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001. memo	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	08/12/1997	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Todd Stern
OA/Box Number: 11212

FOLDER TITLE:

Interior

2019-0774-S

rs3413

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

'97 OCT 22 PM9:32

TO Todd Stern
Bill Antholis
Lucia Wyma

FR: KRIS B



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Washington, D.C. 20240

MEMORANDUM

TO: Office of Cabinet Affairs
Office of Legislative Affairs

FROM: Anne Shields
Chief of Staff *Anne Shields*

RE: Climate Change Calls

DATE: October 22, 1997

Following is an account of the calls that Secretary Babbitt completed today.

Senator Jon Chafee:

Senator Chafee gave a very positive reaction to the plan.

Congressman Don Young:

The Congressman was not hostile to the plan. His initial reaction was that this may be okay.

He had to leave messages for Senator Baucus and Congressman Miller.

Cabinet - S
Interior

United States Department of the Interior

'97 OCT 10 PM12:42

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Washington, D.C. 20240

To: Kris Balderston/Lucia Wyman
Fax #: 202-456-6704/202-456-2604
Re: Climate Change Calls
Date: October 10, 1997
Pages: 2, including this cover sheet.

FACSIMILE

Following is the account of the climate change calls that Secretary Babbitt was asked to make yesterday. Please call Maura at (202) 208-7351 if you have any questions. Thank you.

From the desk of...

Maura McManimon
Special Assistant to the Secretary
Department of the Interior
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

202-208-7351
Fax: 202-208-6958



THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM

TO: Cabinet Affairs
Legislative Affairs

FROM: Bruce Babbitt *BB*

RE: Climate Change Calls

DATE: October 10, 1997

Following are the results of my climate change calls made yesterday:

Senator Daniel Inouye

He is pessimistic and does not believe that the Senate will approve anything. He has no suggestions about what we should be doing.

Senator Bob Graham

He feels that the President should proceed with trying to get a treaty and then offer it straight up to the Senate in early 1998 so that it will be over and done with before the late stages of the 1998 campaign. He says that we have got to get down to district level organizing of supporters.

Senator Bob Kerrey

He is a supporter but says that we need a much larger campaign, both at the district level and in the form of organized presentations to members of Congress and their staffs. He says he has already had a lot of requests for meetings from opponents within Nebraska, but has yet to receive a single visit request from a Nebraska resident on the affirmative "take action" side.

Senator Dale Bumpers

He is a strong supporter. "The President always comes out ahead when he stakes out the high ground and uses his unique powers of persuasion." He feels that there is a chance of winning the Senate over with that kind of approach.

Cabinet - Interior

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Washington, D.C. 20240

'97 SEP 29 PM3:31

FACSIMILE

To: Todd Stern/Katie McGinty
Fax #: 202-456-2215/202-456-2710
Re: Memo from Secretary Babbitt
Date: September 29, 1997
Pages: 2, including this cover sheet.

Following is a note from Secretary Bruce Babbitt. Please call Maura at (202) 208-7351 if you have any questions. Thank you.

HELP

From the desk of...

Maura McManimon
Special Assistant to the Secretary
Department of the Interior
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

202-208-7351
Fax: 202-208-6956



THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM

TO: Todd Stern
Katie McGinty

FROM: Bruce Babbitt *BB*

RE: Ted Turner

DATE: September 29, 1997

Ted Turner has written to the President offering to call any CEOs that we can steer him to on global warming.

An answer is overdue, and he is eager to get going.

TIME WARNER

235959

U

R.E. Turner
Vice Chairman

Wednesday, September 17, 1997

'97 OCT 7 PM 4:24

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

Dear Mr. President:

I'm very proud of what you and the Vice President are doing in support of the Kyoto Climate Change Treaty. Personally, and through CNN, I want to do all I can to help.

It is disturbing to learn that a well-financed coalition has formed against this important treaty.

A new coalition of CEOs and influential American business leaders should be formed to counter their attack with an ad campaign, numerous media interviews and other high profile actions to set the record straight.

This group could join forces with the world's scientists of the IPPC and economists of the American Economics Association who have already made it clear that global warming is real and solutions are possible.

This coalition must come together quickly. It is my understanding that you are working extensively with industry leaders on this issue. Who do you suggest for inclusion in this coalition? Who could take a leadership position?

Sincerely,



R.E. Turner

c: Vice President Al Gore

SEP 18 1997

URGENT
FAX

RUSH TO: Todd Stern, WH

FAX: 202 456-2215

FROM: Tom Peterson

Congressional
'97 OCT 7 PM 5:55

PAGES (INCLUDING THIS COVER): 2

Time-sensitive information regarding the scheduling of
Cabinet visits with Congressional members.

Tuesday, October 7, 1997

Memo

To: Agency Congressional Directors

From: Lucia Wyman - White House Office Of Legislative Affairs

CC: Todd Stern - Staff Secretary To The President

Re: Cabinet Visits To Member Of Congress On Climate Change

Date: Tuesday, October 07, 1997

I spoke recently with all agencies involved in the climate change issue regarding a priority White House request for Cabinet visits to members of Congress. At the time I provided each agency an assignment list.

