



Florida Petroleum Council

DEC 9 1997

A Division of the American Petroleum Institute

December 1, 1997

DOUG SHELBY, Executive Director
ROBERT W. McVETY, Associate Director
DAVID R. MICA, Associate Director

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

Dear Mr. President:

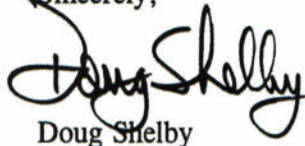
As your delegation embarks on negotiations in Kyoto, Japan this week, I trust your representatives will carefully consider all options prior to any treaty agreement on global climate change.

The United States has a great deal at risk in these discussions, and we hope you will consider these important points:

- The costs of a treaty could be enormous to the U.S. economy and American consumers.
- There are many scientific uncertainties about the issue yet to be resolved.
- Voluntary programs called for in the Rio treaty should be continued and caution should be used in this approach.

Given the importance of this issue and the implications of it for all Americans, I hope you will consider these points and the issues raised in the attached editorial from this weekend's *Florida Times Union*.

Sincerely,



Doug Shelby

DS/sa

cc: Florida Congressional Delegation

ENVIRONMENT

The Kyoto caper

So, off we go to Kyoto, ready like St. George to slay the dragon of global warming.

Lacking science to support the theory that global warming is occurring, that it is caused by humans, or that the overall effect would be harmful, the radical environmentalists tell us that we can't take a chance on it happening and therefore must take drastic action to stave it off immediately.

Why the same logic does not apply to the threat of the Earth being hit by a giant meteor is not readily apparent.

Business and industry already are acting to limit emissions that conceivably could contribute to global warming. They don't have to be told by politicians what is the prudent thing to do.

What they object to is excessive taxes and regulation that would drive up the cost of electricity, gasoline and other energy sources, and throw millions out of work, without a clear benefit.

Contrast one scientist's calm observations with the media hysteria.

Richard Lindzen, MIT professor of meteorology and a scientific adviser to the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, has been quoted as saying, "The record continues to show nothing that can be credibly distinguished from the normal fluctuations in climate."

He also said the weather has not been unusual and that the El Nino is a natural phenomenon with no demonstrated relation to global warming.

Lindzen said of the proposed treaty to be discussed in Kyoto, "One thing is certain: whatever they agree to, it will

have little qualitative effect on the world's climate."

It might also be noted that on page 203 of the report by the IPCC, widely reported as the scientific "proof" of global warming, it says, "The Little Ice Age came to an end only in the 19th century. Thus, some of the global warming since 1850 could be a recovery from the Little Ice Age rather than a direct result of human activities."

On page 254 it said, "Thus, it is not possible at this time to attribute all, or even a large part, of the observed global-mean warming to enhanced greenhouse effect on the basis of the observational data currently available."

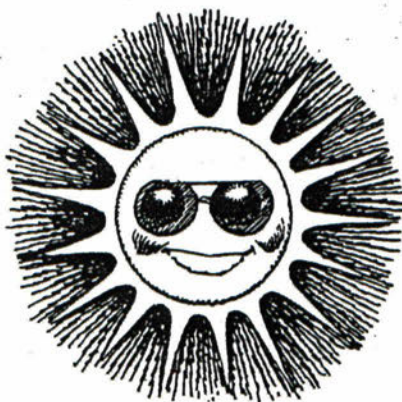
While the science is highly speculative, the economic impact is more certain. For example, it has been calculated by

DRI/McGraw Hill that reducing greenhouse gas emissions to their 1990 levels by 2010 would cost the United States 5 million jobs over a decade.

One of the humorous aspects is a news report that Vice President Al Gore was wavering on attending the event.

Mr. Global Warming can't decide whether it is politically expedient to go. Pending a definitive reading of the tea leaves by Gallup and others, he is not certain whether bad will from the economic havoc might overcome the goodwill from the warm and fuzzy treaty when votes are counted in 2000.

By all outward signs, this "environmental" issue is driven by politics. Lowering the living standards of millions of people in order to avoid an unproven threat and fulfill some political agendas would be a tragic blunder.





DEC 9 1997

The Dexter Corporation

One Elm Street
Windsor Locks
Connecticut 06096-2334
TEL (860) 292-7675

December 4, 1997

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500-0049

Re: Global Climate Change Treaty

Dear Mr. President,

I am writing on behalf of The Dexter Corporation to suggest an approach to the reduction of greenhouse gases that will avoid the adverse economic consequences of the Administration's current proposals.

Rather than hurriedly endorsing targets which may prove ineffective and cause great damage to the U.S. economy, the U.S. should foster a multi-national commitment to voluntary emission reduction measures spurred by incentives for environmentally beneficial economic growth.

The focus of emissions reduction strategies should be to adopt clean technology globally, and not to limit growth in the U.S. and other countries where clean technologies are already in use. By exporting U.S. environmental technology to lesser-developed countries, we can greatly reduce greenhouse gas emissions at the same time as we spur economic growth.

Binding reduction targets, on the other hand, will result in severe economic dislocation and inefficient government administration of emissions trading and similar complex programs. Experience with the Clean Air Act has shown a need to continually revise our legislative approach as our understanding of the technical and practical complexities of controlling air pollution has grown. A multi-national treaty with binding targets will not be easily renegotiated if experience shows that a change in approach would be wiser.

In addition, targets will have a significant adverse effect on the environment if they are not equally binding on LDC's. LDC's have the highest growth rates for greenhouse gases and the highest output of greenhouse gas per unit of gross domestic product. Establishing targets for developed countries while exempting LDC's will shut down technically-advanced industry in the U.S., while encouraging further growth of dirty, low-technology industry in LDC's.

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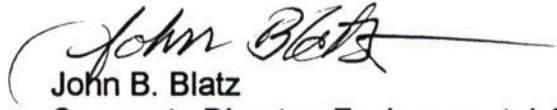
In conclusion, limiting growth in countries which are already using clean technology, while allowing unrestricted growth in countries which have made little or no effort to protect the environment, is a recipe for economic and environmental disaster. Instead, the U.S. and other developed countries should use our technology to address global environmental challenges and spur growth at the same time.

In addition, government should partner with business through incentives and other voluntary programs rather than imposing "command and control" regulations. Mandatory regulation on a subject as complex and dynamic as climate change will fundamentally damage free markets and will be much less effective than an incentive-based approach which taps into the creative energy of U.S. industry.

Your leadership on this issue can move U.S. policy away from complicated targets, which will harm both the global environment and the U.S. economy, and towards environmentally pro-active incentives, which will reduce greenhouse gases while supporting economic growth.

Thank you for your attention in this matter.

Yours very truly,


John B. Blatz
Corporate Director, Environmental Affairs

JBB:sfp

cc: K. G. Walker
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

DEC 9 1997

Coors Bottling Company
Indianapolis, Indiana

Anthony K. Stroinski
President & Chief Operating Officer

December 4, 1997

The Honorable William Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to express my grave concern over the upcoming international negotiations related to the global climate. As you are aware, the United States will soon participate in treaty negotiations in Kyoto, Japan which will determine how developing and developed nations will respond to the call to reduce so-called green house gas emissions to 1990 levels.

The welfare of the people in our state would best be served if the global climate agreement being negotiated by your administration reflects the spirit as well as the policies of the U.S. Senate Resolution 98 which called for an agreement that does no serious harm to this nation's economy and applies any emission mandated to both industrially developed and developing nations. The Senate's unanimous approval of this resolution expressed views that are widely held here in Indiana and across the nation. Both business and labor organizations agree that severe restrictions on the economy that could result from an unwise agreement would have major negative impacts on the nation's economy, including substantial increases in the cost of living and in the loss of jobs.

A study by WEFA, a well-known economics consulting firm, found that to reduce emissions in the year 2010 to 1990 levels, as some have proposed, would require a carbon tax of \$200 per metric ton, or its equivalent. Such a tax would raise the typical consumer's utility bills from \$900 to \$1,100 a year and the price of gasoline by 50 cents a gallon-in today's dollars. WEFA also forecast a slowing in wage growth and loss of nearly two million jobs. A study by another well-known economics consulting firm Data Resources, Inc. found that electric bills would go up 94 percent and gasoline prices by 43 percent by the year 2020. Moreover, the firm forecasts that the proposed treaty could cost at least 1.7 million American jobs by the year 2020. The economic impacts would be felt directly in Indiana. The WEFA study shows that the agreement would cause our state to lose over 75,000 jobs, including 25,000 manufacturing jobs. Real personal income in Indiana would decline by 13 percent and the price of housing, medical care, food and energy would all rise.

Coca-Cola Bottling Company
Indianapolis, Ind.

Anthony K. Stroinski
President & Chief Operating Officer

Mr. President, if and when science confirms that the world is facing a major environmental calamity from global warming, appropriate, measured actions should be taken. As scientists work to remove the considerable uncertainties about climate change that still remain, careful attention must also be given to the severe financial burden the agreement could impose on the American people. Moreover, any necessary burdens should be distributed equitable by all nations.

Please, Mr. President, do not accept any legal binding agreement on the global climate issue which forces any unnecessary reduction of the use of fossil fuel energy in America.

Thank you for your attention to this letter.

Yours truly,

Tony Stroinski
President & COO

TS:bt

CC: Vice President Al Gore
Indiana Global Climate Coalition



Windy Sitton ★ Mayor

December 3, 1997

The President
The White House
Washington DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

As Mayor of the City of Lubbock, Texas, I am expressing our **opposition to the proposed Kyoto Treaty**. The science behind global warming theories is uncertain at best. What is certain is the lopsided competitive disadvantage the communities of the United States will face in a treaty that ignores greenhouse gas emissions of developing nations, and adversely affects every American.

- The cost of driving to work and school will increase.
- The price for transporting goods will increase.
- Sales of American goods in the world marketplace will decrease due to increased prices related to higher costs of energy, including production and transportation.
- Decreased demand for higher priced goods will result in loss of American jobs.
- Developing nations will not be affected by the treaty, and will benefit from an artificially derived competitive advantage as they contribute disproportionate amounts of pollutants.
- The cost of living for American families will increase due to increased costs of gasoline, transportation, consumer products and energy for home heating and cooling.

As a community, the City of Lubbock values the environment and participates in a great variety of pollution prevention programs. However, we are opposed to the Kyoto treaty because it is based on uncertain science, reduces the competitiveness of American cities in the world marketplace and places an unfair economic burden on American citizens.

Sincerely,

Windy Sitton, Mayor
City of Lubbock

DD/df

mayor:pres.doc

DEC - 2 1997

P.O. Box 76 • MONTGOMERY, AL 36101-0076 • TELEPHONE (334) 834-6000 • FAX (334) 262-7371

November 24, 1997

The Honorable Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

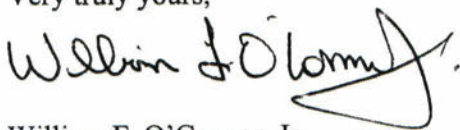
Dear Mr. President:

I am writing on behalf of the 5,800 members of the Business Council of Alabama. We want you to know how deeply concerned we are about the outcome of the conference scheduled for next week in Kyoto, Japan.

The BCA simply asks that those representing our interests use some common sense during the negotiations. Why sign on to a plan of questionable environmental value that will give businesses in other countries a competitive advantage in the marketplace?

We need your help to make sure we leave the table in Kyoto with a level playing field. Please do not sign any treaty that does not include all nations at similar levels of commitments and everyone should face the same time frame required for implementation. To do otherwise will result in economic hardship in America without any real benefit to the environment.

Very truly yours,



William F. O'Connor, Jr.
President

cc: Alabama Congressional Delegation
Governor Fob James
Jim Gray (BCA Vice President)

DEC - 2 1997

LORI FURBUSH

845 Blue Jay Lane
Coppell, Texas 75019

November 25, 1997

The Honorable William Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

This letter is to let you know that, as an Executive Assistant for The North American Coal Corporation, I strongly oppose the United States agreeing to sign the proposed Kyoto Treaty on the subject of Global Climate Change. A global warming treaty is wrong for me and all Americans for the following reasons:

- **It will be very costly to American families such as mine.** Fuel and electricity costs will go up, and jobs at energy-intensive industries are likely to be lost.
- **It will export American jobs** to other nations who will be free to continue emitting and growing their economies while we are threatened with losing our jobs.
- **It will not improve the environment** because, by the year 2015, greenhouse gas emissions from developing countries will exceed those of the United States and other countries impacted by the treaty. Overall, global emissions will continue to grow. If global warming is real, the Kyoto Treaty is not a solution.
- **And the science of global warming is still uncertain.** I have been told that the majority of climate scientists cannot say for sure what the impact is or will be on the climate from increases in carbon dioxide. On something this important, why not wait until there is more scientific certainty as to the causes, effects, and costs of climate change before we proceed?

