



WH Can G

WH Conf Planning 

'97 OCT 2 AM 10:52/97

Cover Page

To: Todd Stern

From: Redmond Walsh

This is page 1 of 3.

Todd,

The final sign lettering needs to be routed this morning and I need to get back to the sign company ASAP. If you have time, I would like your final opinion before it goes. Can you call and tell me which version you like better. Here are my observations:

1. The version with "The" reads more like the real White House plaque and thus looks slightly more authentic.

2. The version w/o "The," reads more continuous because the letters are more the same size.

Finally, "The Challenge of Global Warming will be in "initial caps" only. I think it looks better on one line.

Please call me as soon as you look at this. You can reach me at (202) 965-9696, or on my cellular at 288-8887.

36"



24"



The Challenge of Global Warming

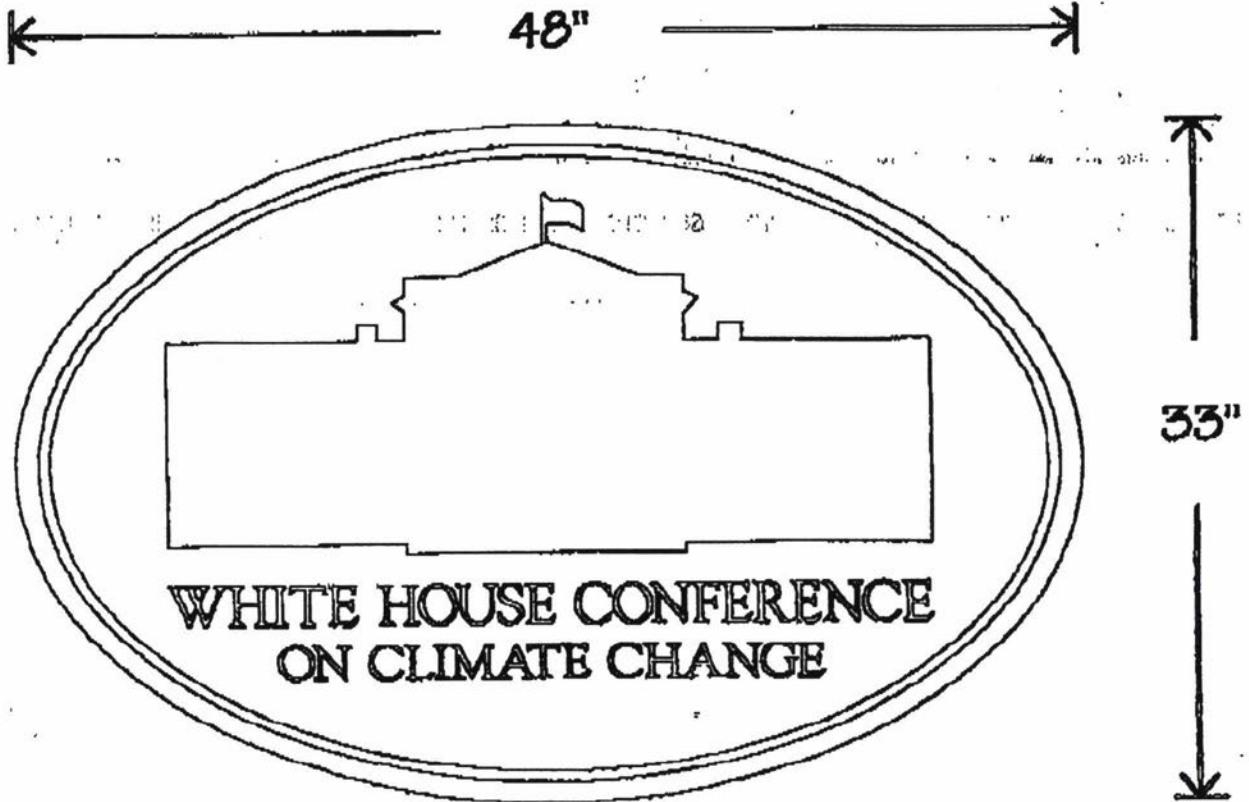
2"
tall

← 43 ³/₁₆ →

FROM : SIGNS&WONDERS
VCCC.PLT 9/29/97 3:41:26 PM

PHONE NO. : 703 558 9457

Sep. 29 1997 02:54PM P3
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2 1/2"

3 3/8"

The Challenge of
GLOBAL WARMING

Customer Approval _____

Cork Handbury



U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

FAX COVER SHEET

'97 SEP 30 PM6:21

BUREAU FOR LEGISLATIVE AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATORROOM 4889
320 21ST STREET, NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20523<http://www.info.usaid.gov>
Phone (202) 647-4213
Fax (202) 647-3945

TO: Todd Stern, WH Staff Secretary, 456-2215
Bill Antholis/Michele Forest, 456-5334
Dirk Forrester, Climate Change Task Force, 343-1162
Kris Balderston, WH Cabinet Affairs, 456-2525

FROM: Ann Kittlaus, Chief of Staff, LPA, tel: 647-4213

DATE: September 30, 1997

RE: 1-pager - Developing Country Initiative for WH Conference

MESSAGE: Following is a draft one pager that USAID proposes be included in the Conference packets. The Action Plan draft that will be released for comment on Monday is a direct follow-up to the President's announcement last June of the Developing Country Initiative. We believe that this effort can help argue against the resistance of developing countries to sign onto the agreement this winter -- the US is putting \$1B toward helping them meet their goals (while doing good for American business). This would also be part of the discussion led by Brian Atwood at lunch on Monday. Reactions are encouraged! Thanks, Ann

Number of pages including cover:

If you do not receive this fax in its entirety, please contact the Press Office.

"To help developing nations reduce greenhouse gas emissions, I am pleased to announce that the United States will provide them with \$1 billion in assistance over the next five years. These funds will go to programs that support energy efficiency, develop alternative energy sources and improve resource management to promote growth that does not adversely affect the climate."

DRAFT

President Clinton, The United Nations, June 26, 1997

Developing countries are critical to addressing global climate change. Although developed nations will be responsible for the excess concentration of greenhouse gas emissions in the atmosphere well into the next century, by around 2020 annual emissions from developing and transitional countries will overtake those of OECD nations. Developing countries are also the most vulnerable and least prepared to cope with the impacts of climate change. Any effective international regime to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions must include all major emitters.

Speaking at the United Nations last June, President Clinton articulated a clear leadership role for the United States in working with emerging economies to combat climate change. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is implementing the President's commitment to assist developing nations in charting a less carbon-intensive path to development while protecting their capacity to sequester carbon.

A draft Climate Action Plan outlining USAID's approach to the five year \$1 billion commitment is being released today for public review and consultation.

The USAID Climate Action Plan will build on USAID's extensive on-the-ground network and experience in advancing environmentally sustainable economic development. As proposed, the Initiative will focus on "sources" and "sinks" in nine key countries and three regions: Brazil, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Philippines, Russia, Poland, South Africa, Ukraine Central America, Central Africa (the Congo Basin) and the Central Asian Republics.

In the energy sector, USAID proposes promoting energy efficiency, renewable energy and market reforms that benefit the environment. The Agency also hopes to facilitate more sustainable forest management and agriculture.

As drafted, the Initiative will target those policies and measures that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions while promoting sound economic development. It will promote technology cooperation, create partnerships with the U.S. private sector and develop human and institutional capacity. USAID will also work closely with other bilateral donors, non-governmental organizations and multilateral development banks to promote greater investments in "climate friendly" technology.

USAID is organizing a series of consultations with other Agencies and Departments of the Federal Government, non-governmental organizations, private firms and the general public. To receive a copy of the Draft USAID Climate Action Plan, please contact:

DRAFT

The USAID Center for Environment
Ronald Reagan Building
Room 3.08
Washington D.C. 20523-3800
(202) 712-1750

*email address
will be identified*

CONFERENCE
Materials
97 OCT 6 AM 7:48

Additional Science Questions If Needed

For Holdren:

Can you speak to what you see as the link between climate change and international security?

For Karl or Watson:

You've said some kinds of extreme weather events will increase. What about hurricanes?

It looks like we are headed into a powerful El Nino. Is there any link between climate change and El Nino?

For Wilhite or Liverman:

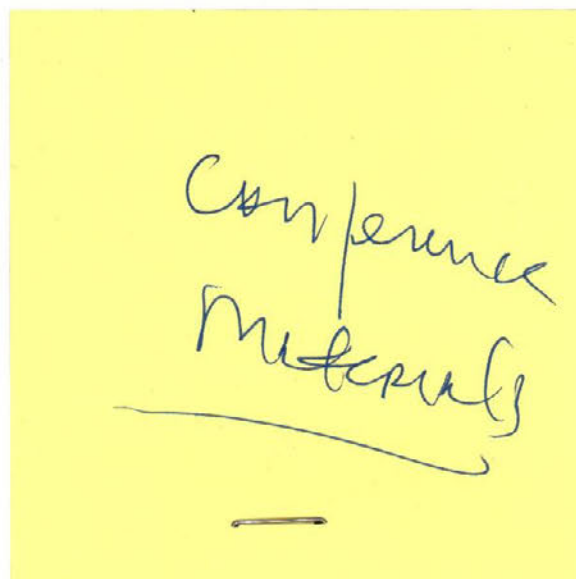
I've heard some people say that world agriculture will be able to adapt to climate change and that we'll just have a greener world---what do you say to that?

For any panelist:

How might some of the impacts you are describing -- such as sea level rise and changing floods and droughts affect the rest of the world -- in particular, the developing countries?

For Holdren or Watson:

Many argue that we should just wait for the promise of new technology to get us out of this mess. How would you respond?



International Panel
Additional Questions (if time permits)

'97 OCT 6 AM7:48

For Draper and/or Krupp:

Many developing countries have thus far expressed opposition to the joint implementation programs Linn Draper has discussed. Why do you think that is and do you think there is any promise of their shifting that position?

For Wolfensohn on "flexibility" issues:

How do you think credit should be shared between a company from an industrialized nation and a developing nation in a joint implementation project?

Could you see the World Bank playing any role in international trading or joint implementation?

For Krupp, Draper and/or Matthews:

We all saw the recent forest fires in Indonesia. How does deforestation contribute to climate change? Can reforestation projects be part of the solution?

For Schmalensee:

The European Union has proposed to reduce emissions by 15% from 1990 levels by 2010. Have they articulated any plans as to how they would reach that goal? To what extent do they rely on cooperative agreements with industry? Do you think their proposal is realistic?

You suggest that the Kyoto conference might provide a modest step in addressing emissions. Could you spell out some of the longer term steps you would suggest?

For Matthews:

I have heard some critics say that we would be yielding American sovereignty if we sign onto a climate change treaty. Is that true?

**Economics Panel
Additional Questions (if time permits)**

For Sandor:

Could you elaborate on exactly how a carbon trading system would work? What sorts of companies would be required to have permits?

For Sweeney:

I share your concern about developing country participation. If we are successful in getting developing nations to take on commitments, do you think they should be responsible for obligations similar to ours? Can they take on these kinds of obligations and still be expected to grow their economies?

For Repetto, Nordhaus and/or Stavins:

How much might an international trading system help us in reducing the costs to the U.S. of greenhouse gas emissions?

What are the administrative challenges in setting up an international trading system?

How much might a joint implementation system help us in reducing the costs to the U.S. of greenhouse gas emissions?

What are the administrative challenges in setting up a joint implementation system?

For Nordhaus:

I'd be interested to hear how you calculate the costs of NOT acting. Are there any costs that the economic models don't capture?

You've laid out the slowest approach for acting. If we stretch out the timetable for taking action, don't we make it harder over the longer term to reduce our emissions?

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

October 2, 1997

PRESIDENT CLINTON TO PARTICIPATE IN WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Washington, D.C. -- President Clinton will participate in the *White House Conference on Climate Change: The Challenge of Global Warming* at Georgetown University on Monday, October 6, 1997. The conference will include discussions on the scientific, technological, international and economic aspects of climate change. Participants will include scientists, economists, corporate executives, environmental, civic and labor leaders, small business owners, members of Congress and representatives of state and local governments.

The conference agenda consists of remarks by the President, Vice President and First Lady; panel discussions led by President Clinton and Vice President Gore and featuring Secretary of Energy Federico Pena, Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and Deputy Secretary of Treasury Lawrence Summers; and lunchtime "breakout" sessions hosted by cabinet members and senior Administration officials. The conference is part of the Administration's ongoing effort to educate the American people about climate change and is designed to help inform the development of U.S. policy on this important issue. It will be broadcast live via satellite to more than thirty locations across the country. A detailed agenda and list of satellite cities is attached.

WHAT: President Clinton to attend White House Conference on Climate Change.

WHERE: Gaston Hall, Healy Building, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.

WHEN: Monday, October 6, 1997
Conference: 10:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m.
(President's remarks and participation: 10:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m.)

COVERAGE: OPEN PRESS (Breakout sessions will be CLOSED PRESS)
Press entrance: Will be directed on site.
Pre-set: 6:00-7:00 a.m.
Final access: 8:15-9:30 a.m.

NOTE: Media do not need to request credentials to cover this conference. Reporters must present valid photo identification and press accreditation on site at the designated entrance to gain access to the event. For additional information contact the White House Climate Change Task Force at 202/343-1060. To arrange an interview with any of the conference panelists or participants contact the White House press office at 202/456-7150.

**The White House Conference on Climate Change:
The Challenge of Global Warming
October 6, 1997**

Agenda and Panels

Welcome and Introduction by Vice President Al Gore

Opening Remarks by President Bill Clinton

Panel I: The Science of Global Warming and Climate Change

Presentation: John Holdren, Professor, Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences and the John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University. Head of the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST)

Panelists: Robert Watson, Incoming Chair of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and Director for Environment, World Bank;
Tom Karl, Senior Scientist, NOAA, National Climate Data Center;
Diana Liverman, Chair, National Academy of Sciences Committee on Human Dimensions of Global Change and Director, Latin American Studies Program, University of Arizona.
Don Wilhite, Director, National Drought Mitigation Center, University of Nebraska.

Remarks by Vice President Al Gore

Panel II: The Role of Technology in Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Presentation: Federico Pena, Secretary of Energy.

Panelists: Tom Casten, President and CEO, Trigen Energy Corporation.
Michael Bonsignore, President and CEO, Honeywell Corporation.
Mason Willrich, CEO, EnergyWorks.
Kurt Yeager, President, Electric Power Research Institute.
Larry Papay, Bechtel Corporation.

Lunchtime Breakout Sessions with the Cabinet

Remarks by First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton

Panel III: Kyoto Conference and U.S. National Interests

Presentation: Madeleine Albright, Secretary of State.

Panelists: James Wolfensohn, President of the World Bank,
Richard Schmalensee, Professor of Economics and Management, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Director of MIT Center for Energy and Environmental Policy Research; member of Council of Economic Advisors, 1989-91
Daniel Yergin, President, Cambridge Energy Associates; author of "The Prize: The Epic Quest for Oil, Money and Power," winner of the Pulitzer Prize

E. Linn Draper, Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer, American Electric Power,

Fred Krupp, Executive Director, Environmental Defense Fund,

Mae Jemison, President of the Jemison Group, Inc. and Jemison Institute for Advancing Technology in Developing Countries at Dartmouth University. Former NASA astronaut

Jessica Tuchman Mathews, President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace,

Panel IV: Climate Change Policy and the U.S. Economy

Presentation: **Larry Summers**, Deputy Secretary of the Treasury.

Panelists: **Robert Repetto**, Vice President and Senior Economist, World Resources Institute. Co-author, "The Costs of Climate Protection: A Guide for the Perplexed."

William Nordhaus, Whitney Griswold Professor of Economics, Yale University.

Robert Stavins, Professor of Public Policy and Chair of Environment and Natural Resources Program, the John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University.

John Sweeney, President, AFL-CIO.

Richard Sandor, Chairman and Chief Executive, Centre Financial Products Limited; and Vice-Chair of Chicago Board of Trade.

**The White House Conference on Climate Change:
The Challenge of Global Warming**

**Regional Conferences
October 6, 1997**

Tuscaloosa, AL	University of Alabama
Tucson, AZ	University of Arizona
Little Rock, AR	University of Arkansas
Los Angeles, CA	UCLA
San Francisco, CA	Golden Gate State University
Boulder, CO	University of Colorado
Middleton, CT	Wesleyan University
Dade County, FL	Dade County Commission Chamber
Atlanta, GA	Emory University
Des Moines, IA	Des Moines Area Community College
Chicago, IL	University of Illinois - Chicago
Kansas City, KS	EPA Regional Office
New Orleans, LA	Tulane University
Medford, MA	Tufts University
Woods Hole, MA	Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution
Ann Arbor, MI	University of Michigan
Reno, NV	Truckee Meadows Community College
Raleigh, NC	North Carolina State University
Durham, NH	University of New Hampshire
Piscataway, NJ	Rutgers University
Albany, NY	Cornell University Cooperative Extension
New York City, NY	Columbia University
Cleveland, OH	Great Lakes Science Center
Portland, OR	Portland State University
Albuquerque, NM	University of New Mexico
Pittsburgh, PA	Carnegie Mellon University
San Juan, Puerto Rico	Metropolitan University
Knoxville, TN	University of Tennessee
College Station, TX	Texas A&M University
Salt Lake City, UT	University of Utah
Seattle, WA	NOAA Offices
Williamsburg, VA	College of William and Mary

**R.S.V.P. LIST FOR OCTOBER 6, 1997 CLIMATE
CONFERENCE As of 10/05/97**

NAME	COMPANY
Adams, John Hamilton	National Resources Defense Council (NRDC)
Adcock, J. Patrick	EIC
Adesanya, Babafemi A.	Environmental Justice Technology Center, Hampton University
Anderson, Ray Christie	Interface, Inc.
Andlinger, Merrick G.	Pure Energy Corporation
Barron, Eric J. Professor	Penn State University
Bates, Richard Brent	Sonat Energy Services
Bayless, Charles E.	Tucson Electric Power Company
Baylis, Lloyd Nathaniel	Catalytica, Inc.
Becker, George F.	United Steel Workers of America
Beder, Michael	US Fuel and Security Inc.
Bell, Hays R.	Eastman Kodak Company
Bentley, Holly Lynn	National FFA Organization
Bergsten, Fred C.	Institute for International Economics
Blinder, Alan S. Dr.	Princeton University
Bonsignore, Michael R.	Honeywell Inc.
Boyce, Gregory H.	Kennecott Energy Company
Braun, Gerald	Solarex
Brody, Steve	Pioneer Hi-Bred International
Bryant, Robert William	Golden Spread Electric Cooperative, Inc.

