

Janice H. Vranich

04/03/98 10:37:49 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Todd Stern/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject: Procedure "check up"...

Over the past months, Mail Analysis has been sending any ("more important") global warming mail to ORM to track on their system and has been providing a copy for Jim/Dan and a copy for you.

Would you like this procedure to continue?? Or send this issue mail directly over to you???
Another recommendation???

Just wanted to check on this -- respond at YOUR convenience!!

jan

Does Todd still want
these forwarded?

Do we still
need to get
these?
Jan

I emailed Todd
on 4/3 - have
had no response.
Perhaps an email
from you would
work?? Jan

4/16
Just keep doing what
we have been doing --
this isn't a dead
issue. It's ongoing.
Dan

Todd's Copy

(original in ORN)



PACE UNIVERSITY

NEW YORK CITY • WESTCHESTER

SCHOOL OF LAW

CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL LEGAL STUDIES

DAVID R. WOOLEY
Counsel - Energy Project
Counsel - Clean Air Task Force
Professor for Environmental and Energy Law

78 North Broadway
White Plains, N.Y. 10603
(914) 422-4386
Fax (914) 422-4180
dwooley@genesis.law.pace.edu

June 1, 1998

122 So. Swan St.
Albany, N.Y. 12210
(518) 472-1762
(518) 472-1768

Dear President Clinton:

The United States soon will join other nations in negotiations to complete the Kyoto Protocol. Critically important issues will be negotiated in Bonn, Germany, and the outcome of these and other talks will determine whether the Kyoto Protocol becomes an agreement to protect the global environment or simply an empty promise. This is why I am dismayed at your effort to allow the US to get almost all of its "reductions" overseas, instead of requiring US polluters to reduce their emissions.

Under Secretary Eizenstat told Congress that the United States is seeking a trading system that would permit the United States to achieve only a small fraction of its reductions by actually cutting our pollution, while the majority would be achieved by purchasing reductions abroad. Specifically, Mr. Eizenstat rejected a proposal that would require the US to achieve at least 50% of its reductions through domestic action. Loopholes such as these undermine the integrity of the Protocol and our hopes for a healthy environment.

The United States must show leadership by substantially reducing greenhouse pollution at home. We are 4% of the population of the world, but emit 25% of its greenhouse gas pollution. We use twice as much energy to produce a unit of GDP than our economic competitors in Japan and Germany. Our transportation systems are overly dependent on internal combustion engines. Despite existing technology and an ample supply, we still allow hundreds of obsolete power plants to be exempt from air pollution controls.

If we make substantial reductions at home, there will be benefits to all Americans. We will reduce local air pollution from dirty power plants, diesel engines, trucks and cars, allowing children and senior citizens with asthma to breathe easier. We will strengthen our national security, as growth in efficiency and clean energy technology will lessen our dangerous dependence on foreign oil. Yet by weakening the

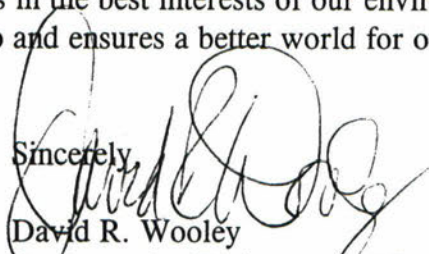
Kyoto Protocol and allowing industries to buy pollution credits abroad, we will pay all the costs but receive only half the benefits.

From personal experience I know that there are many opportunities in the United States to reduce greenhouse gases in ways that benefit our economy and the environment. We have only just begun to capture the savings in the electric sector available from energy efficiency in buildings, appliances and industrial processes. By removing exemptions and subsidies for old fossil fuel power plants we can greatly reduce CO2 and a variety of acid rain, smog and toxic pollutants.

The implementation of the Protocol must create a structure that will force polluters to reduce emissions where it harms Americans the most – in the United States. I am skeptical about the effectiveness of a system that exclusively on emission trading. I therefore call on you to secure a trading system that would not allow a nation to purchase more than 25% of its reductions through foreign permits, and that would provide meaningful rules for accounting and monitoring of all trades, including third party verification.

I urge you to pursue a system that is in the best interests of our environment and economy, fulfills our commitment in Kyoto and ensures a better world for our children and grandchildren.

Sincerely,



David R. Wooley

Professor for Environmental Legal Studies
Pace University School of Law

Todd Stern



CITY OF SAINT PAUL
OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

JERRY BLAKEY

Councilmember

June 4, 1998

'98 JUN 8 PM 1:38

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

Dear Mr. President:

Soon America will join other nations at negotiations in Bonn, Germany, to complete the landmark Kyoto Protocol. Critically important issues will be negotiated, and the outcome of these and other talks will determine whether the Kyoto Protocol becomes an agreement to protect the global environment or simply an empty promise. As a local elected official who has worked vigorously to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, I urge you to maintain your leadership on this issue by focusing U.S. emissions reduction efforts within the United States rather than abroad.

Under Secretary of State Stuart Eizenstat recently told Congress that the U.S. is seeking a trading system that may allow the U.S. to achieve a majority of its promised emissions reductions by purchasing credits from abroad, rather than by reducing pollution here at home. Loopholes such as these undermine the integrity of the Kyoto Protocol and our hopes for a healthy environment.

America must show leadership by substantially reducing greenhouse gas emissions here in the U.S. Our country represents four percent of the world's population, but is responsible for nearly 25 percent of its greenhouse gas emissions. We use twice as much energy to produce a unit of GDP than our economic competitors in Japan and Germany. Our autos are some of the dirtiest in the world. Despite existing technology and an ample supply, we still use far less clean renewable energy than we do heavily polluting fossil fuels. This is not acceptable. We need to lead by example!

If we make our emissions reductions at home, there will be benefits to all Americans. Here in Saint Paul, Minnesota, we have already found that protecting the climate by improving energy efficiency, reducing our consumption of fossil fuels and increasing our use of renewable energy benefits our community. Citizens of Saint Paul are seeing the results of these actions in better air quality, less traffic congestion, money savings from lower energy bills, and increased livability of our community. In the fall of this year, I will be sponsoring a "Green Summit" to promote, educate and strategize for the future about how we can further reduce global warming.

The implementation of the Protocol must create a structure that will force polluters to reduce emissions where they harm Americans the most — in America. I urge you to pursue a system that is in the best interests of our environment and economy, fulfills our commitment in Kyoto and ensures a better world for our children and grandchildren.

Sincerely,


Jerry Blakely
Saint Paul City Councilmember

We will reduce local air pollution from dirty power plants and cars, allowing children and Senior citizens with asthma to breathe easier. We will strengthen our national security, as growth in efficiency and clean energy technology will lessen our dangerous dependence on foreign oil. Yet by weakening the Kyoto Protocol and allowing industries to buy pollution credits abroad, we will pay all the costs but receive only half the benefits.

The implementation of the Protocol must create a structure that will force polluters to reduce emissions where it harms us the most—in the United States. We're skeptical about the efficiency of a system that relies on emission trading. However, agreement has already been reached on the general contours of a trading system. We therefore call on you to secure a trading system that would not allow a nation to purchase more than 25% of its reductions through foreign permits, and that would provide meaningful rules for accounting and monitoring of all trades, including third party verification. In addition, actual trades should not commence until meaningful standards are in place.

Foremost, the US should not abandon its responsibility by simply buying reductions from the developing world. We urge you to pursue a system that is in the best interests of our environment and economy, fulfills our commitment in Kyoto and ensures a better world for our children and our grandchildren.

Sincerely,



Jeffrey Dinowitz
Member of Assembly

DAVID R. PARKS
ASSEMBLYMAN
District No. 41



1000 Stern
DISTRICT OFFICE:
P.O. Box 71887
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Fax No.: (702) 687-4007

State of Nevada Assembly Sixty-Ninth Session

June 2, 1998

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500-0001

Dear President Clinton:

KYOTO PROTOCOL

Soon America will join other nations at negotiations to complete the Kyoto Protocol in Bonn, Germany. Critically important issues will be negotiated and the outcome of these and other talks will determine whether the Kyoto Protocol becomes an agreement to protect the global environment or simply an empty promise. This is why we are dismayed at your effort to allow the United States to get almost all of its "reductions" overseas, instead of requiring United States polluters to reduce their emissions.

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President William J. Clinton

June 2, 1998

Page 2

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Foremost, the United States should not shirk its responsibility by simply buying reductions from the developing world. I urge you to pursue a system that is in the best interests of our environment and economy, fulfills our commitment in Kyoto and ensures a better world for our children and grandchildren.

Sincerely,

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

DAVID PARKS

Assemblyman



City Clerk

CITY OF ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

100 North Fifth Avenue, P.O. Box 8647, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48107

Phone (734) 994-2725 • Fax (734) 994-8296

<http://www.ci.ann-arbor.mi.us>

June 2, 1998

President Bill Clinton
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Clinton:

Enclosed is a certified copy of the "Resolution Recognizing the Importance of Local Efforts at Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Reductions to Reduce Global Warming, and Advocating for Federal Policy and Legislation Which Also Recognizes and Supports These Efforts," adopted by the Ann Arbor City Council at its regular session of June 1, 1998.

Thank you for your careful consideration of these issues.

Sincerely,

W. Northcross
Ann Arbor City Clerk

WN/jc

Enclosure

**Resolution Recognizing the Importance of Local Efforts at Greenhouse Gas (GHG)
Reductions to Reduce Global Warming, and Advocating for Federal Policy and Legislation
Which Also Recognizes and Supports These Efforts**

Whereas, Mounting scientific evidence has resulted in a consensus in the scientific community that the planet Earth is experiencing a trend of global warming; and

Whereas, This trend has the potential to wreak havoc with the viability of flora and fauna, and with human communities around the world through increased dangerous storm activity, changes in levels of oceans and lakes, and regional climatic shifts; and

Whereas, Scientists have determined that this global warming is the result of accumulations in the atmosphere of particular gases, known as greenhouse gases, which include CO₂ and methane, and which are released by burning fossil fuels — such as oil, coal, and natural gas — to drive our cars, produce electricity, and to heat our buildings; and

Whereas, Local communities bear many of the immediate effects of climate change through economic effects on agriculture and business, natural disasters, and environmental degradation; and

Whereas, Local communities also have the largest potential to mitigate increased global warming through point reductions of greenhouse gases by local residents, industry, and vehicle users, through use of public transportation, recycling programs, land use and development policies that preserve natural features and open spaces, and energy efficient building standards; and

Whereas, Local governments play a key role because they directly influence and control many of the policies and activities that influence energy decisions and that can help to mitigate greenhouse emissions; and

Whereas, Local governments have had proven, measurable success in reducing emissions at the local level, where significant reductions can occur; and

Whereas, Ann Arbor has undertaken efforts to reduce global warming through support of extensive recycling programs, support for open spaces, wetlands and other natural features, energy efficient building codes, public transportation, participation in the Cities for Climate Control Campaign sponsored by ICLEI (International Council on Local Environmental Initiatives) and local emissions analysis and reduction targets; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Ann Arbor City Council congratulates the Clinton Administration on its leadership to date in climate protection, its commitment at Kyoto to emissions reductions, and the \$6.3 billion, five-year program that the Administration has proposed to achieve that goal using tax incentives, investment in technology, basic research and education, and support for sustainable transportation and land use plans; and be it further

Resolved, That the Ann Arbor City Council requests consideration by the Clinton Administration and Congress of the following recommendations in order to best build on existing emissions reduction successes:

- Support ISTEA reauthorization which includes expenditures for climate protection initiatives; expand the range of innovative financing opportunities for all transport modes.
- Examine the potential conflict between climate control objectives and federal transportation programs which promote sprawl through new infrastructure, and which increase Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) through subsidies for the automobile. Make efforts to better link federal transportation policy with environmental goals and the health of our cities through support for existing infrastructure, alternative and public transportation, and integration of local planning initiatives and standards in federally-sponsored projects.
- Support electric utility restructuring which includes GHG reduction goals, stipulates strong environmental standards, and affirms municipal utility and franchise authority.
- Promote open and comprehensive discussion of emissions trading proposals with all stakeholders, including communities and municipalities. Support an emissions trading plan only if it includes the ability for communities to aggregate local emissions, respect for local authority and community standards, and high offset ratios to propel real movement toward reduced net emissions levels.

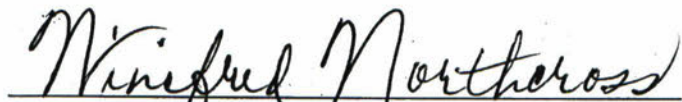
And be it Finally Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to President Clinton and Vice-President Gore, Senators Abraham and Levin, and Congresswoman Lynn Rivers in Washington, D.C. with thanks for their careful consideration of these issues.

Submitted by Councilmembers Daley and Herrell

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was adopted by the Council of the City of Ann Arbor, Michigan, at its regular session of June 1, 1998.

June 2, 1998


Winifred Northcross, City Clerk
Ann Arbor, Michigan

6-5-98

Dan's copy

(original in open)



PACE UNIVERSITY

NEW YORK CITY • WESTCHESTER

SCHOOL OF LAW

CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL LEGAL STUDIES

DAVID R. WOOLEY
Counsel - Energy Project
Counsel - Clean Air Task Force
Professor for Environmental and Energy Law

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The United States must show leadership by substantially reducing greenhouse pollution at home. We are 4% of the population of the world, but emit 25% of its greenhouse gas pollution. We use twice as much energy to produce a unit of GDP than our economic competitors in Japan and Germany. Our transportation systems are overly dependent on internal combustion engines. Despite existing technology and an ample supply, we still allow hundreds of obsolete power plants to be exempt from air pollution controls.

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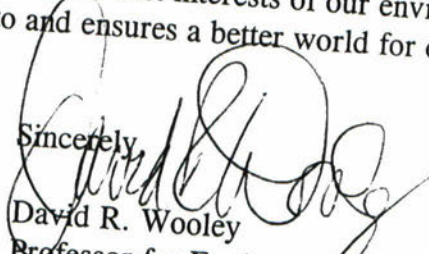
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Sincerely,



David R. Wooley

Professor for Environmental Legal Studies
Pace University School of Law

Dan Burkhardt



CITY OF SAINT PAUL
OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

JERRY BLAKEY

Councilmember

June 4, 1998

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

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Sincerely,



Jerry Blakey
Saint Paul City Councilmember



THE ASSEMBLY
STATE OF NEW YORK
ALBANY

JEFFREY DINOWITZ
Assemblyman 81st District
Bronx County

DISTRICT OFFICE
3107 Kingsbridge Avenue
Bronx, New York 10463
(718) 796-5345
FAX (718) 796-0694

Room 639
Legislative Office Building
Albany, New York 12248
(518) 455-5965
FAX (518) 455-4437

CHAIR
Subcommittee on Protecting the
Elderly Consumer

COMMITTEES
Judiciary
Environmental Conservation
Consumer Affairs and Protection
Mental Health, Mental Retardation and
Developmental Disabilities
Libraries and Education Technology
Governmental Operations
Election Law
Oversight, Analysis and Investigation

MEMBER
Puerto Rican/Hispanic Task Force

June 4, 1998

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

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Jeffrey Dinowitz
Member of Assembly

DAVID R. PARKS
ASSEMBLYMAN
District No. 41



Dan Burkhardt
DISTRICT OFFICE:
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COMMITTEES:
Vice Chairman
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State of Nevada Assembly Sixty-Ninth Session

June 2, 1998

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
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Dear President Clinton:

KYOTO PROTOCOL

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President William J. Clinton
June 2, 1998
Page 2

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DAVID PARKS
Assemblyman



City Clerk

CITY OF ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

100 North Fifth Avenue, P.O. Box 8647, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48107

Phone (734) 994-2725 • Fax (734) 994-8296

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June 2, 1998

President Bill Clinton
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Clinton:

Enclosed is a certified copy of the "Resolution Recognizing the Importance of Local Efforts at Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Reductions to Reduce Global Warming, and Advocating for Federal Policy and Legislation Which Also Recognizes and Supports These Efforts," adopted by the Ann Arbor City Council at its regular session of June 1, 1998.