Mr. President, I urge you not to sign any treaty at this time that can in any way be detrimental to the United States.

Respectfully yours,



Lori A. Furbush

12/11/97



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

COAL AND ENERGY COMMISSION General Assembly Building

910 CAPITOL STREET
SECOND FLOOR
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219

IN RESPONSE TO
THIS LETTER TELEPHONE
(804) 786-3591

November 25, 1997

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

RE: Kyoto conference

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing on behalf of the Virginia Coal and Energy Commission. The Commission has devoted its last two meetings to the issue of global warming, hearing testimony from both scientists and industry. After what we have learned, we are very much concerned about the upcoming conference in Kyoto, Japan and the effect any agreement entered into by the United States might have on the coal industry and the national economy as a whole.

Enclosed is a resolution that was agreed to by the Commission at our meeting last week. We appreciate all the work that you and the Vice President have done to try and understand this complex issue and formulate a policy that is fair. To that end, we respectfully request that you direct the United States delegation to the Kyoto conference to adhere to the principles set out in Senate Resolution 98, which was agreed to by the United States Senate on July 25, 1997. If global warming is to be addressed by government action, it should be done in a way that does not cripple industries that are important to the economy and that includes every country that contributes to the problem.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink that reads "Jackson E. Reasor, Jr. / gbs".

Jackson E. Reasor, Jr., Chairman
Member, Senate of Virginia

encl.

Resolution of the Virginia Coal and Energy Commission

Expressing the Sense of the Commission on the proposed International Treaty on Global Warming

(agreed to November 17, 1997)

WHEREAS, the Virginia Coal and Energy Commission was established by the General Assembly as a permanent agency of the Commonwealth to generally study all aspects of coal as an energy resource and endeavor to stimulate, encourage, promote, and assist in the development of renewable and alternative energy resources other than petroleum; and

WHEREAS, the Commission has been studying the issue of global warming and its policy implications through testimony received from representatives of both the scientific community and industry; and

WHEREAS, the Commission has been confronted with significant disagreement among scientists over whether global warming is being caused by human activities, whether global warming is occurring in a way that is likely to be harmful, and whether the government should take action to halt global warming; and,

WHEREAS, the Commission has been made aware that the coal industry and other industries of importance in Virginia have serious concerns about the possible economic effects of any commitments the United States might make to decrease carbon emissions, especially if developing countries are not subject to similar emission controls; and

WHEREAS, the Commission agrees with and supports Senate Resolution 98, agreed to by the United States Senate on July 25, 1997; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of the Virginia Coal and Energy Commission 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 industrialized countries, 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 serious harm to the economy of the United States.

BOB KINTIGH
President Pro Tempore

DISTRICT 22
LANE AND DOUGLAS
COUNTIES

REPLY TO ADDRESS INDICATED:

☐ Oregon State Senate
Salem, OR 97310

☒ 38865 E. Cedar Flat Road
Springfield, OR 97478



OREGON STATE SENATE
SALEM, OREGON
97310

P. 01
12/1/97
Committees:
Chairman:
Agriculture and Natural
Resources Committee
Vice-Chairman:
Livability Committee
Vice-Chairman:
Water and Land Use
Committee
Member:
Ways and Means
Natural Resources
Subcommittee

Nov 27, 1997

Pres. Bill Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Via Fax 202-456-2461

Dear Pres. Clinton,

Please do not sign the Climate Change Protocol in Kyoto. Global warming is an unproven theory. In fact, satellite temperature measurement over the last eighteen years show slight cooling. More importantly there is no proven link between temperature changes and man's activities.

The majority of the scientific community does not believe there is a environmental problem warranting the restriction imposed by the proposed treaty.

If the treaty goes into effect, there will be a mass movement of jobs to unregulated Third World countries. The loss of jobs and the increased energy costs would be a great hardship on American families.

Please to not sign the Climate Change Protocol in Kyoto.

Respectfully yours,

Bob Kintigh

State Senator



12/1/97

EMBASSY
OF THE
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

I have the honor of presenting to you the enclosed advance copy of the letter from Federal Chancellor Dr. Helmut Kohl. A courtesy translation is attached.

The original letter will be sent to you upon receipt.

Respectfully yours,



*Thomas Matussek
(Chargé d'Affaires a.i.)*

Washington, D.C., November 28, 1997

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

Translation

The Federal Republic of Germany
The Federal Chancellor

Bonn, November 28, 1997

The Honorable
William J. Clinton
President of the United States of America
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr President:

Thank you very much for your letter of November 13, 1997 in which you discuss the ongoing Climate Change negotiations and in particular increasing the participation of developing countries.

I share the view that key developing countries must in the long term make greater efforts in contributing to limiting and reducing global greenhouse gas emissions. However, against the background of the compromise we all agreed upon in Berlin, I do not see any possibility of already regulating this in the Kyoto protocol. I do consider it possible, though, for the Conference of the Parties to the Climate Change Convention to decide on an additional mandate after Kyoto for new negotiations on legally-binding further commitments for developing countries. This would lay the basis for the greater participation of developing countries in future in line with the Berlin Mandate. The European Union could endorse such a mandate.

Germany and the European Union also see the joint implementation of measures as an instrument that is economically and ecologically effective. We cannot, however, prematurely end the pilot phase decided in Berlin against the will of the developing countries. That is why the EU proposed initially applying the instrument only to the industrial countries and only on completion of the pilot phase extending it to developing countries. In my view there would

still be sufficient possibilities to economically make full use of the potential for reduction in other countries. In so doing we could gain practical experience which could generally increase the attractiveness and wide acceptance of this instrument by the developing countries.

Ultimately, the developing countries can, in my view, only be successfully integrated if the industrial countries themselves take credible measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. If the industrial countries commit themselves in Kyoto to significantly reducing greenhouse gas emissions, I would see the best chances for a negotiation mandate to be decided in Kyoto which would involve the developing countries in the next round.

I would be very happy if we could jointly contribute to a substantial result in Kyoto and thereby to the success of the Conference. We should together make every possible effort to prevent global environmental protection suffering a setback five years after Rio.

Sincerely,

/s/ Helmut Kohl

**BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND
DER BUNDESKANZLER**

Bonn, den 28. November 1997

Seiner Exzellenz
dem Präsidenten der Vereinigten
Staaten von Amerika
Herrn William J. Clinton

Washington D. C.

Sehr geehrter Herr Präsident,

Liebes Bill,

vielen Dank für Deinen Brief vom 13. November 1997, in dem Du auf die laufenden Klimaverhandlungen und insbesondere die verstärkte Beteiligung der Entwicklungsländer zu sprechen kommst.

Auch ich bin der Auffassung, daß die wichtigsten Entwicklungsländer über ihre bereits vorhandenen Anstrengungen hinaus längerfristig stärker zur Begrenzung und Reduktion der weltweiten Treibhausgasemissionen beitragen müssen. Jedoch sehe ich vor dem Hintergrund des von uns allen in Berlin eingegangenen Kompromisses keine Möglichkeit, bereits im Kyoto-Protokoll hierüber Regelungen zu treffen. Ich halte es aber für möglich, daß die Vertragsstaatenkonferenz zusätzlich ein Mandat für neue Verhandlungen nach Kyoto zu verbindlichen weiteren Verpflichtungen der Entwicklungsländer beschließt. Damit wäre im Einklang mit dem Berliner Mandat die Grundlage für eine künftige stärkere Beteiligung der Entwicklungsländer gelegt. Die Europäische Union könnte ein solches Mandat mittragen.

- 2 -

Die gemeinsame Umsetzung von Maßnahmen sehen auch Deutschland und die Europäische Union als ein ökonomisch und ökologisch effektives Instrument an. Wir können jedoch die in Berlin beschlossene Pilotphase gegen den Willen der Entwicklungsländer nicht vorzeitig beenden. Deshalb hat die EU vorgeschlagen, das Instrument zunächst nur im Kreis der Industrieländer einzuführen und erst nach Beendigung der Pilotphase auf Entwicklungsländer auszudehnen. Auch so bestehen meines Erachtens genügend Möglichkeiten, Reduktionspotentiale in anderen Ländern kostengünstig auszuschöpfen. Dabei können wir praktische Erfahrungen gewinnen, die die Attraktivität und breite Akzeptanz dieses Instruments durch die Entwicklungsländer insgesamt erhöhen dürfte.

Letztlich kann nach meiner Auffassung eine Einbindung der Entwicklungsländer nur dann gelingen, wenn die Industrieländer selbst glaubwürdige Maßnahmen zur Verminderung der Treibhausgasemissionen unternehmen. Wenn sich die Industrieländer in Kyoto zu einer deutlichen Reduzierung der Treibhausgasemissionen verpflichten, sehe ich darin die größten Chancen für ein in Kyoto zu beschließendes Verhandlungsmandat, das in der nächsten Runde die Entwicklungsländer einbinden würde.

Ich würde mich freuen, wenn wir in Kyoto gemeinsam zu einem substantiellen Ergebnis und damit zu einem Erfolg der Konferenz beitragen könnten. Wir sollten gemeinsam alle erdenklichen Anstrengungen unternehmen, um fünf Jahre nach Rio einen Rückschlag für den globalen Umweltschutz zu verhindern.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen



12/1/97



ENVIRONMENTAL LAW SOCIETY

201 AUSTIN HALL
HARVARD LAW SCHOOL
CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 02138
(617) 495-3125

November 23, 1997

President Bill Clinton
White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500-0001

Dear President Clinton,

We are writing to communicate our grave disappointment with your recently announced position on global climate change. Heading into Kyoto, your stated position is unacceptably weak, committing the United States to stabilization at 1990 levels only a full decade from now and to reductions below 1990 levels only after 2012. We are troubled by the fact that the emissions timetable you propose is significantly slower than that announced by your administration back in 1994 in the Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP). Under CCAP, you promised to cut greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000. In allowing this target to slide by 12 years, the new policy is a major step backwards and inexplicably fails to include any binding measures which would guarantee the same results which were promised but not delivered under CCAP.

In light of the magnitude of the potential threat posed by global warming, the current U.S. position is grossly inadequate. In your speech before the National Geographic Society on October 22, 1997, you acknowledged three key facts: 1) the existing scientific consensus that human activities are altering world climate patterns, 2) the great remaining uncertainties regarding the potential effects of climate change, and 3) the persistence of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere for 100 years or more. In light of your familiarity with this information, we fail to understand how you can deem your current proposal to be adequate. Given the tremendous uncertainties regarding the consequences of climate change as well as the threat of potential irreversibility, we cannot afford your plan to delay meaningful action for more than a decade.

The much-needed global commitment to reductions will only be possible if the United States alters its position and takes a real stand. This is true for several reasons. First, U.S. involvement in the solution is essential because of the significant role we play in causing the problem. As you have noted, we represent less than 5% of the world's population yet are responsible for more than 25% of the world's greenhouse gas emissions. Second, previous global environmental treaty-making experience indicates the importance of real U.S. commitment. For example, U.S. leadership was essential to the success of the ozone negotiations that produced the Montreal Protocol. Third, the future participation of developing countries will only be possible if developed countries make demonstrable reductions in their own emissions.

The United States can afford to strengthen its position. History has repeatedly proven that environmental compliance initially believed to be prohibitively expensive can be achieved economically through innovation. In your speech, you noted that "over the past generation, we've produced tremendous

environmental progress, including in the area of energy efficiency, at far less expense than anyone could have imagined." You cited numerous examples in which compliance was achieved with much less cost than expected, repeatedly disproving industry expert predictions of devastating compliance costs. In the case of fossil fuels specifically, a study recently noted in the Washington Post observed that between 1973 and 1986, the national economy grew 35% with no increase in energy consumption. Because of our currently egregious levels of inefficiency, the United States is particularly well-situated to achieve significant cuts through relatively painless efficiency increases. We currently use twice as much energy as Europe and three times as much as Japan to produce the same unit of economic wealth.

In particular, we urge you to raise fuel economy standards for passenger automobiles and light trucks with a goal of reaching 40 miles per gallon for the fleets within the next ten years. This step is clearly within existing authority granted by legislation, can be taken administratively, is technologically feasible, and has proven remarkably successful in the past. Though your administration has been reluctant to take this step despite near-universal urging from environmental groups, any serious global warming plan must include requirements for higher fuel economy standards.

Additionally, we call on you to fight for legislation to be enacted by the end of your second term which would establish a national cap-and-trade program for greenhouse gas emissions. Your pledge to enact such a plan in 2008 gives us no comfort since it lacks binding authority on your successors who would need to actually enact and implement the law.