It is imperative that we schedule these visits immediately so that we are able to complete them prior to the President's policy announcement, expected shortly after his return from Latin America on October 19. Since Congress is out next week, this leaves only the remainder of this week, and part of the week of October 20, for member meetings designed to discuss climate change and receive input for the President's decision.

Tomorrow we will fax a page of talking points for the member's meetings. Please confirm your congressional appointment schedules with me as soon as possible.

Thank you.

Cabinet - Interior

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Washington, D.C. 20240

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From the desk of...

Maura McManimon
Special Assistant to the Secretary
Department of the Interior
1849 C Street, NW
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202-208-7351
Fax: 202-208-6956



THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM

TO: Todd Stern
Katie McGinty

FROM: Bruce Babbitt 

RE: Ted Turner

DATE: September 29, 1997

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United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY SECRETARY
Washington, D.C. 20240

18 July 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR: Kris Balderston, Todd Stern
White House Cabinet Affairs

FROM: Brooke Shearer *[Signature]*
Office of the Deputy Secretary

SUBJECT: Global Climate Change Programs & Events

*PARKS
REPORT*

Background

With primary stewardship responsibility for the Nation's natural resources, including the the National Park System, the animals and habitats that make up the Fish and Wildlife Refuge System, and other public lands, the Department of the Interior has had a unique and long-standing interest in the potential effects of climate change.

Interior's involvement in climate change initially began in the 1970's and focused primarily on studies looking at glaciers, rocks and lake sediments to document environmental change over thousands of years. A decade later, the U.S. Global Change Research Program was created. Although scientific research continues to be the area of greatest emphasis for Interior, increased efforts are being made to communicate research findings to a broader audience and provide information on the possible effects of climate change.

Constituent Meetings

Most important are Interior's collaborative efforts to involve stakeholders and the public in the scientific and policy dialog concerning climate change. A series of regional workshops has been organized with other Federal agencies, universities, and the private sector. With the goal of

increasing public understanding of the potential ramifications of climate change, these meetings have been well advertised through the news media, the INTERNET and other public outlets.

Held in Fairbanks in early June, the focus of Interior's first workshop was Alaska, where more than 100 scientists, representatives from academia and other constituent groups met with Federal, State and Tribal officials to discuss the effects that climate change could pose to the region, its resources and its communities. Another workshop focused on the Southwest region is scheduled for September 3-5 in Tucson. Technology has made it possible to open a pre-session to more than 1,000 interested scientists, news media, academia, constituent group and government representatives, and citizens through an interactive website. By mid-September, workshops covering seven regions of the country will have been completed. A National Workshop on Climate Change Impacts will take place in the Nation's Capital in November.

Additional workshops focusing on the remaining regions of the United States will be completed by the middle of 1998. Interior is coordinating the Great Basin/Rocky Mountain region workshop and is a collaborator on several others including the California and Hawaii and Pacific Islands workshops scheduled for early next year.

Communications

The increased emphasis on communication has resulted in a number of interpretive programs, including education outreach. For example, Interior's National Park Service took advantage of the 1996 Olympic Games in Atlanta to bring global sustainability to the attention of a large international audience through an exhibit and video. In addition, the U.S. Geological Survey produced a Global Change Teachers' Packet that includes classroom activities and posters and is now available on the Internet. Multimedia CD-ROM products targeted for children in grades 4-9 have been produced, and general interest fact sheets on such topics as the global

carbon budget and the vulnerability of coastal wetlands have been prepared with additional topics being added regularly. Scientists also created a guide to help National Park Service interpreters explain this complex subject to park visitors. A review of expanded and updated outreach and education opportunities for park interpreters is under way.

Media Inquiries

Interior personnel from wetland scientists to park managers to Secretary Babbitt regularly respond to press and media inquiries about the effects of global climate change. For example, Secretary Babbitt released a statement on a World Wildlife Fund report on climate change impacts on National Parks.

Outreach

Secretary Babbitt is the most visible Department of the Interior representative responding to increasing interest in the effects of climate change and plans to speak on the issue at an upcoming meeting of the Ecological Society of America in August. Other top agency officials, field scientists and park managers are speaking about this issue every day. For example, Interior scientists have participated in the U.S. Global Change Research Program's seminar series on Capitol Hill. Most recently, a presentation was made on "Wetland Losses in the United States: Scope, Causes, Impacts and Future Prospects."

Finally, DOI personnel contribute to the development of scientific content and outreach efforts of the U.S. Global Change Research Program to include organizing the national assessments.

Speeches
Interior

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 11, 1997

TO: Bob Boorstin
Shelley Fidler
Peter Orszag
David Sandalow
Gene Sperling
Dan Tarullo

FROM: Todd Stern

I need your comments on the
attached ASAP. Thank you.

DRAFT #2

"A Discernible Human Influence"

Remarks of

Secretary of the Interior
Bruce Babbitt

before the
Plenary Session of the
Ecological Society of America

Albuquerque, New Mexico
August 12, 1997

OPTIONAL FORM 99 (7-90)

FAX TRANSMITTAL

of pages 14

To <u>Todd Stern</u>	From <u>Alex Matthiesen</u>
Dept./Agency	Phone #
Fax # <u>480-2215</u>	Fax #
NSN 7540-01-317-7368 5000-101 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	

Todd,

Here is a new draft which, I think you will see, reflects many of the White House's concerns. If you could take another look and let me know what you think, we would appreciate it. (Obviously, the sooner the better as the speech is being delivered tomorrow morning.)