Thank you for your careful consideration of these issues.

Sincerely,

W. Northcross
Ann Arbor City Clerk

WN/jc

Enclosure

**Resolution Recognizing the Importance of Local Efforts at Greenhouse Gas (GHG)
Reductions to Reduce Global Warming, and Advocating for Federal Policy and Legislation
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Whereas, Mounting scientific evidence has resulted in a consensus in the scientific community that the planet Earth is experiencing a trend of global warming; and

Whereas, This trend has the potential to wreak havoc with the viability of flora and fauna, and with human communities around the world through increased dangerous storm activity, changes in levels of oceans and lakes, and regional climatic shifts; and

Whereas, Scientists have determined that this global warming is the result of accumulations in the atmosphere of particular gases, known as greenhouse gases, which include CO₂ and methane, and which are released by burning fossil fuels — such as oil, coal, and natural gas — to drive our cars, produce electricity, and to heat our buildings; and

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Resolved, That the Ann Arbor City Council requests consideration by the Clinton Administration and Congress of the following recommendations in order to best build on existing emissions reduction successes:

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- Examine the potential conflict between climate control objectives and federal transportation programs which promote sprawl through new infrastructure, and which increase Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) through subsidies for the automobile. Make efforts to better link federal transportation policy with environmental goals and the health of our cities through support for existing infrastructure, alternative and public transportation, and integration of local planning initiatives and standards in federally-sponsored projects.
- Support electric utility restructuring which includes GHG reduction goals, stipulates strong environmental standards, and affirms municipal utility and franchise authority.
- Promote open and comprehensive discussion of emissions trading proposals with all stakeholders, including communities and municipalities. Support an emissions trading plan only if it includes the ability for communities to aggregate local emissions, respect for local authority and community standards, and high offset ratios to propel real movement toward reduced net emissions levels.

And be it Finally Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to President Clinton and Vice-President Gore, Senators Abraham and Levin, and Congresswoman Lynn Rivers in Washington, D.C. with thanks for their careful consideration of these issues.

Submitted by Councilmembers Daley and Herrell

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was adopted by the Council of the City of Ann Arbor, Michigan, at its regular session of June 1, 1998.

June 2, 1998


Winifred Northcross, City Clerk
Ann Arbor, Michigan

—
Dan's
Copy



98 JUN 3 PM4:54

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE SENATE

107 NO. MAIN STREET - ROOM 117
CONCORD, NH 03301-4951
FAX NO. 271-2103

FAX TRANSMISSION

DATE: June 3, 1998
TO: President Clinton
FROM: _____

NO. OF PAGES (including coversheet): 2

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**NEW HAMPSHIRE SENATE**107 North Main Street
Concord, NH 03301-4951

(603) 271-2111

TDD Access: 1-800-735-2964

June 2, 1998

Hon. William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States of America
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC

Dear President Clinton:

The Kyoto Protocol, when complete, could become the most important international agreement to date for reducing global emissions of greenhouse gases. However, the upcoming negotiations in Bonn will be critical to determining the ultimate success or failure of the agreement's effectiveness. With these negotiations imminent, we are writing to ask you to consider changing your stance on allowing the United States to achieve most of its emissions reductions overseas, rather than requiring domestic polluters to make actual reductions in the U.S.

A pollution credit trading system that would permit the United States to shirk its responsibility for reducing greenhouse gas pollution would be contrary to the health and environmental interests of the citizens of our country, and of the entire planet. Our country has only 4 percent of the earth's population, yet we emit 25 percent of the world's greenhouse gas pollution. Japan and Germany use half as much energy to produce a unit of GDP. Faced with these simple facts, it is clear that the Kyoto Protocol will be meaningless unless the United States is a full and active partner in the global effort to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases.

The pollution credit trading policy is also a bad deal for Americans. By weakening the Kyoto Protocol and allowing U.S. firms to purchase pollution credits abroad, we will pay all the costs but receive only half the benefits. Americans will see virtually no reductions in the emissions that hurt them the most, those that are closest to home.

We urge you to work for a trading system under the Kyoto Protocol that would prohibit a nation from purchasing more than 25 percent of its reductions through foreign permits. This provision should also be backed up with strong rules for monitoring and regulating pollution credit trades. Above all, America should work with other nations to reach an agreement that is in the best interests of our people, our environment, and our economy—not only for this generation, but for all future generations to come.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Richard L. Russman in black ink.

Sen. Richard Russman
Chairman, Senate Environment Committee

Handwritten signature of Burton Cohen in black ink.

Sen. Burton Cohen
Chairman, Senate Wildlife Committee

Dan Burkhardt



THE FLORIDA SENATE

Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100

SENATOR HOWARD C. FORMAN
32nd District

COMMITTEES:
Children, Families and Seniors
Health Care
Natural Resources
Transportation
Ways and Means,
Sub. C (Human Services)

JOINT COMMITTEE:
Joint Information Technology Resources

June 1, 1998

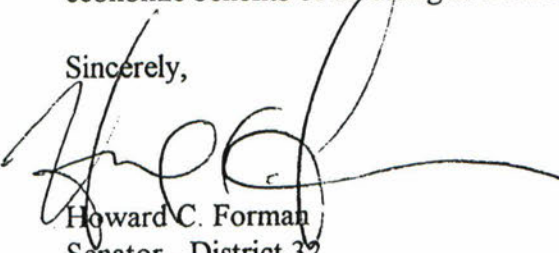
The Honorable William "Bill" Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Clinton:

We appreciated your leadership to address global warming in Kyoto, Japan, but are dismayed to learn that the US commitment may be an empty promise. At least 75% of US greenhouse pollution reductions must be from domestic sources.

Allowing US polluters to purchase pollution credits abroad mean that we will bear the cost burden of reductions, but will not receive the benefit of a cleaner, healthier environment, or the economic benefits of investing in cleaner technologies.

Sincerely,



Howard C. Forman
Senator - District 32
HCF/rs

REPLY TO:

- ☐ 4000 Hollywood Boulevard, Suite 340-N, Hollywood, Florida 33021-6744 (954) 983-3200
- ☐ 210 Senate Office Building, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100 (904) 487-5103

TONI JENNINGS
President

ROBERTO CASAS
President Pro Tempore



GLOBAL RESOURCE ACTION CENTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

Dan Burkhardt

President Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave, NW
Washington, D.C. 20433

Helaine Lerner
Board Chair

Alice Slater
President

Advisory Committee

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James Parks Morton
Monroe Price
Douglas Roche
Stanley Sheinbaum
Henry Spira
Emily Squires
Theodore B. Taylor
Grace Thorpe
William Weida
Stanley Weithorn
Alan Woltz

Dear President Clinton:

Soon America will join other nations at negotiations to complete the Kyoto Protocol in Bonn, Germany. Critically important issues will be negotiated, and the outcome of these and other talks will determine whether the Kyoto Protocol becomes an agreement to protect the global environment or simply an empty promise. This is why we are dismayed at your effort to allow the U.S. to get almost all of its "reductions" overseas, instead of requiring U.S. polluters to reduce their emissions.

Under Secretary Eizenstat told Congress that the U.S. is seeking a trading system that may allow the U.S. to achieve only a small fraction of its reductions by actually cutting our pollution, while the majority would be achieved by purchasing reductions abroad. Specifically, Mr. Eizenstat rejected a proposal that would require the U.S. to achieve at least 50% of its reductions through domestic action. Loopholes such as these undermine the integrity of the Protocol and our hopes for a healthy environment.

America must show leadership by substantially reducing greenhouse pollution at home. We are 4% of the population of the world, but emit 25% of its greenhouse gas pollution. We use twice as much energy to produce a unit of GDP than our economic competitors in Japan and Germany. Our autos are some of the dirtiest in the world. Despite existing technology and an ample supply, we still use less clean natural gas than we do heavily polluting coal.

If we make substantial reductions at home, there will be benefits to all Americans. We will reduce local air pollution from dirty power plants and cars, allowing children and senior citizens with asthma to breathe easier. We will strengthen our national security, as growth in efficiency and clean energy technology will lessen our dangerous dependence on foreign oil. Yet by weakening the Kyoto Protocol and allowing industries to buy pollution credits abroad, we will pay all the costs but receive only half the benefits.

The implementation of the Protocol must create a structure that will force polluters to reduce emissions where it harms Americans the most—in America. We call on you to secure a trading system that would not allow a nation to purchase more than 25% of its reductions through foreign permits, and that would provide meaningful rules, accounting and monitoring of all trades, including third party verification. In addition, actual trades should not commence until meaningful standards are in place.

Foremost, the U.S. should not shirk its responsibility by simply buying reductions from the developing world. We urge you to pursue a system that is in the best interests of our environment and economy, fulfills our commitment in Kyoto and ensures a better world for our children and grandchildren.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Alice Slater".

Alice Slater
President, GRACE



May 6, 1998

Wan Burkhardt
Kenneth C. Karas

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Enron Wind Corp.

P. O. Box 1910

Tehachapi, CA 93581

(805) 823-6720

Fax (805) 822-1169

kenkaras@compuserve.com

http://www.zond.com

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

Dear Mr. President:

It was a great pleasure to meet you and Mrs. Clinton at the lovely dinner given by Walter Shorenstein on May 5. Thank you for giving me a few minutes of your valuable time to tell you about wind energy and the important economic and environmental accomplishments of our technology.

Following up on our dinner conversation, I would like to briefly outline some policy initiatives that would aid your global climate change program. We would like to emphasize our strong preference for the Production Tax Credit (PTC) and the Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS).

- ▶ The Production Tax Credit for wind power is a significant tax provision which has contributed to driving down the cost of wind until it is close to being competitive in the U.S. with fossil generating technologies. The PTC will expire June 30, 1999. We need strong administration support for a five year credit extension to give wind technology time to finally close the cost gap between non-polluting wind and the CO₂ emitting technologies. You have included funding for the PTC in your FY 1999 budget, and House and Senate bills which have broad support have been introduced to extend the PTC for five years. We believe the tax revenues generated by this economic activity more than offset the federal production tax credits.
- ▶ The Renewable Portfolio Standard is a market-based mechanism which guarantees that a set percentage of renewables will be part of the electric generation mix. Owners of new generating facilities will be required to include a specified percentage of renewables in the new plant or, as would usually be the case, purchase renewable credits to fulfill their obligation, much like the SO₂ allowance trading program. Several bills introduced in Congress on electric restricting contain this provision.

Natural gas. Electricity. Endless possibilities.



William J. Clinton
May 6, 1998
Page 2

- ▶ The federal government is the largest energy consumer in the country. We request that the President consider requiring federal facilities to purchase renewable energy as some percentage of their energy mix, perhaps 10%. Government facilities can competitively bid for "green power" to obtain the lowest price. This program will help spread renewables throughout the country and clearly establish federal government leadership and commitment to reducing agents of global climate change.
- ▶ As the electric industry deregulates it is important that customers be offered meaningful choices not only as to who supplies their electricity, but also to the sources of that electricity. The administration can play an important role in assuring customer choice, not only by ensuring that the proper legal framework exists, but by also speaking out concerning the importance of an electric generation mix which helps reduce greenhouse gases.

Enron Wind Corp. is the largest U.S. manufacturer of wind turbines, and our parent, Enron Corp., is the largest wholesaler of electricity and natural gas in the U.S. Our wind turbines are manufactured in Tehachapi, California and our component suppliers are located throughout the country in states like Texas, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, South Carolina, Indiana, Pennsylvania and California.

Again, I want to thank you for your administration's leadership in addressing the causes of global warming and your strong support for renewables. If possible, I would like to schedule a future meeting with you and Secretary of the Treasury Rubin to amplify these policies I have outlined. I look forward to working with you and your administration to further our country's environmental goals.

Sincerely,



INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE PARTNERSHIP

May 14, 1998

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

Dear President Clinton:

On October 26-28, the International Climate Change Partnership, a coalition of companies and industries from around the world committed to responsible participation in the climate change policy process, will co-sponsor the *1998 Earth Technologies Forum* at the Hyatt Regency on Capitol Hill. On behalf of the program committee, I am pleased to extend an invitation to you to address the conference participants on October 26. If your schedule permits, we would be honored if you would deliver the keynote address during the opening General Session or the conference luncheon.

The *Earth Technologies Forum* is also co-sponsored by the Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policy, the Business Council for Sustainable Energy, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Agency for International Development, Environment Australia, Environment Canada, New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization of Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry, United Nations Environment Programme, and the United Nations Development Programme. The Forum is endorsed by over 70 industry trade associations and environmental organizations, and is expected to be the largest international gathering of its kind, with over 1,000 participants from 35 different countries. Three days of conference sessions and a technology exhibition will provide the latest information on climate change and stratospheric ozone protection technologies and policies.

As you have continued to stress, technology development and dissemination are critical for an appropriate response to the challenges of ozone protection and climate change. Scheduled the week prior to the climate negotiations in Buenos Aires, the conference provides an opportunity to discuss the important linkage between technology issues and policy discussions, and for the Administration to reaffirm its commitment to the international policy process. It is also an ideal opportunity to speak about the need for continued dedication on the parts of industry and government to find, and commit to use, technologies that are both economically viable and ecologically responsible.

On behalf of the members of the International Climate Change Partnership, the Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policy, and the Business Council for Sustainable Energy, I look forward to your participation in the Forum. We will be in touch with your staff to answer any questions concerning the event.

Sincerely,

Kevin J. Fay
Executive Director
International Climate Change Partnership

CAMPAIGN FOR U.N. REFORM

Dedicated to Building a More Effective United Nations System

May 14, 1998

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

Dear President Clinton:

On April 28th the Senate adopted the conference report of the State Department Authorization bill. The Campaign for U.N. Reform (CUNR) looks forward to your announced veto of this legislation when it crosses your desk. However, we are taking this position not only because of the inclusion of the Mexico City abortion language in the bill. Our primary concern is the three dozen unilateral certifications imposed upon the Administration and the United Nations in return for the payment of our legally obligated arrears to the United Nations are not in the best interests of the United States, the U.N., and all the peoples of the world. **We implore you to make note of this in your veto message and in communications with the American public. A veto message that only expresses your concerns about family planning and abortion rights will close a window of opportunity to re-examine the detrimental impact of the Helms-Biden compromise.**

The items that we are most concerned with are:

- 1. Sec. 2101 (b) No Growth Budget:** Although Americans should express concern regarding the efficiency and effectiveness of the U.N., U.S. policy should not cap U.N. expenditures. In our increasingly globalized world such a cap will doom the U.N. to a progressively diminished ability to solve global problems. At this stage of humanity's development, the world needs more effective and empowered global institutions. We do not need a U.N. that is slowly relegated to a "side-show" status because of an inflexible budget.
- 2. Sec. 2101 (d) Prohibition on Certain Global Conferences:** The series of global conferences, ranging from the Earth Summit in Rio to Habitat II in Istanbul, have been invaluable in the formation of consensual global norms of behavior, developed with the participation of non-governmental organization (NGO's) on a wide range of issues. We believe the participation of NGO's or Civil Society in the drafting of the declarations issued by these global conferences is as important as the actual language contained in the documents. While many agree that there is enough work to be done now in building on the foundations of the declarations already crafted to justify the need for not planning future global conferences, CUNR prefers that the language contained in this bill point towards a temporary moratorium to be periodically re-examined rather than an outright prohibition.