Buckman, Frederick W.	PacifiCorp
Burton, Bradley	AFL-CIO
Butler, Jolynn, Barry	Public Utilities Commission of Ohio
Callahan, Debra Jean	League of Conservation Voters
Campbell, Robert H.	Sun Company, Inc.
Carton, Jean	Garden Club of America
Cassidy, John Dr., Jr.	United Technologies Research Center
Casten, Thomas R.	Trigen Energy Corporation
Chandler, William Upton	Battelle, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory
Cherry "Bud" Bernard H.	Oxbow Power Corporation
Childress, Mark Bradley	Environmental Working Group
Christiansen, Rev. Drew S.J.	US Catholic Conference
Codey, Lawrence R.	Public Service Electric & Gas Company
Coffman, Vance D.	Lockheed Martin Corporation
Colvin, Joe F.	Nuclear Energy Institute
Comer, Clarence C.	Southdown, Inc.
Conlon, P., Gregory	California Public Utilities Commission
Cooney, Wilson Charles "Bill"	USAA
Coors, John	Golden Genesis Company
Correll, Alston Dayton (Pete)	Georgia-Pacific Corporation
Crow, Michael M. Dr.	Columbia University
Daigle, John Douglas	Coalition to Restore Coastal Louisiana

Davis, William E.	Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation
Deavenport, Earnest W., Jr.	Eastman Chemical Company
Deland, Michael R.	American Flywheel Systems, Inc.
Dillon, Thomas Dr.	Science Applications International Corporation
Donohue, Jeannette	Cone Communications
Dorsey, Herman Sherwood Jr.	American Association of Blacks in Energy
Draper, E. Linn Jr.	American Electric Power
Dushaw, James L.	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
Eachus, Ron	Oregon Public Utility Commission
Earl, Anthony S.	CCAP
Edelin, Ramona H.	National Urban Coalition
Ehrlich, Everett	ESC Company
Engelhardt, Irl F.	Peabody Holding Company, Inc.
Epstein, Paul R. MD, MPH	Center for Health and the Global Environment, Harvard Medical School
Esty, Daniel C. Dr.	Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy
Fani, Robert J.	Brooklyn Union
Fehringer, Rachel Naomi	National FFA Organization
Florio, James J.	Florio & Perrucci, P.C. Institute for Energy & Environmental Policy
Freeman, S. David	LA Department of Water & Power
Freer, David W.	Pacific Enterprises
Fri, Robert	National Museum of Natural History
Friedman, Robert	The Heinz Center
Frishberg, Ivan	PIRG's Higher Education Project
Fuller, Kathryn	World Wildlife Fund
Galanter, Ruth	Councilmember City of Los Angeles

Gangloff, Deborah	American Forests
Garcia, Gustavo L.	Mayor Pro Tem Austin, Texas
Gatto, Stephen	BC International, Inc.
Gelbspan, Ross	Author
Gieszl, Yale	Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc.
Good, Mary	Venture Capital Investors
Gordon, Harry FAIA	Burt Hill Kosar Rittelmann Associates
Greenbaum, Dan	Health Effects Institute
Hansen, Paul W.	Izaak Walton League of America
Hanson, Jaydee	United Methodist Church/ National Religious Partnership for Environment
Harlan, Robert C.	Owens Corning
Hartke, Jan Alan	Earth Kind International
Hausker, Karl	Center for Strategic International
Helme, Edward A. (Ned)	Center for Clean Air Policy
Hemminghaus, Roger R.	Ultramar Diamond Shamrock Corporation
Henneke, Ben G.	Clean Air Action Corporation
Henry, Wolcott C. III	The Curtis & Edith Munson Foundation
Hirshberg, Gary	Stonyfield Farm, Inc.
Holdren, Cheryl E. Dr.	Energy & Resources Group
Holdren, John P. Dr.	Harvard University
Jachowski, Kathleen P.	Federated Women In Timber
Jemison, Mae Carol Dr.	The Jemison Group, Inc.
Johnson, David W.	Ohio Public Utilities Commission
Jones, William Charles (Charlie)	National FFA Organization
Kagbo, Robert	Associated Consultants International

Kamp, John Benjamin	Sierra Student Coalition
Karl, Thomas R.	NOAA/NESDIS / National Climatic Data Center
Karpinski, Gene	USPIRG
Kelly, Robert C.	Enron Renewable Energy Corporation
Kimmelman, Gene	Consumers Union
Krupp, Fred	Environmental Defense Fund
Lash, Jonathan	World Resources Institute
LeMaster, Lynn H.	Edison Electric Institute
Lempert, Robert J.	RAND
Levin, Peter L. Dean	Boston University College of Engineering
Levinson, Richard A.	American Public Health Association
Linden, Eugene	self-employed
Liverman, Diana Dr.	University of Arizona
Lovejoy, Thomas	Smithsonian Institution
Lovins, Amory Bloch	Rocky Mountain Institute
MacGillis, Brandon	Ozone Action
Mahlman, Jerry D. Dr.	Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory/NOAA
Malin, Clement B.	Texaco Inc.
Marvin, Michael	Business Council for Sustainable Energy
Matson, Pamela Dr.	Stanford University
Maury, Samuel L.	The Business Roundtable
Mayben, William R.	Nebraska Public Power District
McBride, Tim	Chrysler Motors
McBride, Andrew Dr.	City of Stanford Health Department

McCarthy, James J. Dr.	Harvard University
McDonough, William Dr.	University of Virginia
McElroy, Michael B. Dr.	Harvard University
McIntire, Lee A.	Bechtel Systems & Infrastructures, Inc.
McKelvey, John	Midwest Research Institute
McKibben, Bill	Author
McLain, Phil	National Association of Wheat Growers
McWhinney, Robert T., Jr.	Stone & Webster Management Consultants, Inc.
Micheletti, Thomas A.	Northern States Power Company
Mintzer, Irving Martin	Global Business Network
Molina, Mario Dr.	MIT
Montgomery, Brad Colin	National FFA Organization
Morse, Steven	Minnesota State Senator
Musil, Robert Kirkland, Ph.D.	Physicians for Social Responsibility
Neumaier, Gerhard J.	Ecology and Environment, Inc.
Nishida, Jane T.	Maryland Department of the Environment
Nordhaus, William Dr.	Yale University
Nutter, Franklin W.	Reinsurance Association of America
O'Leary, Hazel R.	O'Leary & Associates, Inc.
O'Neill, Paul H.	Alcoa
O'Sullivan Brian Jack	Cannon Power Corporation
Panayotou, Theodore Dr.	Harvard University
Parkin, Rebecca, MPM, PhD	American Public Health Association

Patz, Jonathan A. MD, MPH	Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene & Public Health
Percy, Steve	BP America
Perkins, Jane	AFL-CIO
Pestillo, Peter J.	Ford Motor Company
Peterson, Ralph R.	CH2M HILL Companies, Ltd.
Pilko, George	Pilko & Associates, Inc.
Pope, Karl	Sierra Club
Preiss, Jeremy	UTC
Pyle, Barbara Y.E.	TBS/CNN
Ramsey, Stephen D.	General Electric Company
Ratcliffe, David M.	Southern Company
Repetto, Robert	World Resources Institute
Rinas, David L.	Holnam Inc.
Ringo, Jerome Claude	National Wildlife Federation
Ris, Howard Dr.	Union of Concerned Scientists
Rising, Nelson C.	Catellus Development Corporation
Risser, Paul G. Dr.	Oregon State University
Roberts, Cecil	United Mine Workers of America
Roen, Nancy H.	Florida Power & Light Company
Rosenbusch, Corey Shane	National FFA Organization
Roy, Ellen S.	Intercontinental Energy Corporation
Ruin, Harvey	Dade County, Florida Clerk, Circuit County Courts
Sandor, Richard L.	Centre Financial Products
Sant, Roger	AES Corporation
Schlickeisen, Rodger	Defenders of Wildlife

Schmalensee, Richard Dr.	MIT
Schwartz, Frederick A.O., Jr.	Cravath, Swaine & Moore
Shaffer, Gail S.	Business & Professional Women/USA
Shavel, Ira	Putnam, Hayes, & Bartlett, Inc.
Shelton, Hilary D.	Washington Bureau, N.A.A.C.P.
Shields, Frank W.	Oregon State Representative
Silbergeld, Mark	Consumers Union
Sloterbeck, David P.	US Fuel and Security Inc.
Smith, David A.	Public Policy Department, AFL-CIO
Smith, Mary Ann	Chicago Alderman and I.C.L.E.I. Executive Committee
Smith, Dickinson M.	PECO Energy Co.
Snyder, Jennifer L.	NAACP
Solt, John Charles	Catalytica Combustion Systems, Inc.
Starling, Raymond Albert	National FFA Organization
Stavns, Robert N. Dr.	Harvard University, John F. Kennedy School of Government
Stempel, Robert C.	Energy Conversion Devices, Inc.
Stroebe, Carol	Children's Environmental Health Network
Swartz, Daniel Rabbi	National Religious Partnership for the Environment
Swenson, Leland H.	National Farmers Union
Symons, Joanne	Symons Public Affairs, Inc.
Thorn, Terence H.	Enron Corporation
Tooman, Connie L.	Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc.
Trenberth, Kevin Edward	National Center for Atmospheric Research

Trexler, Mark C. Dr.	Trexler & Associates, Inc.
Tucker, Connie	Southern Organizing Committee
Turner, Ted	Time Warner
Uehlein, Joseph B.	Industrial Union Dept. (AFL-CIO)
Walsh, Michael P.	Consultant
Watson, Robert	World Bank
Wayburn, Laurie	Pacific Forest Trust
Weiner, Scott A.	Ballard Generation Systems
White, Alice Kernick	NAACP
Wilburn, Susan Q., R.N.	District of Columbia Nurses Association
Wilhelm, Paul J.	USX Corporation
Wilhite, Donald A.	National Drought Mitigation Center-Univ. of Nebraska
Williams, John F.	General Motors Corporation
Willrich, Mason	Energy Works, Inc.
Wilson, John Hill Tucker	Morgan Stanley & Company, Inc.
Wolf, James	American Standard Companies
Wood, Randolph (Randy)	Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality
Woodwell, George, M.	The Woods Hole Research Center
Yeager, Kurt Eric	Electric Power Research Institute
Yergin, Angela Stent Dr.	Georgetown University
Yergin, Daniel	Cambridge Energy Research Associates
Yost, Nicholas C.	Sonnenschein Nath & Rosenthal
Zinn, Ken	AFL-CIO



WH Conf
Rising
Summer
97 OCT 14 PM 4:38

White House Climate Change Task Force

734 Jackson Place, N.W. • Washington, DC 20503

FAX

To: Todd Stern (Attn: Jonathan) Bill Antheijs, Nicholas Luykman

Organization/Title: _____

Fax: _____

Phone: _____

Pages (including cover): 5

Date: 10/14/97

From: _____

Phone: _____

Message:

Note to Todd Stern

From Dirk Forrister and Judi Greenwald

Re: attached summary of White House Climate Change Conference

As you may recall, last week the State Department asked if there was a summary of the White House Climate Change Conference that they could circulate to other embassies. We have written the attached summary and would like your approval to share it with them as soon as possible.

cc: Bill Antholis

Nicholas Lapham

White House Climate Change Conference: The Challenge of Global Warming October 6, 1997

President Clinton and Vice President Gore hosted a climate change conference at Georgetown University on October 6. The President, Vice President, First Lady, twelve members of the Cabinet, and over 200 invited guests had the opportunity to hear from national experts on the global warming problem and potential solutions. The invited guests included representatives of business, labor, environmental groups, academics, students, religious and cultural leaders, the Congress, and state and local officials.

Vice President Gore, President Clinton, and First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton each spoke about global warming. President Clinton said that four principles will guide his global warming policies. First, he believes that the science compels us to act. Man-made gases produced by fossil fuel burning are contributing to global warming, and that unless these gases are reduced, severe consequences--such as sea level rise, flooding and droughts--are likely to increase late in the 21st century. Second, America must lead. No global emissions control system can succeed without the U.S., which produces 20% of the world's greenhouse gases with only 5% of the world's population. Third, we must create a system that will not impose intolerable strain on the American economy. He prefers setting firm, but realistic limits and letting individual industries meet them through the cheapest means possible. Fourth, developing countries like India and China must be part of any global warming agreement in a way that is fair to all. The U.S. will ask for meaningful, but equitable commitments from all nations.

The President and Vice President engaged in lively dialogue with four panels of experts--one on the science of global warming and climate change, another on the role of technology in reducing greenhouse gas emission, a third on the Kyoto Conference and U.S. national interests, and a fourth on climate change policy and the U.S. economy. At mid-day, each of the twelve Cabinet members and senior White House staff led breakout discussions on climate change policy with small groups of conference attendees. Thus all of the participants had the opportunity to make policy suggestions to the highest level Administration policy makers.

For the first panel on science, Dr. John Holdren, a Professor in the Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences and the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, and head of the President's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology, gave an overview of the risks of climate change. Dr. Robert Watson, the incoming Chair of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Director for Environment of the World Bank, explained that climate science skeptics are a small minority of the scientific community and that all of their major arguments can be relatively easily refuted. Tom Karl, a senior scientist at the National Climatic Data Center of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, explained that we have seen an increase in extreme rainfall and snowfall events over the past century, and we are likely to see an even greater increase in the predicted warmer world. Don Wilhite, the Director of the National Drought Mitigation Center of the University of Nebraska, explained that, somewhat paradoxically, because warming causes increases in both evaporation and precipitation, we are likely to see more of both types of extremes--both more droughts and more extreme rainfall and snowfall. Diana Liverman, the Chair of the National Academy of Sciences Committee on Human

Dimensions of Global Change and the Director of the Latin American Studies Program at the University of Arizona talked about the human health impacts, including an increase in heat-related illness and spread of infectious disease, including malaria.

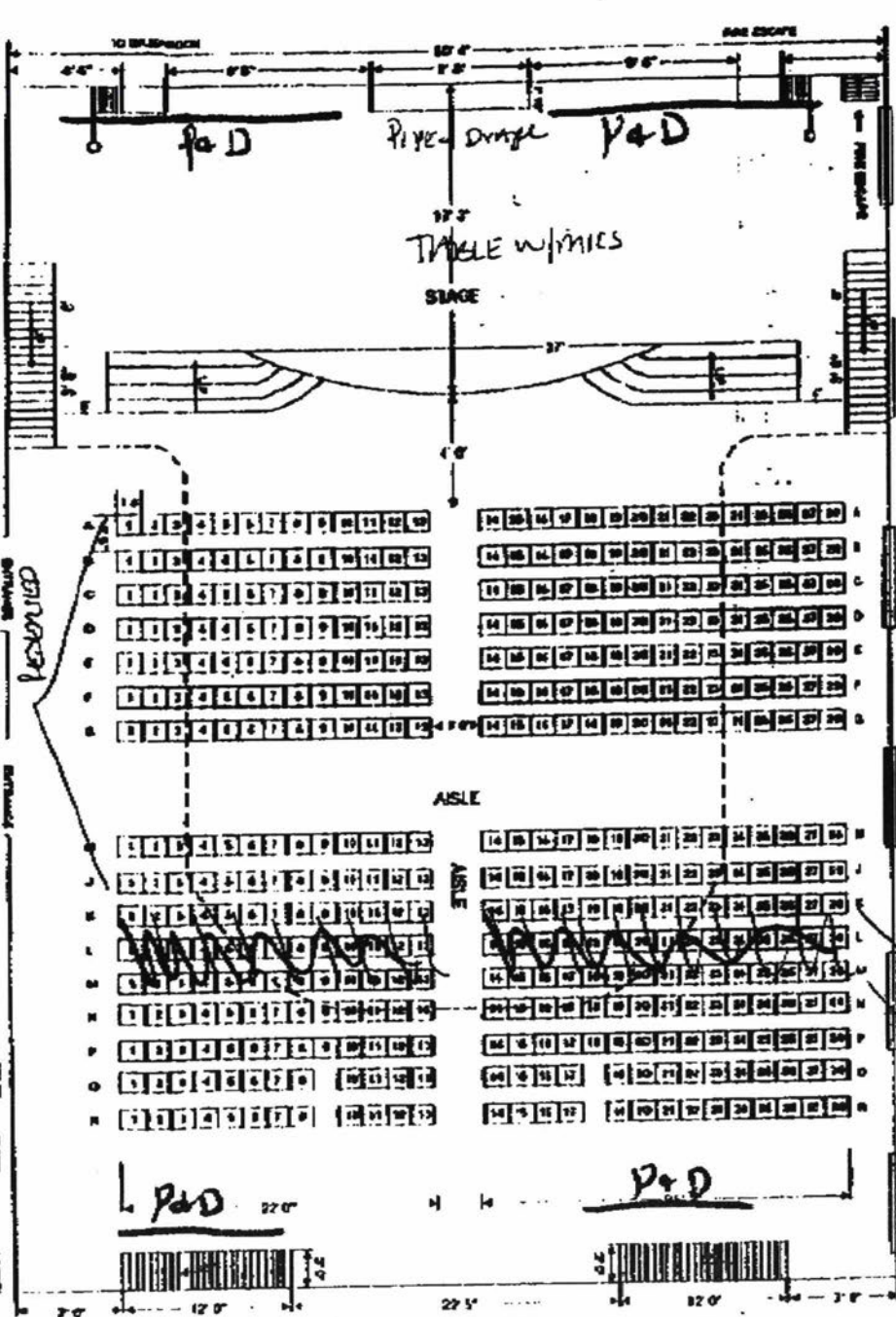
The second panel on technology was led off by Federico Pena, the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Energy. Pena said that the five national laboratories just issued a report saying that we can achieve relatively ambitious greenhouse gas reductions at a relatively modest cost with existing underutilized efficient energy technologies. Tom Casten, the President and CEO of Trigen Energy Corporation, pointed out that when we make electricity at conventional powerplants, we throw away two thirds of the energy as waste heat. Casten said we need to restructure the electric utility industry to encourage innovation, and make better use of technologies (such as those used by Trigen) that recover and reuse this waste heat. Michael Bonsignore, the President and CEO of Honeywell Corporation, and Mason Willrich, the CEO of EnergyWorks, both said that their companies' numerous energy-efficient products and services could dramatically reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Kurt Yeager, President of the Electric Power Research Institute, said that there are enormous opportunities to produce electricity more efficiently through high-efficiency natural gas turbines, advanced clean coal technologies, and carbon free fuels options such as nuclear, solar, hydroelectric, geothermal and wind power. Mary Good, Managing Member of the Venture Capital Investors, talked about the technological opportunities and infrastructure obstacles in the transportation sector. She said that the Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles between the Big Three auto companies, suppliers, and the U.S. government is a model for making great strides in energy efficiency.

The second panel was followed by a working lunch in which each Cabinet member and senior White House officials led policy discussions with small groups of participants. Discussions provided the Administration with numerous suggestions for climate change policy approaches and technological solutions. After lunch, First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton spoke. She pointed out that it was fitting that the White House Climate Change Conference was being held on World Children's Health Day. She said that children are among the most vulnerable to the consequences of global warming--to famine and drought, and to vector borne diseases associated with warm climates.

Madeline Albright, Secretary of State, led off the third panel on the U.S. national interest in the Kyoto conference. She said that we have learned only relatively recently that environmental security is an important component of national security. James D. Wolfenson, the President of the World Bank, said that developing countries recognize the seriousness of global warming, but because of their other immediate and pressing problems, do not have the resources to find solutions without western assistance. Richard Schmalensee, Professor of Economics and Management at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Director the MIT Center for Energy and Environmental Policy Research, said that it is essential that developing countries be part of the solution right from the beginning, because their emissions are projected to surpass emissions from the developed world early in the next century. Daniel Yergin, the President of Cambridge Energy Research Associates and author of the Pulitzer prize-winning "The Prize: The Epic Quest for Oil, Money and Power" talked about the potential for expanded use of natural gas as a bridge to a lower greenhouse gas emissions. E. Linn Draper, the Chairman, President and

Chief Executive Officer of American Electric Power, one of the largest coal-burning utilities in the country, talked about the importance of international emission trading and joint implementation (whereby, for example, U.S. companies make investments to achieve reductions overseas) in minimizing the cost of reducing emissions. Fred Krupp, the Executive Director of the Environmental Defense Fund, agreed with Linn Draper about the importance of international trading and joint implementation and said that, by using reasonable policy instruments, we could achieve reductions below 1990 emissions levels early in the next century. Former shuttle astronaut Mae Jemison, president of the Jemison Groups, Inc. and Jemison Institute for Advancing Technology in Developing Countries at Dartmouth University, said that developing countries desperately need appropriate energy efficient technology. Jessica Tuchman Mathews, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, said that global warming is the most complicated international issue she has ever seen, and that even agreeing on a framework for moving forward would constitute success at Kyoto.

Larry Summers, Deputy Secretary of the Treasury, chaired the final panel on economic issues. In his overview remarks, he underscored the need for action to address global warming, but also the need to do so in a manner consistent with continued economic prosperity. Dr. Robert Repetto, of the World Resources Institute, explained that his recently completed review of economic studies showed that the costs of acting to stabilize emissions vary considerably based on key assumptions and model structure. Model results showed minimal or even positive costs when such factors as global emissions trading, recycling of revenues from allowances to offset other taxes, and the environmental costs of not acting to reduce greenhouse gas emissions were taken into consideration. Dr. William Nordhaus of Yale University cautioned that cost reductions due to technological change may be overestimated and that substantial energy price increases were possible. He suggested that a fee on the order of \$10/ton of carbon would be a reasonable initial step. Dr. Robert Stavins of Harvard University suggested that, while there are important lessons to be drawn from the acid rain trading program, in some ways it may not be an appropriate model for a carbon trading system. He suggested a system that capped permit prices at a specific amount would provide a safety valve preventing untoward economic harm. John Sweeney, the President of the AFL-CIO, discussed the need to address the threat of climate change, but to do so in a way that minimizes any harm to workers and the economy. He urged that time be taken to develop a plan that addresses these concerns. Richard Sandor, Vice-Chair of the Chicago Board of Trade, spoke the acid rain trading experience and how market forces have pushed prices lower than anticipated. He urged the creation of a market-based trading system that harnesses private sector ingenuity in finding low cost reductions.