I appreciate the opportunity to speak to this joint meeting of the Ecological Society of America and the Nature Conservancy. Your shared concern for the conservation of biological diversity is a powerful force in the ongoing struggle to preserve our natural heritage. The theme of this conference, "Whither Planet Earth?," underscores the urgency of bringing scientists and conservation leaders together to address issues of global concern.

Of the many concerns that we share, I have selected just one - climate change - to discuss with you today. For the time is at hand for you, scientists and conservationists, to help communicate what we already know about climate change to the American people and to [translate for] them the meaning of these

Thanks.
Alex

findings. With the public's support, we must then formulate an effective program to control the carbon pollution that is degrading the atmosphere and threatening our future on this planet. For we are at the threshold of a momentous decision; we can step forward now and actively confront this threat, or we can fall back and passively await the inevitable onslaught of [human caused] climate change, with its potentially catastrophic consequences. In either case, it will be left to future generations to judge the quality of our stewardship.

As the Secretary of the Interior, I recognize the potentially devastating effects that climate change will have on our parks, refuges, and other public lands. For instance, animals and plants may not be able to migrate or adapt fast enough to keep pace with their receding habitats. And we cannot move our park boundaries to follow receding ecosystems. Of course, the threat of climate change also has vast implications for our entire society. And I would therefore like to discuss climate change in its full context.

In December, the world's nations will gather in Kyoto, Japan to decide whether to make new [and expanded] commitments to reduce carbon emissions to the atmosphere. Negotiations will not be easy because climate change brings new and complex scientific and political questions, and in the face of this challenge, some would counsel continued inaction. However, as you well know, we do not have the luxury of waiting. For there are very long time constants involved in the climate system.

Fortunately, we start down the road to Kyoto with considerable precedent to guide our decisions. Just a few decades back, the nations of the world confronted a comparable problem – the impending destruction of the stratospheric ozone layer by industrial chemicals called chlorofluorocarbons.

Today the nations of this planet are moving together to successfully control and eliminate these substances, and the recovery of the ozone layer that sustains life by protecting us from harmful radiation now seems assured. The political, scientific and diplomatic process that produced this result is known as the Montreal Protocol, and it provides important lessons as we now confront the issues of climate change.

The first lesson that we can learn from the Montreal Protocol process is the crucial need for leadership from the scientific community.

When Molina and Rowland discovered and elucidated the basic chemical reactions responsible for ozone destruction, there were plenty of skeptics within the scientific community. Soon, however, the evidence accumulated to reach what we could call “scientific consensus.” But scientific consensus is not a form of revelation; it is produced by scientific leaders stepping forward to articulate what is known, and what is not known, and to state in plain language, comprehensible to us non-scientists, the inferences that can be reasonably be drawn from the available evidence. And that of course is the point that we have now reached with the 1995 Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, or IPCC, the findings of which I will now summarize.

The IPCC report is a product of the careful deliberations of a group of more than 2000 scientists who, under the auspices of the Framework Convention on Climate Change, were charged with the task of assessing the current state of knowledge regarding both the existence of the global warming phenomenon and the likely impacts of climate change on physical and ecological systems, human health, and socioeconomic sectors. The IPCC body includes the participation of the world's leading climatologists, chemists, soil scientists, foresters, ecologists, energy technologists, economists, statisticians, geochemists and glaciologists, among others.

This panel of eminent scientists concluded that, and I quote, "the balance of evidence suggests that there is a discernible human influence on global climate." The strength of this statement, and the more detailed findings of these scientists, are particularly remarkable given the conservative, 'lowest-common-denominator' conclusions that are typical of international panels assembled to deliberate policy-relevant scientific questions.

The basic principles of the greenhouse effect are well understood. Are there uncertainties? Absolutely. Is there still more to be learned about the atmospheric chemistry associated with climate change processes? Sure there is. But we should be very clear with the public about what we do know. Human activities are changing the composition of the earth's atmosphere in unprecedented ways. The greenhouse gases released as a result of our actions are contributing to global climate change. The earth is warming it is that simple.

We know that human activities – principally the burning of fossil fuels – have caused atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide to increase by 30% during the last century. In that same time period, global mean surface air temperature has increased by between 0.5 and 1.1 degrees Fahrenheit. Moreover, the ten warmest years, since the advent of instrumental recording devices in 1860, have all occurred within the last two decades. The IPCC projects that the average global air temperature will rise by another two to six degrees Fahrenheit by the year 2100. Such a rate of warming would probably be greater than any seen in the last 10,000 years.

Global sea level has risen by four to ten inches over the past 100 years and could rise another six inches to three feet by the year 2100. Under such a scenario, one could expect substantial loss of coastal land and even small islands. The IPCC estimates that a 19-inch sea level rise would put approximately 92 million people at risk of flooding due to storm surges.

From these facts, the IPCC report draws some reasonable inferences, one of which is that “climate change is likely to have wide-ranging and mostly adverse impact on human health with significant loss of life.” A general warming, drawing more moisture into the atmosphere, will create a more vigorous hydrological cycle with more severe droughts and flooding and extremes of hot and cold weather. A northward spread of malaria, dengue fever, and other vector-spread diseases is also anticipated as a result of atmospheric warming. Those at risk of infection from malaria could increase to 60% of the world’s population

over the next century, with an additional one million malaria-related deaths per year.