420 7th Street, SE, Suite C • P.O. Box 15270, Washington, D.C. 20003

Phone: (202) 546-3956 • Fax: (202) 546-8703 • E-Mail: CUNR@aol.com • 1-888-869-CUNR (2867)

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Floyd Ramp

EXECUTIVE VICE-
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DIRECTOR
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ADMINISTRATIVE
ASSISTANT
Barbara A. Sanchez

If such a moratorium is not feasible, then it would be our hope that the proposed prohibition on global conferences be balanced by concerted U.S. support for the access of NGO's to the U.N. General Assembly.

3. Sec. 2101 (f) Prohibition on Funding Other Framework Treaty-Based Organizations: The existence of "Global Commons," the air, seas, outer space, and other places that are beyond the territories of all nations, is one of the most important reasons why humanity must have global institutions to manage and monitor these resources. If the United States refuses to fund, and ratify, treaties such as the Framework Convention on Global Climate Change, the Law of the Sea Treaty, and the 1998 Desertification Convention, we cede our leadership of the effort to develop peaceful means for all peoples to share these resources in the coming century.

4. Sec. 2101 (g)(1) Limitation for Fiscal Years 1999 and 2000: This section limits U.S. contributions to fifty different regional and international organizations to \$900 million in FY99 and FY00, an amount approximately 1/20th of one percent of the FY99 U.S. \$1.7 trillion budget. This ceiling will certainly limit U.S. influence and credibility in these organizations. The cap will impinge upon their overall effectiveness and will most likely force the U.S. to choose between withdrawal from some organizations and initiating a new cycle of U.S. arrears. This budgetary cap should be fought at all costs.

5. Sec. 2204 (1) United States Policy Regarding United Nations Peacekeeping Operations: CUNR has two major concerns with this policy:

First, this policy signals a U.S. disengagement from the process of creating more effective U.N. peacekeeping capabilities, contrary to the policy indicated in PDD25. Current U.N. peacekeeping operations are performed in an ad hoc manner, with an efficiency equivalent to starting a new fire department every time a fire breaks out. A U.S. policy of delegating all major peacekeeping operations to a "competent regional organization," when such organizational capacities often do not exist, is the wrong response to this problem. Rather than turning its back on U.N. peacekeeping, the U.S. should work to improve its effectiveness. The "high readiness brigades" implemented by Canada, Denmark, and the Netherlands is a good example. The all volunteer U.S. brigade proposed by Senators Simon and Jeffords in the 104th Congress is another constructive model.

Secondly, the U.S. currently pays 25% of U.N. peacekeeping operations, regardless of whose troops are involved. However, under the Sec. 2204 (1) policy, there would be a greater chance of U.S./NATO deployments, with the U.S. paying for a much larger proportion of its involvement. Why should the U.S. want to shoulder greater risks, with increased expenses, when it is within our capability to develop effective U.N. peacekeeping procedures that allow for a greater degree of burden sharing?

6. Sec. 2311 (a)(3)(C) No taxation proposals: This section requires certification that "neither the United Nations nor any of its specialized or affiliated agencies ... officially approved any formal effort to develop, advocate, or promote any proposal concerning the imposition of a tax or fee ... to raise revenue for the United Nations or any such agency." This gag order is beneath the dignity of the United States. At some point global institutions will require supplemental funding beyond member nation assessments. Although the political will does not exist for this now, the U.S. should not limit the discussion of possibilities, especially while it is delinquent in its obligations to the U.N. system. It is a sorry day when it is the policy of this nation to fear and pre-empt discussions and proposals.

7. Sec. 2311 (a) (4) No standing army: It was the vision of Americans like Roosevelt, Truman and Acheson that the United Nations be the means to "end the scourge of war." Article 43 is central to this vision, but could never be implemented during the Cold War. This section would make it U.S. policy that the "United Nations has not ... budgeted any funds for, nor taken any official steps to develop, create, or establish any special agreement under Article 43 ... to make available to the United Nations, on its call, the armed forces of any member of the United Nations." Mr. President, you or your successor could make President Roosevelt's dream a reality or you could let this policy slip through, unopposed. You

must understand that what Sec. 2311 (a)(4) really says is that "ending the scourge of war is no longer the mandate of the United Nations." How many more Rwandas and Bosnias must the world suffer before we create an effective means of ensuring that disputes are settled with the force of law, rather than law of force? Will your silence on this matter be your legacy?

8. Sec. 2331 (b)(1) Limitation on assessed share of regular budget: This policy, which would reduce the maximum U.N. member nation assessment to 20% by FY2000 is "penny wise and dollar poor." The U.S. enjoys about 26% of the world economy. Reducing the maximum assessment to 20% would put the U.S. on a par with Japan. Is that what Americans want? Is the savings worth the loss of U.S. prestige and credibility that it would cost? Additionally, according to Assistant Secretary of State Lyman, it is highly doubtful that the other 184 U.N. member nations will agree to reduce the ceiling below 22%. If this happens then the U.N. would not receive the \$244 million in past due payments authorized for FY00, starting yet again another cycle of arrears.

9. Sec. 2342 Prohibition on Payments Relating to UNIDO and Other International Organizations From Which the United States Has Withdraw or Rescinded Funding: It is the United States' right to withdraw from any of the international organizations to which it belongs. However, in the past, when President Reagan pulled the U.S. out of UNESCO, he still approved the payment of our accrued assessments. What kind of message does it send to the rest of the world now, when we refuse to pay assessments due prior to our withdrawal from UNIDO. It should not be U.S. policy to renege on commitments.

In regards to the Mexico City language: Although CUNR does not have a consensus within our organization regarding U.S. policy on abortions, we do feel that the politically motivated inclusion of this language in the bill aggravates an already complex situation regarding U.N. funding and reform. It is our hope that following your veto, the Congressional leadership will come to its senses and allow both of these issues to be debated and voted on their own merits.

In conclusion, we are aware that many people in your Administration, in the State Department, and the Defense Department, feel the U.S. can "live with" these "reform measures." They believe that, in the interest of political expediency, these policies are acceptable for now. It has been argued that these conditions must be accepted if the U.N. is to receive any arrears payments from the U.S. However, these policies, when combined, signal a turning point in U.S. leadership and engagement in the world.

As your National Security Advisor, Sandy Berger, so eloquently stated recently at the Brookings Institute, "Let's be clear: the alternative to engagement is not withdrawal from the world; that is an impossibility. The alternative is a passive submission to powerful forces of change -- all the more ironic at a time when our capacity to shape them is as great as it has ever been."

Mr. President, although you are surrounded with well-meaning and informed individuals, please remember that when history looks at this moment, it will be your legacy, not theirs, that is affected by these decisions. Please veto H.R. 1757, the State Department Authorization Conference Report, and voice your opposition to these Helms-Biden conditions in your veto message.

Sincerely,



Edward R. Rawson
Executive Vice President



Don Kraus
Executive Director

cc: Assistant Secretary of State Princeton Lyman
National Security Advisor Samuel Berger

Randolph County Farm Bureau



615 S. St. Louis St. • P. O. Box G
Sparta, Illinois 62286

Ph. (618) 443-4511
Fax (618) 443-5826

April 20, 1998

President Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Clinton:

The Randolph County Farm Bureau Board of Directors has adopted the following resolution on the U.N. Climate Change Treaty. We hope that you will do everything in your power to keep this treaty from being implemented in the United States of America. Our country has a proud history of being a working nation. We do desire to protect the environment, but we should not be expected to pay more than other nations. Our position is explained better in the attached resolution.

Thank you for your efforts to serve the people you are elected to represent. If you have any questions concerning this issue please call me at (618)774-2981, or our Governmental Affairs Committee Chair Ronald Fehr at (618)282-2088.

Sincerely,

Richard Guebert Jr., President
Randolph County Farm Bureau

Phil's
Copy

Randolph County Farm Bureau



615 S. St. Louis St. • P.O. Box G
Sparta, Illinois 62286
PH. (618) 443-4511

FAX: 618-443-5826

Randolph County Farm Bureau Resolution on U. N. Climate Change Treaty

Whereas, The United States was involved in the United Nations negotiations pursuant to the "Berlin Mandate" for an amendment to the Rio Treaty on Climate Change and the United States agreed to a Climate Change Treaty (Treaty) in Kyoto, Japan in December of 1997; and

Whereas, The Treaty excludes most developing nations from emission reduction requirements while imposing legally binding emission reductions of seven percent (7%) below the 1990 levels on the United States; and

Whereas, The exclusion of developing nations under the Treaty will create an uneven playing field in favor of nations such as China, India, Mexico, and Brazil in the competition for jobs and economic growth; and

Whereas, Such an uneven playing field will cause the loss of high paying U.S. jobs in mining, utility and manufacturing sectors that would devastate the economy in Southern Illinois; and

Whereas, Industries that generate carbon emissions, along with the associated jobs, will be transferred from industrialized countries like the United States to developing countries, thus providing no real benefit to the environment; and

Whereas, Projections are that gasoline prices will rise at least \$.50 per gallon, household energy bills will increase \$1100 per year and total employment in Illinois will fall by 180,000.

Therefore Be It Resolved, that the **Randolph County Farm Bureau** Board of Directors call upon the United States Senate and the President of the United States to refrain from agreeing to the Global Climate Change Treaty reached in Kyoto, Japan until at such time as all nations have made equal commitments on future emission reductions; and

Be It Further Resolved, That suitable copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Illinois U.S. Senate delegation, and the Governor of Illinois.



Randolph County Farm Bureau



615 S. St. Louis St. • P.O. Box G
Sparta, Illinois 62286

Ph. (618) 443-4511
Fax (618) 443-5826

April 20, 1998

President Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

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Sincerely,

Richard Guebert Jr., President
Randolph County Farm Bureau

DAN'S
COPY

Randolph County Farm Bureau



615 S. St. Louis St. • P.O. Box G

Sparta, Illinois 62286

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Dan B.

—

• Environmental Defense Fund • Environmental Working Group • Friends of the Earth • Izaak Walton League • League of Conservation Voters • National Environmental Trust • Natural Resources Defense Council • Physicians for Social Responsibility • Sierra Club • Union of Concerned Scientists •
• United States Public Interest Research Group •

April 2, 1998

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

Dear Mr. President:

We wrote you on March 16 urging you to include strong environmental provisions in your legislative proposal for electric industry restructuring. We are writing today to express our profound disappointment that you have chosen not to take advantage of this significant opportunity to propose standards for pollution reductions that would make substantial progress towards the targets established by the Kyoto Protocol on climate change. The United States will be unable to meet the commitments your Administration made in Kyoto unless the electric sector contributes its fair share to national emission reductions—a proportionate share would entail more than five times the emission reductions envisioned in your proposal.

It is essential that electricity restructuring legislation address reductions in harmful power-plant emissions of carbon and other pollutants. Failure to do so could easily yield increases in these emissions, as well as inefficient single-pollutant compliance strategies that will eventually increase the total cost of achieving cleaner air. The current levels of these pollutants are causing unacceptable harm to health and the environment; responsible policy requires prompt action to reduce these emissions. An integrated approach also will give firms the planning certainty that they need to adopt cost-effective technological solutions and will result in achieving emissions reductions faster and at lower cost. Doing it in restructuring legislation gives these firms the opportunity to integrate these reductions into the business plans they will need to compete in a restructured marketplace. It is common sense, from the perspective of economic efficiency and good government, to establish these requirements in a comprehensive manner at the same time that the industry is being restructured.

In our recent letter to you, we set out five critical elements that should be included in your legislative proposal to assure a cleaner environment: 1) reducing greenhouse gases, 2) reducing other air pollutants, 3) funding energy efficiency, 4) setting a renewable energy portfolio standard and 5) guaranteeing consumers access to information.

The first priority was to establish specific limits on emissions of carbon dioxide from power plants at levels at least as low as the target levels established by the Kyoto

Protocol. We are extremely disappointed that your proposal failed to set CO₂ emissions caps. Electric utility plants account for about 36 percent of all CO₂ emissions in the U.S. Utility restructuring legislation provides an important opportunity to begin making CO₂ reductions in this vital industrial sector. Unfortunately, your proposal falls well short of the approach you emphasized last October. We cannot support legislation that does not meet your commitment to deliver "a significant down payment in reducing greenhouse gas emissions."

Our second request was that your proposal establish specific limits on criteria pollutants such as nitrogen oxides and sulfur dioxide and establish authority to set limits on emissions of other pollutants of concern such as mercury. The proposal provides that EPA's authority to establish an emissions cap and trading program for nitrogen oxides (NO_x) should be clarified. As this principle is translated into legislative language, we believe that EPA's proposed upper limits for regional NO_x emissions must be specified in the statute in order to avoid needless challenges to EPA's decisions, litigation and delay in delivering public health benefits. Similarly, EPA has determined that a further 60% reduction in sulfur dioxide emissions is among the most cost-effective measures needed to achieve the air quality standards you approved last summer. This determination should also be translated into a statutory requirement in order to prevent thousands of premature deaths that could result from delays in achieving these emissions reductions. Finally, EPA's authority to set limits on mercury should be streamlined.

We appreciate the fact that your proposal did address the three remaining elements we set out in our earlier letter. The proposal commendably includes a system benefits trust, a renewable portfolio standard, and consumer right-to-know provisions. All are well conceived, although we are disappointed that the system benefits trust and the renewable portfolio standard both are based on targets that fall short of those already proposed in bipartisan bills now pending before Congress (for example, H.R. 1960 (Markey); H.R. 1359 (DeFazio); and S. 687 (Jeffords)). In addition a number of details that have not yet been specified will be important to ensuring that these mechanisms achieve their environmental goals.

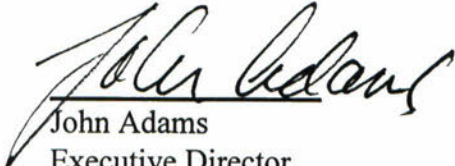
The shortcomings of your plan show up implicitly in a chart released with your proposal, which shows that if all of the Administration's provisions were adopted, CO₂ emissions from power plants would still increase by about 30% between 1990 and 2010. While this may be a slightly slower rate of increase than would otherwise be expected, it is not reasonable to consider it a significant down payment on the emission reductions needed to put the U.S. on track to complying with the Kyoto Protocol.

The Fact Sheets accompanying your proposal indicate that the Administration remains committed to having CO₂ cap and trade authority in place by 2008. We remain convinced that electricity restructuring legislation is the most appropriate vehicle for accomplishing this for the power sector.

While we cannot support your proposal or any other which does not adequately address critical climate and air quality issues, we hope to work with you in advocating legislation

containing provisions to ensure that federal electric-restructuring legislation appropriately integrates economic, equity and environmental values. Your proposal is a clear rejection of claims that equity and environment somehow don't belong in this vital equation. We offer our continued assistance to craft a proposal with strong environmental provisions that would effectively protect public health and the environment.

