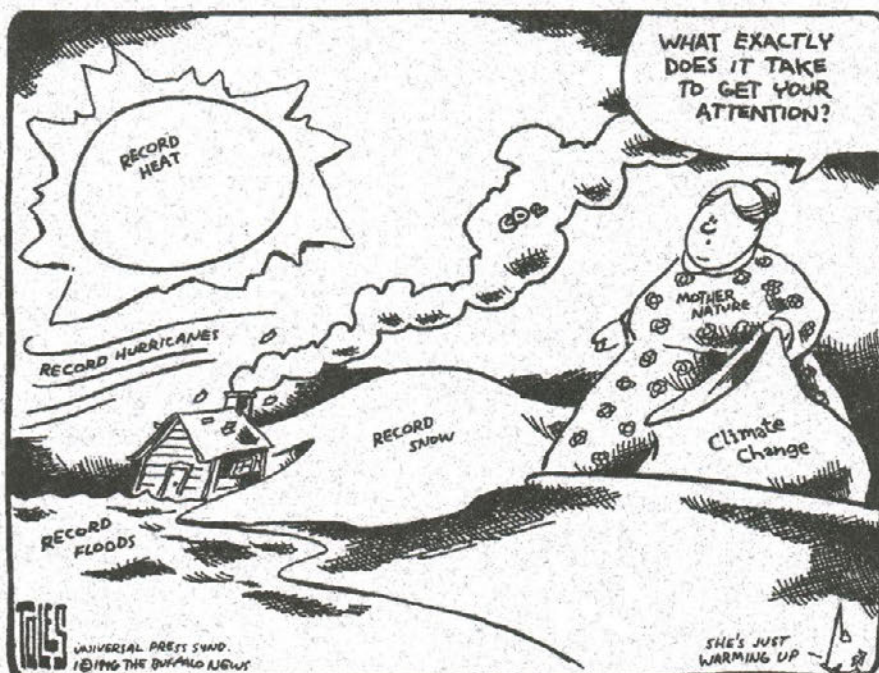
- ▼ JC Penney's energy efficiency lighting upgrades are saving the company more than \$4 million annually in energy costs.

- ▼ San Francisco's Westin St. Francis Hotel replaced 1600 incandescent lamps with energy efficient compact fluorescent fixtures, cutting electricity use by 82% and reducing its overhead costs by \$85,000 a year.

Improved Air Quality

The actions taken to conserve energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions also improve local air quality. For example, more efficient industrial processes save energy and reduce smokestack emissions. Tailpipe emissions from vehicles are the primary cause of urban smog and the single largest source of CO₂. Measures that reduce vehicle use also decrease both types of harmful emissions – those that cause smog and those that contribute to global warming!

By implementing cost-effective energy efficiency measures, your local government can save money, strengthen the local economy, improve local air quality and protect our global climate! ▼



Become a City for Climate Protection

To participate in the Campaign, your local government passes a Cities for Climate Protection Campaign resolution, committing to take actions to protect the global climate, increase energy efficiency and improve local air quality.



SAMPLE RESOLUTION

in Support of Joining the Cities for Climate Protection Campaign

WHEREAS, based on scientific evidence that Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) and other greenhouse gases (ghg) released into the atmosphere will have a profound effect on the Earth's climate, 161 countries signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change which calls on industrialized nations to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000; and

WHEREAS, energy consumption, specifically the burning of fossil fuels, e.g.: coal, oil and gas, is the primary source of greenhouse gas emissions; and

WHEREAS, local governments greatly influence their community's energy usage by exercising key powers over land use, transportation, buildings, waste management, and, in many cases, energy supply and management; and

WHEREAS, local government actions taken to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase energy efficiency provide multiple local benefits by decreasing air pollution, creating jobs, reducing energy expenditures, and saving money for the local government, its businesses and its citizens; and

WHEREAS, the Cities for Climate Protection Campaign, sponsored by the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives, Public Technology, Inc. and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has invited _____ to become a partner in the Campaign;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that _____ pledges to join with cities from all over the world in the Cities for Climate Protection Campaign and as a participant in the Cities for Climate Protection Campaign, _____ pledges to:

1. Take a leadership role in increasing energy efficiency and reducing greenhouse gas emissions from municipal operations;
2. Develop a local action plan to including:
 - ▼ a greenhouse gas audit;
 - ▼ a CO₂ or greenhouse gas emission reduction target;
 - ▼ the strategy for meeting the jurisdiction's ghg reduction target.