We also cannot discount the possibility that global warming could trigger sudden and catastrophic climate change such as those that occurred at the beginning of the Holocene Era, approximately 10,000 years ago. In those climate episodes, average global temperatures fluctuated significantly within a single human lifetime, with catastrophic consequences. We, of course, do not yet know the cause of these abrupt shifts but prudence suggests that we not risk our future by heedlessly pushing the system away from stability and toward possible threshold changes. It is no coincidence that human civilization has flowered in the last 10,000 years of climate stability; we must not compromise the next millennia by careless inattention to the cumulative effects of our activities in this century.

This IPCC consensus is still being attacked by a few scientists on the fringe, just as there remain a handful of scientists who still refuse to accept the scientific consensus that brought about the Montreal Protocol.

Having achieved scientific consensus, the next urgent task is to form a public consensus that can be translated into political and diplomatic results. The Scientists' Statement on Global Climatic Disruption – signed by more than 2600 American scientists endorsing the conclusions reached by the IPCC and calling on political leaders to take steps to reduce anthropogenic carbon emissions – is an

important beginning. But it is only a beginning, for ultimately every scientist should consider his or her civic obligation to inform the broader American community of these issues.

A second crucial lesson learned from the Montreal Protocol process is the need for support and leadership from American industry. The Montreal Protocol process did not reach a successful conclusion until the DuPont Company, then the principle manufacturer of CFCs, publicly acknowledged the problem and expressed confidence that a transition to substitute industrial chemicals could be made without disrupting our economy.

If the fossil fuel industry has been slow to react to the threat of climate change, there are now responsible leaders and companies stepping forward. Recently, British Petroleum broke ranks with the rest of the oil industry when John Browne, the company's Group Chief Executive, delivered a speech in which he acknowledged that, I quote, "there is now an effective consensus, among the world's leading scientists and serious and well informed people outside the scientific community, that there is a discernible human influence on climate, [and] it would be unwise to ignore the mounting concern." The Edison Electric Institute, representing electric utilities that burn fossil fuels, has taken a step forward by [finish with NYT article about what they said EEI did] The insurance industry, fearful of increased claims from storm losses, has come forward to join an informed discussion of policy alternatives.

Still, there are many who, by their inaction or opposition, seem to be emulating the unfortunate tactics formulated in recent years by the tobacco

industry. In the three decades since the Surgeon General first publicized the scientific consensus showing the connection between smoking and lung cancer, the tobacco industry has chosen to consistently mislead the American people by denial and misrepresentation. Millions of Americans dead of lung cancer are silent testimony to those tactics.

Now, however, there are encouraging signs that public opinion is awakening to the threat posed by climate change. Public opinion polls show that seventy percent of all Americans consider global warming to be a serious threat. Exactly fifty percent believe that the U.S. should sign an international treaty setting binding limits on carbon emissions.

The skeptics are nonetheless quick to argue that the CFC pollution that brought about the Montreal Protocol was, at least in retrospect, much simpler than the climate challenge, principally because CFCs were a specialized chemical produced only by DuPont and a handful of other companies. Yet, then as now, the opponents, after first denying the existence of a problem, then proceeded to claim that eliminating CFCs would be too costly to contemplate.

Then as now the opponents have mounted a new campaign to convince the American people that, however unfortunate it may be, we will simply have to accept the risks of global carbon contamination because it would be too costly to act. The American people should not accept this defeatist view of our future. Neither should American industry, for the facts tell a very different story. In every case where American industry has set out, under the spur of market forces

or regulatory standards, to develop new technologies to mitigate environmental impacts, it met with resounding success.

The argument that cleaning up pollution – in this case taking steps to reduce carbon emissions – will hurt the economy has been invoked time and time again during the last half century in opposition to virtually every environmental law passed by Congress. And in each case these naysayers have been wrong.

I first encountered these 'we can't do it' arguments when I was Governor of Arizona. Then, as now, my state was the nation's number one copper producer. During my nine years as Governor, the copper industry resisted compliance with the Clean Air Act and the underlying argument was always the same: compliance would put America at a competitive disadvantage in world markets and tip our trade balance in favor of foreign producers.

Well, the companies were finally brought into compliance with clean air standards and what do you suppose happened? The latest statistics indicate that, in 1995, Arizona produced 1.3 million short tons of copper, a 44% increase over what the state produced in 1970, the year the Clean Air Act was passed, and an 18% increase over 1980 production. Nearly 13% of Arizona's copper production in 1995 was sold to overseas customers, bringing in more than \$550 million to offset the nation's foreign trade deficit. U.S. copper production currently makes up 20% of world production – second only to Chile – and is growing faster than the rest of world production combined. And American technology companies are

now exporting smelter control technology to other parts of the world where citizens are demanding that their industries follow the American example.