Sincerely,



John Adams
Executive Director
Natural Resources
Defense Council



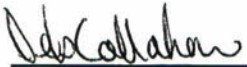
Gene Karpinski
Executive Director
US Public Interest
Research Group



Brent Blackwelder
President
Friends of the Earth



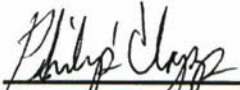
Fred D. Krupp
Executive Director
Environmental Defense Fund



Deb Callahan
President
League of Conservation Voters



Robert K. Musil, PhD
Executive Director
Physicians for Social Responsibility



Philip Clapp
President
National Environmental Trust



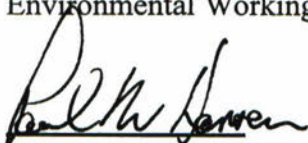
Carl Pope
Executive Director
Sierra Club



Ken Cook
President
Environmental Working Group



Howard Ris
Executive Director
Union of Concerned Scientists



Paul Hansen
Executive Director
Izaak Walton League

March 25, 1998

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

Dear Mr. President:

As the Administration today releases its proposals for restructuring of the electric industry, I want to share with you the views of the Coalition of Northeastern Governors (CONEG) on the importance of effective environmental provisions in any national restructuring initiative. The Northeast states support electric industry restructuring because competition will deliver lower rates and foster increased innovation. However, we believe that the benefits of competition should coexist with the environment. We voiced these views to the Administration when the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's environmental impact statement for Order 888 was finalized.

The adoption of equitable and comparable environmental emission provisions applied evenhandedly to all market participants is an important foundation for effective and successful competition in electric markets. Extensive and costly emission controls have been installed on generators in the Northeast to improve air quality. However, as restructuring progresses, emissions from undercontrolled power plants upwind from the Northeast continue to overwhelm our in-state emissions reduction efforts. The Ozone Transport Assessment Group (OTAG) data and other studies have detailed these effects. In the absence of comparable environmental emission provisions consistently applied across the OTAG region, pollution from upwind areas could increase in the Northeast. This would result in adverse impacts on air quality and sensitive ecosystems in our region.

National legislation presents an ideal opportunity to ensure that restructuring initiatives incorporate those mechanisms in existing law which improve air quality across all states. An effective environmental title should complement regulatory programs which already address NO_x and SO₂, using market-based mechanisms. Compatible and consistent environmental emissions disclosure for electric generators will also allow consumers to understand the environmental implications of power choices and provide more efficient guidance to the industry.

Of course, we cannot rely on restructuring legislation alone to address the problem of emissions transport into the Northeast. Ongoing Federal regulatory action to ensure that equitable and comparable environmental standards apply to all regions of the nation is needed if the potentially adverse consequences of restructuring are to be avoided.

Environmental and energy officials in our states are developing experience and unique insights into the environmental and market consequences of restructuring. As national restructuring initiatives move forward, these officials are ready to work with the Administration on specific environmental proposals which will help ensure that the full promise of electric industry restructuring can be realized in a manner consistent with air quality goals.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lincoln Almond". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "L" and a stylized "A".

Lincoln Almond
Chairman



254823

SDA Michael

SOUTH DAKOTA HOUSE

SEVENTY-THIRD LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Rex Hagg
SPEAKER

Roger Hunt
Speaker Pro Tempore

Karen Gerdes
Chief Clerk

February 20, 1998

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W.
Washington DC 20500

Dear President Clinton:

Enclosed please find House Concurrent Resolution No. 1004 which was adopted by the South Dakota House of Representatives and concurred in by the Senate during this seventy-third session of the South Dakota Legislature.

The South Dakota Legislature would appreciate your attention to and support to the provisions of this Resolution for the benefit of the citizens of South Dakota.

Please direct any response on this issue to:

Representative Kenneth Wetz
PO Box 204
Newell, SD 57760-0204

Senator Drue J. Vitter
321 Main Street, Box 41
Hill City, SD 57745

Sincerely,

KAREN GERDES
Chief Clerk

KG/imn

Enclosure

FEB 25 1998

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 1004

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION, Urging the United States Senate to reject the Kyoto Protocol on global warming.

WHEREAS, the United States is a signatory to the 1992 Rio Framework Convention on Global Climate Change and has participated in international negotiations pursuant to a United Nations agreement negotiated in Berlin in 1995 to expand the scope of the Rio Convention; and

WHEREAS, the Berlin Mandate required the United States and other advanced industrial nations ("Annex I parties") to negotiate legally binding quantified emission limitation and reduction objectives for greenhouse gases for the post-2000 period without increasing the responsibilities of non-Annex I developing countries; and

WHEREAS, the United States and other Annex I parties to the Rio Convention on December 10, 1997, in Kyoto, Japan, agreed to the "Kyoto Protocol" that would require industrialized nations to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide by six percent below 1990 levels by the years 2008-2012; and

WHEREAS, manmade emissions of greenhouse gases are caused primarily by the combustion of oil, coal, and natural gas fuels by industries, automobiles, and other consumptive uses of energy; and

WHEREAS, the United States relies on fossil fuels for more than ninety percent of its total energy supply and has among the lowest energy prices among all industrial nations; and

WHEREAS, the United States will have great difficulty in meeting its emission reduction target due to economic and population growth, notwithstanding the development of numerous energy conservation and efficiency programs implemented by government and industry; and

WHEREAS, developing countries exempt from the Kyoto Protocol are expected to increase their rates of economic growth and fossil fuel use over the next two decades and to surpass the United States and other Annex I parties in total emissions of greenhouse gases; and

WHEREAS, the imposition of legally binding requirements for the reduction of greenhouse gases by the United States and other Annex I parties would entail fundamental changes in our patterns of energy production, consumption, and prices with potentially severe adverse implications for workers, consumers, and industries dependent upon the production or use of fossil fuel; and

WHEREAS, the exemption in the Kyoto Protocol for emission control obligations by developing countries could create an unfair competitive imbalance between industrial and developing nations to the detriment of job growth and economic development in the United States; and

WHEREAS, the Kyoto Protocol could lead to the transfer of energy-intensive industries overseas and increased emissions of greenhouse gases by developing nations, thereby offsetting any environmental benefits associated with reductions achieved by the United States and other Annex I parties; and

WHEREAS, emission reductions by Annex I parties alone cannot meaningfully change future concentrations of atmospheric greenhouse gases or avert the risk of environmental damage from climate change without global participation in the Rio Convention; and

WHEREAS, the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions can be achieved most cost-effectively by the gradual retirement and replacement of existing buildings, appliances, industrial plants, equipment, and vehicles with more energy-efficient alternatives:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the House of Representatives of the Seventy-third Legislature of the State of South Dakota, the Senate concurring therein, that this body calls upon the United States Senate not to ratify any commitments pursuant to the Kyoto Protocol that could lead to the loss of jobs, income, or economic development in the United States without definite commitments by developing nations to participate in future global greenhouse emission reduction efforts; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Legislature of South Dakota calls upon the President of the United States to renegotiate the Kyoto Protocol or to take other appropriate steps to ensure that all nations have made equal commitments to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases, and to provide a timetable for emission reduction by Annex I parties consistent with the orderly retirement and replacement of existing capital stock and equipment; and

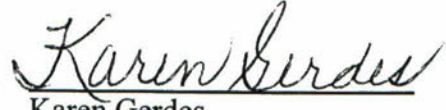
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Legislature of South Dakota calls upon the United States Senate to reject any proposed protocol or other amendment to the Rio Convention that is inconsistent with this resolution or that does not ensure that at least seventy-five percent of the signatory parties to the Rio Convention, as measured by their 1995 populations, would be legally bound by the terms of an emission reduction program undertaken pursuant to the proposed protocol or other amendment; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that suitable copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States and the Majority and Minority Leaders of the United States Senate.

Adopted by the House of Representatives,
Concurred in by the Senate,

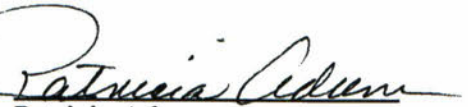
January 23, 1998
February 13, 1998


Rex Hagg
Speaker of the House


Karen Gerdes
Chief Clerk of the House




Carole Hillard
President of the Senate


Patricia Adam
Secretary of the Senate



LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COUNCIL
STATE CAPITOL, 500 E. CAPITOL
PIERRE, SOUTH DAKOTA 57501-5070

PRESORTED
FIRST CLASS



FIRST CLASS



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

FEB 25 1998

Put in
climate
change
file

The Northwest Council on Climate Change

4540 2nd Avenue NE
Seattle Washington 98105-4808

phone 206-547-3871
fax 206-634-3192
email blairhenry@msn.com

18 February 1998

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington DC 20500

Re: Your Northwest Partner on Climate Change

Dear President Clinton:

Please accept my acknowledgment and appreciation of your work on global warming.

To support you in your commitments there, I invite you to use The Northwest Council on Climate Change as your partner and regional resource. The Council, in association with local authorities, federal laboratories and universities, has rapidly established itself as the region's most comprehensive and definitive resource on all the varied aspects of Climate Change.

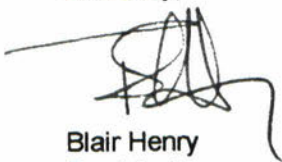
Specifically, I request you look into using The Council to assist you, and the administrative agencies, in the preparation, testing or distribution of various Climate Change initiatives. If you can secure the funding, we have the network, environment and expertise here to make a lot of things happen here.

As indicated in the enclosed supporting documents, we've served on The Northwest Regional Climate Change Workshop, The National Forum on Climate Change, and have attended the United Nations COP-3 conference in Kyoto. We've also taken Climate Change to the community by hosting 35 dinners, making 29 presentations, creating 35 media articles as well as creating five Washington State legislative bills. A key objective in 1998 is to expand the participation of the business and labor sectors.

For references, please feel free to contact Dr. Jack Gibbons or Dr. Rosina Bierbaum of the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), or Dr. Mike MacCracken, Director of the United States Global Change Research Program (USGCRP), or Dr. Mike Hall, Director of Global Programs for the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). I believe all will vouch for our work here.

I sincerely look forward to your response. While I will be in Hawaii and California from February 27 through March 18 supporting their regional Climate Change Workshops, I will be calling in for messages.

Sincerely,



Blair Henry
President

BCH/bbb
Enclosures

cc: The Honorable Albert Gore, Vice President
Mr. Todd Stern, Mr. Dirk Forrister, White House Climate Change Task Force
Dr. Jack Gibbons, Dr. Rosina Bierbaum, Office of Science and Technology Policy
Dr. Mike MacCracken, U.S. Global Change Research Program
Dr. Bob Corell, National Science Foundation
Dr. Mike Hall, National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration

The Northwest Council on Climate Change

4540 -2nd Avenue NE
Seattle, Washington 98105-4808

phone 206-547-3871
fax 206-634-3192
email blairhenry@msn.com

The First Year Accomplishments

Revised 1/23/98

SUMMARY

The following nine pages contain the specific, identified accomplishments of The Northwest Council on Climate Change ("The Council") in it's first year of existence. Due to the length, this summary is provided:

- 29 Briefings and Presentations to 1244 attendees
- 35 Media Items
- 11 Climate Change Conferences including the premiere regional, national and international conferences:
 - The Northwest Climate Change Workshop
 - The National Climate Change Forum
 - The United Nations FCCC-COP3 Kyoto Conference
- 11 additional Projects, including 5 state legislative proposals and a 15 year mitigation plan
- 34 Meetings of 510 attendees
- 58 Members from 3 states, 65% of which represent academics and government
- The Council hosted 34 Meetings with 510 attendees

CONTENTS

Introduction		Page 1
Part One	<u>34 Meetings - 510 Attendees</u>	Page 2
Part Two	<u>58 Members</u>	Page 2
Part Three	<u>The Council's Mission</u>	Page 2
Part Four	<u>29 Briefings and Presentations - 1244 Attendees</u>	Page 2
Part Five	<u>35 Media Items</u>	Page 4
Part Six	<u>11 Conferences</u>	Page 6
Part Seven	<u>12 Additional Projects</u>	Page 7
	(1) Business Opportunities	
	(2) Legislation	
	(3) Mitigation	
	(4) Regional Impacts	
Part Eight	<u>Proposed Projects</u>	Page 8
Part Nine	<u>Organizational Structure</u>	Page 9
Part Ten	<u>Financial Resources</u>	Page 9
Part Eleven	<u>Additional Information</u>	Page 9

INTRODUCTION

On a rainy night in Seattle on November 26, 1996, five University of Washington scientists, a member of the Seattle City Council, a local attorney and one employee of the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, met at a Mediterranean restaurant to discuss the possibility of creating a comprehensive, regional response to Climate Change.

May 17, 1997 - Environmental Educators Association of Washington - Warm Beach, Washington

Presentation by R. Gammon and M. Spranger to 40 environmental educators.

Jun 1997 - Society of Conservation Biologists - Vancouver, B.C. Presentation by M. Spranger to 30 educators.

Jun 16, 1997 - University of Washington School of Urban Planning - Seattle Presentation by B. Henry to class of 20 undergraduate students.

Jun 18, 1997 - Business Council on Sustainable Energy - Seattle Presentations by R. Gammon and B. Henry to approximately 150 professionals representing Energy Efficiency, Energy Conservation and Renewable Energy companies and organizations.

Jun 23, 1997 - Greater Seattle Chamber of Commerce - Seattle Briefing by B. Henry and R. Gammon with four representatives of the US Chamber of Commerce and Greater Seattle Chamber of Commerce.

Jul 1997 - Ross Gelbspan, author of "The Heat Is On", Seattle Sponsored and supported presentation by Ross Gelbspan, Pulitzer Prize winning author of book on the politics of global warming, "The Heat In On", before 45 attendees.

Jul 1997 - Seattle Pacific University - Seattle M. Spranger presentation to 12 college instructors.

Jul 20, 1997 - Yakima Educators - Yakima, Washington Presentation by M. Spranger to 12 high school and middle school teachers.

Aug 1997 - North America Association of Environmental Educators Presentation by M. Spranger to 30 educators.

Aug 5, 1997 - State Legislative Staff Meeting - Olympia Presentation by R. Gammon and B. Henry to two Washington State legislators and eight state legislative staff members.

Sep 12, 1997 - Environmental Educators - Mount Vernon, Washington Presentation by M. Spranger to 25 environmental educators.

Sep 13, 1997 - Washington Environmental Council - Port Townsend, Washington Presentation by R. Roth to 40 attendees.

Sep 19, 1997 - Portland State University - Portland Presentation by R. Gammon and R. Roth to 130 attendees.

Sep 24, 1997 "Energy Powwow #1 - Seattle Presentation by R. Gammon and B. Henry to 24 representatives Energy Efficiency, Energy Conservation and Renewable Energy companies and organizations.

Sep 23, 1997 - The Mountaineers - Seattle Presentation by R. Gammon and R. Roth to approximately 30 attendees. Sponsored by The Mountaineers, the Washington Environmental Council and Alt-Trans.

Sep 29, 1997 - West Coast Congressional Delegation - Washington, D.C. Presentation by R. Gammon, at the request of U.S. Senator Barbara Boxer, to 20 West Coast Congressional staff members.

Sep 30, 1997 - Union of Concerned Scientists - Washington, D.C. Presentation by R. Gammon to 100 attendees at Union of Concerned Scientists Science Summit.

Aug 1997 - North America Association of Environmental Educators - Vancouver, B.C. Presentation by M. Spranger to 30 environmental educators.

Oct 6, 1997 - Olympia Climate Action Study Group Presentation by J. Kerstetter to 35 attendees including the Mayor of Olympia and two other elected officials.