URBAN GREENHOUSE GASES

continued from page 1

control floodwater. The study concluded that it is far more economical for Olympia to invest in measures to reduce greenhouse gases now than to pay for recovery later.

Fortunately, there are many steps local governments can take to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. One of the best ways to reduce greenhouse gas emissions is by

reducing fuel use through increasing the energy efficiency of our communities. Because local governments exercise key powers over land use, transportation, building construction, waste management, and in many cases, energy supply and management, local government actions can greatly influence the amount of energy consumed in the community. ▼

✓ Protect the Climate

An analysis of electricity use in the City of Toronto found that Toronto's 33% per capita CO₂ emissions reduction target can be achieved at a net economic savings, even without considering the additional benefits of local job creation, skills development, and the stimulation of new manufacturing industries.

✓ Save Money for Your Citizens

Santa Monica, CA's "Energy Fitness Program" provided energy audits and simple weatherization installations for 12,485 residential units. These measures resulted in an estimated \$314,000 total savings in the utility bills of the residences served.

✓ Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions

During 1992 and 1993, Copenhagen significantly increased the number of businesses and residences connected to the city's district heating system. This switch to district heating is expected to reduce Copenhagen's CO₂ emissions by about 570,000 tonnes a year, an 11% reduction in Copenhagen's total emissions.

The Cities for Climate Protection Campaign

ICLEI's Cities for Climate Protection Campaign was launched by local government leaders from all over the world at a Municipal Leaders Summit on Climate Change in 1993. There are now over 130 local governments worldwide participating in the Campaign.

In the U.S., the Campaign is coordinated by ICLEI and Public Technology, Inc. with support from the U.S. EPA. Cities for Climate Protection staff provide local governments with information and technical assistance to enable their jurisdiction to achieve their Campaign goals at the highest benefit and least cost to the community.

Benefits to Local Governments in the Campaign

Technical Assistance— conduct your emissions analysis and develop your local action plan quickly and easily with Campaign workbooks and software.

Training Workshops for Local Government Staff

Marketing Tools— fact sheets and audiovisual presentations are provided for promoting climate protection within your community.

Publications— find out about innovative financing mechanisms and climate protection measures that have been successfully implemented, in publications such as the *Climate Action Tool Kit for Municipal Managers* and *Profiting from Energy Efficiency!*

Worldwide Website— showcase your local government and your community's climate protection activities in the virtual City Hall, located in the Cities for Climate Protection Campaign Worldwide Web site (<http://www.iclei.org/co2>).

Grant Funding— the Campaign occasionally provides grant money, and distributes information on financial opportunities from state, federal and other sources.

JOIN THESE U.S. LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

Albuquerque, NM
Austin, TX
Berkeley, CA
Boulder, CO
Chicago, IL
Chula Vista, CA
Dade County, FL

Denver, CO
Los Angeles, CA
Milwaukee, WI
Minneapolis, MN
Newark, NJ
Olympia, WA
Pittsburgh, PA

Portland, OR
St. Paul, MN
San Francisco, CA
San Jose, CA
Santa Monica, CA
Tucson, AZ

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The International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) is a membership organization of local governments and local government associations. ICLEI is dedicated to building local government capacity worldwide to support both local and global environmental protection and sustainable development activities.

ICLEI offers local governments and their national and regional associations full memberships with power to govern the organization. For more information about ICLEI programs and activities and about membership and rates, please contact one of ICLEI's Secretariats.

