

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Todd Stern to Pamela Cicetti at 10:29:50.00. Subject: photos. (1 page)	05/04/1999	b(6)
002. email	Todd Stern to Katie McGinty at 10:43:54.00. Subject: Re: Indian CEO's. (1 page)	05/04/1999	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System [Email]
WHO ([From Todd Stern])
OA/Box Number: 500000

FOLDER TITLE:

[04/30/1999 - 05/07/1999]

2013-0914-F

ab1333

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-APR-1999 10:51:34.00

SUBJECT: noaa's Dr. Baker

TO: Julie M. Anderson (CN=Julie M. Anderson/OU=WHCCTF/O=EOP @ EOP [WHCCTF])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Roger S. Ballentine (CN=Roger S. Ballentine/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Had a thought about whether we could deploy him on the Hill. He's very good and would be quite persuasive for Members on the science. tds

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-APR-1999 14:14:23.00

SUBJECT: policy ideas

TO: Roger S. Ballentine (CN=Roger S. Ballentine/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Rosina M. Bierbaum (CN=Rosina M. Bierbaum/OU=OSTP/O=EOP [OSTP])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michael L. Rodemeyer (CN=Michael L. Rodemeyer/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Meagan M. Earley (CN=Meagan M. Earley/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Rosina -- I'm sending you a little catalogue that came to me from the American Council for an Energy Efficient Economy listing a raft of books on energy efficiency ideas.

Here's my question -- looking over this catalogue, or looking through Amory Lovins stuff, or through any other means, are there not additional creative policy ideas, whether doable at the executive level or through legislation, that we ought to be working up. I have, like an unscratched itch, a sense that there is a lot more we could be doing, but I'm not sure what.

Could we get together and talk about what more might be done in generating ideas? And tell me whether there are any smart agency people (but not too many at first) we ought to invite. tds

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-APR-1999 17:29:53.00

SUBJECT: Re: Paul Gorman

TO: Meagan M. Earley (CN=Meagan M. Earley/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

No. But she is probably going crazy on the Town Meeting in Detroit for next week, so we could do this when she gets back. Do you still have the phone message? tds

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-APR-1999 16:35:18.00

SUBJECT: LDCs/team leaders

TO: David B Sandalow (CN=David B Sandalow/OU=CEQ/O=EOP @ EOP [CEQ])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Can you send me email of your illegible list?

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-APR-1999 18:04:47.00

SUBJECT: Re: Comments on the Vision chapter

TO: Shirley S. Sagawa (CN=Shirley S. Sagawa/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Thanks for the typically helpful comments.

Regarding your comment on p. 25, if you don't mind a reaction from the peanut gallery, that strikes me as the kind of broad-brush stereotyping that makes everyone rightfully angry when directed at minorities. I'm sure you didn't mean it the way it came out. Doubtless some white doctors are prejudiced; but not white doctors as a class.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-APR-1999 18:27:55.00

SUBJECT: Re: Progress on Pending Mtgs

TO: Meagan M. Earley (CN=Meagan M. Earley/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Hold on Mary Handley until George returns. tds

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-APR-1999 18:25:31.00

SUBJECT: weekly

TO: David B Sandalow (CN=David B Sandalow/OU=CEQ/O=EOP @ EOP [CEQ])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

How we doing?

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-APR-1999 16:01:24.00

SUBJECT: PLEASE JOIN US

TO: Meagan M. Earley (CN=Meagan M. Earley/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I have to do this. tds

----- Forwarded by Todd Stern/WHO/EOP on 04/30/99 04:01

PM -----

Tracy Pakulniewicz

04/30/99 04:00:07 PM

Record Type: Non-Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc: Fred DuVal/WHO/EOP, Kim B. Widdess/WHO/EOP, Jennifer M.

Palmieri/WHO/EOP, Loretta M. Ucelli/WHO/EOP

Subject: PLEASE JOIN US

Message Sent

To:

Marsha Scott/WHO/EOP

Robert B. Johnson/WHO/EOP

Patricia Solis-Doyle/WHO/EOP

Dorinda A. Salcido/WHO/EOP

Sarah E. Gegenheimer/WHO/EOP

Barbara D. Woolley/WHO/EOP

Maureen T. Shea/WHO/EOP

Deborah B. Mohile/WHO/EOP

Christine A. Stanek/WHO/EOP

Broderick Johnson/WHO/EOP

Elizabeth R. Newman/WHO/EOP

Anne E. McGuire/WHO/EOP

Lisa J. Levin/WHO/EOP

Sara M. Latham/WHO/EOP
Dawn L. Smalls/WHO/EOP
Deborah Akel/WHO/EOP
Albert Gore/OVP @ OVP
Brian A. Alcorn/WHO/EOP
Ralph Alswang/WHO/EOP
Brenda M. Anders/WHO/EOP
Eli G. Attie/OVP @ OVP
Donald K. Bandler/NSC/EOP
Robin J. Bachman/WHO/EOP
Roger S. Ballentine/WHO/EOP
Beth A. Viola/CEQ/EOP
Leslie Bernstein/WHO/EOP
Sarah A. Bianchi/OVP @ OVP
Antony J. Blinken/NSC/EOP
jblumenthal @ whitehousefellows.gov @ INET @ VAXGTWY
Sidney Blumenthal/WHO/EOP
Charles M. Brain/WHO/EOP
gbritton @ whitehousefellows.gov @ INET @ VAXGTWY
Jocelyn A. Bucaro/WHO/EOP
Katharine Button/WHO/EOP
Kay Casstevens/OVP @ OVP
George G. Caudill/WHO/EOP
Julianne B. Corbett/WHO/EOP
Kelly L. Cox/WHO/EOP
Philip J. Crowley/NSC/EOP
Lynn G. Cutler/WHO/EOP
Glyn T. Davies/NSC/EOP
Elliot J. Diringer/CEQ/EOP
Jackson T. Dunn/WHO/EOP
Fred DuVal/WHO/EOP
Maria Echaveste/WHO/EOP
Julie D. Eddy/WHO/EOP
Patricia M. Ewing/OVP @ OVP
Sharon Farmer/WHO/EOP
Martha Foley/WHO/EOP
Thomas L. Freedman/OPD/EOP
Paul D. Glastris/WHO/EOP
Matt Gobush/NSC/EOP
Julie B. Goldberg/WHO/EOP
David R. Goodfriend/WHO/EOP
Joshua Gotbaum/OMB/EOP
Joshua S. Gottheimer/WHO/EOP
GREENBERGE_P @ A1 @ CD @ VAXGTWY
David Halperin/NSC/EOP
Audrey T. Haynes/OVP @ OVP
Nancy V. Herrnreich/WHO/EOP
Ann C. Hertelendy/WHO/EOP
Lindsey E. Huff/NSC/EOP
Craig Hughes/WHO/EOP
Thomas D. Janenda/WHO/EOP
Cynthia M. Jasso-Rotunno/WHO/EOP
Camille Johnston/OVP @ OVP
Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP

Jonathan A. Kaplan/OPD/EOP
Sally Katzen/OPD/EOP
Janis F. Kearney/WHO/EOP
Mark A. Kitchens/WHO/EOP
Karin Kullman/OPD/EOP
David C. Leavy/NSC/EOP
Robin Leeds/WHO/EOP
Christopher S. Lehane/OVP @ OVP
Ann F. Lewis/WHO/EOP
Joseph P. Lockhart/WHO/EOP
Ellen M. Lovell/WHO/EOP
Heather M. Marabeti/WHO/EOP
Tanya E. Martin/OPD/EOP
Sylvia M. Mathews/OMB/EOP
Andrew J. Mayock/WHO/EOP
Rajiv Y. Mody/WHO/EOP
Mona G. Mohib/WHO/EOP
Mary Morrison/WHO/EOP
Satish Narayanan/OVP @ OVP
Mark D. Neschis/WHO/EOP
Tracy Pakulniewicz/WHO/EOP
Jennifer M. Palmieri/WHO/EOP
Simeona F. Pasquil/WHO/EOP
Orson C. Porter/WHO/EOP
Jaycee A. Pribulsky/WHO/EOP
Jonathan M. Prince/WHO/EOP
Melissa B. Ratcliff/OVP @ OVP
Joseph D. Ratner/WHO/EOP
Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP
Steve Ricchetti/WHO/EOP
Heather M. Riley/WHO/EOP
Robert Rosen/WHO/EOP
Trooper Sanders/OVP @ OVP
Jonathan H. Schnur/OPD/EOP
Brooks E. Scoville/WHO/EOP
Douglas R. Matties/OA/EOP
Kelli R. McClure/WHO/EOP
Ruby Shamir/OPD/EOP
Jeffrey A. Shesol/WHO/EOP
Jordan Tamagni/WHO/EOP
Leanne A. Shimabukuro/OPD/EOP
Richard L. Siewert/WHO/EOP
Mary L. Smith/OPD/EOP
Maria E. Soto/WHO/EOP
Chandler G. Spaulding/WHO/EOP
Gene B. Sperling/OPD/EOP
Melissa G. Green/OPD/EOP
Patrice L. Stanley/WHO/EOP
Lawrence J. Stein/WHO/EOP
Aviva Steinberg/WHO/EOP
Todd A. Summers/OPD/EOP
Neera Tanden/WHO/EOP
Marjorie Tarmey/WHO/EOP
Sandra Thurman/OPD/EOP

Karen Tramontano/WHO/EOP
Paul A. Tuchmann/OVP @ OVP
June G. Turner/WHO/EOP
Loretta M. Ucelli/WHO/EOP
Setti D. Warren/WHO/EOP
Lowell A. Weiss/WHO/EOP
Paul J. Weinstein Jr./OPD/EOP
Peter A. Weissman/OPD/EOP
Ted Widmer/NSC/EOP
Cecily C. Williams/WHO/EOP
Martha L. Wofford/WHCCTF/EOP
Virginia Apuzzo/WHO/EOP
John Podesta/WHO/EOP
Minyon Moore/WHO/EOP
Marsha Scott/WHO/EOP
Richard Socarides/WHO/EOP
Monica M. Dixon/OVP @ OVP
Ron Klain/OVP @ OVP
Michael B. Feldman/OVP @ OVP
Anthony R. Bernal/OVP @ OVP
Douglas B. Sosnik/WHO/EOP
Dominique L. Cano/WHO/EOP
Mickey Ibarra/WHO/EOP
Cheryl D. Mills/WHO/EOP
Meredith E. Cabe/WHO/EOP
Lisa M. Brown/OVP @ OVP
Marsha E. Berry/WHO/EOP
Beverly J. Barnes/WHO/EOP
Barry J. Toiv/WHO/EOP
Julia M. Payne/WHO/EOP
Betty W. Currie/WHO/EOP
Christopher S. Lehane/OVP @ OVP
Matthew L. Bennett/OVP @ OVP
Dan K. Rosenthal/WHO/EOP
Charles J. Payson/WHO/EOP
Thurgood Marshall Jr/WHO/EOP
Capricia P. Marshall/WHO/EOP
Laura D. Schwartz/WHO/EOP
Kim B. Widdess/WHO/EOP
Bob J. Nash/WHO/EOP
John Dankowski/WHO/EOP
Michael Waldman/WHO/EOP
Phillip Caplan/WHO/EOP
Sean P. Maloney/WHO/EOP
Stephanie S. Streett/WHO/EOP
Todd Stern/WHO/EOP
Carolyn T. Wu/WHO/EOP
Paul K. Engskov/WHO/EOP
Laura A. Graham/WHO/EOP
Linda L. Moore/WHO/EOP
Cheryl M. Carter/WHO/EOP
Janet Murguia/WHO/EOP
Tracey E. Thornton/WHO/EOP
Kris M Balderston/WHO/EOP

Lisa J. Levin/WHO/EOP

Dorian V. Weaver/WHO/EOP

VELEZ_I @ A1 @ CD @ VAXGTWY

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-APR-1999 17:28:07.00

SUBJECT: Richardson letter

TO: John D. Gibson (CN=John D. Gibson/OU=WHCCTF/O=EOP @ EOP [WHCCTF])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

What are your thoughts on this? If you have a draft of your own, why don't you email it to me. tds

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-APR-1999 08:39:00.00

SUBJECT: Re: tomorrow's developing country mtg

TO: David B Sandalow (CN=David B Sandalow/OU=CEQ/O=EOP @ EOP [CEQ])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

We need to. Let's talk. tds

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-APR-1999 16:08:19.00

SUBJECT: weekly

TO: David B Sandalow (CN=David B Sandalow/OU=CEQ/O=EOP @ EOP [CEQ])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

We should report on last week's meetings in New York as well as anything else you have in mind. tds

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-APR-1999 15:54:42.00

SUBJECT: Mr. Director

TO: mark.mazur (mark.mazur @ hq.doe.gov@INET@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Just saw your press release. Let me convey an official congratulations.
You'll be great. There is consistently no one I more want in the room on
policy, including its intersection with politics, than you. And to think
you came from CEA!! tds

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-APR-1999 18:08:07.00

SUBJECT: Ag Economic Analysis Release

TO: Roger S. Ballentine (CN=Roger S. Ballentine/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Martha B. Schiele (CN=Martha B. Schiele/OU=OA/O=EOP @ EOP [OA])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Julie M. Anderson (CN=Julie M. Anderson/OU=WHCCTF/O=EOP @ EOP [WHCCTF])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Martha L. Wofford (CN=Martha L. Wofford/OU=WHCCTF/O=EOP @ EOP [WHCCTF])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Martha -- thanks very much. Good work in dealing with USDA. Let's talk Monday. Julie and Roger, we need to make sure we do special handling of Kerrey and co. tds

----- Forwarded by Todd Stern/WHO/EOP on 04/30/99 06:07 PM -----

Martha L. Wofford
04/30/99 06:05:09 PM
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc: Meagan M. Earley/WHO/EOP
Subject: Ag Economic Analysis Release

I just spoke with Linda Delgado. She proposed that:

- (1) the analysis be released on Tuesday.
- (2) phone calls be made to key Hill staff Monday morning, with copies of the report sent up Monday evening.
- (3) constituent briefings occur the week of May 9th, led by Margot.