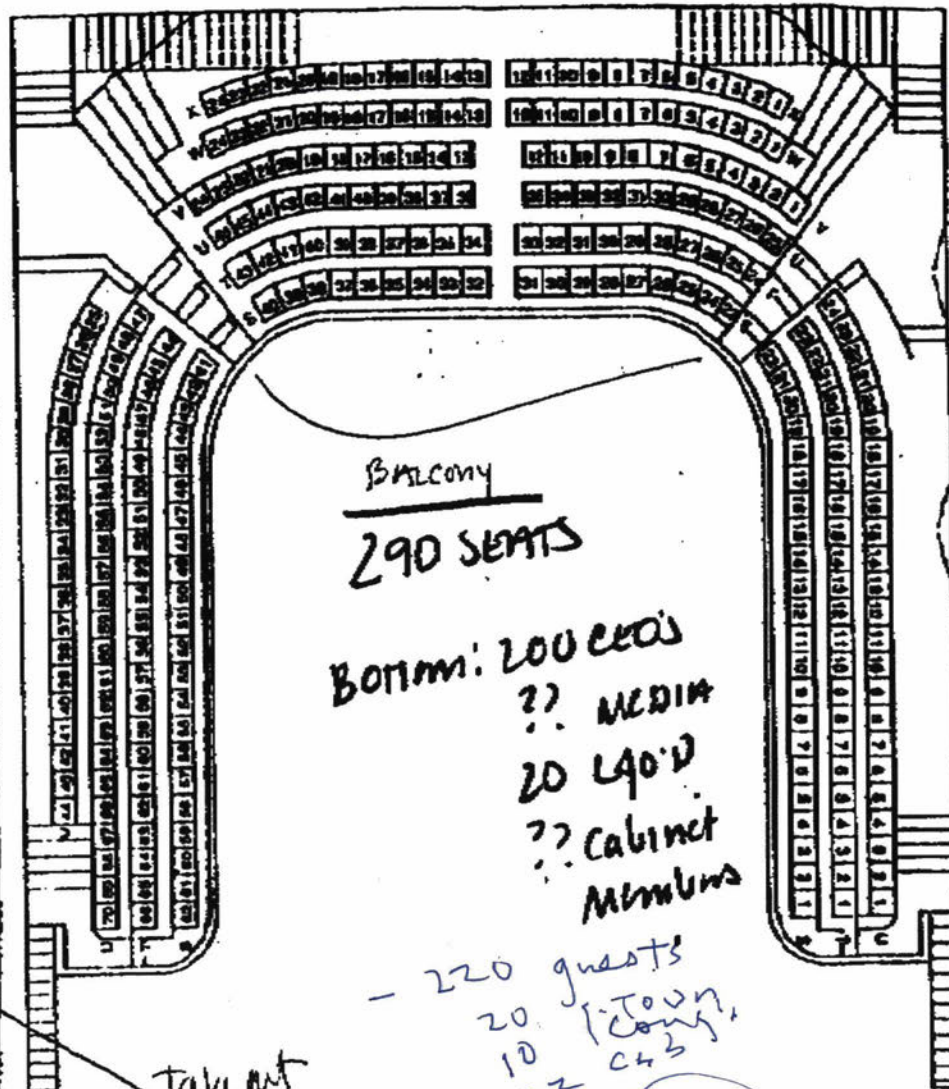


Gaston Hall

235

105
39

51
45



Balcony

290 SEATS

BOTTOM: 200 SEATS
?? MEDIA
20 40'0"
?? Cabinet
Members

- 220 guests
20 1st row
10 2nd row
22 3rd row

Take out
→ Users

→ 1 EF TABLE FOR COMMUNICATIONS
→ Telephone
→ Electrical Power

Gaston Hall

Balcony

84 1

198

282
below

140

10 60

107 Planning

WH Planning

'97 OCT 2 AM 10:12/97

Cover Page

To: Todd Stern

From: Redmond Walsh

This is page 1 of 3.

Todd,

The final sign lettering needs to be routed this morning and I need to get back to the sign company ASAP. If you have time, I would like your final opinion before it goes. Can you call and tell me which version you like better. Here are my observations:

1. The version with "The" reads more like the real White House plaque and thus looks slightly more authentic.

2. The version w/o "The," reads more continuous because the letters are more the same size.

Finally, "The Challenge of Global Warming will be in "initial caps" only. I think it looks better on one line.

Please call me as soon as you look at this. You can reach me at (202) 965-9696, or on my cellular at 288-8887.

← 36" →



↑ 24" ↓

24"

↑ 2" ↓

The Challenge of Global Warming

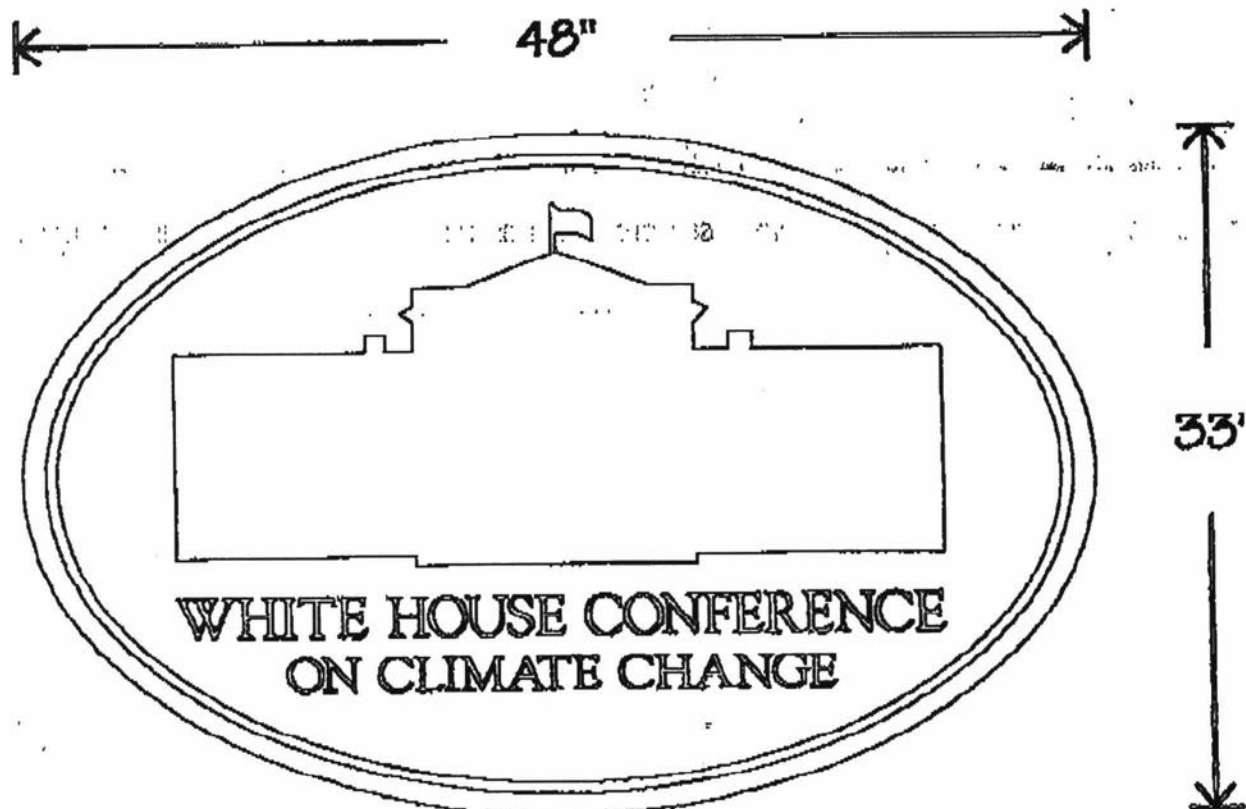
2" tall

← 43 13/16" →

FROM : SIGNS&WONDERS
VCC.C.RLT_ 9/29/97 3:41:26 PM

PHONE NO. : 703 550 9457

Sep. 29 1997 02:54PM P3
Scale: 1:5.14 M. 48.649 L. 59.400 III



2 1/2"

3 3/8"

The Challenge of
GLOBAL WARMING

Customer Approval _____

Wt Conf Plann

THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington, DC

OFFICE OF THE STAFF SECRETARY

Fax Transmittal Sheet

To: Mr. Thomas Proffitt

Fax Number: 703-806-4964

Telephone Number:

From: Todd Stern

Subject: 3-D relief of the White House

Date: September 29, 1997

Number of Pages (including cover sheet): 2

Message:

(If all pages are not received, please call (202) 456-2702.)

The document accompanying this facsimile transmittal sheet is intended only for the use of the individual or entity to whom it is addressed. This message contains information which may be privileged, confidential or exempt from disclosure under applicable law. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient, or the employee or agent responsible for delivering the message to the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any disclosure, dissemination, copying or distribution, or the taking of any action in reliance on the contents of this communication, is strictly prohibited.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 29, 1997

Mr. Thomas Proffitt
Office of the Director
Institute of Heraldry
9325 Gunston Road
Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060-5579

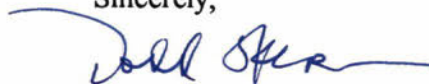
Dear Mr. Proffitt,

Thank you very much for your assistance in our effort to construct an appropriate plaque for The White House Conference on Climate Change.

Per your phone conversation with our conference consultant, Redmond Walsh, please provide to Mr. Walsh a 3-D bas-relief copy of the White House similar to the one on the White House press room plaque.

We certainly appreciate your help on such short notice.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Todd Stern", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Todd Stern
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary

MESSAGE CONFIRMATION

SEP-29-97 15:25

FAX NUMBER : 2024562215

NAME :

FAX NUMBER : 917038064964

PAGE : 02

ELAPSED TIME : 00'50"

MODE : G3 STD

RESULTS : O.K

'97 SEP 29 PM 4:49

9/29/97

WH Planning

Cover Page

**To: Mike McCurry
Todd Stern**

From: Redmond Walsh

This is page 1 of 3.

Mike and Todd,

This is a representation of the proportions for a proposed sign for next week's conference.

Other than the President's attendance, this sign is a good way to give the conference the White House presence we are trying to convey.

The Institute of Heraldry, a DoD agency which originally made this plaque for other reasons, has been advising and accepting of this proposed usage.

Mike, you should be aware that I came across other instances of the briefing room plaque being used including a coin being made by the USSS.

Thanks for considering this. You can reach me at (202) 965-9696, or on my cellular at 288-8887.

Redmond

FROM : SIGNS&WONDERS

PHONE NO. : 703 550 9457

Sep. 29 1997 02:27PM P1
Scale: 1:8.14 H. 48.000 L. 33.400 in

NCCC.PLT 9/29/97 3:22:00 PM

48"



33"

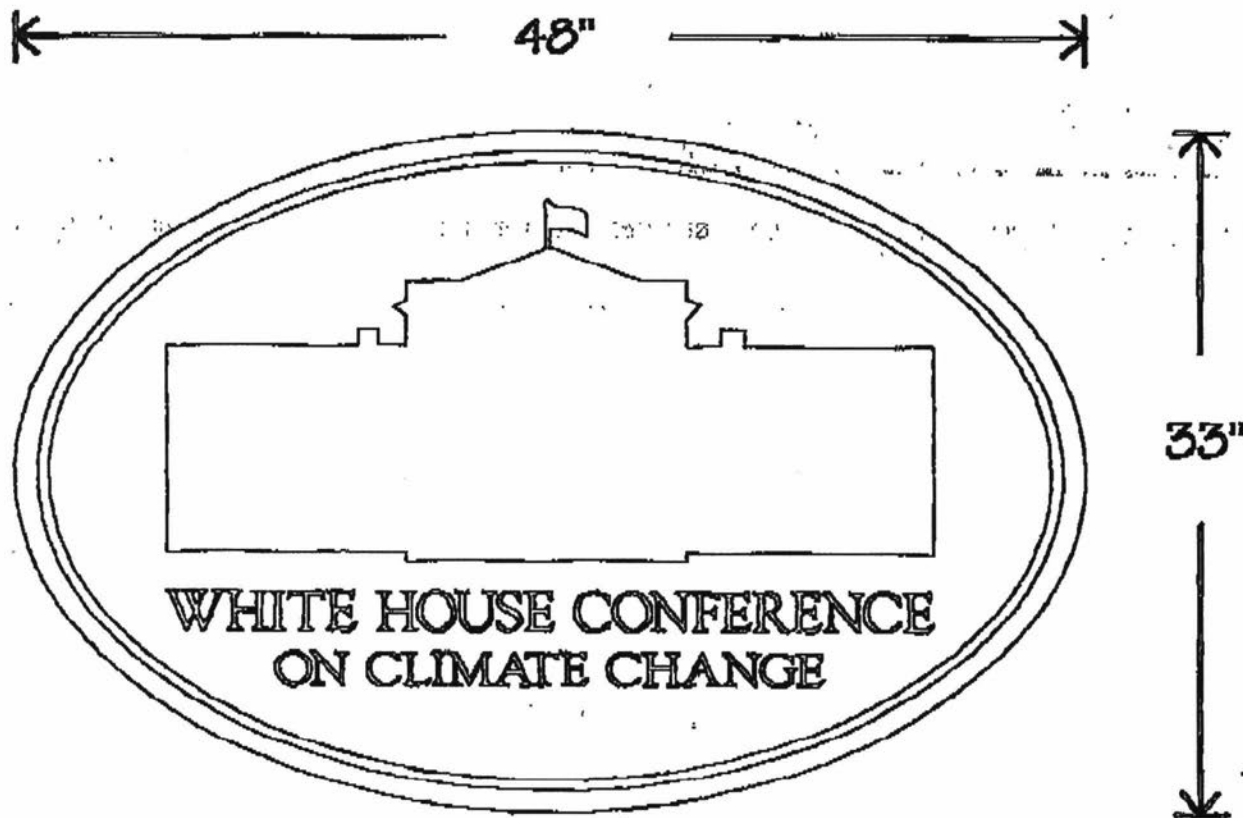
2 1/2"

3 3/8"

The Challenge of
GLOBAL WARMING

FROM : SIGNS&WONDERS
VCCC.PLT 9/29/97 3:41:26 PM

PHONE NO. : 703 550 9457

Sep. 29 1997 02:54PM P3
Scale: 1:5,14 H. 45.049 L. 59.409 in

2 1/2"

3 3/8"

The Challenge of
GLOBAL WARMING

Customer Approval _____

WH Conf Planning

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 24, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR: TODD STERN ✓
JONATHAN ADASHEK
NATALIE WYMAN
BETH VIOLA
THURGOOD MARSHALL, JR.

FROM: KRIS BALDERSTON
ROSS MILLER

SUBJECT: Climate Change Conference RSVP List for October 6

Attached is the current cabinet RSVP list for the Climate Change Conference on October 6. We will continue to update this list and notify you of any changes.

CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE*October 6, 1997***RSVP LIST**

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>RESPONSE</u>
State	The Secretary is tentatively scheduled to attend. Tim Wirth is holding his entire day and will attend if necessary
Treasury	The Secretary is tentatively scheduled to attend.
Interior	YES
USDA	YES
Commerce	No, he will be in China
Labor	Will Call Back
HHS	Will Call Back/ Still Don't Know
HUD	NO, he will be in New York
DOT	YES
Energy	YES
EPA	YES
UN	YES
USTR	Ambassador Lang will attend if necessary
FEMA	YES
USIA	YES

September 23, 1997 (4:11pm)

DOD
NASA
AID

'97 SEP 19 PM4:45



Battery Automated Transportation, Inc.

September 19, 1997

'97 SEP 19 PM4:41

Mr. Jonathan Adashek
Ph. (202) 456-2702
Fax: (202) 456-2215

Dear Mr. Jonathan Adashek,

As a follow up to our phone conversation, attached is some information on BAT's company activities, and what policy and technical insight I could provide at this meeting. Some key highlights include the following:

Super-Efficient Vehicles

BAT has been developing advanced engine technology in conjunction with a DOD DARPA hybrid electric vehicle project and corporate business objectives. Recent test results confirm the Dolphin Pulse Charge technology will allow a five passenger sedan to achieve 80 mph fuel efficiency and very low emissions. This will be accomplished using an engine that can be manufactured using existing engine manufacturing plants, few tooling investment requirements and little impact on manufacturing cost. BAT is planning to place this engine in a production steel vehicle and drive cross-country in November to an Environmental Conference in Washington D.C.

Multi-Fuel Reformer

BAT is working on a Dolphin Fresh Air Pulse Charging Engine and a Multi-fuel Reformer technology that will allow an engine to operate on gasoline, diesel, ethanol or methanol with no changes in the engine. The device, which replaces the need for fuel injection, will improve fuel efficiency and emissions and have little or no impact on engine cost, since technology cost will be offset by elimination of fuel injectors. BAT has completed testing of the device running on gasoline, ethanol and methanol on an engine that was operated at very high compression ratio (20/1), a design approach that further improves engine fuel efficiency to offer rebuilt engines to truck and bus companies at the normal rebuilt engine cost and recover technology development, marketing and component production costs by sharing fuel savings with customers. This will lead to significant CO2 and regulated emission reduction with no initial up-front costs. Fuel savings will also provide significant financial benefits to customers over the life of the engine.

Electric Vehicles

BAT has been a leader in the development of electric vehicle technology since 1991. In 1994, we won first in almost all "EV America" test requirements with a vehicle priced at \$10,000 to \$70,000 less than competing vehicles. BAT has recently announced the formation of a new subsidiary, Global Green Cars, to market electric and super-efficient vehicles worldwide. Electric vehicle manufacturing costs are expected to be under \$10,000, which should allow for competition retail pricing of vehicles. While 1998 vehicles will have somewhat limited range (50-100 miles), by 1999 advanced fiber nickel metal hydride batteries will be offered that will increase

B.A.T. International
3601 Empire Avenue
Burbank, California 91505

(818) 565-5555
(818) 565-5559 FAX
E-mail address: Bat565@aol.com

Stock Symbol
Bulletin Board B.A.A.T.
Website: www.baat.com

range to 150 miles. BAT is also planning to offer a "range extender" that uses Dolphin engine technology and a standard generator set to provide on-board generation capacity with high-fuel efficiency and low emissions. Manufacturing cost is low, with an option package retailing for under \$2,000. A two gallon range extender package is expected to add 100-150 miles in range to the vehicle. Studies show it is likely to be used less than 5% of total miles driven, so emissions will be very negligible. Fuel efficiency is also expected to be very high (100-200 mpg). Vehicle weight is also very low, leading to high overall vehicle fuel efficiency.

Advanced Batteries

BAT will be announcing in the next two weeks plans to enter into high volume manufacturing of high energy density (80 Wh/ug) long life (15 year zero maintenance) fiber nickel metal hydride batteries. BAT's subsidiary, Ultra-Force Battery Co., has signed a license agreement with DAUG, a research consortium of VW and Daimler Benz to produce nickel cadmium and nickel metal hydride batteries using a very durable fiber electrode technology. When combined with UFBC's proprietary SEALER technology, the battery can be produced using low cost industrial manufacturing processes that will insure low battery costs (\$350/kWh). Extensive testing of this battery by independent labs such as Rocketdyne, confirms extremely long cycle life (16,000 cycles at 35% DOD, 7800 cycles at 60% DOD), which means very long battery life (estimated at 15 years). This results in very low battery and fuel costs for electric vehicles (4-5 cents/miles for battery, 1-2 cents/mile for electricity). An electric vehicle with a long life battery will have much longer vehicle life, lower per mile operating cost, lower maintenance costs and no pollution over the life of the vehicle. Leasing of batteries could mean much lower initial vehicle costs, since batteries represent a large part of electric vehicle capital costs. SEALER technology will also mean no battery maintenance is required, further lowering vehicle operating costs. BAT will be producing up to 150,000 kWh of batteries annually by 1999 in the U.S. and will use batteries in vehicles as early as mid-1998.

Policy Initiatives Relating to Climate Change

BAT has taken an aggressive role in policy initiatives. It has also purchased a consulting firm I previously owned, Environmental Solutions, to support further policy initiatives, particularly relating to climate change sponsored by BAT in 1995 and 1996 to allow single occupant ZEV's and ILEV's access to carpool lanes. The most recent bill was passed by the California Legislature but vetoed by Governor Wilson. BAT's consulting firm, Environmental Solutions, was an intervenor in a public utility proceeding in California where we advocated that utilities meet all ZEV electricity requirements by investing in energy efficiency or renewable sources to meet this load. This would result in a "net zero emission" transportation policy and help offset any revenue loss from energy efficiency investments by utilities. It would also reduce generation, transmission and distribution costs if electric vehicle loads grow dramatically from ZEV mandates.

Building Sector

Environmental Solutions has also taken an active role in evaluating renewable and energy efficiency alternatives in the building sector that could sharply reduce CO2 emissions and energy use. In 1993-95 Environmental Solutions proposed to Federal agencies a program call "Effie Mae". The program would have used Federal guarantee's to obtain low cost low interest bonds and establish something similar to "Fannie Mae" to provide energy efficiency financing to a broad sector of the building energy efficiency industry. This would have included utilities, energy service companies, public agencies, local State and Federal governments and energy efficient appliance manufacturers. The lower cost of borrowing, coupled with more readily available financing, would have overcome the single greatest barrier to renewable and energy efficiency

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(818) 565-5559 FAX
E-mail address: Bat565@aol.com

Stock Symbol
Bulletin Board B.A.A.T.
Website: www.baate.com

investments in the building sector; higher initial capital costs. The proposal was given a very serious review by the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners, DOE Planning and Policy Office, Fannie Mae, CBC and others, but was swept aside in the rush towards utility deregulation and "less government".