Here is another case. In the mid-1970s, the coal industry attacked *Senator Morris Udall* for sponsoring the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act. The coal industry claimed that the legislation, which required them to restore lands ravaged by strip mining, would drive up the price of coal, which would drive up the price of energy, which would drive up manufacturing costs, which would cause American companies to lose out in international markets. And what actually happened? America has increased coal production from 685 million short tons in 1976 to about one billion short tons in 1995, which constitutes 20% of world production. As of 1995, U.S. coal exports reached 89 million short tons, 50% higher than 1976 exports.

And, I might note, the coal industry made much the same arguments back in 1960 in opposition to the Mine Safety and Health Act, claiming that miners suffering from black lung disease was a regrettable but necessary cost that had to be incurred if the U.S. was to remain competitive. It wasn't true then and it isn't true now. The reality is that, American innovation in pollution control and prevention technology has improved the competitive position of American industry and generated more employment and more exports.

The same was true for the CFC-reliant industries in the wake of the Montreal Protocol. Then as now, objections among U.S. companies were raised as to the costs of technological change. A handful of large air conditioning manufacturers argued that it would take eleven years to get new technology to

market. But in less than six years they were marketing systems that were 40% more efficient than 1970 models and 20% more efficient than some 1990s models. The auto industry also complained that retrofitting car air conditioning units would be complex and cost over \$1,000 per car. Using much simpler options, technicians can now do it for between fifty and one hundred and fifty dollars.

The final fall back position of opponents is that, since that it will be difficult to negotiate a treaty fairly apportioning international efforts to limit carbon emissions, it would be better not to make the effort, or to wait, or to demand in advance, that all countries of the world, large and small, developed and less developed, must undertake identical commitments to limit emissions.

Here again the Montreal Protocol offers useful guidance. That treaty recognized there were significant differences between industrial countries and developing countries, and the negotiators managed to make adjustments reflecting those differences and to fairly apportion the compliance obligations. The Montreal Protocol contained two such conditions that were eventually agreed to by the parties: (1) a schedule allowing developing countries an additional ten years for compliance and phase-out, and (2) a fund established by the developed countries to provide technical assistance and technology transfer to developing countries to aid their transition.

Those who oppose negotiations will be quick to point out the many differences between the Montreal process and current climate negotiations. The circumstances are indeed different. Climate change is a more complex challenge and the Montreal treaty process is certainly not an exact guide for the present. But

the Montreal process is a powerful example of how we can proceed from warning signs to scientific consensus to public consensus to productive negotiations that recognize national differences and work them into the fabric of an acceptable solution.

The reality is that the Montreal treaty process came in ahead of schedule and way below budget and managed to include the developing countries while allowing them more time to reach their compliance and phase-out targets – all of which should encourage us to get on with producing a climate change treaty.

There is no question that carbon contamination has created the most complex atmospheric problem that we have encountered on this planet. The production of energy from fossil fuels is deeply embedded in our way of life; the sources of contamination range from a peasant cooking over a coal fire to inefficient transportation to fossil fuel-based power plants generating thousands of megawatts of electricity.

And this very complexity, together with the urgency of finding solutions, is why we need increased involvement from the science community and conservation leaders. I recognize that the scientific community is typically reluctant to enter into policy debates, rightfully stressing that scientists are often most effective when they remain outside the continually shifting cross currents of daily political debate.

However, the scientific community has an unwritten compact with society – a responsibility to educate and inform. Thomas Jefferson believed that an informed citizenry would ultimately make the right collective decisions. You as scientists must provide the public with the information – the intellectual foundation – necessary to make one of the most important public policy decisions of our lifetime, a decision that will affect the lives of generations to come. I encourage you to take that responsibility very seriously.

There are occasions, of which this is surely one, when the stakes are so high, the issues so complex and the need for action so urgent that to remain on the sidelines would be effectively conceding ground to the self-serving opposition. Many of you signed the Scientists' Statement on Global Climate Disruption, which I applaud you for. You are speaking out just as you did in the 1950s to warn us of the dangers of atmospheric nuclear testing, as you did in the 1960s to inform us of the environmental impacts of indiscriminate pesticide use, and as you did again in the 1980s to educate Americans about the possible irreversible effects of CFC emissions into the atmosphere.

As President Clinton said during his recent White House roundtable discussion on climate change, "we have evidence, we see the train coming, but most ordinary Americans in their day-to-day lives can't hear the whistle blowing." It is now our task to help the American people hear that train whistle through all the background noise and to explain the meaning of that whistle by presenting the science of climate change and the reasonable inferences that can be drawn from

the scientific facts. It is not an easy task because the daily changes are invisible, and the cumulative calamity that will surely occur is not quite upon us. However, I am confident that reason and good judgment will prevail as they have in past debates over water pollution, acid rain, nuclear testing and the threat of CFC destruction of the upper atmosphere. The American people *will* make the right decision.

It is your task now to help us hear the whistle, and to join with us in bringing American leadership to the successful resolution of this impending crisis. Together, we can make a discernible human influence in the right direction.

Thank you.

MESSAGE CONFIRMATION

AUG-11-97 15:09

FAX NUMBER : 2024562215

NAME :

FAX NUMBER : 96229373

PAGE : 16

ELAPSED TIME : 05'35"

MODE : G3 STD

RESULTS : O.K

Cabinet



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY SECRETARY
Washington, D.C. 20240

18 July 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR: Kris Balderston, Todd Stern
White House Cabinet Affairs

FROM: Brooke Shearer 
Office of the Deputy Secretary

SUBJECT: Global Climate Change Programs & Events

Background

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Most important are Interior's collaborative efforts to involve stakeholders and the public in the scientific and policy dialog concerning climate change. A series of regional workshops has been organized with other Federal agencies, universities, and the private sector. With the goal of

increasing public understanding of the potential ramifications of climate change, these meetings have been well advertised through the news media, the INTERNET and other public outlets.