I pushed back and told her that Tuesday did not seem feasible at this point, since we haven't even seen the op-ed and getting it cleared and placed on Monday seemed unrealistic. In addition, I voiced my strong disagreement that we wait a week to have constituent briefings. We'll spend the week answering questions on it. I also thought it made sense to offer in-person briefings to Hill staff.

I suggested that we release it either Thursday or Friday and decide which one on Monday so that there is enough time to set up the briefings. In

addition, I pushed for Keith Collins and Margot to jointly brief.

Linda agreed with this and promised that on Monday we will get the op-ed for clearance. Glickman is also being briefed on Monday. We agreed that we would re-group on Monday to decide the date of release and for Julie and the relevant USDA leg folks or whomever, to decide on the Congressional briefing approach. I have a call into the USDA press office (Andrew) to coordinate on the release as well.

So this is what the roll-out schedule would look like -- if we were to choose Thursday for release:

Monday: Glickman briefed
 Op-ed cleared
 Date for release decided
 Invites for briefing begun

Tuesday: Placement of op-ed (Tues. & Wed.)
 Invites for briefing completed

Wednesday: Phone calls or meeting with key Hill staff in afternoon

Thursday: Op-ed runs
 Press release sent out
 Hill briefing
 Constituent briefing

Message Sent

To:

Todd Stern/WHO/EOP

Julie M. Anderson/WHCCTF/EOP

John D. Gibson/WHCCTF/EOP

Joseph E. Aldy/CEA/EOP

Elliot J. Diringer/CEQ/EOP

David B Sandalow/CEQ/EOP

Michael L. Rodemeyer/OSTP/EOP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-MAY-1999 12:37:53.00

SUBJECT: Re: mea culpa; export credit

TO: David B Sandalow (CN=David B Sandalow/OU=CEQ/O=EOP @ EOP [CEQ])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

No problem at all about yesterday. You were fine. Thanks in principle for the export paper, but I don't see it under the door. We can track it down Monday. tds

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-MAY-1999 12:43:15.00

SUBJECT: call me if you want. 61648. todd

TO: BETH (SKY) (Pager) #VIOLA (BETH (SKY) (Pager) #VIOLA [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-MAY-1999 12:42:56.00

SUBJECT: Do you have Katie's email address?

TO: David B Sandalow (CN=David B Sandalow/OU=CEQ/O=EOP @ EOP [CEQ])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 3-MAY-1999 17:42:54.00

SUBJECT: Re: noaa's Dr. Baker

TO: Roger S. Ballentine (CN=Roger S. Ballentine/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

The State Dept. thing is very much alive. VP breakfasts are dead. tds

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 3-MAY-1999 18:38:02.00

SUBJECT: Re: May 20th Hearing

TO: Julie M. Anderson (CN=Julie M. Anderson/OU=WHCCTF/O=EOP @ EOP [WHCCTF])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Is it not done to have someone at the PAD level -- i.e., Elgie?

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 3-MAY-1999 10:24:04.00

SUBJECT: Indian CEOs

TO: McGinty (McGinty @ teri.res.in @ inet [CEQ])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: David B Sandalow (CN=David B Sandalow/OU=CEQ/O=EOP @ EOP [CEQ])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Beth A. Viola (CN=Beth A. Viola/OU=CEQ/O=EOP @ EOP [CEQ])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Meagan M. Earley (CN=Meagan M. Earley/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

First of all, hi! It's great getting your missives and I am endlessly impressed though not one bit surprised to see you stirring up things in South Asia for the better.

I would of course be delighted to do the Indian CEO meeting you're arranging on May 20. I suggested some time ago that I thought the best chance to get the President would be to do a Roosevelt Room meeting for me and George and Gene so the President could, if possible, do a quick drop-by. I'm glad to see we're thinking along the same lines. If you have a few minutes in your schedule to stop by for a chat, I'd love to catch up with you and hear about your exploits and your thoughts about our issue. Say hi to Carl. todd

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 3-MAY-1999 17:31:48.00

SUBJECT: executive summary

TO: Meagan M. Earley (CN=Meagan M. Earley/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Please print out. tds

----- Forwarded by Todd Stern/WHO/EOP on 05/03/99 05:31

PM -----

John D. Gibson

05/03/99 04:21:53 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Todd Stern/WHO/EOP, Joseph E. Aldy/CEA/EOP, Margot Anderson

<MANDERSON @ mailoce.oce.usda.gov>

cc: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

Subject: executive summary

Latest and hopefully last executive summary to USDA analysis is attached
(both Word and WordPerfect). Margot, I think we're good to go on this.

Message Copied

To: _____
Elliot J. Diringer/CEQ/EOP
Rosina M. Bierbaum/OSTP/EOP
David B Sandalow/CEQ/EOP
Martha L. Wofford/WHCCTF/EOP
Lisa M. Kountoupes/WHO/EOP
Julie M. Anderson/WHCCTF/EOP
Roger S. Ballentine/WHO/EOP
Michael L. Rodemeyer/OSTP/EOP
Ian Bowles/CEQ/EOP
George T. Frampton/CEQ/EOP
Ronald Minsk/OPD/EOP
Robert J. Tuccillo/OMB/EOP

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D12]ARMS271334733.136 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In this analysis, we examine the potential costs and benefits for U.S. agriculture resulting from U.S. compliance with the Kyoto Protocol. We conclude that, if proper advantage is taken of the Protocol's flexible, market-based mechanisms, the impact on American farmers would be relatively modest. Further, we conclude that various studies purporting to demonstrate far more severe impacts on farm income are fundamentally flawed because they fail to take adequate account of the adjustments that would be made by farmers to changes in production costs. When these flaws are corrected, it becomes apparent that, even if tradable emission permit prices turned out to be a good deal higher than we project them to be, the impact on farm income would be just a fraction of what these studies estimate. Finally, we note that the need to mitigate climate change could create opportunities for farmers to supplement their income through sequestering carbon or producing low-emitting bioenergy.

The Scientific Rationale for Taking Action on Climate Change

As a general matter, the weight of scientific authority tells us that the threat of climate change is real and could lead to serious adverse consequences. There is thus a clear rationale for taking prudent, common-sense measures to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions. For agriculture, the picture is mixed. Climate change will likely mean changes in growing seasons, water availability, soil moisture, precipitation, and the incidence and distribution of pests and pathogens. Most studies indicate that given the requisite time and resources to adapt, total U.S. and world food production will not be substantially altered. There will, however, be regional and sectoral winners and losers and more research is clearly needed. Current studies, for example, have tended to ignore adjustment costs, which could be significant as the need arises for new varieties of crops and expanded irrigation and flood control systems. Social adjustment costs are also likely to be high for those communities where the only viable adaptation will be to abandon farming.

The Kyoto Protocol

The Kyoto Protocol commits industrialized nations to take on binding targets for greenhouse gas emissions for the period 2008-2012. Thanks largely to U.S. leadership, the Protocol contains several provisions that provide flexibility in meeting those targets, and thus reduce cost. These include: 1) a five year commitment period beginning in 2008, allowing countries or firms to delay or accelerate reductions within the agreed upon time frame; 2) inclusion of all six greenhouse gases, allowing emissions reductions of one gas to be substituted for increases in emissions of another; 3) coverage of certain so-called carbon "sinks" (activities that absorb carbon, such as planting trees); 4) international emissions trading and joint implementation of projects among countries with binding targets; and, 5) a "Clean Development Mechanism" that will allow industrial countries or firms to earn credits for emissions reducing projects in the developing world. These elements, particularly emissions trading, can significantly reduce the costs of meeting the Protocol's emissions targets.

The Kyoto Protocol does not include binding emissions targets for developing countries.

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We then introduce the permit price of \$23 per metric ton of carbon into the U.S. Regional Agricultural Sector Model (USMP). The USMP predicts how changes in energy prices resulting from a tradable permit system will affect the supply of crops and livestock, commodity prices, consumer demand, use of production inputs, farm income, government expenditures, participation in farm programs, and environmental indicators. The resulting impacts on the U.S. agricultural sector are small and, in some cases, negligible.

Production declines, for example, range from 0.1 percent for soybeans to 0.9 percent for rice. Livestock production would decline a twentieth of a percent or less. These small declines in production are partially offset by increased commodity prices, which mean that net cash returns to farmers fall by only 0.5 percent. Consumer welfare declines by 0.05 percent. Our study also found minimal effects on competitiveness. Since the overall costs of compliance will be low, incentives to shift production to countries having no, or less stringent, emission targets will be similarly small. With an efficient international emissions trading system, all countries

participating in international trading would face approximately the same price for carbon, and thus the energy price effects of complying with Kyoto would be comparable across all these countries.

We also look at how the agricultural sector is affected for every \$50 increase in tradable emission permit prices. We find that even with higher permit prices -- which we do not anticipate based on Administration policy -- the effects on American farmers will still be relatively modest. This results largely from the fact that farmers respond to changes in input prices by changing the mix of inputs, modifying production practices, and reducing output.

In many ways, this analysis is very conservative. First, the econometric model used in the Administration's analysis does not, by its terms, account for the potential for any other domestic policy measures (aside from emissions trading) to further reduce costs, such as the President's package of R&D investments and new tax incentives to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy included in his FY 2000 budget, or restructuring of the electricity industry. In addition, in our use of the USMP model, we make very conservative assumptions about the rate at which farmers adopt new, more efficient technology in response to higher energy prices. We further assume that revenues generated from the sale of tradable permits are transferred out of the agricultural sector and not recycled back to agricultural producers. Finally, neither the Administration's model nor the USMP model make any attempt to measure the potential revenues to farmers from carbon sequestration (see below) or the long term benefits of avoiding the consequences of climate change.

Limitations of Other Agricultural Analyses. The results of our analysis vary considerably from those of several other non-governmental studies in broad circulation which evaluate the potential impacts of limiting greenhouse gas emissions on U.S. agriculture.

Studies by both Sparks (1999) and Francel (1997) take as their starting points high tradable permit prices inconsistent with efficient implementation of the Kyoto Protocol. Sparks, for example, uses permit prices of \$177 to \$193 per metric ton, which are derived from the DRI/McGraw Hill (1997) macroeconomic model. Unlike the model used by the Administration, however, the DRI/McGraw Hill model does not analyze cost-saving provisions in the Kyoto Protocol. Instead, it models the effect of the emissions targets contained in the Protocol, but assumes away or ignores all of the Protocol's flexibility mechanisms, including emissions trading, the Clean Development Mechanism, and opportunities to meet targets by abating greenhouse gases other than carbon dioxide. The DRI/McGraw Hill model also implicitly assumes no participation on the part of developing countries -- even though this is inconsistent with the Administration's condition for submission of the Protocol to the Senate for ratification.

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number of farms whose production will not affect market quantities and prices. It will, however, overstate impacts over the longer term for the entire sector because it fails to take adjustments into account. Sparks' and Francel's use of this methodology leads them to vastly overstate the impacts on farm income of mitigating climate change.

Another study by McCarl, Gowen, and Yeats (1997) uses an agricultural sector model more appropriate to estimating the impacts of higher energy prices on U.S. agriculture. Their approach is similar to the one used here and produces results that are consistent with ours. The McCarl analysis, however, appears to use unreasonably low prices for fertilizer and pesticides. As a result, it calculates an impact on farm income that we believe is too low.

