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Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Todd Stern
OA/Box Number: 11210

FOLDER TITLE:

Meetings-Manufacturing [1997]

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RESTRICTION CODES

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Mkgs MGr

Bethlehem Steel Corporation

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1667 K STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, DC 20006

MAURICE E. CARINO, JR.
VICE PRESIDENT
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS

PHONE: (202) 775-6211
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September 29, 1997

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

Dear Todd:

Your global climate outreach meeting on Friday afternoon was very informative of the Administration's position and plans. In addition, it provided an opportunity for representatives from a number of industries to discuss their position and thoughts on various aspects of the global climate issue. Bethlehem Steel's position on the global climate issue was summarized in Hank Barnette's letter to the President, dated August 4, 1997, copy attached.

One comment that was made throughout the meeting, including in your opening remarks, was the need to have developing countries deeply involved in any global climate treaty. As I mentioned, the U.S. steel industry competes head to head with a number of developing countries. The list I handed you, another copy is attached, identified 39 major steel producing countries in the world. The top ten account for approximately 70% of the world's production. Five of these countries, including the Ukraine, are non-annex 1 countries. Two are part of the EU and could be included under a " bubble concept". Only three countries fall outside of these two categories and they are: the United States, Russia and Japan. As global climate negotiations proceed, the U.S. steel industry must not be put at a disadvantage when compared to developing nations and the EU.

As you know, a number of steel industry representatives met with several White House Global Climate Task Force members, DOE, DOC and EPA representatives the day before your meeting. During that meeting, the industry representatives presented the concept of a steel industry voluntary program and the justification for such a program.

It is our understanding that the proposed program was well received by the Administration participants.

We believe a common global climate solution through a voluntary program approach can be reached between developing and developed countries that compete on an international basis. Voluntary programs can and do work. As the Administration's 33/50 Program for the reduction of toxic chemical releases has shown, high visibility voluntary programs, championed by government leadership, can result in meaningful reductions in emissions.

We strongly urge the Administration to pursue a global climate treaty that includes a voluntary program approach for developed as well as developing countries. Otherwise, industries such as steel will be put at a serious competitive disadvantage.

Your assistance in helping to assure that this issue is properly resolved is very much appreciated.

Sincerely,

Moe Carino

Maurice E. Carino

Attachments

cc: Dirk Forrister, WHGCTF
Judy Greenwald, WHGCTF

Bethlehem Steel Corporation

1170 EIGHTH AVENUE
BETHLEHEM, PA 18016-7699

CURTIS H. BARNETTE
CHAIRMAN
AND
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

August 4, 1997

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

Dear Mr. President:

The opportunity to review global climate change and environmental matters with you today was very much appreciated. You requested that we advise you of our views and the following comments are respectfully submitted.

Global Climate

With respect to global climate change, we share your view that this matter deserves serious attention as part of our nation's efforts to advance the principles of sustainable development. However, we believe that the following key principles should guide the development of U.S. policy:

1. **Science Must Lead Policy.**

   Any U.S. policies to limit greenhouse gas emissions must be based on sound and rigorous scientific knowledge. While the scientific data base has improved, considerable uncertainty remains about the mechanism of global warming and the causes. You should have the best and most objective scientific advice to ensure that any actions taken or proposed at Kyoto will consider all uncertainties and not impose severe consequences that may later prove to be unwarranted.

2. **A Global Solution is Essential.**

   Commitments must be obtained from both developed and developing countries to avoid serious economic consequences and dislocations. Developing countries are expected to generate 70% of the world's emissions by 2025. Without their full participation in future international treaties, there is no possibility of stabilizing greenhouse gas emissions worldwide. We note with great concern to our industry's international competitiveness the fact that four of the top ten steel producing countries in 1996, including China - the world's largest producer, are included in the list of 134 developing nations which are exempt from commitments under the Framework Convention on Climate Change (Berlin Mandate). Trade agreements like GATT and NAFTA are of limited value if an industry is rendered noncompetitive by unfair international environmental agreements.