Jul 15, 1997 - Seattle Post-Intelligencer, 205,000 circulation, page B1, 21 paragraphs, by Rob Taylor.
Jul 15, 1997 - Tacoma Tribune, circulation 130,000, page B1, 33 paragraphs, by Sandi Doughton.
Jul 16, 1997 - The Oregonian, (Portland), 300,000 circulation, page B1, 27 paragraphs, by Richard Hill.
Jul 16, 1997 - Seattle Post Intelligencer, Editorial Board editorial entitled "It's Time To Prepare For Global Warming", 10 paragraphs.
Jul 16, 1997 - The Everett Herald, circulation 52,000, page 1, 15 paragraphs, by AP.
Jul 16, 1997 - The Columbian, circulation 69,500, Vancouver, Washington 22 paragraphs, by AP.
Jul 16, 1997 - Juneau Empire, circulation 6900, Juneau Alaska - 22 paragraphs, by AP.
Jul 16, 1997 - The Daily News, circulation 24,200, Longview, Washington - 22 paragraphs, by AP.
Aug 10, 1997 - Seattle Post-Intelligencer, circulation 205,000, Editorial Board editorial entitled "World Cannot Wait on Global Warming", 12 paragraphs.
Sep 2, 1997 - KCMU radio, interview of Council Member, R. Gammon, Seattle.
Sep 18, 1997 - KBOO radio, interview of Council member, R. Gammon, Portland.
Sep 18, 1997 - 1010 Talk Radio, interview of Council member, R. Gammon, Portland.
Sep 18, 1997 - The Oregonian, circulation 280,000, Op-Ed piece by Council Member, R. Gammon, University of Washington, Chemistry and Oceanography.
Oct 7, 1997 - Seattle Post-Intelligencer, circulation 205,000, 22 paragraph article by Rob Taylor regarding input from Seattle participants at the President's Climate Change Conference of Oct 6.
Oct 10, 1997 - Seattle Post-Intelligencer, 205,000 circulation, Editorial Board editorial entitled "Heat for Clinton on Global Warming" promoting aggressive action, 13 paragraphs.
Oct 20, 1997 - Seattle Post-Intelligencer, circulation 234,000, 6 paragraph Letter to the Editor by Council Member, Chandra Shah, Northwest Energy Coalition, re Energy Future.
Nov, 12, 1997 - Seattle Post-Intelligencer, circulation 205,000, 2/3 page, 35 paragraph, one graphic, Editorial Board Editor article entitled "Merely Hot Air on Global Warming" by Solveig Torvik.
Nov 18, 1997 - KZOK radio, interview of Council Member, R. Gammon, Seattle.
Dec 2, 1997 - KGMI radio, interview of Council member, R. Gammon, Bellingham, (followed by Pat Michaels).
Dec 3, 1997 - Seattle Times, circulation 234,000, 11 paragraph Op-Ed piece by Council Members J. Koenig and T. Takaro, University of Washington School of Medicine, re Human Health Impacts.
Dec 16, 1997 - Seattle Times, circulation 234,000, Letter to the Editor by Council President, B. Henry re Why Is The US Press Debating the Science of Climate Change?
Dec 23, 1997 - KVI radio, interview of Council Member, R. Gammon, Seattle (with Fred Singer).
Dec 20, 1997 - Highline News, circulation 8000, front page, 30 paragraph article by Paul Gottlieb regarding Council Member, A. Jhaveri and Burien's Climate Change efforts.
Dec 25, 1997 - Seattle Post-Intelligencer, circulation 205,000, page B12, 16 paragraph article by Rob Taylor regarding the State's support of clean new energies. Quoting Council Members KC Golden and Council President, B. Henry.

PART SEVEN - 12 ADDITIONAL PROJECTS

(1) Business Opportunities

(a) "Washington State: The Mecca for the Post Carbon Based Energy Systems" The intention is to have Washington State serve as the friendliest, most supportive environment for companies which support new and current renewable sources of energy, energy efficiency and conservation. This project resulted in four of the below 1998 Washington State legislative proposals.

(2) Legislative Proposals - 1998 Session - Washington State Legislature

(a) Climate Change Legislation - Legislative Committee on Climate Change - The intention is to create a Washington State joint select committee on climate change. The Committee will work with citizens and agencies active in the area and report recommendations back to the full legislature.

(b) Climate Change Legislation - Funding Climate Change Research - The intention is to provide state funding for the work of the above legislative committee e.g. an inventory of existing research efforts, funding sources as well as identification of important research subjects not currently being addressed.

(c) Energy Legislation - System Benefits Charge - The intention is to require electric utilities to commit no less than 3% of their revenues toward "public purpose" programs of energy conservation and renewable energy resources. This will re-establish the Northwest as a leader in energy conservation and strengthen non-hydropower renewable energy sources. This will restore utility funding cuts resulting primarily from the threat of competition.

(d) Energy Legislation - Net Metering - The intention is to allow property owners who generate their own renewable electricity to offset (or 'net') the electricity they generate against electricity they obtain from the utility grid. In practice this means that when returning electricity to the grid, the property owner's meter simply runs backwards, thereby deducting the cost of power returned to the grid from the customer's bill. Net metering is already in place in about 20 states. It encourages and supports people in buying, installing and using their own clean energy systems.

(e) Energy Legislation - Sales Tax Exemption - The intention is to allow Washington state producers of solar power equipment to sell their products in Washington state without having to collect the 8+% sales tax, thereby making them more competitive with out-of-state sellers. This is designed to support the manufacturing, sales and installation of clean energy systems.

(f) Energy Legislation - Environmental Disclosure of Electricity Sources - The intention is to require a seller of electricity to disclose to consumers the sources from which the electricity was generated i.e. hydro, coal, oil, natural gas, solar, etc. This will allow the sellers of electricity to compete based upon the sources of their electricity as well as the quantity of resulting polluting emissions including carbon dioxide.

(3) Mitigation--

(a) The Fifteen Year Mitigation Plan - The intention is to identify the sources of the state's actual and projected greenhouse gases and, from there, begin to create various plans and proposals for reducing the emissions to levels of 7%, 10%, 20%, 40%, 60% and 80% below 1990 emissions levels consistent with international agreements and scientific projections.

(4) Regional Impacts --

(a) The Northwest Climate Change Workshop - The Council co-organized the conference of 110 key scientists, policymakers, community and business leaders most of whom represented Oregon, Washington and Idaho. The Conference was sponsored by the Executive Office of The President, Office of Science and Technology Policy, and the U.S. Global Change Research Program. The primary intention was to review prospective regional impacts of Climate Change and identify key issues and coping strategies.

486

PART TEN - FINANCIAL RESOURCES

488

490

In 1997, The Council's work was accomplished entirely through the generosity and gratuitous in-kind contributions of it's Members and affiliated organizations. Only in December 1997, did The Council seek and obtain \$8350 in monetary contributions to ensure a representative at the international Kyoto Conference.

492

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(a) Presentation Fees, 10/97, \$100

(b) Private Contributions for Kyoto trip, 11/97, \$2400

496

(c) Foundation Contributions for Kyoto trip, 11/97, \$5950.

498

500

PART ELEVEN - ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

502

Additional information can be obtained from:

504

Blair Henry, President

The Northwest Council on Climate Change

506

4540 -2nd Avenue NE

Seattle, Washington 98105-4808

508

206-547-3871

fax 206-634-3192

510

email blairhenry@msn.com

web site: pending

512

[end]

The Northwest Council on Climate Change

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email blairhenry@msn.com

COUNCIL OBJECTIVES FOR 1998

Rev. 1/2/98

(1) THE OVERRIDING OBJECTIVES - The Council's overriding objectives for 1998 are:

- (a) To have The Council widely known as the most valuable and definitive regional resource on all the varied aspects of Climate Change.
- (b) To be a valuable, effective resource for Oregon and Idaho.

(2) THE SCOPE OF THE COUNCIL'S WORK - The Council's work falls into three categories::

- (a) Planning for the Prospective Regional Impacts of Climate Change
- (b) Reducing Emissions of Greenhouse Gases in accord with international treaty and scientific projections, and
- (c) Identifying New Economic Opportunities

(3) THE COUNCIL'S PRIORITIES FOR 1998 - Pursuant to the Kyoto agreement requiring a 7% reduction of greenhouse gases in the United States over the next 15 years, The Council's priorities for 1998 are:

(a) Funding - Securing outside funding for The Council's work. The Council has firmly established it can produce results in a wide range of arenas with very little outside resources. However The Council is now committed to expanding it's accomplishments with the assistance of substantial outside funding. The proposed budget of \$1.5 M per year would enable The Council to continue to produce extraordinary results consistent with it's commitment to be a national leader and prototype in responding effectively to Climate Change.

(b) Business and Labor - After funding, The Council is committed to moving quickly to recruit the participation of key members of the business and labor sectors. The Council looks forward to having access to the creativity, commitment and ingenuity of those sectors.

(c) Congressional Support - Finally, The Council is committed to actively supporting the Congressional delegation in ratifying the Kyoto Protocol. The Council believes the quicker ratification is in hand, the quicker Congress will be in a position to assist local efforts in creating and implementing plans necessary to (1) more fully address local impacts (2) reduce regional gas emissions, and (3) smooth the transition to cleaner fuels.

(4) OTHER PROJECTS - In addition to the above key priorities, The Council intends to continue to work diligently on the following other projects, listed here in alphabetical order:

(a) Briefings and Presentations to Educators, Environmental Organizations, Faith Communities, Local Governments, Outdoors Organizations, State Government, and Young People/Students.

The Northwest Council on Climate Change

4540 -2nd Avenue NE
Seattle, Washington 98105-4808

phone 206-547-3871
fax 206-634-3192
email blairhenry@msn.com

The Board of Resources(65)

(aka The Membership List)

Revised 2/18/98

Summary--

Academics/Science: 20
Business: 4
Community: 10
Elected Policymakers: 4
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**** Founding Members**

ACADEMICS/SCIENCE (20)

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University of Washington

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College of Agriculture and Home Economics
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Professor, School of Fisheries
University of Washington

****Dr. Richard Gammon**
Professor of Chemistry and Oceanography
University of Washington

Dr. Marc J. Hershman
Director and Professor
School of Marine Affairs and School of Law

Dr. James Kerstetter
Chief Scientist, Energy Division
Washington State University

****Ann Marie Kimball, MD**
Director, School of Community Health
University of Washington

****Jane Q. Koenig, MD**
Professor, School of Public Health
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****Dr. Conway Leovy**
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Geophysics
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Senior Research Scientist
Pacific Northwest National Laboratory

****John H. Perkins**
Member of the Faculty
The Evergreen State College

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Dr. Keith Stamm
Professor of Communications
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Energy Research Analyst
Washington State University
Cooperative Extension Energy Program

Ron Neilson
Bioclimatologist
USDA Forest Service
Oregon

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Environmental Scientist
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10 Seattle

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Change Resources

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Bureau of Land Management

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Scheduling Dispatch
Seattle City Light

Copy for D. Burkhardt

original to ORM for tracking

— Btl -

The Northwest Council on Climate Change

4540 2nd Avenue NE
Seattle Washington 98105-4808

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fax 206-634-3192
email blairhenry@msn.com

18 February 1998

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington DC 20500

Re: Your Northwest Partner on Climate Change

Dear President Clinton:

Please accept my acknowledgment and appreciation of your work on global warming.

To support you in your commitments there, I invite you to use The Northwest Council on Climate Change as your partner and regional resource. The Council, in association with local authorities, federal laboratories and universities, has rapidly established itself as the region's most comprehensive and definitive resource on all the varied aspects of Climate Change.

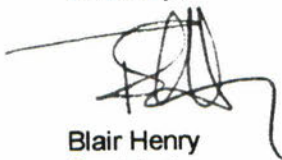
Specifically, I request you look into using The Council to assist you, and the administrative agencies, in the preparation, testing or distribution of various Climate Change initiatives. If you can secure the funding, we have the network, environment and expertise here to make a lot of things happen here.

As indicated in the enclosed supporting documents, we've served on The Northwest Regional Climate Change Workshop, The National Forum on Climate Change, and have attended the United Nations COP-3 conference in Kyoto. We've also taken Climate Change to the community by hosting 35 dinners, making 29 presentations, creating 35 media articles as well as creating five Washington State legislative bills. A key objective in 1998 is to expand the participation of the business and labor sectors.

For references, please feel free to contact Dr. Jack Gibbons or Dr. Rosina Bierbaum of the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), or Dr. Mike MacCracken, Director of the United States Global Change Research Program (USGCRP), or Dr. Mike Hall, Director of Global Programs for the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). I believe all will vouch for our work here.

I sincerely look forward to your response. While I will be in Hawaii and California from February 27 through March 18 supporting their regional Climate Change Workshops, I will be calling in for messages.

Sincerely,



Blair Henry
President

BCH/bbb
Enclosures

cc: The Honorable Albert Gore, Vice President
Mr. Todd Stern, Mr. Dirk Forrister, White House Climate Change Task Force
Dr. Jack Gibbons, Dr. Rosina Bierbaum, Office of Science and Technology Policy
Dr. Mike MacCracken, U.S. Global Change Research Program
Dr. Bob Corell, National Science Foundation
Dr. Mike Hall, National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration

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The First Year Accomplishments

Revised 1/23/98

SUMMARY

The following nine pages contain the specific, identified accomplishments of The Northwest Council on Climate Change ("The Council") in it's first year of existence. Due to the length, this summary is provided:

- 29 Briefings and Presentations to 1244 attendees
- 35 Media Items
- 11 Climate Change Conferences including the premiere regional, national and international conferences:
 - The Northwest Climate Change Workshop
 - The National Climate Change Forum
 - The United Nations FCCC-COP3 Kyoto Conference
- 11 additional Projects, including 5 state legislative proposals and a 15 year mitigation plan
- 34 Meetings of 510 attendees
- 58 Members from 3 states, 65% of which represent academics and government
- The Council hosted 34 Meetings with 510 attendees

CONTENTS

Introduction		Page 1
Part One	<u>34 Meetings - 510 Attendees</u>	Page 2
Part Two	<u>58 Members</u>	Page 2
Part Three	<u>The Council's Mission</u>	Page 2
Part Four	<u>29 Briefings and Presentations - 1244 Attendees</u>	Page 2
Part Five	<u>35 Media Items</u>	Page 4
Part Six	<u>11 Conferences</u>	Page 6
Part Seven	<u>12 Additional Projects</u>	Page 7
	(1) Business Opportunities	
	(2) Legislation	
	(3) Mitigation	
	(4) Regional Impacts	
Part Eight	<u>Proposed Projects</u>	Page 8
Part Nine	<u>Organizational Structure</u>	Page 9
Part Ten	<u>Financial Resources</u>	Page 9
Part Eleven	<u>Additional Information</u>	Page 9

INTRODUCTION

On a rainy night in Seattle on November 26, 1996, five University of Washington scientists, a member of the Seattle City Council, a local attorney and one employee of the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, met at a Mediterranean restaurant to discuss the possibility of creating a comprehensive, regional response to Climate Change.

120

May 17, 1997 - Environmental Educators Association of Washington - Warm Beach, Washington

122 Presentation by R. Gammon and M. Spranger to 40 environmental educators.

124 **Jun 1997 - Society of Conservation Biologists - Vancouver, B.C.** Presentation by M. Spranger to 30
educators.