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A number of studies reviewed here make a persuasive case that improved management practices such as conservation tillage, use of winter cover crops, and rotational grazing can significantly and cost-effectively increase the carbon stored in U.S. agricultural soils. Studies also indicate that converting marginal agricultural lands to forests can be a cost-effective means of sequestering significant quantities of carbon.

In addition, bioenergy – using trees, crops, and agricultural wastes to produce power, fuels or chemicals – represents a potentially significant opportunity to both reduce net greenhouse gas emissions and supplement farm income.

The challenge for policymakers in the years to come will be to develop the institutions and promote the conditions that will allow the private sector to take advantage of these and other sequestration opportunities that in many instances are far more cost-effective than equivalent emissions reductions in the energy sector.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 4-MAY-1999 18:22:06.00

SUBJECT: Re: Race Book Part II: Vision

TO: Robert B. Johnson (CN=Robert B. Johnson/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Yikes.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 4-MAY-1999 08:29:35.00

SUBJECT: Re: May 20th Hearing

TO: Roger S. Ballentine (CN=Roger S. Ballentine/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: David B Sandalow (CN=David B Sandalow/OU=CEQ/O=EOP @ EOP [CEQ])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Martha L. Wofford (CN=Martha L. Wofford/OU=WHCCTF/O=EOP @ EOP [WHCCTF])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Joseph E. Aldy (CN=Joseph E. Aldy/OU=CEA/O=EOP @ EOP [CEA])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Julie M. Anderson (CN=Julie M. Anderson/OU=WHCCTF/O=EOP @ EOP [WHCCTF])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

If ERS feels that way, we have a problem and we should hold off on the roll out until we have it worked out. Joe and Keith need to work this out. We can't have ERS in that mode. tds

----- Forwarded by Todd Stern/WHO/EOP on 05/04/99 08:27 AM -----

Julie M. Anderson

05/03/99 06:48:54 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Todd Stern/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject: Re: May 20th Hearing

Its my understanding that PADs, like senior advisors to the President, do not testify.

On another matter, ERS at USDA is fighting even having their name on the analysis. They claim that it has been changed too much from the original version for them to feel comfortable with. They want the report to simply say somewhere that ERS provided technical support. Margot is trying to push them and claims that although some text did change as the document went through normal clearance and review - the analysis itself was all done by them. I left a message for Linda on this front but wanted to let you know - we may need you to weigh in.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 4-MAY-1999 10:41:49.00

SUBJECT: Re: May 20th Hearing

TO: Roger S. Ballentine (CN=Roger S. Ballentine/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Julie M. Anderson (CN=Julie M. Anderson/OU=WHCCTF/O=EOP @ EOP [WHCCTF])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I've just talked to Linda Delgado and asked her to get on the case. She gets the point and is going to try to figure out what's going on. tds

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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001. email	Todd Stern to Pamela Cicetti at 10:29:50.00. Subject: photos. (1 page)	05/04/1999	b(6)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System [Email]
WHO ([From Todd Stern])
OA/Box Number: 500000

FOLDER TITLE:

[04/30/1999 - 05/07/1999]

2013-0914-F
ab1333

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 4-MAY-1999 08:24:31.00

SUBJECT: Re: Indian CEOs

TO: Katie McGinty <mcginty (Katie McGinty <mcginty @ teri.res.in> [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Meagan M. Earley (CN=Meagan M. Earley/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Why don't you come by at 1:45 or as soon after that as you're free. I'll look forward to seeing you.

Meagan, please clear in Katie for that time on the 17th. tds

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 4-MAY-1999 15:46:46.00

SUBJECT: meeting with Kazakhstanis

TO: Joseph E. Aldy (CN=Joseph E. Aldy/OU=CEA/O=EOP @ EOP [CEA])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: David B Sandalow (CN=David B Sandalow/OU=CEQ/O=EOP @ EOP [CEQ])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Meagan M. Earley (CN=Meagan M. Earley/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Joe -- I don't think a meeting with me makes a lot of sense, does it? I'd be happy to drop by, but I can't see devoting a lot of time since this is a technical, economic level team, right? My time is pretty crunched right now with the race book added onto my climate change work. David -- what do you think? tds

----- Forwarded by Todd Stern/WHO/EOP on 05/04/99 02:48 PM -----

Meagan M. Earley
05/04/99 11:32:29 AM
Record Type: Record

To: Todd Stern/WHO/EOP
cc:
Subject: meeting with Kazakhstanis

Joe Aldy called to see if the below mtg is possible. If so, do you want to include Rosina, Ron Minsk, David, etc.?

----- Forwarded by Meagan M. Earley/WHO/EOP on 05/04/99 10:44 AM -----

Joseph E. Aldy
04/30/99 05:59:49 PM
Record Type: Record

To: Todd Stern/WHO/EOP
cc: Meagan M. Earley/WHO/EOP
Subject: meeting with Kazakhstanis

Todd,

The Kazakhstani technical team will be in Washington starting Monday for a week of meetings with USG officials. Janet will meet with the team Monday morning. Does Friday 11am still work for you? Do you want any other WH folks involved (e.g., someone from CEQ, OSTP, etc.)?

Joe

PS: Meagan, if the Friday time is still good for Todd, could you do me a favor and schedule a conference room? We would need a room that could seat about 20 (10 Kazakhs, 5 AID/HIID traveling folks, translators, plus our side). Thanks.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 4-MAY-1999 10:36:39.00

SUBJECT: Re: May 20th Hearing

TO: Roger S. Ballentine (CN=Roger S. Ballentine/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Julie M. Anderson (CN=Julie M. Anderson/OU=WHCCTF/O=EOP @ EOP [WHCCTF])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

My point exactly. tds

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 4-MAY-1999 11:14:14.00

SUBJECT: Re: photos

TO: Pamela Cicetti (CN=Pamela Cicetti/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

This isn't even a close call -- YOU have the influence, girl. On the other hand, it's my kid, so you needn't have this on your plate. I'm happy to pick up the ball. tds

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 4-MAY-1999 17:53:27.00

SUBJECT: photo

TO: David P. Hicks (CN=David P. Hicks/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I talked to Sharon some time ago about getting a photo that dates back to Oct. 26, 1994. It's a shot from the signing of the Israel-Jordan peace treaty in the Arava desert. My assistant at the time got a huge poster-size blow-up of this, which was very sweet but not very practical. What I would love to get is something more in the 11 by 14 category.

The number is P21340-30. It's a truly great picture and I would love to get it. Sharon said to talk to you and that it's fine with her. Could you give me a call about this? Or I'd be happy to stop by your office to show you what the picture looks like or to generally discuss this. I would really appreciate anything you could do. Thanks. tds

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 4-MAY-1999 15:46:48.00

SUBJECT: executive summary

TO: Meagan M. Earley (CN=Meagan M. Earley/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Please print out. tds

----- Forwarded by Todd Stern/WHO/EOP on 05/04/99 02:51

PM -----

John D. Gibson

05/03/99 04:21:53 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Todd Stern/WHO/EOP, Joseph E. Aldy/CEA/EOP, Margot Anderson
<MANDERSON @ mailoce.oce.usda.gov>

cc: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

Subject: executive summary

Latest and hopefully last executive summary to USDA analysis is attached
(both Word and WordPerfect). Margot, I think we're good to go on this.

Message Copied

To: _____
Elliot J. Diringer/CEQ/EOP
Rosina M. Bierbaum/OSTP/EOP
David B Sandalow/CEQ/EOP
Martha L. Wofford/WHCCTF/EOP
Lisa M. Kountoupes/WHO/EOP
Julie M. Anderson/WHCCTF/EOP
Roger S. Ballentine/WHO/EOP
Michael L. Rodemeyer/OSTP/EOP
Ian Bowles/CEQ/EOP
George T. Frampton/CEQ/EOP
Ronald Minsk/OPD/EOP
Robert J. Tuccillo/OMB/EOP

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D28]ARMS20671383G.136 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In this analysis, we examine the potential costs and benefits for U.S. agriculture resulting from U.S. compliance with the Kyoto Protocol. We conclude that, if proper advantage is taken of the Protocol's flexible, market-based mechanisms, the impact on American farmers would be relatively modest. Further, we conclude that various studies purporting to demonstrate far more severe impacts on farm income are fundamentally flawed because they fail to take adequate account of the adjustments that would be made by farmers to changes in production costs. When these flaws are corrected, it becomes apparent that, even if tradable emission permit prices turned out to be a good deal higher than we project them to be, the impact on farm income would be just a fraction of what these studies estimate. Finally, we note that the need to mitigate climate change could create opportunities for farmers to supplement their income through sequestering carbon or producing low-emitting bioenergy.

The Scientific Rationale for Taking Action on Climate Change

As a general matter, the weight of scientific authority tells us that the threat of climate change is real and could lead to serious adverse consequences. There is thus a clear rationale for taking prudent, common-sense measures to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions. For agriculture, the picture is mixed. Climate change will likely mean changes in growing seasons, water availability, soil moisture, precipitation, and the incidence and distribution of pests and pathogens. Most studies indicate that given the requisite time and resources to adapt, total U.S. and world food production will not be substantially altered. There will, however, be regional and sectoral winners and losers and more research is clearly needed. Current studies, for example, have tended to ignore adjustment costs, which could be significant as the need arises for new varieties of crops and expanded irrigation and flood control systems. Social adjustment costs are also likely to be high for those communities where the only viable adaptation will be to abandon farming.

The Kyoto Protocol

The Kyoto Protocol commits industrialized nations to take on binding targets for greenhouse gas emissions for the period 2008-2012. Thanks largely to U.S. leadership, the Protocol contains several provisions that provide flexibility in meeting those targets, and thus reduce cost. These include: 1) a five year commitment period beginning in 2008, allowing countries or firms to delay or accelerate reductions within the agreed upon time frame; 2) inclusion of all six greenhouse gases, allowing emissions reductions of one gas to be substituted for increases in emissions of another; 3) coverage of certain so-called carbon "sinks" (activities that absorb carbon, such as planting trees); 4) international emissions trading and joint implementation of projects among countries with binding targets; and, 5) a "Clean Development Mechanism" that will allow industrial countries or firms to earn credits for emissions reducing projects in the developing world. These elements, particularly emissions trading, can significantly reduce the costs of meeting the Protocol's emissions targets.

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Production declines, for example, range from 0.1 percent for soybeans to 0.9 percent for rice. Livestock production would decline a twentieth of a percent or less. These small declines in production are partially offset by increased commodity prices, which mean that net cash returns to farmers fall by only 0.5 percent. Consumer welfare declines by 0.05 percent. Our study also found minimal effects on competitiveness. Since the overall costs of compliance will be low, incentives to shift production to countries having no, or less stringent, emission targets will be similarly small. With an efficient international emissions trading system, all countries

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In many ways, this analysis is very conservative. First, the econometric model used in the Administration's analysis does not, by its terms, account for the potential for any other domestic policy measures (aside from emissions trading) to further reduce costs, such as the President's package of R&D investments and new tax incentives to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy included in his FY 2000 budget, or restructuring of the electricity industry. In addition, in our use of the USMP model, we make very conservative assumptions about the rate at which farmers adopt new, more efficient technology in response to higher energy prices. We further assume that revenues generated from the sale of tradable permits are transferred out of the agricultural sector and not recycled back to agricultural producers. Finally, neither the Administration's model nor the USMP model make any attempt to measure the potential revenues to farmers from carbon sequestration (see below) or the long term benefits of avoiding the consequences of climate change.

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Studies by both Sparks (1999) and Francl (1997) take as their starting points high tradable permit prices inconsistent with efficient implementation of the Kyoto Protocol. Sparks, for example, uses permit prices of \$177 to \$193 per metric ton, which are derived from the DRI/McGraw Hill (1997) macroeconomic model. Unlike the model used by the Administration, however, the DRI/McGraw Hill model does not analyze cost-saving provisions in the Kyoto Protocol. Instead, it models the effect of the emissions targets contained in the Protocol, but assumes away or ignores all of the Protocol's flexibility mechanisms, including emissions trading, the Clean Development Mechanism, and opportunities to meet targets by abating greenhouse gases other than carbon dioxide. The DRI/McGraw Hill model also implicitly assumes no participation on the part of developing countries -- even though this is inconsistent with the Administration's condition for submission of the Protocol to the Senate for ratification.

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In addition, bioenergy – using trees, crops, and agricultural wastes to produce power, fuels or chemicals – represents a potentially significant opportunity to both reduce net greenhouse gas emissions and supplement farm income.