As a second-term President, surely you can find the will to take concrete steps on this issue. Furthermore, the current administration position on global warming undermines the credibility of Al Gore as a leader on environmental issues. Despite the tough rhetoric in his well-received book on the subject, his failure to act on these convictions as Vice President jeopardizes his appeal to environmental voters.

We believe a stronger response is not only merited, but essential. We entreat you to take responsible action based on what you yourself have acknowledged to be the dangers of global warming. The treaty to come out of Kyoto should commit the United States to immediate and real reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. The United States is both obliged to and able to adopt such a position.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jason Waanders". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Jason" written in a larger, more prominent script than the last name "Waanders".

Jason Waanders
President
Harvard Environmental Law Society

12/1/97



November 24, 1997

Honorable William J. Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500-0001

Dear Mr. President:

As you prepare to attend the global climate conference in Kyoto, I and the members of the National Black Chamber of Commerce, want to go on record opposing any drastic, legally-binding emissions reduction plan that does not require participation by developing nations. The NBCC, an organization representing over 60,000 black-owned businesses, believes that any approach that will require significant sacrifices of our businesses and negatively impact the communities in which we operate, and does not require the same of developing nations is, neither appropriate nor fair.

The global climate issue, like many issues today that pit environmental concerns against economic ones, has been portrayed as a "government vs. industry" battle. However, as you know, the impacts of the Administration's proposed mandatory reductions will be felt by all Americans. The economic ramifications on NBCC businesses and communities could be devastating. The cost of doing business will rise as we are hit with new overhead costs and rising costs for goods and services. And, the precarious urban communities in which many of our businesses are located, also will be hit hard by inflating energy costs and unemployment.

I do not want to see the economic and social progress made during your Administration eroded by a premature and, possibly, unnecessary position. If something must be done about global climate now, that action must be shared by the global community, and should be approached incrementally—allowing time to develop technologies that will help mitigate the impacts. And, special attention needs to be given to nurturing and protecting minority businesses striving to prosper and, as employers of urban residents, provide an economic safety net for at-risk communities.

Endorsing a proposal that requires developed countries to reduce emissions, only to have the reduction offset by emerging countries' industrial growth, and that threatens our economic future is not the solution to the global climate dilemma. I urge you to reconsider the proposal. There must be a better way.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Harry C. Alford", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Harry C. Alford

12/1/97

ONEIDA COAL COMPANY, INC.
953 National Road, Suite 207
Wheeling, West Virginia 26003

November 24, 1997

29 A

The Honorable Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

On behalf of Oneida Coal Company, Inc. ("Oneida") and the families of the 1,100 employees of Oneida and its affiliated companies, we write to urge you to direct the Clinton Administration's delegation to the United Nations meeting in Kyoto, Japan, to reject any Global Climate Treaty. It would be irresponsible for the Clinton Administration to negotiate a Treaty that would continue to exempt from coverage major carbon-dioxide emitting countries such as China, Mexico, Brazil, and India.

It is estimated by independent studies that adherence by the United States to the provisions of a proposed Treaty announced by your Administration on October 21 would result in a reduction of \$227 billion in the Gross Domestic Product in the year 2010 alone. This represents more resources than this Country expends on education at all levels -- federal, state and local -- in a year's time.

Additionally, adoption of a Global Climate Treaty would cost the United States the loss of 1.7 million jobs by 2010. Mr. President, if an ill-advised Treaty is executed, we can and will deliver to you, at the White House doors, the names of our employees who represent 1,100 of those jobs, if not the employees themselves in person.

The present Treaty proposal of the Clinton Administration, which reflects the radical environmental agenda of Vice President Albert Gore and EPA Administrator Carol Browner, will serve only to export American jobs without yielding any overall reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions. This course is suicidal for the American economy and indefensible in view of the scientific uncertainty on the issue of the reality of global warming.

Once again, we emphatically urge you to reject any global warming initiative, particularly one that is not truly global in scope. Our 1,100 employees and their families are watching you.

Sincerely,

ONEIDA COAL COMPANY, INC.

Joseph R. Bourgo
Joseph R. Bourgo
Vice President

UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION
39 Old Ridgebury Road, Danbury, CT. 06817-0001
Corporate Administration

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

TOTAL PAGES
(INCLUDING COVER SHEET): 3

DATE: November 25, 1997

TO: The President of the United States

SUBJECT: Global Climate

FIRM: The White House

FROM: William H. Joyce

LOCATION: Washington, DC

SENDER'S PHONE #: 203-794-3079

FAX #: 202-456-2883

SENDER'S FAX #: 203-794-6104

CONFIRMING #: 202-456-1414

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MESSAGE/COMMENTS:

UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION 39 OLD RIDGEBURY ROAD, DANBURY, CT 06817-0001

W. H. JOYCE
CHAIRMAN AND
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

November 24, 1997

The President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

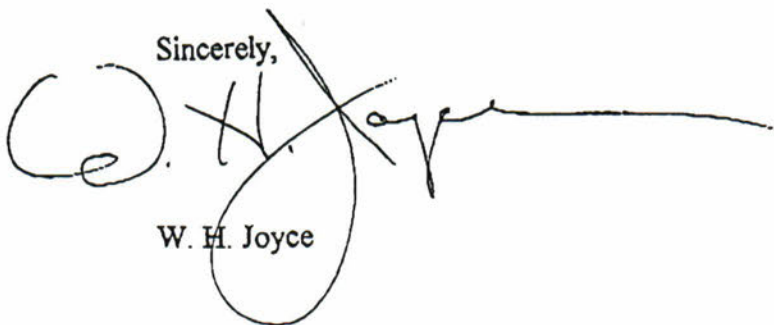
Dear Mr. President:

As the date approaches for global climate negotiations in Kyoto, I am increasingly concerned that the United States is on the verge of making a commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions without adequate understanding of the economic impact, driven by higher energy costs, which would necessarily follow.

The debate swirling about this issue continues to reflect considerable scientific uncertainty over the causes and implications of climate change. Additional research and understanding is clearly necessary before adopting policy solutions which may accomplish essentially nothing other than economic disruption and job loss in this country.

I urge you to focus your Administration's efforts at this stage on furthering scientific knowledge on this subject. Considering the potential for truly harmful economic consequences, it is critical that scientific consensus precede policy solutions and that any such solutions not stifle economic growth in this country.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "W. H. Joyce", written over a large, loopy circular flourish.

W. H. Joyce

CC: see enclosed list

The President
November 24, 1997
Page 2

Attachment to W.H. Joyce letter to President Clinton, November 24, 1997

Copy recipients:

Chief of Staff to the President Erskine B. Bowles
Secretary of State Madeline K. Albright
Undersecretary of State Timothy E. Wirth
Undersecretary of State Stuart E. Eizenstat
Assistant Secretary of State Eileen B. Claussen
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Assistant Secretary of Energy Marc W. Chupka
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Congressman James H. Maloney
Congresswoman Nancy L. Johnson
Senator John B. Breaux
Senator Mary Landrieu
Congressman W.J. "Billy" Tauzin
Senator Frank R. Lautenberg
Senator Robert G. Torricelli
Congressman Frank Pallone, Jr.
Congressman Bob Franks
Senator Phil Gramm
Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison
Congressman Nicholas V. Lampson
Congressman Ron E. Paul
Congressman Tom DeLay
Senator Robert C. Byrd
Senator John D. Rockefeller, IV
Congressman Robert E. Wise, Jr.

Amoco Corporation

200 East Randolph Drive
Post Office Box 87703
Chicago Illinois 60680-0703

H. Laurance Fuller
Chairman and CEO

November 24, 1997

The President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20500



Dear Mr. President:

On the eve of the Kyoto conference on global climate change, I wanted to take this opportunity to share Amoco's views on this important issue. Policies under consideration to address this issue could have significant impacts on both our national economy and global markets. The competitiveness of US companies in the global economy could be substantially affected as could the lifestyles of all Americans. That is why we believe open and thorough public debate is essential.

Amoco has actively sought opportunities to improve our energy efficiency, including minimization of natural gas flaring. We contribute to climate change research and have pursued solar and other alternative energy sources for years.

However, Amoco is seriously concerned about the substantial economic impacts associated with the US proposal for greenhouse gas emission reductions. Very large costs would be imposed on our nation's economy in an effort to address an issue where many scientific uncertainties remain.

Stabilizing greenhouse gas emissions at 1990 levels could force a 25-30% reduction in US energy use by 2010. This is likely to require tax increases, thus raising prices on essential petroleum products such as gasoline, diesel fuel and home heating oil. Increased prices on basic commodities such as fuels will affect all sectors of our economy resulting in a loss of consumer purchasing power and jobs. In short, this proposal, if adopted, could negate the economic progress that you personally have worked so hard to achieve.

While I was heartened by your statements recognizing the importance of including developing nations in any collective action on climate change, the lack of specific provisions for accomplishing this in the US proposal is a very real cause for concern. Emissions from just the developing nations in 2020 will exceed today's total global emissions. If an agreement is adopted that excludes developing nations, US companies will incur higher energy costs and American jobs will be "exported" to developing nations who can produce goods more cheaply. That is why the Senate has expressed such strong opposition to any treaty that fails to include developing nations.

Despite efforts by your Administration to moderate economic damage through proposals for emissions trading and possible tax incentives, Amoco believes the bottom line is that the US economy will suffer and the standard of living in our country will be lowered. Given the continuing scientific uncertainties and the very real prospect of economic harm, another course should be considered. Since no need for "emergency" action has been demonstrated, there is time to seek increases in energy efficiency in conjunction with normal capital replacement cycles. I urge you to avoid committing the US to the serious economic damage associated with substantial emission reductions in an abbreviated timeframe.

Mr. President, I respect your willingness to listen to a diverse group of stakeholders and to carefully evaluate different points of view. This issue calls for that type of careful deliberation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "H. L. Fuller". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".



United States Hispanic Chamber of Commerce

Ronald E. Montoya
Chairman of the Board

Bondy A. Rodriguez
Vice Chairman

José F. Niño
President/CEO

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San Juan, PR
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Miami, FL

November 21, 1997

The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

The USHCC's primary goal is to represent the interests of over 1,000,000 Hispanic-owned businesses in the U.S. and Puerto Rico. With a network of nearly 250 Hispanic Chambers of Commerce across the country, the USHCC has become the umbrella organization that actively promotes the growth and development of Hispanic entrepreneurs.

As you prepare for your meetings in Kyoto, Japan in December, I wanted to express, on behalf of the USHCC, and its members our concerns over the proposed Global Climate Change Treaty that you have indicated you plan to sign.

The debate on climate change policies over the past several years has centered on whether human activity is causing the warming of the Earth's temperature that, if left unchecked, has the potential to harm the Earth and our living environment. There are credible scientists on both sides of the issue who make plausible arguments that continue to fuel the debate. What has emerged is that the Earth's temperature has increased slightly over the past century. What isn't known is whether, or by how much, human activity is to blame.

But scientific uncertainty is only one problem with the Treaty. Another is that it is simply unfair. While the goal of the Treaty is to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases, only developed countries would be required to do so. Developing countries, such as China, India, Brazil and Mexico would be exempt from the Treaty's requirements. This is no small imbalance. My understanding is that so-called "developing" countries constitute roughly 80 percent of all Nations (a total of 134 Nations out of 168). Moreover, my understanding is that these countries are projected to be responsible for the vast majority of greenhouse gas emissions over the next 50 years. The Treaty simply makes no sense.

Setting aside the issues of scientific uncertainty and fairness, the consequences of the Treaty for the U.S. economy and global competitiveness could be staggering, especially for small and minority-owned businesses.

Global climate change is about energy consumption and lifestyle changes. In order to reduce greenhouse gases, we must become more efficient. Mandatory reductions in energy consumption, such as those that would be imposed by the Kyoto Treaty, will require not only changes in our daily lifestyles but also in the way we operate our businesses. We as small, minority-owned businesses, are disproportionately at risk.

Higher energy costs driven by the mandatory reduction provisions of the Treaty will mean higher operating costs related to utilities, manufacturing, transportation and components/supplies. As these costs rise, fewer dollars will be available to finance growth and expansion, particularly in our urban areas. As growth slows, so does the number of new jobs. And, as margins erode, many businesses will be forced to reduce costs in other areas, including cutbacks in employment. Some may be forced out of business.

While these effects will be felt in virtually every business sector, the impact will be most pronounced on inner-city jobs. Urban minority businesses provide the vast majority of jobs to minorities, regardless of race, and are playing a pivotal role in the revitalization of urban American cities. Any downturn as a result of forced energy restrictions will fall disproportionately on this sector.

This is no small concern to USHCC members. When the costs of energy increase, so do the costs of our everyday lives from driving our automobiles to purchasing groceries. When consumers buy less, businesses produce less and this, over time, translates into fewer jobs. It is of little value to have one policy designed to reduce welfare rolls, and another like the Global Climate Change Treaty that will ensure jobs won't be available for those who need them most.