3. **Maximum Flexibility Must Be Provided and Voluntary Actions Considered in Achieving Any Reduction Goals.**

We simply lack sufficient information at this time to commit the United States to legally binding limits and timetables. Policy flexibility is essential so that government and the private sector can craft individual responses to their own situation, with emphasis on performance-based measures. In this context, voluntary programs should continue to be an important component of U.S. efforts. As your administration's 33/50 Program for the reduction of toxic chemical releases has shown, high visibility voluntary programs championed by the White House can result in meaningful reductions in emissions in short time frames. Emission trading schemes can also help if enforcement and accounting issues can be resolved. The concept of joint implementation should also be promoted.

4. **Energy Taxes and Mandated Energy Reductions Must Be Avoided Because They Distort Markets, Threaten Competition, and Reduce the Availability of Capital for Future Investment.**

One estimate, based on a carbon tax scenario, showed that an energy tax about ten times the BTU tax proposed in 1993 would be needed to achieve a 10% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 to 2010. This would mean additional costs of more than $5 billion per year to our industry, roughly doubling the already high energy cost of producing steel. A more recent Department of Energy analysis of six energy intensive industries - including steel - predicted a massive shift of production and associated jobs from the U.S. to lesser developed nations, with no appreciable effect on greenhouse gas emissions, and worse, a likely net increase in global pollution.

5. **Congressional Involvement and Oversight is Essential for any Amendments to the Rio Treaty or New Protocols.**

In the context of the Byrd/Hagel Resolution (S. Res. 98), we urge you to work closely with Congress to involve a wide range of views in the debate on this matter and to ensure that any agreements reached will not compromise our competitiveness and jeopardize jobs.

National Ambient Air Quality Standards

While our meeting focused on Global Climate Change, it is respectfully submitted that the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for particulate matter and ozone should be reconsidered before going forward with changes in the standards as proposed by EPA. There are three compelling reasons to reexamine this decision:

1. **There is inadequate scientific evidence to support the proposal.**

   The EPA's own Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee concluded there were significant uncertainties and unanswered questions that need to be addressed before new standards are adopted. EPA has announced that it intends to conduct more research and to undertake another scientific review of the data after promulgating the new rules. Surely, the time to conduct such research is before the new rules are promulgated in order to avoid unnecessary capital investment to comply with these standards that may well be based on flawed scientific evidence.

2. **The costs of the proposed standards are extraordinary, and the benefits are undefined.**

   Independent studies have shown that EPA's cost estimates are greatly understated, that the proposed standards may not be attainable at any cost and may cost up to 200,000 lost jobs in the United States. The estimated annual cost to the metals industries (both primary and fabricated) is more than $6 billion.

3. **The current Clean Air Act programs will continue to reduce ozone and particulate matter, and we believe the existing programs must be given a chance to work before new control strategies are implemented.**

Bethlehem Steel has invested more than $650 million in capital expenditures for air quality controls since the enactment of the Clean Air Act in 1970. We spend more than $60 million annually to operate and maintain that equipment. We will continue to make further investments in environmental control measures to comply with the requirements of the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments.

We believe the right course of action to be taken with regard to the new standards is to delay a decision for at least four years. This time period would allow for the required level of research that needs to be conducted. The research would provide a more sound basis for a decision. In the event the research data justifies the need for tighter standards, they could be implemented without any delay to the currently planned schedule of implementing the new standards.