The challenge for policymakers in the years to come will be to develop the institutions and promote the conditions that will allow the private sector to take advantage of these and other sequestration opportunities that in many instances are far more cost-effective than equivalent emissions reductions in the energy sector.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 4-MAY-1999 17:03:38.00

SUBJECT: draft ag talking points

TO: Meagan M. Earley (CN=Meagan M. Earley/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Please print out.

----- Forwarded by Todd Stern/WHO/EOP on 05/04/99 05:03

PM -----

John D. Gibson

05/04/99 05:00:55 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc: Meagan M. Earley/WHO/EOP

Subject: draft ag talking points

Attached are draft talking points for the ag economic analysis (Word and WordPerfect versions).

Message Sent

To:

Todd Stern/WHO/EOP

Julie M. Anderson/WHCCTF/EOP

Martha L. Wofford/WHCCTF/EOP

Elliot J. Diringer/CEQ/EOP

David B Sandalow/CEQ/EOP

Rosina M. Bierbaum/OSTP/EOP

Michael L. Rodemeyer/OSTP/EOP

Roger S. Ballentine/WHO/EOP

Margot Anderson <MANDERSON @ mailoce.oce.usda.gov>

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D64]ARMS22194483P.136 to ASCII,

The following is a HEX DUMP:

USDA'S ECONOMIC ANALYSIS ON CLIMATE CHANGE AGRICULTURE

U.S. compliance with the Kyoto Protocol will have a relatively modest impact on U.S. agriculture, assuming proper advantage is taken of the Protocol's flexible, market-based mechanisms. Even if energy prices rise a good deal higher than the Administration projects, the impact on farm income would be just a fraction of what other studies have claimed. Taking action to mitigate climate change could create opportunities for farmers to supplement their income through sequestering carbon or producing biomass that can be used to make fuels, energy, and chemicals.

Climate Change May Have Serious Adverse Consequences for Agriculture. Climate change will likely mean changes in growing seasons, water availability, soil moisture, precipitation, and the incidence and distribution of pests and pathogens. While most studies project that total U.S. and world food production will not be substantially altered (given the requisite time and resources to adapt), there will be regional and sectoral winners and losers. More research is clearly needed into both the economic and social adjustment costs.

U.S. compliance with Kyoto will result in small, and in some cases, negligible, impacts on agriculture. Even without counting potential opportunities for farmers from carbon sequestration or the long term benefits of avoiding the consequences of climate change, estimates derived using the U.S. Regional Agricultural Sector Model suggest production declines ranging from 0.1 percent for soybeans to 0.9 percent for rice. Livestock production would decline a twentieth of a percent or less. These small declines in production are partially offset by increased commodity prices, which mean that net cash returns to farmers fall by only 0.5 percent. Consumer welfare declines by 0.05 percent. Competitiveness effects will also be minimal.

Doing it smart: The Kyoto Protocol is based on flexibility measures that reduce cost. Thanks largely to U.S. leadership, the Kyoto Protocol contains several provisions that provide flexibility in meeting emissions targets, including international trading of emissions permits. USDA's analyses uses a tradable permit price of \$23 per metric ton in 2010, derived from the Administration's economic analysis of Kyoto Protocol released in July 1998. The Administration's economic analysis assumes efficient global implementation of the Protocol and its market-based flexibility mechanisms.

Even with higher permit prices the effects on American farmers will still be relatively modest. Looking at the effects of every \$50 increase in tradable emission permit prices, the impacts are still a fraction of that estimated by some other studies. This is because farmers respond to changes in input prices by changing the mix of inputs, modifying production practices, and reducing output.

Several other studies vastly overstate the potential impacts of limiting greenhouse gas emissions on U.S. agriculture. Both the Sparks (1999) and Francl (1997) studies use high tradable permit prices inconsistent with efficient implementation of the Kyoto Protocol. The studies also employ a modeling technique that assumes that farmers are unable to pass on any increase in their costs and do not respond to changes in production costs, causing both to vastly overstate impacts.

Farmers may be able to supplement their income through carbon sequestration or producing biomass. Because the Kyoto Protocol includes certain so-called "sink" activities that store or sequester carbon, there could be economic opportunities for farmers to increase sequestration by improving conservation practices or converting marginal agricultural lands to forests. Bioenergy – using trees, crops, and agricultural wastes to produce power, fuels or chemicals – also represents a potentially significant opportunity to both reduce net emissions and supplement farm income.

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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 4-MAY-1999 16:52:05.00

SUBJECT: Treasury GAO tax paper

TO: Elliot J. Diringer (CN=Elliot J. Diringer/OU=CEQ/O=EOP @ EOP [CEQ])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Roger S. Ballentine (CN=Roger S. Ballentine/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Martha L. Wofford (CN=Martha L. Wofford/OU=WHCCTF/O=EOP @ EOP [WHCCTF])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Julie M. Anderson (CN=Julie M. Anderson/OU=WHCCTF/O=EOP @ EOP [WHCCTF])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Treasury is raising question of whether we want to proactively get their material out before the hearing so that we get our own points across rather than GAO's negative spin. We should talk about this. In principle I think this is a fine idea, though I'm having trouble figuring out who would take the material even if we wanted to get it out. Karen Kornbluh suggested we might try putting it out in conjunction with a Matsui introduction of his bill, which should occur before the May 20 hearing. That might make sense, though if we pull plug on most of the auto tax credit, Treasury would have to modify their paper.

Any thoughts? tds

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. email	Todd Stern to Katie McGinty at 10:43:54.00. Subject: Re: Indian CEO's. (1 page)	05/04/1999	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System [Email]
WHO ([From Todd Stern])
OA/Box Number: 500000

FOLDER TITLE:

[04/30/1999 - 05/07/1999]

2013-0914-F
ab1333

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 4-MAY-1999 17:03:11.00

SUBJECT: tax

TO: Julie M. Anderson (CN=Julie M. Anderson/OU=WHCCTF/O=EOP @ EOP [WHCCTF])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Janet Anderson (CN=Janet Anderson/OU=WHCCTF/O=EOP @ EOP [WHCCTF])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Linda Lance (CN=Linda Lance/OU=CEQ/O=EOP @ EOP [CEQ])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Roger S. Ballentine (CN=Roger S. Ballentine/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

The most important thing we have to do on the tax front is to review options for the use of a large part of the auto money, on the assumption that we have to pull the plug on it. We need, fairly urgently, a list of possible proposals. I'd assume we have something in the order of \$700M to play with. Geri is unfortunately out until May 10, but we should at least assemble the ideas that are out there. Biomass is one. Treasury's opposition to the Sec. 29 idea probably still leaves coke and methane out of the picture. Can't recall whether USDA ever came up with anything or punted. I think they punted, but you might call Linda again and see whether they have any contenders. Anything else you guys have in mind that didn't make it the first time around? Janet, you might check with Dirk too. Autos aren't dead yet, by the way, but there's enough doubt that we need to be planning for alternatives. Julie -- you could also touch base with Reicher. He might have some ideas.

But we need this effort to go into overdrive, given Matsui's eagerness to put in a bill. tds

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 4-MAY-1999 18:10:42.00

SUBJECT: Re: Richardson letter

TO: John D. Gibson (CN=John D. Gibson/OU=WHCCTF/O=EOP @ EOP [WHCCTF])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Julie M. Anderson (CN=Julie M. Anderson/OU=WHCCTF/O=EOP @ EOP [WHCCTF])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I think I slightly prefer the draft John did. You should look at Roger's edits to Julie's draft and incorporate them unless you have real disagreements, and then let me know. Also -- I prefer first option in third paragraph of first page; and I think we should change the last sentence in the paragraph that beings "Sixth" so that the point is stated in the positive rather than the negative. Thanks. tds

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 5-MAY-1999 08:29:10.00

SUBJECT: Re: meeting with Kazakhstanis

TO: Meagan M. Earley (CN=Meagan M. Earley/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: David B Sandalow (CN=David B Sandalow/OU=CEQ/O=EOP @ EOP [CEQ])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Joseph E. Aldy (CN=Joseph E. Aldy/OU=CEA/O=EOP @ EOP [CEA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Joe -- I'll do the meeting. Meagan, please work out time with Joe.
David, I think it would make sense for you or Ian to do this as well, but
if you can't, maybe there's someone else to suggest from agencies -- e.g.,
David Hales, Doniger, Brooks. Why don't you and Joe figure this out. We
don't need to overkill it, but it does seem worth it to me to send the
right signal to these guys to press ahead and do it right. tds
----- Forwarded by Todd Stern/WHO/EOP on 05/05/99 08:26
AM -----

Joseph E. Aldy
05/04/99 06:37:52 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Todd Stern/WHO/EOP
cc: David B Sandalow/CEQ/EOP
bcc:
Subject: Re: meeting with Kazakhstanis

Todd,

Meeting the GOK delegation does make sense. We don't have many friends in
the world when it comes to non-Annex I countries taking on targets, and I
think it would send a strong signal if the President's climate change
advisor met, even if briefly, with this group. Further, backing out of a
meeting scheduled 6 weeks in advance could send a very poor signal.

In addition, I think it is important to send a message from high up about
the importance of a target that is environmentally sound. Those of us who
are engaged with the Kazakhstanis have a concern that some in their
government are focusing on a Russia-like target. While Janet in her
meeting with them yesterday commented on the need for the target to
reflect real reductions from BAU, the environmental message would carry
more weight coming from you (or a green in the White House).

While the team is described as being technical in nature, it does include several individuals on their delegation to Buenos Aires. The Chairman of the environmental policy committee in the Kazakh Parliament is on this delegation (their version of Chafee). Further, when we were in Kazakhstan, members from our technical team met with 3 Ministers and the Deputy Prime Minister in a series of meetings in Astana.

A brief meeting with you (e.g., no more than 30 minutes, which should fly given the need for sequential translation), and any others from interested WH agencies, would provide for good closure for their visit to the States. (Friday is their last day of meetings.) I would suspect that your meeting would be comparable to the one Janet had with them -- it stayed out of the weeds, discussed the importance of announcing a credible target by COP-5, and showed high-level U.S. support.

If your schedule cannot accomodate this meeting, do you have a suggestion for a substitute?

Joe

Todd Stern
05/04/99 02:51:09 PM
Record Type: Record

To: Joseph E. Aldy/CEA/EOP
cc: Meagan M. Earley/WHO/EOP, David B Sandalow/CEQ/EOP
Subject: meeting with Kazakhstanis

Joe -- I don't think a meeting with me makes a lot of sense, does it? I'd be happy to drop by, but I can't see devoting a lot of time since this is a technical, economic level team, right? My time is pretty crunched right now with the race book added onto my climate change work. David -- what do you think? tds

----- Forwarded by Todd Stern/WHO/EOP on 05/04/99 02:48 PM -----

Meagan M. Earley
05/04/99 11:32:29 AM
Record Type: Record

To: Todd Stern/WHO/EOP
cc:
Subject: meeting with Kazakhstanis

Joe Aldy called to see if the below mtg is possible. If so, do you want to include Rosina, Ron Minsk, David, etc.?

----- Forwarded by Meagan M. Earley/WHO/EOP on 05/04/99
10:44 AM -----

Joseph E. Aldy
04/30/99 05:59:49 PM
Record Type: Record

To: Todd Stern/WHO/EOP
cc: Meagan M. Earley/WHO/EOP
Subject: meeting with Kazakhstanis

Todd,

The Kazakhstani technical team will be in Washington starting Monday for a week of meetings with USG officials. Janet will meet with the team Monday morning. Does Friday 11am still work for you? Do you want any other WH folks involved (e.g., someone from CEQ, OSTP, etc.)?

Joe

PS: Meagan, if the Friday time is still good for Todd, could you do me a favor and schedule a conference room? We would need a room that could seat about 20 (10 Kazakhs, 5 AID/HIID traveling folks, translators, plus our side). Thanks.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 5-MAY-1999 14:45:19.00

SUBJECT: Re: Usda economic analysis

TO: Roger S. Ballentine (CN=Roger S. Ballentine/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Joseph E. Aldy (CN=Joseph E. Aldy/OU=CEA/O=EOP @ EOP [CEA])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Julie M. Anderson (CN=Julie M. Anderson/OU=WHCCTF/O=EOP @ EOP [WHCCTF])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

If we're going at 4 pm tomorrow, we need to be prepared for possible news story Friday morning. We can't be in a position of having no validator in our hip pocket.