126

Jun 16, 1997 - University of Washington School of Urban Planning - Seattle Presentation by B.

128 Henry to class of 20 undergraduate students.

130 **Jun 18, 1997 - Business Council on Sustainable Energy - Seattle** Presentations by R. Gammon and
B. Henry to approximately 150 professionals representing Energy Efficiency, Energy Conservation and
132 Renewable Energy companies and organizations.

134 **Jun 23, 1997 - Greater Seattle Chamber of Commerce - Seattle** Briefing by B. Henry and R.
Gammon with four representatives of the US Chamber of Commerce and Greater Seattle Chamber of
136 Commerce.

138 **Jul 1997 - Ross Gelbspan, author of "The Heat Is On", Seattle** Sponsored and supported
presentation by Ross Gelbspan, Pulitzer Prize winning author of book on the politics of global warming,
140 "The Heat In On", before 45 attendees.

142 **Jul 1997 - Seattle Pacific University - Seattle** M. Spranger presentation to 12 college instructors.

144 **Jul 20, 1997 - Yakima Educators - Yakima, Washington** Presentation by M. Spranger to 12 high
school and middle school teachers.

146

Aug 1997 - North America Association of Environmental Educators Presentation by M. Spranger to
148 30 educators.

150 **Aug 5, 1997 - State Legislative Staff Meeting - Olympia** Presentation by R. Gammon and B. Henry to
two Washington State legislators and eight state legislative staff members.

152

Sep 12, 1997 - Environmental Educators - Mount Vernon, Washington Presentation by M. Spranger
154 to 25 environmental educators.

156 **Sep 13, 1997 - Washington Environmental Council - Port Townsend, Washington** Presentation by
R. Roth to 40 attendees.

158

Sep 19, 1997 - Portland State University - Portland Presentation by R. Gammon and R. Roth to 130
160 attendees.

162 **Sep 24, 1997 "Energy Powwow #1 - Seattle** Presentation by R. Gammon and B. Henry to 24
representatives Energy Efficiency, Energy Conservation and Renewable Energy companies and
164 organizations.

166 **Sep 23, 1997 - The Mountaineers - Seattle** Presentation by R. Gammon and R. Roth to approximately
30 attendees. Sponsored by The Mountaineers, the Washington Environmental Council and Alt-Trans.

168

Sep 29, 1997 - West Coast Congressional Delegation - Washington, D.C. Presentation by R.
170 Gammon, at the request of U.S. Senator Barbara Boxer, to 20 West Coast Congressional staff members.

172 **Sep 30, 1997 - Union of Concerned Scientists - Washington, D.C.** Presentation by R. Gammon to
100 attendees at Union of Concerned Scientists Science Summit.

174

Aug 1997 - North America Association of Environmental Educators - Vancouver, B.C. Presentation
176 by M. Spranger to 30 environmental educators.

178 **Oct 6, 1997 - Olympia Climate Action Study Group** Presentation by J. Kerstetter to 35 attendees
including the Mayor of Olympia and two other elected officials.

242 Jul 15, 1997 - Seattle Post-Intelligencer, 205,000 circulation, page B1, 21 paragraphs, by Rob Taylor.

244 Jul 15, 1997 - Tacoma Tribune, circulation 130,000, page B1, 33 paragraphs, by Sandi Doughton.

246 Jul 16, 1997 - The Oregonian, (Portland), 300,000 circulation, page B1, 27 paragraphs, by Richard Hill.

248 Jul 16, 1997 - Seattle Post Intelligencer, Editorial Board editorial entitled "It's Time To Prepare For Global Warming", 10 paragraphs.

250 Jul 16, 1997 - The Everett Herald, circulation 52,000, page 1, 15 paragraphs, by AP.

252 Jul 16, 1997 - The Columbian, circulation 69,500, Vancouver, Washington 22 paragraphs, by AP.

254 Jul 16, 1997 - Juneau Empire, circulation 6900, Juneau Alaska - 22 paragraphs, by AP.

256 Jul 16, 1997 - The Daily News, circulation 24,200, Longview, Washington - 22 paragraphs, by AP.

258 Aug 10, 1997 - Seattle Post-Intelligencer, circulation 205,000, Editorial Board editorial entitled "World Cannot Wait on Global Warming", 12 paragraphs.

260 Sep 2, 1997 - KCMU radio, interview of Council Member, R. Gammon, Seattle.

262 Sep 18, 1997 - KBOO radio, interview of Council member, R. Gammon, Portland.

264 Sep 18, 1997 - 1010 Talk Radio, interview of Council member, R. Gammon, Portland.

266 Sep 18, 1997 - The Oregonian, circulation 280,000, Op-Ed piece by Council Member, R. Gammon, University of Washington, Chemistry and Oceanography.

268 Oct 7, 1997 - Seattle Post-Intelligencer, circulation 205,000, 22 paragraph article by Rob Taylor regarding input from Seattle participants at the President's Climate Change Conference of Oct 6.

270 Oct 10, 1997 - Seattle Post-Intelligencer, 205,000 circulation, Editorial Board editorial entitled "Heat for Clinton on Global Warming" promoting aggressive action, 13 paragraphs.

272 Oct 20, 1997 - Seattle Post-Intelligencer, circulation 234,000, 6 paragraph Letter to the Editor by Council Member, Chandra Shah, Northwest Energy Coalition, re Energy Future.

274 Nov, 12, 1997 - Seattle Post-Intelligencer, circulation 205,000, 2/3 page, 35 paragraph, one graphic, Editorial Board Editor article entitled "Merely Hot Air on Global Warming" by Solveig Torvik.

276 Nov 18, 1997 - KZOK radio, interview of Council Member, R. Gammon, Seattle.

278 Dec 2, 1997 - KGMI radio, interview of Council member, R. Gammon, Bellingham, (followed by Pat Michaels).

280 Dec 3, 1997 - Seattle Times, circulation 234,000, 11 paragraph Op-Ed piece by Council Members J. Koenig and T. Takaro, University of Washington School of Medicine, re Human Health Impacts.

282 Dec 16, 1997 - Seattle Times, circulation 234,000, Letter to the Editor by Council President, B. Henry re Why Is The US Press Debating the Science of Climate Change?

284 Dec 23, 1997 - KVI radio, interview of Council Member, R. Gammon, Seattle (with Fred Singer).

286 Dec 20, 1997 - Highline News, circulation 8000, front page, 30 paragraph article by Paul Gottlieb regarding Council Member, A. Jhaveri and Burien's Climate Change efforts.

288 Dec 25, 1997 - Seattle Post-Intelligencer, circulation 205,000, page B12, 16 paragraph article by Rob Taylor regarding the State's support of clean new energies. Quoting Council Members KC Golden and Council President, B. Henry.

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(1) Business Opportunities

368 **(a) "Washington State: The Mecca for the Post Carbon Based Energy Systems"** The intention is to
 370 have Washington State serve as the friendliest, most supportive environment for companies which
 support new and current renewable sources of energy, energy efficiency and conservation. This project
 resulted in four of the below 1998 Washington State legislative proposals.

(2) Legislative Proposals - 1998 Session - Washington State Legislature

374 **(a) Climate Change Legislation - Legislative Committee on Climate Change** - The intention is to
 create a Washington State joint select committee on climate change. The Committee will work with
 citizens and agencies active in the area and report recommendations back to the full legislature.

376 **(b) Climate Change Legislation - Funding Climate Change Research** - The intention is to provide
 378 state funding for the work of the above legislative committee e.g. an inventory of existing research
 efforts, funding sources as well as identification of important research subjects not currently being
 380 addressed.

382 **(c) Energy Legislation - System Benefits Charge** - The intention is to require electric utilities to
 384 commit no less than 3% of their revenues toward "public purpose" programs of energy conservation and
 renewable energy resources. This will re-establish the Northwest as a leader in energy conservation and
 386 strengthen non-hydropower renewable energy sources. This will restore utility funding cuts resulting
 primarily from the threat of competition.

388 **(d) Energy Legislation - Net Metering** - The intention is to allow property owners who generate their
 390 own renewable electricity to offset (or 'net') the electricity they generate against electricity they obtain
 from the utility grid. In practice this means that when returning electricity to the grid, the property owner's
 392 meter simply runs backwards, thereby deducting the cost of power returned to the grid from the
 customer's bill. Net metering is already in place in about 20 states. It encourages and supports people
 in buying, installing and using their own clean energy systems.

394 **(e) Energy Legislation - Sales Tax Exemption** - The intention is to allow Washington state producers
 396 of solar power equipment to sell their products in Washington state without having to collect the 8+%
 sales tax, thereby making them more competitive with out-of-state sellers. This is designed to support
 398 the manufacturing, sales and installation of clean energy systems.

400 **(f) Energy Legislation - Environmental Disclosure of Electricity Sources** - The intention is to
 402 require a seller of electricity to disclose to consumers the sources from which the electricity was
 generated i.e. hydro, coal, oil, natural gas, solar, etc. This will allow the sellers of electricity to compete
 404 based upon the sources of their electricity as well as the quantity of resulting polluting emissions
 including carbon dioxide.

(3) Mitigation--

406 **(a) The Fifteen Year Mitigation Plan** - The intention is to identify the sources of the state's actual and
 408 projected greenhouse gases and, from there, begin to create various plans and proposals for reducing
 the emissions to levels of 7%, 10%, 20%, 40%, 60% and 80% below 1990 emissions levels consistent
 410 with international agreements and scientific projections.

(4) Regional Impacts --

412 **(a) The Northwest Climate Change Workshop** - The Council co-organized the conference of 110 key
 414 scientists, policymakers, community and business leaders most of whom represented Oregon,
 Washington and Idaho. The Conference was sponsored by the Executive Office of The President, Office
 416 of Science and Technology Policy, and the U.S. Global Change Research Program. The primary
 intention was to review prospective regional impacts of Climate Change and identify key issues and
 418 coping strategies.

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PART TEN - FINANCIAL RESOURCES

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In 1997, The Council's work was accomplished entirely through the generosity and gratuitous in-kind contributions of it's Members and affiliated organizations. Only in December 1997, did The Council seek and obtain \$8350 in monetary contributions to ensure a representative at the international Kyoto Conference.

492

494

(a) Presentation Fees, 10/97, \$100

(b) Private Contributions for Kyoto trip, 11/97, \$2400

496

(c) Foundation Contributions for Kyoto trip, 11/97, \$5950.

498

500

PART ELEVEN - ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

502

Additional information can be obtained from:

504

Blair Henry, President

The Northwest Council on Climate Change

506

4540 -2nd Avenue NE

Seattle, Washington 98105-4808

508

206-547-3871

fax 206-634-3192

510

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web site: pending

512

[end]

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COUNCIL OBJECTIVES FOR 1998

Rev. 1/2/98

(1) THE OVERRIDING OBJECTIVES - The Council's overriding objectives for 1998 are:

- (a) To have The Council widely known as the most valuable and definitive regional resource on all the varied aspects of Climate Change.
- (b) To be a valuable, effective resource for Oregon and Idaho.

(2) THE SCOPE OF THE COUNCIL'S WORK - The Council's work falls into three categories::

- (a) Planning for the Prospective Regional Impacts of Climate Change
- (b) Reducing Emissions of Greenhouse Gases in accord with international treaty and scientific projections, and
- (c) Identifying New Economic Opportunities

(3) THE COUNCIL'S PRIORITIES FOR 1998 - Pursuant to the Kyoto agreement requiring a 7% reduction of greenhouse gases in the United States over the next 15 years, The Council's priorities for 1998 are:

(a) Funding - Securing outside funding for The Council's work. The Council has firmly established it can produce results in a wide range of arenas with very little outside resources. However The Council is now committed to expanding it's accomplishments with the assistance of substantial outside funding. The proposed budget of \$1.5 M per year would enable The Council to continue to produce extraordinary results consistent with it's commitment to be a national leader and prototype in responding effectively to Climate Change.

(b) Business and Labor - After funding, The Council is committed to moving quickly to recruit the participation of key members of the business and labor sectors. The Council looks forward to having access to the creativity, commitment and ingenuity of those sectors.

(c) Congressional Support - Finally, The Council is committed to actively supporting the Congressional delegation in ratifying the Kyoto Protocol. The Council believes the quicker ratification is in hand, the quicker Congress will be in a position to assist local efforts in creating and implementing plans necessary to (1) more fully address local impacts (2) reduce regional gas emissions, and (3) smooth the transition to cleaner fuels.

(4) OTHER PROJECTS - In addition to the above key priorities, The Council intends to continue to work diligently on the following other projects, listed here in alphabetical order:

(a) Briefings and Presentations to Educators, Environmental Organizations, Faith Communities, Local Governments, Outdoors Organizations, State Government, and Young People/Students.

The Northwest Council on Climate Change

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The Board of Resources(65)

(aka The Membership List)

Revised 2/18/98

Summary--

Academics/Science: 20
Business: 4
Community: 10
Elected Policymakers: 4
Faith Communities: 1
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Chandra Shah
Northwest Energy Coalition

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Seattle City Light

Michael L. Sinowitz (Mike)
Manager of Generation/Transmission and
Scheduling Dispatch
Seattle City Light

COMPASS

January 22, 1998

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

Kyoto Treaty
MI copies.
originals sent
to ORM for tracking.

Todd has
a copy
1/27/98

Dear Mr. President:

We write today to respectfully request that you thoroughly review and reconsider the administration's policies and diplomatic practices involved in the Kyoto treaty.

We share your commitment to asserting American leadership in the world, and especially in searching for cooperative ways to address global environmental problems. However, we are deeply concerned over what has occurred to date in the negotiations of the global warming treaty in Kyoto.

For previous administrations, we have had the privilege of assisting the US Government in the negotiation of important international agreements. The lessons we have learned from these negotiations, in arms control, trade, and other areas, we believe have been ignored or forgotten in the Kyoto process.

Specifically, we are concerned about the precedent set at Kyoto by exempting a number of growing economies like China, Mexico and Indonesia from the restrictions of the treaty. By staking out one position, and then preemptively conceding these very points, the United States sends a signal to the rest of the world that will restrict our future negotiating strategies.

If global warming is in fact a problem, these concessions make matters worse by sanctioning continued burning of rain forests and by forcing relocation of energy-intensive industries from the United States, which at least has among the strictest air quality rules in the world, to emerging economies, which have virtually no air quality protections at all.

By delaying consideration of the verification protocols of the treaty, the position of the administration ignores the hard-learned lesson from arms control and other negotiations—trust but verify.

Furthermore, by not establishing a verification protocol, the United States will now have to address the growing power of international bureaucracies intent on expanding their role. Even if the United States never ratifies the Kyoto treaty, the diplomatic and in some case legal powers of these organizations will limit the legitimate exercise of US sovereign decision making in the world. This was the pattern, of course, with the non-ratified SALT agreement.

The Kyoto treaty also threatens to limit the exercise of American military power. By exempting only US military exercises that are multinational and humanitarian, unilateral military actions - as in Grenada, Panama and Libya - will become politically and diplomatically more difficult.

If the Kyoto treaty is nothing more than a "feel good" public relations ploy (as some analysts have suggested), American foreign policy has been relegated to a level of self-delusion unmatched since the Kellogg-Briand Pact of 1928. The history of the past century has shown that attempting to end conflicts or reverse deep-seated international disagreements through well-intentioned and romantic treaties is a delusional and even dangerous exercise. We must bring the same level of clear-headed diplomacy, displayed by earlier administrations in the last round of arms control negotiations with the former Soviet Union to the important issue of the environment.