A majority of Americans would probably agree that the economic well being of the United States is better today than has been in the past 25 years. Most Americans also realize that the delicate balance needed to sustain our good fortune requires a convergence of all the right ingredients of consumer confidence and government policies. Economic policies and regulatory actions by government affect our long-term growth and consumer confidence more than anything else.

I urge you to take into account these concerns before committing the United States to a Treaty that has the potential to destroy everything we have worked so hard to achieve in the past two decades in terms of jobs, economic growth and revitalization of our urban cities.

Sincerely,



José F. Niño
President/CEO

Clifford R. KlotzVice President
Government and Environmental Affairs

November 24, 1997

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

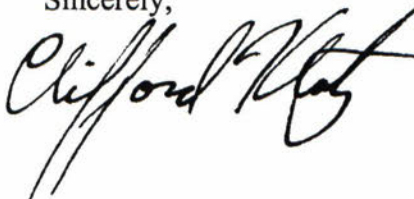
Dear Mr. President:

Please do not commit the United States to a legally binding agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions at Kyoto, Japan next month. I am very concerned that a treaty that only binds developed countries like the United States to emission reductions will lead to expensive energy cutbacks and fuel shifts. These changes to the cost and availability of energy will create job loss and economic disruption. Excluding developing countries will jeopardize the United States' global competitiveness and will not reduce the levels of carbon dioxide in the earth's atmosphere.

Why rush to Kyoto when you have only just begun to engage the public in the very important dialogue that should accompany any policy that is as far-reaching as the United Nations climate change treaty? Any agreements made by the Administration must be done with full understanding of the economic, social, and internationally-competitive implications, and with the full consent of Congress.

Your leadership on this issue is crucial to protect the continued environmental and economic health of the United States.

Sincerely,



CRK/ad

Dar

COPIES OF
CLIMATE Change
Letters

1/25/97

ORIGINALS ~~sent~~ to Frances

Campbell GRM. Room 75
76901 Bob.



NOV 25 1997

November 21, 1997

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I write to express the views and concerns of The Society of the Plastics Industry (SPI) over the forthcoming negotiations in Kyoto, Japan on a global climate change treaty.

The U.S. plastics industry, employing over 1.3 million people and generating annual shipments of more than \$250 billion, strongly embraces the concepts of environmental stewardship and energy conservation. However, we are very concerned about the premises of some of the proposals that are to be discussed in Kyoto. As stated in SPI's recently adopted policy on global climate change, we believe that:

- Greater understanding of the science and economic impact of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reductions are needed before committing to legally binding international agreements;
- Actions that require GHG emissions reductions to 1990 or pre-1990 levels would be destructive to the plastics industry and its customers, as well as the U.S. economy and its competitiveness;
- For any international agreement to be effective, it must apply to developing and developed countries alike; and
- Any international agreement must include actions which support healthy economies and not damage international competitiveness.

The U.S. plastics industry produces numerous products that enhance energy efficiency while being environmentally prudent, from insulation materials for our homes to those that help make automobiles lighter and more fuel efficient. However, an international treaty that discourages the production of plastics in the U.S., as many of these treaty proposals would do, is not in the nation's best interests from either an environmental or energy conservation perspective.

Sincerely,

Larry L. Thomas
President

Larry L. Thomas
PRESIDENT

The Society
of the Plastics
Industry, Inc.
Suite 600K
1801 K Street, NW
Washington, DC
20006-1301
202-974-5222
fax 202-293-0309
lthomas@socplas.org

American Electric Power

American Electric Power
PO Box 700
Lancaster, OH 43130

Phone: 614 687-3087
FAX: 614-687-3043
email:

NOV 25 1997

Tuesday, November 18, 1997

The Honorable Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave NW
Washington DC 20500

Dear Mr. President,

I am writing you on behalf of American Electric Power to voice our opposition to a climate change treaty which could have devastating effects on the United States and its economy.

The limits on greenhouse gas emissions that are being proposed in Kyoto will limit the use of fossil fuels, especially coal, and will drive up the cost of energy, harming the competitiveness of our mining industry. In short, the treaty will affect every mine, every mining company and community in Ohio, every supplier to the mining industry, and employees and their families.

American Electric Power believes that scientists cannot tell us how much and where temperatures will increase or whether they will increase at all. Fuel and electricity costs will go up as well as the cost of other goods and services. This treaty is unfair as more than 130 nations will not be included in the limitations.

While U.S. and Ohio economic growth and job creation will be severely impacted, other nations will be free to continue emitting greenhouse gases, growing their economies and competing for U.S. jobs. Especially hard hit will be the high value jobs in energy intensive industries in Ohio like coal mining and manufacturing.

If global warming is real, the Kyoto Treaty is Not A Solution. By 2010, greenhouse gas emissions from developing countries are projected to exceed those of the U.S. and other countries impacted by the treaty. Overall, global emissions will continue to grow.

American Electric Power opposes the treaty in total and strongly recommends that the U.S. walk away from this poor agreement.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Hugh H. Lucas
Vice President, Mining Operations

NOV 25 1997

Town of Winnsboro

Office of The Mayor

Quay W. McMaster

Mayor



November 20, 1997

The President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Please do not commit the United States to a legally binding agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions at Kyoto, Japan next month. I am very concerned that a treaty that only binds developed countries like the U. S. to emission reductions will lead to expensive energy cutbacks and fuel shifts. These changes to the cost and availability of energy will create job loss and economic disruption. Excluding developing countries will jeopardize the United States' global competitiveness and will not reduce the levels of carbon dioxide in the earth's atmosphere.

Why rush to Kyoto when you have only just begun to engage the public in the very important dialogue that should accompany any policy that is as far-reaching as the United Nations climate change treaty? Any agreement made by the Administration must be done with full understanding of the economic, social and internationally-competitive implications, and with full consent of Congress.

Your Leadership on this issue is crucial to protect the continued environmental and economic health of the United States.

Sincerely yours,

Quay W. McMaster
Mayor

QWMcM/bsd

P. O. Box 449
Winnsboro, S.C. 29180
(803) 635-4696

NOV 25 1997



Mark W. Lappen, J.D.
President, CEO

e-mail: mark@signs.org

November 21, 1997

The President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Please do not commit the United States to a legally binding agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions at Kyoto, Japan, next month. I am very concerned that a treaty that only binds developed countries like the U.S. to emission reductions will lead to expensive energy cutbacks and fuel shifts. These changes to the cost and availability of energy will create job loss and economic disruption. Excluding developing countries will jeopardize the United States' global competitiveness and will not reduce the levels of carbon dioxide in the earth's atmosphere.

Why rush to Kyoto when you have only just begun to engage the public in the very important dialogue that should accompany any policy that is as far-reaching as the United Nations climate change treaty? Any agreements made by the Administration must be done with full understanding of the economic, social, and internationally-competitive implications, and with the full consent of Congress.

Your leadership on this issue is crucial to protect the continued environmental and economic health of the United States.

Sincerely yours,



Mark W. Lappen, J.D.
President, CEO

ISA Office
707 N. St. Asaph Street
Alexandria, VA 22314-1911

(703) 836-4012 • FAX (703) 836-8353

www.signs.org



Sent to Todd 11/21/97



NOV 19 1997/PM

November 18, 1997



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

Dear Mr. President:

Thank you for making available to us a copy of your October 22, 1997, announcement of U.S. policy on climate change and the background information accompanying that announcement. While we are not able to comment on the science of global climate change, we would like to point out that natural gas vehicles ("NGVs") compare very favorably to conventional gasoline and diesel vehicles with respect to greenhouse gas emissions. Projected emissions of greenhouse gases from NGVs are up to 20 percent less than from conventional vehicles. We believe that any program of tax cuts and research and development funding aimed at reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from vehicles should include NGVs. Consequently, we would like to meet with your global climate change team to assist them as they develop the incentive program to help reduce greenhouse gases.

This is especially important since increased use of NGVs also contributes to the achievement of a number of your Administration's other policy goals. One example is the pollution reduction goals in the Clean Air Act. Natural gas is the cleanest burning alternative motor fuel commercially available today. In general, NGVs' emissions of carbon monoxide are approximately 70 percent lower than a comparable gasoline vehicle. Heavy-duty trucks operating on liquefied natural gas produce virtually no particulates. Emissions of non-methane organic gases and oxides of nitrogen can be up to 90 percent lower. Dedicated NGVs also produce little or no evaporative emissions during fueling and use. Such emissions account for at least 50 percent of a gasoline vehicle's total hydrocarbon emissions. Substantially lower tailpipe emissions plus virtually no evaporative emissions means much cleaner air.

Increased use of NGVs also contributes to the energy security goals established in the Energy Policy Act. While our imports of petroleum now exceed 50 percent and are likely to climb to over 60 percent within 15 years, almost 90 percent of the natural gas we used in the United States is domestically produced, with almost all the rest produced in Canada. Every new NGV on America's roads means less reliance on foreign countries for our energy needs.

The Honorable William J. Clinton
November 18, 1997
Page 2

The air quality and energy security benefits of NGVs are matched by other economic benefits for America. For example, today, U.S. companies produce the cleanest, most efficient and most sophisticated NGV equipment in the world. Meanwhile, for environmental and other reasons, many countries from around the world are establishing policies to encourage the local use of NGVs. These nations could be a strong export market for our technology if we had a vibrant NGV market here at home. Further, embryonic programs in Mexico, South American and several ASEAN countries would benefit significantly from strong U.S. leadership in NGV applications.

Importantly, these and other benefits of NGVs are available in the cars, trucks and buses that Americans drive today, not in exotic new technologies that have yet to earn consumer confidence. Forty-two vehicle and engine manufacturers now produce 98 choices of natural gas vehicles, engines and chassis. Ford, GM, American Honda, Chrysler and Volvo -- as well as a long list of truck and bus manufacturers -- currently offer or are developing NGVs here in America.

Achieving consensus on a national climate change program will be especially challenging. Economic solutions that contribute to several public policy goals simultaneously will have a greater chance of achieving that consensus. Given the clearly superior environmental and other benefits of NGVs, and the widespread availability of NGVs from consumer-accepted manufacturers, NGVs should play a large role in any Administration or Congressional plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. That is why we would like to work with your team in crafting an incentive program.

There currently are more than 60,000 NGVs in use in America today, and over 1 million worldwide. Working together, we believe a strong program can be put in place to substantially expand these numbers and stimulate the NGV market to levels that can be supported by mass production. Such production is the key to an independent, economically viable NGV market that can deliver the environmental and other benefits you seek.

Sincerely,



Stephen E. Ewing
Chairman, Natural Gas Vehicle Coalition and
President and Chief Executive Officer,
Michigan Consolidated Gas Company



Pennsylvania Coal Association

212 North Third Street • Suite 102 • Harrisburg, PA 17101

NOV 21 1997 pm

(717) 233-7908
(717) 236-5901
(800) COAL NOW (PA Only)

GEORGE ELLIS
President

November 14, 1997



The Honorable Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Clinton:

I am writing on behalf of the Pennsylvania Coal Association (PCA) in reference to the upcoming climate change treaty negotiations scheduled to take place in Kyoto, Japan. This letter is intended to convey the Pennsylvania coal industry's apprehension with these negotiations and our grave concerns with prematurely adopting an emissions reduction plan that may ultimately prove unnecessary.

PCA is a trade association organized and operating under the laws of Pennsylvania representing producers of bituminous coal and Associate members who provide services to the coal industry ranging from banking and insurance to equipment and engineering consultation. PCA's members produce over 75 percent of the bituminous coal annually mined in Pennsylvania.

Our position on the treaty negotiations is reflected in the provisions of U.S. Senate Resolution 98, which was adopted by a 95-0 vote over the summer. These provisions call upon the President to avoid entering into any new climate treaty commitments that could lead to the loss of jobs, income or economic development in the U.S. or to increases in energy prices without corresponding commitments from developing countries.

Before I cite PCA's concerns with the treaty negotiations, I must point out that this policy debate is taking place at a time when many significant uncertainties remain about the basic science, climate modeling and economic assessment of climate change that warrant definitive answers.

Resolving uncertainties about the true nature of climate change before proceeding with a massive curtailment program would allow for more efficient timing of implementing any necessary mitigation strategy and avoids unfounded and expensive reactions that may later be deemed unnecessary.

It would be foolish to advance to the brink of an agreement that could have devastating consequences on the American worker and consumer but little or no attendant environmental benefit. Before we jump to any premature conclusion on this issue, prudence and judgment demand us to "look-before-we-leap."