Thank you again for the opportunity to meet with you today. We deeply appreciate your continuing leadership on these and other issues. Please let me know if I can be of further assistance to you or your staff.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,

Hank Barnette

cc: Todd Stern
Special Assistant to the President

AMERICAN METAL MARKET

1/23/97

The Major Steel-Producing Countries in 1996

(in millions of metric tons)

Rank		1996	1995	% 96/95
1	China	100.4	95.4	5.2
2	Japan	98.8	101.6	-2.8
3	United States	94.6	95.2	-0.6
4	Russia	49.2	51.3	-4.2
5	F.R. Germany	39.8	42.1	-5.8
6	South Korea	38.9	36.8	5.7
7	Brazil	25.2	25.1	0.6
8	Italy	24.5	27.7	-11.7
9	Ukraine	22.1	22.3	-1.2
10	India	21.8	20.8	4.9
11	United Kingdom	18.0	17.6	2.4
12	France	17.6	18.1	-2.8
13	Canada	14.7	14.4	1.9
14	Mexico	13.2	12.1	9.1
15	Turkey	13.2	12.7	3.3
16	Spain	12.3	13.8	-10.6
17	Taiwan	12.0	11.6	3.1
18	Belgium	10.8	11.6	-6.4
19	Poland	10.3	11.9	-13.8
20	Australia	8.4	8.5	-1.0
21	South Africa	8.0	8.7	-8.5
22	Czech Republic	6.4	7.2	-10.5
23	Netherlands	6.3	6.4	-1.3
24	Romania	6.1	6.6	-7.5
25	North Korea (e)	6.0	6.0	0.0
26	Iran	5.4	4.7	15.3
27	Sweden	4.9	4.9	-0.3
28	Austria	4.4	5.0	-11.5
29	Indonesia	4.3	4.1	4.1
30	Argentina	4.1	3.6	14.4
31	Venezuela	3.7	3.6	4.3
32	Slovak Republic	3.5	3.9	-9.7
33	Finland	3.3	3.2	4.0
34	Kazakhstan	3.1	3.0	2.3
35	Saudi Arabia	2.7	2.5	9.5
36	Egypt	2.6	2.6	-0.9
37	Luxembourg	2.5	2.6	-4.3
38	Malaysia	2.5	2.5	2.0
39	Bulgaria	2.5	2.7	-10.1
	World	750.4	755.8	-0.7

e - estimate

September 25, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR TODD STERN, GENE SPERLING, KATIE MCGINTY, & DAN TARULLO

FROM: DIRK FORRISTER

SUBJECT: FRIDAY'S ROOSEVELT ROOM MEETINGS ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Following the meeting held last week with representatives from electric utilities, two additional meetings with industry representatives have been scheduled for Friday, September 26th. A meeting at 9 am includes a group of industries representing manufacturing firms with generally moderate views on climate change. A second meeting at 3 pm will include chemical companies and representatives from other energy-intensive manufacturing industries. Both meetings will take place in the Roosevelt Room. This memo provides background information on the companies attending these meetings and the issues they are likely to raise.

1. AGENDA

The meetings will cover two major topics, plus any other topics you or the participants want to explore in the time available.

* International Framework: what do they view as the critical elements for the Protocol that would garner their support? What do they view as "deal breakers" in terms of their ability to support? What type of target/timetable could they support (or at least not oppose)?

    -- These firms represent a wide range of positions. Some support only voluntary actions and nothing else. Many support key elements of our current negotiating framework (e.g., emissions trading, joint implementation, multi-year budget period, and greater actions by developing countries.) This group is very concerned that we will compromise or walk away from these issues in order to get a deal in Kyoto.

    -- There is some support for a binding target in this group, but only if all the other parts of the framework are achieved. Others that could be convinced to support a reasonable target have been disappointed in the lack of any Administration economic analysis underlying the selection of a target. Most would prefer a longer period for a target to facilitate capital stock turnover.

* Early Action Incentives: is there some way to advance an early action program as part of the president's policy announcement? Is there some way to reconcile industry's interest in undertaking early action with the uncertainty about domestic policy design? Most of these companies have participated in actions aimed at reducing emissions under the President's Climate Change Action Plan. Many believe that more can be achieved, but they fear that, in the absence of a clear domestic program, further reductions achieved might only make it more difficult to comply with future required targets. These companies also fear that they will be singled out to carry more than their fair share of emissions reductions. Because they are already heavily regulated industries, they view themselves as easy targets for greenhouse gas reductions, particularly if reductions from the auto sector are not achieved for political or other reasons.