Policy Studies

Environmental Solutions was a lead research group in a policy and market study completed for the Virginia Energy Office. The study evaluated market and regulatory barriers to renewable energy and alternative fuels utilization. The study considered various policy options to link alternative fuel or renewable energy initiatives to a National or Global climate change initiative. This included suggestions that linked alternative fuels development with alternatives that result in little or no CO2 emissions at a low total fuel cycle cost.

National and International Policy Suggestions "CO2 Credits"

Environmental Solutions would like to suggest a possible "compromise" to overcome resistance to CO2 taxes that could be incorporated in any efforts to consider "emissions trading" but would allow a more targeted effort at specific industries and major emission sources. The concept is to implement a CO2 or BTU tax that is phased in over a 5 year time frame. Companies (or consumers) that achieve certain aggressive efficiency targets in all affected sectors would earn a "CO2 credit" that could be used to offset future taxes. These credits would be "taxable" and could be added to any trading programs now being set up for SO2 or regulated hydrocarbon emissions or emission trading programs being advanced. The delayed tax would help overcome any economic impacts from higher fuel costs. Furthermore, the CO2 credits over the life of the efficiency investment would help overcome the "first cost" hurdles that tend to hamper efficiency investments. If CO2 credits or CO2 taxes were then combined with an "Effie Mae" the institutional and financial barriers to efficiency investments would be overcome and a vigorous free market industry of "efficiency entrepreneurs" would develop. Combining this approach with initiatives such as "PNGV" or "green buildings" would then be effective in seriously impacting CO2 emissions in the U.S. in all sectors. It would also make any "targets & timetables" achievable because of free market forces and other factors.

We hope the information in this letter is helpful in allowing you to evaluate the suitability of my participation in this policy forum. In the event there is no space in the meeting on October 6th, we would also welcome any other opportunities to discuss technologies and policy alternatives with Agency policy makers. Finally, we will be glad to provide additional data on vehicle, engine and battery technologies if this is of interest.

I can be reached at phone (818) 565-5551 or by fax at (818) 565-5559. Thank you for your review and consideration.

Sincerely,

Bill Wason
CEO UFBC
President, Dolphin ACI

B.A.T. International
3601 Empire Avenue
Burbank, California 91505

(818) 565-5555
(818) 565-5559 FAX
E-mail address: Bat585@aol.com

Stock Symbol
Bulletin Board B.A.A.T.
Website: www.baar.com

Bill Wason

ph) (818) 565-5551, fx 565-5559

Chairman & CEO: **Ultra-Force Battery Co.**

Bill Wason is the Chairman and CEO of Ultra-Force Battery Co. Mr. Wason's visionary foresight, leadership capabilities and ability to form key strategic partnerships has allowed the company to develop a strong technology, market and production base. Mr. Wason also has the ability to bring diverse interests together to develop financing packages and initiate production plans. This has allowed the company to develop a broad set of partners so operations can move quickly to achieve business goals. Mr. Wason also has extensive contacts in government, research, regulatory, non-profit and consulting industries that has been very helpful in getting support for research and development initiatives. Finally, Mr. Wason has extensive market development experience that has been used to identify marketing and distribution partners and implement an aggressive marketing strategy.

Career Experience

BAT International

1994-Present

Have directed activities of all subsidiary operations for the last three years as BAT International spun off numerous companies and initiated an aggressive development program. This required putting together business and market plans and coordinating efforts to link up strategic, financial, production and marketing partners. BAT has grown to be a major presence in the electric and hybrid electric industry. Other activities at BAT have included putting together both domestic and international market plans, developing public relations and media materials, interacting with the media and press, and presenting financing packages to loan and equity sources and interacting with government agencies on regulatory issues, grant proposals, economic development and export programs. Several bills were introduced by BAT as a result of Mr. Wason's efforts, including a bill in California to provide carpool lane access for super-clean vehicles (EV's, ILEV's).

Environmental Solutions

1981-1994

President and CEO of a consulting firm specializing in economic development, regulatory affairs, energy issues, environmental issues, marketing and business development planning. Client base has included State of Virginia Energy Office, Dept. of Energy, municipal governments, non-profit organizations, small and large companies

Notable projects include completing a 400 page fully footnoted and carefully researched study on market, regulatory, technology and policy barriers to alternative fuels and renewable energy. The study, in which Environmental Solutions was the principal researcher, was used to develop the state's energy policy and guide legislative and regulatory actions. Other projects included developing a finance mechanism for energy efficiency called "Effie Mae" to assist in overcoming capital cost hurdles of energy efficiency technology. Historical projects have included working with municipalities to develop infrastructure, private sector partners and marketing plans that resulted in millions of dollars in finance funds and dozens of successful businesses starting up. Lobbying contracts were also obtained and several proposals and pieces of legislation were introduced. A large data base of contacts within the financial community, government agencies, non-profit organizations and corporations has been maintained and is used regularly to accomplish business objectives.

Education and Training

B.A. Psychology and Business U. of Colorado, 1978
Energy Audit Training, State of Virginia
Solar Building Design Certification
Numerous other courses



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
**CONFERENCE ROOM
RESERVATION REQUEST**

with Conf Planning
JOB # _____

DATE OF MEETING:

October 6, 1997

TIME RESERVED:

FROM: *4:00* TO: *7:00*

NAME OF INDIVIDUAL HOSTING/ATTENDING EVENT:

Todd Stern

OFFICE/AGENCY:

Staff Secretary

STAFF PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR ROOM RESERVATION:

Jonathan Adashek

EXTENSION:

62702

TYPE OF EVENT:

___ MEETING

☒ RECEPTION

___ OTHER _____

DESCRIPTION OF EVENT:

WH Climate change conference reception

NUMBER OF ATTENDEES:

150-200

IN ATTENDANCE:

☒ PRESIDENT

___ FIRST LADY

☒ VICE PRESIDENT

ROOM(s) REQUESTED:

___ RM #22

___ RM #180

___ RM #450

☒ RM #472

☒ RM #474 (Indian Treaty Room)

☒ RM #476

___ ROOSEVELT ROOM

GENERAL SERVICES:

___ ELEVATOR SERVICE ☐ #4 ☐ #6 ☐ #7

TIME RESERVED _____

FLOORS RESERVED _____

___ PODIUM

___ FLAGS

OTHER REQ: (Rm 1 Use Only)

SPECIAL ROOM ARRANGEMENTS:

___ THEATRE:

Number of Chairs _____

___ CONFERENCE:

Number of Table(s): _____ 8 ft _____ 10 ft

☒ RECEPTION:

Number of Tables(s): *4* 8 ft _____ 10 ft

___ OTHER _____

(Room Diagrams on Reverse Side)

WHITE HOUSE STAFF MESS REQUIRED: ☐ YES ☐ NO If Yes, Funding

☐ OFFICIAL _____
OFFICE ACCOUNT

☐ OTHER _____

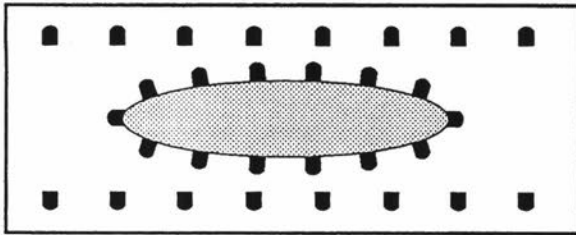
ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS OR REQUESTS :

FORMS MUST BE RETURNED TO ROOM 1, OEOB, 48 HOURS PRIOR TO EVENT

EOB 22

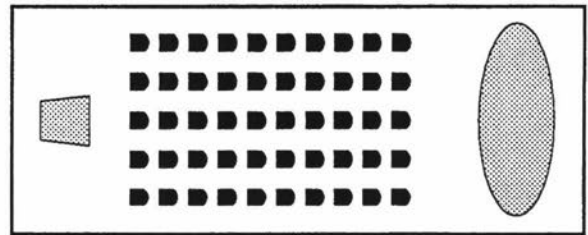
Option 1

Conference Style :: Seating Capacity - 30 :: No Podium



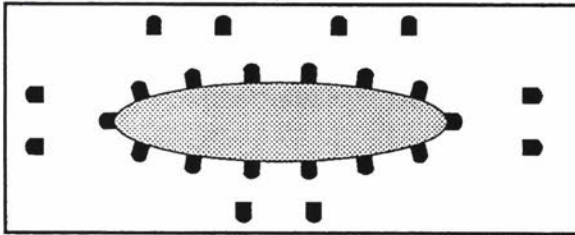
Option 2

Theater Style :: Seating Capacity - 50 :: Podium



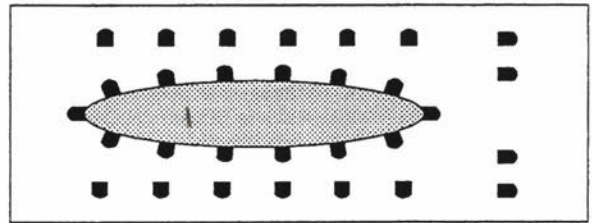
EOB 180

Conference Style :: Seating Capacity - 27 :: No Podium :: No Food/Beverage



EOB 472/476

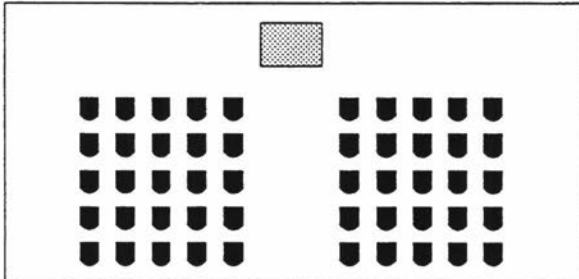
Conference Style :: Seating Capacity - 30 :: No Podium :: No Food/Beverage



EOB 474 (Indian Treaty Room)

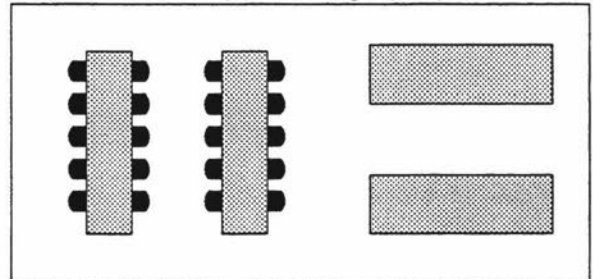
Option 1

Theater Style :: Seating Capacity - 110 :: Podium



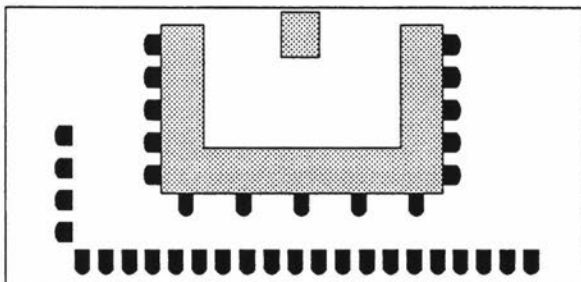
Option 3

Luncheon Style :: Seating Capacity - 74



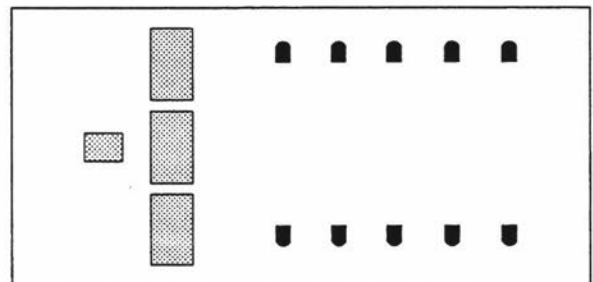
Option 2

U-Shaped Conference Style :: Seating Capacity - 70 :: Podium



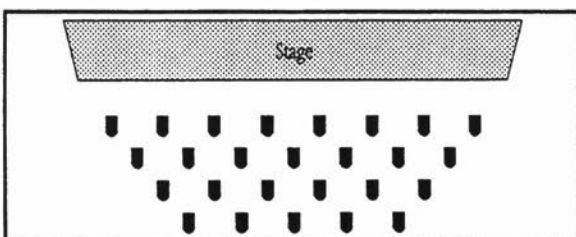
Option 4

Reception Style :: Capacity - 220 :: Podium



EOB 450

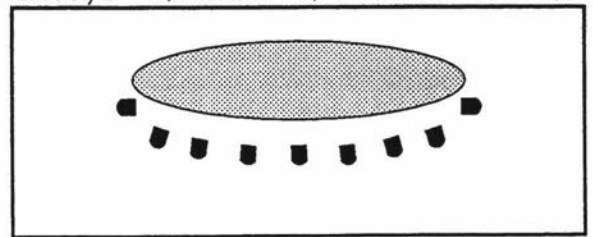
Theater Style :: Seating Capacity - 220 :: Stage :: No Food/Beverage



Conference Style :: Seating Capacity - 16 :: Total 23

Roosevelt Room

Theatre-Style :: 40/with Press :: 60/without Press :: No Food/Beverage



Solar Electric Light Fund

1734 20th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20009 USA

**Photovoltaic Rural Electrification**

Tel: 202-234-7265 Fax: 202-328-9512
email: solarlight@self.org

'97 SEP 22 PM7:47

WH conf planning

FAX TRANSMISSION

To: Mr. Jonathan Adashek

Fax: (202) 456-2215

From: Robert A. Freling

Fax: (202) 328-9512

Date: September 22, 1997

No. of Pages Including Cover: 5

Dear Mr. Adashek:

Attached is a short description of the Solar Electric Light Fund (SELF) and some of the projects that we have carried out in the developing world.

I will follow up tomorrow with a phone call to discuss the possibility of participating in the up-coming White House Conference on Climate Change.

Sincerely,

Robert A. Freling
Robert A. Freling
Executive Director



Solar Electric Light Fund

Photovoltaic Rural Electrification

Solar Power and Light for the Developing World

The Problem

Two billion people on the planet (or 70% of the developing world) remain without access to electricity on the eve of the 21st Century. They continue to rely on a 19th Century light source, kerosene, which is dangerous, polluting and unhealthy.

As more than a third of the world's people seek even a modest rise in living standards they will threaten the biosphere with a giant increase in global warming if they rely exclusively on fossil-fuels to provide household electric power.

Another equally serious environmental consequence of leaving nearly two thirds of the planet's rural population in the dark is increased migration from rural communities to the world's overcrowded towns and cities.

Ninety percent of the unelectrified population of the Third World live in remote, rural areas. The 20th Century—with its electric lights, television, recorded music, and radio—has passed them by.

Power to the People

Solar photovoltaics (PV), which convert sunlight directly into electricity, offer developing nations an immediate and direct alternative to kerosene lamps, diesel generators, conventional oil- and coal-burning utilities, and expensive power grid extensions, while satisfying the demand for household electric power.

More than a quarter million families in the developing world are already using small, household solar PV systems to power fluorescent lights, small b&w TVs, radio-cassette players, and other small appliances. These families, living mostly in remote rural areas, already constitute the largest group of household users of solar electricity in the world. They represent the future of solar electricity. For hundreds of millions of widely dispersed households and farms, there is no other affordable, economically justifiable, or immediately available source of electric power.

PV is a simple, reliable and environmentally benign appropriate technology. Solar PV systems are the only cost-effective option by which a third of the world's population can have electric light without producing additional greenhouse gas emissions.

Developing countries do not have to become "hydrocarbon societies." These countries now have the opportunity to make the transition to renewable energy and a sustainable solar economy before the industrialized nations—skipping from the 19th to the 21st Century and leading the world along the solar path.

What Is SELF?

The Solar Electric Light Fund, Inc. (SELF) is a non-profit charitable organization founded in 1990 to promote, develop, and facilitate solar rural electrification and energy SELF-sufficiency in developing countries.

Addressing the earth's energy and environmental problems, while working to improve the quality of life of rural people who have yet to be connected to a fossil-fuel powered national utility grid, SELF seeks to assist developing world communities and governments in the acquisition, financing and installation of decentralized household solar electric systems.

Acting as a catalyst, SELF brokers the purchase and delivery of solar lighting systems. Self works in partnership with rural solar electric associations, local PV-system suppliers, energy service companies or co-operatives, as well as, donor agencies, corporations, non-governmental organizations, multilateral development banks, and governments. SELF also helps start up rural solar enterprises.

SELF seeks to accelerate commercial market acceptance of solar-generated electricity in developing countries through

showcase projects, technology transfer, technical assistance, youth training, grass-roots financing mechanisms, and multilateral development bank support, through media communications, educational programs, and awareness campaigns.



Vietnam Women's Union team installing solar home system with SELF help.

OUR MISSION

The Solar Electric Light Fund, or SELF (for energy SELF-reliance) was founded in 1990 as a non-profit charitable organization to address the issue of how 70 percent of the people in the Third World are going to get electricity without doing additional damage to the planet.

Two billion people attempting to emerge from centuries of darkness into an electrically-lighted future will be one of the critical issues of the 21st century.

Generating solar photovoltaic electricity at the individual household level is the only known sustainable and proven means of meeting the domestic electric power needs of the widely dispersed rural population of the developing world.

"Sowing solar seeds—an electrifying idea."

"Solar cells are the least expensive source of electricity for much of the rural Third World."

— World Watch Institute

SELF's Commitment

A primary mission of The Solar Electric Light Fund is to overcome institutional barriers and generate changes in attitude—both in the industrial world and its donor agencies and in the developing world's governments and financial institutions—towards the understanding, acceptance and application of solar power.

SELF is committed to:

SELF-help for the environment, as the benefits of clean, decentralized and renewable energy development are demonstrated.

SELF-reliance, as families purchase their own solar power systems with the assistance of locally managed revolving credit funds.

SELF-determination, as reliable solar electric light and power systems allow children to read after sundown, and provide access to electronic information and entertainment

The largest increase in greenhouse gas emissions over the next 30 years will occur in developing countries. But the USA, with 5% of the world's population consuming a third of the world's oil, cannot ask the developing world to cease destructive development practices on environmental grounds without offering workable alternatives.

One of those alternatives is photovoltaic rural electrification which the Solar Electric Light Fund is helping developing countries to implement, bringing power to the people.

"The heart of the matter, as I see it, is the stark fact that world poverty is primarily a problem of 2 million villages and thus a problem of two thousand million villagers. The solution cannot be found in the cities of the poor countries. Unless the hinterland can be made tolerable, the problem of world poverty is insoluble and inevitably will get worse.

— E.F. Schumacher ("Small is Beautiful")

"The development of photovoltaics is something that I feel is a mission, not just technical or scientific research. I believe that it is the only energy source which can save mankind in the 21st century."

— Dr. Yoshihira Hamakawa
Professor of Electrical Engineering
Osaka University, Japan

"The often heard claim that photovoltaics is too expensive cannot be true, otherwise its success in the world's poorest villages would be a paradox."

— Dr. W. Palz, Head, Renewable Energies, European Union

"...power grids are themselves no longer necessarily desirable: the economics of decentralized electricity generation are gradually becoming competitive....what is required is a global effort to accelerate the development of cost-effective photovoltaic cells."

— Vice President Al Gore

"What do we do about the fact that 260 million people in America use 40 percent of the world's energy resources, and the 5 billion people in the rest of the world use what's left?"

— Mikhail Gorbachev

SELF-Interest, as individual households become responsible for the production and ownership of their electric power and its efficient use and conservation.

SELF-sufficiency, as nations begin to discover alternatives to imported oil, and rural people become less dependent on centralized energy and urban economies.

SELF-sustaining economic development, as solar enterprises, employment, and service businesses grow with rural solar markets.

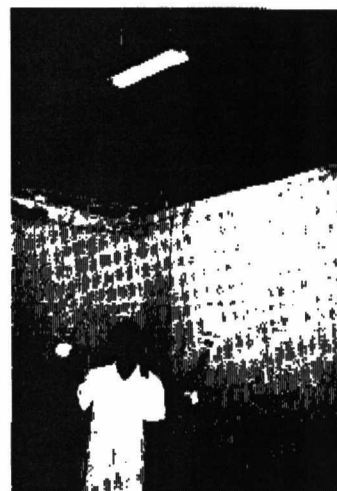
SELF-improvement, as people in agricultural areas raise their living standards without moving to cities.



Chinese farm family and their new pole-mounted solar PV panel



Many "impoverished" families in rural China have purchased televisions with cash after acquiring solar power. Note battery box and charge regulator.



A Sri Lankan woman turns on her new solar powered fluorescent light.



Nepalese children do their school work beneath new electric light.

*"The 'village in the jungle'
can leap-frog into the modern
age, thanks to solar electric
conversion devices."*

— Dr Arthur C. Clarke

SELF's Projects — Sowing Solar Seeds

Training local PV technicians, setting up revolving "solar credit funds" and initiating and implementing grass-roots solar electrification projects in developing countries are SELF's primary activities.