Held in Fairbanks in early June, the focus of Interior's first workshop was Alaska, where more than 100 scientists, representatives from academia and other constituent groups met with Federal, State and Tribal officials to discuss the effects that climate change could pose to the region, its resources and its communities. Another workshop focused on the Southwest region is scheduled for September 3-5 in Tucson. Technology has made it possible to open a pre-session to more than 1,000 interested scientists, news media, academia, constituent group and government representatives, and citizens through an interactive website. By mid-September, workshops covering seven regions of the country will have been completed. A National Workshop on Climate Change Impacts will take place in the Nation's Capital in November.

Additional workshops focusing on the remaining regions of the United States will be completed by the middle of 1998. Interior is coordinating the Great Basin/Rocky Mountain region workshop and is a collaborator on several others including the California and Hawaii and Pacific Islands workshops scheduled for early next year.

Communications

The increased emphasis on communication has resulted in a number of interpretive programs, including education outreach. For example, Interior's National Park Service took advantage of the 1996 Olympic Games in Atlanta to bring global sustainability to the attention of a large international audience through an exhibit and video. In addition, the U.S. Geological Survey produced a Global Change Teachers' Packet that includes classroom activities and posters and is now available on the Internet. Multimedia CD-ROM products targeted for children in grades 4-9 have been produced, and general interest fact sheets on such topics as the global

carbon budget and the vulnerability of coastal wetlands have been prepared with additional topics being added regularly. Scientists also created a guide to help National Park Service interpreters explain this complex subject to park visitors. A review of expanded and updated outreach and education opportunities for park interpreters is under way.

Media Inquiries

Interior personnel from wetland scientists to park managers to Secretary Babbitt regularly respond to press and media inquiries about the effects of global climate change. For example, Secretary Babbitt released a statement on a World Wildlife Fund report on climate change impacts on National Parks.

Outreach

Secretary Babbitt is the most visible Department of the Interior representative responding to increasing interest in the effects of climate change and plans to speak on the issue at an upcoming meeting of the Ecological Society of America in August. Other top agency officials, field scientists and park managers are speaking about this issue every day. For example, Interior scientists have participated in the U.S. Global Change Research Program's seminar series on Capitol Hill. Most recently, a presentation was made on "Wetland Losses in the United States: Scope, Causes, Impacts and Future Prospects."

Finally, DOI personnel contribute to the development of scientific content and outreach efforts of the U.S. Global Change Research Program to include organizing the national assessments.

*Climate
Cabinet-Int*

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Washington, D.C. 20240

MEMORANDUM

'97 AUG 22 AM 10:15

To: Kris Balderston
Cabinet Affairs

Todd Stern
Staff Secretary

Fr: Alex Matthiessen *AM*
Office of the Secretary

Re: DOI's Upcoming Climate Change Events

Dt: August 22, 1997

Attached is an updated schedule of climate change events for the Department of the Interior.

DRAFT
as of 8/22/97

**Climate Change Public Awareness Opportunities
for Interior Department Officials**

"T"-Tentative

Secretary Babbitt

July 21	Diane Riem/NPR	Washington, DC
August 12	Ecological Society of America	Albuquerque, NM
September 21	Lewis & Clark College	Portland, OR
September 22	Cal State Monterey Bay (T)	Monterey, CA
	U of Colorado Boulder	Boulder, CO
September 23	U of Michigan, Ann Arbor	Ann Arbor, MI
September 24	NY Times Editorial Board (T)	New York, NY
September 26	Forum Club of West Palm Beach	W. Plm Bch, FL
	CNN Editorial Board (T)	Atlanta, GA

Deputy Secretary Garamendi

August 20	California Roundtable Discussion on Recreation, Parks and Tourism	San Fran., CA
September 3-5	Southwest Regional Workshop on Climate Change w/ the NSTC/Comm. on Nat. Res. & Env.	Tucson, AZ
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U.S. Geological Service

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September 9-11	Mid-Atlantic Regional	Penn St., PA
November 5-11	Upper Great Plains	UND, ND



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Washington, D.C. 20240*Cabinet*
Interior

TRANSMISSION NOTICE

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TRANSMISSION NUMBER: 202-219-1220

VERIFICATION NUMBER: 202-208-4123

TO:

Todd Stern / Jonathan Adashuk

AGENCY:

Staff Secretary's Office

FAX NO:

456-2215

PHONE NO:

FROM:

Terry BishNUMBER OF PAGES: 4 (Including this page)

DATE:

3-8-97



NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Contact: Lisa Guide (202) 208-6416

For Release: June 24, 1997

**Statement of Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt
Comments in Response to Release of World Wildlife Fund Report
on the Impacts of Climate Change on National Parks**

National parks are among America's most important treasures. They teach us, heal our spirit, and preserve the land for our children and grandchildren. But, they are also subject to stress, such as fragmentation of the landscape around them, the introduction of exotic species, and air and water pollution.