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EUROPEAN SECRETARIAT

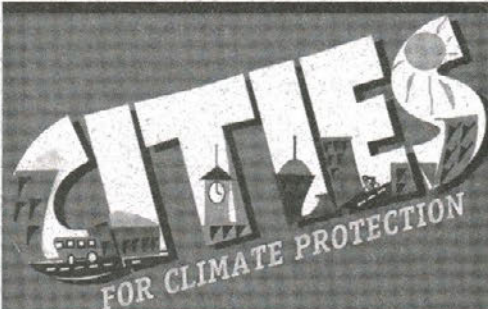
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AFRICA OFFICE

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Fax 263-4-72-8984



Contact the Cities for Climate Protection Campaign

UNITED STATES CAMPAIGN OFFICE

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Abby Young, Program Coordinator
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FOR JURISDICTIONS OUTSIDE THE U.S.,

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Fax (416) 392-1478
Email 75361.3043@compuserve.com

Lisa Levin IGA 6-5088

October 22, 1997

MEMORANDUM TO TODD STERN

FROM: Fred DuVal

SUBJECT: Elected Officials Conference Call on Climate Change

The following elected officials are expected to participate on the conference call with you at 5:15 p.m. The number for the call is 757-2104 and the code is 9108.

**A reminder--While many of these folks are supportive, some are stakeholders (NGA Committee Chairs, etc.)who are not.

Mayor John Norquist - Milwaukee, WI
Mayor Mike Kadas - Missoula, MT
Mayor Susan Savage - Tulsa, OK
Mayor Pam O'Connor - Santa Monica, CA
Mayor Wellington Webb - Denver, CO
Mayor Arun Jhaveri - Burien, WA
Theresa Donahue, Manager of Environmental Health
State Senator Steve Morse - MN
State Senator Craig Peterson - UT
State Senator Byron Sher - CA
State Rep. William Williams, Jr. - NH
State Rep. Gail Griffin - Arizona
Delegate Jim Hubbard-Maryland
Councilmember Kathy Porter - Takoma Park, MD
Clerk of the Court, Harvey Ruvin - Dade County, FL
Councilmember Lee Morris - Atlanta, GA
Councilmember Gus Garcia - Austin, TX
Councilmember Linda Maio - Berkeley, CA
Councilmember Jay Lehnertz - Overland Park, KS
Councilmember Jerry Blakley - St. Paul, MN
Alderman Mary Ann Smith - Chicago, IL

Representatives from the following Governors' offices will be on the call:

Gov. Ben Nelson - Nebraska
Gov. Phillip Batt - Idaho
Gov. James Hunt - North Carolina
Gov. Tause Sunia - America Samoa
Gov. Roy Romer - Colorado
Gov. Lawton Chiles - Florida
Gov. Carl Guitierrez - Guam
Gov. Frank O'Bannon - Indiana

IGA



'97 OCT 10 AM 10:29

THE CITY OF KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE
VICTOR ASHE
MAYOR

October 6, 1997

FRED -
What is
our plan?
TRQ

Mr. Todd Stern
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500-0049

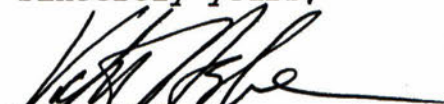
Dear Mr. Stern:

Recently, I read of your efforts in terms of the Global Warming Treaty, which the Clinton Administration is advocating.

As Past President of the U.S. Conference of Mayors, I have been surprised that local government leaders have not been brought into this issue. We are certainly players in terms of being impacted by the treaty itself as well as the continued impact of global warming.

My purpose in writing is simply to urge that you and others advocating this treaty work with the U.S. Conference of Mayors and individual mayors in mobilizing support as well as comment.

Sincerely yours,


Victor Ashe

VA:rh



IGA
C
97 OCT 10 AM 10:29

THE CITY OF KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE
VICTOR ASHE
MAYOR

October 6, 1997

Mr. Todd Stern
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500-0049

Dear Mr. Stern:

Recently, I read of your efforts in terms of the Global Warming Treaty, which the Clinton Administration is advocating.