SELF works with a network of Project Associates, indigenous NGO Partners and local government agencies around the world, drawing on a pool of experienced solar and electrical engineers, PV practitioners, technicians, entrepreneurs, and suppliers and manufacturers of PV systems. SELF also works with rural development specialists, community based organizations, and local finance institutions.

SELF is planting "solar seeds" in the following countries:

CHINA SELF's largest national demonstration program is in Gansu Province, PRC, where 1000 houses (14 villages) in 7 counties are being electrified in association with SELF's affiliate, Gansu Solar Electric Light Fund. Nearly 400 families had received solar loans by mid-1995 and hundreds more have purchased low-cost solar home systems directly from SELF's affiliate, the Gansu PV Company, which has expanded its production of solar electric systems with capital investment provided by SELF.

SRI LANKA Two projects have been completed in Sri Lanka where SELF initiated a rural solar electrification program in association with the Sarvodaya Shramadana Movement, the country's largest non-governmental organization (NGO). The SELF/Sarvodaya project introduced solar electricity to 100 villages and established a revolving credit fund to finance solar home systems. In addition SELF helped organize and support Solanka Associates, which launched the first village-based solar cooperative in Sri Lanka. SELF has worked with the World Bank to develop a national solar loan program in Sri Lanka.

ZIMBABWE Contracted by the United Nations Development Programme in 1991, SELF helped to design and prepare the first PV project for the Global Environment Facility (GEF) aimed at electrifying up to 10,000 houses in Zimbabwe.

NEPAL SELF has electrified a Gurkha mountain village in association with the Centre For Renewable Energy in Kathmandu. Pulimarang is the first solar village in Nepal: 58 families each now have 3 fluorescent lamps in their houses to illuminate their nights. The pilot PV project was inaugurated by the Prime Minister in 1994.

VIETNAM SELF's "PV Project in Support of Rural Women", implemented in partnership with the Vietnam Women's Union, was completed in mid-1995, electrifying 130 houses and 5 community centers in three provinces. Over 85% of the country's population is currently without electricity.

INDIA SELF operates a rural solar enterprise in Karnataka which provides solar electric services to rural households, and arranges financing and leasing of solar home systems. Over one hundred million Indian families currently remain in the dark.

SELF technician in India connects components of household PV system.

SOLAR'S BENEFITS

Improved Health. Fumes from kerosene lamps in poorly ventilated houses are a serious health problem in much of the world where electric light is unavailable. The World Bank estimates that, for 780 million women and children, breathing kerosene fumes is as harmful as inhaling the smoke from 2 packs of cigarettes a day.

The Use of PV Technology Can Slow Urban Migration and Population Growth. Improving the quality of life through electrification at the rural household and the village level helps stem migration to mega-cities. Also, studies have shown a direct correlation between the availability of electric light and lower birth rates.

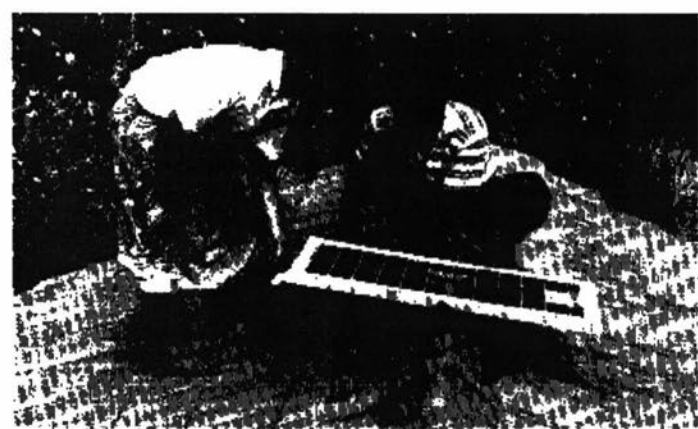
PV Systems are Safe. Kerosene lamps are a serious fire hazard in the developing world, killing and maiming tens of thousands of people each year; solar electric light is entirely safe.

Literacy and Education. It is dark by 6:30 year round in the equatorial latitudes. Electric light improves literacy, because people can read after dark more easily than they can by candle or lamp-light; schoolwork improves and eyesight is safeguarded. With the advent of television and radio, people previously cut off from electronic information, education, and entertainment can become part of the modern world without leaving home.

Reduction of Foreign Debt and Capital Savings. As much as 90% of the export earnings of developing countries are used to pay for imported oil for power generation. Capital saved by not building additional large power plants can be used for investment in health, education, economic development, and industry. Solar electrification creates jobs and business opportunities based on an appropriate technology in a decentralized marketplace.

PV Power Generation Displaces Hydrocarbons. Over the lifetime of one household solar electric lighting system, more than a quarter ton of CO₂, produced by kerosene lamps, is avoided. Displacing the power grid prevents much larger carbon emissions.

Solar Conservation. Solar electricity for the Third World is clearly the most effective energy conservation program of all because it conserves costly conventional power for urban areas, town market centers, and industrial and commercial uses, leaving decentralized PV-generated power to provide the lighting and basic electrical needs of the majority of the developing world's population.



Sri Lankan PV technicians mount 35Wp solar module on roof.



SOUTH AFRICA SELF launched a project in KwaZulu Natal in 1995, with support from the South African government and the U.S. Dept. of Energy, to electrify a Zulu community that is not likely to receive power from the grid for another 5 to 10 years.

UGANDA SELF will finance solar home systems for up to 250 families in association with Habitat for Humanity International, with support from U.S. DOE.

SOLOMON ISLANDS SELF has prepared a pilot village solar project at the invitation of the Guadalcanal Rural Electrification Agency.

In addition, SELF works with multilateral development banks and national governments helping to plan and design solar development programs. In the United States, SELF's advocacy work includes the production of media materials, technical reports and solar electrification case studies. SELF's activities are supported by private foundations, individual donors, government grants and contracts, and consulting.

Solar Electric Light Fund

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DAVID ZUCKER Film producer, writer, director, environmentalist and solar energy activist.

The Solar Electric Light Fund, Inc. is a non-profit corporation registered in District of Columbia (Aug. 22, 1990) and is recognized as a tax-exempt, charitable organization under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. Contributions to the Solar Electric Light Fund, Inc., are fully tax-deductible.

*The silicon solar cell will
be to the energy and
environmental crisis what
the silicon microchip was
to the computer age.*

What is Photovoltaic Technology?

PV power is the direct conversion of sunlight into electricity. The *photo* (light) *volt* (electricity) effect—whereby sunlight's photons free electrons from common silicon—was first discovered in the 18th century. Bell Labs developed the first photovoltaic solar cells in 1954.

The U.S. Department of Energy during the Carter Administration spent half a billion dollars developing this solid-state technology. Costs of PV have dropped more than tenfold since 1980.

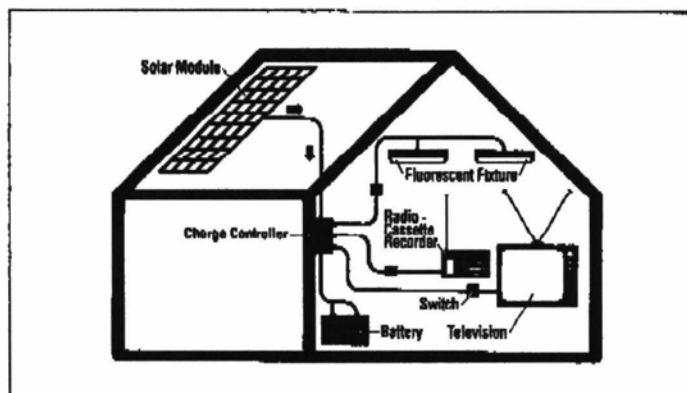
PV is proven and cost-effective, used today in hundreds of thousands of applications from space satellites to remote telecommunications; from rural health clinic refrigeration to water pumping; and from off-grid residential lighting systems to utility-scale power generation.

It is in developing countries where solar power can be put to its highest and best use—for off-grid residential power and light. Small solar home power systems can be purchased for as little as US\$350. They can operate several lights, a b&w television, a radio/cassette player, and a fan. Solar electric lighting systems provide sufficient current for up to 10 hours of lighting each evening (for example, one 8 watt, DC fluorescent tube for 10 hours or 5 tubes for 2 hours each) plus power for 3 hours of TV and several hours of radio. Batteries provide energy storage for up to 5 nights during overcast periods.

The Solar Electric Solution

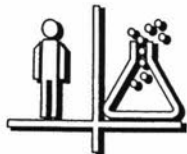
Household solar electric lighting systems can be financed through local or national revolving loan funds, requiring monthly payments equal to little more than the cost of kerosene, candles, and dry cell batteries. Despite the high "up front" cost of PV modules, requiring an outlay equivalent to two decades' worth of electricity for each household, solar electrification remains the *least cost* alternative when its cost is amortized over the effective 20-year life of solar panels. Utilizing the sun's distribution system is far cheaper than stringing copper wire at US\$10,000 a mile to deliver hydrocarbon-generated power to widely dispersed populations.

Rural communities electrified by PV technology begin to "sow the solar seed" at the grassroots level, creating democratized, decentralized, energy development from the ground up, and leading to commercialization of domestic solar enterprises.



Household solar electric system (provides up to 200 watt-hours daily)

"Solar-electric SELF-sufficiency—an illuminating concept."



AMERICAN COUNCIL ON SCIENCE AND HEALTH

1995 BROADWAY, 2ND FLOOR, NEW YORK, NY 10023-5860
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SEP 22 PM 4:18 '97

September 19, 1997

White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Att: Mr. Ted Stern, Deputy Assistant to the President

Re: *Global Climate Change and Human Health*

Dear Mr. Stern:

In October the American Council on Science and Health will publish *Global Climate Change and Human Health*. This position paper is the result of a comprehensive examination of predictions concerning the potential health effects of projected global warming. Enclosed are prepublication versions of our position statement and executive summary.

We would like to submit a statement bearing on the subject matter of your October 6, 1997, meeting. Would you kindly inform us by fax or e-mail how and when we might submit such a statement.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth M. Whelan, Sc.D., M.P.H.
President

Conf-Planning 5

PRESIDENT

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SC.D., M.P.H.
PUBLISHER, PRIORITIES

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CASE WESTERN RESERVE
UNIVERSITY

Position Statement of the American Council on Science and Health

September 19, 1997

Infectious diseases have always been a major cause of premature death for humans. For example, successive epidemics of the bubonic plague depopulated 200,000 towns in the 14th century in Europe and killed 25 million people there.¹ Over subsequent centuries life expectancy in Europe increased gradually as the scientific, technological, agricultural, and industrial revolutions improved food supplies, housing, and public sanitation and made clean clothing more affordable. By the early 19th century, advances in the chemical industry, chemistry, epidemiology, and medicine enabled identification of diseases and the organisms that spread them. European life expectancy continued to increase steadily because of smallpox immunization, rail transportation of food, and improvements in food supplies and in ship transportation of food and fertilizers. Organic chemistry and other exact sciences set the stage for the creation of new pharmaceuticals.

In the United States, where infectious diseases have largely been controlled, life expectancy has increased from 46 years in 1900 to 76 years in 1996. All of the numerous causes of this increase in life expectancy derive from science, technology, and industry. They include water processing, immunization, antibiotic therapy, the use of pesticides to control disease-spreading organisms and to protect crops, and nutrition education.

In developing countries, increases in life expectancy in recent years have been even more remarkable. Between 1960 and the early 1990s, life expectancy increased from 46 years to 64 years. Nevertheless, infectious and parasitic diseases continue to constitute the main cause of premature death (i.e., death at any age below 65) in developing nations. Of the 52 million people worldwide who died in 1996, about 30

million died prematurely. About half the premature deaths were due to preventable infectious diseases. Many of these diseases—such as malaria, dengue fever, and river blindness—are spread by arthropods (specifically, insects, mites, and ticks).

There is good reason to expect further improvement in the control of vectors—the insects and other organisms that transmit sources of disease. According to *The Global Burden of Disease Study* (1996)—a worldwide public health survey by the World Health Organization (WHO), the Harvard School of Public Health, and the World Bank—poverty is a frequent reason that people die from vector-borne diseases. As developing countries prosper, fewer people will suffer from vector-borne diseases. For example, the authors of the worldwide survey projected that malaria, the 11th most common cause of death in 1990, will be the 29th most common cause in the year 2020.

It has been estimated that in 1996 malaria killed as many as 2.7 million people worldwide and newly afflicted 500 million.² Recently, concern has been raised that future climate change due to human actions will complicate the control of malaria and other infectious diseases. According to *Climate Change and Human Health*² (CC&HH)—the 1996 report by a Task Group of the World Health Organization, the World Meteorological Organization, and United Nations Environment Programme—warming of the Earth's surface may lead to increases in the incidence of infectious diseases if such warming increases the range of the organisms that transmit the sources of these diseases. For example, the CC&HH Task Group estimated that global warming may increase the annual number of new malaria cases by 50 million by the year 2100.

The Task Group also suggested that global climate change may cause additional deaths by increasing the incidence of extreme weather events (e.g., severe storms, heat waves, and droughts) and by raising the sea level. The effects of climate change could be direct, as in drowning due to a flood, or indirect, as in starvation due to

crop failure. Because future global warming could increase health risks in the future, the Task Group recommended stringently limiting human-induced emissions of carbon dioxide, methane, and other greenhouse (heat-trapping) gases. (Water vapor is largely responsible for the greenhouse effect on this planet.)

From the standpoint of public health, stringently limiting such emissions at present would not be prudent. Greenhouse-gas emissions result from agricultural and other actions that are fundamental to national economies. A significant short-term decline in such actions could have serious adverse economic consequences. Over the long term it is possible to develop technologies that would enable economic growth at much lower levels of greenhouse-gas emissions.

What, then, is the optimal policy for dealing with the hypothetical adverse health effects of projected human-induced global warming? Having reviewed the pertinent literature, the American Council on Science and Health (ACSH) has reached the following conclusions. Our conclusions are based on the working assumption that the predictions of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change concerning the magnitude of human-induced global warming and its adverse effects on weather and human health are correct.

- The global burden of disease is formidable. Well-understood public health measures could significantly decrease the incidence of premature death. But resources for applying these measures are inadequate. Thus, work toward increasing these resources is prudent regardless of the prospect of human-induced global warming.
- Measures to adapt economies, healthcare systems, and living conditions to existing and foreseeable challenges to human health (for example, infectious diseases, undernourishment, and weather disasters) should be the focus

(though not the exclusive strategic concern) of any policy concerning climate change and human health.

- The optimal approach to dealing with prospect of climate change would (a) include improvement of health infrastructures (especially in developing countries) and (b) exclude any measures that would impair economies and limit public health resources.

Dealing with current and future public health problems should include increased investment in:

- improving drinking water and sanitation in developing countries;
- cost-effective control of vectors (organisms that spread disease), especially in developing countries;
- improving food production and distribution in developing countries;
- systems of emergency responses to extreme weather events;
- the economic and health infrastructures of developing countries;
- medical research;
- research on energy technologies, including nuclear power and other economically efficient methods; and
- research on the hypothetical health effects of projected climate change.

The following statements summarize the position of the American Council on Science and Health on dealing with the hypothetical health effects of projected global warming.

- Nearly all of the potential adverse health effects of projected global warming are significant real-life problems that have not resulted from climate change. Bolstering efforts to eliminate or alleviate real-life health problems would both decrease the current incidence of premature death and facilitate dealing with the health risks of future climate change.
- Policies that weaken economies tend to weaken public health programs. Thus, implementation of such policies would (a) increase the risk of premature death and (b) tend to exacerbate any adverse health effects of future global warming.

-
1. Moeller DW. *Environmental Health*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1997; 196–197.
 2. McMichael AJ, Haines A, Sloof R, and Kovats S (eds.). *Climate Change and Human Health: An Assessment prepared by a Task Group on behalf of the World Health organization, the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme*. Geneva, Switzerland: WHO Document WHO/EHG/96.7. 1996; 297.

Executive Summary

According to some quarters, adverse impacts on the health of the human population may result from anthropogenic (human-induced) climate change—specifically, rises in the average temperature of the Earth's surface due to human actions that increase atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse (heat-trapping) gases.

Computer simulations of the Earth's climate project that, *if* atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases increase as predicted, the average global temperature will increase by 1 to 3.5 degrees Celsius (C) by the year 2100. Simulations *based on this estimate* project changes in environmental conditions that may be detrimental to human health, including increases in:

- exposure to infectious diseases,
- the incidence of extreme weather events, and
- coastal flooding due to sea-level rise.

In this report the American Council on Science and Health (ACSH) reviews recent assertions concerning the hypothetical adverse health effects of projected human-induced global warming. Sourcebooks included *Climate Change and Human Health, The Global Burden of Disease Study* (1996),¹ the *World Health Report 1996*, and the *World Health Report 1997*.² It was not ACSH's intention to evaluate the hypothesis that such global climate change will occur. Our guiding questions were:

- How might global warming affect the health of the human population?

- How should policymakers respond to the prospect of global-warming-related health effects?

Current proposals for dealing with projected climate change focus on mitigating (lessening) predicted human-induced global warming through severe compulsory limiting of greenhouse-gas emissions by developed countries. Implementation of current proposals would significantly weaken the global economic system. The optimal approach to dealing with the prospect of adverse climate-change-related health effects would be largely *adaptational*: its primary goal would be to suit economies, healthcare systems, and living conditions to lasting—existing and foreseeable—challenges to human health. Such a strategy would focus on preventing adverse health effects of ongoing natural climate change without impeding the global economic system. Regardless of whether human-induced global warming will occur, policies are needed for coping with severe weather impacts of natural origin. Implementation of policies for dealing with present-day climatic impacts adverse to human health would facilitate coping in the future with any adverse health impacts of human-induced global warming. According to some forecasters, adverse health impacts of human-induced global warming would develop slowly.

Medical-research and public health efforts against major real-life health problems should provide tools that would be effective against most of the potential adverse 21st-century health effects of projected global warming. Such efforts should control infectious diseases before global climate change becomes a significant health factor.

1. Murray CJL, Lopez AD. *The Global Burden of Disease Study, Global Burden of Disease and Injury Series*. Boston, MA: Harvard University Press; 1996.

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- 2 . World Health Organization. *World Health Report 1996: Fighting Diseases, Fostering Development*. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization; 1996; *World Health Report 1997*, op. cit.

Wt Conf Planning

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

'97 SEP 18 AM 9:46

September 18, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR: TODD STERN
JONATHAN ADASHEK ✓
NATALIE WYMAN
BETH VIOLA
THURGOOD MARSHALL, JR.

FROM: KRIS BALDERSTON 
ROSS MILLER

SUBJECT: Climate Change Conference RSVP List for October 6

Attached is the current cabinet RSVP list for the Climate Change Conference on October 6. We will continue to update this list and notify you of any changes.

CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

October 6, 1997

RSVP LIST

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>RESPONSE</u>
State	No answer yet for the Secretary. Tim Wirth is holding his entire day and will attend if necessary
Treasury	The Secretary is tentatively scheduled to attend.
Interior	YES
USDA	YES
Commerce	No, he will be in China
Labor	Will Call Back
HHS	Will Call Back
HUD	NO, he will be in New York
DOT	YES
Energy	YES
EPA	YES
UN	YES
USTR	Ambassador Lang will attend if necessary
FEMA	Will Call Back
USIA	Will Call Back

September 18, 1997 (9:30am)

**White House Conference on
Global Warming and Climate Change
Draft Agenda**

10:00 - 10:05 Vice President Gore: *Welcome attendees; Introduces President Clinton*

10:05 - 10:20 President Clinton: *Opening Remarks: Importance of Global Warming and Climate Change for the American People.*

10:20 - 11:20 Science Panel Discussion:

Presenter: John Holdren, Harvard University:

11:30 - 12:30 Emission Reduction Technology and Policy Roundtable

Presenter: Robert Rubin, Secretary of the Treasury

12:30 - 2:00 Lunch: Remarks by First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton

2:00 - 3:00 Kyoto Conference and U.S. National Interests Roundtable

Presenter: Madeleine Albright, Secretary of State

3:15 - 4:15 Breakout Sessions

4:30 - 5:00 Vice President Gore: *Closing remarks: The Road Ahead*

5:30 - 6:30 White House Reception

10:00 - 10:05: Welcome

The Vice President will welcome attendees to the conference and introduce the President.

10:05 - 10:20: Opening Remarks:

The President's opening remarks will be his opportunity to speak to the American people in a substantive way about global warming and climate change. His remarks should foreshadow the day's events, endorsing the scientific consensus behind climate change, asserting the importance of this issue to the American people, outlining that action will need to be taken, and embracing the broad outlines of the U.S. negotiating position going into Kyoto.