Without conceding the science argument, the Pennsylvania coal industry has three basic concerns with the treaty negotiations that will be the focus of the Kyoto session.

First, a climate change treaty could drive up energy prices and cost the U.S. more than one million jobs. According to a study conducted by Data Resources, Inc. (DRI), a leading independent economic forecasting firm, the proposed emission reduction strategies now under discussion will have a profound effect on the U.S. economy, causing the loss of at least 1.7 million American jobs and dramatically increasing the price of gasoline, electricity and other goods and services.

Every industrial sector and every region of the country will experience job losses, according to the DRI report. Particularly hard hit would be the mining, energy and manufacturing industries. For example, if a treaty requires emissions to be stabilized at 1990 levels by the year 2010, nearly one out of every two coal miners will lose their jobs and coal output would fall by 45-50 percent. In addition, the study found that staggering increases in the cost of energy and consumer goods will result from the treaty. The cost of gasoline alone will increase 43 percent by the year 2020, fuel oil prices by 119% and electricity costs by 94 percent, costing the average American family potentially thousands of dollars every year.

Second, exempting developing nations from any control commitments means the treaty will fail in its stated goal of addressing climate change on a global basis. All of the treaty proposals currently on the table would require binding targets and timetables for limiting greenhouse gas emissions for 36 industrialized nations while exempting 132 developing countries from initiating any mandatory reductions. Developing countries are some of the biggest emitters of greenhouse gases and, by the year 2015, their emissions are expected to surpass the emissions of the U.S. and other developed nations. As a result, this treaty would cause tremendous economic upheaval in the U.S. with no commensurate environmental benefits, since the increased emissions of greenhouse gases by developing countries would more than offset any environmental benefits associated with emission reductions achieved by the developed nations. We see no merit in agreeing to a treaty whose ostensible objective is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions when the 132 countries that are exempt from the treaty's provisions will greatly contribute to such emissions over the next 20 years and beyond.

Third, providing an exemption for emission reductions to developing countries creates an unfair competitive imbalance between industrial and developing nations that will result in the transfer of jobs and industrial development. Again, especially hard hit will be the high value jobs in energy intensive industries like mining and manufacturing. The obvious implication of unilateral reduction of emissions by developed nations is the export of American capital and industrial jobs to developing countries on a massive scale.

Frankly, your Administration's recently announced position for these talks - stabilizing greenhouse gas emissions at 1990 levels between 2008-2012 and a further 5 percent reduction from those levels between 2013-2017 - is of no comfort to our industry. It would drastically limit the use of fossil fuels, particularly coal, drive up the cost of energy and harm the competitiveness of the U.S. coal industry.

PCA would appreciate your attention to these concerns by ensuring that the U.S. delegation at the Kyoto conference will not support a treaty that would dramatically increase energy costs, hurt the economy, erode jobs and wages and give developing companies an unfair competitive trade advantage. If these conditions cannot be met, we strongly encourage the delegation to walk away from the bargaining table.

Finally, electric power is the indispensable ingredient for a modern and ever-modernizing economy that produces prosperous futures and widening opportunities. In the 1990's, coal use and the generation of electricity have practically become synonymous. Coal's share of net U.S. electric generation is at 55% and it accounts for 58% of the electric power generated in Pennsylvania.

With a reserve base of 274 billion tons, coal represents 95% of the nation's recoverable fossil fuel reserves. Moreover, because of its cost, availability and reliability, it will and should continue to be the fuel of choice for electric generation unless short circuited by mindless or needless actions of public policy makers.

In your rush to judgment on the global warming issue, we trust that you will not pull the plug on your country's most abundant and reliable energy source.

Thank you for your consideration. If you have any questions, please call me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "George Ellis".

George Ellis

President, Pennsylvania Coal Association



NOV 24 1997

EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS
HONOLULU

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR

November 17, 1997



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

Dear President Clinton:

As you prepare for the Third Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Kyoto on December 1, I would like to offer my support for your climate change action policy. The policy outlined in your October 22, 1997, speech before the National Geographic Society offers an excellent plan to mitigate future climate change while minimizing negative economic effects.

Hawaii is in the process of developing its Climate Change Action Plan with the support of the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) State and Local Outreach Program. As part of that program, we conducted a public Climate Change Action Plan Workshop on October 30 to identify Hawaii's climate change goals and possible ways to reduce Hawaii's greenhouse gas emissions. The citizens attending the workshop advocated support of your climate change policy.

We also commend EPA's climate change mitigation efforts. The State and Local Outreach program has been highly supportive of our efforts. We also note their current work on developing a computer model for each of the states to use to test the cost-effectiveness of mitigation measures. This model is the same that Hawaii has used since 1993 for its Hawaii Energy Strategy and its current Climate Change Action Plan development.

Hawaii's state energy policy calls for cost-effective efficient energy with maximum use of indigenous, renewable energy sources. This policy, which is supportive of climate change mitigation efforts, faces many difficulties in the face of low oil prices. We seek to maximize energy efficiency measures, particularly in the area of solar energy and hope to be a major participant in the Department of Energy's "Million Solar Roofs" program.

The Honorable William J. Clinton
November 14, 1997
Page 2

In the area of promoting a sustainable environment, Hawaii is thinking locally and acting globally. For example, under a state economic development initiative, we are working with the Philippines to assist them in developing biomass energy sources and energy efficiency programs.

Finally, I would like to offer my best wishes for a successful meeting and substantive results, which will reduce future greenhouse gas emissions.

With warmest personal regards,

Aloha,


BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO

c: The Honorable Daniel Inouye
The Honorable Daniel Akaka
The Honorable Patsy Mink
The Honorable Neil Abercrombie
The Honorable Carol Browner, Director, Environmental Protection Agency
The Honorable Frederico Pena, Secretary of Energy



NOV 24 1997

INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE PARTNERSHIP

November 20, 1997

President William J. Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

On behalf of the members of the International Climate Change Partnership (ICCP) I am writing concerning the upcoming meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Framework Convention on Climate Change, scheduled to be held in Kyoto, Japan, beginning December 1. ICCP is a coalition of companies and industries in the United States and affiliates around the world, dedicated to responsible participation in the climate change policy process.

ICCP members recognize the importance of addressing the climate change issue and the need for an effective global approach based on long-term objectives. Your Administration has succeeded in elevating the debate about this important issue, and created an awareness among the public at large of the need to address it.

Despite the substantial efforts made by your Administration, we question whether enough progress has been made to permit completion of a successful treaty that can address the important environmental and economic issues involved and that also stands a reasonable chance of gaining ratification by the United States Senate.

Some fundamental issues with respect to the treaty structure are unresolved and could result in an overall failure to achieve its goal. We are concerned that efforts in the next few weeks may not produce a workable treaty that will provide a sound foundation for global climate change protection.

For example, the parties have grown farther apart on the system of accounting for greenhouse gases, including all sources and sinks. It is troubling to us that parties are negotiating a target for emission reductions without having an explicit explanation of what is included in each country's baseline. While the United States has advocated a comprehensive approach that includes all gases, sources and sinks, there remains significant disagreements whether the treaty covers three gases or six, and whether appropriate baseline adjustments should be made depending on the number of gases covered. There is no agreement on how to address the inclusion of sinks. The comprehensive approach should be flexible enough to accommodate all gases and should recognize the need for appropriate baseline adjustments depending on the scope of coverage.

Further, the selection of a single base year is a political decision that creates different economic advantages for different parties. The accounting mechanism and baseline issues need much more thought, discussion and resolution before the impact of any final agreement could be analyzed.

Second, the "Revised Text Under Negotiation" produced by AGBM Chairman Estrada says detailed provisions on emissions trading and compliance will not be negotiated until after Kyoto. The U.S. has built some support among key allies for emissions trading as part of the treaty. This support is significant but much work remains to be done before agreement could be reached on how such a trading system might work.

Among the key concerns industry has is the lack of clear compliance guidelines so we can be assured of fair enforcement of a treaty once adopted. Leaving these details open pending future negotiation is an undesirable course that leaves the treaty open to potentially unacceptable changes.

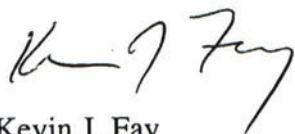
Third, the ICCP has advocated the identification of a credible long-term objective as part of the treaty process. The United States has advocated such an objective as part of the protocol negotiations. The current negotiating text makes no provision for a long-term objective and there has been little or no discussion among the parties about such an objective. ICCP believes identification of a long-term objective is precisely what is necessary to guide industry, current and future negotiators, and developing countries on the common global goal. In fact, this should be one of the first issues dealt with since it establishes the direction and foundation for the entire global effort.

Fourth, no climate treaty can achieve any reasonable long-term objective without adequate participation of developing countries. You have made some progress recently with announcement of support by the Argentine President for developing country commitments and joint implementation with credit. Additional effort is required to build the critical mass of support among developing countries and to identify a fair, but effective, scheme for universal participation in this global effort. The fact remains, however, that most of these countries continue to oppose discussion of commitments or even a process to identify future commitments.

In testimony last June before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, ICCP urged that a successful outcome, in Kyoto or beyond, had to deal with all of the issues the U.S. proposed at the second Conference of Parties meeting, including those discussed in this letter. We trust that the negotiators will remain focused on this objective.

In sum, there is much to be commended in the manner in which the United States has provided leadership to develop an effective climate change treaty. ICCP recognizes the complexity of the issues and the challenges they present. This is one of the most challenging international negotiations ever undertaken. Its complexity argues for a cautious, thoughtful, comprehensive approach to these issues. We will have to live with the outcome, therefore we should take the steps necessary to get it right.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kevin J. Fay", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Kevin J. Fay
Executive Director

BARBARA J. MEISLIN
P.O. BOX 257
TIBURON, CA 94920

'97 NOV 25 AM 9:02

November 16, 1997

Mr. Todd Stern
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Stern,

On December 1-10, 1997 you will be attending an international conference held in Japan to adopt an agreement to reduce greenhouse gas pollution. Right now, as you know, the Clinton's recently released plan cuts greenhouse gases only to 1990 levels between 2008 and 2015. This simply is not going far enough. Since the U.S. produces 20% of the world's greenhouse emissions, we have a greater responsibility to do more. I would urge you to go there supporting reducing CO2 emissions below 1990 levels beginning by the year 2005.

Most Sincerely,

Barbara J. Meislin



Please let me hear
from you on this
issue

3025 Dianne Drive
Middleton, WI 53562
19 November 1997

'97 NOV 25 AM 9:02

Mr. Todd Stern, Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Stern:

Last month President Clinton said, "We can not wait until a climate change treaty is negotiated and ratified to act. We must begin now.... The U.S. will pursue a comprehensive framework."

It is difficult to comprehend that over 25 billion tons of CO₂ are released in our atmosphere annually and that while the U.S. makes up only 4% of the human population, we produce 20% of the world's greenhouse gases. The countries of the world cannot afford the degradation of rising sea levels, melting glaciers and polar ice caps, erratic weather patterns including floods and droughts, agricultural damage, and health and ecological damage including the spread of diseases and destruction of sensitive ecosystems.

I am one of the 72% of the American public who support efforts to address global warming. I do not believe we will suffer economically if restrictions are imposed. On the contrary, the U.S. can convert to energy efficient technologies without significant economic loss.

I urge you to go to Kyoto with a stronger U.S. policy than we have suggested possible in the recent past. PLEASE support reductions BELOW 1990 levels, beginning by the year 2005. Since our country produces almost a fourth of the world's greenhouse emissions, we have a greater responsibility to do more than we have dared to suggest so far.

Thank you for helping to make our policy match the President's rhetoric.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Joanne Schalch". The signature is fluid and elegant, with the first name "Joanne" and last name "Schalch" clearly distinguishable.

Joanne Schalch

Rt. 2, Box 93B
Pecos, New Mexico 87552
20 November, 1997

Todd Stern
Assistant to the President and Staff Secretary
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

'97 NOV 25 AM 9:02

Dear Mr. Stern,

I am writing in regard to the up coming Climate Summit in Kyoto, Japan. President Clinton has my wholehearted support to lead the other industrialized nations in working towards a strong and binding treaty to reduce the threat of global warming. We must not be distracted by the shortsighted concerns of industry groups and members of Congress whose only objective is to maximize profits.

Global warming constitutes a serious threat to the health of the planet's environment and the people, rich and poor, that inhabit it. There is strong agreement both among the scientific community and the voting public that we must significantly curtail our production of greenhouse gases to counter this threat. The "World Scientists' Call for Action at the Kyoto Climate Summit", signed by 1,565 distinguishes senior scientists, including the majority of living Nobel laureates in the sciences, calls for "legally binding commitments to reduce industrial nations' emissions of heat-trapping gases significantly below 1990 levels in accordance with a near-term timetable." A recent poll commissioned by the World Wildlife Fund reveals that a full two thirds of voters see global warming as a serious threat now and believe the problem is likely to get worse in the future.