As Past President of the U.S. Conference of Mayors, I have been surprised that local government leaders have not been brought into this issue. We are certainly players in terms of being impacted by the treaty itself as well as the continued impact of global warming.

My purpose in writing is simply to urge that you and others advocating this treaty work with the U.S. Conference of Mayors and individual mayors in mobilizing support as well as comment.

Sincerely yours,


Victor Ashe

VA:rh

ILGA
Governors

Fred Duval 09/10/97 11:29:07 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Jonathan H. Adashek/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject:

I would like to mail a background packet on climate change to Mayors and Governors. What should I mail?

Develop Basic Package

6-6047
- Jeff → when we get
each piece

- Glossy
- 4 page → Blue/white
- Black & white

*TO: Todd Stern P.O. Governor's
cc: Betta Viola
not aig*

FAX TRANSMISSION

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR OF PUERTO RICO

1100 17th Street, NW Suite 800

Washington, DC 20036

T: 202.778.0736

F: 202.778.0721

To: Fred Duval

Date: August 13, 1997

Fax #: 202.456.2889

Pages: 3, including this cover sheet.

From: Angelo Rodríguez

Subject: Resolution

COMMENTS:

Please call me or fax me your comments on the enclosed resolution.

*Thank You,
Angelo*

**A Proposed Resolution of the Southern Governors' Association
Regarding the Conditions for the United States Becoming a Signature to Any
International Agreement on Greenhouse Gas Emissions under the
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change**

**Sponsored by Governor Cecil Underwood of West Virginia
To Be Considered September 9, 1997
Hot Springs, Virginia**

Whereas, in December 1997, in Kyoto, Japan, the parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change plan to adopt a protocol or another legal instrument that strengthens commitments to limit greenhouse gas emissions by developed countries for the post-2000 period;

Whereas, parties have already agreed to specifically exempt all developing countries from any new commitments;

Whereas, in July 1996, the U.S. negotiators called for the first time for "legally binding" emission limitation targets and timetables for developed countries;

Whereas, greenhouse gas emissions of developing countries are rapidly increasing and have surpassed emissions of developed countries and as much as 60 percent of global carbon emissions are expected to come from developing countries in the next few decades;

Whereas, the U.S. Department of State has declared that it is critical to include developing countries in the next steps for global action, but has proposed that consideration of additional steps to limit developing countries' greenhouse gas emissions would not begin until after a protocol or other legal instrument is adopted in Kyoto, Japan, in December 1997;

Whereas, the exemption for developing countries will mean no environmental progress;

Whereas, the Southern Governors' Association believes that the proposals under negotiation, because of the disparity of treatment between developed and developing countries and the potential level of required emission reductions, could result in serious harm to the United States economy, including significant job loss, trade disadvantages, increased energy and consumer costs; and

Whereas, it is desirable that the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives monitor the status of negotiations on Global Climate Change; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the United States should not be a signatory to any protocol to, or other agreement regarding, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change of 1992, at negotiations in Kyoto in December 1997, or thereafter, which would:

- (a) mandate new commitments to limit or reduce greenhouse gas emissions for the United States, unless the protocol or other agreement also mandates new specific scheduled commitments to limit or reduce greenhouse gas emissions for developing countries within the same compliance period, or
- (b) would result in job loss or serious harm to the economy of the United States;

Resolved, That any such protocol or other agreement should be accompanied by a detailed explanation of any legislation or regulatory actions that may be required to implement the protocol or other agreement and should also be accompanied by an analysis of the detailed financial costs

and other impacts on the economy of the United States which would be incurred by the implementation of the protocol or other agreement; and

Ordered, That this resolution shall be dispatched to the President of the United States, the Vice President of the United States, the Secretary of State and appropriate Members of Congress and congressional committees, including the southern delegation.