We therefore urge you to reconsider the US position, ensuring that the treaty is science-based, inclusive, and verifiable before submitting it for ratification.

Sincerely yours,



RICHARD BURT
FORMER AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY
AND FORMER CHIEF ARMS
CONTROL NEGOTIATOR



JEANE KIRKPATRICK
FORMER AMBASSADOR TO THE
UNITED NATIONS



RICHARD CHENEY
FORMER SECRETARY
OF DEFENSE



DONALD RICE
FORMER SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE



CASPAR WEINBERGER
FORMER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE



ALEXANDER HAIG
FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE



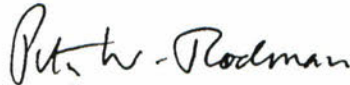
FRANK CARLUCCI
FORMER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE



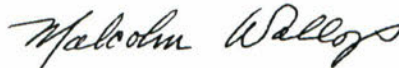
LAWRENCE EAGLEBERGER
FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE



WILLIAM BROCK
FORMER SECRETARY OF
LABOR AND FORMER
U.S. TRADE REPRESENTATIVE



PETER RODMAN
DIRECTOR, NATIONAL SECURITY
PROGRAMS, NIXON CENTER
FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM



MALCOLM WALLOP
FORMER UNITED STATES SENATOR



CHARLES PRICE II
FORMER AMBASSADOR TO
THE KINGDOM OF BELGIUM AND
THE COURT OF ST. JAMES



ROGER W. ROBINSON, JR.
FORMER SENIOR DIRECTOR OF INTERNATIONAL
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

January 14, 1997

President William J. Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We strongly support your commitment to provide new financial incentives for energy efficiency. We believe these incentives can be most effective in attaining the goals set by the Kyoto protocol, *but only if markets are quickly and successfully transformed so that the nation adopts existing energy efficiency technologies.*

In your October 22, 1997 National Geographic speech you said that eliminating energy inefficiency could be done "in ways that will not weaken the economy but in fact will add to our strength in new businesses and new jobs. If we do this properly, we will not jeopardize our prosperity – we will increase it."

Every day, our companies demonstrate the accuracy of your statement. But for the entire economy and global environment to benefit from efficient energy usage – in a meaningful timeframe – it is essential that your targeted incentives promote known efficiency technologies that can immediately start helping energy users improve their efficiency and lower their emissions of carbon dioxide.

Although these technologies are proven performers, energy consumers often do not choose them for a variety of reasons that are well known, including inattention to environmental consequences of energy use, insufficient information, and reluctance to finance a higher first-cost. Carefully targeted tax and financial incentives can greatly accelerate the adoption of these technologies, which include insulation, efficient windows, lighting, controls, and other equipment.

Accordingly, we respectfully urge that your \$5 billion proposal include meaningful incentives that will immediately start transforming consumer behavior and change "business as usual" forever. Such incentives include:

- Tax credits of up to \$2,000 for buyers of highly efficient new homes that are at least 30 percent better than the widely recognized model energy code,
- New financing mechanisms, such as an "energy bank", to help federal agencies rapidly improve their in-house energy efficiency and lower their climate-related emissions,
- Encouragement for companies – especially federal grantees and contractors – to participate in the Energy Star and other voluntary climate programs, and

JAN 16 1998

- Tax incentives for homeowners and building owners to upgrade existing performance by retrofitting them with cutting edge technologies.

Thank you for your attention. We thank you again for your leadership and look forward to working with you to improve the national economy and global environment.

Sincerely,

Glen H. Hiner
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Owens Corning

Paul Mineart
President
Firestone Building Products Co.

Michael Bonsignore
Chairman and CEO
Honeywell, Inc.

Dean Langford
Chief Executive Officer
Osram Sylvania, Inc.

Jerold Wulf
President
Andersen Corporation

Charles L. Henry
Chairman, President, and CEO
Johns Manville Corporation

Roger O'Shaughnessy
Chief Executive Officer
Cardinal IG

Jim Burgess
President
Apache Products Company

Bruce H. Cowgill
President, Insulation Group
CertainTeed Corporation

Ronald Fredin
President
Atlas Roofing Corporation

Jan Oosterwaal
President
Exeltherm, Inc.

John J. Folck
President
MFS., Inc.

Charles D. Santomeno
President
Isolatek International

Richard Griner
President
Rmax, Inc.

Joseph Smokovich
Chief Executive Officer
American Rockwool, Inc.

William Black
Senior Vice President
Knauf Fiber Glass

Shanley Flicker
President
Homasote Company

Barry J. Arch
President and Chief Executive Officer
Thermafiber, LLC

Dale Gilbert
Executive Vice President and
Manager of Operations
Sloss Industries Corporation

Trent Ogilvie
President
Roxul, Inc.

cc:

Vice President Albert Gore Jr.
Kathleen A. McGinty, Chair, Council on Environmental Quality
Dr. Jack Gibbons, Assistant to the President for Science and Technology
Gene B. Sperling, Assistant to the President and Director of the National
Economic Council
Franklin D. Raines, Director, Office of Management and Budget
The Honorable Robert E. Rubin, Secretary of Treasury
The Honorable Federico F. Peña, Secretary of Energy



Todd has a
copy
1-16-98

Alex Trotman
Chairman of the Board

Ford Motor Company
The American Road
P.O. Box 1899
Dearborn, Michigan 48121-1899

January 6, 1998

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

Dear Mr. President:

I wanted to let you know about a couple of Ford environmental initiatives that were recently announced.

All Ford sport utility vehicles -- including the Ford Explorer, Mercury Mountaineer, Ford Expedition and Lincoln Navigator -- and the Ford Windstar minivan will be sold nationally as Low Emission Vehicles starting next fall.

This means every Ford Windstar and Ford, Lincoln and Mercury sport utility vehicle sold -- totaling about 800,000 each year -- will emit only half of the smog-related emissions of today's vehicles. These vehicles will not only surpass the standards for trucks, but they also will be cleaner than most passenger cars on the road today.

This announcement is only part of Ford's ongoing clean vehicle strategy. Ford accounted for 95 percent of the alternative-fuel vehicles sold in the U.S. in 1997. For the 1998 model year, Ford will offer the industry's broadest array of alternative fuel vehicles. Our 12 vehicles, which run on electricity, ethanol, methanol, natural gas and propane, are described in the attached brochure. Ford is working closely with energy producers and organizations to develop the infrastructure needed to make these alternative fuel vehicles as convenient as their gasoline-powered counterparts. Also, I hope you noted Ford's \$400 million investment in a fuel cell partnership with Ballard and Daimler-Benz.



Ford will continue to pursue these initiatives as part of our environmental commitment. It also has become a competitive imperative -- you have only to tour an auto show or pick up a newspaper to see how fast the industry is moving. It's important that post-Kyoto policies not interfere with this competitive technology momentum, which is the best path to long-term progress, by establishing artificial mandates and deadlines. Instead, Administration policy should stay focused on voluntary initiatives and on encouraging advanced R&D on affordable energy-saving technology.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Alex Trotman', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Alex Trotman

Attachment



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Chairman of the Board

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Attachment

Global Climate Information Project



Supporters

A. Philip Randolph Institute
American Automobile
Manufacturers Assn.
American Corn Growers Assn.
American Farm Bureau
Federation
American International
Automobile Dealers Assn.
American Petroleum Institute
American Plastics Council
American Portland Cement
Alliance
American Trucking Associations
American Sheep Industry Assn.
Assn. of American Railroads
Center for Energy and Economic
Development
Chemical Manufacturers Assn.
Coalition for Vehicle Choice
The Fertilizer Institute
Global Climate Coalition
National Association of Farmer
Elected Committeemen
National Assn. of Manufacturers
National Automobile Dealers
Assn.
National Black Chamber of
Commerce, Inc.
National Cattlemen's Beef Assn.
National Farmers Union
National Grange
National Mining Assn.
National Rural Electric
Cooperative Association
The Seniors Coalition
The Small Business Survival
Committee
United Brotherhood of
Carpenters, AFL-CIO
United Mine Workers of America,
AFL-CIO
United States Hispanic Chamber
of Commerce
United Transportation Union,
AFL-CIO
(partial list)

November 26, 1997

To: Billy Clinton

From: Global Climate Information Project

Since our last communication, the Clinton Administration has unveiled its proposal for a legally-binding United Nations Climate treaty scheduled to be signed in Kyoto, Japan next month. The Administration's plan and other proposals before the UN to reduce greenhouse gas emissions aren't fair to U.S. consumers, workers, farmers, seniors and businesspeople large and small.

The President said the U.S. will not adopt binding obligations without key developing country participation. However, all 134 developing nations – including China, Mexico and India – have reaffirmed their opposition to any new commitments restricting *their* energy use. Without the full participation of developing countries the UN treaty will have little or no environmental benefit and would also ignore the clearly expressed views of the U.S. Senate in S. Res. 98, which passed 95-0, calling for all countries to accept commitments.

Many economists have found that the UN's reliance on mandated targets and timetables will send shockwaves through the U.S. economy. The massive energy use reduction could force huge energy price increases, including a 50 cent per gallon hike in gasoline and home heating oil, more than a 20 percent increase in electricity costs and about 50 percent more for natural gas. And higher energy costs mean higher costs for food, clothing – most things we need. The arbitrary deadline for stabilization of greenhouse gas emissions would require significant cuts in energy consumption, adversely affecting American jobs and lifestyles.

Now that the Administration's plan is on the table, a national dialogue about the consequences on U.S. jobs and trade competitiveness has begun in earnest. It is unfortunate, however, that policymakers and the public have less than a month before Kyoto in which to debate this very complicated issue.

With time running out, we encourage you to call the White House (202-456-1414) and your Senators (202-224-3121). Tell your elected officials to instruct U.S. negotiators not to sign a one-sided treaty that isn't global and won't work!

We hope the enclosed brochure will assist you in understanding more about climate policy. Thank you for your continued interest.

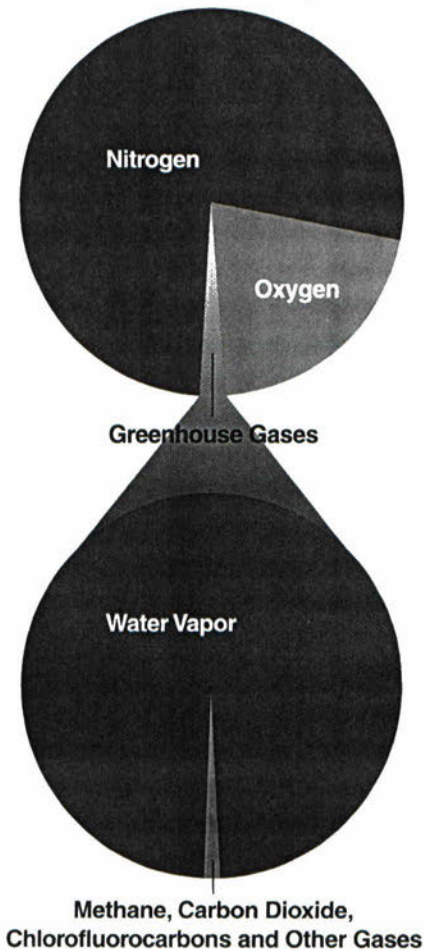
CLEARING THE AIR ABOUT THE GREENHOUSE EFFECT

What Is It?

The greenhouse effect is a naturally occurring phenomenon which makes the earth inhabitable. Certain gases in the atmosphere, called "greenhouse gases," help keep temperatures on earth constant by trapping some of the heat generated by the sun's rays. Greenhouse gases include water vapor — the dominant greenhouse gas — methane (CH₄), chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and carbon dioxide (CO₂). Of all the greenhouse gases present, humans have the most influence on CO₂.

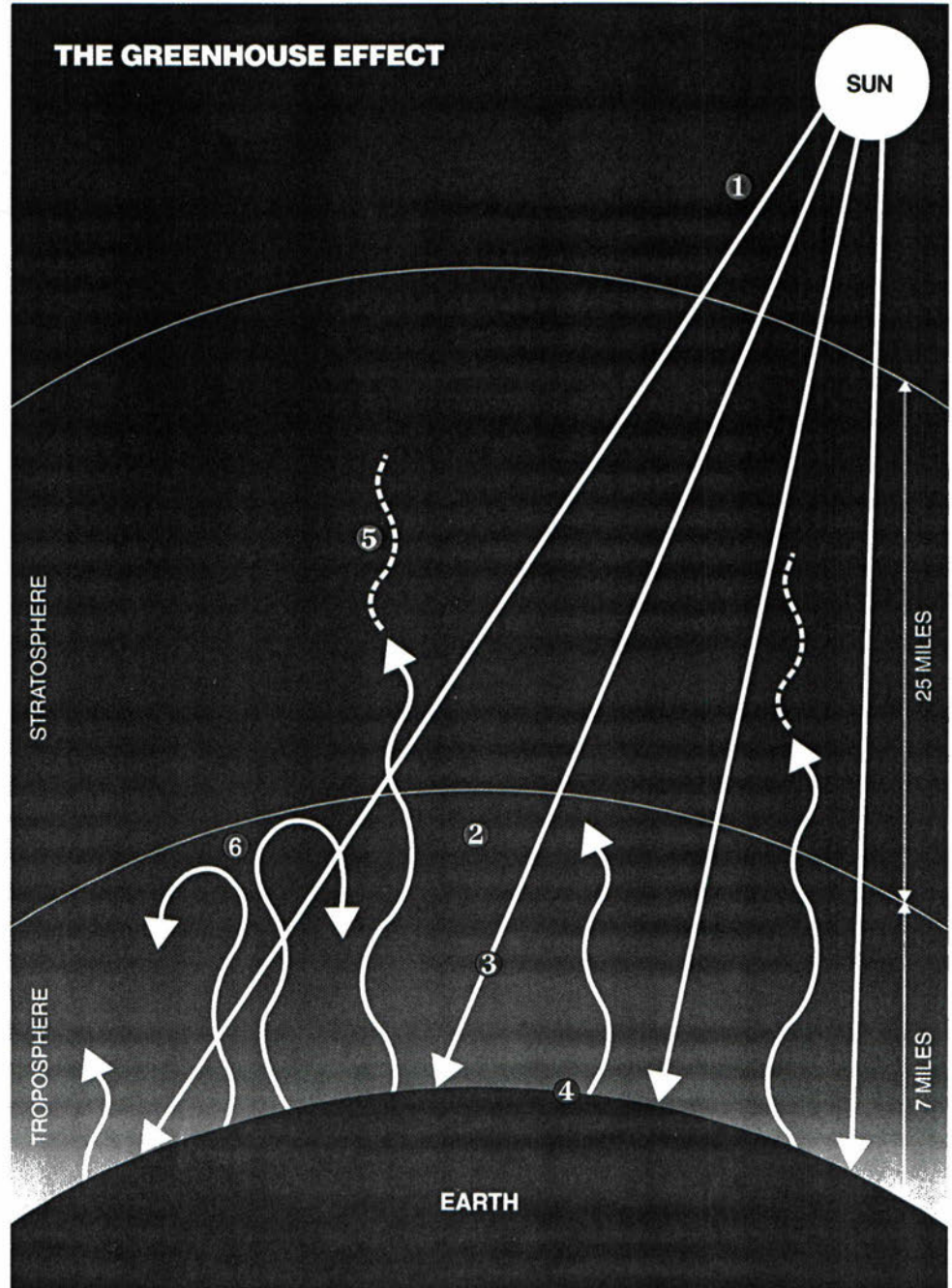
EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE

Greenhouse Gases make up less than 1% of our atmosphere.