If we fail to act decisively, any short term gains we may enjoy will be far outweighed by the inevitable and enormous costs we will most certainly face not only in human suffering, but to the economies of the world as well. Dealing with the increased incidence of disease, destructive storms, droughts, heat waves and coastal flooding will carry a crushing price tag. More than 2,000 economists have signed the "Economists' Statement on Climate Change," which states that meaningful action to address global warming will not overburden our economy and would even have certain economic benefits.

The President's position on the Kyoto Treaty, as I understand it, contains many positive elements, but it does not endorse strong enough timetables and targets. The Kyoto Climate Summit must produce a treaty that commits industrialized countries to reduce their emissions of greenhouse gases substantially below 1990 levels. We should accept binding commitments to do this in the first budget period in exchange for other nations being flexible in their positions.

Sincerely yours,



Joseph Giambalvo

November 18, 1997

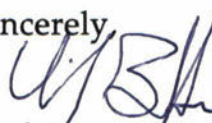
Dear Mr. Robert Bell,

I am concerned and disapointed with the U.S. stance on the treaty to ban landmines. I believe that this treaty is an ambitious step and hopeful indicator for the 21st Century. It is surprising that the U.S. is the one of the only groups intent on a weak treaty that will not take effect for another 9 years. What is even more surprising is the U.S. demand that nations be exempt if they go to war. This seems to defeat the whole purpose of the treaty. A majority of Senators and many high ranking Pentagon officials support this ban.

The conference where the treaty is being signed is taking place in early December and I feel that there is still time for the U.S. to rethink its stance on the ban. In light of the fact that every twenty-two minutes someone is killed or injured by mines, I urge you to use your influence to change the U.S. stance and help ban landmines.

Thank you,

Sincerely,



Leif Brottem

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Leif Brotten
Carleton College
Northfield MN
55057



Mr. Todd Stern
Ass. to the President
The White House
Washington DC 20500



'97 NOV 25 AM 9:02

Mr. Robert J. Donahue
3 Wild Ginger Ln.
Shelburne, VT 05482-7408

November 20, 1997

Mr Todd Stern
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington DC 20500

Mr Stern:

Re: CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUE

Please carry the message to Kyoto that you will take action and lead the charge towards reducing greenhouse gasses. The atmosphere cannot stand the burden of the continued USA discharge... let alone that of developing countries. We must lead the world on this issue.

I voted for Clinton because of environmental issues. He appears to have sold out to big business interests. How can Clinton + Al Gore be disloyal to me in favor of business pressure? We need long-term thinking.

- ① Raise Gasoline Taxes immediately to reduce gasoline consumption.
- ② Tighten controls on diesel exhaust.
- ③ Lead the world toward developing clean technology incentives.

- Robert J. Donahue

Dear Mr. Stern,

11/21 NOV 23 AM 9:02

I urge you to work for a
strong treaty at the Kyoto
Climate Summit.

strict regulations (approval and
implementation) are important for the
future of a healthy planet.

Thank you. *Greg Johnson*



Todd Stern
Assistant to President and Staff Sec.
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW
Washington, DC 20500

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

'97 NOV 19 PM 4:18

17 November 1997

Dear Mr. Stern,

I have been meaning for quite some time to remind the President about my concern about the environment. And now this conference about "green house gas" is coming up in December. I feel rather insignificant in comparison to the industry lobbies that are trying to undermine the President's resolve on this issue. But I would like to remind you all that there are other ways to fuel our homes, our cars and our industries. They would lessen our dependence on foreign oil AND prevent ozone depletion. Ask the Vice President: He knows all about it.

Happy Thanksgiving,
Julia R. Lassotovich

'97 NOV 19 PM4:19

31275 Saginaw Avenue
Vermillion
South Dakota 57069-6803 U.S.A.
Davidson@jurist.law.usd.edu

11 Nov 97

Mr. Todd Stern
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Re: Administration policy on "greenhouse gases."

Dear Mr. Stern:

As the Kyoto conference approaches, allow my voice to join with the many others who urge the Administration to strengthen its policy on the reduction of greenhouse gases. Our responsibility is great. Not only does the U.S. produce nearly a quarter of the world's greenhouse gases, but other nations will ultimately follow our lead.

Thank you for your time.

Cordially,

John Davidson

11/13/97

184 80th ST. NE.

MONTICELLO MN 55362

MR. Todd Stern.
Assistant To The President
The White House
Washington DC 20500

'97 NOV 19 PM4:18

When you go to Kyoto Japan to
sign the agreement reducing greenhouse gases,
I would urge you to support reductions below
1990 level, beginning in the year 2005.
Since we in the USA produce almost $\frac{1}{4}$ TH
of the world's greenhouse gases, we have a greater
responsibility than we are proposing now! The
president himself says "we cannot wait until a
treaty is negotiated", "We must begin now"... 10/97.

Sincerely,
Rufus Montee

'97 NOV 20 PM5:02

Nov. 16, 1997

Todd Stern
Assistant to the President and Staff Secretary
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Stern:

The Climate Summit which is set to begin on December 1, 1997 in Kyoto, Japan provides a marvelous opportunity, for the United States in general and the Clinton Administration in particular, to show the world that we, as the world's most industrialized nation, are ready to do something about the global warming problem.

Global warming is a serious threat to the environment and to the well-being of peoples around the world. All the many computer projections which try to predict the result of this warming show major disasters to the world's people, especially people living in the low-lying areas of the world as the glaciers melt and deposit their water back into the ocean.

For far too long, we have been using the atmosphere as a garbage dump and unless we reverse this trend we, as well as all other world's peoples will suffer the consequences in the form of failed crops, flooding, draught, and major population relocation. The Kyoto Climate Summit is our chance to insure that the countries of the world develop a strong treaty to reduce this threat.

Sincerely Yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Ed Morin', with a stylized, cursive script.

Ed Morin
2952 Glen Albyn
Santa Barbara, CA 93105



'97 NOV 20 PM5:02

P.O. Box 25291

Chicago, Illinois 60625

(773) 784-7517

LakeClarPr@aol.com

November 17, 1997

Mr. Todd Stern
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Stern,

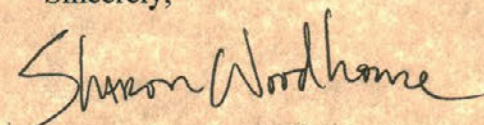
Hello. I am writing to urge you and President Clinton to adopt a tougher stance on reducing carbon dioxide emissions at the international conference in Kyoto in early December.

Just last month, Clinton declared that "the U.S. will pursue a comprehensive framework" as far as reducing greenhouse gases and even mentioned that the United States should begin immediately and not wait for the passage of a treaty. This is the right attitude and I hope he plans on sticking to his words and following them up with action. As a country we create over 20% of the globe's greenhouse emissions, despite being only 4% of the world's population. Let's begin taking responsibility for this gross discrepancy independently of the actions of other nations. That, I believe, is the proper way to be a world leader. As a powerful, resourceful, and innovative country, it is time for the United States to be focusing on alternative energy sources and technologies anyway.

Why doesn't the U.S. push for reductions at least as much as the European Union (15% below 1990 levels) with a deadline earlier than the earliest proposed internationally? How about suggesting such reductions by 2005? Swift, bold, and purposeful action is needed while this idea has momentum and before it's supplanted by another pressing issue. Our own health, the health of our crops and environment, and the stability of the earth's weather and geological systems depend on our tending promptly to greenhouse gas pollution.

Thank you for your time and careful consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,


Sharon Woodhouse

11-16-97

Dear Todd Stern,

go to Kyoto with a stronger U.S. policy to reduce greenhouse gases. Support reductions below 1990 levels, beginning by the year 2005. The U.S. makes up only 4 percent of the human population, but produces 20% of the world's greenhouse gases!

Don't let the coal, oil and auto special-interests jerk you around!

Sincerely,

Patrick Clifford
310 Tyler #2
Menasha, WI
54952

**Michael A. Shea
P.O. Box 15088
Washington, DC 20003**

'97 NOV 20 PM5:02

November 19, 1997

Todd Stern
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Stern:

I support a strong treaty to address the global climate problem. Those ads running all over television that claim "it's not global and it won't work" are WRONG. The United States should stand firm on strong restrictions and meaningful timetables to get emissions DOWN.

According to a recent WWF opinion poll, most Americans side with me. The consequences of not acting NOW could be devastating- sea level changes, health threats, and tropical diseases. Acting now is the sensible and safest course.

The international scientific community has made it clear that actions are needed. Only the moneyed special interests in Washington are looking to derail progress in Kyoto.

President Clinton, the press tells us, is searching for something to leave as the legacy of his Administration. Strong leadership on the protection of the environment is the perfect issue upon which to lay that claim.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Michael A. Shea". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Michael" being more prominent and the last name "Shea" following in a similar style.

Michael A. Shea

'97 NOV 20 PM5:02

4711 S. Magnolia
Spokane, Wa. 99223

November 16, 1997

Todd Stern
Assistant to the President and Staff Secretary
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Stern:

This is to urge you and President Clinton to vigorously support a strong treaty to address the problems of global warming at the forthcoming Kyoto Climate Summit.

I will not elaborate on technical details here, for I know that you have been thoroughly informed by the Union of Concerned Scientists and many other leaders from the scientific community. At this point we are dealing with a political confrontation. I will simply state my personal views.

As a professional chemist I am conversant with the scientific literature on the subject. Although there may be differences on details, there is a strong consensus throughout the scientific community that global warming is real, it is here, it is going to get far worse. The longterm consequences will immensely disrupt human activity in many ways including coastal flooding, disrupted agricultural production, and disease.

It is well known that the solution lies in greatly curtailing the emissions of certain gases, most notably carbon dioxide. This is not easy with a world economy, and personal lifestyles, based on fossil fuel combustion. But it must be done. There are no simple solutions. Actions must be drastic; sacrifices must be made.

It is unconscionable that special, vested interests are putting their own financial gain ahead of the public good in trying to subvert realistic approaches to this critical set of problems.

I urge this administration to take a strong, forthright stand to make the United States of America a leader in the fight against global warming.

Sincerely


John E. Douglas

16 Nov. 1997

'97 NOV 20 PM5:02

Todd Stern
Assistant to the President and Staff Secretary
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Stern:

I am writing to urge that the United States take a stronger position on measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions at the Kyoto Summit. Specifically I think that the U.S. should set a date earlier than 2008 as the target for reducing greenhouse gas emissions to the 1990 level and make a commitment to annual reductions as soon as possible. It is embarrassing that the U.S. will not meet the goal Pres. Clinton set in Oct. of 1993 to reduce to the 1990 level by the year 2000 and is even more shocking that U.S. energy use per Gross Domestic Product increased in 1996 after having declined since 1991. This is the wrong example to be setting.

I think it is especially important that actions to reduce consumption of fossil fuels be taken immediately. This is important even though there is some uncertainty about how much global warming will result from increased levels of carbon dioxide. We need to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy sources for economic reasons as well. A recent detailed report "Energy Innovations" by five organizations including the Union of Concerned Scientists finds that innovative energy developments would allow reductions in national energy costs, creation of nearly 800,000 jobs, and a reduction in carbon dioxide emissions to 10% below 1990 level by the year 2010. This is the example that the U.S. should be setting.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Michael Jones".

Michael Jones
47-682-7 Hui Kelu Street
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

November 17, 1997

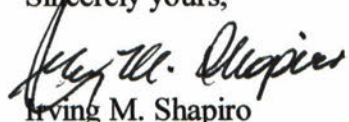
Mr. Todd Stern
Assistant to the President and Staff Secretary
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Stern;

There are many dangers that confront the world today, however in the long run our existence may hinge on what we do at the Kyoto Summit. Please express my concern to the President. Global warming is insidious and must be curtailed.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Irving M. Shapiro". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Irving" being more prominent.

Irving M. Shapiro
3555 South Ocean Boulevard
PH-12
South Palm Beach, FL 33480-5745

Thomas Eisner
Schurman Professor of Chemical Ecology

Neurobiology & Behavior
W347 Seeley G. Mudd Hall
Ithaca, NY 14853-2702

Telephone: 607 255-4464
FAX: 607 255-6186
te14@cornell.edu

November 17, 1997

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

Dear Mr. Stern,

The impending Kyoto Climate Summit offers a unique opportunity to effect controls on human practices that seriously threaten the environment. I write as a chemical ecologist to express my fervent hope that President Clinton will do all in his power to ensure that a strong treaty, aimed at curbing global warming, will emerge from the Summit. Our descendants will never forgive us if we fail to achieve this goal.