Climate change may seem a long way off, and perhaps too uncertain to concern those of us who manage parks and other public lands. The report released today amply illustrates the folly of doing so. All Americans must understand this point -- if climate changes as many prominent scientists have predicted, resources that we all cherish will be harmed, and some may be lost forever.

The authors of this report have done a great service by bringing together what has been written about climate change and parks. They have handed us a dual challenge, which I am committed to meeting.

First, we must confirm the alarm that the report raises. This report lays out an array of scientific observations and predictions regarding the effect of climate change on national parks. Some of these are more certain than others, and it is up to us to test the strength of the evidence in a rigorous scientific environment.

Second, we who manage public lands must continue to study how these potential changes will affect the resources under our care. If we don't, much of our work in dealing with short-term crises may be for naught.

If even a portion of the changes predicted in this report come to pass, national parks will be forever changed, harmed in big and small ways. This report is a wake up call. The American people should not ignore it.

- DOI -

**News**

For Release: June 25, 1997
919 Days Until the Year 2000
VNR and B-Roll Available

Contact: Lee Poston
(202) 778-9536

America's National Parks Show Effects of Global Warming

New Study Documents Ecological Changes in Parks and Wildlife Refuges, Projects Serious Consequences Without International Action

New York, June 24, 1997 -- America's national parks offer no refuge from global warming, according to a new study from World Wildlife Fund that analyzes impacts and potential threats from climate change to supposedly "protected" habitats and species.

The study reveals alarming facts about impacts already occurring such as glaciers that are projected to disappear within 30 years in Glacier National Park and rising sea levels in low-lying refuges such as Blackwater. It points to the urgent need to reach a binding international agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions at the Kyoto, Japan Climate Summit in December.

"We know we've reached a crisis point when the glaciers are moving faster than the governments," said Adam Markham, Director of WWF's Climate Change Campaign. "My hope is that this new report will serve like the first alarm in a fire. By taking action immediately, we can save our national treasures. It would be a terrible mistake to follow the self-serving advice of fossil fuel interests who tell us to stick our heads in the sand, ignore all the alarm bells, and do nothing."

Many national parks and wildlife refuges -- which are visited by 250 million people each year -- are already showing signs of global warming. Examples include:

- the invasion of the alpine meadows in Mt. Rainier and Olympic National Parks by plants previously found at lower altitudes;
- spruce trees in Rocky Mountain National Park that are undergoing unprecedented growth spurts;
- changes in Caribou migratory patterns in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge;
- the disappearance of four million seabirds off the US West Coast;
- the inundation of wetlands in Maryland's Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge by rising sea levels.

The study represents the first comprehensive analysis of the threat from global warming to America's national parks. The report is based on a careful review of the existing scientific literature, extensive interviews with scientists working on the ground, and previously unpublished data and materials.

The report includes 19 case studies of individual parks and refuges in North America, and an

entirely new scientific analysis revealing the effects of nine different climate scenarios on the vegetation in US parks and protected areas. This analysis suggests that warming will drastically change the vegetation in more than a quarter of U.S. national parks and cause the loss of wetlands in the Upper Midwest, threatening the most important sites for breeding.

Overall, the protected areas considered most vulnerable to climate change include those in mountain and low-lying coastal areas, the Great Plains and Alaska. Individual parks that are threatened include Yellowstone, Yosemite, the Everglades, Great Smoky Mountains, Hawaii's Haleakala, and the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

"The reason global warming is such a grave threat to our national parks is the fact that it comes in addition to so many other serious problems already threatening America's protected areas," Markham said.

Global warming, caused primarily by the burning of fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas, is projected to be faster than at any time in the last 10,000 years, and the 10 warmest years on record have all been in the last two decades. WWF believes it is critical for the US government to take the lead in the ongoing international negotiations to curb greenhouse gas emissions.

With the International Climate Summit now only six months away, there is currently no indication that a binding agreement will be reached to significantly reduce carbon dioxide emissions below 1990 levels by the year 2005.

Individuals can help slow global warming by making their houses more energy efficient, driving fuel efficient vehicles, and pressuring governments to enact limits on carbon dioxide emissions.

Better management of the areas surrounding parks, greater connectivity of habitat areas between them, and reduction of existing environmental threats, such as wetland drainage and road building may help our national parks and protected areas withstand some of the coming climate changes.

World Wildlife Fund, known worldwide by its panda logo, leads international efforts to save life on earth. Between now and the year 2000, WWF, through the Living Planet Campaign, will engage the global community to take bold action on behalf of the world's wildlife and wild places.

[Protected Areas at Risk
Website](#)

[Back to Press
Releases](#)

**Take
Action** (click here) 



157 AUG 21 1997

**United States
Department of the Interior**

FAX

DATE: August 21, 1997

TO: Todd Stern

OFFICE: Staff Sec. Office

FAX NUMBER: 456-2215

NUMBER OF PAGES TO FOLLOW: 2

FROM:

Michael Gauldin

Assistant to the Secretary and Director of Communications

U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW, Washington DC 20242

Phone: (202) 208-6416

Fax: (202) 208-5133

E-MAIL: mgauldin@ios.doi.gov

Climate Change Public Awareness Opportunities
Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt

Planned Media Contacts and Events

1. University speech series

- a. Secretary Babbitt plans a week of speeches on climate change to university audiences across the nation.
- b. The tour would hit major media markets in these states: Oregon; California; Colorado; Michigan; New York; and Florida.
- c. Tour will end with an editorial board with CNN in Atlanta.