10:20 - 11:20: Science presentation:

Goal: To concisely describe what global warming and climate change are, and to present conclusively the scientific case that they are occurring, that they have real consequences for the American people, and that action is needed to limit greenhouse gas emissions.

Physical science and impacts of global warming and climate change:

10:20 - 10:35: *John Holdren, Professor of Physics at Harvard University*, will deliver a 15 minute lecture, using slide and video graphics to display three central aspects of global warming science: the physical processes that are underway, the impacts they may have on the United States and the rest of the world, and the level of certainty within the scientific community about the future impacts of global warming.

- **What is global warming? What is climate change? What are greenhouse gases?** An overview of the sources of greenhouse gas emissions; emission trends and projections; temperature and climate trends and projections.
- **What are the global impacts?** A catalogue of consequences: increased storm activity; global sea rise; changes in arctic and tropical regions; changing soil, plant and water ecosystems; shifting diseases vectors; surprises.
- **How conclusive is scientific evidence for global warming?** Description of the IPCC report; certainties and uncertainties of human fingerprint and of future projections of temperature, changing weather patterns, sea level rise, etc.

Discussion: Using Holdren's remarks as a point of departure, the President will then lead a conversation with a panel of three/four other scientists covering these issues in more detail.

10:35 - 10:45: **Are there any indications that climate change may already be occurring?**

Tom Karl, Senior Scientist, NOAA: Dr. Karl will discuss the extensive anecdotal evidence that something serious is starting occur. The presentation could include photographs or graphics about extreme events. Follow-up questions could probe how much any one of these incidents might be attributed to global warming, as well as to the probability that this many extreme incidents might happen within so short a time period.

10:45 - 10:55: **What do most scientists say about skeptics arguments?** Some say that the upper atmosphere is cooling rather than getting warmer: which measurements are we supposed to believe? Some people say the relevant warming has all happened before 1940, and that we may be entering a cyclical trough period: how can we tell that temperatures will continue to rise?

Robert Watson, Chair of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Dr. Watson will discuss the nature of the scientific consensus, describe the history and composition of the IPCC, and review the certainty which exists across the range of

climate change issues. Follow-up: Some question the accuracy of the computer models upon which most climate projections are based. Can we trust them?

10:55 - 11:05: What does this mean for the United States? What are the likely or possible regional impacts within the U.S.?

Diana Liverman, Professor of XXX, University of Arizona. Dr. Liverman will review the range of impacts on different regions of the country, describing region-by-region what might be expected to occur in the next twenty to thirty years. She might also discuss health impacts that we might be expected to see.

Don Wilhite, Dir., National Drought Mitigation Center. Dr. Wilhite will review recent droughts and floods and suggest future impacts if trends continue.

Follow up: Will different regions differ in the amount to which they will be effected? How much certainty do we have about impacts as specific as on any one region?

11:05 - 11:15: Why we need to act now: What will be the difference if we take steps now or twenty years from now? What kind of action should we take, considering we won't know for another twenty years whether our actions today have had any ameliorative effect? Won't our emissions reductions be dwarfed by the vast emissions that will come from the developing world later this century?

John Holdren: Dr. Holdren could discuss time lags, broad certainties and uncertainties about different climate scenarios, risk of "climate surprises," difficulties of making decisions amidst uncertainty, need for flexibility and creativity in policy.

11:15 - 11:20: Wrap-up: President would summarize: Overwhelming scientific evidence points to a discernable human impact on the climate, with real effects on the American people and on our children. Action is needed to address this. Demanding absolute scientific certainty is asking for more than we have had in previous efforts to protect the environment. The key question is: how big a risk are we taking by not acting?

11:30 - 12:30: Emission Reduction Policy Panel

Goal: To discuss policy options that allow us to reduce emissions without hurting our economy.

Opening presentation: The key elements of a national policy to reduce emissions.

11:30 - 11:35: Robert Rubin, Secretary of the Treasury. Secretary Rubin would establish that we will adopt binding emissions targets, explain where emissions come from domestically, and outline what a national strategy to reduce emissions might look like. The presentation would include:

- **National targets:** US will adopt a nation-wide binding emissions target.
- **Where emissions come from:** 95% of US emissions come from heavy industry, broad utility energy supply to homes and businesses, and transportation.
- **How to reduce emissions:** (a) Discouraging the use of carbon: Command regulation, market oriented trading system of emission permits (possibly including international trading and joint implementation), revenue-neutral auction or carbon tax; (b) climate-friendly technology, including carbon-efficient uses of fossil fuels; development of alternative fuel sources (solar, wind, biomass, nuclear); dissemination of existing energy efficiency technologies.
- **Experience in regulating emissions:** Past regulatory efforts display a range of available options for limiting emissions.

Discussion: The President would then lead a discussion exploring (a) possible policy tools, such as emission reduction technologies and trading mechanisms, and (b) the likely impact on our economy of limiting carbon emissions.

11:35 - 11:45: Regulation and Trading: We have had extensive experience in trying to regulate pollution in this country. What kind of system did we set up to limit acid rain? Did it work? Is it analogous for our climate efforts, in scope and scale? If permits are applied "upstream," could such a system be combined with other measures to discourage fossil fuel use by downstream users

Richard Sandor, Chicago Board of Trade: Sandor could discuss how the sulphur dioxide trading system was designed, what the initial estimates were for permit costs, how those costs dropped as a result of fuel substitution and other factors. POTUS follow-up: Would establishing a carbon trading scheme be more difficult in scope and scale?

Linn Draper, AEP: Draper could talk about experiences of coal-burning utilities in adjusting to acid rain; efficiency and trading steps (including joint implementation) that it might take under a permit system. He could also talk about efforts being considered to be more carbon-efficient in burning coal. Follow-up: What affect might energy restructuring have on adjusting to this kind of system?

11:45 - 12:00: Technology: What are the most promising technologies in reducing the emissions from fossil fuels, particularly in the different emissions sources we heard about: power generation for industry; power use in homes and offices, fuel for transportation? How about shifting to renewable sources? How much can we expect to reduce emissions by increasing our energy efficiency?

Ken Lay, Enron: Lay could address the ability to shift to alternative fuels, such as natural gas and renewable energy sources. He might also talk about the capacity

for exporting such technologies overseas, and about the growth capacity for this aspect of the energy industry. Follow-up: Is solar power ready for prime-time? How about wind? How quickly can we bring them fully into the market?

Michael Porter, Harvard Business School: Porter could discuss, from firms' perspective, why responding early to impending environmental/energy regulation is distinctly in the interest of businesses. Follow-up: Do government R&D programs help advance these technologies, or is regulation or a price signal the most effective way to spur investment? How quickly can we see gains from efficiency and other technologies?

Rich Richels, Energy Policy Research Institute: Richels could realistically assess the possibilities of these technologies in achieving our emission reduction goals. Follow-up: How quickly can we see gains from efficiency and other technologies?

Possible additional participants:

Fred Buckman, PacifiCorp: Buckman could talk about the ability of a large utility to adapt to low emissions standards, particularly based on his experience in the Oregon program. Follow-up: Would you pursue these investments if you did not need to reduce emissions? Would you pursue them without government help?

Fred Krupp, EDF: Krupp could talk about the gains to the environment from a trading system, including how national budgets would work, and how it would need to be adapted to address different emissions sources. Follow-up: How difficult will it be to ensure that we're monitoring all the emissions? How do we ensure that citizens are adequately rewarded for steps that they take on their own?

Robert Shapiro, Monsanto/Pete Correl, Georgia Pacific: Shapiro or Correl could address the ability for agribusiness not only to adapt to a new carbon regime, but to take advantage of many agricultural solutions to greenhouse gases, such as biomass or carbon sequestration. Follow-up: What is biomass, exactly? Are government R&D programs helpful in advancing these technologies?

Maxine Savitz, Allied Signal: Savitz could talk about the number of different efficiency technologies available, and about the potential scope of this market. Follow-up: Would companies such as yours be subject for credit for these gains in a trading system? How would we measure such gains?

Jack Welch, General Electric: Welch could talk about broad innovations in energy production and consumption, ranging from fuel efficient lighting and heating to the role that nuclear and hydro-energy could play in a carbon-free future. Follow-up: How important is nuclear energy in the strategy of other developed or developing countries for reducing emissions?

ATT/Hewlett Packard/IBM: Panelist would talk about the critical role that information technologies can play in developing, adapting, and/or disseminating energy efficiency techniques and/or alternative fuel sources. Would discuss any current projects underway with utilities or industries, and would assess the prospects for further development of these. Follow up: Does the U.S. have a comparative advantage in adapting these technologies to environmental ends?

12:00 - 12:25: **Economy:** Can we do this in a way that won't hurt the economy? Which industries are likely to face challenges? Which are likely to reap benefits?

Robert Repetto, WRI: Repetto would lay out the case that you can bring existing technologies on line quickly and cost-effectively to reduce our emissions, and that these introductions ultimately would have a positive effect on our economy. Could also address the economic costs of not doing anything. Follow-up: If these technologies are so efficient, why have companies not yet adopted them? What is the difference, from an environmental standpoint, if we bring these technologies on sooner rather than later? Can we put our finger on quantifiable environmental damage that will occur if From a technology development standpoint, how important is a rapid time line?

John Sweeney, AFL-CIO: Broad overview of organized labor's position: that labor supports efforts that can be shown to help the environment, that won't hurt American competitiveness or move U.S. jobs overseas, or that won't send shockwaves through the American economy. Follow-up: What has labor's experience been with past emissions regulation?

Economist A; "Do it smart": [Alan Blinder?] A co-author of economists' letter on climate change; would argue that, depending on policies, mitigation does not necessarily have to have a negative impact on the economy. While not endorsing a particular target date, could say that "smart" approaches could bring sufficiently early reductions to make an middle-term date cost effective. Follow-up: How uniform are economists in their views about the best way to address the issue?

Economist B; "Go slow": Would argue that attempts to mitigate climate change can be done without significant adverse consequences, but the most economically effective approach is to stretch out implementation over the longest time frame available. Follow-up: From an economists' standpoint, will it be more difficult on the economy to take action if we allow current trends to continue? Is there value to helping key industries?

[Other possible speakers: Student leader discusses local action in addressing climate change. Governor or Utilities Commissioner of Oregon discusses state program to address these issues, and the coalition of government, businesses and environmental groups that brought it about.]

12:30 - 2:00: Lunch:

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton: October 6 happens to be Children's Health Day, and the First Lady has expressed interest in the health effects on children from climate change. She could address this topic in remarks at the conference luncheon.

2:00 - 3:00: International Negotiations Panel

Goal: To communicate the global nature of the problem; to identify the key issues outstanding in the negotiations; and to build support for the U.S. negotiating position.

Opening Presentation: Introduce the international component of the climate change debate, with a focus on the Kyoto negotiation.

2:00 - 2:05: *Secretary of State Madeleine Albright:* Secretary Albright would provide a brief background on the Rio Climate Treaty, the Berlin Mandate, and the Geneva Declaration as setting the scene for the ongoing negotiations. After describing the U.S. position, she would summarize the positions of key countries or country groupings (i.e., the EU, China, and the G-77). She also should discuss:

- **Importance of American leadership:** Climate change is a major foreign policy challenge in a post-Cold War world and U.S. leadership is vital to solving it.
- **Developed v. Developing Country Emissions:** breakdown of current and projected emissions from the OECD vs. the developing world.
- **Timing of emission reductions:** While underscoring the importance of reducing developing country emissions, make clear that such emissions must peak at a later date than ours, that this is a precedent used successfully in other global agreements (i.e. ozone), and that this still will allow for environmental protection.

Discussion: The Vice President would then lead a discussion, keying off the following questions:

2:05 - 2:10: **Where developed countries stand:** The EU proposes reducing emissions 15% below 1990 levels by 2010. How do they expect to do it? Is this target possible for us? How important are our proposals on flexibility for implementing the agreement, including joint projects with developing countries, and trading. How would a trading system work?

Dan Esty, Yale University Law School and School of Forestry: Esty could describe the origin and state of the Kyoto negotiations, discussing why developed countries have taken the lead, why the EU has staked out its position, and how this relates to future discussions. Follow-up: How involved have European businesses been in developing or adapting to Europe's policies? Where do other industrialized countries stand in the negotiations? What comes after Kyoto?

2:10 - 2:30: **Developing country commitments:** Environmentally, what kind of emissions path do developing countries need to follow? What are the economic and environmental implications of having their emissions peak at a later date? What are realistic obligations for developing countries to adopt in Kyoto with respect to their current and future emissions? How can the U.S. help these nations achieve reductions?

Jonathan Lash, WRI: Lash can discuss the emissions paths developing countries can legitimately adopt, and the impact it may have on their economies. He could also speak to the potential environmental advantages of JI in introducing technologies into the developing world. Follow-up: What effect would our adopting a later timetable have on the likelihood of getting developing countries to adopt binding targets?

Advocate of Ambitious Developing Country Commitments: A second panelist would make a broad-based case for the environmental, economic, and political need for developing country commitments. Follow-up: How significant is the timing of developing country commitments?

John Adams, NRDC: Adams can discuss how efforts to mitigate climate change in the developing world can help make important contributions on other critical environmental issues, such as saving forests and reducing smog and airborne pollution. He might also usefully touch on the difficult irony that while developing countries have contributed the least to current emission concentrations, they are most adversely effected by the consequences of climate change. Follow-up: What is an acceptable level of emissions growth for developing countries?

2:30 - 2:40: **Flexibility:** The U.S. domestic experience has shown that flexible, market oriented techniques have allowed businesses to adapt to environmental regulation in a cost-effective manner. What are the international prospects for establishing such market-oriented approaches, such as trading and joint implementation?

John Browne, BP: Browne could lay out why international businesses would benefit by getting ahead of the game, but why flexible implementation strategies are critical. Follow-up: Where do you see the greatest potentials for progress with developing countries in reducing emissions? Does JI achieve reductions that would not otherwise have occurred?

Roger Sant, AES/Michael Bonsignore, Honeywell: Sant/Bonsignore could lay out the international possibilities for existing climate-friendly technologies, including carbon sequestration, and could outline the opportunities for export of these to the developing world, particularly if joint implementation were allowed. Follow-up: Are emissions reduction strategies underway in the developing world? What do you make of the argument that U.S. industries would only help with, and profit from, making the cheapest reductions, such as converting power plants from coal to natural gas?

Gus Speth, Director UNDP/Joseph Stiglitz, World Bank: Can speak to multilateral

efforts being taken, and to the possible nature of an international emissions trading system. Follow-up: Will supervising a trading system create a new international bureaucracy? Will the U.S. sacrifice its sovereignty if it signs onto this treaty?

2:40 - 2:55: **National Security:** Is there a national security dimension to climate change?

Jessica Matthews, Carnegie Foundation: Can discuss preventing future loss of cropland, desertification, flooding, etc. Can also discuss competitiveness benefits from making our economy more energy efficient. Follow-up: Is it possible to fully protect ourselves from these consequences? Why are these developments our responsibility? How do they affect us?

Daniel Yergin, Cambridge Energy Research Associates: Can discuss nature of our reliance on foreign oil, how it has increased over the last two decades, and the structure of defense and alliances we have built to protect our access to oil. Follow-up: Were we to be completely self-sufficient for our energy needs, wouldn't we still need to care about conflict in the Persian Gulf or Caspian Sea?

Frank Wisner, Former US Ambassador to India: Wisner can speak to the energy development issues faced in developing countries, particularly those that see their energy needs expanding by as much as 7% per year. He also can discuss steps developing countries already are taking on the environment. Follow-up: How do developing countries view joint implementation? What more can we do to help them both meet their energy needs while protecting the environment?

OFFICE OF TIMOTHY E. WIRTH
UNDER SECRETARY
FOR GLOBAL AFFAIRS

97 SEP 14 PM 5:05

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
2201 C Street, N.W.
Room 7250
Washington, D.C. 20520
Phone: 202-647-6240 Fax: 202-647-0753

TO:

TODD STERN

FROM:

DATE:

9.14

FAX:

456-2215

Number of Pages (including cover):

4

COMMENTS:



United States Department of State

*Under Secretary of State
for Global Affairs*

Washington, D.C. 20520-7250

September 12, 1997

PERSONAL

TO: Larry Summers
Deputy Secretary
Treasury Department

FROM: Timothy E. Wirth <TEW (21a)>

SUBJECT: Climate Change - A Revised Scenario III

I am sorry we missed each other, but I wanted to get back to you before my prolonged trip starting today, and as we prepare for Monday's Principal's meeting.

These are my own ideas, and follows on my attempt to answer Jack Lew's good question yesterday, Strobe's comments, Bruce's questions, and the need to try to move the ball forward.

Hope this is helpful.

cc: Bruce Babbitt
Strobe Talbott
Stu Eizenstat
Jack Lew
Eugene Sperling
Katie McGinty
Todd Stern



United States Department of State

*Under Secretary of State
for Global Affairs*

Washington, D.C. 20520-7250

September 12, 1997

PERSONAL MEMORANDUM

TO: Larry Summers
Deputy Secretary
Treasury Department

FROM: Timothy E. Wirth *TEW (for)*

I'm sorry we couldn't get together again before my extended trip, but I wanted to take this opportunity to register my thoughts in the process in which we are engaged related to the President's decision-making on Climate Change.

GOAL:

You have heard me stress over and over again the need to focus on our goal - why are we doing all of this anyway? The ultimate objective is to stabilize the concentrations of carbon in the atmosphere; this goal must be stated repeatedly, and despite claims to the contrary, I don't think most people understand:

- We must make clear the difference between stabilizing emissions, and stabilizing the concentration of carbon in the atmosphere. Stabilization of concentrations is the central idea. All the economic and political strategy flows from the stabilization objective.
- While the concentrations goal is the ultimate objective, an appropriate first step is a significant reduction in emissions.

The President's Statement

1. I believe that any Presidential statement must begin with an outline of a stabilization goal and an affirmation of the need to stabilize at about double pre-industrial levels of CO₂.
2. We would then follow with an outline of the potential consequences of not acting, including a discussion of the environmental costs (e.g. sea levels; storms, glaciers), and the economic costs (e.g. property damage, agricultural losses) of not acting.

3. He would then discuss the need for US leadership on the issue; serious domestic action will get the other developed countries to move; and US example will bring in the whole world.

4. Next would be the outline of the US domestic action: a realistic target (1990 levels) within a feasible time frame (2010-2020). Included would be an attempt to design the financial instruments that may be needed; emissions trading and JI.

5. Also needed is a major technological commitment, which will happen only if the economy receives a signal that commitments on emissions reductions will begin early, and will continue over a prolonged period beyond an initial period.

6. As part of the economics background the President needs the following from you and the economic team:

- a. The cost of not acting.
- b. The benefits of flexible financial instruments (trading and JI)
- c. The benefits of recycling any fees or revenues raised.
- d. The need to design special packages for impacted areas; the model would be the proposal made by Senator Byrd for West Virginia and the impacts of the Clean Air Act.
- e. The economic benefits of the steps taken (lower health care costs due to pollution and particulate reduction, for example).
- f. The need to start the ramp up now, so that we don't lay the costs on future generations.
- g. The plethora of economic studies (e.g. Repetto/WRI study), and the letter from the economists.

7. The statement would also include an outline of our revised developing country strategy. Again quote Senator Byrd: "We are in the same boat; we have a bigger oar now; they phase in; we all have to row together." We would also indicate that we will move to ratify when these pieces are in place, thus addressing the Senate Resolution.

I believe that this is a fair outline of a revised Scenario III. It links domestic and foreign policy strategies, per Jack Lew's good intervention. It maintains US leadership, per Strobe Talbott's comments. It is right for the environment, per Bruce Babbitt's question, and it is politically feasible, per Bruce's comments. It includes all the economic variables, not just a few. And it provides the President with a road map and not just a description of the potholes.

DH Cost Planning

'97 SEP 11 AM 11:45



**FAX
FACSIMILE
TELEFACSIMILE**

FOR: Jonathon Adashek

FAX NUMBER: 456-2215

FROM: ALBERS JAEGER

note: attached is the vita of the NMNH Director, Mr. Robert Fri,
he is the person that we will be dealing with to make
arrangements to use the gallery.

301-320-3033 Home

202-720-4623 Office

301-452-0757 Cellular

1-888-378-5156 pager

AJJ333@AOL.Com

09/11/97 10:19 202 786 2537

202 786 2557

002/002

09/09/97 10:10 2023574779

DIRECTOR NMNH

002

Robert W. Fri

Robert Fri is director of the National Museum of Natural History at the Smithsonian Institution, and is senior fellow emeritus at Resources for the Future, where he served as president from 1986 to 1995. He is a director of American Electric Power Company, and of Hagler Bailly, Inc., an international consulting firm specializing in natural resource and environmental issues. Fri is also member of the University of Chicago Board of Governors for the Argonne National Laboratory, and a trustee of Science Service, Inc., publisher of Science News and organizer of the Westinghouse Science Talent Search.