2. Participants

I. Friday, 9 - 10 am

MOTOROLA CORP.

Richard Guimond, Corporate Director: leading manufacturer of electronic goods. They generally have a strong environmental, are participating in a voluntary program to reduce greenhouse gases from the chip manufacturing process, and refused to sign the BRT advertisement. They generally favor cost-effective, market-based solutions and have concerns about international competitiveness. They are sensitive to the concerns of their major customers, but want to see a responsible response to deal with the threat of climate change. Rich is a former DOE and EPA official in the hazardous waste field.

BALLARD POWER SYSTEMS

Scott Weiner, President: leading developer of proton exchange membrane fuel cells. It has formed a strategic alliance with Daimler Benz to commercialize fuel cells for the transport sector and has been participating in PNGV program. It is also working with GPU International to develop fuel cells for stationary electric power applications, with a field trial of a 250 kilowatt power plant scheduled for 1999 and commercial production during 2001. Scott is a former New Jersey environment commissioner and former executive with General Public Utilities.

UNITED TECHNOLOGIES

Judith Bayer, Director, Environmental Government Affairs: with annual revenues of $23.5 billion, UTC provides a broad range of high-technology products to the aerospace, buildings and automotive industries. Major business lines include: Pratt and Whitney engines, Carrier heating and air conditioning systems, Otis elevators, Sikorsky helicopters and International Fuel Cells. They are members of the International Climate Change Partnership. Because Carrier's products rely heavily on HFCs, they feel strongly that any climate treaty should include all gases in a single basket and not contain specific policies and measures. They are also interested in any federal policies that could spur sales of fuel cells.

AMERICAN STANDARD COMPANIES

Jim Wolf, Vice President, Government Affairs: the world's largest producer of bathroom and kitchen fixtures, one of the world's largest manufacturers of heating and air conditioning systems, and a major supplier of vehicle braking and control systems. Worldwide sales in 1996 were $9.6 billion. They are a member of both the in International Climate Change Partnership and the Business Council for Sustainable Energy. As a manufacturer of energy efficient equipment, they have been a leading supporter of taking near-term actions to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. They also support emissions trading and joint implementation, budget periods, and treating all gases within a single basket. They strongly oppose harmonized policies and measures.

HONEYWELL CORP.

Glen Skovholt, Vice President: Mike Bonsignore attended the CEO meeting with the President and is a supporter of action to address climate change. With sales of $7.3 billion, the company is a world leader in energy efficiency technology. They have been an active participant in Green Lights and Energy Star voluntary programs. While it has a lot to gain from any actions that spur growth in energy efficiency technologies, it is careful in the political debate to avoid offending its major customers in the automobile, oil and utility industries. Honeywell is a member of the Business Council for Sustainable Energy.

AT & T

Alice Borrelli, Director: While they have not been active on the issue of climate change, AT&T believes that the scientific case for action is strong. They did not sign the Business Roundtable ad calling for more research before taking action. They believe that the electronics and communications sectors could benefit from actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. They support efforts to bring the larger developing countries into the process.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

Larry Boggs, Legislative Counsel: has many business units that would be affected by climate change. GE is a major manufacturer of energy consuming appliances, is the parent company of Employers Reinsurance, and is a major supplier to the automobile and aerospace industries. GE is a member of the International Climate Change Partnership.

ALLIED SIGNAL

Joseph McQuire, Director, Environmental and Legislative Affairs: is a chemical producer and manufacturer for the automotive, aerospace and utility sectors. Allied has sought to play a moderating influence on this issue among major manufacturing firms. They believe that climate change must be addressed but support a moderate approach to any agreement including reliance on market mechanisms such as emissions trading. They have been involved in several "green programs" under the Climate Change Action plan where they have technologies capable of reducing greenhouse gas emissions. They are a member of the International Climate Change Partnership.