Julie -- what's going on with Keith and Joe Glauber? And can we give any preliminary account to a couple Hill friendlies so they can be pressed into duty in case someone trashes us to the press coming out of the 4 pm briefing? I know USDA isn't looking for press, but press may find them and if we're briefing Thursday, it may find them sooner than they think. Probably not, but we just have to be prepared. If I need to call Linda to light a fire, tell me, but I'd rather not. tds

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES READ RECEIPT)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 5-MAY-1999 08:25:41.00

SUBJECT: RECEIVED: Draft House Rules SAP for Kosovo and Southwest Asia Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, FY 1999

TO: Sandra Yamin (CN=Sandra Yamin/OU=OMB/O=EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

RETURN RECEIPT

Your Document:

Draft House Rules SAP for Kosovo and Southwest Asia Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, FY 1999
was successfully received by:

CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP

at:

05/05/99 08:24:35 AM

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 5-MAY-1999 13:47:25.00

SUBJECT: Re: financial disclosure questions

TO: Meredith E. Cabe (CN=Meredith E. Cabe/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Thanks much. tds

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 5-MAY-1999 19:25:53.00

SUBJECT: draft richardson letter -- take two

TO: Meagan M. Earley (CN=Meagan M. Earley/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Todd Stern/WHO/EOP on 05/05/99 07:25
PM -----

John D. Gibson

05/05/99 04:50:23 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: draft richardson letter -- take two

This draft -- word and wordperfect versions attached -- incorporates
Roger's edits.

Message Sent

To:

Todd Stern/WHO/EOP

Roger S. Ballentine/WHO/EOP

Julie M. Anderson/WHCCTF/EOP

Lisa M. Kountoupes/WHO/EOP

David B Sandalow/CEQ/EOP

Elliot J. Diringer/CEQ/EOP

Martha L. Wofford/WHCCTF/EOP

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D29]ARMS287485933.136 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

[date]

Senator Jeff Bingaman
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Senator Bingaman:

Thank you for your May ___, 1999 letter requesting the Department of Energy's views on S.882, the Energy and Climate Policy Act of 1999.

First, we are encouraged to see that the sponsors of this bill, Senators Murkowski and Hagel, now recognize that the threat of climate change is serious and needs to be addressed. This is real progress and we commend them for their contribution to the debate.

Second, we also welcome the bill's recognition of the importance of promoting long-term research and development of technologies to reduce or sequester greenhouse gases. As you know, the Administration is already working in partnership with the private sector to accelerate the development and deployment of energy efficient technologies and renewable energy. Importantly, however, these efforts include *both* medium and long-term research, as well as more immediate "win-win" deployment programs such as Energy Star Products, Energy Star Buildings, Green Lights, and the President's Million Solar Roofs initiative. We feel this balance between near and long term efforts is important and appropriate.

Third, the Department welcomes the statements by Senators Murkowski and Hagel that their bill's proposed \$200 million R&D authorization program would be *in addition* to federal efforts already underway to address climate change. As you know, Congress appropriated over \$1 billion for these programs in FY 1999, and the Administration has requested nearly \$1.4 billion for FY 2000. The real question now for Congress is how much is it willing to appropriate for these clean energy efforts that not only reduce greenhouse gas emissions, but that are also good for business, good for consumers, good for U.S. competitiveness, and good for our energy security.

Fourth, we are concerned that this bill would not give businesses real, bankable credit for taking early action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. We believe that businesses deserve such credit and we are prepared to work with Congress and stakeholders on a fair and workable program that rewards real environmental gain.

Fifth, we think it important to make clear that this bill -- focusing almost exclusively, as it does, on long-term R&D -- cannot be seen as a substitute for the broad range of policies already underway to address climate change. In addition to the research program discussed above, these efforts include: a five year package of tax incentives to encourage the purchase of clean energy products; a bill to restructure the electricity industry; a set of working partnerships with key energy-intensive sectors including autos, home building, steel, chemicals, and forest products; a \$1.7 billion scientific research program to improve our understanding of the forces that shape the

Earth's climate. A serious, comprehensive climate change policy needs to address all of these areas.

Sixth, the bill's sponsors have stated repeatedly that the United States should abandon the Kyoto Protocol and that their legislation is offered as a substitute for the Protocol. We think this approach is fundamentally misguided. Let me clearly reiterate what the Administration has repeatedly stated: the Kyoto Protocol is a work in progress. Thanks largely to U.S. leadership, the treaty embodies a market-based approach that will get us the most environmental gain for each available dollar, mark or yen. But is also a treaty that still needs more work. In particular, there needs to be greater participation by developing countries in efforts to address climate change and we are currently engaged in a vigorous diplomatic effort towards this end. Until [this unfinished business is finished] OR [we secure such participation], the Administration has made clear it won't submit the Protocol for ratification. It is in the best interests of the United States to continue with this process.

In summary, we believe that the United States should keep working on diplomatic front to complete the Kyoto Protocol so that it can be ratified, and keep working on domestic front on steps to promote energy efficient technologies and practices that not only reduce net greenhouse gas emissions, but that also provide economic and environmental benefits to American consumers. While we see S. 882 as a sincere and positive contribution to the debate, we fear that its narrow and limited focus will divert us from this sensible, pragmatic approach.

Again, thank you for your interest in this important issue and we look forward to working with the Energy Committee and other interested Senators on this legislation as well as other efforts to address the challenge of climate change.

Sincerely yours,

Bill Richardson
Secretary of Energy

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 5-MAY-1999 14:39:22.00

SUBJECT: potus comments on murkowski bill

TO: Roger S. Ballentine (CN=Roger S. Ballentine/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Look at the Weekly I'm sending you, with Potus comments. Meagan is sending it. tds

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 5-MAY-1999 19:30:39.00

SUBJECT: sorry I missed you

TO: Virginia Apuzzo (CN=Virginia Apuzzo/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

If you want to discuss the Terry issue tomorrow before the conference call, I'd be happy to. tds

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 5-MAY-1999 08:24:32.00

SUBJECT: Re: photo

TO: David P. Hicks (CN=David P. Hicks/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Thanks so much. You don't need to mail it though, unless you prefer to do that. Otherwise, if you just let me know when it comes I'll stop by your office and pick it up. Thanks again. tds

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 5-MAY-1999 11:05:54.00

SUBJECT: PATH

TO: dan.reicher (dan.reicher @ hq.doe.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Let's see if this mode of communicating works.

I understand from people here that there is still some difficulty on the DOE/HUD front. We need to make this partnership work, especially given the President's own investment in it, so I don't want intermural difficulties to deflect us. Give me a call when you have a minute so I can understand what's going on. Thanks. tds

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 5-MAY-1999 08:32:56.00

SUBJECT: environmental justice

TO: Bradley M. Campbell (CN=Bradley M. Campbell/OU=CEQ/O=EOP @ EOP [CEQ])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I would very much welcome your review of this section ASAP. If you have concerns, comments, edits, please let me know. The most helpful thing, if you've got concerns, would be to suggest specific language to fix the problem. If the problem is broader or more conceptual so that language fixes don't work, I need to know that too. Thanks much. tds

**Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System
[EMAIL] and Tape Restoration Project [Email]**

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies a responsive email, already made available within another collection.

Collection: Elena Kagan Collection

Bucket: WHO

Creation Date: 1999-05-05

Subject: race/civil rights

Creator: Todd Stern CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-MAY-1999 17:02:51.00

SUBJECT: change 530 to 5ish???

TO: Meagan M. Earley (CN=Meagan M. Earley/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Todd Stern/WHO/EOP on 05/06/99 05:02
PM -----

Roger S. Ballentine

05/06/99 02:50:59 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Todd Stern/WHO/EOP

cc: Meagan M. Earley/WHO/EOP

Subject: change 530 to 5ish???

I have to be on the Hill at around 6

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-MAY-1999 10:14:29.00

SUBJECT: Car tax

TO: Julie M. Anderson (CN=Julie M. Anderson/OU=WHCCTF/O=EOP @ EOP [WHCCTF])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Roger S. Ballentine (CN=Roger S. Ballentine/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Todd Stern/WHO/EOP on 05/06/99 10:14
AM -----

Morley A. Winograd @ OVP
05/06/99 09:26:12 AM
Record Type: Record

To: Todd Stern/WHO/EOP
cc: Sally Katzen/OPD/EOP, Linda Lance/CEQ/EOP
Subject: Car tax

Todd:

I talked to Ron. He is OK with dropping the hybrid part of the plan if we can't get two autos to agree on language. HOWEVER, he is not OK with diverting the money to deal with energy efficiency in some other part of the problem. His suggestion would be to use the money to fund some kind of tax credits for mass transit. your reaction?

If Harry Pearce does his job, we may not have to face this choice.

Morley

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-MAY-1999 12:08:19.00

SUBJECT: edited version of ag talking points

TO: Rosina M. Bierbaum (CN=Rosina M. Bierbaum/OU=OSTP/O=EOP [OSTP])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Martha L. Wofford (CN=Martha L. Wofford/OU=WHCCTF/O=EOP @ EOP [WHCCTF])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Roger S. Ballentine (CN=Roger S. Ballentine/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elliot J. Diringer (CN=Elliot J. Diringer/OU=CEQ/O=EOP @ EOP [CEQ])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joseph E. Aldy (CN=Joseph E. Aldy/OU=CEA/O=EOP @ EOP [CEA])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Julie M. Anderson (CN=Julie M. Anderson/OU=WHCCTF/O=EOP @ EOP [WHCCTF])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: David B Sandalow (CN=David B Sandalow/OU=CEQ/O=EOP @ EOP [CEQ])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: John D. Gibson (CN=John D. Gibson/OU=WHCCTF/O=EOP @ EOP [WHCCTF])

READ:UNKNOWN

Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Please take a look.===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D51]ARMS23305004M.136 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

USDA'S ECONOMIC ANALYSIS ON CLIMATE CHANGE & AGRICULTURE

USDA's economic analysis concludes that smart U.S. compliance with the Kyoto Protocol would have a relatively modest impact on agriculture. Even if energy prices were to rise a good deal higher than the Administration projects, the impact on farm income would be far less than what other studies have claimed. Moreover, taking action to mitigate climate change could create opportunities for farmers to supplement their income through sequestering carbon or producing biomass for use in fuels, energy and chemicals.

The Rationale for Taking Action. There is a broad scientific consensus that climate change could lead to serious adverse consequences, such as intense floods and droughts, disease, and rising sea levels. For agriculture, it will likely mean changes in growing seasons, water availability, soil moisture, precipitation, and the incidence of pests. While most studies project that total food production will not be substantially altered, there will be regional and sectoral winners and losers.

Complying with Kyoto would have relatively modest impacts on U.S. agriculture. Based on the carbon permit price of \$23 per ton cited in the Administration's 1998 economic analysis, the economic impact on agriculture of meeting our Kyoto target would be relatively small. The U.S. Regional Agricultural Sector Model (USMP) suggests minor declines in production -- ranging from 0.1 percent for soybeans to 0.9 percent for rice. And these small declines would be partially offset by increased commodity prices, so that net cash returns to farmers fall by only 0.5 percent. Competitiveness effects would also be minimal. Further, this analysis does not count the potential opportunities for farmers to earn income through sequestering carbon or through the production of biomass that can be used to make fuels, energy, and chemicals.

Even if permit prices turned out to be higher than the Administration projects, the impact on agriculture would be far lower than several prominent studies assert. Looking at every \$50 increase in tradable emission permit prices, the USMP finds declines in production and farm income that are a fraction of those estimated by recent studies such as those done by Sparks (1999) and Francl (1997). Those studies err in employing analytical techniques that assume farmers do not respond to changes in production costs, causing both to overstate the impacts of reducing greenhouse gas emissions. And both studies use very high permit prices as a result of failing to take into account the key cost-cutting mechanisms in the Kyoto Protocol, such as international permit trading.

Addressing climate change could create substantial economic opportunities for farmers. Because the Kyoto Protocol includes certain so-called "sink" activities that store or sequester carbon, such as planting trees, farmers may be able to supplement their income by sequestering carbon through improved conservation practices or converting marginal agricultural lands to forests. Bioenergy -- using trees, crops, and agricultural wastes to produce power, fuels or chemicals -- also represents a potentially significant opportunity both to reduce net emissions and supplement farm income.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-MAY-1999 18:35:28.00

SUBJECT: weekly

TO: Julie M. Anderson (CN=Julie M. Anderson/OU=WHCCTF/O=EOP @ EOP [WHCCTF])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

We should obviously talk about the Lugar bill in tomorrow's weekly.

Thanks. tds

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-MAY-1999 17:06:35.00

SUBJECT: Re: A few comments on Vision section of race book. Ignore if OBE.