His association with energy and environmental issues began in 1971 when he became the first deputy administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. In 1975, President Ford appointed him as the deputy administrator of the Energy Research and Development Administration. He served as acting administrator of both agencies for extended periods. From 1978 to 1986, Fri headed his own company, Energy Transition Corporation. He began his career with McKinsey & Company, where he was elected a principal.

Fri is a senior advisor to private, public, and nonprofit organizations. Currently, he is a member of the National Petroleum Council, vice-chair of the Technical Program Committee of the 1998 Congress of the World Energy Council, chair of the Energy Modeling Forum project on electric industry deregulation, and chair of the external advisory board of the National Center for Environmental Decision-Making Research. He also serves in an advisory capacity to the Gas Research Institute and the Aspen Institute. In recent years, he has been a member of the President's Commission on Environmental Quality, the Secretary of Energy Advisory Board, and the Technical Strategic Committee of Aluminium Company of Canada. He has chaired advisory committees of the National Research Council, the Carnegie Commission on Science, Technology and Government, the Electric Power Research Institute, and the Office of Technology Assessment. From 1978 to 1995 he was a director of Transco Energy Company, where he served as chair of the audit, compensation, and chief executive search committees.

Fri speaks frequently on energy and environmental topics, and his commentaries have appeared in such publications as The Annual Review of Energy and Environment, Pacific and Asian Journal of Energy, Columbia Journal of World Business, Forum for Applied Research and Public Policy, and Environment. He received his B.A. in physics from Rice University and his M.B.A. (with distinction) from Harvard University, and is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi.

March 26, 1996

9/6/97

Cover Page

To: Todd Stern

**From: Jody Jaeger
Redmond Walsh**

This is page 1 of 2.

Todd,

As you requested, this notional budget represents our best projection for possible budget range at this time.

Please give us a call at (202) 965-9696.

September 6, 1997

Notional Budget - White House Conference on Climate Change

Venue rental/associated bldg. charges	\$5,000 - 35,000
Stage, table, custom riser seating	5,000 - 35,000
Backdrop, translucent, other decoration	10,000 - 35,000
Carpeting	3,500 - 10,000
Video wall system	20,000 - 35,000
Video wall production	5,000 - 20,000
Press risers etc...	2,000 - 5,000
Lights	10,000 - 20,000
Sound	3,000 - 5,000
Satellite and camera package	20,000 - 25,000
Other general site expenses	5,000 - 7,500
Site office and equipment costs	2,000 - 4,000
General staff expenses	5,000 - 7,500
Insurance	2,000 - 6,000
Lunch	3,500 - 10,000
Transportation	1,000 - 3,000
Consultant fee	20,000
Totals	\$122,000 - 283,000

WH Conf - Planning
*E***US CLIMATE ACTION NETWORK**

1200 New York Avenue NW, Suite 400 • Washington, DC 20005
Tel (202) 289-2401 • Fax (202) 289-1000 • Email uscan@igc.org

FAX MEMORANDUM
Please Deliver ImmediatelyTO: *Todd Stern*FAX NO.: *456-2215*FROM: Jennifer Morgan, US CAN Coordinator
tel +1 (202) 289-2401 fax +1 (202) 289-3030

97 AUG 19 AM 11:58

DATE: *August 19, 1997* PAGES: *3*SUBJECT: *White House Conference*

US CLIMATE ACTION NETWORK

1200 New York Avenue NW, Suite 400 • Washington, DC 20005
Tel (202) 289-2419 • Fax (202) 289-1060 • Email jmorgan@nrdc.org

August 18, 1997

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

Dear Todd,

We believe the White House Conference on Climate Change is a significant opportunity for President Clinton to educate the American people about global warming and to hear from them on this important issue. We are writing to you today in order to offer our input on the structure and agenda of the upcoming conference.

The message should be clear: 1. Global warming is already occurring and its effects will only become more severe the longer we wait to act; and 2. We have concrete solutions now to prompt early action (i.e. significant emission reductions should be achieved by 2005) to start us along the path of avoiding dangerous climate change. The American people need to understand that the United States must fulfill its role as a world leader in the efforts to address this problem. These are the messages the President should present to the American people to build support for his action on global warming. He could portray these messages through a science briefing from top U.S. scientists and a further briefing by leading doctors on the health impacts of global warming. In order to facilitate people's understanding of the technologies that will be part of the solution, we suggest advanced energy efficiency technologies, such as compact fluorescent light bulbs and solar panels, be displayed at the conference.

We suggest that the conference occur outside of Washington, DC in a place such as Louisiana or Florida. This could assist in offering a visual, geographic sense of the most vulnerable areas to climate change in the United States. In order to allow participation from around the country, we strongly encourage you to tie other regions into the conference through methods such as satellite links to town hall meetings and university events occurring around the country on that day. If the event is held in the Washington area, we recommend it be located at a local university. Several of the undersigned organizations are working with campus groups to expand their information on climate change consequences and the ongoing treaty negotiations. We would be pleased to facilitate arrangements for live satellite links from the conference into campus events.

In regards to who should participate in the conference we would like to present a number of ideas. In our minds, this conference offers a unique opportunity for the President to hear directly from Americans from different parts of the country on how they feel about global warming, and what actions they recommend the President to take on this issue. The agenda could reflect this, offering time slots for constituencies such as students, farmers, mayors, kids, doctors, state and local officials, fishermen, scientists, business/industry and environmentalists. There should also, of course, be a strong emphasis on the solutions side of the issue, offering concrete, tangible options for solving the problem that the American public can readily grasp and understand. You might want to recruit companies that have participated in some of the more successful voluntary programs such as Green Lights, as well as manufacturers of energy efficient products and renewable energy technologies. While companies representing the solutions side should be represented, so should a group of Fortune 500 executives who may not have been involved in the debate up to this point, yet have ideas to offer.

Todd Stern
August 18, 1997
Page 2

In our view, one of the most crucial elements in the success of the conference is the media preparation and involvement. We encourage you to pursue all options from Nightline to Oprah Winfrey to 20/20. Also, we suggest holding a parallel "virtual conference" on the worldwide web. Let's ensure that the public knows this conference is happening and that their voice matters in the debate.

We hope these ideas are useful to you and others in the White House as you formulate the overarching purpose and agenda of the conference. We will soon be forwarding a list to you of potential participants. We would like to have continuing input as the plans evolve so that we, too, can optimize our own activities during this time period to help make this event reach its full potential.

Sincerely,

AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR AN ENERGY EFFICIENT ECONOMY

CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY STUDY INSTITUTE

ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE FUND

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH

GREENPEACE

NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION

NATURAL RESOURCES DEFENSE COUNCIL

OZONE ACTION

PHYSICIANS FOR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

SIERRA CLUB

UNION OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS

US CLIMATE ACTION NETWORK

cc: Dirk Forrister

W/H Cont. Planning

'97 SEP 11 AM 11:45

**FAX
FACSIMILE
TELEFACSIMILE**

FOR: Jonathon Adashek

FAX NUMBER: 456-2215

FROM: ALBERS JAEGER

note: attached is the vita of the NMNH Director, Mr. Robert Fri,
he is the person that we will be dealing with to make
arrangements to use the gallery.

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DIRECTOR NMNH

002

Robert W. Fri

Robert Fri is director of the National Museum of Natural History at the Smithsonian Institution, and is senior fellow emeritus at Resources for the Future, where he served as president from 1986 to 1995. He is a director of American Electric Power Company, and of Hagler Bailly, Inc., an international consulting firm specializing in natural resource and environmental issues. Fri is also member of the University of Chicago Board of Governors for the Argonne National Laboratory, and a trustee of Science Service, Inc., publisher of Science News and organizer of the Westinghouse Science Talent Search.

His association with energy and environmental issues began in 1971 when he became the first deputy administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. In 1975, President Ford appointed him as the deputy administrator of the Energy Research and Development Administration. He served as acting administrator of both agencies for extended periods. From 1978 to 1986, Fri headed his own company, Energy Transition Corporation. He began his career with McKinsey & Company, where he was elected a principal.

Fri is a senior advisor to private, public, and nonprofit organizations. Currently, he is a member of the National Petroleum Council, vice-chair of the Technical Program Committee of the 1998 Congress of the World Energy Council, chair of the Energy Modeling Forum project on electric industry deregulation, and chair of the external advisory board of the National Center for Environmental Decision-Making Research. He also serves in an advisory capacity to the Gas Research Institute and the Aspen Institute. In recent years, he has been a member of the President's Commission on Environmental Quality, the Secretary of Energy Advisory Board, and the Technical Strategic Committee of Aluminium Company of Canada. He has chaired advisory committees of the National Research Council, the Carnegie Commission on Science, Technology and Government, the Electric Power Research Institute, and the Office of Technology Assessment. From 1978 to 1995 he was a director of Transco Energy Company, where he served as chair of the audit, compensation, and chief executive search committees.

Fri speaks frequently on energy and environmental topics, and his commentaries have appeared in such publications as The Annual Review of Energy and Environment, Pacific and Asian Journal of Energy, Columbia Journal of World Business, Forum for Applied Research and Public Policy, and Environment. He received his B.A. in physics from Rice University and his M.B.A. (with distinction) from Harvard University, and is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi.

March 26, 1996

Agenda for White House Conference Meeting (8/13/97)

- Overall plan for conference

- VP (9:45 am)
- POTUS (10 am)
- Science presentation (10:20am)
- Technology/voluntary action (10:45)
- International (12:00 pm)
- Lunch break (possibly box lunch with breakout sessions) (1 pm)
- Breakout sessions (2:00 pm)
- Coffee break (3:00 pm)
- Domestic (emissions trading/economy) (3:15pm)
- VP closing (4:15 pm)
- WH Reception in State Dining Room (5:15 pm)

- Breakfast day before
✓ 1 panelist in each
* section
- "Conventions"
displays

- Logistics

- Site (probably university)
- configuration, audio visual, etc.

- Invitation list -- Cheri Carter

- OPL to coordinate
- Working group should include:
 - Rosina; Peter Orszag; Nicholas
 - Dirk
 - CEQ
 - NSC
 - Health care, religious, etc.
 - Agency input; esp. Commerce and Energy

-- Timing. Need to send out invites four weeks ahead to panelists, three weeks for others

- Substance -- Bill Antholis

- Rosina on Science and technology
- Nicholas on International
- Peter Orszag (plus) on Domestic
- All above re breakouts

- Press -- Natalie

Potus and other interviews in ramp up

- Cabinet Affairs -- participation in Conference and break out sessions

Bob

Ann

— Ann

— Reg

Peter

Milk

Bill

Sally

Beth

Walter

Sally

Ann

Chris

Don't see

— 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100

Don't

Fred

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Ms. Francine Berkowitz
Director, Office of International Relations
S. Dillon Ripley International Center
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D.C. 20560

Via facsimile (202) 786-2557

Dear Ms. Berkowitz:

Thank you for your help in determining the feasibility of holding the White House Conference on Global Climate Change at the S. Dillon Ripley facility. The Smithsonian's reputation as the crown jewel of American historical institutions and its renown as a scientific research facility, would certainly contribute to the success of this conference.

The conference to be held on 6 or 7 October 1997 will be hosted by the President and the Vice President and will bring together leading scientists, economists and policy makers in order to form a basis for our national policy on the issue of global climate change.

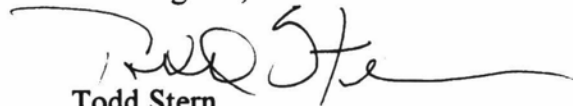
The conference's basic requirements are:

1. An auditorium or theater which will accommodate an audience of approximately 150 persons and news media.
2. An area for coffee breaks, a working lunch and informational displays.
3. Approximately 10 classroom-type rooms for break-out sessions.
4. The ability to appropriately secure the facility to the requirements of the Secret Service for a Presidential visit.

Additionally, it is appropriate that the Smithsonian's work in the area of global climate change and the environment is widely recognized and acclaimed. It is also helpful to know that the Vice President's position as a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution allows us to obviate some of the cost of the facility.

I hope that we are able to resolve the many outstanding issues and to work with you and the Smithsonian Institution.

Best Regards,



Todd Stern
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary

W4 Corb Planning

ROBERT T. WATSON

Dr. Robert T. Watson is Director for Environment and Head of the Environment Sector Board at the World Bank.

In May 1996 Dr. Watson joined the World Bank as Senior Scientific Advisor at the Environment Department. Before joining the Bank, he was Associate Director for Environment in the Office of Science and Technology Policy in the Executive Office of the President in the White House. Prior to joining the Clinton White House, Dr. Watson was Director of the Science Division and Chief Scientist for the Office of Mission to Planet Earth at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

Dr. Watson has played a key role in the negotiation of global environment conventions and the evolution of the Global Environment Facility (GEF). From 1991 to 1994, he served as Chairman of the GEF's Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel, and he is Chair or Co-Chair of a number of international scientific assessments, including Working Group II of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations Environment Programme/World Meteorological Organization (UNEP-WMO) International Scientific Assessment of Ozone, and UNEP's Global Biodiversity Assessment. He has recently been elected the next Chair of the IPCC. Dr. Watson has testified in the U.S. Congress on numerous occasions regarding global environmental issues.

Dr. Watson received his Ph.D. in Chemistry from London University in 1973 and has received many national and international awards and prizes for his contributions to science, including the American Association for the Advancement of Sciences Award for Scientific Freedom and Responsibility in 1993.

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RESUME

NAME: Robert T. Watson

PRESENT POSITION: Senior Scientific Advisor, Environment Department,
World Bank, Washington D.C.

AREA OF EXPERTISE: Environmental Issues

- establishing national and international research priorities
- managing federal research programs
- coordinating national and international research programs
- coordinating international scientific assessments
- linking scientific knowledge with policy formulation
- evaluating the environmental efficacy of policies
- negotiating international environmental agreements

EDUCATION: Ph.D., (Gas Phase Chemical Kinetics) — 1973
Queen Mary College, London University
London, England

B.Sc. 1st class (chemistry) — 1969
Queen Mary College, London University
London, England

PREVIOUS POSITIONS: Associate Director for Environment, Nov 1993- May 1996: Office of Science
and Technology Policy, Old Executive Office Building
Washington D.C. 20506
Consultant, June 1993-Nov 1993: Office of Science and Technology Policy,
Old Executive Office Building
Washington D.C. 20506

Director, Science Division - April 1993 - Nov. 1993
Chief Scientist (Acting) - April 1993 - Nov. 1993
Office of Mission to Planet Earth
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Washington, D.C.

Director, Process Studies Program Office - 1990-1993
Earth Science and Applications Division
Branch Chief for Upper Atmospheric Research and Tropospheric Chemistry
Programs — 1987-1990
Acting Program Scientist (NASA) — 1980-1987
for (1) Upper Atmosphere Research Program
(2) Interdisciplinary Earth Science Research Program
(3) Global Habitability Initiative
Detailer from the Jet Propulsion Laboratory

Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, CA
Research Scientist — 1980-1987
Member of the Technical Staff — 1978-1980
Senior Scientist — 1976-1978

Postdoctoral Research Scientist - 1974-1976
University of Maryland, College Park, MD

Postdoctoral Research Scientist - 1973-1974
University of California, Berkeley, CA

AWARDS:

UNEP Award for Protection of the Ozone Layer - 1995

Environmental Protection Agency Award for scientific
understanding of the ozone layer - 1994

Climate Institute Scientific Achievement Award
for Coordinating Scientific assessments - 1993

American Association for the Advancement of Science Award for
Scientific Freedom and Responsibility - 1993

American Meteorological Society Special Award
"for notable efforts in organizing and conducting international
assessments in ozone depletion and global change" - 1993

National Academy of Sciences Award for Scientific Reviewing - 1992

American Geophysical Union's Edward A. Flinn, III Award established to
recognize individuals who personify the American Geophysical Union's motto
of unselfish cooperation in research through their facilitating coordination and
implementing activities (first recipient) - 1991

Designated member of UNEP's "The Global 500: The Roll of Honour for
Environmental Achievement" - 1989

NASA Group Achievement Award (EOS) - 1993

NASA Cooperative External Achievement Award (High Speed
Research Program) - 1992

NASA Distinguished Service Medal - 1989

NASA Public Service Group Achievement Award (Antarctic Aircraft Ozone
Expedition) - 1989

NASA Group Achievement Award (International Ozone Trends Panel) - 1989

NASA OSSA - Edelson Award - 1987

NASA Public Service Group Achievement Award (International Ozone
Assessment) - 1986

NASA Exceptional Service Medal - 1983

SPECIAL EXPERIENCE:

Chair-elect of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)--will assume the chair in September 1997

Member of the International Council of Scientific Unions: Advisory Committee on the Environment: 1997-present

Member of the IPCC Bureau - February 1993 to present

Co-chair: IPCC Working Group II (Impacts, Adaptation, and Mitigation) - February 1993 - present

Co-chair: International WMO/UNEP Scientific Assessments of the Current Knowledge of the Processes
Controlling the Abundance and Distribution of Atmospheric Ozone, 1985, 1988, 1989, 1991, and 1994

Chair: UNEP/WMO Synthesis Panel for international Ozone Assessment (Science, Impacts, Technology, and
Economics), 1989, 1991, 1994

Chair: UNEP Global Biodiversity Assessment - 1993 to 1995

Chair of the Science and Technical Advisory Panel to the Global Environmental Facility (World Bank, United
Nations Development Program, and United Nations Environment Programme) 1991- November 1993

Chair: UNEP/WMO Synthesis Panel for Methyl Bromide (Science, Technology, and Economics) - 1992

Chaired Chapter on Greenhouse Gases for the IPCC Scientific Assessment for Working Group I (1990 and 1992).
Member of Steering Group for IPCC WG #1, 1990 and 1992.

U.S. Representative on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Science Working Group

Technical Advisor for the U.S. Government for both bilateral and multilateral negotiations of the Vienna Ozone
Convention and the Montreal (CFC) Protocol

Technical Advisor for the U.S. Government on Climate Change and member of the U.S. delegation to the
International Negotiation Committee on Climate Change

Co-chair: Committee on Earth and Environmental Sciences (CEES) Assessment Working Group

Testified many times before U.S. Senate and U.S. House of Representatives Committees and Sub-Committees on
Ozone, Global Warming, and other Global Change Research issues

NASA Representative to Office of Science and Technology Policy, Committee on Earth and Environmental
Sciences, Global Change Working Group

ACADEMIC HONORS

- London Educational Award for three years to attend London University, England, for undergraduate studies - 1966-1969
- Science Council Award for three and one half years for Ph.D. studies at London University, England - 1969-1973
- Draper's Company Prize for Chemistry for being top graduating student of the year - 1969

Refereed Publications

1. "Detection of the Ground State FO Radical in the Gas Phase," M. A. A. Clyne and R. T. Watson, Chem. Phys. Lett., **12**, 344, 1971.
2. "Measurement of Ground State $^2P_{3/2}$ Bromine and Chlorine Atom Concentrations in Discharge Flow Systems," M. A. A. Clyne, H. W. Cruse, and R. T. Watson, J. Chem. Soc., Faraday Trans. 1, **68**, 1972.
3. "Reactions of Chlorine Oxide Radicals. Part 4 - Rate Constants for the Reactions $Cl + OClO$, $H + OClO$, $NO + OClO$ and $O + ClO$," P. P. Bemand, M. A. A. Clyne, and R. T. Watson, J. Chem. Soc., Faraday Trans. 1, **69**, 1356, 1973.
4. "Atomic Resonance Fluorescence and Mass Spectrometry for Measurements of the Rate Constants for Elementary Reactions: $O(^3P) + NO_2 \rightarrow O_2 + NO$ and $NO + O_3 \rightarrow NO_2 + O_2$," P. P. Bemand, M. A. A. Clyne and R. T. Watson, J. Chem. Soc., Faraday Trans. II, **70**, 564, 1974.
5. "Kinetic Studies of Diatomic Free Radicals Using Mass Spectrometry, I. System Description and Application to F Atoms and FO Radicals," M. A. A. Clyne and R. T. Watson, J. Chem. Soc., Faraday Trans. II, **70**, 1109, 1974.
6. "Kinetic Studies of Diatomic Free Radicals Using Mass Spectrometry, II. Rapid Bimolecular Reactions Involving the $ClO_2^{\cdot}$ Radical," M. A. A. Clyne and R. T. Watson, J. Chem. Soc., Faraday Trans. I, **70**, 2250, 1974.
7. "Kinetic Studies of Diatomic Free Radicals Using Mass Spectrometry, III. Elementary Reactions Involving $BrO X^{2\cdot}$ Radicals," M. A. A. Clyne and R. T. Watson, J. Chem. Soc., Faraday Trans. I, **70**, 2250, 1974.
8. "Reactions of Chlorine Oxide Radicals. Part V - The Reaction $2ClO (X^{2\cdot}) \rightarrow Products$," M. A. A. Clyne, D. J. McKenney, and R. T. Watson, J. Chem. Soc., Faraday Trans. I, **71**, 322, 1975.
9. "A Kinetic Study of the Reactions of OH Radicals with Two C_2 Hydrocarbons: C_2H_4 ," D. D. Davis, S. Fischer, R. Schiff, and R. T. Watson, J. Chem. Soc., **63**, 1717, 1975.
10. "A Kinetics Study of the Reactions of OH Radicals with a Series of Halogenated Alkanes, Part I. CH_3Cl , CH_2Cl_2 , $CHCl_3$, CH_3Br ," D. D. Davis, E. S. Machado, B. Conaway, Y. Oh, and R. T. Watson, J. Chem. Soc., **65**, 1268, 1976.
11. "A Temperature Dependent Kinetics Study of the Reactions of $Cl(^2P_{3/2})$ with O_3 , CH_4 and H_2O_2 ," R. T. Watson, E. S. Machado, S. Fischer, and D. D. Davis, J. Chem. Soc., **65**, 2126, 1976.
12. "Kinetics Studies of Diatomic Free Radicals Using Mass Spectrometry, IV. The $Br + OClO$ and $BrO + ClO$ Reactions," M. A. A. Clyne and R. T. Watson, J. Chem. Soc., Faraday Trans. I, **73**, 1169, 1977.
13. "A Kinetics Study of the Reactions of OH Radicals with a Series of Halogenated Alkanes, Part II. CH_2ClF , CHF_2Cl , $CHFCI_2$, CH_3CH_2Cl , CH_3CCl_3 , $CFCl_2CF_2Cl$," R. T. Watson, E. S. Machado, S. Wagner, and D. D. Davis, J. Chem. Soc., **81**, 236, 1977.