Yours sincerely,



Thomas Eisner
1994 National Medalist of Science

/s

in the year 2005. I understand
that we produce nearly 25% of the
world's pollution of our atmosphere.
We must stop that. So I urge you
to not only take this determination to
Kyoto, but to advise our President to
take firm and bold action at home
to reduce those gases.

Thank you for ~~hearing our~~ ^{2014.02}
voices, and thank you for the difficult
work that you do.

Mrs. Elizabeth Angell
Granville, MA

14 Nov. 1997

Dear Mr. Stern

In October, President Clinton
declared that we must begin acting
now to reduce greenhouse gases. He
is so right!! Now let's do something
about it!

When you go to Kyoto in early
December for the conference regarding
climate change, please go with a
stronger United States policy. Please
support reductions of greenhouse gases
at least below 1990 levels, to begin

Elizabeth Angell
666 Main Rd.
Granville, MA 01034



Mr. Todd Stern
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, DC

20500



PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

'97 NOV 17 AM 9:24

408 Koko Isle Circle
Honolulu, HI 96825
November 12, 1997

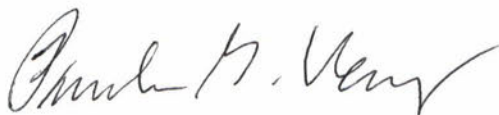
Mr. Todd Stern
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Re: Greenhouse Gases

Dear Mr. Stern,

In December there will be an international conference in Kyoto, Japan to adopt a legally-binding commitment to reduce CO2 emissions. The European Union is asking for a reduction to 15% below 1990 levels by 2010. I hope the President will support this plan.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Pamela G. Verrey". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, sweeping "V" at the end.

Pamela G. Verrey



En
821



813



DCR

Mr. Todd Stern
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Mr. Stern,

I would like to urge you to go to Kyoto with a stronger U.S. policy to reduce greenhouse gases — reductions below 1990 levels by 2005 would be a great goal. Since the U.S. is responsible for much of the greenhouse emissions we should do as much as possible to reduce these.

Thank you,

Bethany Brandt

Brandt
42 Cuneo Pl
Cheshire, CT
06410



03-13 11/15/97 159#2 431 WCMF-AL 12-56



Mr. Todd Stern
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, DC.
20500

Mr. Todd Stern
Assistant to the President



Ms Doris L. Crittenden
Mr. James Crittenden
63 Porto Bello Dr
San Rafael CA 94901-4225

There is no longer any reason to delay strong action on global warming.
About three fourths of the public agree.

'97 NOV 17 AM 9:26

No millions of dollars spent by the coal, oil, and auto industries to oppose
action will change the above facts

Experience has already shown that new businesses resulting from energy
efficient technologies can make up for costs of their adoption to the
economy

We believe, for the sake of our grandchildren, that you should take
stronger proposals to Kyoto than we have been hearing, so far.

Best regards


Doris L. Crittenden



Mr. James C. Crittenden
63 Porto Bello Dr.
San Rafael, CA 94901-4225



Mr. Todd Stern
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington
DC 20500



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

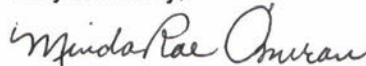
November 14, 1997

Dear Mr. Stern:

I am deeply concerned that the upcoming Kyoto Climate Summit will be impeded in its setting of goals to halt global warming by American reluctance to take sufficiently drastic steps. I know that you and President Clinton--and the American public-- are being subjected to a barrage of advertising from short-sighted businessmen who put their immediate profits over the future of the whole world's population, but I hope you will not be moved to compromise with these interests. Consider, instead, the more than 1,550 scientists, including 105 of the 178 living Nobel Prize recipients, who have signed the Call for Action on global warming; consider the more than 2,000 economists who have signed the Economists' Statement on Climate Change.

I say it with sorrow: too often during his term in office President Clinton has felt it proper to find some middle ground among opposing views, when one of those views was clearly motivated by immediate personal benefit to the viewers, rather than by rational disagreement as to means toward the end of public benefit. This must not happen on the issue of global warming. A true disaster threatens everyone on this planet in the immediate future if global warming is not halted, and apparently it can be halted. If our reluctance to act prevents proper measures from being agreed upon in Tokyo, we will have betrayed our own citizens and rightly earned the hatred of every other country on the globe.

Very sincerely,



MindaRae Amiran
12 Lowell Place
Fredonia, NY 14063

'97 NOV 17 AM 9:24

MINDA RAE AMIRAN
12 Lowell Place
Fredonia, NY 14063



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



'97 NOV 17 PM3:50

9710 NW 7th Circle
Apt: 10-21
Plantation, FL 33324 USA
November 16, 1997

Mr. Todd Stern
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, Dc 20500

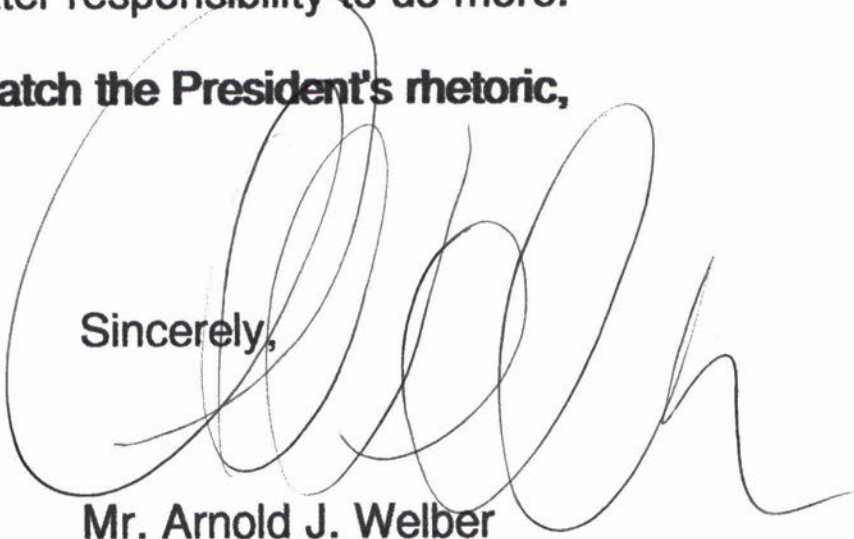
Dear Mr. Stern,

I have a request. Please go to Kyoto with a stronger U.S. policy to reduce greenhouse gases. Support reductions below 1990 levels, beginning by the year 2005. Since U.S. produces almost a fourth of the world's greenhouse emissions, we have a greater responsibility to do more.

**Please have U.S. policy match the President's rhetoric,
October 1997.**

I pray,
At our planet's pleasure,

Sincerely,



Mr. Arnold J. Welber

ARNOLD JULES WELBER
9710 N.W. 7 CIRCLE, NO. 10-21
PLANTATION, FL 33324 USA
(305) 472-5407



Mr. Todd Stern
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500



Mr. Todd Stern
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

November 12, 1997

Dear Mr. Stern:

We are now aware that the burning of fossil fuels and deforestation have led to elevated CO₂ levels in the atmosphere, which are trapping increased levels of solar radiation and leading to the overall warming of our planet. In the past, it has been the prominent practice to put this problem on the back burner, so to speak, but we no longer have that option. The abuses that we bestow upon the planet will continue for years to come, even if we immediately cease all practices contributing to this catastrophe. What kind of legacy do we want to bequeath to future generations?

Over 2,000 of the world's scientists agree that global warming is a serious threat that requires immediate action. Global warming will cause a rise in sea levels, melting glaciers and polar ice caps, erratic weather patterns including floods and droughts, agricultural damage and health and ecological damage including the spread of diseases and the destruction of sensitive ecosystems. It is all too clear that these catastrophes are happening even as I write this letter. How much damage have we already done and how much of it is irreversible?

Last November a group of 1,575 scientists, including 99 Nobel prize winners, issued a statement entitled "World Scientists' Warning to Humanity" in which they wrote:

"No more than one or a few decades remain before the chance to avert the threats we now confront will be lost and the prospects for humanity immeasurably diminished." They asserted: ***"Human Beings and the natural world are on a collision course."***

The environmental devastation for which science is responsible is tremendous. The book *5000 Days to Save the Planet* asserts: "If we keep on our current course of environmental exploitation, the question is not will modern society survive the next century, but will it disappear with a bang or a whimper?"

The U.S. makes up only 4% of the human population, but we produce 20% of the world's greenhouse gases. This leaves us with a greater responsibility to do more. I urge you to go to Kyoto with a stronger U.S. policy to reduce greenhouse gases. Support reductions below the 1990 levels, beginning by the year 2005.

The future of our planet is in your hands.

Sincerely,

Caitlin Burt



97 NOV 17 PM 3:50

C. BURT
Box 291
E DENNIS MA 02641



MR. TODD STERN
ASSISTANT to the PRESIDENT
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC 20500



Dear Mr. Stern,

'97 NOV 17 PM 3:50

I am writing to urge that the US should take a strong position at the Kyoto Summit on cutting emissions of greenhouse gases, for the following reasons:

(1) I am not an atmospheric chemist, but as a professor of astrophysics I know something about the scientific process and the science community. The consensus among knowledgeable scientists that anthropogenic global warming is underway and projected to increase is about as solid as scientific consensus ever is. Given the risks, we ought to take these recommendations seriously.

(2) The US is a developed nation with a high standard of living. We waste natural resources through poor conservation practices. Western Europe and Japan achieve their standard of living with less expenditure of nonrenewables. The US can set an example to the rest of the world and have a big impact because our economy is so large.

(3) Most of the opposition to cuts in emissions within the US can be traced to industry and its short term focus. This alone should discredit it. Cutting emissions will not hurt our economy. If anything, it will strengthen our economy. Cutting emissions is not a sacrifice. It is good sense, and we refuse to do it at the peril of the ecology of the planet, and all the consequences thereof.

Sincerely,

Ellen G. Zweibel 
Professor of Astrophysics and Fellow of JILA
University of Colorado, Boulder

PS Please excuse this format. It was originally an email message which evidently wasn't delivered to you.



Eileen Zweifel

University of Colorado at Boulder

JILA

Campus Box 440

Boulder, Colorado 80309-0440



Mr Todd Stern
Assistant to the President & Staff Secretary
White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave NW
Washington DC 20500



'97 NOV 17 AM 9:24

99 Timber Ln. So.

No. Ft. Myers, FL

33917

Nov. 13, 1997

Dear Mr. Stern,

I believe we've procrastinated long enough on the issue of climate change. The evidence is clear that we can no longer allow the greenhouse emissions to jeopardize our planet's health.

Planet Earth is running a temp. and the doctor says "Go to Kyoto with a stronger U.S. policy re: reduction of emissions." After all, we, U.S. citizens create 1/4 of the problem gasses - world wide.

Just last month Mr. Clinton issued

a statement: to act quickly, begin now to reduce CO₂ levels, not even waiting until the treaty is signed.

Please remind Mr. Clinton of his rhetoric; persuade him to change rhetoric to action by sending you to Kyoto to sign the treaty.

Doctor's Orders!

Yours in Peace,
Virginia Demarest

Virginia Demorest
99 Timberlane So.
No. Fort Myers FL
33917



Mr Todd Stern
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500



1262 Clayton Street
San Francisco
California 94114

Nov. 13, 1997

Dear Mr. Stern,

There seems to be no longer
a question among scientists
that global warming is
happening and that human
activities are largely responsible.

As one of the largest
producers of greenhouse gases,
the U.S. has no excuse not to
take a stronger stand on
reducing them.

Please go to Kyoto with a
plan to reduce our level
below that of 1990, beginning

by 2005.

This is still a smaller commitment than other nations are making, calling for 15% reductions by 2010. (The European Union)

The U.S. should be a leader in this urgent matter, not a reluctant pawn of the coal, oil, and auto industries.

Yours sincerely,
Joan Phelan



Mr. Todd Stern
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500



1262 Clayton Street
San Francisco
California 94114



PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

San Anselmo
Nov. 12
Mr. Todd Stern

Dear Sir,

I respectfully request
you to urge the president
to join with the European
Union + Japan by
promissing a realistic
cut in greenhouse gas
releases this year.
climatic weather changes
are a serious threat
to the future!

Let us make US policy
match the president's
rhetoric.

Sincerely

Nora Moeller

HERE IS YOUR NEW PMI MEMBERSHIP CARD!

YOU MAY CARRY THE CARD WITH YOU BY CAREFULLY TEARING OFF THE TOP PORTION AT THE PERFORATION AND FOLDING THE CARD AT THE PLACES SHOWN BELOW. IF YOU DO NOT CARRY THE CARD, KEEP IT WITH YOUR RECORDS FOR EASY REFERENCE.