GREENHOUSE GASES

Water Vapor comprises over 97% of the Greenhouse Gases.



- ① Solar radiation.
- ② Planet's atmosphere contains greenhouse gases.
- ③ Solar radiation passes through gases.
- ④ Solar radiation warms the surface of the earth and heat rises from the surface.
- ⑤ Some heat is able to pass through the gases.
- ⑥ Some heat is absorbed and remains in the atmosphere, adding to the overall temperature.

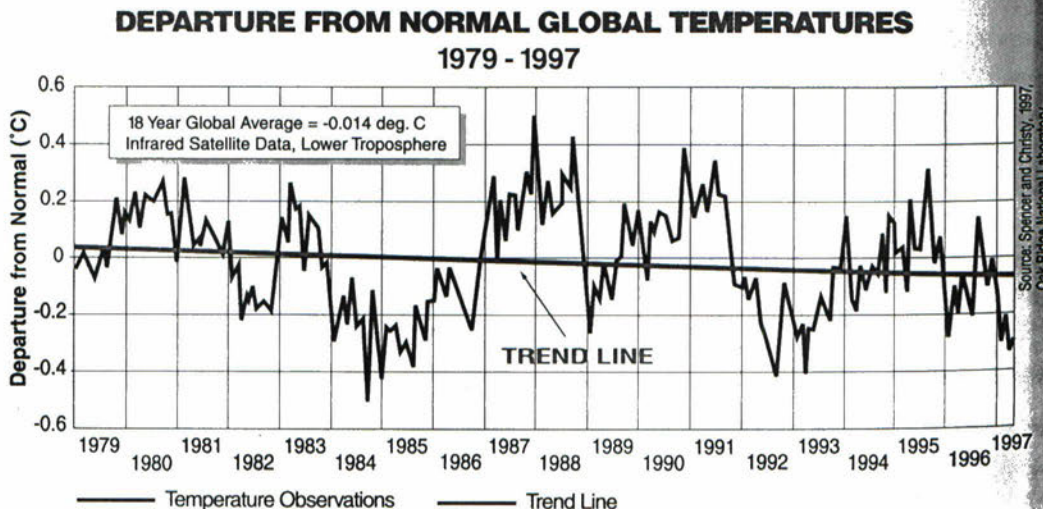
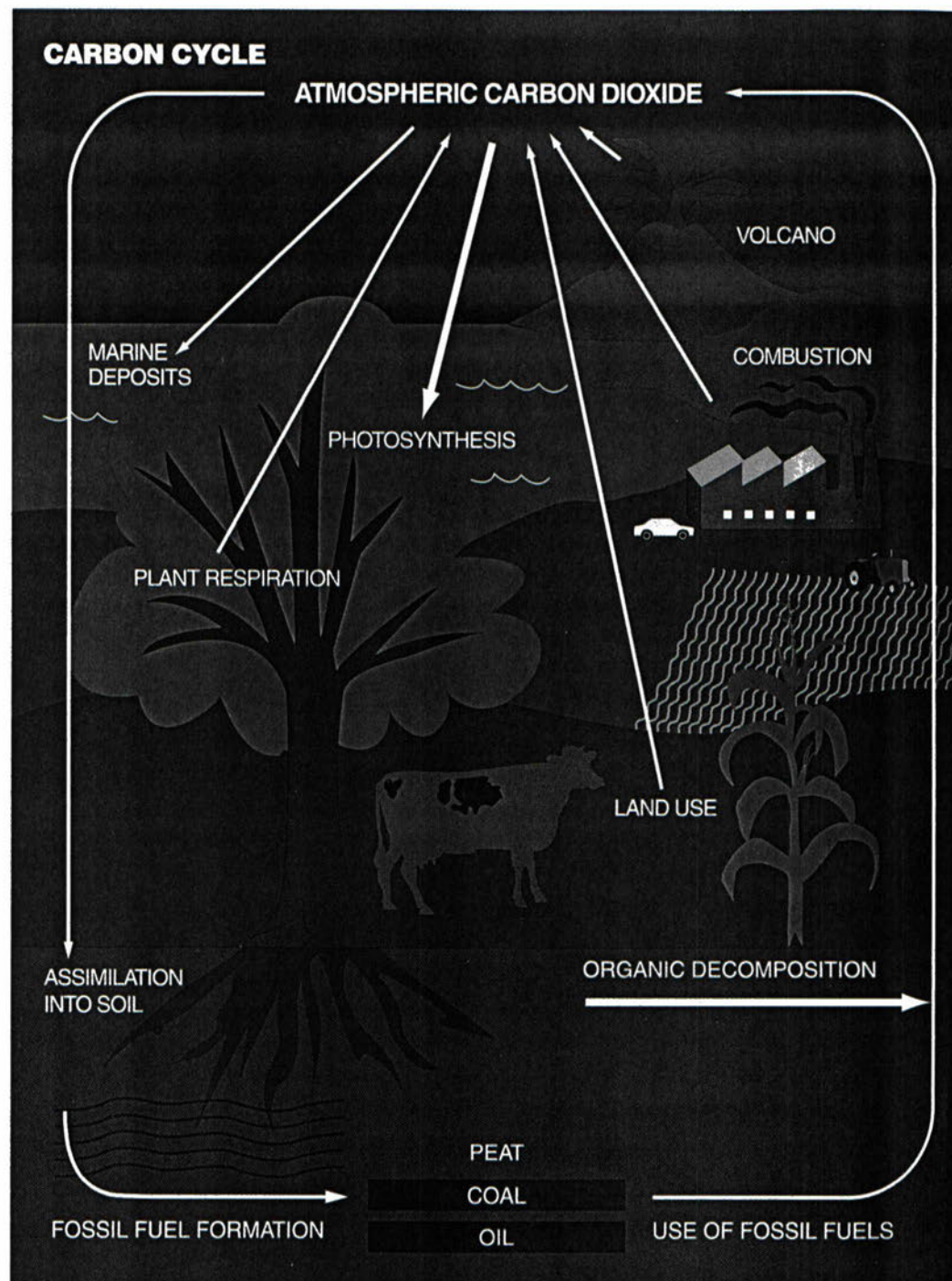
How's the Weather Out There?

The earth's climate changes constantly. Records show that average temperatures have increased approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ degree Fahrenheit since the late 1800s. Scientists cannot be certain whether this is due to normal variability or whether it is linked to increased greenhouse gas levels in the atmosphere. Most of the rise in average temperatures occurred before 1945 when the use of petroleum and other carbon-based fuels began to increase.



Historically, temperatures have been collected at land-based sites, often in urban areas. The heat-trapping effects of buildings and streets in urban areas may have resulted in deceptively higher temperature readings. Since 1979, global temperature data has been collected using special weather satellites which show a very slight cooling trend of $\frac{3}{100}$ of a degree Fahrenheit.

Today, scientists use computer models that, although very complex, can only crudely represent the climate and predict changes in our atmosphere. These computer models attempt to show how such factors as cloud cover, wind and ocean currents, forest growth and other CO_2 absorbing activities can affect global temperatures.



Why is Global Warming an Issue Today?

Projections from computer models suggest that a doubling of CO₂ in the atmosphere over the next 100 years could cause average temperatures to rise



from 1 to 6 degrees Fahrenheit. As our understanding of the complex factors making up our weather has improved, projected temperature increases have declined and are likely to decline further. These projected increases will vary from region to region, and scientists have indicated that any rise in average temperatures will probably result from higher nighttime temperatures.

Fears about computer-based projections of global warming resulted in an international climate change treaty in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. The treaty obligated 36 developed countries, including the United States, Japan, Europe and former Soviet bloc countries, to take voluntary steps to stabilize their greenhouse gas emissions at 1990 levels by the year 2000. Developing nations, including China, India, South Korea, Brazil and Mexico were not affected. In other words, "developing" countries' emissions are ignored by the treaty.

Due to economic growth, most of the nations covered by the 1992 Rio Treaty will not meet their voluntary emission reduction levels by 2000. As a result, a new treaty will be concluded in Kyoto, Japan, in December 1997 to set targets and timeframes for greenhouse gas emission reductions after 2000. Like the Rio Treaty, the Kyoto Treaty will only affect the 36 developed nations; unlike the Rio Treaty, the Kyoto agreement will be legally binding on the affected countries.

What is the Kyoto Global Climate Treaty?

The provisions of the Kyoto Global Climate Treaty are now being negotiated, with completion set for December of this year. Negotiators are discussing CO₂ emission reduction targets that range from stabilizing emissions at 1990 levels to reducing them by as much as 30 percent below 1990 levels. Deadlines range from 2005 to 2020.

Other issues are also in dispute. For example, how will we know what emission reductions have been achieved by each country? Who will make certain the commitments are kept? Will international emission trading be allowed?

Two decisions have been reached: First, the treaty will impose emission reduction obligations only on the 36 "developed nations" affected by the 1992 Rio Treaty. So called "developing nations" will not be affected, at least by the initial emission reduction requirements. Second, even though they will not be affected, the developing nations will be allowed to vote on the amount of emission reductions to be imposed on the United States and other developed nations.

What will the Global Climate Treaty Cost?

The new treaty will be very costly for consumers and the U.S. economy.

Until the treaty negotiations are complete, the actual cost of compliance can only be estimated. However, in testimony before Congress, the Clinton Administration has indicated that merely stabilizing emissions at 1990 levels by 2010 would require the equivalent of a \$100 tax on each ton of carbon dioxide emitted in the United States.

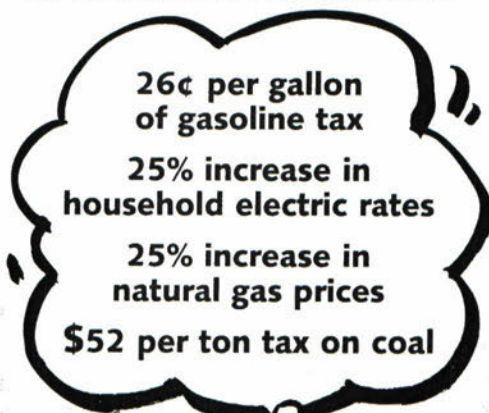
Other studies suggest it would require a tax of almost \$200 per ton.

For families, a tax or fee of \$100 per ton of carbon dioxide is equal to:

- 26¢ per gallon of gasoline tax
- 25% increase (2¢ per kilowatt-hour) in household electric rates
- 25% increase (\$1.49 per mcf) in natural gas prices
- \$52 per ton tax on coal (which generates 56% of U.S. electricity)

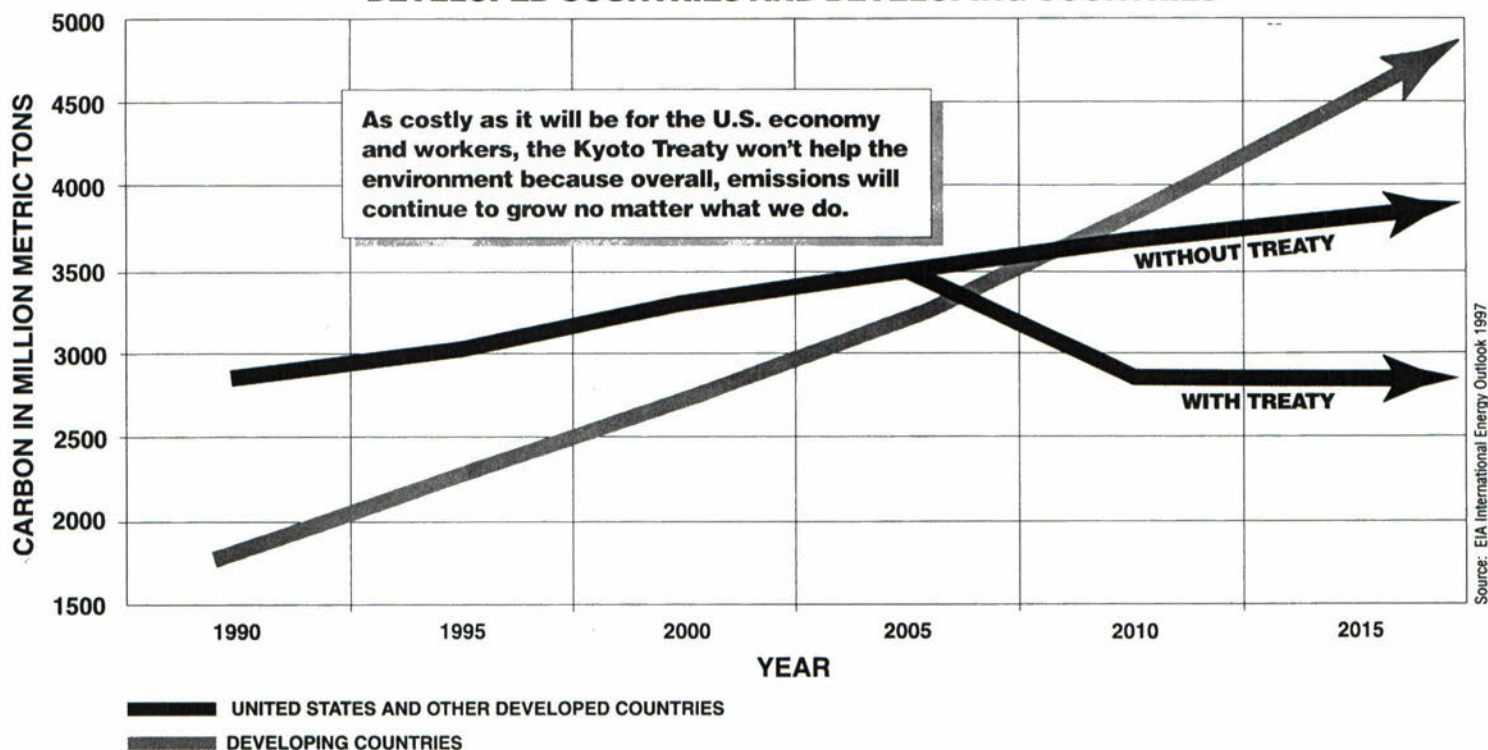
Other studies show the larger impact on the economy. A study by Resource Data International suggests that, merely to stabilize emissions at 1990 levels, the government will have to collect **\$133 billion in new carbon taxes each year.**

Jobs in the energy-intensive industries such as automobiles, aluminum, steel, and petroleum refining would be lost, and many of those jobs could be exported to developing countries that will not be affected by the proposed treaty.



A draft study by the U.S. government suggests that by 2005 (even before the treaty is likely to go into full effect in 2010) **900,000 American jobs would be lost.**

CARBON EMISSION COMPARISON BETWEEN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES



What is Wrong with the Kyoto Treaty?

■ The science is still uncertain.

Scientists cannot tell us how much and where temperatures will increase or, for certain, whether they will increase at all.

■ It will be very costly to American families.

Fuel and electricity costs will go up and jobs at energy-intensive industries are likely to be lost.

■ It will export American jobs.

While economic growth and job creation will be severely impacted in the United States, other nations will be free to continue emitting and growing their economies, competing for jobs.

■ It will not improve the environment.

By 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.



WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Write the White House. The President already has indicated he favors a global climate treaty. Tell him that you oppose a treaty that is unfair and ineffective, and that if he agrees to such a treaty, you will ask your Senators to vote against its ratification.

Write to: The President
The White House
Washington D.C. 20500
e-mail: president@whitehouse.gov