INTEL CORPORATION

Tim Mohin, Manager, Government Affairs: the world's largest chipmaker and a leading manufacturer of PC, networking and communication products. Intel has been actively involved in a number of voluntary programs to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, but has not taken an active role on climate policy issues. They manufacture computers under the "Energy Star" label that "sleep" when inactive, substantially reducing energy consumption. They are also participating in an industry research program aimed at reducing or eliminating PFC emissions (a potent greenhouse gas) from the chip manufacturing process. They would like any international agreement to include flexible measures that allow for cost-effective reductions and that require actions by developing countries.

BRITISH PETROLEUM

Bruce McCrodden, Vice President, External Affairs: The President of BP America and the CEO of BP (John Browne) have been outspoken advocates of actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In a speech this week, John Browne spoke out in support of taxes to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. BP is also expanding its own emissions trading and joint implementation activities. BP chairs the International Climate Change Partnership.

INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE PARTNERSHIP

Kevin Fay, Executive Director: comprised of approximately 35 companies and associations, this group represents a relatively moderate position on climate change. Members include chemical companies, air conditioning and refrigeration manufacturers, aerospace companies, and one oil company (BP). They seek to balance recognition that the science compels some action with the need to take sensible, cost-effective steps that will not prove burdensome to their companies. They generally have been supportive of the proposed U.S. framework, but remain concerned that we will not achieve key elements of our proposal, but will sign an agreement in Kyoto anyway. They are seeking assurances that we not back down from our proposals. They are interested in the possibility of an expanded voluntary program to achieve nearer-term reductions, but are concerned that any program must insure that investments in reductions are counted toward any future obligations incurred by their firms.

BUSINESS COUNCIL FOR SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

Michael Marvin, Executive Director: Members include companies that manufacturer energy efficiency equipment and alternative sources of power. They represent those firms that stand to gain markets from any actions that restrict greenhouse gas emissions. As such, they have been active in promoting early action and have strongly supported the U.S. position on emissions trading and joint implementation and realistic binding targets. They have urged actions by 2005 and are very concerned that any target that extends significantly beyond that will not be taken seriously by industry or consumers and will undermine efforts to reduce emissions and advance technology in the near term.

II. FRIDAY 3 pm MEETING -- PARTICIPANTS and COMPANY PROFILES

Alcoa

Marcia Dalrymple, Manager, Government Affairs

Headquartered in Pittsburgh, Alcoa is one of the world's leading producer of aluminum and alumina and has sales of $13.1 billion. Whether it will be easy to scale-up trading to deal with carbon emissions remains an open question in their view. Alcoa has been an active participant in two of EPA's voluntary programs: Green Lights (energy efficient lighting) and the Voluntary Aluminum Partnership (reducing chemical emissions from the smelting process). Alcoa has experience in the acid rain emissions trading program; they opted in as a large industry generator.

Paul O'Neill, Alcoa's CEO, joined the President and Vice President for the August 4 CEO meeting. He is concerned that policy-making should not get ahead of sound science and he is advocating a focused research effort aimed at resolving uncertainties. They are concerned about competitiveness impacts related to developing country obligations, but don't have a view yet on the details of those obligations. Alcoa wants to work with us to help shape policy on climate change.

FMC Corp.

Harold S. Russell, VP, Government Affairs

Based in Chicago, FMC is a diversified supplier of chemical products, agricultural chemicals, precious metals, defense systems, automobile components, food machinery, petroleum equipment and specialized machinery. With annual sales topping the $3 billion mark, FMC ranks as a Fortune 150 company. International sales to more than 100 countries account for more than one-third of their total annual revenues.

Robert Burt, CEO of FMC, chairs the Business Roundtable's Environment Committee and climate change initiative. The Business Roundtable has said that we need a much more extensive policy dialogue before we make final decisions regarding targets and timetables. Burt is unconvinced that we need targets and timetables at all. Burt has taken moderate approaches on other environmental issues like Superfund and TRI and has been willing to take reasonable positions that draw fire from hard-line colleagues. He has taken interest in the potential for voluntary action to play a role in our final domestic policy.