TO: Phillip Caplan (CN=Phillip Caplan/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Thanks. tds

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-MAY-1999 17:05:15.00

SUBJECT: Re: idea for a new take

TO: John D. Gibson (CN=John D. Gibson/OU=WHCCTF/O=EOP @ EOP [WHCCTF])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

One concern is that their permit prices are very high, so I'm not sure whether the "fraction" comment is right. Adding a \$50 increment or two to \$23 still leaves us way under \$190 or wherever they are. tds

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES READ RECEIPT)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-MAY-1999 10:00:07.00

SUBJECT: RECEIVED: COMMENTS NEEDED BY 9:30AM THURS MAY 6 -- Draft House Floor SAP -- H.R. 1664 -- Kosovo and Southwest Asia Emergency Supplemental Appropriations

TO: Sandra Yamin (CN=Sandra Yamin/OU=OMB/O=EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
RETURN RECEIPT

Your Document:
COMMENTS NEEDED BY 9:30AM THURS MAY 6 -- Draft House Floor SAP -- H.R. 1664 -- Kosovo and Southwest Asia Emergency Supplemental Appropriations
was successfully received by:
CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP
at:
05/06/99 09:59:39 AM

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-MAY-1999 10:46:42.00

SUBJECT: new talking points

TO: Meagan M. Earley (CN=Meagan M. Earley/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Please print out. tds

----- Forwarded by Todd Stern/WHO/EOP on 05/06/99 10:46

AM -----

John D. Gibson

05/06/99 10:45:37 AM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: new talking points

Attached are new versions of talking points -- need to get responses on these soon.

Message Sent

To:

Todd Stern/WHO/EOP

Martha L. Wofford/WHCCTF/EOP

Elliot J. Diringer/CEQ/EOP

David B Sandalow/CEQ/EOP

Ian Bowles/CEQ/EOP

Julie M. Anderson/WHCCTF/EOP

Michael L. Rodemeyer/OSTP/EOP

Rosina M. Bierbaum/OSTP/EOP

Joseph E. Aldy/CEA/EOP

Robert J. Tuccillo/OMB/EOP

Margot Anderson <MANDERSON @ mailoce.oce.usda.gov> @ inet

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D2]ARMS24430893H.136 to ASCII,

The following is a HEX DUMP:

USDA'S ECONOMIC ANALYSIS ON CLIMATE CHANGE & AGRICULTURE

USDA's economic analysis concludes that U.S. compliance with the Kyoto Protocol would have a relatively modest impact on agriculture, assuming proper advantage is taken of the Protocol's flexible, market-based mechanisms. Even if energy prices were to rise a good deal higher than the Administration projects, the impact on farm income would be just a fraction of what other studies have claimed. Moreover, taking action to mitigate climate change could create opportunities for farmers to supplement their income through sequestering carbon or producing biomass that can be used to make fuels, energy, and chemicals.

The Rationale for Taking Action. There is a broad scientific consensus that climate change could lead to serious adverse consequences, such as intense floods and droughts, disease, and rising sea levels. For agriculture, it will likely mean changes in growing seasons, water availability, soil moisture, precipitation, and the incidence and distribution of pests and pathogens. While most studies project that total food production will not be substantially altered, there will be regional and sectoral winners and losers, and more research on this is needed.

Complying with Kyoto would have relatively modest impacts on U.S. agriculture. Several provisions of the Kyoto Protocol provide nations with flexibility in meeting emissions targets, including international trading of emissions permits. The Administration's 1998 economic analysis arrived at a tradable permit price of \$23 per metric ton of greenhouse gases in 2010, assuming efficient global implementation of the Protocol and its market-based flexibility mechanisms. Using this value, the U.S. Regional Agricultural Sector Model (USMP) suggests production declines ranging from 0.1 percent for soybeans to 0.9 percent for rice. Livestock production would decline 0.05 percent or less. These small declines in production are partially offset by increased commodity prices, meaning that net cash returns to farmers fall by only 0.5 percent. Consumer welfare declines by 0.05 percent. Competitiveness effects will also be minimal. Importantly, this analysis does not count the potential opportunities for farmers from carbon sequestration or the long term benefits of avoiding the consequences of climate change.

Even if the Administration is wrong about permit prices impacts would still be low.

Looking at every \$50 increase in tradable emission permit prices, the USMP arrives at declines in production and farm income that are a fraction of those estimated by some other studies. Thus, even assuming much higher permit prices – which are not anticipated based on Administration policy – the overall impacts on American farmers would still be relatively modest.

Other studies overstate potential impacts on U.S. agriculture. Both the Sparks (1999) and Francel (1997) studies use high permit prices inconsistent with efficient implementation of the Kyoto Protocol. The studies also employ analytical techniques that assume that farmers do not respond to changes in production costs, causing both to overstate the impacts of reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Addressing climate change could create substantial economic opportunities for farmers.

Because the Kyoto Protocol includes certain so-called “sink” activities that store or sequester carbon, farmers may be able to supplement their income by sequestering carbon through improved conservation practices or converting marginal agricultural lands to forests. Bioenergy – using trees, crops, and agricultural wastes to produce power, fuels or chemicals – also represents a potentially significant opportunity to both reduce net emissions and supplement farm

income.

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income.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-MAY-1999 17:17:31.00

SUBJECT: Race Book

TO: Sarah Rosen Wartell (CN=Sarah Rosen Wartell/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Time's unfortunately running out. Do you have any views or can you take a look to see whether you have any? tds

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-MAY-1999 10:57:35.00

SUBJECT: Re: Car tax

TO: Henry C. Kelly (CN=Henry C. Kelly/OU=OSTP/O=EOP [OSTP])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Julie M. Anderson (CN=Julie M. Anderson/OU=WHCCTF/O=EOP @ EOP [WHCCTF])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Sally Katzen (CN=Sally Katzen/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Roger S. Ballentine (CN=Roger S. Ballentine/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Linda Lance (CN=Linda Lance/OU=CEQ/O=EOP @ EOP [CEQ])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: morley a. winograd (CN=morley a. winograd/O=ovp @ ovp [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Ok, I'm interested. Why don't you try to figure out how this might work?

tds

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-MAY-1999 14:24:31.00

SUBJECT: Re: talking points

TO: Elliot J. Diringer (CN=Elliot J. Diringer/OU=CEQ/O=EOP @ EOP [CEQ])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: John D. Gibson (CN=John D. Gibson/OU=WHCCTF/O=EOP @ EOP [WHCCTF])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Here's my best shot. I've got to go. John -- get this to USDA. Elliot, I don't think we want to just say "the Kyoto Protocol" although I confess I don't like compliance much either. But we do want to talk about our actions rather than just the protocol; and our actions will be smart, take advantage of flexibility, etc. You could say something like "U.S. efforts to meet our emissions target under the Kyoto Protocol," but that gets wordy. Anyhow, if you guys have some tweak to make that first piece better, go ahead. I've tried to fix the second bullet to address your concerns while still addressing mine -- which was that it took you too long to get to the point and that the point was a little too fuzzy. tds=====

ATTACHMENT 1

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D14]ARMS26519104M.136 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

USDA'S ECONOMIC ANALYSIS ON CLIMATE CHANGE & AGRICULTURE

USDA's economic analysis concludes that U.S. compliance with the Kyoto Protocol would have a relatively modest impact on agriculture. Even if energy prices were to rise a good deal higher than the Administration projects, the impact on farm income would be far less than what other studies have claimed. Moreover, taking action to mitigate climate change could create opportunities for farmers to supplement their income through sequestering carbon or producing biomass for use in fuels, energy and chemicals.

The Rationale for Taking Action. There is a broad scientific consensus that climate change could lead to serious adverse consequences, such as intense floods and droughts, disease, and rising sea levels. For agriculture, it will likely mean changes in growing seasons, water availability, soil moisture, precipitation, and the incidence of pests. While most studies project that total food production will not be substantially altered, there will be regional and sectoral winners and losers.

Complying with Kyoto would have relatively modest impacts on U.S. agriculture. The Administration's 1998 analysis of the costs of complying with the Kyoto Protocol found that those costs would be relatively modest if we take advantage of the cost-cutting provisions of the Protocol, such as international trading of emissions permits. Based on the permit price used in that analysis, \$23 per ton of carbon equivalent, the economic impact on agriculture of meeting our Kyoto target would be relatively small. The U.S. Regional Agricultural Sector Model (USMP) suggests modest declines in production ranging from 0.1 percent for soybeans to 0.9 percent for rice. Moreover, these small declines would be partially offset by increased commodity prices, so that net cash returns to farmers fall by around 0.5 percent. Competitiveness effects would also be minimal. Further, this analysis does not count the potential opportunities for farmers to earn income through sequestering carbon or through the production of biomass that can be used to make fuels, energy, and chemicals.

Even if permit prices turned out to be higher than the Administration projects, the impact on agriculture would be far lower than several prominent studies assert. Looking at every \$50 increase in tradable emission permit prices, the USMP finds declines in production and farm income that are a fraction of those estimated by recent studies such as those done by Sparks (1999) and Francl (1997). Those studies err in employing analytical techniques that assume farmers do not respond to changes in production costs, causing both to overstate the impacts of reducing greenhouse gas emissions. In addition, both studies use very high permit prices as a result of failing to take into account the key cost-cutting mechanisms in the Kyoto Protocol, such as international permit trading.

Addressing climate change could create substantial economic opportunities for farmers. Because the Kyoto Protocol includes certain so-called "sink" activities that store or sequester carbon, such as planting trees, farmers may be able to supplement their income by sequestering carbon through improved conservation practices or converting marginal agricultural lands to forests. Bioenergy — using trees, crops, and agricultural wastes to produce power, fuels or chemicals — also represents a potentially significant opportunity both to reduce net emissions and supplement farm income.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-MAY-1999 12:30:14.00

SUBJECT: race book

TO: Maria Echaveste (CN=Maria Echaveste/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: John Podesta (CN=John Podesta/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Here's what I have received back from Terry after our first round of meetings:

Introduction
Native Americans (III.5)
Community (IV)
Leadership (V)

I have gone over all of these with Terry and given him a small number of additional edits and discussed with him the changes he and Chris didn't make that I thought were still problematic. As I mentioned to you, I think Native Americans needs major surgery, and that we shouldn't hold up book to POTUS over it.

Here's what I am still waiting for after our first round of meetings:

America We See (I)
Education (III.1)
Jobs (III.2)
Crime (III.3)
Civil Rights (III.4)

In addition, regarding "America We Want" (II), the "vision" chapter, I saw that for the first time last week and gave people until April 30 to respond. I have received a few responses, but haven't gone over this yet with Terry/Chris. Terry thinks it doesn't make sense for me to go over this with him unless Chris is there, because Chris did so much of this one himself.

My own sense of this is that it will take two weeks to get a turned around full version of this to the President, but I can go quicker if the material is there. tds

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-MAY-1999 10:27:51.00

SUBJECT: Re: meeting with Kazakhstanis

TO: Joseph E. Aldy (CN=Joseph E. Aldy/OU=CEA/O=EOP @ EOP [CEA])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Meagan M. Earley (CN=Meagan M. Earley/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: David B Sandalow (CN=David B Sandalow/OU=CEQ/O=EOP @ EOP [CEQ])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Thanks, Super Joe. tds

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-MAY-1999 13:53:32.00

SUBJECT: Re: Car tax

TO: Henry C. Kelly (CN=Henry C. Kelly/OU=OSTP/O=EOP [OSTP])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Julie M. Anderson (CN=Julie M. Anderson/OU=WHCCTF/O=EOP @ EOP [WHCCTF])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Sally Katzen (CN=Sally Katzen/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Roger S. Ballentine (CN=Roger S. Ballentine/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Linda Lance (CN=Linda Lance/OU=CEQ/O=EOP @ EOP [CEQ])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: morley a. winograd (CN=morley a. winograd/O=ovp @ ovp [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Actually, there's one more alternative: let Matsui put in a \$2.9 bill with just fuel cell piece on cars, with understanding that we are still working on the last piece to get final package up to \$3.6 billion.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-MAY-1999 10:14:47.00

SUBJECT: Re: Car tax

TO: Morley A. Winograd (CN=Morley A. Winograd/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Henry C. Kelly (CN=Henry C. Kelly/OU=OSTP/O=EOP [OSTP])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Roger S. Ballentine (CN=Roger S. Ballentine/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Linda Lance (CN=Linda Lance/OU=CEQ/O=EOP @ EOP [CEQ])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Julie M. Anderson (CN=Julie M. Anderson/OU=WHCCTF/O=EOP @ EOP [WHCCTF])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Sally Katzen (CN=Sally Katzen/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I don't have an objection in principle, but I also don't have any idea of what exactly the credit would be and we don't have a lot of time to fool around before Matsui needs to drop his bill in. Linda -- you don't have any transit ideas up your sleeve do you?