GS GP GL

THIS CARD ENTITLES THE PRIMARY ENROLLEE AND ELIGIBLE DEPENDENTS TO THE BENEFITS OF THIS PLAN ASSUMING THAT ELIGIBILITY IS ESTABLISHED AT THE TIME OF SERVICE.

TEAR ALONG THIS PERFORATION

12898 Towne Center Drive
Cerritos, CA 90703 • (800) 422-4234



DENTAL HEALTH PLAN
An Affiliate of Delta Dental Plan
of California

SUBSCRIBER'S NAME
AND ADDRESS

NORA MOELLER
18 SUNVIEW AVE
SAN ANSELMO CA 94960

MEMBER'S SIGNATURE

Nora Moeller

FOLD HERE 1600C

350S

1800A FOLD HERE

MEMBER ID NO	BENEFITS	GROUP NO	DEPENDENTS COVERED	DEP NO
564727044	DENTAL/ORTHO PLAN CA920	DEN 3011		
EFFECTIVE DATE	PROVIDER LOCATION			
030197	DENTAL STEVEN H. KEENBERG DDS 1523 5TH STREET SAN RAFAEL CA 415-4536277			
	VISION			

(415)-
453-6277



Ms. Nora Moeller
18 Sunview Ave.
San Anselmo, CA 94960



Mr. Todd Stern
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington DC 20500





AMERICAN SOLAR ENERGY SOCIETY®

2400 Central Avenue, G-1 Boulder, CO 80301 303/443-3130 Fax: 303/443/3212
E-mail: ases@ases.org Website: <http://www.ases.org/solar>

November 12, 1997

Hon. Federico Peña
Secretary
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue
Washington, DC 20585

Dear Secretary Peña:

The American Solar Energy Society (ASES) supports and applauds the President's Million Solar Roofs Initiative. The President's Initiative is a key element on the path to a sustainable future.

We are writing to offer our expertise and active participation in this watershed initiative.

The American Solar Energy Society is the principal solar non-profit organization in the U.S., with over 6,000 members representing every state. Our mission is to advance the use of solar energy for the benefit of U.S. citizens and the global environment. Seven professional divisions, 19 state and regional chapter affiliates covering more than 30 states, and a Board of Directors that includes leaders from the academic and research communities, energy services companies, government, business and non-profit organizations, serve this broad-based membership. Our members are scientists, engineers, architects, researchers, educators, analysts, managers, builders, planners, energy providers, and consumers who support the development and use of solar energy technologies.

Because of the breadth of expertise and skills that are represented within the American Solar Energy Society, we can be a strong partner with the Million Solar Roofs Initiative. In particular, ASES brings to the table:

- An established and active national, state and regional network of solar advocates, working within their local communities by providing educational, advocacy and policy information to a wide range of stakeholders.
- A strong membership of nationally recognized leaders and experts with credible technical, scientific, policy, business, and economic expertise on renewable energy technologies. ASES members have worked on previous solar initiatives and can offer valuable lessons learned from the past.
- A body of knowledge and publications providing up-to-date, objective, technical, policy and programmatic information.
- Proven and effective partnerships with other national, state, and local organizations and businesses in the renewable, building and environmental arena. These



partnerships have resulted in extensive training, educational and informational conferences, workshops, coursework and public education campaigns.

- A trusted relationship with consumers and end-users. Our recent 1997 National Tour of Solar Homes introduced over 12,000 people to solar homes in 100 communities in 43 states.

Ultimately, the strongest partner in your initiative is the American public. Numerous public opinion surveys have clearly shown that consumers strongly support research, development and deployment funding for renewable energy and energy efficiency. ASES has remained the preeminent national solar organization interacting with the public for more than 40 years. We have a proven track record and an aggressive agenda for the future.

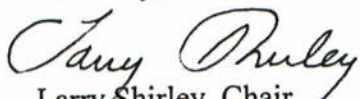
ASES believes that the success of the Million Solar Roofs Initiative will depend on basing this national endeavor on sustained and orderly market development and addressing the following core issues and concerns:

- That there is strong leadership and coordination by the White House and directly from your office at the Secretary level.
- That this initiative embraces a package of advancements in the building sector including solar, energy efficiency, daylighting, green building techniques, and integrated building designs.
- That a strong emphasis is placed on developing cooperative efforts to eliminate the institutional barriers to the increased use of solar technologies. In particular, special attention needs to be paid to the development of simplified utility-grid interconnection standards and provisions for universal net metering.
- That access to existing federal financing, low-interest, long-term loan programs is an essential program component.
- That multi-year and effective government support is directed to research, development and deployment of renewable energy technologies and systems. This support needs to be part of a long-term plan that includes continuous evaluation and follow-up activities to ensure ultimate success.
- That the plan must ensure that all systems meet the highest quality standards. It is imperative that all solar installations be well designed and constructed, performing with the utmost reliability.

Our current dependence on fossil fuels endangers our environment, our economy, and our health. Renewable energy sources that are clean, reliable and affordable are available now. Though the technologies are proven, their use remains limited by the political and economic choices we make as a nation. The President's Initiative is a significant opportunity to do something that will capture the world's attention and have a decided impact on global climate change and the future of renewable energy. The role of ASES in creating a sustainable future is a vital one and we look forward to working with the President, the Department of Energy and other agencies and partners in developing and implementing this key program.

We commend President Clinton's and your commitment and leadership in initiating this program. Please let us know how we can best assist you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Larry Shirley".

Larry Shirley, Chair
American Solar Energy Society

cc:

Dan Reicher, Assistant Secretary for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, DOE

Allan Hoffman, Acting Deputy Secretary for Utility Programs, DOE

Mark Ginsberg, Acting Deputy Secretary for, DOE

James Rannels, DOE

Peter Dreyfuss, DOE

Todd Stern, Assistant to the President and Staff Secretary

Katie McGinty, Director, Council on Environmental Quality

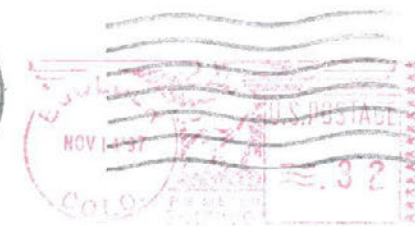
Scott Sklar, Solar Energy Industries Association



AMERICAN SOLAR ENERGY SOCIETY®

2400 Central Avenue, G-1 Boulder, CO 80301

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED



Todd Stern
Assist. to the President and Staff Secretary
The White House
Washington, DC 20500





November 13, 1997

Todd Stern
Assistant to the President and Staff Secretary
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

'97 NOV 17 PM3:50

Dear Mr. Stern:

I understand you are the conduit to the Administration for concern about global climate change and the upcoming Kyoto negotiations. I want you to know (and communicate) that I am concerned that the United States be a leader not a straggler (at this late date) in the effort to address this problem with a strong treaty.

My academic specialty puts me in touch with the ancient discussions by Plato and others of the ancient cataclysms recorded in myth (the disappearance of Atlantis; the fact that historical Athens was just the "bare bones" of the land that once was there): people seem in the long run to have had a healthy sense of their impermanence on this earth. Modern people should feel no more complacency, particularly in view of the anthropogenic climate changes we are now looking at.

People who speak for business, in particular, should not be allowed to pretend that it's just a matter of balancing one interest against another: decent policy is made, in an area of scientific knowledge, by adopting the best scientific understanding as the working model of the process being addressed in the policy. If that is inconvenient for the planning of oil and automobile industries, it is the business of the governments of the world to control the industries.

My understanding (from the "Living on Earth" program on Public Radio and from useful bulletins of the Union of Concerned Scientists) is that there is real danger of slippage in the US position, and that the auto/oil lobbyists are already celebrating their victory over strict standards. If that is the case, I urge you to use all your persuasive powers with the President and the negotiating team for Kyoto to reverse that trend. Global warming is not trivial.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,

Owen C. Cramer, Professor



Cramer Classics

The Colorado College

14 East Cache La Poudre Street
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80903



Todd Stern
Assistant to the President and Staff Secretary
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

20500-0003 01



rudolph hurwich

management counselling • investments • developments

'97 NOV 17 PM1:19

November 13, 1997

Tod Stern
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Stern:

It is about time, if not long past due, for the Clinton Administration to start living up to its rhetoric. The rhetoric which gained the President a second term during which he could pursue worthwhile goals without having to worry about re-election.

I refer specifically to the need for an immediate, unconditional, commitment by the U.S. to agree with the European Union in calling for reducing CO₂ emissions to 15 percent below 1990 levels by 2010. Since the U.S. produces 20% of the world's greenhouse gases with only 4% of the world's population, it is our obligation to lead the world in the control of these pollutants.

Please use the power of your office to support the U.S. becoming a signer, at the Kyoto conference on Dec.1-10, 1997, of an international treaty calling for stringent regulation of these gases.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'R. Hurwich', with a stylized, cursive script.

November 12

Dear Mr. Stern,

The U.S. is the biggest single producer of greenhouse gases in the world. President Clinton has been all talk on this issue. In Kyoto, the U.S. should support reductions below 1990 levels beginning by 2005.

Sincerely,

David Fallon

D. R. Fallon

30 North Sixth St.
Madison, WI

53704
MADISON
PM
11
/99



Mr. Todd Stern
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

20500

USPS 1995



PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

November 15, 1997

Mr. Todd Stern
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

'97 NOV 17 PM 1:19

Re: Climate Change

Dear Mr. Stern,

I urge you to go to Kyoto with a stronger U.S. policy to reduce greenhouse gases. The reductions in this country should definitely be below 1990 levels, beginning by the year 2005. We are certainly capable of making that change. The U.S. produces almost a fourth of the world's greenhouse emissions, so we have a greater responsibility to do more. Have U.S. policy match the President's rhetoric. I quote, "We cannot wait until a [climate change] treaty is negotiated and ratified to act. We must begin now. . . The U.S. will pursue a comprehensive framework."- President Clinton, October 1997." Thank you.

Sincerely,

Rose Dombrow
12 Timberline Ct.
Lemont, IL 60439
Phone: 630-257-3250



FAX IN BRIEF

TO: Todd Stern, The White House

FAX: 202 456-2461

FROM: Edward R. Taylor

PAGES (INCLUDING COVER): 2

97 NOV 17 PM 1:12

Saturday, November 15, 1997

**Edward Taylor
11930 Banner Drive #73
Garden Grove, CA 92843**

November 15, 1997

VIA FACSIMILE

**Mr. Todd Stern
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500**

Dear Mr. Stern:

I am writing to urge the United States to adopt a stronger policy with regards to reducing greenhouse gasses.

As you know, an international conference on greenhouse gasses will be held in Kyoto, Japan from December 1-10, 1997. Currently, the U.S. proposal is feeble in comparison to those of the European Union and Japan. As the source of almost one-fourth of the world's greenhouse gasses, the U.S. has a responsibility to take the lead and adopt more stringent standards, such as that of the European Union, which is calling for the reduction of CO₂ emission to 15 percent below 1990 levels by 2010.

Mr. Clinton must match U.S. environmental policy with his rhetoric, and now is a good chance for him to show U.S. leadership on this issue.

**Sincerely,
/S/
Edward Taylor**

DEAR MR. STERN,
 THE U.S. MUST DO MORE
 IF PROPOSES WHEN WE
 DER THE ACTIONS OF
 NS VIS A VIS "CLIMATE
 GE". PLEASE GO TO KYOTO
 A STRONGER U.S. POLICY
 OULE GREENHOUSE GASSES
 T REDUCTIONS BELOW 1990
 BY 2005. SINCERELY

MR. TODD STERN
 ASSISTANT
 PRESIDENT
 THE WHITE HOUSE
 WASHINGTON D.C.

Jay Mead
 638 17th Ave
 San Francisco CA 94121-3819

DEPT 11/14/97



BUCKLE UP



PHOTOCOPY
 PRESERVATION

97 NOV 17 PM 1:16

2090 Lake Lucie Dr.
Port St Lucie, FL 34952
November 8, 1997

Mr Todd Stern
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

'97 NOV 17 PM 1:15

Dear Mr Stern,

I understand that you will be participating in the December conference in Kyoto, Japan to reduce greenhouse gas pollution. It is essential that US policy be stronger; that reductions be below 1990 levels, beginning in the year 2005.

The US produces almost a fourth of the world's greenhouse emissions — our pollution rate is greater, therefore our responsibility is also greater. Over 150 other nations support a plan to reduce CO₂ emissions to 15 percent below 1990 levels by 2010.

We are a major contributor
to ~~the~~ problem, and must
be a leader in the solution.
As President Clinton stated in
October, "we must begin now...
to pursue a comprehensive
framework".

Global warming is a serious
threat. We owe our children
a healthy environment.

Sincerely,

Nancy A. Julian MSW, MPH