Bethlehem Steel

Maurice (Mo) Ernest Carino Jr., VP, Federal Government Affairs

Bethlehem Steel is headquartered in Bethlehem, PA, with major plants in MD, IN, PA, upstate NY, and MS, and a coal mine in West Virginia. In 1996, they achieved sales of almost $4.7 billion. They are the nation's largest producer of plate steel, most of it in the higher value grades required for the more demanding industrial uses. They are also a leading supplier of railroad rails to the rail transportation market and large diameter pipe to the energy market. One of their main economic issues are tremendous heath care and pension liabilities. Since 1978 they have reduced their energy use by 40% and have recently restructured. Bethlehem has also endorsed the CERES Principles.

Bethlehem's CEO is the Chair this year of the American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI). His number one climate issue is developing countries because of their steel production. Flexibility is important as well. Regarding targets and timetables, they are concerned about the impact on growth of a carbon cap. In addition, at the meeting with the President, he emphasized the importance of voluntary programs. Credits for early reduction is very important because they have achieved reductions since 1990. At a meeting yesterday, AISI told us that they could achieve a 10% reduction from 1990 levels by 2010 through voluntary programs.

DUPONT CORPORATION

Tom Jacob, Environmental Manager

A major chemical producer (including HFCs) and the parent company to Consolidated Coal, Dupont is a major contributor to greenhouse gas emissions. DuPont was a leader in recognizing the scientific case demanded action to phase-out CFCs. In the case of climate change, they believe that John Browne of BP got it right when he said that significant uncertainties remain, but that prudence supports taking some actions now. They are very concerned that this issue is getting highly politicized on both sides and look to the Administration to provide bipartisan science-based leadership. They are also concerned that if actions are taken that all industries should be required to contribute in an equitable manner and fear that the chemical industry may be an easier target that some other sectors (e.g., autos or buildings). They are currently exploring possible ways to structure voluntary programs to achieve meaningful actions while safeguarding investments.

ENRON CORP

John Palmisano, Director, Regulatory Affairs:

Ken Lay attended the CEO meeting with the President and was supportive of action to address climate change. With annual revenues of $13 billion, Enron is a diversified energy company with one of the world's largest natural gas pipelines, an active wholesale electricity brokerage business, major investments in solar and wind technologies, and the recent purchaser of Portland General Electric Utility. Enron has also been an active trader in sulfur dioxide allowance market and strongly supports joint implementation and emissions trading. They believe action in the nearer-term is critical to sending the proper signals to the market place. Enron is a member of the Business Council for Sustainable Energy. John left EPA after helping design the earliest EPA emissions trading programs and established his own trading company which ultimately was purchased by Enron.

Georgia-Pacific

James E. Bostic, Jr., VP

Georgia-Pacific, headquartered in Atlanta with $13 billion in annual revenues, ranks first nationally in the production of structural and other wood panels and second nationally in lumber, owning six million acres of timberland. They own the world's largest building products distribution system. 1996 was a very challenging year for Georgia-Pacific, because of the most dramatic price collapse ever in commodity pulp and paper markets.

On climate change, Georgia-Pacific is positioned with some unique opportunities: forest sequestration and producing energy from biomass waste or crops. They are concerned about potential international competitiveness impacts, if energy prices rise dramatically with climate policy, but are interested in working constructively on a reasonable outcome.

Weyerhauser

Gary D. Risner, Federal Environmental Regulatory Affairs Manager

Weyerhauser is one of the largest forest products companies in the world. Weyerhauser operates more than 130 manufacturing facilities and employs 39,700 people in North America. They also have sales offices in Asia and Europe. Their headquarters are in Federal Way, WA. Their main business units are Timberlands (producing wood and wood fiber); Wood Products (producing softwood lumber, plywood and veneer; oriented strand board, composite panels, hardwood lumber and doors, and wholesale building materials); Pulp, Paper, Packaging and Recycling (market pulp, newsprint, bleached paperboard, printing and writing papers, container board and corrugated packaging, and collection and marketing of recyclables, chemicals); Weyerhauser Real Estate, and Weyerhauser Mortgage.