Assuming Harry Pierce doesn't save the day, here are the options as I see them: (1) Quickly come up with a nifty idea for using \$6-700M for a transportation related tax credit; (2) put in a bill at less than \$3.6 billion; (3) put in bill with car tax using last year's comparability language, which car companies will oppose; (4) put in bill with some version of Ford's car tax language, recognizing that it will get faint praise from Ford and be opposed by some others; (5) using the money for some non-transportation purpose.

Option 1 would be fine if doable. Options 2 and 3 seem bad. Option 4 -- assuming it's doable on the Treasury end -- isn't good, but is better than 2 or 3 and might be where we're forced if we can't come up with a new tax credit and if Ron is dead set against using the money for a different energy-efficiency purpose.

Thoughts?

p.s. Morley -- we really need whatever language Ford was playing with so that Treasury can take a look and we can evaluate whether Option 4 is even viable.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-MAY-1999 14:25:05.00

SUBJECT: Re: edited version of ag talking points

TO: Julie M. Anderson (CN=Julie M. Anderson/OU=WHCCTF/O=EOP @ EOP [WHCCTF])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: John D. Gibson (CN=John D. Gibson/OU=WHCCTF/O=EOP @ EOP [WHCCTF])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Just gave my last edits to John. If USDA is ok with this, I am. tds

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-MAY-1999 10:26:42.00

SUBJECT: Re: evaluating voluntary programs and early action credit

TO: Joseph E. Aldy (CN=Joseph E. Aldy/OU=CEA/O=EOP @ EOP [CEA])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Roger S. Ballentine (CN=Roger S. Ballentine/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: robert.cumby (robert.cumby @ do.treas.gov [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I think that's fine.

You might explore one other thing in this regard: EPA is planning some kind of meeting or workshop with businesses in mid-June to discuss the setting of baselines. This could, in principle, mean various different kinds of things -- e.g., how companies like United Technologies are going about establishing their own baseline for purposes of meeting their own voluntary target; how baselines should be set for purposes of an early credit bill, etc. Based on a conversation with Gardiner yesterday, I don't think they're really sure what direction they want to take this session. (The idea to do it was apparently born of conversations Carol Browner had with UT).

I have serious political questions about the wisdom of EPA appearing to be leading an effort to figure out how to set early credit baselines, independent of the Hill. And independent of DOE. On the other hand, some kind of session is going to be held, so best course for us I think is to figure out what kind of useful information we could gather on baselines, while keeping session at a low-key, technical level. And avoiding an explicit linkage to early credit legislation.

So I'd give some thought to how such a session could be usefully conceived and structured (which may or may not relate to your email, Joe).

Roger -- does this sound right to you on the politics? tds

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 7-MAY-1999 10:41:19.00

SUBJECT: Re:

TO: John D. Gibson (CN=John D. Gibson/OU=WHCCTF/O=EOP @ EOP [WHCCTF])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Elliot J. Diringer (CN=Elliot J. Diringer/OU=CEQ/O=EOP @ EOP [CEQ])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I like what you did, but there is a slight problem in last sentence with the "causing them" phrase; not clear that the them means the studies rather than farmers.

This is because the Sparks and Francel studies employ analytical techniques that assume farmers fail to respond to changes in production costs, leading to a substantial overstatement of Kyoto's economic impact.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 7-MAY-1999 15:59:39.00

SUBJECT: Returned mail

TO: Meagan M. Earley (CN=Meagan M. Earley/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Can we get a correct email address for Mazur? He moved his office and his
old address appears not to work. tds
----- Forwarded by Todd Stern/WHO/EOP on 05/07/99 03:59
PM -----

Mail Delivery Subsystem <MAILER-DAEMON @ hqrtmtal.doe.gov>
05/07/99 04:01:31 PM
Record Type: Record

To: Todd Stern/WHO/EOP
cc:
Subject: Returned mail

----- The following addresses had delivery problems -----
"Mazur, Mark" <Mark.Mazur@hq.doe.gov>
because: Invalid parameters

----- Original message follows -----

- att1.unk

Date: Fri, 7 May 1999 16:01:31 -0400
From: "Todd_Stern@oa.eop.gov@INTERNET" <Todd_Stern@oa.eop.gov>
Subject: tax meeting
To: "Meagan_M._Earley@oa.eop.gov@INTERNET" <Meagan_M._Earley@oa.eop.gov>
Cc: "Mazur, Mark" <Mark.Mazur@hq.doe.gov>
Message-id: <01JAX6HHQNP2002KMU@mr.eop.gov>
MIME-version: 1.0
X-Mailer: Worldtalk (NetJunction 4.6-p2)/MIME
Content-type: MULTIPART/MIXED;
BOUNDARY="Boundary_(ID_xajKg7Nu1NkC9tUeDzS+MQ)"

Message Creation Date was at 7-MAY-1999 15:50:00

Mark -- you're invited. You're invited to any meeting I hold that you
want to

be invited to. tds

----- Forwarded by Todd Stern/WHO/EOP on 05/07/99 03:49 PM

Mark.Mazur @hq.doe.gov

05/07/99 01:38:00 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Todd Stern

cc:

Subject: tax meeting

Todd,

I was wondering if I would be invited to your meeting on tax incentives

next

week. Please let me know how you plan to handle this.

mark

- ATTACHMENT.TXT

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Reporting-MTA: dns; hqrtmta1.doe.gov

Final-Recipient: rfc822; Mark.Mazur@hq.doe.gov

Action: failed

Status: 5.5.4

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

===== ATTACHMENT 2 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

The following attachments were included with this message:

TYPE : FILE

NAME : 050715AS.TXT

===== END ATTACHMENT 2 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 7-MAY-1999 08:53:51.00

SUBJECT: FYI

TO: Meagan M. Earley (CN=Meagan M. Earley/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

pls print out

----- Forwarded by Todd Stern/WHO/EOP on 05/07/99 08:53

AM -----

Henry C. Kelly

05/06/99 07:17:46 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Todd Stern/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject: FYI

Note second paragraph "The White House is involved in helping craft a national initiative in biomass for two reasons..." 7/97

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D6]ARMS28296604P.136 to ASCII,

The following is a HEX DUMP:

Testimony of Henry C. Kelly
Associate Director for Technology (acting)
Office of Science and Technology Policy
before the
Senate Committee on Agriculture
July 16, 1997

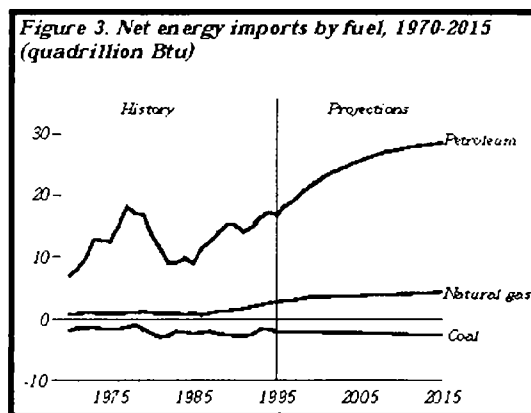
It's a pleasure to have the opportunity to talk with this Committee about an enterprise that a growing number of Americans recognize is critical for the long term health of the nation's economy and its environment. This is a technology that will be particularly important to America's rural economy both because it offers an opportunity to add a new commodity crop that can produce revenue from land that might otherwise not be economically useful, and because most of the value added activities must occur close to the areas where the crops are grown. The economics of biomass depend on keeping the trucking distances below about 50 miles. A new cash crop would make it easier to maintain a vigorous farm and rural economy within shrinking federal budgets.

The White House is involved in helping craft a national initiative in biomass for two reasons. First, the benefits that may result from competitive biomass energy touch on the missions of many different agencies, and second, the technologies needed to enable a competitive industry must come from USDA, DoE and other agencies. Capturing the potential must be a truly national effort involving a partnership linking many parts of the federal government, state and local governments, businesses, and universities.

There are, of course, major uncertainties involved in the future economics of biomass energy used to produce either electricity or a liquid fuels and there are large uncertainties about the domestic and international energy markets in which biomass must compete. But the US faces a limited number of choices in finding substitutes for the fossil energy sources we rely on so heavily today. The benefits of developing a competitive biomass industry in the US are great that we are convinced that its worth a significant investment to find out whether these benefits can be captured. I'd like to spend a few minutes reviewing why we think the investment is worthwhile and why we remain optimistic about the outcome.

Benefits

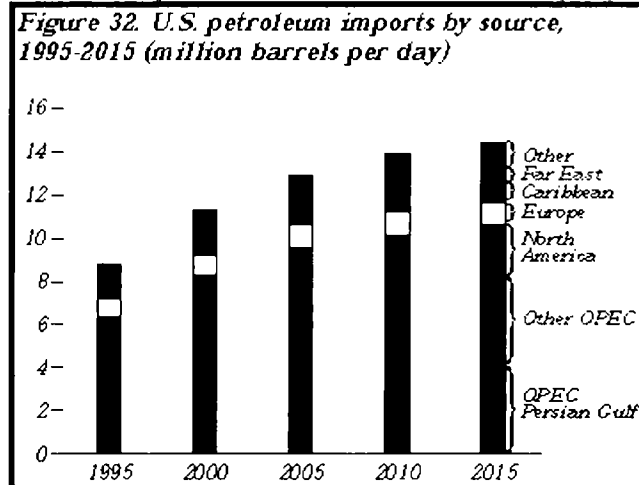
There can be little doubt that the US must begin to shift to substitutes for conventional energy resources -- particularly petroleum -- during the next two or three decades. And there are significant risks that world petroleum supplies could be jolted by another foreign emergency much sooner. The nation's energy infrastructure, however, is enormous and will not change quickly. As a point of reference, US sales of electricity and transportation fuels total are about ten



times larger than sales of wheat, barley, corn and cotton combined. Even if we are lucky and have a few decades to make the conversion, we need to be doing serious work today. Attempts to change the US energy system in an emergency situation are likely to be costly and inefficient. A little foresight could yield enormous long-term benefits.

Historically low energy prices mean that US demand for energy continues to grow, and is likely to continue growing for some time absent some change in policy. While improvements in technology mean that US oil production has not declined as rapidly as we once expected, demand will

outstrip during the next few decades meaning that oil imports will exceed all recorded levels. The large reserves in OPEC nations and level or declining production in most other areas mean that an increasing fraction of oil imports will be coming from OPEC nations in coming decades. Well over half of all US oil will be coming from OPEC by 2015; nearly a third of our imports will be from the



Persian Gulf. Biomass derived fuels are among the few practical alternatives to continued imports

In addition to our growing challenge in energy imports, the environmental consequences of continued use of conventional energy sources are increasingly apparent. In spite of years of progress in reducing the production of pollutants like nitrogen oxides and sulfur oxides, many areas of the nation are still not able to contain problems like acid rain and urban pollution. Regulations responding to the new particulate and ozone standards will put even greater pressures on producers of conventional fuels. Biomass production results in great reduction in the precursors of urban ozone.

Fossil fuels are the dominant source of greenhouse gases that most scientists now believe threaten changes in the world's climate. While the impact on current weather is hard to extract from normal variations, virtually no one disputes the fact that we are headed for a world where the concentrations of greenhouse gas emissions in the earth's atmosphere are the highest they've been for 50 million years. The impact of a 4 degree (F) increase in the planet's climate and a 6 foot rise in sea level would be dramatic. Clearly there is no precision in these estimates and there is understandable controversy about how to respond. At a minimum we must be concerned that we are in the midst of an experiment on the world's climate unprecedented in human history. One of the benefits of biological energy sources is that they produce no net greenhouse gasses. The carbon dioxide emitted when the material is consumed is precisely equal to the carbon dioxide captured by the plants grown as biomass.

Biomass production could also be combined with projects designed to achieve other public benefits. These benefits are varied and are very sensitive to local conditions. For example, biomass crops can probably be grown in areas which are too environmentally fragile for other uses or which are too wet. Biomass plantings such as switchgrass or

trees can stabilize erodible land as well as providing a buffer and filter for streams. Trees planted as biomass along rivers can slow floods and hold banks at low cost and can survive prolonged floods -- many of the trees being considered for the Midwest can survive several months with their roots underwater.

Forest management and fire suppression activities in forests may result in a source of wood that can be used as an input to biomass facilities. The Quincy Library Group in the Pacific Northwest and the Front Range group in Colorado have active projects to investigate the potential for combining forest fire management with biomass production. The Tennessee Valley Authority has investigated ways of combining tree thinning operations with biomass production. A study in Tennessee suggests that while some of the wood being harvested can be used for paper or other products, about 75% of the wood is wasted and could be used as an energy source.