14. "High Resolution Absorption Cross-Sections for the $A^{21}-X^{21}$ System of ClO," P. H. Pine, A. R. Ravishankara, D. L. Philen, D. D. Davis, and R. T. Watson, Chem. Phys. Lett., **50**, 101, 1977.
15. "A Quantum Yield Determination of $O(^1D)$ Production from Ozone Via Laser Flash Photolysis," D. L. Philen, R. T. Watson, and D. D. Davis, J. Chem. Soc., **67**, 3316, 1977.
16. "A Temperature Dependent Kinetics Study of the Reactions of HCl with OH and $O(^3P)$," A. R. Ravishankara, G. Smith, R. T. Watson, and D. D. Davis, J. Chem. Soc., **81**, 2220, 1977.
17. "A Kinetics Study of the Reactions of OH Radicals with a Series of Aromatics and Olefins," A. R. Ravishankara, S. Wagner, S. Fischer, G. Smith, R. Schiff, R. T. Watson, G. Tesi, and D. D. Davis, Int. J. Chem. Kinetics, **10**, 783, 1978.
18. "A Kinetics Study of the Reactions of OH Radicals with a Series of Halogenated Alkanes, Part III. CF_3CHCl_2 , $CHCl_2CF_3$, CH_2ClCH_2Cl ," R. T. Watson, E. S. Machado, S. Wagner, A. R. Ravishankara, and D. D. Davis, Int. J. Chem. Kinetics, **11**, 187, 1979.
19. "Pressure and Temperature Dependence Kinetics Study of the $NO + BrO \rightarrow NO_2 + Br$ Reaction. Implications for Stratospheric Bromine Photochemistry," R. T. Watson, S. P. Sander, and Y. L. Yung, J. Phys. Chem., **83**, 2936, 1979.
20. "Atmospheric Bromine and Ozone Perturbations in the Lower Stratosphere," Y. L. Yung, J. P. Pinto, R. T. Watson, and S. P. Sander, J. Atmos. Sci., **37**, 339, 1980.
21. "Laser Flash Photolysis of Ozone: $O(^1D)$ Quantum Yields in the Fall-Off Region 297-325 nm," J. C. Brock and R. T. Watson, Chem. Phys., **46**, 477, 1980.
22. "Kinetics Studies of the Reactions of CH_3O_2 with NO, NO_2 , and CH_3O_2 at 298K," S. P. Sander, and R. T. Watson, J. Phys. Chem., **84**, 1664, 1980.
23. "Kinetic Study of the $Cl(^2P) + Cl_2O \rightarrow Cl_2ClO$ Reaction at 298K," G. W. Ray, L. F. Koyser, and R. T. Watson, J. Phys. Chem., **84**, 1674, 1980.
24. "Temperature Dependence of the Rates of Reaction of $Cl(^2P_{3/2})$ with Simple Alkanes," R. W. Lewis, S. J. Wagner, S. Sander, and R. T. Watson, J. Phys. Chem., **84**, 2009, 1980.
25. "Ozone Photolysis: Determination of the $O(^3P)$ Quantum Yield at 266 nm," J. C. Brock and R. T. Watson, Chem. Phys. Lett., **71**, 371, 1980.
26. "Temperature Dependence of the Reaction $O(^3P) + OH(^21) \rightarrow O_2 + H$," R. S. Lewis and R. T. Watson, J. Phys. Chem., **84**, 3495, 1980.
27. "Kinetics Study of the Pressure Dependence of the $BrO + NO_2$ Reaction at 298K," S. P. Sander, G. W. Ray, and R. T. Watson, J. Phys. Chem., **85**, 199, 1981.
28. "Rates and Mechanism of the Disproportionation of BrO Radicals," S. P. Sander and R. T. Watson, J. Phys. Chem., **85**, 4000, 1981.
29. "A Kinetic Study of the Reaction $NO + XO \rightarrow NO_2 + X$ at 298K," G. W. Ray and

- R. T. Watson, J. Phys. Chem., **85**, 2955, 1981.
30. "A Kinetics Study of the Reaction of SO_2 with CH_3O_2 ," S. P. Sander and R. T. Watson, Chem. Phys. Lett., **77**, 473, 1981.
 31. "Temperature Dependence of the Self-Reaction of CH_3O_2 Radicals," S. P. Sander and R. T. Watson, J. Phys. Chem., **85**, 2960, 1981.
 32. "Kinetics Studies of the $\text{HO}_2 + \text{HO}_2$ Reaction at 298K," S. P. Sander, M. Peterson, R. T. Watson, and R. Patrick, J. Phys. Chem., **86**, 1236, 1982.
 33. "A Kinetic Study of the $\text{NO} + \text{O}_3$ Reaction," G. W. Ray, and R. T. Watson, J. Phys. Chem., **85**, 1673, 1981.
 34. "Stratospheric ozone depletion and future levels of atmospheric chlorine and bromine," M. J. Prather and R. T. Watson, Nature, **344**, 729, 1990.

Scientific Assessments and Reviews

1. "Rate Constants of ClOx of Atmospheric Interest," R. T. Watson, Chemical Kinetics Data Survey VIII, National Bureau of Standards Publication, NBSIR 74-516, 1974.
2. "Rate Constants of ClOx of Atmospheric Interest," R. T. Watson, *J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data*, **6**, 871, 1977.
3. "Laboratory Measurements of Rate Constants and Photochemical Cross-Sections and Quantum Yields," W. B. DeMore, D. Garvin, R. F. Hampson, Jr., D. Golden, J. J. Margitan, M. J. Molina, L. J. Stief, and R. T. Watson. "Chlorofluoromethanes and the Stratosphere," Chapter I, NASA Reference Publication 1010, 1977.
4. "Chemical Kinetic and Photochemical Data for Use in Stratospheric Modelling," Evaluation #2, NASA Panel for Data Evaluation, W. B. DeMore, D. M. Golden, R. F. Hampson, Jr., F. Kaufman, M. J. Kurylo, J. J. Margitan, M. J. Molina, L. J. Stief, and R. T. Watson, JPL Publication 79-27, 1979.
5. "Kinetic and Photochemical Data for Modelling," Evaluation #3, NASA Panel for Data Evaluation, W. B. DeMore, D. M. Golden, R. F. Hampson, Jr., M. J. Kurylo, J. J. Margitan, M. J. Molina, L. J. Stief, and R. T. Watson. Chapter 1, "The Stratosphere: Present and Future," NASA Reference Publication 1049, 1979.
6. "Evaluated Kinetic and Photochemical Data for Atmospheric Chemistry," CODATA Task Group on Chemical Kinetics, D. L. Baulch, R. A. Cox, R. F. Hampson, Jr., J. A. Kerr, J. Troe, and R. T. Watson, *J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data* **9**, 295, 1980.
7. "Evaluation of the Effects of Chlorofluorocarbons on Atmospheric Ozone: Present Status of Research," report published by the Commission of the European Communities, 1981.
8. "Chemical Kinetic and Photochemical Data for Use in Stratospheric Modelling," Evaluation #4, NASA Panel for Data Evaluation, W. B. DeMore, D. M. Golden, R. F. Hampson, Jr., M. J. Kurylo, J. J. Margitan, M. J. Molina, L. J. Stief, and R. T. Watson, JPL Publication 81-3, 1981.
9. "Chemical Kinetics and Photochemical Data for Use in Stratospheric Modelling," Evaluation #5, NASA Panel for Data Evaluation, W. B. DeMore, D. M. Golden, R. F. Hampson, Jr., C. J. Howard, M. J. Kurylo, M. J. Molina, A. R. Ravishankara, and R. T. Watson, JPL Publication 82-57, 1982.
10. "Evaluated Kinetic and Photochemical Data for Atmospheric Chemistry; Supplement I" CODATA Task Group on Chemical Kinetics, D. L. Baulch, R. A. Cox, P. J. Crutzen, R. F. Hampson, Jr., J. A. Kerr, J. Troe, and R. T. Watson, *J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data* **11**, 327, 1982.
11. "The Stratosphere 1981: Theory and Measurements." WMO Global Ozone Research and Monitoring Project, Report #11, 1982. (R. T. Watson - Workshop Co-Chairman).
12. "Present State of Knowledge of the Upper Atmosphere: An Assessment Report," R. T. Watson, R. S. Stolarski, and M. A. Geller, Submitted to EPA and the Congress, January 1982.
13. "Chemical Kinetics and Photochemical Data for Use in Stratospheric Modelling," Evaluation #6, NASA Panel for Data Evaluation, W. B. DeMore, D. M. Golden, R. F. Hampson, Jr., C. J. Howard, M. J. Kurylo, M. J. Molina, A. R. Ravishankara, and R. T. Watson, JPL Publication 83-62, 1983.

14. "Evaluated Kinetic and Photochemical Data for Atmospheric Chemistry: Supplement II" CODATA Task Group on Chemical Kinetics, D. L. Baulch, R. A. Cox, R. F. Hampson, Jr., J. A. Kerr, J. Troe, and R. T. Watson, J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data **13**, 1259, 1984.
15. "Present State of Knowledge of the Upper Atmosphere: An Assessment Report," R. T. Watson, R. S. Stolarski, and M. A. Geller, Submitted to EPA and the Congress, January 1984.
16. "Assessment of Ozone Depletion and its Impacts," UNEP Coordinating Committee of the Ozone Layer, Report of the Seventh Session, 1984.
17. "Chemical Kinetics and Photochemical Data for Use in Stratospheric Modelling," Evaluation #7, NASA Panel for Data Evaluation, W. B. DeMore, D. M. Golden, R. F. Hampson, Jr., C. J. Howard, M. J. Kurylo, J. J. Margitan, M. J. Molina, A. R. Ravishankara, and R. T. Watson, JPL Publication 85-37, 1985.
18. "Present State of Knowledge of the Upper Atmosphere: An Assessment Report. Processes That Control Ozone and Other Climatically Important Trace Gases," R. T. Watson, R. S. Stolarski, M. A. Geller, and R. F. Hampson, Jr., Submitted to EPA and the Congress, January 1986. NASA Reference Publication 1162, 1986.
19. "Atmospheric Ozone 1985: Assessment of Our Understanding of the Processes Controlling its Present Distribution and Change," WMO Global Ozone and Monitoring Project, Report No. 16, 1986 (R. T. Watson - Chairman).
20. "Assessment of Ozone Depletion and its Impacts," UNEP Coordinating Committee of the Ozone Layer, Report of the Eighth Session, 1986.
21. "Present State of Knowledge of the Upper Atmosphere 1988: An Assessment Report," R. T. Watson and Ozone Trends Panel, M. J. Prather and Ad Hoc Theory Panel, and M. J. Kurylo and NASA Panel for Data Evaluation, Submitted to EPA and the Congress, June 1988. NASA Reference Publication 1208, 1988.
22. "Report of the International Ozone Trends Panel - 1988," WMO Global Ozone Research and Monitoring Project, Report No. 18, 1990 (R. T. Watson, Chairman).
23. "UNEP/WMO Scientific Assessment of Stratospheric Ozone: 1989," WMO Global Ozone Research and Monitoring Project, Report No. 20, 1990 (R. T. Watson, Co-Chairman).
24. "Greenhouse Gases and Other Forcing Agencies," R. T. Watson, H. Rodhe, and H. Oeschger (lead authors) in "Scientific Assessment of Climate Change," IPCC, Cambridge University Press, U.K., 1990.
25. "Present State of Knowledge of the Upper Atmosphere 1990: An Assessment Report," R. T. Watson, M. J. Kurylo, M. J. Prather, and F. M. Ormond, Submitted to EPA and Congress, September 1990. NASA Reference Publication 1242.
26. "Greenhouse Gases," R. T. Watson, Coordinating Author, Section A, Sources and Sinks-A1, Radiative Forcing of Climate-A2, Emissions Scenarios for IPCC: An Update-A-3 in "Climate Change 1992: The Supplementary Report to the IPCC Scientific Assessment," IPCC, Cambridge University Press, U.K., 1992.
27. "UNEP/WMO Scientific Assessment of Ozone Depletion: 1991," WMO Global Ozone Research and Monitoring Project, Report No. 25, 1992 (R. T. Watson, Co-Chairman).

28. "Methyl Bromide: Its Atmospheric Science, Technology, and Economics: Montreal Protocol Assessment Supplement", UNEP, 1992 (R. T. Watson, Co-Chairman).
29. "UNEP/WMO Scientific Assessment of Ozone Depletion: 1994," WMO Global Ozone Research and Monitoring Project, Report No. 37, 1994 (R. T. Watson, Co-Chairman).
30. "UNEP" Global Biodiversity Assessment: Cambridge University Press, ISBN 0 521 56403 (56481) 1995 (R. T. Watson, Chairman)
31. "Interagency Assessment of Potential Health Risks Associated with Oxygenated Gasoline" National Science and Technology Council (R. T. Watson, Chairman)
32. "IPCC WG #2: Impacts, Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change: 1995," Cambridge University Press, (R.T. Watson, co-chairman).
33. "IPCC Second Assessment: Climate Change 1995. A Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (member of drafting team).
34. "IPCC WG #2: Technologies, Policies and Measures for Mitigating Climate Change", IPCC Technical Paper 1, 1997 (R.T. Watson, co-chairman).

WH Conf.

Conference

Goal

Culminate outreach effort
Indicate range and direction of general policy options
Motivate core constituencies
Enlist maximum number of possible supporters
Counter likely opponents

Message

Twenty-First Century Challenge
-- America's international, economic, technological leadership
-- Energy efficiency, innovation, initiative
What's going to happen? Why do we care?
What can we do about it? What can the world do about it?

Participants/Audience

Core
Environmental groups
Coastal and river cities
Born in the '70s
Neutral surrogates: Weathermen, Academics
Developing countries
Climate industries: hi-tech, engineers, scientists

Target
Farmers
Labor
Capitol Hill
Multinationals
Energy
Chemicals

Opponents
Auto
Coal
Steel

Venue/Feel

Intimate
Size? Off-site?
POTUS opening remark
Roundtable? Panel? Oprah?

Hi-tech
Modern space
Visuals
Bright, energy efficient
Satellite links?

Todd - |
Nicholas L.
and I chatted
on the phone
for a while last
night, and
putted this together
as a conversation-
starter.
Bill



Jody.Jaeger @ usda.gov

08/20/97 03:58:00 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Jonathan H. Adashek

cc:

Subject: Please try to get this out today if possible, thanks

Ms. Francine Berkowitz
Director, Office of International Relations
S. Dillon Ripley International Center
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, DC 20560

Via fax 202-786-2557

Dear Ms. Berkowitz,

Thank you for your help in determining the feasibility of holding the White House Conference on Global Warming and Climate Change at the S. Dillon Ripley facility. The Smithsonian's reputation as the crown jewel of American historical institutions and its renown as a scientific research facility would certainly contribute to the success of this conference.

The conference to be held on October 6 or 7 will be hosted by the President and the Vice President and will bring together leading scientists, economists and policy makers in order to form a basis for our national policy on the issue of global warming and climate change.

The conference's basic requirements are:

1. An auditorium or theater which will accommodate an audience of 150 persons and news media.
2. An area for coffee breaks, a working lunch and informational displays
3. Approximately 10 classroom-type rooms for break-out sessions
4. The ability to secure the facility to the requirements of the Secret Service for a Presidential visit

Additionally, it is appropriate that the Smithsonian's work in the area of global climate change and the environment is widely recognized and acclaimed. It is also helpful to know that the Vice President's position as a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution allows us to obviate some of the cost of the facility.

I hope that we are able to resolve the many outstanding issues and to work with you and the Smithsonian Institution.

Best Regards,

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Ms. Francine Berkowitz
Director, Office of International Relations
S. Dillon Ripley International Center
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D.C.
20560

Via facsimile (202) 786-2557

Dear Ms. Berkowitz:

Thank you for your help in determining the feasibility of holding the White House Conference on Global Climate Change at the S. Dillon Ripley facility. The Smithsonian's reputation as the crown jewel of American historical institutions and its renown as a scientific research facility, would certainly contribute to the success of this conference.

The conference to be held on 6 or 7 October 1997 will be hosted by the President and the Vice President and will bring together leading scientists, economists and policy makers in order to form a basis for our national policy on the issue of global climate change.

The conference's basic requirements are:

1. An auditorium or theater which will accommodate an audience of approximately 150 persons and news media.
2. An area for coffee breaks, a working lunch and informational displays.
3. Approximately 10 classroom-type rooms for break-out sessions.
4. The ability to appropriately secure the facility to the requirements of the Secret Service for a Presidential visit.

✓ Additionally, it is appropriate that the Smithsonian's work in the area of global climate change and the environment is widely recognized and acclaimed. It is also helpful to know that the Vice President's position as a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution allows us to obviate some of the cost of the facility.

I hope that we are able to resolve the many outstanding issues and to work with you and the Smithsonian Institution.

Best Regards,

Todd Stern
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary

Office of Communications
Office of Public & Media Outreach
1400 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Room 412-A
Washington, D.C. 20250
(202) 720-2798
(202) 690-2164 (fax)



From: JUDY JAEGER

To: TODD STERN

Fax#: 456-2215

'97 AUG 19 PM 1:26

Re: MEMO

Date: 8/18

Pages: 2

Comments: _____

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MEMORANDUM

August 18, 1997

FOR: Todd Stern
FROM: Jody Jaeger
RE: GCC Conference Preparations

Before you leave on vacation it would be helpful to have some confirmation on the direction that we are going on several critical aspects of the conference preparation. The following are assumptions which I have made based on our conversations and meetings. Please amend, emend or correct as necessary. I would also like to know what the budget parameters are.

- The conference will require facilities for 1 day of activities.
- That day could fall between October 5 -7.
- The conference will require facilities for 150 - 200 participants and press
- The schedule of events is approximately as follows:
 - 9am Opening remarks by POTUS
 - Remarks by VPOTUS
 - 9:45 Presentation set-up
 - 10:00 Presentation begins
 - 11:00 Presentation concludes
 - 11:00 Coffee Break
 - 11:30 Panel 1 begins
 - 12:45 Panel 1 concludes
 - 12:45 Lunch - either boxed lunch or luncheon
 - 2 pm Panel 3 begins
 - 3:00 Panel 3 concludes
 - 3:00 Coffee break
 - 3:30 Panel begins
 - 4:30 Panel concludes
 - 4:30 VPOTUS closing remarks
 - 5:00 Depart to White House Reception via buses
- Satellite up-linking will be provided to multiple sites across the country
- General tone of site and set is to be a serious, academic, scholarly and low-key
- As possible, our site and set should alert the nation to the seriousness and reality of the issue and the seriousness of our "national" strategy for addressing it
- We do not want to cause alarm or panic
- We will organize a media opportunity for TV meteorologists on the South Lawn
- We should emphasize technology, science and creative innovation to solve the problem
- The presentation should have the sense of a "process" underway rather than a solution or a policy being presented.

Additionally, I would like to know what your ideal next day "headline" would be.