Regarding climate change, Weyerhauser supports the American Forest and Paper Association's Global Climate Change Position statement, which says that:
--Any new treaty must involve all countries including the developing nations.

--Biomass fuels combustion must continue to be considered a net-zero greenhouse gas contribution
--Any treaty must recognize the positive effects of active forest management
--Carbon storage in forests and wood products must be better recognized
--Climate science must be subjected to periodic review by peers and all stakeholders
--Treaty participants must assure consistent reporting and enforcement in all countries

Weyerhouser also believes that flexible, incentive based approaches can be appropriately utilized to encourage world-wide participation in reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Pushing for mandatory emissions reductions in the short term may not be required and could be potentially damaging to the US economy. A better approach is to continue global scientific studies with ongoing climate change verification while stimulating incentive based technology development to meet long term emissions reduction requirements and time schedules.

Holnam Inc.

David Rinas, Sr. Vice President

Holnam is the largest cement manufacturer in North America. Headquartered in Michigan, Holnam has manufacturing facilities, distribution centers and marketing offices spread throughout the United States. Holnam is a private company, wholly owned by Holderbank Financiere Glaris, which is the world's largest producer of cement and related construction material. Holderbank is headquartered in Switzerland and is publicly traded on stock exchanges in Zurich and London.

Holnam has been very proactive on climate change. They claim that we could reduce CO2 emissions from cement production cheaply and easily by increasing the use of cement substitutes. The U.S. is behind the rest of the world in the utilization of substitutes. Holnam wants the federal government to encourage the use of substitutes and overcome the market barriers -- we are reviewing these proposals at present.

Trigen

Thomas R. Casten, President and CEO

Trigen is recognized internationally as a leader in district energy systems. (District energy applies economies of scale to heating and cooling buildings. A central plant produces chilled water, hot water or steam and pipes it to a number of buildings, thus eliminating the need for individual boilers and chillers.) The company has developed and operates 11 district energy systems in North America that provide economical and environmentally responsible heating and cooling to municipalities, commercial buildings, institutions and industry. Trigen is based in White Plains, NY.

Trigen believes that the Administration's first act on the road to Kyoto should be to seize the low-hanging fruit represented by combining production of heat and power. More than two-thirds of the energy produced by burning fossil fuels for electricity is discarded as waste heat. Trigen's own analysis indicates that combining heat and power generation could drop the United States' output of CO_2 well below 1990 levels.

Owens Corning

John D. Hopkins, Jr., VP, Legislative Affairs

Headquartered in Toledo, Ohio, Owens Corning is a $3.8 billion, publicly held company of 19,000 people with manufacturing, sales and research facilities, including joint venture and licensee relationships, in more than 30 countries worldwide. Originally a glass company, the company now offers a diversified array of products, including complete building materials systems, advanced glass fiber used in more than 40,000 composite end-use applications from skis and golf clubs, to bridge decking and transmission towers, to automobiles, computers, and fiber optic cables, and large-diameter pipe used to build the infrastructure of developing nations.

Owens Corning joined in the insulation industry's Lisbon Declaration on CO_2 reductions. It says that the greenhouse effect requires urgent action, and that there is massive potential for energy savings in space heating through the use of proven thermal insulation technology. It says that 133 million tons of CO_2 could be reduced if all American homes were to be insulated to the Council of American Building Official's 1992 Model Energy Code. On the other hand, Owens Corning signed the BRT ad. Joint implementation is especially valuable because the quality of building stock in Central and Eastern Europe is poor.