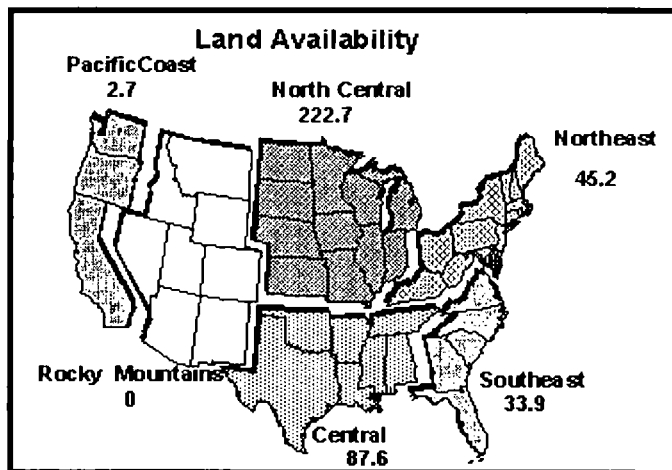
Efficient bioprocessing facilities can also provide an economic way to dispose of waste from paper, food processing, forest products, and other industries which produce large amounts of organic waste. These waste materials can burden disposal sites contribute methane and other greenhouse gases when they decompose. The Anderson Window corporation, for example, produces a large amount of wood waste from its window frame manufacturing. It found that sending waste to Northern States Power -- the local utility -- for use in electric generation was an attractive alternative to other forms of disposal. It was certainly much better for the environment.

There is even the possibility that biomass can be used to clean contaminated soils by concentrating pollutants in ways that simplify their removal.

The potential use of biomass as an energy source is even greater abroad than it is domestically. A recent Shell International Petroleum Company study suggests that biomass could exceed worldwide oil and gas use by the middle of the next century. South America, Africa, and parts of Asia are facing even more serious energy problems than the US and have fewer alternatives. They also have large tracts of unused agricultural and forest land -- much of it abused by past misuse -- that could be restored by using biomass. US producers could enjoy significant export opportunities by selling advanced harvesting and conversion technologies -- such as high-efficiency turbines and fuel cells.

Becoming Competitive

The most immediate benefit of new biomass production, of course, would be finding economic uses for land that is now fallow for economic reasons or for an environmental or other reason. Large areas of the US are potentially available for a new crop. The greatest potential is in the North Central area where more than 200 million acres are potentially available, but there are



significant opportunities throughout the US.

The central question, of course, is what fraction of this land can be used to produce competitive biomass. The answer, of course, is very sensitive to assumptions made about the success of ongoing research, the price of competing energy, and whether producers are given credit for the public benefits of biomass -- energy security and the many areas of environmental benefits. The inventory of possible benefits listed earlier indicates that these benefits could be very real and very large.

A wide range of technical options have been proposed for using biomass materials to produce energy sources. Few have been fully tested. The biological materials can come from waste streams (e.g. wood scraps), or from grasses, herbaceous crops, trees, or other crops grown specifically as a biomass commodity. A variety for harvesting and converting these crops to forms that can be transported and processed as a fuel are being investigated. At a processing facility the material can be:

- Added to coal and used in a conventional coal-fired plant to make electricity
- Gasified and used in a gas turbine or a fuel cell
- Gasified and converted to liquid methanol fuel
- Converted to sugars which can be fermented to produce ethanol
- Used in a combination of these processes in a cogeneration facility that produces produce a mixture of electricity, liquid fuels, and heat that can be used in an industrial process.

In considering the economics of any of these systems, its best to consider three distinct timeframes:

- In the *near-term*, we can expect to find economic uses of biomass to generate electricity in areas where the cost of the resource is very low because its available as a waste product from an operation like pulp and paper or food processing. The scrap from Anderson Windows is an example. The Minnesota Valley Alfalfa Producers will integrate alfalfa processing with an advanced power plant system in Granite Falls, Minnesota. The city of Gridley California is looking for a partnership with a local utility to take rice straw. New environmental regulations in California prohibit traditional disposal methods. These near-term projects will use available technology and be relatively small. The size of the opportunity depends heavily on the cost of transporting the biomass to an available site.
- In the *mid-term* new technologies may reduce the cost of producing biomass power to the point where relatively modest benefits derived from forest-fire management, erosion or flood control programs could make liquid fuels from biomass competitive in significant areas. The most attractive early way to use biomass will be co-firing -- simply adding it to coal in an existing coal plant. Another mid term option involves providing new equipment to the large number of biomass plants already operating. About 8 GW of biomass generation capacity is now operating at paper mills and forest product industries. Many are old and estimates suggest that 70% will need to be replaced in the next 10-15 years. Liquid fuels made from biomass are likely to be able to compete only as a blending component for gasoline by 2010. It is possible that demand could reach 5 billion gallons/year by 2010 if a price of 80 cents per gallon is reached and 9 billion gallons/year if technology reduces costs to 65 cents per gallon.

Automated Records Management System [Email] Hex-Dump Conversion

- In the *long-term* investments in new types of crops and high efficiency conversion methods will make biomass production competitive without any environmental or other credits. This long-run potential depends critically on successful research programs both in production and use of biomass.

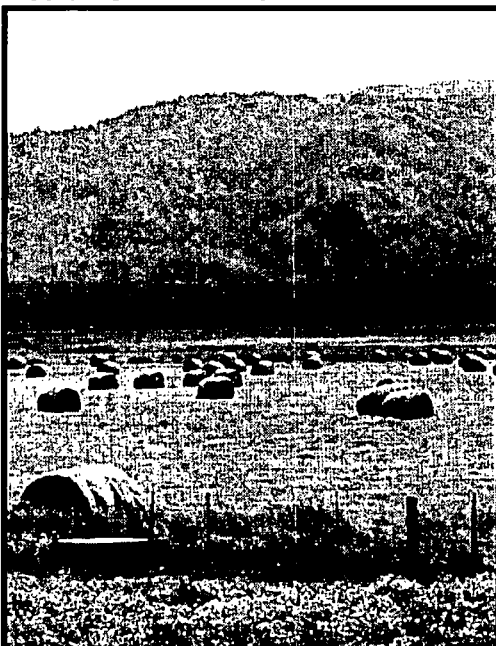
Given current forecasts of oil and coal prices it will be difficult to have large competitive markets for biomass in the US without finding ways to credit biomass energy sources for environmental and other benefits that they create in specific areas. The external benefits are real and measurable but few are reflected in today's energy markets.

The Research Program

Capturing the potential of biomass requires advances in four distinct areas: increasing the yields of biomass crops and reducing the cost of "dry ton" of biomass delivered to a production site; increasing the efficiency and reducing the cost of converting biomass to a fuel or electricity; designing practical long-term contractual relationships between producers and consumers, and; understanding how to share the costs of biomass production with programs having other goals -- such as environmental improvement or fire management. We have designed an interagency program which attacks each of these issues.

Crops:

A balanced research program is essential to capture the potential of new biomass crops. We plainly need basic research to improve our understanding of the way the photosynthetic process operates and the way plants can be designed to tolerate areas stressed by drought or pests. This requires new techniques in molecular biology as well as applying the techniques that have done so



much to improve the productivity of commodity crops in the US. New genetic engineering methods, of course, make it much easier to experiment with improvements to trees and other plants that are slow to mature.

Work is actively underway in a number of areas funded by the USDA and Forest Service and the Department of Energy. Results are promising. For example, a new switchgrass variety recently developed by University of Nebraska appears to offer both better forage value for livestock and high biomass yields. Experiments on

Conservation Reserve Land in the Pacific Northwest have demonstrated high productivity for growing clones of Poplars (8-12 tons per acre or nearly ten times the productivity of native Douglas firs). Nearly 33,000 acres are in the experiment.

Conversion

Technology for converting biomass to liquid fuels has supported work both for converting biomass to ethanol and methanol. The work on ethanol production focuses on new breakthroughs in converting wood, grass and other cellulosic materials to a form where they can be fermented to ethanol and distilled like traditional sources of sugar. Promising new techniques now permit simultaneous conversion to sugar (saccharification) and fermentation. The Lignin materials that remain after this process can be used to generate electricity for operating the facility and will produce a surplus that can be sold.

Biomass can also be converted to hydrogen or to methanol by gasifying the material and using the resulting gas as a feedstock.

A number of experiments have demonstrated that up to 15% of coal in conventional coal fired electric plants can be replaced with biomass without major changes in the facility other than adding new fuel handling equipment and retuning the boilers. Early tests suggest that this can be done without fouling the boiler, reducing the flame temperature or lowering the ratings of the boiler. The challenge here, of course, is that the biological fuels need to compete directly with the delivered cost of coal – this is possible only when fuel is free or inexpensive and transport costs are low.

Advances in gasification technology and new, high-efficiency generating technology present opportunities for converting biomass to electricity with extremely high efficiency. The challenges here are to find ways to gasify the biomass and clean the resulting gas so that it can be used in generating equipment. Major experiments on advanced gasifiers are underway in Hawaii and Vermont.

Advanced gas turbines being developed by the DoE Advanced Turbine Systems program can achieve conversion efficiencies over 60% (far above the 35-37% efficiencies typical of existing coal plants). These engines, which draw in part on America's long investment in advanced aircraft engines, are highly reliable and relatively inexpensive. The high technology equipment will, however, require a gas cleaned of particulates and other contaminants.

In the longer term, it may be possible to use fuel cells as a conversion device. Fuel cells have the potential for very low cost, high reliability, and high efficiency. Moreover, they can be built economically in a variety of size ranges.

The optimum size for biomass powered liquid fuel or electric generation is still a matter of intense research. It appears that a large facilities taking 5-10% of the potential production in an area 100 miles in diameter may be optimum for both electric and liquid fuels (this would produce 300 million gallon/year of ethanol – about the capacity or largest existing ethanol plant).

Demonstrations

A number of small demonstrations are now underway to test both the technology of producing and converting biomass and the kinds of contractual relationships that can provide a stable market for both producers and consumers of biomass materials. NREL

is investigating partnerships with a variety of private firms to commercialize their ethanol production facility. Four demonstration projects for using biomass to produce electricity are being managed jointly by USDA and DoE. These include a Niagra Mohawk experiment using willows to cofire an existing coal plant, an Iowa project using switchgrass, a Minnesota Valley Alfalfa Producers project to combine production of leafmeal for livestock with fuel for an advanced power plant, and an experiment using whole tree segments as a power source.

Analysis

The EPA, DoE, and USDA are also working on a number of analytical tasks designed to understand both the economic potential of biomass in the US and around the world and to define the environmental impacts of its use. These analyses are attempting to quantify the benefits biomass can produce by reducing sulphur and nitrogen oxide emissions, greenhouse gas benefits, and other benefits ranging from fire management to flood control. This will be critical for understanding the real value of biomass energy sources. The work also focuses on identifying any potential problems associated with widespread use of biomass. Clearly one of the greatest challenges will be to understand how expanded use of biomass crops on fallow land is compatible with conservation goals such as soil management and protection of wildlife.

Expectations

We shouldn't minimize the fact that finding a way to produce a biomass energy product that can compete with conventional sources of fuels and electricity while providing an acceptable income to farm producers is a major challenge. Energy prices in the US are at historically low levels and prices of oil, gas, and coal will not rise significantly in the near future. Deregulation of electricity will contribute to the problem. Competition should lead to lower costs at least in the near term and uncertainties are likely to be a major to new investment and to utility sponsored research. The gap separating the clear long-term need for a product like biomass energy and the signals being sent to investors in the near term, provides a clear rationale for federal interest. We look forward to working with this committee to craft an effective program.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 7-MAY-1999 12:29:04.00

SUBJECT: Re: Hi from Jacob

TO: Katharine Button (CN=Katharine Button/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Is this Tony Podesta and Jan Hartke's bunch? They've been all over the government on this. It's under discussion right now -- it was discussed at some length in a meeting in Frank Loy's office last week (Loy is Under Secretary of State for Global Affairs). State and DOE have each been tasked to think through what the deliverables of a WH meeting would be -- i.e., what we'd get on climate change from AOSIS (the Small Island States) and what they'd be looking to get from us. There are also issues such as whether a meeting would be with the leaders of all the Island states or a small representative group. DOE is looking into this too.

I think it is a bit of a long-shot, though not out of the question, that we'd do a WH meeting -- but first step is to get these questions answered, which ought to happen by next week.

If Melanne wants to do a meeting and would like me to drop by, I'd be happy to do it. I'm sure what's going on is that they'd like to get the First Lady on board. The most prominent internal proponent of a WH meeting right now is Secretary Richardson. tds

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 7-MAY-1999 08:55:24.00

SUBJECT: rolodex

TO: Meagan M. Earley (CN=Meagan M. Earley/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I need to get a real rolodex in shape. Can you start by printing out my electronic rolodex. I'll then review it, strike out the old names that shouldn't be there, and start trying to figure out which additional names need to be added. Thanks. tds