2. Reporters and Columnists to Provide Interviews

- a. San Francisco Chronicle
- b. Portland Oregonian, Phil Cogswell, Columnist and Editorial Writer
- c. Casper Star-Tribune, Charles Levendosky, Columnist, by phone September
- d. Miami Herald, Carl Hiaasen, Columnist and Author, by phone September
- e. The New York Times, Bob Hubert, Columnist, by phone September

3. Editorial Board and Writer Meetings and Interviews

- a. *The New York Times* -- Bob Semple, Editorial Writer.
- b. *The Miami Herald* -- Martha Musgrove, Editorial Writer
- c. *The San Francisco Examiner* -- James Finefrock, Editorial Editor

4. Radio and Radio Talk Shows

- a. WNYC, New York City (largest public radio station in the nation), "On the Line" Live call-in show
- b. National Public Radio, John Nielson, Reporter
- c. Need to refer to White House list of non-crazy radio talk shows for further planning

5. Possible Secretarial Events

- a. Glacier National Park--Sept. 18-21. The National Parks Foundation Annual Board Meeting. Discuss effect of climate change on national parks generally, erosion at Glacier specifically
- b. Mt Ranier National Park -- Possible involvement with Agriculture Secretary Glickman

6. Sub-Secretarial events

- a. Deputy Secretary John Garamendi -- Regional Workshop on Climate Change of the National Science and Technology Council, Committee on Natural Resources and the Environment in Tucson, AZ, September 3-5**

MEMORANDUM

To: Kris Balderston
Cabinet Affairs

Todd Stern
Staff Secretary

Fr: Alex Matthiessen *AM*
Office of the Secretary

Re: DOI's Upcoming Climate Change Events

Dt: August 20, 1997

Attached is the current schedule of events where the Interior Secretary, Deputy Secretary and USGS staff plan to address the issue of climate change.

Secretary Babbitt is scheduling a week of university engagements towards the end of September which will cover nearly every region of the country. He is also planning to meet with the editorial boards of *The New York Times* and CNN and may do an interview with the *Times*.

Please note that some of the scheduled events are tentative as are the specific sites for the Secretary's university tour.

DRAFT**Climate Change Public Awareness Opportunities
for Interior Department Officials****Tentative Schedule****Secretary Babbitt**

July 21	Diane Riem/NPR (interview)	Washington, DC
August 12	Ecological Society of America (speech)	Albuquerque, NM
week of Sept. 21	university tour on climate change (speeches)	possible sites: Univ. of Oregon, (Lewis & Clark), UC Davis, (UN-Reno), UoC-Boulder, (Denver), Univ. Of Wisconsin, (Univ. Of Mich.), CUNY, Univ. of Georgia (parentheses indicate alternate sites)
September	Editorial Board Mtg. or Interview with <i>The New York Times</i>	New York, NY
September 26	Editorial Board Mtg. w/ CNN	Atlanta, GA

Deputy Secretary Garamendi

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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001. memo	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	08/12/1997	b(6)

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Staff Secretary
Todd Stern
OA/Box Number: 11212

FOLDER TITLE:

Interior

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Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

AUG 12 1997

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 12, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR SELECTED CHIEFS OF STAFF

FROM: ^{TS} TODD STERN, ^{SS} STEPHEN SILVERMAN, ^{Sh} SHELLEY FIDLER

SUBJECT: MEETING TO DISCUSS CABINET PARTICIPATION IN LEADUP TO CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE ON OCTOBER 6

Please join us on Wednesday, August 13 (tomorrow) at 1:00 pm in room 476 OEOB to discuss details of cabinet participation leading up to the White House Conference on Climate Change on October 6, 1997. We will review the general context of the Climate Change roll-out, as well as work through each agency's proposed travel and media plans. Please bring with you a draft plan of a proposed regional event or two you propose to do during this time frame, along with any other communications or scheduling ideas you have. You or your senior communication or scheduling representative should rsvp to Jonathan Adashok at 456-2702 and fax 456-2215 with DOB and SSN as soon as possible.

cc:	Blaine Shocas	Margie Sullivan	Mike Froman	Michael Huerta
	Anne Shields	Greg Frazier	Paul Donovan	William Cox
	Dan Reicher	Peter Robertson	Jane Bullock	David Baldwin

8/12/97

To: Jonathan Adashok

From: Susan Rieff
Chief of Staff, DOI
(202-2084123)

Here is the information on the Department of the Interior attendees for the meeting.

Susan Rieff

DOB [REDACTED]
SSN [REDACTED]

Mark Schaefer

DOB [REDACTED]
SSN [REDACTED]

Paul Bledsoe

DOB [REDACTED]
SSN [REDACTED]



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Washington, D.C. 20240

MEMORANDUM

To: Kris Balderston
Cabinet Affairs

Todd Stern
Staff Secretary

Fr: Alex Matthiessen^{AM}
Office of the Secretary

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Dt: August 20, 1997

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