Dow Chemical

Paul Cicio, Global Issues Manager/Government Affairs

Dow is the sixth largest chemical company in the world, operating in 157 countries. Headquartered in Midland, MI, they have sales of $20 billion a year. Dow is the largest producer of plastics in the world. Dow is also one of the largest energy consumers in the world. Dow has 323 operating facilities globally, including plants in about 20 states in the U.S. Over 90% of their energy consumption is through cogeneration. Dow is the only company (to their knowledge) who has committed to a 20% energy efficiency improvement over the next ten years (2% per year; about twice as high as the national average.) Dow has made voluntary commitments to reduce energy use in the U.S., Canada, Germany, and the Netherlands.

Regarding climate change, Dow strongly supports actions to reduce energy use. Dow believes tough decisions on the treaty should be delayed until the science and economics are better understood. Dow is supporting more meaningful dialogue with the U.S. government regarding what it is we truly need to do without losing competitiveness.

Whirlpool

Michael Thompson, Director of Government Relations

Whirlpool is the world's leading manufacturer and marketer of home appliances. Headquartered in Benton, MI., the company manufactures in 13 countries and markets products in more than 140 countries. In the last 8 years, Whirlpool has grown from a primarily U.S. manufacturer to a global company employing some 50,000 people on four continents. Whirlpool was the first company to develop and implement a CFC recovery and recycling for refrigerators. In 1994 Whirlpool began producing the refrigerator that won the Super Efficient Refrigerator Program (SERP) contest sponsored by U.S. public and private utilities. Whirlpool is also a voluntary participant in EPA's 33/50 program.

Whirlpool has not been active on the climate change issue. It is a Republican bedrock company from the midwest. They signed the Business Roundtable ad. They are a company that should be better off under climate change restrictions, because they typically make the most efficient products in the appliance industry. They may still harbor some bitterness toward the Administration because they were unhappy that DOE took so long to complete the refrigerator appliance efficiency standards that Whirlpool lost its technological head start. They use refrigerants (HFCs) that would be covered under our proposed "comprehensive" approach and strongly oppose any harmonized policies and measures. They are a member of the International Climate Change Partnership.

Mtas/Hi-tech/manufac

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-EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

ROOM 360
OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING
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DATE: SEP 25 1997 **PAGES:** 5

(INCLUDING COVER SHEET)

COMMENTS:

List of attendees for tomorrow's meeting

- RSK

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
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Staff Secretary
Todd Stern
OA/Box Number: 11210

FOLDER TITLE:

Meetings-Manufacturing [1997]

2019-0774-S
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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]

Update on Friday 9 am Roosevelt Room Meeting

Jim Wolf, Vice President, Govt Affairs, American Standard Companies
ssn: (b)(6)
DoB:

Glen Skovholt, Vice President, Honeywell
ssn:
DoB:

Rich Guimond, Corporate Director, Risk Management, Motorola

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DoB:

Joe McQuire, Director, Legislative and Regulatory Affairs, Allied Signal

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Tim Mohin, Manager, Government Affairs, Intel
ssn:
DoB:

Alice Borrelli, AT&T, Director

ssn:
DoB:

Larry Boggs, Legislative Counsel, General Electric

ssn:
DoB:

Judith Bayer, Director, Environmental Government Affairs, United Technologies
ssn:
DoB:

Bruce McCrodden, VP, External Affairs, BP
ssn:

Dob: (b)(6)

Scott Weiner, President, Ballard Power Systems
ssn: [redacted]
DoB:

Kevin Fay, Executive Director, International Climate Change Partnership

ssn: [redacted]
DoB:

Michael Marvin, Executive Director, Business Council for Sustainable Energy

ssn: [redacted]
DoB:

Stephen Seidel

White House Climate Chnage Task Force

ssn: [redacted]
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Confirmed attendees for Manufacturing Meeting at 3 p.m. Friday, September 26 Roosevelt Room

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Tom Jacob, DuPont

DOB: (b)(6)
SSN:

John Palmisano, Enron Corp.
SSN:
DoB:

Judith Greenwald

DoB:
ssN: