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ADDRESS BY EILEEN CLAUSSEN
PRESIDENT
PEW CENTER ON GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

Berlin, Germany
February 2000

Thank you very much. I am delighted to be here, and to take part in these very important discussions about how we can move forward to address what may be the most important global issue of the 21st century.

Whenever I appear before an international group such as this, with people from different countries who speak different languages, I am reminded of a joke I first heard long ago. We all know that if you can speak three languages, you're *trilingual*. And if you can speak two languages, you're *bilingual*. But what are you if you can speak only one language? Why, you're American, of course.

Today, I would like to speak to you *as an American*, but as an American who has been in close contact with others around the world on the topic of global climate change. And I would like to base my remarks on an American expression. That expression is "reality check." It means taking a moment to reflect on what is really happening in the world. And it means being truthful with ourselves and others about what we are capable of achieving. A reality check is an affirmation of yet another American expression—an expression that our mothers repeated again and again while we were young. "Honesty is the best policy," they would tell us. And, of course, there was no doubt that they were right. They were our mothers, after all.

And the reality is that honesty *is* the best policy when we are addressing the issue of global climate change. It was honesty about the risks of a changing climate that brought 150 nations together to negotiate a framework for reducing greenhouse gas emissions around the world. In the same way, today we all need to be honest about what we can achieve and when—and about how best to move forward so that future generations don't look back and wonder why we couldn't work together to meet this global challenge.

In the time that I have with you tonight, I want to talk about some of the issues that the United States, Germany and other nations need to be more honest about in order to achieve real progress in addressing the challenge of climate change. I also would like to offer a realistic view of what is happening on this issue in the United States—in both the public and private sectors, as well as among the media and the general public. And I will close with some recommendations about how to move the global dialogue on this issue forward and achieve real progress.

Getting Real: What We Can Achieve

So let us begin with a few reality checks. From my perspective, there are three issues that our governments need to be more honest about as the world addresses the challenge of climate

change in the months and years ahead. The first is the timeframe in which the world can achieve entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol. The German government—which, to its infinite credit, has been out front on this issue for years—is urging entry into force in 2002. Although this is surely an admirable goal, the honest truth is that it is unlikely to happen.

While it is certainly true that many European countries are anxious and willing to ratify the Protocol in the near term, some of them—such as the Netherlands—have said that the United States must ratify at the same time. Ratification by non-European countries such as Japan, Canada and Australia *also* is unlikely without U.S. action on this issue. And here is the reality check: Given the current mood and political situation in Washington, U.S. ratification of the Kyoto Protocol—in the near term at least—is about as likely as hell freezing over. And if hell *did* freeze over, I am certain that many in the U.S. Congress would make every effort to attribute it to nothing more than normal climatic variations.

Another reason why entry into force in 2002 is unlikely is the sheer volume of work that remains to be done. We should not diminish the complexity or the importance of establishing environmentally effective, private sector-friendly rules for the Kyoto mechanisms; or of determining how to handle the sequestration of carbon in trees or soils; or of establishing a compliance regime that is both meaningful and fair. It is absolutely essential that these issues be addressed in an honest and an effective way. The system we create is likely to be in place for many, many years. Completing all of these jobs *this year* to give countries the time that would be required for entry into force in 2002 is both unrealistic and unlikely.

The second thing that our governments need to be realistic and honest about is the ability to meet the targets in the Kyoto Protocol if entry into force comes later in this decade. Reality check number two, therefore, is this: For the United States at least, meeting the targets in the existing timeframe will be impossible.

Even if we saw a profound shift in Washington on this issue in the next one or two years, the United States will not be able to achieve the Kyoto targets as they are currently drawn for the simple reason that administrative process in our country can be enormously time-consuming. For the Kyoto Protocol to become U.S. law, the Senate would have to grant its advice and consent; both Houses of Congress would have to pass implementing legislation that would then have to be signed by the President; and a designated Agency would have to draft rules and regulations that would have to go through formal notice and comment procedures before they could be finalized and then implemented.

Given that such legislation and regulation would clearly result in regional and sectoral economic impacts, the odds of all this activity occurring by 2008 are very small indeed.

Lest you think that my doubts are reserved to my own country, I firmly believe that the United States will not be alone in its inability to move fast enough to meet the Kyoto targets. Surely, there is much effort on this issue in Europe and elsewhere, but even in the countries that have fully embraced the importance of reducing emissions, it is not a given that the targets can be met, particularly with current programs. And I would venture to say that the likelihood that these

targets *will* be met will decrease as people and governments become convinced that the United States will not be able to meet *its* targets.

This brings up the third issue that we all must be realistic and honest about, which is the serious engagement of the developing world. The reality, whether we like it or not, is that most developing countries are unlikely to agree to binding emission reduction targets that would take effect in this decade. This is based in part on their fear that emission limitations would place unacceptable constraints on their economic development. It is also based on their view that, even among environmental issues, climate change is less of a priority than such things as reducing local air and water pollution.

But the developing world's opposition to targets cannot be allowed to hide the fact there is movement on this issue among these countries. For example:

- Privatization of the electricity sector is moving forward in India, where competition is expected to increase the use of natural gas and lower greenhouse gas emissions.
- Korea is beginning to plan for opening up its power sector to competition, again with a projected increase in the use of natural gas.
- And China, which has dramatically lowered its energy consumption per unit of output over the last decade, is on a path to continue making significant energy-saving improvements over the decade to come.

In these and other developing nations, investment decisions made in the power and transportation sectors in the coming years will have a significant impact on global greenhouse emissions for decades to come. And the reality is that many opportunities exist for lowering these countries' emissions from a business-as-usual trajectory. In other words, binding commitments for these countries may not be possible, but significant action to lower emissions from their expected path may very well be. Indeed, this is already happening in some countries.

So there they are—three issues that the governments of the United States, Germany and other nations need to get real about in order to push this discussion forward. The timeframes for entry into force. Whether the existing Kyoto targets can be met. And the serious engagement of the developing world. If we follow our mothers' advice and are honest with one another about these issues, I believe we will go a long way to ushering in the next phase in the global effort to meet the challenge of climate change—a phase that will move us from rhetoric to reality and from discussion to action.

The View from the U.S.

Just as it is important to understand what is truly happening on this issue in developing countries, I believe it is also critical that everyone clearly understand the current situation in the United States. While there is still bickering within and outside the U.S. government about: 1) whether climate change is even real; and 2) what the United States should do about it and when, the reality is that the American news media is devoting more attention than ever before to the topic

of climate change, the American people accept that it is something that demands our government's attention, and American businesses are moving ahead on their own in the absence of government action.

Let me talk briefly about the news media first, because I believe this is a very important development. Based in part on the growing consensus among scientists that global climate change is real—and in part as well on the fact that 1997, 1998 and 1999 were the three hottest years on record—the U.S. news media has devoted increasing attention to this issue over the last year or two.

In a television news report just last month, CBS correspondent Jim Axelrod reviewed some of the likely effects of global climate change—including rising sea levels and shifts in water resources. He also made note of a likely increase in global temperatures that he suggested, rightly or wrongly, was already evident in the early January hot spell that hit much of the country and had residents of Washington, DC, jogging in shorts and t-shirts. The correspondent concluded his report with this observation:

"Such thoughts used to be called 'doom and gloom' by many. Now, however, a growing number of scientists are hearing the critics, looking at the data, and saying it's a forecast that can't be ignored."

The U.S. television networks are not alone in drawing fresh attention to the risks of global climate change. *The Washington Post*, in a January editorial entitled "Warming to Reality," issued its own warning that—quote—"reckless inaction in the face of global warming is the costliest of all options." And, in the American news media's turn-of-the-century rush to identify the critical issues of the new millennium, global climate change was always front and center.

No doubt in response to the news media's increasing attention to this issue, the American public is more willing than ever to accept that global climate change poses a real threat and that action is needed to avert a crisis.

A September 1998 survey conducted for the World Wildlife Fund revealed that nearly 60 percent of Americans believe global warming is happening now, and another 26 percent believe it will happen in the future. According to the survey, fully three-quarters of Americans want the United States to take action to reduce emissions of carbon dioxide as a way to address the problem.

In an effort to determine whether these opinions carry over into the realm of national decisionmakers and opinion leaders who influence U.S. policy, the Pew Center did its own survey in March 1999. We conducted nearly 450 interviews with staff members in Congress, industry association leaders, corporate decisionmakers in the affected industries, media representatives, economists, scientists and policy experts across the country—in short, a fairly comprehensive sample of the wide assortment of quote-unquote "elites" who are in a position to influence U.S. action—or inaction—on this topic.

What did we find? Well, to our surprise, we found that these elites are even *more likely* than the general public to believe that global warming is happening now. We also found broad support

among elites for U.S. action to reduce carbon dioxide emissions. Even the Kyoto Protocol—the target of often-harsh criticism from many in Congress—attracted strong bipartisan support. More than one-third said the agreement actually would *help* our economy and create *new* jobs because we would develop new technologies that would help reduce our greenhouse emissions.

Business Accepts the Challenge

The belief that progress on this issue can be compatible with sustained economic growth in the United States—and may even *contribute* to that growth—is one reason there is increasing acceptance among U.S. businesses of the need for strong action to reduce emissions.

In late 1999, as many of you may know, the Ford Motor Company announced it was resigning from a coalition of oil companies, auto makers, electric utilities and others who stubbornly argue that we still don't have enough evidence to know whether or not global warming is real—and that we shouldn't do anything serious about it until more is known. Word of Ford's decision was followed closely by the news that Daimler Chrysler also would be leaving the group known as the Global Climate Coalition. The companies' moves were seen as an indication of the growing acceptance of the reality and the urgency of this issue—even in the nation's corporate boardrooms—and as yet another sign of a growing consensus for rational action to reduce U.S. greenhouse gas emissions.

But the fact is that many American businesses have long been way ahead of the U.S. government—and even ahead of the media and the general public—in their willingness to acknowledge and work on the issue of global climate change. This progressive stance became obvious when a large group of mostly Fortune 500 companies became affiliated with my organization, the Pew Center on Global Climate Change, to help forge a consensus response to the problem.

The Pew Center's Business Environmental Leadership Council now includes 21 companies with combined annual revenues of more than \$550 billion. Working together, these companies developed a joint statement asserting that in the new millennium—quote—"one of our most important challenges at home and abroad will be addressing global climate change as we work to sustain a growing global economy."

"One of our most important challenges." That is an enormously powerful statement coming from these companies, which include such household names as American Electric Power, Boeing, BP Amoco, Lockheed Martin, Shell International, Toyota, Enron, United Technologies and Whirlpool. And, in making this statement, these companies announced publicly that they:

- 1) Accepted that there was enough known about the science of global climate change to warrant action;
- 2) Would establish their own emission reduction targets--*and meet them*;
- 3) Viewed the Kyoto Treaty as a first although incomplete step to addressing the issue internationally; and

- 4) Believed that addressing climate change can be compatible with sustained economic growth in the United States.

Some of the member companies of our Business Environmental Leadership Council already have announced their emission reduction targets, all of which are at least as stringent as those in the Kyoto Protocol. One large company affiliated with the Pew Center, DuPont, has established a goal of reducing emissions to 65-percent below 1990 levels by 2010, with an additional commitment of obtaining 10 percent of its energy needs from renewable sources. This is a stunning target, far in excess of the 7-percent reduction required for the United States as a whole in the Kyoto Protocol.

The commitment of DuPont and these other companies is an important reminder that there are many steps industry can and should be taking now to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Unfortunately, however, the fact that these forward-thinking companies are acting of their own volition and without a clear sense that their actions will be rewarded in the marketplace is a reminder of something else. And that something else is the lack of leadership the U.S. government has taken on this issue, particularly at home, where a government framework for reducing U.S. emissions is sorely needed.

The U.S. Government: A Lack of Leadership

The U.S. government's lack of leadership is especially unfortunate because the United States is the largest emitter of greenhouse gases in the world—responsible for 25 percent of global emissions in a nation that comprises less than 5 percent of the global population. If leadership on this issue should come from anywhere, it should come from the United States.

But leadership is not coming from the United States. It is rare both in Washington and on the presidential campaign trail for the discussion of this issue to get past the question of whether to support the Kyoto Protocol or whether to declare it dead. What the discussion has *not* touched on—and should—is the further development and implementation of programs that would change the expected trajectory of our nation's greenhouse gas emissions. The U.S. Congress, in particular, appears determined to let absolutely nothing happen that would even remotely suggest that the United States is concerned about this issue. Virtually every budget item that deals with emission reductions is viewed by many in Congress as a quote-unquote "backdoor" attempt to implement the Kyoto Protocol and is therefore voted down or pushed aside.

What, you may ask, is driving the U.S. government's reluctance to deal with this issue in a serious way? I would like to suggest that there are two issues at the heart of the debate. And, while these issues are significant, my belief is that they have not been framed in ways that are honest or open to solution. The first issue relates to the economic costs of action to reduce emissions; the second centers on developing country participation. In my view, these are the chief stumbling blocks to serious action on this issue in the United States. Only by confronting them head-on will we be able to mount an effective response to the challenge of global climate change—both in the United States and throughout the world.

So let me begin with the economics. There is a popular joke in the United States that says economists have predicted nine of the last five U.S. recessions. And it is hard to argue with the premise of the joke when one looks at the varying predictions that have been made about the potential impacts of achieving the Kyoto targets on the U.S. economy. Interest groups across the ideological spectrum have produced markedly different results from economic models that are often not that different in their structure but that use very different assumptions to achieve the results these groups want to achieve. And the only result that is truly achieved is confusion.

How do we get beyond this confusion? We get beyond it by admitting that the models we are using—even when stripped of assumptions that bear no resemblance to reality—are not infallible. The complexity and time frame of the climate change problem stretches the capabilities of even the most sophisticated economic models on the benefits side. And the ability of models to quantify the value of reducing the risks of climate change is still in its infancy. On the cost side, models are still confronted with a series of challenges, the most important of which is anticipating the pace and direction of technological progress. As far as I know, no economic model would have predicted the information technology or communications revolutions that we are now witnessing. Nor have any models anticipated the decoupling of economic growth and carbon emissions that has occurred in the United States in recent years.

I am not mentioning these things to suggest there will be no costs to the United States should it act decisively to reduce emissions. There is almost always a cost associated with major changes to the economy. What I *would* like to suggest is that a fixation with 10 or 20-year-out predictions of increases or decreases in the U.S. GDP really misses the mark. To argue, as some have done, that the costs will be catastrophic and that entire industrial sectors will immediately be wiped out is as dishonest as the assertion that the economy can effortlessly achieve major emission reductions at no cost. What the United States should be concerned about are the impacts that are likely to occur in certain industries, certain labor categories, and certain regions of the country. The question is how these impacts can be minimized over time—and with careful transitional planning.

The second issue that has become a roadblock to progress in the United States is that of developing country commitments. I call this the "fairness issue." Is it fair, people ask, for the United States to have to abide by the Kyoto targets while competitors such as China, India and Mexico get a quote-unquote "free ride?" One fear is that American jobs will be lost to these and other countries because their production costs will be lower. But lost in the debate is the reality that fairness *demands* a decisive U.S. response for two reasons. First, because the United States is responsible, both historically and currently, for more emissions than anyone else. And second, because the United States has the ability to pay the costs of reducing our emissions.

Also lost in the debate about global climate change in the United States—and this may be even more important—is the question of what the problem actually is, and how it can most effectively be addressed. As I suggested earlier, emissions in developing countries will grow as these nations industrialize, and the infrastructure that will support this growth—for power generation and transportation, in particular—will set in place the global emissions trajectory for decades to come. So the real issue is not how to pressure these countries into accepting binding emission reduction targets in this decade. Rather, the issue should be how to influence the character of

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this infrastructure investment so that it becomes more climate friendly. We should look to our export credit agencies and to private investors for the tools to accomplish these objectives.

Moving Forward

So what is the world to do? We have all these difficult issues on the table, and yet we all understand—or at least most of us do—that we need to start acting to address this global challenge as soon as possible. I already have laid out some of the steps I believe need to be taken in order for this discussion to move forward and in order for Germany, the United States and other nations to move from discussion to action. These include being honest about the Kyoto targets and timetables even while working to complete the Kyoto framework; devoting more attention to encouraging progress on this issue in the developing world; and fostering discussion in the United States and elsewhere of some of the fairness and economic issues that must be resolved in order to build support for strong and decisive action.

But what about the Kyoto Protocol itself? I would not be honest if I didn't tell you there are many voices in the United States that have proclaimed that Kyoto is dead—some of them with the same satisfaction as the characters in the American movie "The Wizard of Oz" who dance and sing to celebrate the demise of the wicked old witch. But I believe it is important for all of us to remember that while some of those who have said Kyoto is dead come from industries that would be negatively affected by any regime to control greenhouse gases, others have much less, if anything, at stake. At issue for these critics are the complexity of the Kyoto framework, and the stringency of its targets and timetables.

Of course, the reality about the fate of the Kyoto Protocol is that it is unlikely to be cast aside even if it does not deliver on its first set of emission reduction targets. But at the same time, we all must accept that Kyoto remains a work in progress.

This leads me to one final reality check: Making the Kyoto Protocol into an agreement that can deliver on the promise of reducing the risk of global climate change will, in all likelihood, take longer than from now until the meeting this November in The Hague. The delegates should do what they can at that meeting, but they cannot and should not expect that all of these issues will be resolved. And, just because it takes longer than everyone hoped does not mean the Kyoto framework is not valuable and ultimately viable. In fact, I believe that structuring the framework more definitively into one that has realistic timetables and targets and is environmentally effective, economically sound, and—yes—fair will go a long way to improving its chances of success, whether we have agreement this year, next year or the year after that.

In the meantime, I am not suggesting that the governments of the world stand around and wait for a better document on which to base their work on this issue. The reality is that the United States and other governments should be implementing substantive programs now that seriously respond to the overall Convention goal of stabilizing atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases at levels that will prevent dangerous interference with the climate system. And it is heartening to see the initiatives that have been taken by Germany since the negotiation of the Kyoto Protocol.

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A priority for the *United States*, I believe, should be to design a straightforward system that will recognize and give credit to corporations that want to take early action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Put very simply, these companies need to know that reducing their emissions now won't put them at a competitive disadvantage down the line.

In addition to addressing the early action issue, the United States must start planning seriously for how it will reduce greenhouse gas emissions over the long haul. I cannot state more emphatically that what is most important now is the trying. In the United States, in Germany, and throughout the world, we need to experiment with different approaches to reducing greenhouse gas emissions—for example, by testing both national and company-specific emissions-trading regimes, or by imposing carbon taxes. We need to establish clear procedures for inventorying and verifying emission reductions, something that many in the private sector are already working on. And we must begin to build the capabilities and the institutions we will need when a full-fledged international regime does come into effect.

These will not be easy or painless goals to achieve, but the reality is that we need to achieve them. There is no escaping our responsibility to address the challenge of global climate change in an effective and, of course, an honest way. We all have a higher authority to answer to on this issue. That's right, our mothers. And we all need to work together to make them proud.

Thank you very much.

**Remarks Prepared for Delivery by Frank E. Loy
U.S. Under Secretary of State for Global Affairs
Fifth Session of the Conference of the Parties to the
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
Bonn, Germany
November 2, 1999**

It is a great honor to be here in Bonn. For over four decades, this city stood as an emblem of humanity's determination to meet the great challenge of the 20th century – the challenge of preserving and renewing human freedom. Today, we draw on that rich legacy as we rise to meet one of the premier challenges of the 21st century – the challenge of preserving and renewing the earth itself.

The backdrop to our meeting is a growing scientific consensus on the causes and consequences of climate change. Just yesterday, for example, the officials at the International Coral Reef Initiative meeting passed a resolution calling on us to work with them to address the impacts of global warming on these fragile but vital ecosystems. We welcome their commitment.

Two years ago in Kyoto we put in place the basic architecture of an international strategy to address global warming. Last year in Buenos Aires, we laid out a road map for turning Kyoto's broad concepts into working realities. Our task in Bonn is to achieve the steady, solid progress that is necessary to ensure our ultimate success.

On behalf of President Clinton and Vice President Gore, I affirm to you today that the United States is more committed than ever to meeting this profound challenge – both at home and in concert with the nations assembled here.

Over the past year, the President and Vice President have launched significant new actions to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions. The President issued new Executive Orders to dramatically improve energy efficiency within the Federal government and to promote broader use of renewable energy. He also secured record funding for the research, development, and deployment of 21st century clean energy technologies. In addition, new efforts to address climate change are underway at the state and local levels and throughout corporate America. All of these efforts are part of Stage One of the President's larger three-stage plan, which we see culminating in binding domestic emissions targets and a domestic emissions trading system. I look forward to reporting on these efforts in greater detail at the Ministers' session on this topic on Wednesday.

Beyond our robust domestic efforts, our goal is to continue working with other nations to complete the work begun in Kyoto – to construct an international regime that works, to achieve an agreement that can be ratified. Chancellor Schroeder noted the other day that countries must implement at home what they promise abroad. Let us remember also that countries must negotiate abroad what they can ratify at home. For it would do the world little good for negotiators to reach an agreement that is ultimately rejected by our nations.

Many delegates have expressed great concern over the prospects for U.S. ratification of the Kyoto Protocol. I believe the Kyoto Protocol can be ratified by the United States – but I am realistic about what that will take.

It will take, for starters, an agreement that is cost-effective. We need to develop rules on mechanisms, sinks, and compliance that get us the most environmental gain for each available dollar, euro or yen. We need rules that promote integrity and high standards while at the same time avoiding artificial limits so that nations can meet their commitments at a reasonable and predictable cost.

Realism also demands that we have more meaningful participation on the part of key developing countries. And I will say something more about this in a moment.

If we fail to meet these conditions, the treaty will not be ratified. If we do meet these conditions, we believe it will be.

The Parties have been urged to bring this agreement into force by 2002. The United States strongly supports entry into force at the earliest possible date. But that means we must all redouble our efforts – both at this conference and in the period between now and COP-6.

First of all, over the next few days here in Bonn, we need a consensus on a stepped-up, more intense, more focused process to complete the work outlined in the Buenos Aires plan of action. We must have more inter-sessional work with clear guideposts for our efforts if we are to ensure a successful outcome at COP-6.

Second, we need a mandate from this Conference to develop negotiating text on a number of important issues, including the Kyoto mechanisms. This is a critical point – negotiators need to have actual text soon if they are to get the job done in a timely fashion.

And third, both here and in the months ahead, we need to foster a new, constructive dialogue about developing country efforts.

Let me congratulate Argentina on the leadership and hard work that led to today's announcement. We are very encouraged also by the commitment of Kazakhstan. By taking on an appropriate emissions target that allows them to engage in trading, nations can simultaneously reduce emissions and contribute to their economic growth.

Other developing countries have also begun making impressive progress towards "de-carbonizing" their economic growth – achieving strong economic gains while dramatically slowing the increase in their greenhouse gas emissions. They are abandoning what President Clinton has called the outdated idea of the industrial revolution – that more economic growth means more pollution. We need to build on these successes and look for market-oriented strategies that will reap rewards for developing countries that voluntarily reduce their emissions.

So in addition to ongoing discussions about the timing and nature of developing country commitments, we would like to work together on a complementary track. We would like to open a new dialogue between developed and developing countries about how to use the Kyoto process to more effectively pursue sustainable development opportunities. We need to explore at a high-level, in an appropriate forum the progress that has been made, and how developed and developing countries can cooperate to broaden and strengthen this encouraging trend.

Everyone – both north and south – would benefit from learning more about how this movement towards sustainable growth has been accomplished, and how even greater progress can be achieved.

In summary, let me reiterate that the United States is fully committed to completing the work begun at Kyoto and looks forward to addressing the critical issues of cost and developing country participation, so the treaty can be ratified. But much remains to be done. And if we fail to move forward – both in Bonn and beyond – we risk missing an important opportunity to protect our climate for generations yet to come.

The German statesman Bismarck is reported to have said that “political genius consists of hearing the distant hoof beats of history and then leaping to catch the passing horseman by the coattails as he thunders by.” Here in Bonn we can hear the hoof beats of not only history, but science as well. Let us muster the political imagination and determination, if not genius, to catch the coattails of the passing horseman, so that we may meet this great challenge and pass on a healthy, livable planet. Thank you.

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REMARKS:

credit card bill & letter

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As a delegate to the Fifth Conference of Parties (COP-5) of the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change, and at your employee's request, your employee ANGIE MIZEUR was assigned a cellular phone for official use during the conference. Rental, insurance, and shipping costs, and usage costs for October 24-25 were charged directly to the employee's credit card, but the bills weren't received until February 2, 2000 – long after the initial travel vouchers were submitted. This letter is to verify that the charges which appear on the employee's credit card statement and which are identified as "**Hirefone**" were necessary and official. The employee should be reimbursed for these expenses.

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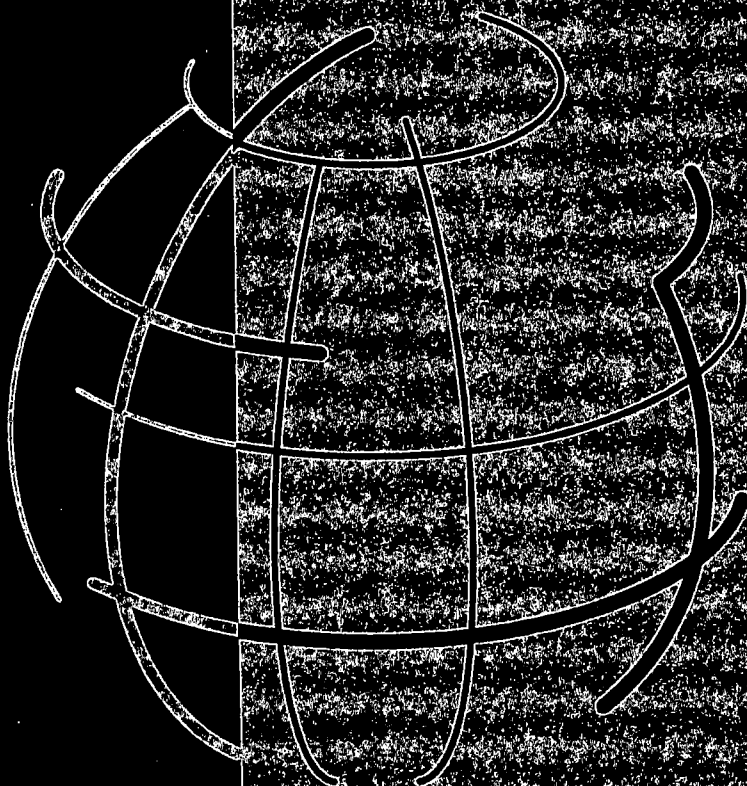
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Climate change threatens the United States and all nations. To help address this threat, the United States is taking significant new steps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. During the past year, President Clinton launched initiatives on bioenergy, wind and solar energy, and Federal energy efficiency. In addition, a growing number of state and local governments and private companies are stepping forward to address climate change with prudent, creative, cost-effective strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. At the same time, the United States continues to invest more than \$1 billion per year in research and development on technologies that will help reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In short, from city council chambers to corporate boardrooms, the United States is mobilizing against global warming—the greatest environmental challenge of the 21st century.

New Initiatives

In 1999, the Clinton Administration launched four initiatives that will help reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the United States:

- **Bioenergy.** In August 1999, the President signed an Executive Order to accelerate the development of bio-based industries. The President set a goal of tripling U.S. use of bioenergy and bioproducts by 2010. This would reduce annual greenhouse gas emissions by an amount equal to as much as 100 million metric tons of carbon (MMTCE).
- **Federal energy.** In June 1999, President Clinton issued an Executive Order requiring each Federal agency to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from energy use in buildings by 30 percent below 1990 levels by 2010.

- **Wind Powering America.** This new U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) initiative seeks to supply 5 percent of U.S. electricity through wind technologies by 2020, which would avoid emissions of 35 MMTCE.
- **Brightfields.** DOE announced a program aimed at using former industrial sites contaminated with toxic waste for producing pollution-free solar energy.

These new Federal initiatives on climate are set forth in the first section of this report.

U.S. States, Localities, and Companies Moving Forward

In addition to actions at the Federal level, many states, cities, industries, and sectors of the U.S. economy are moving forward on their own to address climate change, understanding that the threat is real and prudent action is called for.

These actions are described in more detail in Parts II and III of this report.

Ongoing Federal Efforts

The foundation of President Clinton's environmentally and economically sound plan for reducing U.S. greenhouse gas emissions remains the Climate Change Technology Initiative (CCTI)—a vigorous five-year, \$6.3 billion program of tax incentives and investments focusing on energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies. Last year, in Fiscal Year 1999, President Clinton and Vice President Gore secured more than \$1 billion in CCTI funding. These CCTI investments already are yielding real results and real emissions reductions. For example:

- Federal *energy efficiency standards for equipment and appliances*, such as heating and cooling equipment, water heaters, lighting, refrigerators, clothes washers and dryers, and cooking equipment will avoid cumulative emissions of more than 225 MMTCE by 2010.
- Federally led voluntary programs, such as *ENERGY STAR®* labeling for high efficiency products and buildings, already have resulted in more than \$3 billion in technology investments by U.S. companies, consumers, and state and local organizations. These investments will deliver

emissions reductions of almost 40 MMTCE over the next decade.

- Federal efforts focused on *non-CO₂ greenhouse gases* have locked in emissions reductions of well over 100 MMTCE through 2010. In so doing, they are expected to maintain methane emissions at or below 1990 levels through 2010. Not counting applications to replace ozone-depleting substances, they will also maintain industrial emissions of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆) at or below 1990 levels through 2010.

Other CCTI investments have a more long-term R&D focus and can be expected to yield even greater reductions in the decade ahead. Among these are: the *Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles*, a government-industry effort to develop cars that achieve up to three times the fuel efficiency of today's cars; the *Partnership for Advancing Technology in Housing*, which aims to improve the energy efficiency of new homes by more than 50 percent and to retrofit 15 million existing homes to make them 30 percent more energy efficient within a decade; and *research partnerships* for key renewable energy technologies such as wind, photovoltaics, geothermal, and biomass.

In addition to the CCTI, other important elements of the President's October 1997 plan include a proposal to restructure the electricity industry by introducing competition that will provide incentives for

energy efficiency; a wide range of industry consultations with key energy-intensive industry sectors to improve energy use and reduce emissions; a commitment to work with the U.S. Congress and industry on legislation to reward companies that take early action to reduce their emissions; reducing the Federal government's own greenhouse gas emissions; and a strong program of scientific research to further our understanding of human and naturally induced changes in the Earth's environment and assess the likely consequences of global warming.

These ongoing Federal programs and policies to address climate change are set forth in more detail in Part IV of this report.

Part of a Larger Three-Stage Plan

The programs and policies set forth in this report are part of the United States' longer-term response to the challenge of climate change. In 1993, following the U.S. ratification of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, President Clinton launched the Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP), emphasizing a series of win-win voluntary initiatives for reducing greenhouse gases. These efforts were expanded significantly in October 1997, prior to the Kyoto conference, when the President outlined his more comprehensive, three-stage plan for reducing U.S. emissions. The three stages of the plan are:

- **Stage 1: Priming the pump** through R&D investments and tax incentives

aimed at increasing energy efficiency and spurring the broader use of renewable energy; working with industry and others to promote sensible solutions; and employing market-based mechanisms to ensure cost-effective reductions. ***All of the materials included in this report are part of Stage 1 of the President's plan.***

- **Stage 2: Review and evaluation** in preparation for a domestic emissions trading system. Under the President's plan, the United States will review its progress beginning around 2004 and evaluate next steps as it moves towards a market-based permit trading system for carbon emissions. Emissions trading will harness the power of the market to achieve a national greenhouse gas target at the lowest possible cost. The United States is using emissions trading successfully to reduce the pollution that causes acid rain, exceeding environmental objectives while reducing the costs to 50 percent below the expected level.
- **Stage 3: Binding targets through a domestic emissions trading program.** Beginning in 2008, an emissions trading program would be implemented to cut emissions in the major greenhouse gas-emitting sectors of the U.S. economy: buildings, transportation, industry, and electricity.

The President's three-stage plan recognizes the long-term nature of efforts to address climate change. It allows us to

monitor our progress and re-assess our success in reducing emissions, the state of scientific knowledge, and the response of the U.S. economy. The plan's graduated approach to emissions reduction will allow the United States to exploit the opportunities that exist for win-win reductions that both help the environment and save money for consumers, businesses, and governments.

1998 Emissions

In 1998, greenhouse gas emissions in the United States grew only slightly (0.4 percent) despite strong U.S. economic growth (3.9 percent). Although there were several one-time contributing factors (including mild weather that reduced the demand for heating fuel), the 1998 emissions figures are encouraging. Clearly, these numbers demonstrate that economic growth and emissions need not move in lockstep. The 1998 figures are consistent with a long-term movement in the U.S. economy toward

the lower-emitting service and high-technology sectors.

The Way Forward

At the same time, we realize that it is far too soon to conclude that the 1998 emissions figures represent a trend, and there is certainly no room for complacency. Reducing emissions will continue to be an uphill climb—both for the United States and the entire world.

In the long run, the President's balanced approach to the challenge of climate change will allow the United States to continue to grow our economy and protect the environment at the same time.

As President Clinton has said: "One of the big ideas the world has to abandon is the idea that the only way to build a modern prosperous economy is with the industrial energy use patterns of a former era. It is not true."

PART I: NEW FEDERAL INITIATIVES

Over the past year, the Clinton Administration introduced a series of new Federal initiatives to address the challenge of climate change. They include:

- **Executive Order on Bio-Based Products and Bioenergy**
- **Executive Order on Federal Energy Efficiency**
- **Wind Powering America Initiative**
- **Brightfields Initiative**

This section discusses each of these initiatives in turn.

Measuring Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Emissions Reductions

Greenhouse gas emissions can be expressed either in terms of metric tons of carbon equivalent (MTCE) or in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent. This report uses MTCE or million MTCE (MMTCE). To convert carbon equivalents to carbon dioxide equivalents, multiply by 3.67.

Because of the interaction effects of programs designed to reinforce each other, it would not be appropriate to

add together emissions reductions for all programs listed in this report to arrive at an estimate of total U.S. reductions. Furthermore, estimates from government agencies and industry sectors rely on different baselines and cannot be directly compared. There is a substantial amount of uncertainty associated with any of these projections because the estimates attempt to quantify projected technology adoption more than a decade into the future.

THE PRESIDENT'S NEW EXECUTIVE ORDER ON BIO-BASED PRODUCTS AND BIOENERGY

On August 12, 1999, President Clinton announced new steps to spur bio-based technologies that can help grow the U.S. economy, enhance U.S. energy security, and meet environmental challenges, including global warming. The President issued Executive Order 13134 coordinating Federal efforts to accelerate these 21st century technologies—which can convert sustainably grown crops, trees, and other “biomass” into fuels, power, and products. He also set a goal of tripling U.S. use of bioenergy and bioproducts by 2010. Meeting this goal could create \$15 to \$20 billion in new income for farmers and rural America, and reduce annual greenhouse gas emissions by an amount equal to as much as 100 million metric tons of carbon (MMTCE)—the equivalent of taking more than 70 million cars off the road.

What the Executive Order Does

Scientific advances in agriculture, forestry, and other biological sciences are making bioenergy and bioproducts technically feasible and economically viable. Recent reports and studies concluded that U.S. government support for research is essential to realizing the full economic

and environmental potential of bio-based industries. The new Executive Order:

- Establishes a permanent council consisting of the Secretaries of Energy and Agriculture, the Environmental Protection Agency Administrator, the Director of the National Science Foundation, and other agency heads

Biomass: Clean Renewable Energy for the 21st Century

The term *biomass* refers to trees, crops, and agricultural, forestry, and other organic waste materials that can be used to make fuels, chemicals, and electricity. Biomass is a clean and renewable source of energy. It can be used to fuel cars, power factories, and create a host of chemicals and other everyday products. Energy from biomass sources—mostly from wood and wood waste—currently accounts for about 3 percent of the total U.S. energy supply. Since biomass crops absorb carbon during growth, their use for

energy and other applications results in near-zero net carbon release. Thus, substituting sustainably grown biomass for fossil fuels can dramatically reduce greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to global warming, while also reducing emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulfur oxides (SO_x), and other pollutants. In addition, the deep-rooted plants commonly used for biomass, such as poplar, willow, and switchgrass, are helpful in controlling erosion, filtering chemicals from water runoff, and slowing floodwaters.

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to develop a detailed research program to be presented as part of the annual Federal budget.

- Instructs the council to review major agency regulations, incentives, and programs to ensure that they are effective in promoting the use of bioproducts and bioenergy. The council's plan will be reviewed by an outside advisory group with representatives from bio-based industries, agriculture and forestry sectors, universities, and environmental groups.
- Directs the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to establish a National Bio-based Products and Bioenergy Coordination Office to manage the preparation of interagency budgets and provide a convenient point of entry for anyone interested in Federal work in bio-based products and bioenergy.

The Executive Order also builds on the Administration's record of strong and consistent support for bio-based industries, as indicated by: (1) the electricity restructuring bill introduced by the Administration earlier in 1999 requiring that 7.5 percent of all U.S. electricity come from renewable resources by 2010; (2) Executive Order 13101, signed in September 1998, instructing Federal agencies to make use of bio-based products; (3) new proposed tax credits for bio-based electricity production; and (4) increased research funding for DOE,

USDA, and the National Science Foundation.

Bioenergy and Bioproducts Are Here Today

Clean bioenergy and bioproducts are very much here and now. Already DOE and USDA are participating in partnerships on a number of breakthrough bioenergy and bioproducts projects, including:

Biomass-to-Ethanol Demonstration

Projects. During the autumn of 1998, BC International Corporation broke ground in Jennings, Louisiana, for the first commercial plant to produce ethanol from the cellulose in agricultural waste—in this case, sugar cane bagasse. A number of other demonstration projects to convert municipal solid waste to ethanol are under development.

Biorefinery for Chemicals.

Cargill Corporation, one of the largest privately held companies in the United States, built a prototype biorefinery in Blair, Nebraska. This new facility will use corn to produce a stream of chemical products and also a biodegradable polymer, polylactic acid, used in manufacturing films, fibers, rigid materials, and coatings.

Co-Firing Technologies. A number of projects are underway to explore ways to use biomass such as switchgrass and short-rotation wood crops like willows to make electricity by co-firing them with coal. Two of the most prominent studies—the Iowa Chariton Valley initiative and

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the New York Salix project—also will investigate the technical and economic aspects of biomass gasification, in which biomass is made into a fuel gas that can be used for heat or power production.

Biomass to Energy. In the United States, more than 270 landfill gas-to-energy projects use the gas from decomposing waste as an energy source.

Economic Potential of Using Biomass for Energy and Products

Using biomass for energy and products is not only good for the environment, it also promises real economic opportunities for farmers, the forest products industry, energy producers, and chemical manufacturers. In rural areas, a fast-growing bioenergy market will increase the demand for energy crops, agricultural and forest residues, and wastes of all types. By creating high-tech jobs and new economic opportunities, meeting the President's goal of tripling U.S. use of bioenergy and bio-products could add \$15 to \$20 billion in new income for farmers and many rural communities, ensuring that they are an integral part of a prosperous 21st century global economy. The President's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology noted in a recent report, "Powerful Partnerships: The Federal Role in International Cooperation on Energy Innovation," that investments in bioenergy technologies, infrastructures, and markets can play a crucial role in helping the world meet its future energy needs in an environmentally sustainable way.

The Administration's Fiscal Year 2000 Budget on Biomass

The President's Fiscal Year 2000 budget request contains \$242 million for investments in biomass research, development, and deployment, including:

Advanced Biomass Power and Fuels—funding for DOE and USDA to continue developing, testing, and demonstrating high-yield, low-cost biomass feedstocks; processes for co-firing biomass with coal to produce electricity; advanced technologies for biomass gasification using paper industry by-products; and continued work on producing alternative fuels, such as cellulosic ethanol, from biomass.

National Biomass Partnership—funding for DOE, USDA, and other Federal agencies and their private partners to launch a national partnership to develop advanced integrated biomass technologies.

The President also proposed a package of ***biomass tax credits***, which would add an extension of five years to the current tax credit of 1.5 cents per kilowatt-hour for electricity produced from biomass. In addition, the proposal expands the types of biomass eligible for the credit to include certain forest-related, agricultural, and other resources. Finally, the package includes a 1.0 cent per kilowatt-hour tax credit for electricity produced by co-firing biomass in coal plants.

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On June 3, 1999, President Clinton issued Executive Order 13123 that will help meet the challenge of global warming by requiring each Federal agency to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from energy use in buildings by 30 percent below 1990 levels by 2010. This will reduce annual greenhouse gas emissions by 2.4 million metric tons of carbon equivalent (MMTCE)—the equivalent of taking 1.7 million cars off the road—and save U.S. taxpayers more than \$750 million a year. The order also will expand markets for renewable technologies, reduce air pollution, and serve as a powerful example to U.S. businesses and consumers who can reap substantial benefits from energy improvements.

Aggressive New Goals

The Federal government is the largest energy consumer in the United States. Its annual energy bill runs more than \$8 billion, including \$4 billion to heat, cool, and power 500,000 buildings. Federal agencies already have reduced energy consumption 17 percent per square foot relative to 1985 levels. The Executive Order builds on that progress, extending current energy efficiency goals and setting new targets for greenhouse gas reductions, renewable energy use, and water conservation.

New Greenhouse Gas Reduction Goal.

The order requires each Federal agency to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that result from energy use in its buildings by 30 percent below 1990 levels by 2010. This is the Federal government's first-ever goal tied to greenhouse gas reductions.

New Energy Efficiency Goal for

Facilities. The Executive Order requires each Federal agency to improve energy efficiency in its buildings by 35 percent relative to 1985 levels by 2010.

New Energy Efficiency Goal for Industrial and Laboratory Facilities.

The order requires each Federal agency to improve its energy efficiency in industrial and laboratory facilities by 25 percent relative to 1990 by 2010.

Expanded Use of Renewable Energy.

Building on the President's commitment to install 20,000 Federal solar energy systems by 2010, the order calls for Federal agencies to expand their investments in renewable energy through applications of solar, wind, geothermal, and biomass technologies at Federal facilities and through the purchase of electricity from renewable energy sources.

Water Conservation. The order calls for Federal agencies to improve their efficiency in the use of water in order to reduce water consumption and associated energy use. The order requires the U. S.

Department of Energy (DOE) to work with other Federal agencies to develop water consumption baselines and then set appropriate goals for water conservation.

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Fewer Exempt Facilities. Prior to the President's new Executive Order, a large number of facilities (accounting for 17 percent of energy use in buildings) were exempt from meeting Federal energy goals. Now all facilities are subject to those goals and requirements unless they meet new exemption criteria to be developed by DOE. In addition, each agency must report all exempt facilities in its annual report to the President and explain the rationale behind excluding them from Federal energy goals.

Cutting-Edge Tools and Strategies

The Executive Order calls for agencies to use a wide range of energy management tools and strategies to fulfill the new energy efficiency, renewable energy, and greenhouse gas reduction goals.

Alternative Financing. Financing options such as Energy Savings Performance Contracts (ESPCs) and utility energy efficiency service contracts offer Federal agencies powerful tools for leveraging private sector financing to fund cost-saving energy improvements at no net cost to taxpayers. Under ESPCs, private sector energy service companies finance the upfront cost of purchasing and installing new energy efficient equipment. The Federal government uses a portion of the savings it accrues through reduced energy bills to repay the energy service company over the life of the contract. Contractors then receive a predetermined share of the value of the energy savings generated

by their efforts and may be paid only if actual savings result from the reduced energy use. All additional savings go to the Federal government. The government benefits from new equipment, reduced energy costs, improved energy efficiency, reduced greenhouse gas emissions, and conservation of nonrenewable fuels.

To date, DOE and the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) have made more than \$8 billion in ESPC contract authority available for all Federal agencies to fund energy improvements. In addition, many of these contracts are "Super ESPCs" that rely on the same principles as regular ESPCs but offer an umbrella contract to allow expedited service. The Executive Order calls for agencies to maximize their use of ESPCs and utility energy efficiency service contracts to realize energy and cost savings.

Life-Cycle Cost Analysis. Federal agencies need to consider the full cost of their investments, including energy, operation, and maintenance costs, not simply the purchase cost of projects or products. By taking all costs into account, agencies can save money and reduce energy use. To that end, the order requires agencies to consider life-cycle costs—that is, investment, capital, installation, energy, operating, maintenance, and disposal costs—over the life of the project or product.

ENERGY STAR® Labels and Other Energy Efficient Products. The order calls for agencies to purchase energy efficient products such as those with the

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ENERGY STAR label. Purchasing compact fluorescent light bulbs, highly efficient boilers, and other energy efficient products can save Federal agencies hundreds of millions of dollars.

ENERGY STAR BuildingSM Label.

Agencies shall strive to meet the ENERGY STAR Building criteria in their eligible facilities to the maximum extent practicable by the end of 2002. The label signifies that the building is in the top 25 percent of similar buildings with regard to energy efficiency.

Electricity from Renewable Energy and Energy Efficient Sources. Given that more than 70 percent of the Federal government's costs for energy used in buildings comes from electricity, the Executive Order requires agencies to consider the source of their electricity and opt for cleaner, more efficient electricity generation. Specifically, agencies shall strive to minimize the greenhouse gas intensity of purchased electricity. In addition, agencies should adopt policies to increase the use of electricity from renewable energy sources.

Highly Efficient Energy Systems. The Executive Order calls for agencies to make greater use of highly efficient energy systems, including combined heat and power systems that use "waste" heat from industrial processes to supply power to other needs. These systems can offer tremendous energy and cost savings, as well as significant environmental benefits.

Off-Grid Electricity Generation. The Executive Order requires agencies to consider off-grid electricity opportunities that often provide energy and environmental benefits, while allowing agencies to avoid the costs of building new transmission lines or digging up existing lines. Off-grid options can be particularly effective in remote locations such as some U.S. national parks. Technologies range from solar outdoor lighting to small wind turbines and fuel cells.

Sustainable Building Design. In July 1998, a number of Federal agencies committed to constructing sustainably designed buildings. The June 1999 Executive Order requires all Federal agencies to apply sustainable design principles to the siting, design, and construction of new facilities, thereby saving energy and taxpayer dollars, and reducing pollution.

Strengthening Agency Accountability

The Executive Order provides a framework to hold agencies accountable for their progress in Federal energy management. The following new management strategies and reporting requirements will help ensure that all Federal agencies manage energy use wisely, reaping substantial fiscal and environmental benefits for years to come.

Annual Reports to the President and Annual Score Cards. Under the Executive Order, each Federal agency must submit an annual report to the

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President describing the agency's progress in meeting the goals. In addition, the Deputy Director for Management of the Office of Management Budget will evaluate each agency's performance and submit agency score cards to the President.

President's Management Council. The President's Management Council, which generally consists of deputy secretaries from all agencies, will monitor agency progress on Federal energy management and provide a high-level forum for identifying ways to accelerate improvements.

Agency Energy Teams. The Executive Order requires each agency to form a technical energy support team to ensure that energy management strategies are implemented across all facilities. The energy teams bring together legal, procurement, and other essential agency representatives to overcome barriers to realizing energy and cost savings.

New Public-Private Advisory Committee. The order calls for DOE to organize an advisory committee to bring together private and public sector experts who can advise agencies on ways to improve their energy management practices.

Concrete Steps, Concrete Savings

In conjunction with the signing of a new Executive Order to promote energy efficiency, President Clinton announced the Pentagon's intent to award **the Federal government's largest-ever Energy Saving Performance Contract (ESPC).**

Under this award, Viron Energy Services and Pepco Energy Services will upgrade the energy performance of 837 Federal buildings at no up-front cost to taxpayers. The 18-year service contract, covering five military installations in the Washington, DC, area, will reduce annual energy consumption by 17 percent. The reductions will reduce annual greenhouse gas emissions by 24,000 metric tons of carbon equivalent (MTCE)—equivalent to taking more than 19,000 cars off the road—and will save DoD more than \$219 million in energy and related costs.

Other examples of energy-saving actions that the Executive Order is designed to promote include:

Energy Efficient Procurement. The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), which supplies almost 20 percent of all light bulbs purchased by the Federal government, teamed up with DOE to offer half-price compact fluorescent light bulbs to any Federal purchaser.

Last year, the DLA supplied 1.5 million bulbs to Federal purchasers. If the bulbs had all been compact fluorescents, savings over the life of the bulbs would have totaled \$7.5 million. Recently, DOE added compact fluorescents to the ENERGY STAR product-rating program, providing consumers with quality assurance when they purchase the bulbs. A compact fluorescent bulb can last up to five years, saving \$67 over its lifetime.

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Renewable Energy Projects. Some 18 Federal agencies—from the departments of Agriculture, Interior, and Transportation to the Smithsonian Institution and the U.S. Postal Service—recently received a combined \$1.5 million in DOE funding for more than 100 cost-effective renewable energy projects at government sites. The technologies include more than 50 new or renovated solar water heating systems, large and small photovoltaic (PV) systems, PV-powered lights, wind power,

and “solar walls” that preheat outside air for interior heating.

Buying Renewable Power. EPA’s Richmond, California, laboratory became the first major Federal facility to use 100 percent renewable energy. Initially, 60 percent of the power supplied will come from geo-thermal sources, and 40 percent will come from biomass. This green power purchase will produce environmental benefits equivalent to eliminating more than two million passenger car miles driven in California each year.

Prior Federal Energy Efficiency Efforts

The President’s June 1999 Executive Order builds upon previous efforts to improve Federal energy efficiency. The Energy Policy Act of 1992 established the goal of improving energy efficiency in Federal office buildings by 20 percent on an energy-per-square-foot basis by the year 2000, compared with a baseline year of 1985. In March 1994, President Clinton issued Executive Order 12902, which extended the energy efficiency goal to 30 percent below 1985 levels by 2005. The latest order extends these goals still further, while also tightening provisions on exempted facilities and setting forth the first-ever Federal goal tied specifically to greenhouse gas reductions.

ENERGY STAR Buildings. EPA retrofitted GSA’s Foley Square Federal Office Building in New York City to qualify for the ENERGY STAR Buildings Label. The building, which opened in 1994, has 1.2 million square feet and houses offices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Internal Revenue Service, and EPA. By deploying equipment and products that qualify the building for the ENERGY STAR label, Foley Square saves taxpayers \$1.3 million annually in energy costs.

WIND POWERING AMERICA INITIATIVE

Wind is an emissions-free energy technology with largely untapped potential to meet future U.S. energy needs while helping address the challenge of climate change. *Wind Powering America* is a new U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) initiative announced in June 1999 to supply 5 percent of U.S. electricity through wind technologies by 2020. Meeting this goal will avoid annual greenhouse gas emissions of over 30 million metric tons of carbon equivalent (MMTCE) in 2020. Mid-term program goals include:

- Doubling the number of states with more than 20 megawatts of wind capacity to 16 by 2005, and tripling that number to 24 by 2010.
- Increasing the contribution of wind turbines to Federal electricity use to 5 percent (1,000 megawatts) by 2010.

Accelerated R&D

Wind Powering America will seek to meet its goals through a robust program to accelerate the research, development, and deployment of wind technologies. The initiative will build partnerships with states and localities, educate the U.S. public on the benefits of wind power, and encourage Federal agencies and organizations to lead by example in the employment of wind technologies.

Wind Power Is Here and Now

A New "Crop" for Farmers. Since 1998 more than 400 megawatts of new wind generating capacity has been installed on farmlands in the Great Plains region of the United States, providing a substantial economic boost directly to farmers, landowners, and local communities while satisfying the growing demand for clean electricity. Wind farming creates construction and service jobs in rural regions, as well substantial tax revenues for local municipalities.

Remote Community Power. Kotzebue, Alaska, located north of the Arctic circle, is putting wind energy to work in reducing its dependence on diesel fuel for electric power. Shipment of diesel fuel to Kotzebue as well as many other Alaskan communities is expensive, seasonally limited, and environmentally risky. Kotzebue recently began operating a wind farm comprised of 10 rugged 66-kilowatt turbines that are reliably providing up to 10 percent of the community's power needs with an energy cost savings of about 40 percent.

Federal Opportunity. Three 225-kilowatt wind turbines are saving the U.S. Navy more than \$100,000 each year in diesel fuel costs for powering its station on San Clemente Island, 70 miles off the coast of Southern California. In addition, the turbines are helping the Navy respond to stringent local air pollution control mandates. With a near-perfect reliability record, the project is serving as a model for the way that wind energy can bring benefits to Federal facilities.

BRIGHTFIELDS INITIATIVE

Brightfields is a new initiative launched by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) in August 1999, aimed at using former industrial sites contaminated with toxic waste for producing pollution-free solar energy. This novel concept addresses three of the nation's greatest challenges: climate change, urban revitalization, and toxic waste cleanup.

From "Brownfields" to "Brightfields"

Many former industrial sites in U.S. urban areas are hard to redevelop because of a legacy of toxic waste contamination. This initiative will turn these "brownfields" into "brightfields" by placing clean energy systems, such as photovoltaic arrays, and high-tech solar manufacturing facilities on these sites.

Solar energy technologies, and photovoltaic systems in particular, are well-suited to brownfield sites. They require little maintenance and can stand directly on the ground without penetrating the surface or disturbing any existing contamination. The systems can be installed to function on or off the local power grid, depending on the needs of the site and existing infrastructure. They are especially attractive in urban areas with air quality concerns. With zero emissions, solar energy systems can offset emissions from other energy sources, particularly during peak hours when utilities often rely on older systems that pollute more heavily.

Brightfields also provide an opportunity for blighted urban neighborhoods to attract high-tech jobs and environmentally conscious businesses that are interested in supporting green investments or locating in environmentally friendly industrial parks.

Chicago First City to Use Brightfields Approach

The City of Chicago, working with DOE and Commonwealth Edison, developed an extensive plan that uses the brightfields approach to advance its economic development, climate change, air quality, and electricity reliability goals.

As a first step, municipal officials persuaded the Spire Corporation to manufacture solar panels at one of the city's brownfields, creating more than 100 new jobs. A solar energy system also will be installed, both to supply some of the company's electricity needs and to serve as a demonstration and educational site. In addition, the city and Commonwealth Edison committed \$8 million over the next five years to purchase and install solar energy systems at other brownfield sites, schools, office buildings, and municipal and commercial properties, and along transportation routes.

DOE has begun work with cities in California, Connecticut, Minnesota, New York, and Virginia to explore ways that brightfields can help communities address concerns about land use, economic development, energy, air quality, and climate change.

PART II: STATES AND LOCALITIES TAKING ACTION

Many U.S. states and communities are helping lead the fight against global warming. State and local governments, as regulators of many direct and indirect sources of greenhouse gas emissions and as managers of facilities that consume significant amounts of energy, are in a unique position to make a difference. Many are doing just that by stepping forward—both in partnership with the Federal government and on their own initiative—with innovative programs to reduce emissions. Their efforts are creating jobs and strengthening local economies, saving energy and money, and improving local air and environmental quality.

State and Local Success Stories

The following are just a few examples of the wide array of actions that states and localities are taking to address climate change:

The *State of New Jersey* committed to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 3.5 percent below 1990 levels by 2005. This amounts to a reduction equal to

5.7 million metric tons of carbon equivalent (MMTCE) from the state's business-as-usual projections. Strategies include improving commercial and industrial energy efficiency, using innovative technologies, preventing pollution, recycling, reducing solid waste, and sequestering carbon. One project, the Affordable Housing Initiative, offers grants to developers to design low-income housing that meets energy efficiency

U.S. Mayors Issue Statement on Global Warming

In September 1999, a group of more than 530 local officials in the United States issued a "Statement on Global Warming," expressing concern about the impacts of climate change on their communities and urging accelerated Federal efforts to assist them in reducing global warming pollution. Signatories included the mayors of Atlanta, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, Denver, Honolulu, Las Vegas, Madison, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Newark, New Orleans, Portland, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Seattle, St. Louis, and Tampa. The International Council for

Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) coordinated issuance of the statement.

Sixty-six U.S. cities have joined ICLEI's *U.S. Cities for Climate Protection Campaign*. Participating cities agree to a set of milestones that includes preparing a baseline survey of emissions, setting a reduction target, preparing a local action plan, and implementing the plan. In 1998, the campaign avoided greenhouse gas emissions of approximately 1.3 million metric tons of carbon equivalent (MMTCE).

standards 30 percent better than current building codes. The state also established a Carbon Dioxide Bank working group and signed a letter of intent with the Netherlands that establishes a framework for developing joint initiatives to address global warming, including an emissions trading system.

In 1997, the *State of Oregon* enacted landmark legislation establishing a carbon dioxide standard for all new power plants of 25 megawatts or more. New natural gas-fired plants must emit 17 percent less carbon dioxide per kilowatt-hour than the most efficient gas-fired plants currently operating in the United States. The standard can be met by any combination of efficiency, co-generation, or offsets from off-site mitigation. The mitigation measures will offset 3.2 MMTCE over the next 100 years.

The *State of Wisconsin* is implementing energy efficient technologies and practices throughout state government, and encouraging consumers and businesses to do the same. The state's high-visibility public education campaign included retail store displays, newspaper and radio spots, brochures, and a toll-free call-in number. To date, Wisconsin has upgraded 53 million square feet in state government buildings, avoided annual greenhouse gas emissions of almost 30,000 metric tons of carbon equivalent (MTCE), and saved more than \$7 million in annual energy costs.

As part of an overall restructuring of the *State of California's* utility industry, the state established a Renewable Resource Trust Fund to collect \$540 million from investor-owned utilities to support existing and emerging renewable energy technologies. Municipal utilities and individual customers also may contribute to the fund. The fund is used to support production incentives, producer and consumer rebates, and an education program to help develop a consumer market for renewables. California also is collecting \$218 million from the state's investor-owned utilities for energy efficiency projects.

In the *State of North Carolina*, *Wake County Public Schools* embarked on an ambitious effort to upgrade the energy efficiency of the county's 120 school and administration buildings. By using a shared savings program in which individual schools receive a 10 percent share of their total annual energy savings, the school system involved the entire community in energy efficiency efforts. Measures already in place are avoiding more than 2,400 MTCE annually.

The city and county of *Denver, Colorado*, invested in lighting upgrades in 4.5 million square feet of office space, as well as multiple energy efficiency measures in nearly 2,000 additional facilities. The city's downtown district now has the highest number of buildings with the ENERGY STAR® label of any U.S. municipality. ENERGY STAR BuildingsSM is a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

(EPA) program recognizing buildings that are in the top 25 percent of their class with regard to energy efficiency. The city also replaced incandescent light bulbs with high-efficiency red light emitting diodes in traffic signals at more than 1,200 intersections. All told, Denver's efforts avoid emissions of more than 1,900 MTCE each year.

In *San Diego, California*, the city government, San Diego County, and the San Diego Unified School District are focused on a concentrated effort to improve building energy efficiency. The city's Environmental Services Building, for example, became the first facility in the United States to receive EPA's ENERGY STAR Buildings label. The county recently installed energy efficient lighting in some 5 million square feet of office space in less than 18 months. Together, these efforts are reducing annual greenhouse gas emissions by more than 1,200 MTCE and saving \$5.6 million in annual energy costs.

The *New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA)* now offers to pay 50 percent of an applicant's consulting services for feasibility audits for energy upgrades in five of the state's electric distribution systems. NYSERDA will pay for an additional 25 percent of the audit costs of any applicant who has joined EPA's ENERGY STAR Buildings partnership.

Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota, continued efforts toward fulfilling their pledge (made in 1993) to reduce their combined carbon dioxide emissions by 20 percent below 1988 levels by the year 2005. So far, the Twin Cities' efforts have focused largely on improving energy efficiency in municipal properties, which has saved more than \$877,000 in annual energy costs.

Low Income Weatherization and State Energy Grants

Two U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) programs specifically target energy efficiency investments at the state and local levels. The *Weatherization Assistance Program* delivers home energy efficiency services, such as insulation, to low-income U.S. households, reducing energy costs, improving health and safety, and reducing carbon emissions. In Fiscal Year 2000, this program will weatherize the homes of 66,000 low-income families, avoiding emissions of more than 760,000 metric tons of carbon equivalent (MTCE) and saving \$248 million. The *State Energy Program* has provided grant funds to carry out more than 8,700 projects since 1976. The program promotes the adoption of high-potential energy technologies developed under DOE energy efficiency and renewable energy research programs, flexibly addressing unique state needs and opportunities.

Soon, more than a dozen school districts in the *State of Iowa* will have installed nonpolluting wind turbines to produce electricity for classrooms. Forest City Community Schools, for example, began operating a 600-kilowatt wind turbine in January 1999 that is expected to provide 80 to 90 percent of the school's electrical needs.

Prince Georges County, Maryland, installed a methane recovery system at a landfill and uses the methane to provide heat, hot water, and electricity to a nearby correctional facility. Annual methane emissions were reduced by more than 250,000 MTCE, and energy revenues total nearly \$1.3 million.

The *University of Virginia* is making energy efficiency upgrades to more than 7 million square feet of facilities through lighting retrofits, building system improvements, heating pipe insulation, occupancy sensors, and other measures. The university invested \$4.3 million in energy efficiency steps, avoiding annual greenhouse gas emissions of more than 1,700 MTCE.

In 1999, *Santa Monica, California*, became the first major municipal government in the world to purchase renewable energy to provide all of its power needs (approximately 5 megawatts).

In 1994, the *State of Utah* established a partnership with the National Park Service to demonstrate the use of renewable energy and energy efficient technologies in the parks and monuments of Utah.

Renewable and energy efficiency projects have been initiated at four sites in the state, reducing annual greenhouse gas emissions by 185 MTCE, and saving \$140,500 per year in energy costs and fuel savings.

Working In Partnership with Federal Government

In addition to the Weatherization Assistance Program and the State Energy Program, the Federal government has numerous programs that provide support to state and local climate change efforts, including many of those discussed here. Among these programs are ENERGY STAR Buildings, WasteWi\$e, and a number of others set forth in the final section of this report.

One program, EPA's *State and Local Climate Change Program*, is a capacity-building initiative that provides states and communities with guidance and technical information in establishing greenhouse gas baseline emissions inventories and identifying options to reduce emissions. To date, 34 of 50 states have completed greenhouse gas emission inventories, and 25 states are producing action plans to identify options that reduce emissions. For example, Vermont's State Action Plan identified ways to reduce cumulative emissions by 21 percent, or almost 13 MMTCE by 2020. Vermont's policies also would reduce acid rain precursors by 24 percent, ground level ozone by 30 percent, and energy use by 16 percent.

PART III: U.S. COMPANIES MOVING FORWARD

Many U.S. businesses are stepping forward to assume leadership roles in addressing the challenge of climate change.

Growing Commitment to Greenhouse Gas Reductions

An increasing number of U.S. companies are committed to taking real actions to cut their greenhouse gas emissions. In the past six months:

DuPont announced three goals for 2010 related to climate change. The first is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 65 percent from a 1990 baseline; the second is to hold energy use flat at 1990 levels; and the third, to generate 10 percent of DuPont's energy from renewables. These goals build upon previous objectives announced for 2000.

Motorola led efforts in the semiconductor industry to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by pledging to reduce the company's perfluorocarbon (PFC) emissions by 50 percent relative to a 1995 baseline by 2010. The mitigation is made possible by reducing the use of PFCs or replacing them during the cleaning and etching stages of the manufacturing process. Motorola's target exceeds the goal for PFC reduction set by most of the other members of the semiconductor industry. (See "World Class Leadership.")

DuPont and Motorola are just the latest additions to the roster of U.S. corporations that understand the threat of global warming is real. In 1998, **United Technologies**—producers of Otis elevators,

Carrier air conditioners, Pratt & Whitney engines, and Sikorsky helicopters—announced a plan to cut emissions by improving energy efficiency 25 percent per unit of production by 2010. In addition, **IBM** announced a corporate-wide annual goal of improving energy efficiency by 4 percent. IBM also set a reduction target for PFCs; and by 2002, IBM will reduce its emissions of perfluoroethane by 40 percent per unit of production. Also, British Petroleum extended its commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions 10 percent below 1990 levels by 2010 to include its newly acquired U.S. subsidiaries, **Amoco** and **Arco**.

World Class Leadership

In April 1999, thanks to the leadership of Motorola and others, the global semiconductor industry agreed to reduce perfluorocarbon (PFC) emissions by 10 percent by 2010 relative to a 1990 baseline. Manufacturers in Europe, Japan, Korea, the United States, and Taiwan committed to aggressive action to reduce the use of PFCs in existing equipment and agreed to invest in major design changes for future low- or no-emitting manufacturing processes. Companies that accepted the World Semiconductor Council's reduction target for PFC emissions produce more than 90 percent of the world's semiconductors.

Real Actions, Real Reductions

In recent years, dozens of firms in a variety of industries have been moving forward with real actions to reduce their emissions of greenhouse gases and improve their energy efficiency. Examples include:

Alcan Ingot committed to reducing its PFC emissions by about 50 percent, relative to 1990 levels, by the year 2000 through the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Voluntary Aluminum Industrial Partnership program. At Alcan's Sebree Aluminum Plant, the company reduced its PFC emissions by 63 percent over the past five years through the installation of computer-based systems that improve the flow of raw materials into aluminum smelting pots.

Applied Materials is addressing climate change aggressively by developing a technology that cleans semiconductor chemical vapor deposition chambers with minimal emissions of PFCs. The technology simultaneously improves productivity by reducing chamber clean time by up to 60 percent. A high-density, microwave-driven plasma discharge dissociates PFC molecules with an efficiency greater than 99 percent and consequently reduces greenhouse gas emissions by two orders of magnitude.

Panasonic is a leader in the manufacture and promotion of energy efficient ENERGY STAR® home electronic products. During Panasonic's first year of partnering with EPA, almost 97 percent of the company's unit sales qualified for the ENERGY STAR

label, compared with the industry average of 40 percent. Panasonic also aggressively promotes public awareness of energy efficiency. Because of the firm's efforts, EPA's ENERGY STAR public service announcement recently ran hourly on the large astrovision screen in Times Square, New York City.

Ricoh Corporation is a leader in the design and manufacture of energy efficient ENERGY STAR office equipment and in educating its own employees and the public about the environmental benefits of energy efficiency. Ricoh markets a wide range of ENERGY STAR digital printers, faxes, and copiers. The company also developed an exceptional web-based interactive educational tool on ENERGY STAR and the environment. The tool was intended initially for the Ricoh's sales staff and service technicians in the United States and Canada but is now used for public education as well. Ricoh expects to attract millions of web viewers by the end of 1999 and to expand the use of this educational tool to other countries.

ST Microelectronics improved energy efficiency and reduced PFC emissions in semiconductor manufacturing. The company benchmarked its energy use at production facilities and is implementing energy efficiency projects using wind turbine, photovoltaic, thermal solar, fuel cell, and cogeneration technologies that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions by a factor of 10 by 2010.

Texas Industries is pursuing a goal of zero waste in its cement and steel oper-

ations. To jumpstart the process of reaching this goal, the company developed a technology that uses a steel making by-product, slag, in the cement manufacturing process. The technology increases cement production by up to 15 percent, reduces greenhouse gas emissions by about 10 percent, and lowers conventional air pollutants by up to 40 percent.

Trigen is a corporate leader in promoting combined heat and power across the country, and the company has been successfully installing high-performing projects. For example, Trigen's Grays Ferry combined-cycle gas turbine cogeneration unit in Philadelphia replaced several old oil-fired district heating boilers. The project is designed to operate at 70 percent fuel efficiency, producing 150 megawatts of power and 1.4 million pounds of steam per hour. The district energy system provides heat to 70 percent of the downtown area's buildings and institutional facilities. The project is estimated to reduce emissions by approximately 90,000 metric tons of carbon equivalent (MTCE) annually. The cogeneration project at the Loctite Corporation in Rocky Hill, Connecticut, operates at 88 percent efficiency and is capable of generating 9.5 million kilowatts per year of electric energy. Annual emissions reductions are estimated at 750 MTCE per year.

TXU, one of the largest energy providers in the United States, is committed to reducing emissions of sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆) gas voluntarily in partnership with EPA's Climate Challenge and Emission

Reduction Partnership for Electric Power Systems program. TXU realized significant reductions in the use of SF₆ gas by introducing advanced leak detection equipment, initiating aggressive policies to identify equipment in need of repair, and implementing a strict inventory protocol that ensures all purchased SF₆ is fully and properly used.

Industry Sectors Move Forward

In addition to the semiconductor industry (see "World Class Leadership" on page 20), a number of other industry sectors

Corporations Speak Out for Action

In 1998, the new **Pew Center on Climate Change** launched a \$5 million campaign to build support for taking action on climate change. **Boeing, DuPont, Shell, Weyerhaeuser**, and some 17 other major corporations joined the center's *Business Environmental Leadership Council*, agreeing that "enough is known about the science and environmental impacts of climate change for us to take actions to address its consequences."

In addition, the **Business Roundtable**, a group of CEOs from leading U.S. corporations, this year released a report advocating "the deployment of more energy-efficient and breakthrough technologies" and called on government and industry to work together to find answers to the challenges of climate change.

also are improving efficiency and reducing greenhouse gas emissions:

The **electric utility** sector entered into the *Climate Challenge* program in 1994 and agreed to reduce, avoid, or sequester greenhouse gas emissions voluntarily by 2000. Utility companies, together with the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and EPA, developed a workbook of reduction options that was widely circulated. Individual companies entered into agreements, and, as a result of their participation, utilities estimate emissions reductions of as much as 47 million metric tons of carbon equivalent (MMTCE) in 2000.

The **steel industry** is the fourth largest energy-consuming manufacturing subsector in the United States. The industry recently undertook a number of projects to increase energy efficiency and reduce waste. From 1994 to 1996 alone, the energy intensity of blast furnace iron making dropped by 4 percent. A comparable drop in carbon dioxide emissions accompanied the reduction in energy consumption. Nearly 80 percent of obsolete scrap from post-consumer products, such as discarded cars and appliances, is currently recycled; the steel industry is engaged in research to allow it to meet its goal of 100 percent recovery. Utilizing scrap steel greatly reduces the amount of energy required to make steel from virgin materials.

The **chemical industry** represents nearly 7 percent of total U.S. energy use. About

half of this sector's energy is used for feedstocks, while the remainder provides fuel, power, and steam. The Chemical Manufacturers Association (CMA) adopted its own Climate Action Program to reduce or avoid greenhouse gas emissions. A large portion of the industry reported emissions every year from 1992 through 1997; energy efficiency performance for those companies improved nearly 22 percent per pound of production with a corresponding drop in carbon dioxide emissions of 24 percent. The CMA awards companies for outstanding energy efficiency projects, thereby providing a model that other companies can use to reduce emissions and improve efficiency. The projects range from waste elimination and equipment innovations to new catalysts and process redesign. CMA intends to continue to implement its Energy Efficiency Continuous Improvement and Climate Action Programs vigorously in order to strengthen the industry's performance.

The **cement industry** emits carbon dioxide from the use of fossil fuels as well as from the calcination process in which limestone is heated. Companies representing more than 70 percent of U.S. cement production have joined EPA's Climate Wise program to take advantage of the latest methods of improving energy efficiency and reducing emissions. A spreadsheet-based workbook incorporates issues specific to the cement industry and enables companies to prepare an action plan and report the results of their efforts. The companies estimate that in 2000, annual emissions will be reduced by 8

percent below the business-as-usual projection and that annual savings will total \$2.3 million.

The *aluminum industry* is another energy-intensive sector with many opportunities to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions. The industry is investing in R&D, with a goal of a 15 percent reduction in energy use and concomitant decrease in carbon dioxide emis-

sions, as well as zero carbon dioxide emissions released from the smelting process. In addition, 11 of 12 U.S. primary aluminum manufacturers reduced their annual greenhouse gas emissions by 1.8 MMTCE annually and are committed to reducing PFC emissions by 45 percent to 1990 levels by 2000 through EPA's Voluntary Aluminum Industry Partnership.

Industry Consultations

An important component of the President's October 1997 plan to reduce U.S. greenhouse gas reductions is to build voluntary partnerships with energy-intensive industries to develop strategies to cut emissions. High-level Administration officials have met with top management of the aluminum, cement, forest products, gas pipelines, and steel industries, and publicly owned and investor-owned electric utilities. These consultations between

the Administration and industry leaders are focusing on the development of a common methodology on emissions baselines, measuring, monitoring, and reporting, as well as the identification of opportunities for the development and diffusion of less carbon-intensive technologies and practices. As part of these consultations, the Administration and industry officials discuss ways to ensure credit for businesses that take early actions to reduce emissions.

PART IV: ONGOING U.S. DOMESTIC PROGRAMS

In addition to efforts by U.S. states and localities, U.S. companies, and new Federal initiatives, there are literally dozens of win-win climate change programs and initiatives put into place by President Clinton since 1993. These new programs aim to develop and deploy energy efficient technologies and spur the development and broader use of renewable energy. These efforts have accelerated and expanded since the Kyoto climate change conference in 1997. Sustaining this commitment to reducing U.S. greenhouse gas emissions has been a focused effort by President Clinton to invest in the research, development, and deployment of energy efficiency technologies and renewable energy—an area whose budget in the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) has exceeded \$800 million each and every year of the Clinton Administration.

The following survey highlights the most important of these investments, as well as a number of programs aimed at reducing or avoiding U.S. greenhouse gas emissions administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and other agencies. Together, the programs cover the four major greenhouse gas-emitting sectors of the U.S. economy (buildings, transportation, industry, and electricity), carbon sequestration, agriculture and forestry, and a robust scientific research program.

As the other components of the President's strategy are implemented by industry partners, citizens, and the U.S. Congress, the Administration expects accelerated and greater energy efficiency, environmental, security, and economic benefits.

Buildings

The buildings sector is responsible for approximately 35 percent of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions. Most of the emis-

sions result from the electricity needed to run appliances and equipment in buildings, such as heating, ventilation, and air conditioning equipment. Studies show that many homes and businesses could reduce their energy use by about 30 percent using proven, cost-effective products, and investing in simple profitable building upgrades. A variety of DOE and EPA programs focus on developing and promoting the broader use of cleaner and more efficient building and appliance technologies. The programs include:

Partnership for Advancing Technology in Housing (PATH)

PATH is a partnership between the Federal government and the building industry to develop and deploy housing technologies to make new homes 50 percent more energy efficient and to make at least 15 million existing homes 30 percent more energy efficient within a decade. Meeting PATH's goals would reduce annual carbon emissions

in 2010 by an amount equal to nearly 24 million metric tons of carbon equivalent (MMTCE)—the amount produced by some 20 million cars—and would save consumers \$11 billion a year in energy costs. PATH has established five pilot communities in Denver, Los Angeles, Pittsburgh, and Tucson that are incorporating new housing technologies and advanced building concepts.

Energy Efficiency Standards for Equipment and Appliances

To save energy and reduce consumer utility bills, the U.S. government develops test procedures and national minimum energy efficiency standards for equipment and appliances, such as heating and cooling equipment, water heaters, lighting, refrigerators, clothes washers and dryers, and cooking equipment.

Climate Change Technology Initiative

The centerpiece of President Clinton's domestic climate change program is the Climate Change Technology Initiative (CCTI)—a package of targeted tax incentives and investments aimed at increasing energy efficiency and spurring broader use of renewable energy. The package amounts to an additional \$6.3 billion over five years (\$3.6 billion in tax cuts and \$2.7 billion in new investment), over and above what was already planned for climate change-related investments. The CCTI has been endorsed and supported by the President's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST). In 1997, PCAST produced a major analysis of energy R&D needs that provided the analytical underpinning for CCTI's package of investments. In Fiscal Year 1999, the President secured more than \$1 billion for CCTI investments—a 25 percent increase over the prior year. As of this writing, the Administration was engaged in negotiations to preserve these gains in the face of efforts by the U.S. Congress to scale back on investments in energy efficiency and renewables.

Most of CCTI's specific investment initiatives and programs are discussed within this section. Highlights of CCTI's proposed tax package include:

- **Tax credits for energy efficient homes.** Consumers would receive \$1,000-\$2,000 credit toward the purchase of a new energy efficient home; a 10-20 percent tax credit for the purchase of selected energy efficient products for their homes and buildings; and a \$1,000-\$2,000 credit for installing a rooftop solar system.
- **Tax credits for fuel-efficient cars.** The package includes tax credits ranging from \$1,000-\$4,000 for the purchase of a qualifying electric, fuel cell, or hybrid vehicle.
- **Tax credits for renewable energy.** The package extends the 1.5 cents per kilowatt hour tax credit for the production of electricity from wind and biomass; expands the biomass credit to cover additional sources of biomass; and adds a 1.0 cent per kilowatt hour tax credit for co-firing coal and biomass in power plants.

Through 1997, residential appliance standards avoided cumulative emissions of 37 MMTCE and saved consumers a cumulative \$13.3 billion. By 2010, the currently enacted standards will have avoided cumulative emissions of more than more than 225 MMTCE and saved consumers almost \$50 billion.

In the upcoming year, the U.S. government expects to publish standards for clothes washers, water heaters, fluorescent lamp ballasts, and central air conditioners. These standards, and the recently enacted standards for refrigerators and room air conditioners, are expected to have avoided cumulative emissions of almost 12 MMTCE through 2010.

ENERGY STAR® Partnerships

The ENERGY STAR partnership programs are designed to remove market barriers to the purchase of energy efficient products, services, and technologies in residential, commercial, and industrial buildings.

- The *ENERGY STAR Products* program allows manufactures of selected energy efficient products to promote their products with the ENERGY STAR label. This allows consumers to easily identify products that help the environment and save energy and money. More than 3,000 highly efficient ENERGY STAR product models, ranging from computers to refrigerators to central air-conditioning units, currently are available to consumers.

- The *ENERGY STAR BuildingsSM Partnership* encourages individual building owners, developers, and managers to install energy efficient lighting and undertake a five-stage strategy to capitalize on system interactions that maximize energy savings at minimum cost. To date, buildings representing more than 13 percent of U.S. commercial square footage have signed up for the program. Among them are the Empire State Building, World Trade Center, and Chicago's Sears Tower.

EPA estimates that by 2010 investments in ENERGY STAR technologies and services already in place today will reduce cumulative greenhouse gas emissions by 40 MMTCE and save consumers and businesses more than \$13 billion in energy costs.

Energy Efficiency in Schools

The energy to run the nation's 115,000 primary and secondary schools costs approximately \$5 billion annually—more than the cost of textbooks and computers combined. DOE and EPA have two programs that are working in coordination to improve energy efficiency in U.S. primary and secondary schools. DOE's *EnergySmart Schools* works in partnership with major companies, unions, nonprofits, and Federal, state, and local agencies to cut energy bills in schools so that the savings can be reinvested in students and their education. EPA's *ENERGY STAR Label for Schools* provides tools

for schools to evaluate their own energy use, find ways to reduce it, and meet indoor air quality standards. DOE estimates that a 25 percent reduction in schools' energy use will cut annual U.S. greenhouse gas emissions by 3 to 4 MMTCE.

New United States and European Community Agreement on ENERGY STAR Labeling

Later this year, the United States and the European Community are expected to sign an agreement making the ENERGY STAR label an international symbol for energy efficiency. The agreement is intended to unify voluntary energy efficiency labeling programs in two of the major global markets for office equipment. This coordinated effort will serve to increase global supply of energy efficient equipment and demand by establishing uniform criteria for energy efficiency in the United States and the European Union. In addition, the proposed agreement would lend greater authority to efforts by other countries to stimulate the market for energy efficient products and establish the ENERGY STAR program as the international symbol for energy efficiency. The agreement currently is awaiting EC approval.

Transportation

The transportation sector accounts for approximately 30 percent of U.S. annual greenhouse gas emissions (and 65 percent

of U.S. annual petroleum consumption). Reflecting the fact that more than three-fourths of total energy consumption in the transportation sector is used in cars and trucks, U.S. climate efforts in this area aim almost exclusively at reducing the consumption of oil (and oil by-products) in those vehicles.

Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles

Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles (PNGV) is a Federal government-industry effort that aims to develop attractive, affordable, family-size cars that meet all applicable safety and environmental standards while achieving up to three times the fuel efficiency of today's cars. Since 1993, the program has made great strides in developing lower-cost, lightweight materials, operational fuel cells, and advanced internal combustion engines for use in hybrid vehicles. The PNGV program aims to develop concept cars in 2000 and produce a production prototype mid-sized family car capable of 80 miles per gallon (mpg) by 2004. In Fiscal Year 1999, appropriations for PNGV-related work totaled more than \$240 million.

Light and Heavy Trucks

Similar government and industry efforts are aimed at developing cleaner, more efficient diesel engines for both light and heavy trucks.

- By 2002, DOE aims to develop **advanced diesel cycle engine technologies** for pickup trucks, vans,

and sport utility vehicles that achieve at least a 35 percent fuel efficiency improvement relative to current gasoline-fueled trucks while meeting strict emission standards.

- By 2004, DOE, in coordination with EPA and the U.S. Department of Defense, aims to develop **engine and vehicle technologies for heavy trucks** that will increase the fuel economy to 12 mpg from the current average of 5.3 mpg.

Breakthroughs on Concept Cars

A direct result of the Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles (PNGV) is the development of "concept cars," including hybrid vehicles that combine a traditional power source with battery storage and electric motors. On October 5, 1999, Ford presented to DOE the company's P2000 concept car, which uses advanced materials to reduce the weight of a full-size vehicle by 40 percent. Combined with an advanced direct injection engine, the P2000 is projected to deliver 63 miles per gallon. In addition, General Motors and Daimler Chrysler displayed driveable vehicles powered by fuel cells. Concept cars that meet PNGV's 80 mpg goal are expected to be unveiled in 2000.

Industry

Industry accounts for approximately one-third of U.S. annual carbon dioxide emissions (and 27 percent of U.S. energy consumption in 1997). A number of DOE and EPA programs focus on developing and promoting energy efficient technologies and practices in the nation's most energy-intensive industries.

Industries of the Future

This DOE program works cooperatively with the nation's most energy-intensive industries—such as aluminum, glass, chemicals, forest products, mining, petroleum refining, and steel—on research to develop technologies that increase energy and resource efficiency. Together, participating industries use more than 80 percent of all energy consumed in U.S. manufacturing. Promising collaborative efforts include improvements in the process of making steel, pulp and paper, and other energy-intensive products that could dramatically increase efficiency and lower greenhouse gas emissions. DOE estimates that participating industries will prevent emissions of more than 25 MMTCE by 2010 and realize \$4 billion in energy cost savings.

Climate Wise

This EPA program gives technical assistance to more than 530 individual manufacturing companies that have entered into partnership agreements with the Federal government to reduce green-

house gas emissions, increase productivity, and save money. Companies submit comprehensive action plans that identify specific steps they will undertake between the time they enter into the compact and 2000. By 2010, Climate Wise partners are projected to have avoided cumulative greenhouse gas emissions of nearly 14 MMTCE and saved \$2 billion through their participation in the program.

Methane Reduction Programs

The U.S. government administers a variety of industry-government voluntary partnerships that significantly reduce U.S. methane emissions from a variety of sources: The Landfill Methane Outreach Program, the Coalbed Methane Outreach Program, Natural GasStar, AgSTAR, and the Ruminant Livestock Efficiency Program (RLEP). These programs encourage emissions reductions either through the profitable collection and use of methane, as opposed to its release to the atmosphere, or, in the case of RLEP, through more efficient production in the livestock and dairy sectors. In 1998, participants in the programs reduced methane emissions by almost 5 MMTCE. EPA estimates that investments already made to reduce methane emissions by partners in these programs will reduce cumulative emissions by almost 70 MMTCE and save more than \$1 billion. By 2010, EPA expects that methane emissions will be stabilized at 1990 levels as a result of these voluntary partnerships.

HFC, PFC and SF₆ Emission Reduction Programs

Of all greenhouse gases, perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆), and several hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) are the most potent because of their extreme stability in the atmosphere and strong absorption of radiation. PFCs, for example, commonly have atmospheric lifetimes on the order of thousands of years. The U.S. government administers a variety of industry-government voluntary partnerships that are reducing emissions of those gases substantially. The *Voluntary Aluminum Industrial Partnership (VAIP)* works with 11 of the nation's 12 primary aluminum producers to reduce PFC emissions while increasing the efficiency of primary aluminum production. The Federal government also administers a regulatory program through the Clean Air Act to help direct industry toward safe, new alternatives as manufacturers consider substitutes for ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and halon compounds.

Investments already made by partners in voluntary programs will reduce cumulative emissions by more than 49 MMTCE over the lifetime of the projects. In addition, an estimated 54 MMTCE will have been prevented by 2000 through regulation. HFC and PFC emissions in applications to replace ozone-depleting substances are expected to be significantly below business-as-usual scenarios due to voluntary and regulatory initiatives. HFC, PFC and SF₆ emissions from other industrial

sources are expected to be at or below 1990 levels by 2010.

Industrial Combined Heat and Power Systems

DOE is developing new industrial combined heat and power (CHP) systems to capture thermal heat that otherwise would be wasted. CHP systems are expected to be 15 percent more energy efficient and 80 percent cleaner than conventional power systems and cut electricity costs by 10 percent. In addition, EPA and DOE are working to eliminate barriers to the rapid dissemination of combined heat and power technology.

Motor Challenge

Motor Challenge, Steam Challenge, Combined Heat and Power Challenge, and Compressed Air Challenge are a group of voluntary initiatives aimed at improving energy efficiency in U.S. manufacturing plants by breaking down market barriers to the development and diffusion of energy efficient technologies and practices. These four Federal programs offer industry a variety of technical assistance, tools, and information. By 2015, these initiatives are expected to reduce emissions by approximately 20 MMTCE and generate \$3 billion in annual cost savings.

WasteWi\$e

WasteWi\$e works with U.S. businesses; Federal, state, local, and tribal government agencies; and other institutions to reduce municipal solid waste. Presently, more

than 900 organizations are WasteWi\$e partners. Waste reduction activities reduce greenhouse gas emissions in several ways, including energy savings, increased carbon sequestration, and avoided methane emissions. In 1998 alone, the combined waste reduction results of WasteWi\$e partners prevented emissions of approximately 4.5 MMTCE—equal to the average annual emissions from electric power consumption from roughly 2.7 million households.

Electricity

Greenhouse gas emissions from the generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity account for 30 percent of U.S. annual greenhouse gas emissions. U.S. climate efforts in this area include improving the efficiency of electricity generation through substituting lower carbon and carbon-free fuels, reducing the demand for electricity through greater end use efficiency, and restructuring the electric power industry. These efforts are being accomplished through a combination of DOE and EPA voluntary partnerships and R&D efforts.

Electricity Restructuring

A core element of the President's climate change program involves restructuring the electricity industry in a manner that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions while cutting consumers' energy bills. The Administration's restructuring proposal includes a requirement that utilities open up their distribution and transmission wires to all qualified sellers; a renewable portfolio standard to increase the use of

electricity from renewable sources to at least 7.5 percent of sales by 2010; a \$3 billion per year Public Benefits Fund to spur greater investment in energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies; and a green labeling requirement to inform consumers about clean energy options. This plan is projected to reduce carbon emissions by roughly 40 to 60 MMTCE in 2010 while saving consumers at least \$20 billion per year on their electricity bills. The plan is now under consideration by the U.S. Congress.

Photovoltaic Energy Systems R&D

Over the past 20 years, Federal research and development has resulted in a 90 percent cost reduction in solar photovoltaics (PV). As a result, industrial manufacturing of PV modules more than doubled between 1994 and 1998, growing from 26 megawatts in 1994 to more than 53 megawatts in 1998. DOE now is accelerating its R&D of the next generation of photovoltaic cells; increasing manufacturing R&D; increasing research in buildings-integrated applications; and developing new, unconventional technologies.

- **Million Solar Roofs.** This initiative, announced by the President in June 1997, seeks to place solar energy systems on one million roofs by 2010. To date, commitments for 900,000 have been made, indicating the potential for widespread market penetration of solar technologies. The President's Climate Change Technology Initiative

includes \$120 million in proposed tax credits to support this program. Meeting the initiative's goals will reduce carbon emissions equivalent to the annual emissions from 850,000 cars by 2010.

Hydrogen Research Program

DOE currently is accelerating research on low-cost hydrogen production and storage—prerequisites to the widespread use of hydrogen as a fuel. Over the next five years, hydrogen is expected to make a significant penetration into several niche fuel markets, owing to the recent demonstration of low-cost, high-performance Proton Exchange Membrane (PEM) fuel cell systems by Daimler Chrysler, Ford, and other companies.

High Temperature Superconductivity

DOE supports industry-led projects to capitalize on recent breakthroughs in superconducting wire technology, aimed at developing super-efficient power equipment, such as advanced motors, power cables, and transformers. These technologies would allow more electricity to reach the consumer without increasing the use of fossil fuels.

Climate Challenge

This program is a joint voluntary effort between DOE and the electric utility industry to reduce, avoid, or sequester greenhouse gases. Utilities identify and implement cost-effective activities that are specified in agreements between the

Federal government and individual electric utilities. Under this program, the electric utility industry as a whole also has developed nine industry-wide initiatives to research, develop, and promote technologies and practices that lower greenhouse gas emissions. Currently, Climate Challenge's partner utilities number more than 600 and represent 71 percent of the 1990 U.S. carbon emissions from electricity generation. Utilities estimate that pledged Climate Challenge actions would reduce emissions by as much as 47 MMTCE in 2000.

Cleaner Coal and Natural Gas

DOE supports an aggressive R&D effort to develop next-generation technologies for the combustion and use of coal and natural gas. For example, research and development of new coal combustion technologies, such as integrated gasification combined-cycle and pressurized fluidized bed combustion, could lead to ultra-high efficiency coal plants with dramatically lower greenhouse gas emissions—as much as 75 MMTCE by 2030.

Nuclear Energy

Nuclear power plants provide approximately 20 percent of U.S. electricity and avoid greenhouse gas emissions of 150 MMTCE annually. Licenses for U.S. nuclear power plants will begin to expire in large numbers in 2010. To ensure that current nuclear plants can continue to deliver adequate and affordable energy supplies up to and beyond their initial

40-year license, DOE initiated the Nuclear Energy Plant Optimization (NEPO) program. NEPO supports collaborative R&D with industry, aimed at resolving open issues related to plant aging. It also supports the application of new technologies to improve plant economics, reliability, and availability.

Sequestration and Agriculture

R&D for Sequestration

DOE is pursuing research on sequestration technologies to separate and capture carbon dioxide from energy processes and combustion, disposal technologies for storing carbon dioxide in underground geological structures and in the deep ocean, and advanced concepts to transform carbon dioxide into either useful or environmentally benign products. In the post-2015 time period, this program has the potential to eliminate hundreds of millions of metric tons of greenhouse gases from the atmosphere.

Carbon Sequestration in Agriculture and Forestry

Natural carbon sinks will play a critical role in helping the world meet the challenge of climate change. Recently, focus has intensified on agriculture and forestry practices that can affect the ability of farmland and forests to sequester carbon and help mitigate the impacts of climate change. As understanding of these practices has increased, the U.S. government has begun to analyze the net carbon effects of various USDA conservation and

environmental programs and to determine how they can be enhanced and expanded to foster greater sequestration. In general, the programs assist farmers, ranchers, and other landowners in conserving and improving soil, water, and other natural resources associated with rural land. The programs include:

- ***Conservation Technical Assistance (CTA)*** helps farmers develop and implement conservation plans on farms and ranches. Practices that sequester carbon include cover crops, residue management, crop rotation, and buffer establishment.
- ***Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)*** provides rental payments and cost-sharing on 36.4 million acres for grass, shrub, or tree planting in exchange for retiring highly erodible or other environmentally sensitive cropland.
- ***Forestry Incentives Program (FIP)*** provides financial and technical assistance to encourage production of sawtimber and pulpwood on nonindustrial private forestlands, and the Stewardship Incentives Program (SIP) provides financial and technical assistance to expand tree planting and implement stewardship plans on private properties.

Scientific Research

The Administration is continuing its strong support (\$1.7 billion in Fiscal Year 1999 funding) for the U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP), which seeks to provide a sound scientific understanding of the human and natural forces that influence the Earth's climate system. National and international policymakers use the information produced by USGCRP scientists to make informed decisions on global change issues.

Specific new research focuses include:

- ***Carbon Cycle Initiative***—a new multiagency initiative to improve understanding of the ways that carbon cycles between the atmosphere, oceans, and land.
- ***Soil Carbon Inventory***—expanded efforts to conduct a comprehensive scientific inventory of carbon stored in U.S. soils and develop methods to predict how various practices and policies would affect soil carbon levels.
- ***Consequences of Climate Change***—the first national assessment of the potential impacts of climate change on the United States.

FINAL DRAFT
U.S. Delegation to COP-5
As of 10-18-99

I. DEPARTMENT OF STATE NEGOTIATING TEAM

U/S Frank E. Loy, Head of Delegation (Ministerial)
**Ambassador John C. Kornblum-Am. Embassy-Berlin, Alternate
Ambassador Mark G. Hambley, Alternate (Head of Del./Non-Ministerial)

Senior Advisors:

Dan Bodansky, Climate Change Coordinator
Susan Gordon (Senior Coordinator)
**Teresa Hobgood (Congressional)
**Richard Morgenstern (Economic Advisor)
**Susan Povenmire (Press)
Nigel Purvis (G)
Prof. Dan Reifsnyder

Negotiation and Experts Team:

Jeff Miotke, Lead Negotiator
Trigg Talley, EGC Deputy, Negotiator
Susan Wickwire, Negotiator (EUR, CE, CDM)
Barbara DeRosa-Joynt, Negotiator (Latin Am., AOSIS, Dev'ing Countries)
Dan Balzer, Negotiator/Admin. Support (Africa, NIS, Umbrella Group)
Duncan Marsh, Negotiator (Asia, Tech. Transfer)
Clare Breidenich, Negotiator (Nat'l Commun., Cap. Building)
Sue Biniarz, Legal (week 1)
Evan Bloom, Legal (week 2)

Bilat Support Team:

Richard Rorvig, EST Officer-Berlin, Bilateral Support
Susan Snyder, EST Officer-Brussels, Bilateral Support
Marja Verloop, EST Officer-Warsaw, Bilateral Support

Constituencies Management Team:

**N/C Susan Povenmire (Press)
**Ann Chermack (Berlin-Public Affairs)
**Embassy-Berlin (Public Affairs Officers)
**N/C Teresa Hobgood (Congressional)
**Chris Mann-H (Congressional-Tentative)

Support Team

N/C Dan Balzer (EGC Admin. Liaison)
**Matt Ellsworth-IO (Control Ops)
*Ed Fendley (Special Assistant to U/S Loy)
Jack Schick-INR (Policy)
**Richard Pruett-IO (Control Ops)
**Embassy-Berlin (Admin. Support)
**Embassy-Berlin (Control Officers)

II. EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Roger Ballentine, Deputy Assistant to the President, White House
David Sandalow, Senior Director for Env. Affairs, NSC/Asso. Director
Angie Mizaur, Special Assistant

Communications and Constituency Management Team

Jeff Seabright, Director-White House CCTF
David Gardiner, Counselor-White House CCTF
**Julie Anderson (Congressional Relations)
**Lisa Kountoupes (Congressional Relations)
**Paul Bledsoe (Communications)
**Elliot Diringer (Communications)
**John Gibson (Communications)

III. INTERAGENCY NEGOTIATING & ANALYTICAL TEAM

EPA

David Doniger, Counsel to the Assistant Administrator-OAR
Maurice LeFranc-OP
Dan Bilello-OP
Jennifer Macedonia-OAR
**Bill Hohenstein, Sinks Expert-OP
**Paul Schwengels, Technology Events (not confirmed)

DOE

Dan Reicher, A/S (Ministerial)
Mark Mazur, Director of Policy (Ministerial)
Kate English
Rick Bradley
Linda Silverman (week 1)
Bill Breed
**Abe Haspel (participation in CTI events-2nd week)
**Elmer Holt (participation in CTI events)
**Bob Dixon (participation in AIJ events)

USDA

Margot Anderson, Director, Global Change (10/31-11/15)
**Marilyn Buford, USFS (week 2)

DOD

Bruce deGrazia
Holly Kaufman
**Col. Dan Benton (SBSTA/SBI participation)

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USAID

David Hales, DAS

Ko Barrett

Duane Lakich (week 1)

NOAA

****Linda Moodie (GCOS-SBSTA)**

CEA

Joe Aldy (Economic issues)

Treasury

No participation

Justice

****Jim Rubin (week 1: compliance)**

U.S. Country Studies Program

****Jack Fitzgerald (side events/USCSP display)**

Scientist

****Tom Karl-NOAA**

[Note: ****Tom Spence-NSF** will be in Bonn to participate in the Global Observing side event on Wed., October 27]

COP-5 SCHEDULE – revised 10/31/99 – 6 pm

Roger Ballentine
Deputy Assistant to the President
Executive Office of the President

Control Officer:

Don J. Smith	Holiday Inn, Room 312
Room Tel (from U.S.):	(011-49-228) 7269-1312
Mobile (from U.S.):	(011-49-172) 972-0722
Mobile (within Germany):	0172-972-0722
Email address:	donsmith9@hotmail.com

Holiday Inn Control Room:

Tel (from U.S.):	(011-49-228) 981-4372
Fax (from U.S.):	(011-49-228) 981-4373

Maritim Control Room:

Tel (from U.S.):	(011-49-228) 377-1097
Fax (from U.S.):	(011-49-228) 377-1103

Maritim Press Center:

Tel:	377-1096
Fax 1:	377-1098
Fax 2:	377-1099

Jeff Seabright	Holiday Inn, Room 244
Mobile	0171 6169835

Paul Bledsoe	Holiday Inn, Room 252
Mobile	01704317727

Holiday Inn Control Room: Varg Room, First Floor
Holiday Inn Meeting Room: Eagle Room, First Floor

Maritim Control Room: 177, 179
Maritim Bilat Room: 178
Maritim Press Control Room: 181

Note: Van #2 is reserved for Under Secretary Loy and those traveling with him.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1

07:00 – 08:00	Breakfast (Holiday Inn)
08:00 – 08:40	Full Delegation Meeting Holiday Inn Control Room
08:45	Van #1 Departs for Maritim Hotel Conference Site (for 9 am regional meetings, consultations)
09:00 – 09:50	Regional Meetings, Consultations, Bilateral Meetings (unscheduled)
10:00 – 13:00	SBSTA Plenary
13:00 – 14:00	USDEL Briefing on Domestic Actions for Developing Countries (with EPA and DOE, Sandalow to open) <i>Room promised by Secretariat; light lunch fare to be served by Hotel.</i>
13:00	Loy arrives Cologne/Bonn Airport <i>drops bags at hotel and proceeds to Martim Room 178</i>
14:00 – 14:45	Lunch Break
14:45	UNEP Pre-brief, Room 178 (Maritim) (Tom Brennan)
15:00 – 16:00	UNEP High Level (Loy), Beethoven Room, (Maritim).
16:00 – 16:15	Canadian Bilateral (Loy) (Minister Anderson), (2 nd floor, Maritim) ✓
16:50	Van #2 drives Loy et. al to Transport Bld
17:00 – 17:30	Briefing for Environmental NGOs (Loy, Sandalow, Ballentine Hambley) ✓ NGO Rooms, Transport Ministry
17:30 – 18:00	Briefing for Business NGOs (Loy, Sandalow, Ballentine , Hambley) ✓ NGO Rooms, Transport Ministry

18:00	Depart with Loy, et al, in van #2 outside of Transport Ministry to Da Capo Restaurant <i>Wickwire/DeRosa will escort.</i> <i>Hambley/Gordon will go at 17:30 on van #1 to welcome any early arrivals).</i>
18:15 – 20:30	Umbrella Group Meeting and Reception (Loy, Sandalow, Ballentine, Hambley, Bodansky, Miotke, Doniger, Mazur, State staff). Restaurant Da Capo Address: Theaterstr. 5, Bonn, Tel.: (0228) 651-178 18:15 – 19:00 Reception (buffet with wine, beer) 19:00 – 20:30 Meeting of Umbrella Group Members (rectangular table) <i>(participants to provide own transportation)</i> <i>(Balker, Falke, Don Smith organizing event)</i> USDEL returns to Holiday Inn by 5 minute walk; taxis if raining.
21:00 – 23:00	Loy, Senior Staff Briefing (Eagle Room Holiday Inn)
RON	

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2

07:00 – 07:30	Breakfast (Holiday Inn)
07:30 – 08:00	Senior Staff Briefing Holiday Inn Control Room
08:00 – 08:40	Full Delegation Meeting Holiday Inn Control Room

	Joe Saloom, Minister-Counselor for Economic Affairs will attend and do brief overview of German political situation.
08:45 – 09:40	talk? Senior Staff Briefing Loy, Ballentine (Policy/Negotiating) Holiday Inn (Eagle Room)
09:45	Depart with principals' van #2 to Maritim
10:00 – 13:00	COP Plenary: Statements by Observers, NGOs, etc. - Maritim
10:00 – 10:30	Bilateral with AOSIS (Loy) (six Ministers to be named later) (Room 178, Maritim) (talking points – Barbara DeRosa-Joynt)
10:30 – 11:00	Bilateral with Argentina, Ms. Alsogaray (Loy) (Bilat Room 178, Maritim) (Talking points – Barbara DeRosa-Joynt)
11:25 – 11:45	Loy interview with Berliner Newspaper (Talking points: John Gibson, Maritim Bilat Room 178)
12:00 – 12:30	Bilateral with Japanese State Secretary for Foreign Affairs Mr. Ichitaya Yamamoto (Loy) (Room 333, Maritim) (Talking points: Duncan Marsh)
12:30 – 13:00	Loy, Sandalow, Ballentine , Bilateral with Finish Minister of Trade and Minister of Environment (Loy) (Room 580, Maritim)
13:00 – 15:00	Ministerial Luncheon (hosted by COP-5 President) (Maritim) (<i>Loy only</i>) Liszt Room
15:00 – 24:00	COP High Level Segment Opening Statements (15:00-16:00 Loy participates)
16:00 – 16:30	Loy bilats TBD
17:00 – 20:00	Business Environmental Leadership Council (Claussen) Event downtown (Hambley)

17:15 (approx.)	Loy Delivers Statement at High Level
17:30 – 18:00	Loy Pre-brief for Press Conference
18:00 – 18:30	Press Briefing: U.S. COP – 5 goals (Loy, Ballentine Sandalow, et al.) Maritim – Reger Room
18:30	<i>Van #2 departs for NGO Building/Transport Ministry</i>
18:40 – 19:10	Environmental NGO Briefing (Loy et. al.) Transport Ministry
19:15 – 19:45	Business NGO Briefing (Loy, Sandalow, Ballentine). Transport Ministry
19:45	Loy, Sandalow, Ballentine , Hambley depart Transport Ministry in Van #2 for Maternus Restaurant
20:00 – 22:00	Environment Ministers' Dinner (hosted by U/S Loy) Restaurant Maternus, Address: Loebestr. 3, Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Tel.: (0228) 362-851 <i>(Service in private upstairs rooms)</i> <i>US participants: Loy, Ballentine, Hambley, Saloomey Staff control officer dining in Restaurant ground floor.</i>
RON	

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3

Note: No bilats, press events planned during core hours of High Level Segment

07:00 – 07:30	Breakfast (Holiday Inn)
07:30 – 08:00	Senior Staff Briefing (Scheduling/Overview) Holiday Inn Control Room
08:00 – 08:40	Full Delegation Meeting Holiday Inn Control Room

08:45 – 09:40	Senior Staff Briefing (Policy/Negotiating) Holiday Inn Control Room
09:45	Depart with principals' van to Maritim
10:00 – 13:00	High Level Segment: Exchange of Views “National Experience/Domestic Action” (Maritim)
13:00 – 14:00	Loy bilats TBD, Room 178
14:30 – 15:00	Loy Meeting with German Environment Minister Trittin (Room 335, Maritim) (Talking points: Susan Snyder)
15:00 – 18:00	 High Level Segment: Exchange of Views “BA Plan of Action/ The Way Forward” (Maritim)
17:45 – 17:55	Pre-brief for Press Event (with U/S Loy)
18:00 – 18:30	Press Briefing (with U/S Loy, Sandalow, Ballentine , Hambley, et al) Maritim Reger Room
18:00 – 18:30	Environmental NGO Briefing (Hambley, Miotke) (NGO Building)
18:30 – 19:00	Business NGO Briefing (Hambley, Miotke) (NGO Briefing)
18:30 – 18:45	Clean Energy Industry Reception (Michael Marvin, Dir.) (Lobby Maritim) – Loy and Ballentine <i>Loy does a very quick pass through and makes short (less than 10 minutes) remarks, before departing to host Developing Country Reception; travel by taxi.</i>

18:45 – 20:15	Reception for Select Developing Country Ministers Da Capo Restaurant (buffet reception) <i>Transportation from Maritim to Da Capo to be provided for participants; guests will be transported back to the Maritim by van/bus at 20:15; USG officials return to Holiday Inn – 3 minute walk).</i> 19:30 – Loy makes 10 minutes of remarks at Podium (w/ micr.) Talking points: Bodansky/Purvis USG participants: Loy, Sandalow, Ballentine, Seabright, Doniger, Reicher, english, Hambley, OES/G Staff as invited
21:00 – 23:00	Senior Staff touch base w/Loy, Sandalow, Ballentine (Holiday Inn, Eagle Room)
RON	

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4

07:00 – 07:30	Breakfast (Holiday Inn)
07:30 – 08:00	Senior Staff Briefing for Loy, Sandalow, Ballentine, (Scheduling/Overview) Holiday Inn Control Room
08:00 – 08:40	Full Delegation Meeting Holiday Inn Control Room
08:45 – 09:40	Senior Staff Briefing (Policy/Negotiating) Holiday Inn Control Room
09:45	Both vans depart Holiday Inn for Maritim (for 10.am Negotiating Sessions)
10:00 – 12:00	High Level Segment: Exchange of Views Maritim

12:00 – 13:00	Bilateral Meetings, COP-5 President's Press Briefing, Lunch Break TBD
1420	Depart Bonn by train to Frankfurt

Last revised: 11/01/99 - 6:08 PM

NOTIONAL DAILY SCHEDULE AT COP-5

Control Room at Holiday Inn: Varg Room, First Floor
Meeting Room at Holiday Inn: Eagle Room, First Floor

Control Rooms at Maritim: 177, 179

Bilat Room at Maritim: 178

Press Room at Maritim: 181

Press Room at Maritim: 210

Note: Van #2 reserved for Loy and those traveling with him.

Monday, November 1

- 7-8:00 a.m. Breakfast (Holiday Inn) - optional
- 8-8:40 a.m. Full Delegation Meeting (Holiday Inn)
- 8:45 a.m. Van #1 departs Holiday Inn for Maritim (for 9 a.m. Regional Meetings, Consultations)
- 9a.m. Regional Meetings, Consultations
- 9:30 a.m. Bus departs Holiday Inn for Maritim (for 10 a.m. Negotiating Sessions)
- 9:45 a.m. Both vans depart Holiday Inn for Maritim (for 10 a.m. Negotiating Sessions). *Van #2 will deliver Sandalow to location of UNEP mtg.*
- 10-11 a.m. UNEP High Level - Opening Session (Sandalow)
- 10-11:30 a.m. President's Consultations w/UG friends (Hambley, Gordon) in Bilat Room 178
- 10-1 p.m. Plenary: SBSTA (Maritim)
- 1-3 p.m. Official Agenda Break. (USDEL: bilats, consultations)

- 1:15 p.m. President's Consultations on Kazakhstan (Hambley/Balzer) in Bilat Room 178
- 1-2 p.m. USDEL Briefing on Domestic Actions. Invited guests: developing countries. (Ballentine, Seabright, w/EPA & DOE participation. Sandalow to open.) *Haydn or Koch Room, Mezzanie Level, Maritim*
Light Lunch fare to be served by Hotel Catering. (Balzer)
- 1:00 p.m. **Loy** arrives Cologne/Bonn Airport
- 1:30-2:30 p.m. **Loy** Orientation w/Sandalow, Gordon (Bilat Room 178)
- Note:* 2-3 p.m. *Hambley – press calls, Room 210*
- 2:15 p.m. **Loy** Prebrief for UNEP High Level w/Tom Brennon, OES-ENV
- 2:30-3:30 p.m. UNEP High Level (**Loy**)
Does David Sandalow want to participate in any of the UNEP Meeting? Contact: Tom Brennan, ENV-OES (refer to UNEP Briefing Book)
- 3-3:30 p.m. Bilat with Israel (Hambley/Balzer) in Bilat Room 178
- 3:30-4 p.m. **Loy** w/senior staff – issue/press review (Bilat Room 178)
- 3-6 p.m. SBI Plenary (Maritim)
- 4-4:30 p.m. **Loy**/Sandalow Bilat w/Canadian Minister Anderson, Room 235
(Canadians requested 15 minutes)
(Wilma McColly – 0177-563-5733) Susan Snyder - notetaker
- 4:30-4:50 p.m. Press for **Loy** (Phoenix, German CSpan), Room 210
(John Gibson – talking points)
Control Offlicer escorts Loy to van)
- 4:50 p.m. Van #2 drives **Loy** et. al. to Transport Building
(Doniger to escort Loy party)
- 5-5:30 p.m. Environmental NGO's (**Loy**, Sandalow, Ballentine, Bodansky)
(NGO Building-Transport Ministry)

5:30-6 p.m. Business NGO's (**Loy**, Sandalow, Ballentine, Bodansky)
(NGO Building-Transport Ministry)

*Immediately following NGOs, **Loy** party will depart by van #2 (parked outside Transport Minsitry) for Umbrella Group Reception/Meeting. Control Officers (Sigrid, Don, Bryant) will escort. Hambley/Gordon will go at 5:30 p.m. on van #1 to welcome any early arrivals.)
Balzer/Falke will oversee event set-up.*

6:15-8:30 p.m. Umbrella Group Meeting (**Loy**, Sandalow Ballentine, Hambley, Bodansky, Miotke, Doniger, Mazur, State staff)
6:15 – 7 p.m. Reception at Da Capo (buffet with wine/beer passed)
7-8:30 p.m. Meeting of Umbrella Group Members (rectangle table)
(Participants to provide own transportation.)
(Wickwire preparing talking points for **Loy**.)
(Balzer, Falke. Don Smith organizing event.)

USDEL returns to Holiday Inn by 5 minute walk; taxis if raining.

8:45 p.m. Embassy van returns US DEL to Maritim

9-11 p.m. **Loy**, Senior Staff Briefing in Bilat Room 178

11 p.m. Embassy van drives **Loy** to Holiday Inn

Note: COP Plenary; None/Informal Consultations Throughout Day

Tuesday, November 2

7-7:30 a.m. Breakfast (Holiday Inn)

~~7:30-8 a.m.~~ Senior Staff Briefing for **Loy**—Scheduling/Issue Overview
(Eagle Room - Holiday Inn)

~~8-8:40 a.m.~~ Full Delegation Meeting (Holiday Inn)

~~8:45-9:45 a.m.~~ Senior Staff Briefing for **Loy**/Ballentine—Policy and Negotiating
Issues (Holiday Inn-Eagle Room)

~~8:45 a.m.~~ Van #1 departs Holiday Inn for Maritim (for 9 a.m. Regional
Meetings, Consultations)

9 a.m. Regional Meetings, Consultations

9:30 a.m. Bus departs Holiday Inn for Maritim (for 10 a.m. Negotiating Sessions)

~~9:45 a.m.~~ Loy departs in Van #2

9:45 a.m. Van departs Holiday Inn for Maritim (for 10 a.m. Negotiating Sessions)

?

10-1 p.m. COP Plenary: Statements by Observers, NGOs, etc.-Maritim

~~10-10:45 a.m.~~ Loy/Sandalow Bilateral Meeting with AOSIS (6 ministers, names to be provided later) in Bilat Room (Barbara DeRosa-Jaynt)

10:45-11:30 ~~Loy/Sandalow Bilateral Meeting with Ms Alsogaray, Argentina in Bilat Room (Barbara DeRosa-Jaynt)~~

11-11:20 a.m. **Loy or Sandalow** Interview w/Frankfurter Rundschau Newspaper (*John Gibson - Talking Points*) (*Room 210*)

11:25-11:45 **Loy or Sandalow** Interview w/Berliner Newspaper (*John Gibson - Talking Points*) (*Room 210*)

11:30-11:45a.m. President's consultations w/UG friends (Hambley/Gordon)

11:30-noon Loy: break

yes

12-12:30 p.m. Loy Bilat meeting with Mr. Ichitaya Yamamoto, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Japan, Maritim Hotel - Room 333 (Duncan Marsh)

~~12:30-1 p.m.~~ Loy/Sandalow/Ballentine: Finnish Minister of Trade and Economy and Minister of Environment Maritim Hotel - Room 580 (*contact: Mr. Kuusi, 358-407326670*) (*Susan Snyder to coordinate*)

1- 3 p.m. Ministerial Luncheon (Hosted by COP-5 President) (Liszt Room) (**Loy only**) - Sigrid Emrich to escort

~~1:15-2:15 p.m.~~ WH Business meet and greet, (Seabright) - Room 118

3-12 p.m. Opening of High Level Segment: Opening and Statements by the Ministers (Maritim)

~~4 p.m.~~ Loy participates in High Level Segment

215-24

~~4:45 p.m.~~ Loy/Sandalow bilat w/India (Bilat Room 178)

Appx. ~~5:15 p.m.~~ Loy Delivers Statement at High Level

~~5:30-6 p.m.~~ Loy Pre-briefing for Press Conference in Bilat Room 178
w/Povenmire et.al.

~~6:30 p.m.~~ Press Briefing: US Goals for COP-5 (Loy, Sandalow, Ballentine, Hambley) -Maritim-Reger Room (*John Gibson-Talking Points*)
(*Back-up Plan- 7 p.m.*)

*Depart promptly by van #2 to NGO Building/Transport Ministry
Control officers to escort*

6:30-7 p.m. Business Env. Leadership Council (Claussen) Event-downtown
5-8 p.m (Hambley to attend)

~~6:40-7:10 p.m.~~ Environmental NGO Briefing (Loy, Sandalow, Ballentine, et. al.)
(NGO Building – Transport Ministry)

~~7:15-7:45 p.m.~~ Business NGO Briefing (Loy, Sandalow, Ballentine, et. al.)
(NGO Building-Transport Ministry)

~~7:45 p.m.~~ Van #2 picks-up Loy, Sandalow, Ballentine, Hambley

~~8:10 p.m.~~ Dinner Hosted by Loy (see Bilat Plan)
(Restaurant: Maternus)
(*Service in private upstairs rooms; large oval table*)
(*Van will be used for transportation of USDEL participants to restaurant; Embassy van for return to Holiday Inn*)
US Participants: Loy, Sandalow, Ballentine, Hambley,
(*Ellsworth coordinates transportation; Rorvig, Falke organize event*)
(*Arrangements will be made for staff/control officer dining in restaurant, ground floor.*) (*Note that guests may have security arrangements.*)

(*Miotke/Snyder – Prep. of Loy Remarks/Issue Brief*)

Wednesday, November 3

Note: no bilats, press events planned during core hours of High Level Segment.

7-7:30 a.m. Breakfast (Holiday Inn) - optional
(possible CODEL briefing or ICCP stop-by)

✓ 7:30-8 a.m. Senior Staff Briefing for Loy—Scheduling/Issue Overview
(Eagle Room - Holiday Inn)

✓ 8-8:40 a.m. Full Delegation Meeting
(Holiday Inn Room Varg)

✓ 8:30 a.m. Loy, Sandalow depart Holiday Inn for Maritim by van #2

8:45 a.m. Bus departs Holiday Inn for Maritim (for 9 a.m. Regional Meetings, Consultations)

8:45-9:15 a.m. Sandalow – Le Monde Interview by telephone
(Maritim – Room 210)

✓ 8:45-9:15 a.m. Loy pre-briefed on China in Bilat Room 178

9 a.m. Regional Meetings, Consultations

✓ 9:15 – 10 a.m. Loy/Sandalow China Bilat (Bilat Room 178)
Duncan Marsh coordinating

9:30 a.m. Bus departs Holiday Inn for Maritim (for 10 a.m. Negotiating Sessions)

9:45 a.m. Van # 1 departs Holiday Inn for Maritim (for 10 a.m. Negotiating Sessions)

✓ 10-1 p.m. High Level Segment: Exchange of Views (Maritim)
“National Experience/Domestic Action”

10:00 cong lunch
1-1:30 p.m. Lunch for Loy w/ Congress Staffers

1-1:30 p.m. Sandalow bilat w/Dutch Environment Minister Pronk
in Bilat Room 178 (Susan Snyder)

1:30 – 2 p.m. Sandalow bilat w/Kazakhstan (Where ?)

✓ 1:45-2:15 Loy, Ballentine CODEL Briefing (Bilat Room 178)

✓ 2:30-3 p.m. Loy Bilat meeting with Juergen Trittin, Minister for
TBC Environments, Germany in Room 335 – Maritim Hotel
(Susan Snyder)

US/EU
Business
Outreach

US/EU
Business
Outreach

3:15/3:30

3-6 p.m.

High Level Segment: Exchange of Views (Maritim)
 "BA Plan of Action/The Way Forward"

Leave 15 min. early for press prebrief

5:45 p.m.

Loy Pre-Brief for Press Event (Bilat Room 178)
(John Gibson – Talking Points)

6-6:30 p.m.

Press Briefing (**Loy**, Sandalow, Ballentine,) (Maritim-Reger Room)

6-6:30 p.m.

Environmental NGO Briefing (Hambley, Miotke) (NGO Building)

6:30-7 p.m.

Business NGO Briefing (Hambley, Miotke) (NGO Building)

6:30-8:30 p.m. Clean Energy Industry Reception (Michael Marvin, Dir.)

(Lobby-Maritime) – **Loy** and Ballentine

***Loy**/w Gordon does a very quick pass through, and makes short remarks (no more than 10 min. total), before departing to host Developing Country Reception. Travel by Embassy van..*

6:30 p.m.

Sandalow, Ballentine travel w/control officers immediately by taxi to Da Capo for Developing Country Reception. Sandalow/Ballentine welcome guests.

6:45-8:15 p.m. Reception for Select Developing Country Ministers

at Da Capo (buffet reception; wine/beer/soft drinks)

(Transportation from Maritim to Da Capo to be provided for participants; guests will be transported back to Maritim by vans/bus at 8:15 p.m.; USG officials return to Holiday Inn-5 min. walk)

(Holly Kaufman/Andreas Falke organizing event.)

(Richard P. organizing transportation)

7:30 p.m. -- **Loy** makes 10 min. remarks at Podium (with mike)

(Bodansky/Purvis – Talking Points)

USG Participants: **Loy**, Sandalow, Ballentine, Seabright, Doniger, Reicher, English, Hambley, OES/G Staff, as invited

9-11 p.m.

Senior Staff Touch Base w/**Loy**, Sandalow, Ballentine (Eagle Room-Holiday Inn)

Thursday, November 4

- 7-7:30 a.m. Breakfast (Holiday Inn) - optional
- 7:30-8 a.m. Senior Staff Briefing for **Loy/Sandalow/Ballentine**—Scheduling/Issue Overview (Eagle Room - Holiday Inn)
- 8-8:40 a.m. Full Delegation Meeting (Holiday Inn)
- 8:45-9:45 a.m. Senior Staff Briefing for **Loy/Sandalow/Ballentine**—Policy and Negotiating Issues (Eagle Room - Holiday Inn)
- 8:45 a.m. Bus departs Holiday Inn for Maritim (for 9 a.m. Regional Meetings, Consultations)
- 9a.m. Regional Meetings, Consultations
- 9:30 a.m. Bus departs Holiday Inn for Maritim (for 10 a.m. Negotiating Sessions)
- 9:45 a.m. Both vans depart Holiday Inn for Maritim (for 10 a.m. Negotiating Session)
- 10-Noon High Level Segment: Exchange of Views (Maritim)
- Noon Ballentine departs
- [High Level Segment will be followed by Reports of SBSTA and SBI]
- Noon-1:p.m. *If High Level ends at Noon* - Available time for Loy Bilats (Bilat Room)**
- 12:45 p.m. Van #2 departs w/**Loy**, Sandalow for Japanese-hosted luncheon
- 1-2:30 p.m. **Loy/Sandalow** Lunch of G8 Ministers, hosted by Japanese Minister for Environment, Ms Kayoko Shimuzu at Restaurant Il Punte, Lennestr. 6, Bonn – Tel: 263833
- 2:30-3 p.m. Travel time
- 3-3:30 p.m. Povenmire w/WH team pre-brief **Loy et.al.** on press in Bilat Room 178

- 3:30-4 p.m. Press Briefing (**Loy**, Sandalow, ~~Ballentine~~, Hambley et. al.)
(Maritim-Reger Room)
(Talking Points: John Gibson)
- 4:15-5 p.m. **Loy/Sandalow** Press Calls (USDEL Bilat Rm)
(Talking points: John Gibson)
- 5-5:45 p.m. **Loy-Senior Staff** Touch Base (Bilat Room)
- 5:50 p.m. **Loy**, Sandalow, Ballentine travel by van #2 to Transport Min.
- 6-6:30 p.m. Environmental NGO Briefing (**Loy**, Sandalow, Ballentine, Hambley)
(NGO Building-Transport Ministry)
- 6-7:30 p.m. Bs. Roundtable on Technology (Dan Reicher,/USDEL members invited)
7:30-8:30 p.m. Reception
- 6:30-7 p.m. Business NGO Briefing (**Loy**, Sandalow, Ballentine, Hambley)
(NGO Building-Transport Ministry)

No evening events scheduled at present

Possible Bilats

Friday, November 5

- 7-8 a.m. Breakfast (Holiday Inn) - optional
- 7:15 Sandalow departs for Classroom Speech
- 8-8:40 a.m. Full Delegation Meeting (Holiday Inn)
- 9 a.m. Seabright departs
- 8:45 a.m. Bus departs Holiday Inn for Maritim (for 9 a.m. Regional Meetings, Consultations)
- 9 a.m. Regional Meetings, Consultations
- 9:40 a.m. Bus departs Holiday Inn for Maritim (for 10 a.m. Negotiating Sessions)
- 10-1 p.m. Preparation of Documents

- 10:20 a.m. Sandalow departs Bonn
- 10:45 a.m. Frank Loy departs Cologne/Bonn Airport via LH 3603
for Frankfurt
- 13:00 Frank Loy departs Frankfurt for Washington
1-3 p.m. Official Break
- 3 p.m. TENTATIVE Press Briefing (Hambley)
- 3-6 p.m. COP Plenary: Adoption of Conclusions and Decisions/Conclusion

Note: No NGO Meetings Scheduled.

Saturday, November 6

- a.m. Break-down USDEL operations.

Last revised: 11/01/99 - 9:10 AM

NOTIONAL DAILY SCHEDULE AT COP-5

Control Room at Holiday Inn: Varg Room, First Floor

Meeting Room at Holiday Inn: Eagle Room, First Floor

Control Rooms at Maritim: 177, 179

Bilat Room at Maritim: 178

Note: Van #2 reserved for Loy and those traveling with him.

Monday, November 1

- 7-8:00 a.m. Breakfast (Holiday Inn) - optional
- 8-8:40 a.m. Full Delegation Meeting (Holiday Inn)
- 8:45 a.m. Van #1 departs Holiday Inn for Maritim (for 9 a.m. Regional Meetings, Consultations)
- 9a.m. Regional Meetings, Consultations
- 9:30 a.m. Bus departs Holiday Inn for Maritim (for 10 a.m. Negotiating Sessions)
- 9:45 a.m. Both vans depart Holiday Inn for Maritim (for 10 a.m. Negotiating Sessions). *Van #2 will deliver Hambley to location of UNEP mtg.*
- 10-11 a.m. UNEP High Level - Opening Session (Sandalow)
Does David Sandalow want to participate?
- 10 a.m. Pres. Consultations w/UG (Hambley, Gordon)
- 10-1 p.m. Plenary: SBSTA (Maritim)
- 12:30-1 p.m. ISandalow, Ballentine, et.al. prebrief for 1-2 p.m.
- 1-3 p.m. Official Agenda Break. (USDEL: bilats, consultations)

↳ bilat room 178

11:30 departure

Note: 1:15 p.m. Bilat w/Kazakhstan (Hambley) (Bilat Room)

1-2 p.m. USDEL Briefing on Domestic Actions. Invited guests: developing countries. (Ballentine, Seabright, w/EPA & DOE participation. Sandalow to open.) ~~Haydn~~ or Koch Room, Mezzanine Level, Maritim
Light Lunch fare to be served by Hotel Catering. (Balzer)

1:00 p.m. Loy arrives Cologne/Bonn Airport from
Drops bags at Holiday Inn and proceeds to Maritim Hotel – Bilat Room 178

1:45 p.m. Loy Orientation w/Sandalow, Gordon (Bilat Room)

Note: 2-3 p.m. Hambley – press calls, Room 210

2:45 p.m. Loy Prebrief for UMEP High Level w/Tom Brennon, OES-ENV

3-4 p.m. ~~UNEP High Level (Loy)
Does David Sandalow want to participate in any of the UNEP Meeting? Contact: Tom Brennan, ENV-OES (refer to UNEP Briefing Book)~~

3-6 p.m. SBI Plenary (Maritim)

4-4:30 p.m. Loy/Sandalow Bilat w/Canadian Minister Anderson, 2nd Floor (Wilma McColly – 0177-563-5733) Ed Fenday - notetaker

4:30-5 p.m. Press for Loy (Phoenix, German CSpan), Room 210 (John Gibson – talking points)

4:50 p.m. Van #2 drives Loy et. al. To Transport Building

5-5:30 p.m. Environmental NGO's (Loy, Sandalow, Ballentine, Bodansky) (NGO Building-Transport Ministry) - Staff Person:

5:30-6 p.m. Business NGO's (Loy, Sandalow, Ballentine, Bodansky) (NGO Building-Transport Ministry) – Staff Person:

*Immediately following NGOs, Loy party will depart by van #2 (parked outside Transport Ministry) for Umbrella Group Reception/Meeting. Control Officers (Sigrid, Ed, Bryant) will escort. Hambley/Gordon will go at 5:30 p.m. on van #1 to welcome any early arrivals.)
Balzer/Falke will oversee event set-up.*

6:15-8:30 p.m. Umbrella Group Meeting (Loy, Sandalow Ballentine, Hambley, Bodansky, Miotke, Doniger, Mazur, State staff)
 6:15 – 7 p.m. Reception at Da Capo (buffet with wine/beer passed)
 7-8:30 p.m. Meeting of Umbrella Group Members (rectangle table)
(Participants to provide own transportation.)
(Wickwire preparing talking points for Loy.)
(Balzer, Falke. Don Smith organizing event.)

USDEL returns to Holiday Inn by 5 minute walk; taxis if raining.

9-11 p.m. Loy, Senior Staff Briefing (Eagle Room-Holiday Inn)

Note: COP Plenary: None/Informal Consultations Throughout Day

Tuesday, November 2

- 7-7:30 a.m. Breakfast (Holiday Inn) *(Loy: possible CODEL briefing or ICCP stop-by)*
- 7:30-8 a.m. Senior Staff Briefing for Loy—Scheduling/Issue Overview (Eagle Room - Holiday Inn)
- 8-8:40 a.m. Full Delegation Meeting (Holiday Inn)
 Joe Saloom, Minister-Counselor for Economic Affairs will attend and do brief overview of German political situation.
- ✓ 8:45-9:45 a.m. Senior Staff Briefing for Loy/Ballentine—Policy and Negotiating Issues (Holiday Inn-Eagle Room)
- 8:45 a.m. Van #1 departs Holiday Inn for Maritim (for 9 a.m. Regional Meetings, Consultations)
- 9a.m. Regional Meetings, Consultations
- 9:30 a.m. Bus departs Holiday Inn for Maritim (for 10 a.m. Negotiating Sessions)
- 9:45 a.m. Both vans depart Holiday Inn for Maritim (for 10 a.m. Negotiating Sessions)
- ✓ 10-1 p.m. COP Plenary: Statements by Observers, NGOs, etc.-Maritim

Y 10-10:30 a.m. Loy/Sandalow Bilateral Meeting with AOSIS (6 ministers, names to be provided later) in Bilat Room (Barbara DeRosa-Jaynt)

Y 10:30-11 a.m. Loy/Sandalow Bilateral Meeting with Ms Alsogaray, Argentina in Bilat Room (Barbara DeRosa-Jaynt)

11-11:20 a.m. Loy or Sandalow Interview w/~~Frankfurter Rundschau~~ Newspaper
(~~John Gibson - Talking Points~~) (Bilat Room)

11:25-11:45 Loy Interview w/Berliner Newspaper
(~~John Gibson - Talking Points~~) (Bilat Room)

11:30
LUNCH
1:30

12-12:30 p.m. Loy Bilat meeting with Mr. Ichitaya Yamamoto, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Japan, Maritim Hotel - Room 333 (Duncan Marsh)

Y 12:30-1 p.m. Loy/Sandalow/Ballentine: Finish Minister of Trade and Economy and Minister of Environment Maritim Hotel - Room 580
(contact: Mr. Kuusi, 358-407326670)
(Susan Snyder to coordinate)

1-2:45
workout

1-3 p.m. Ministerial Luncheon (Hosted by COP-5 President)
(Liszt Room) (Loy only)

3-12 p.m. Opening of High Level Segment: Opening and Statements by the Ministers (Maritim)

5:15

3-4 p.m. Loy participates

5:00

4-4:30 p.m. Possible Loy/Sandalow bilat

4:00 - Argentina

Appx. 5:15 p.m. Loy Delivers Statement at High Level

5:30-6 p.m. Loy Pre-briefing for Press Conference

*

6-6:30 p.m. Press Briefing: US Goals for COP-5 (Loy, Sandalow, Ballentine, Hambley) - Maritim-Reger Room (John Gibson-Talking Points)
(Back-up Plan- 7 p.m.)

Depart promptly by van #2 to NGO Building/Transport M

6 p.m. Business Env. Leadership Council (Claussen) Event-downtown (Hambley)

↳ Jeff goes

6:40-7:10 p.m. Environmental NGO Briefing (Loy, Sandalow, Ballentine, et. al.)
(NGO Building – Transport Ministry)

7:15-7:45 p.m. Business NGO Briefing (Loy, Sandalow, Ballentine, et. al.)
(NGO Building-Transport Ministry)

7:45 *Van #2 picks-up Loy, Sandalow, Ballentine, Hambley*

8-10 p.m. Dinner Hosted by Loy (see Bilat Plan)
(Restaurant: Maternus)
(Service in private upstairs rooms; large oval table)
(Van will be used for transportation of USDEL participants to restaurant; Embassy van for return to Holiday Inn)
US Participants: Loy, Sandalow, Ballentine, Hambley,
(Ellsworth coordinates transportation; Rorvig, Falke organize event)
(Arrangements will be made for staff/control officer dining in restaurant, ground floor.) (Note that guests may have security arrangements.)

Ministry

(Miotke/Snyder – Prep. Of Loy Remarks/Issue Brief)

Wednesday, November 3

Note: no bilats, press events planned during core hours of High Level Segment.

7-7:30 a.m. Breakfast (Holiday Inn)
(possible CODEL briefing or ICCP stop-by)

7:30-8 a.m. Senior Staff Briefing for Loy—Scheduling/Issue Overview
(Eagle Room - Holiday Inn)

8-8:40 a.m. Full Delegation Meeting
(Holiday Inn Room Varg)

8:30 a.m. Loy, Sandalow depart H.I. for Maritim */Ballentine*

8:45 a.m. Bus departs Holiday Inn for Maritim (for 9 a.m. Regional Meetings, Consultations)

8:45-9:15 a.m. Sandalow – Le Monde Interview by telephone
(Maritim – Room 210)

9 a.m. Regional Meetings, Consultations

9:15 – 10 a.m. Loy/Sandalow/China Bilat (Room 188) ^{188?} 178
Duncan March coordinating

9:30 a.m. Bus departs Holiday Inn for Maritim (for 10 a.m. Negotiating Sessions)

9:45 a.m. Both vans depart Holiday Inn for Maritim (for 10 a.m. Negotiating Sessions)

10-1 p.m. High Level Segment: Exchange of Views (Maritim)
“National Experience/Domestic Action”

1-2:30 . Available for Loy Bilats

2:30-3 p.m. Loy Bilat meeting with Juergen Trittin, Minister for
TBC Environments, Germany in Room 335 – Maritim Hotel

3-6 p.m. High Level Segment: Exchange of Views (Maritim)
“BA Plan of Action/The Way Forward”

6-6:30 p.m. Environmental NGO Briefing (Hambley, Miotke)
(NGO Building)

6:30-7 p.m. Business NGO Briefing (Hambley, Miotke) David G
(NGO Building)

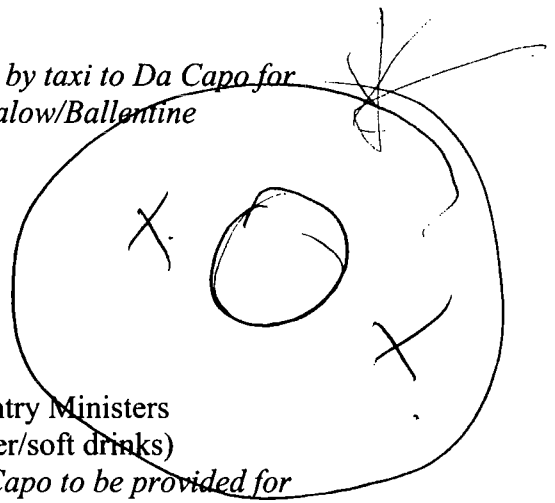
5:45 p.m. Loy Pre-Brief for Press Event
(John Gibson – Talking Points)

6-6:30 p.m. Press Briefing (Loy, Sandalow, Ballentine,
(Maritim-Reger Room)

6:30-8:30 p.m. Clean Energy Industry Reception (Michael Marvin, Dir.)
(Lobby-Maritim) – Loy and Ballentine / Sandalow
*Loy does a very quick pass through, and makes short
Remarks (no more than 10 min. total), before departing
to host Developing Country Reception. Travel by taxi.*

- RSB reminder -

6:30 p.m. Sandalow, Gordon travel immediately by taxi to Da Capo for Developing Country Reception. Sandalow/Ballentine welcome guests.



6:45-8:15 p.m. Reception for Select Developing Country Ministers at Da Capo (buffet reception; wine/beer/soft drinks)
(Transportation from Maritim to Da Capo to be provided for participants; guests will be transported back to Maritim by vans/bus at 8:15 p.m.; USG officials return to Holiday Inn-5 min. walk)
(Holly Kaufman/Andreas Falke organizing event.)

7:30 p.m. -- Loy makes 10 min. remarks at Podium (with mike)
(Bodansky/Purvis – Talking Points)

USG Participants: Loy, Sandalow, Ballentine, Seabright, Doniger, Reicher, English, Hambley, OES/G Staff, as invited

9-11 p.m. Senior Staff Touch Base w/Loy, Sandalow, Ballentine
(Eagle Room-Holiday Inn)

Thursday, November 4

7-7:30 a.m. Breakfast (Holiday Inn)

7:30-8 a.m. Senior Staff Briefing for Loy/Sandalow/Ballentine—
Scheduling/Issue Overview (Eagle Room - Holiday Inn)

8-8:40 a.m. Full Delegation Meeting
(Holiday Inn)

8:45-9:45 a.m. Senior Staff Briefing for Loy/Sandalow/Ballentine—Policy and
Negotiating Issues (Eagle Room - Holiday Inn)

8:45 a.m. Bus departs Holiday Inn for Maritim (for 9 a.m. Regional
Meetings, Consultations)

9a.m. Regional Meetings, Consultations

9:30 a.m. Bus departs Holiday Inn for Maritim (for 10 a.m. Negotiating

Sessions)

9:45 a.m. Both vans depart Holiday Inn for Maritim (for 10 a.m. Negotiating Session)

10-Noon High Level Segment: Exchange of Views (Maritim)

[High Level Segment will be followed by Reports of SBSTA and SBI]

Noon-1:p.m. *If High Level ends at Noon* - Available time for Loy Bilats (Bilat Room)

1– 1:30 p.m. Available for Loy Bilats in Bilat Room

1:30-3 p.m. Loy/Sandalow Lunch of G8 Ministers, hosted by Japanese Minister for Economics, Ms Kayoko Shimuzu at Restaurant El Punte, Lennestr. 6, Bonn – Tel: 263833

3 p.m. In-car briefing (Susan Povenmire will meet Mr. Loy at restaurant El Pinto - proceed to press briefing)

3:30-4 p.m. Press Briefing (Loy, Sandalow, Ballentine, Hambley et. al.) (Maritim-Reger Room)
(Talking Points: John Gibson)

4:15-4:45 p.m. Loy - European Press Conference Call (USDEL Bilat Rm)
(Talking points: Povenmire)

4:50-5 p.m. . Loy Telecom Interview w/WSJ, J.Fialka (Bilat Rm.)
TENT

5-5:45 p.m. Loy-Senior Staff Touch Base (Bilat Room)

5:50 p.m. Loy, Sandalow, Ballentine travel by van #2 to Transport Min.

6-6:30 p.m. Environmental NGO Briefing (Loy, Sandalow, Ballentine, Hambley)
(NGO Building-Transport Ministry)

6-7:30 p.m. Bs. Roundtable on Technology (Dan Reicher,/USDEL members invited)
7:30-8:30 p.m. Reception

6:30-7 p.m. Business NGO Briefing (Loy, Sandalow, Ballentine, Hambley)
(NGO Building-Transport Ministry)

No evening events scheduled at present.
Possible Bilats

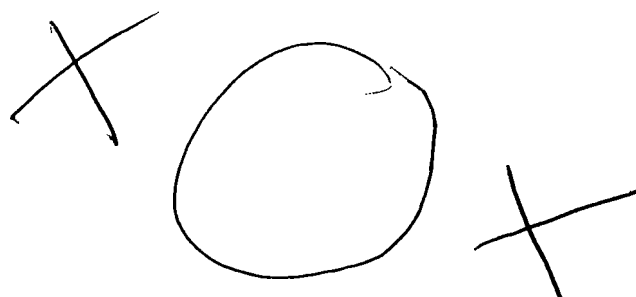
Friday, November 5

7-8 a.m.	Breakfast (Holiday Inn)
8-8:40 a.m.	Full Delegation Meeting (Holiday Inn)
10:20	Sandalow departs Bonn
10:45 a.m.	Frank Loy departs Cologne/Bonn Airport via LH 3603 for Frankfurt
13:00	Frank Loy departs Frankfurt for Washington
8:45 a.m.	Bus departs Holiday Inn for Maritim (for 9 a.m. Regional Meetings, Consultations)
9 a.m.	Regional Meetings, Consultations
9:40 a.m.	Bus departs Holiday Inn for Maritim (for 10 a.m. Negotiating Sessions)
10-1 p.m.	Preparation of Documents
1-3 p.m.	Official Break
3 p.m.	TENTATIVE Press Briefing (Sandalow, Hambley)
3-6 p.m.	COP Plenary: Adoption of Conclusions and Decisions/Conclusion
TBD	David Sandalow departs Bonn

Note: No NGO Meetings Scheduled.

Saturday, November 6

a.m. Break-down USDEL operations.



Last revised: 11/03/99 - 6:55 PM

NOTIONAL DAILY SCHEDULE AT COP-5

Control Room at Holiday Inn: Varg Room, First Floor

Meeting Room at Holiday Inn: Eagle Room, First Floor

Control Rooms at Maritim: 177, 179

Bilat Room at Maritim: 178

Press Room at Maritim: 181

Press Room at Maritim: 210

Note: Van #2 reserved for Loy and those traveling with him.

Thursday, November 4

- 7-7:30 a.m. Breakfast (Holiday Inn) – optional
Kevin Faye, ICCP Group. Stop-by (10 min.)
- 7:30-8 a.m. Senior Staff Briefing for Loy/Sandalow/Ballentine—
Scheduling/Issue Overview (Eagle Room - Holiday Inn)
- 8-8:40 a.m. Full Delegation Meeting
(Holiday Inn)
- 8:45-9:45 a.m. Senior Staff Briefing for Loy/Sandalow/Ballentine—Policy and
Negotiating Issues (Eagle Room - Holiday Inn)
- 8:45 a.m. Bus departs Holiday Inn for Maritim (for 9 a.m. Regional
Meetings, Consultations)
- 9 a.m. Regional Meetings, Consultations
- 9:30 a.m. Bus departs Holiday Inn for Maritim (for 10 a.m. Negotiating
Sessions)
- 9:45 a.m. Both vans depart Holiday Inn for Maritim (for 10 a.m. Negotiating
Session)
- 10-Noon High Level Segment: Exchange of Views (Maritim)
- Noon Ballentine departs

[High Level Segment will be followed by Reports of SBSTA and SBI]

Noon-1:p.m. *If High Level ends at Noon - Available time for Loy Bilats (Bilat Room)*

- 12:45 p.m. Van #2 departs w/Loy, Sandalow for Japanese-hosted luncheon
- 1-2:30 p.m. **Loy/Sandalow Lunch of G8 Ministers, hosted by Japanese Minister for Environment, Ms Kayoko Shimuzu at Restaurant Il Punte, Lennestr. 6, Bonn – Tel: 263833**
- 2:30-3 p.m. Travel time
- 3-3:30 p.m. Povenmire w/WH team pre-brief **Loy et.al.** on press in Bilat Room 178
- 3:30-4 p.m. Press Briefing (**Loy, Sandalow, Ballentine, Hambley et. al.**) (Maritim-Reger Room)
(*Talking Points: John Gibson*)
- 4:15-5 p.m. **Loy/Sandalow Press Call: Financial Times, NY Times, Wall Street Journal (USDEL Bilat Rm)**
(*Talking points: John Gibson*)
- 5-5:20 p.m. **Loy BBC – Radio Interview in Bilat Room**
- 5:20-5:45 p.m. Down Time
- 5:50 p.m. **Loy, Sandalow, Ballentine travel by van #2 to Transport Min.**
- 6-6:30 p.m. Environmental NGO Briefing (**Loy, Sandalow, Ballentine, Hambley**)
(NGO Building-Transport Ministry)
- 6-7:30 p.m. Business Roundtable on Technology (Dan Reicher,/USDEL members invited)
7:30-8:30 p.m. Reception
- 6:30-7 p.m. Business NGO Briefing (**Loy, Sandalow, Ballentine, Hambley**)
(NGO Building-Transport Ministry)

No evening events scheduled at present

Possible Bilats

8:00 p.m. **Loy/Sandalow** Bilat Colombia – Bilat Room 178

Friday, November 5

7-8 a.m. Breakfast (Holiday Inn) - optional

7:15 Sandalow departs for Classroom Speech

8-8:40 a.m. Full Delegation Meeting (Holiday Inn)

9 a.m. Seabright departs

8:45 a.m. Bus departs Holiday Inn for Maritim (for 9 a.m. Regional Meetings, Consultations)

9 a.m. Regional Meetings, Consultations

9:40 a.m. Bus departs Holiday Inn for Maritim (for 10 a.m. Negotiating Sessions)

10-1 p.m. Preparation of Documents

10:20 a.m. Sandalow departs Bonn

10:45 a.m. Frank **Loy** departs Cologne/Bonn Airport via LH 3603 for Frankfurt

13:00 Frank **Loy** departs Frankfurt for Washington

1-3 p.m. Official Break

3 p.m. TENTATIVE Press Briefing (Hambley)

3-6 p.m. COP Plenary: Adoption of Conclusions and Decisions/Conclusion

Note: No NGO Meetings Scheduled.

Saturday, November 6

a.m. Break-down USDEL operations.



UNITED
NATIONS



Framework Convention
on Climate Change

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

Fifth session

Bonn 25 October - 5 November 1999

No. 9

DAILY PROGRAMME¹ 3 November 1999

SCHEDULED MEETINGS²

PLENARY

10.00 - 13.00

High-level segment

Plenary I

1. High-level segment attended by ministers and other heads of delegation
 - (a) Exchange of views among participants [*agenda item 9(c)*]

15.00 - 18.00

High-level segment

Plenary I

1. High-level segment attended by ministers and other heads of delegation
 - (a) Exchange of views among participants [*agenda item 9(c)*]
[continued]

¹ Supplementary copies of the annexes that were included in the first issue of the daily programme can be obtained throughout the meeting from the Information desk located at the entrance of the conference facilities.

² In the event that the items scheduled for a particular meeting on a particular day are completed ahead of time, other items may be taken up.

** Document to be made available in the course of the day

INFORMAL GROUPS OF THE CONVENTION BODIES

Time	Organizer	Title	Venue/Room
11.00 - 15.00	SBSTA/SBI	Joint contact group on implementation of Article 4.8 and 4.9 (dec. 3/CP.3 and KP Articles 2.3 and 3.14); Matters relating to KP Article 3.14	Maritim/Schumann
15.00 - 17.00	SBSTA	Informal consultations on "Best practices" in policies and measures (Closed meeting)	Maritim/Lenné

MEETINGS OF GROUPS OTHER THAN THE CONVENTION BODIES

Time	Organizer	Meeting type	Venue*/Room
08.00 - 09.00	OPEC	Closed meeting	Maritim/Haber
08.00 - 09.00	African group	Closed meeting	Maritim/Schumann
08.00 - 10.00	AOSIS	Closed meeting	Maritim/Hauptmann
09.00 - 10.00	Jusscanz	Closed meeting	Justice/Rosenburg
09.00 - 10.00	European Union	Closed meeting	Justice/ Gustav Radbruch
09.00 - 10.00	G77 and China	Closed meeting	Maritim/Schumann
13.00 - 14.00	Jusscanz	Closed meeting	Justice/Rosenburg
13.00 - 14.00	League of Arab States	Closed meeting	Maritim/Arndt
13.00 - 15.00	G77 and China	Closed meeting	Maritim/Schumann
13.00 - 15.00	European Union	Closed meeting	Justice/ Gustav Radbruch
14.00 - 15.30	GRILA	Closed meeting	Maritim./Arndt
18.00 - 20.00	G77 and China	Closed meeting	Maritim/Schumann
18.00 - 20.00	European Union	Closed meeting	Justice/ Gustav Radbruch

* Justice is a venue located within just a few minutes walk from the Hotel Maritim.

Note from the President of COP 5
High-level segment
Exchange of views

The exchange of views between ministers and other heads of delegation will take place in Plenary I (Saal Maritim) on Wednesday 3 November from 10.00 - 13.00 hrs. and from 15.00 - 18.00 hrs. It will continue on Thursday 4 November, from 10.00 - 12.00 hrs.

This exchange of views is a new initiative that seeks to respond to the interest expressed by some ministers in engaging in an informal exchange of views. Two topics have been agreed to focus the discussions:

- (a) **Progress made in dealing with climate change: lessons and challenges; and**
- (b) **The way forward: promoting implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action and early entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol.**

The topics will be taken up one after the other. In the interest of promoting a vigorous and varied exchange of views on the topics, the President would like to suggest that interventions be brief (2 minutes). Such a lively exchange would not lend itself to the delivery of prepared statements. All Parties who have points to register will be able to do so, within the allotted 8 hours of meeting time. All ministers and heads of delegation are encouraged to share their experiences and perspectives. The presiding officer will manage the requests for the floor in a way that will promote interaction, debate and dialogue.

Each delegation will have two seats assigned - one at the microphone and the other immediately behind. Such an arrangement will ensure that all ministers and heads of delegation are seated closer together in the centre of the room, in a setting more conducive to spontaneous and dynamic discussion. There will also be additional seating around the room for other members of delegations.

Representatives from observer States, international organizations and non-governmental organizations will be able to attend and listen to the exchange of views.

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MEETINGS OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Time	NGO Group	Contact	Venue/Room
09.00 - 10.00	Business and Industry	Paul Clements-Hunt	Transport/Saal 121
14.00 - 15.00	Environmental groups	Karla Schoeters	Transport/Saal 133

Meetings rooms and offices for the NGO community are located in the Ministry of Transport, Robert-Schuman-Platz, four minutes walking distance from the Maritim, adjacent to Deutsche Post AG. All the rooms are located on the first floor. The cafeteria and restaurant of the Ministry will be available to participants of COP 5 during their standard hours (07.45 - 15.15).

PRESS BRIEFINGS

Time	Organizer	Type	Venue/Room
11.00 - 11.30	Delegation of Switzerland: Secretary of State Philippe Roch	Press only	Maritim/Reger
11.30 - 12.00	Delegation of Zimbabwe: Minister Simon Klaya Moyo	Press only	Maritim/Reger
11.30 - 12.00	Delegation of Mali: Minister Mohamed Ag Erlaf	Press only	Maritim/Reger
11.30 - 12.00	Convention to Combat Desertification: Executive Secretary Hama Arba Diallo	Press only	Maritim/Reger
12.00 - 12.30	European Parliament: Peter Liese, Anders Wijkman, Anneli Hulthen	Pres only	Maritim/Reger
14.30 - 15.00	Delegation of the European Union	Press only	Maritim/Reger
18.00 - 18.30	Delegation of the United States of America	Press only	Maritim/Reger
18.30 - 19.00	Delegation of Japan	Press only	Maritim/Reger

SPECIAL EVENTS

Time	Title	Organizer	Contact	Venue/Room
13.00 15.00	Special panel session: A business perspective on the Kyoto mechanisms	International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)	Paul Clements- Hunt paul.clements@iccwbo.org	Maritim/Koch
13.00 15.00	Vulnerability index and adaptation	UNEP	Alex Alusa/ Ravi Sharma alex.asusai@unep.org	Maritim/Haydn
13.00 15.00	Breaking the impasse: forging an EU leadership initiative on climate change	Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy and ECOLOGIC	Hermann Ott Tel. (49-202) 2492246/218 Fax (49-202) 2492250 hermann.ott@wupperinst.org	Transport/ Saal 105
13.00 15.00	A conceptual approach to the Kyoto Protocol: accreditation, verification and certification	UNIDO and Lloyd's Register of Shipping	G. Jimenez Tel. (43-1) 260263612 Fax (43-1) 260266803 gjimenez@unido.org	Maritim/ Tent
18.00 19.30	Sustainable Development and Climate Change Finance	UNEP-Collaborating Centre on Energy and Environment, Risoe National Laboratory	John Christensen john.christensen@risoe.dk	Maritim/ Haydn
18.00 19.30	Launching of the Second World Clean Energy Conference	WMO in collaboration with the International Clean Energy Consortium (ICEC)	Taysir M. Al- Ghanem Tel. (41-22) 7308315 Fax (41-222) 7308027	Maritim/ Tent
18.00 19.30	Emissions Trading: The Nordic Testing Ground	Fridtjof Nansen Institute in collaboration with Institute of Strategic Analysis Norway (INSA)	Kristian Tangen Tel. (47) 22910717 Tel. (47) 97011595 insa-net@online.no	Education/ Saal 1

18.00 19.30	Sustainable Development in the CDM: Southern Perspective	Centre for International Climate and Environmental Research (CEDARENA)	Carlos Chanon Tel. (47-22) 858761 Fax (47-22) 858751 asbjorn.gaheim@icero.org.no	Transport./ Saal 105
19.30 21.00	Domestic early action: a mandatory comprehensive permit trading system	Resources for the Future (RFF)	Raymond Kopp Tel. (1-202) 3285059 Fax (1-202) 3285137 kopp@rff.org	Maritim/ Haydn
19.30 21.00	US meeting its Kyoto targets	National Environmental Trust (NET)	Elizabeth Karan Tel. (1-202) 8878855 Fax (1-202) 8878877 lkaran@environet.org	Maritim/ Koch
19.30 21.00	Policy approaches for greenhouse gases reduction and a model for developing countries: the case of Korea	Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry in collaboration with the Korea Energy Management Corporation	Jong-Jack Kim Tel. (82-2) 3163490 Fax (82-2) 7752919 itkim@kcci.or.kr	Maritim/ Tent
19.30 21.00	Presentation by German business on flexibility instruments, joint implementation	Information Agency of the German Power Suppliers (IZE)	Stephanie Pöttgens Tel. (49-69) 6304407 Fax (49-69) 6304387 poettgens@ize.fuunet.de	Maritim/ Piano bar
19.30 21.00	"CDM E-Z": Ideas for a simple, more equitable CDM	Earth Council in collaboration with Environmental Financial Products	Michael Walsh Tel. (1-312) 5543350 Fax (1-312) 5543373 mwalsh@envifi.com	Maritim/ Rheinaue

OUTSIDE ACTIVITY

Time	Title	Organizer	Contact	Venue
12.30	How much CO ₂ do you think is being avoided by nuclear power in Europe annually?	European Nuclear Society in collaboration with the Young Generation	Emma Johansson	Outside the Maritim

EVENTS AT OTHER VENUES

Date	Time	Title	Venue
Wednesday 3 November	19.30	IZE - Reception and briefing	Piano Bar
Thursday 4 November	14.00 15.00	IZE: Climate protection at the World Exposition EXPO 2000 in Hannover in the thematic area of "Energy"	Transport/ Saal 121

**Status report on consideration of
COP, SBSTA and SBI agenda items as of 2 November**
*(Those items which appear on COP and Subsidiary Bodies' agendas are addressed
under the relevant subsidiary bodies)*

COP agenda item		Process for consideration	Status
2	Organizational matters		
2(b)	Adoption of the rules of procedure	President undertaking consultations	In progress
6	Proposals to amend the lists in Annexes I and II to the Convention		
6(a)	Review of information and possible decision under Article 4, paragraph 2(f): proposals to remove Turkey from the lists in Annexes I and II	President undertaking consultations	In progress
6(b)	Amendment proposed by Kazakhstan: to add its name to the list in Annex I	President undertaking consultations	In progress.
9	High-level segment attended by ministers and other heads of delegation		
9(a)	Opening of the high-level segment	Taken up by the COP plenary on Tue 2 November	Concluded
9(b)	Policy statements		
9(c)	Exchange of views among participants		
10	Other statements		
10(a)	Statements by observer States	Taken up by the COP plenary on Tue 2 November	Concluded
10(b)	Statements by IGOs		
10(c)	Statements by NGOs		

SBSTA and SBI joint items		Process for consideration	Status
3 14 (SBSTA) 13 (SBI)	Implementation of Articles 4.8 & 4.9 (dec. 3/CP.3 & KP Articles 2.3 & 3.14) Matters relating to KP Article 3.14	Joint contact group, co-chaired by Mr. Bo Kjellen (Sweden) and Mr. Mohammad Reza Salamat (Iran)	Joint contact group to meet Wed 3 November, a.m.
4	Procs & mechs relating to compliance under the KP		JWG, 6 th meeting Wed 3 November, evening
5	AIJ under pilot phase	Joint contact group, chaired by Mr. Yvo de Boer (Netherlands)	Draft conclusions and draft decision (FCCC/SB/1999/CRP.5) to be considered by SBSTA/SBI on Wed 3 November
6	Mechanisms pursuant to KP Articles 6, 12 & 17	Joint contact group, chaired by Mr. Chow Kok Kee (Malaysia)	Draft conclusions and draft decision (FCCC/SB/1999/CRP.6) to be considered by SBSTA/SBI on Wed 3 November
7	Capacity-building	Joint contact group, co-chaired by Mr. John Ashe (Antigua & Barbuda) and Mr. Daniel Reifsnyder (USA)	To be taken up by the joint meeting of the subsidiary bodies on Wed 3 November

SBSTA agenda items		Process for consideration	Status
8	National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention		
8(a)	Guidelines for preparation of ntnl communications	Joint contact group with SBI, co-chaired by Mr. Mark Mwandosya (Tanzania) and Mr. Jim Penman (UK)	Conclusions and draft decision (FCCC/SBSTA/1999/CRP.4) adopted by SBSTA and recommended to COP by SBI
8(b)	"Best practices" in policies and measures	Taken up by SBSTA on Wed 27 October	Consultations ongoing
9	Methodological issues		
9(a)	Land-use, land-use change & forestry	Contact group, co-chaired by Mr. Philip Gwage (Uganda) and Mr. Halldor Thorgeirsson (Iceland)	Draft conclusions and draft decision (FCCC/SBSTA/1999/CRP.8/Rev. 1) to be considered by SBSTA on Wed 3 November, evening
9(b)	Ntnl systems, adjustments and guidelines under KP Articles 5, 7 & 8	Contact group, chaired by Ms. Helen Plume (New Zealand)	Conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/1999/L.14) adopted by SBSTA
9(c)	Emissions from fuel used for intl transport	Informal consultations to be conducted by Mr. Jose Romero (Switzerland)	Consultations ongoing
9(d)	Impact of single projects on emissions in commitment period	Informal consultations to be conducted by Mr. Ole Plougmann (Denmark)	Conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/1999/L.17) adopted by SBSTA
9(e)	Sci. & meth. aspects of proposal by Brazil	Taken up by SBSTA on Wed 27 October	Conclusions adopted by SBSTA as amended (FCCC/SBSTA/1999/L.13/Rev.1)

9(f)	Other matters	Taken up by SBSTA on Wed 27 October	Conclusions on adaptation tools (FCCC/SBSTA/1999/L.12) adopted by SBSTA
			Conclusions on harvesting and wood products (FCCC/SBSTA/1999/CRP.6) adopted by SBSTA
10	Development and transfer of technologies		
10(a)	Status of the consultative process	Consultations through “Friends of the Chair”	Conclusions and draft decision (FCCC/SBSTA/1999/CRP.2) adopted by SBSTA. Draft decision to be recommended to COP
10(b)	Ways and means of limiting emissions of HFCs & PFCs	Informal consultations conducted by Mr. Andrej Kranjc (Slovenia)	Conclusions and draft decision (FCCC/SBSTA/1999/CRP.7) adopted by SBSTA. Draft decision to be recommended to COP
10(c)	Coastal adaptation technologies	Taken up by SBSTA on Wed 27 October	Conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/1999/L.21) adopted by SBSTA
10(d)	Other matters	Taken up by SBSTA on Wed 27 October	Conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/1999/L.18) adopted by SBSTA.

11	Cooperation with relevant international organizations		
11(a)	Scientific organizations	Taken up by SBSTA on Mon 25 October	Conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/1999/L.15) adopted by SBSTA
11(b)	UN bodies	Taken up by SBSTA on Wed 27 October	Conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/1999/L.19) adopted by SBSTA.
11(c)	Other Conventions	Taken up by SBSTA on Wed 27 October	Conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/1999/L.20) adopted by SBSTA.
12	Research & systematic observation	Informal consultations conducted by Ms. Susan Barrell (Australia) and a representative of the G77 & China	Conclusions and draft decision (FCCC/SBSTA/1999/CRP.3) adopted by SBSTA. Draft decision to be recommended to COP
13	Roster of experts	Taken up by SBSTA on Thurs 28 October	Conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/1999/L.16) adopted by SBSTA.
14	Matters relating to Article 3.14 of the Kyoto Protocol		To be dealt with by both bodies in conjunction with item 3
15	Report on the session		Draft report (FCCC/SBSTA/1999/L.11) to be considered by SBSTA.

SBI agenda item		Process for consideration	Status
8	National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention		
8 (a)	Greenhouse gas inventory data	Taken up by SBI on Wed 27 October	Conclusions (FCCC/SBI/1999/L.9) adopted by SBI on Mon 1 November
8 (b)	Guidelines for the technical reviews of GHG inventories	Joint contact group with SBSTA, co-chaired by Mr. Mark Mwandosya (Tanzania) and Mr. Jim Penman (UK)	Conclusions and draft decision (FCCC/SBI/1999/CRP.9) adopted by SBI on Mon 1 November. Draft decision to be recommended to COP
8 (c)	Matters referred by SBSTA		Conclusions and draft decision (FCCC/SBI/1999/CRP.8) adopted by SBI on Mon 1 November. Draft decision to be recommended to COP
9	National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention		
9 (a)	Matters related to the consideration of non-Annex I Party communications	Taken up on Mon 25 October Contact group, chaired by Mr. Mahmoud Ould El Ghaouth (Mauritania)	Conclusions and draft decisions (FCCC/SBI/1999/CRP.10 and Add. 1) adopted by SBI on Mon 1 November. Draft decision to be recommended to COP
9 (b)	Provision of financial and technical support		Conclusions (FCCC/SBI/1999/CRP.11) adopted by SBI on Mon 1 November
10	Financial mechanism		
10 (a)	Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties	Taken up on Mon 25 October	Conclusions (FCCC/SBI/1999/L.10) adopted by SBI on Mon 1 November
10 (b)	Input from Parties to the GEF review of enabling activities		

11	Arrangements for intergovernmental meetings		
11(a)	Improving the intergovernmental process	Taken up by SBI on Wed 27 October	The SBI adopted conclusions which will appear in the draft report of the SBI (FCCC/SBI/1999/L.11)
11(b)	Date and venue of the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties		Conclusions and draft decision (FCCC/SBI/1999/CRP.14) adopted by SBI. Draft decision recommended to COP
11(c)	Calendar of meetings of Convention bodies, 2000-2003		
12	Administrative and financial matters		
12(a)	Programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001		Conclusions and draft decision (FCCC/SBI/1999/CRP.12) adopted by SBI. Draft decision recommended to COP
12(b)	Income and budget performance in the biennium 1998-1999		Conclusions and draft decision (FCCC/SBI/1999/CRP.13) adopted by SBI. Draft decision recommended to COP
12(c)	Arrangements for administrative support to the Convention		
12(d)	Institutional linkage of the Convention secretariat to the United Nations	Taken up by SBI on Wed 27 October	The SBI adopted conclusions which will appear in the draft report of the SBI (FCCC/SBI/1999/L.11).
12(e)	Implementation of the Headquarters Agreement	Taken up by SBI on Wed 27 October	The SBI adopted conclusions which will appear in the draft report of the SBI (FCCC/SBI/1999/L.11).
13	Matters relating to Article 3.14 of the Kyoto Protocol		To be dealt with by both bodies in conjunction with item 3
14	Report on the session		To be taken up on Wed 3 November

CONTACT INFORMATION

The following members of the UNFCCC secretariat
can be reached throughout COP 5 via the Information desk

		Tel. No.
Secretary of the COP	Richard Kinley	812-148
Deputy Secretary of the COP	Seth Osafo	812-2133
List of speakers	Horacio Peluffo/June Budhooram	812- 114/2135
Coordinator, SBSTA	Dennis Tirpak	812-141
Coordinator, SBI	Claire Parker	812-135
Manager, Conference Support	Salwa Dallalah	812-111
Liaison with government delegates and registration; funding for delegations	Horacio Peluffo	812-114
Liaison with observer organizations	Barbara Black	812-113
Liaison for special events and exhibits	Barbara Black/Lucy Waruingi	812- 113/116
Logistics	Francesca Foppiano	812-112
Media coordination	Axel Wuestenhagen	812-9221
Press briefings, interviews	Michael Williams	812-2119
Daily programme	Patricia Adler	812-109

OTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS**CC: TRAIN Training and Workshop
Resources (CD-ROM)**

The UNFCCC secretariat in conjunction with the CC TRAIN Programme of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) is pleased to present a CD-ROM containing the "Workshop Package on Preparing National Communications of Non-Annex I Parties under the UNFCCC" and the series of policy development documents and technical studies.

Representatives of non-Annex I Parties may obtain a copy of the CD-ROM in English, French and Spanish from the Information desk opposite La Marée from 10.00 - 13.00 and 15.00 - 18.00 (one package per delegation).

**UNFCCC web site
now available on CD-ROM**

The two-volume UNFCCC Process: 1995 - 1999 CD-ROM, containing the web site of the Climate Change Secretariat, is now available at the Information desk.

Roster of Experts

The roster of experts may be found at the following address on the web site of the secretariat: <http://www.unfccc.de/program/roster/index.html>.

Pigeon holes

We are unable to provide pigeon holes for delegates at these conference facilities. Delegates wishing to distribute information should avail themselves of the tables set up for this purpose in the areas near the plenary rooms. Delegates wishing to distribute invitations should contact Lucy Waruingi/Barbara Black in La Marée.

CREDENTIALS

Credentials of representatives, alternate representatives and advisers shall be issued either by the Head of State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Delegations are kindly requested to forward the corresponding letter of credentials to the secretariat in La Marée (Carrie Bullington) **no later than Wed 3 November.**

**Registration, security, services,
social events**

For information on COP 5 registration procedures, security, services, the venue, social events in Bonn, etc. delegates should consult the English language brochure "What's On", available from the UNFCCC Information desk.

Portable headsets

Delegates are requested not to remove portable headsets from meeting rooms. When not in use, the headsets should be turned off in order to conserve the batteries.

Shuttle train

A small shuttle train is available to transport delegates between venues, which is in operation between 09.00 and 19.00.

Public transportation

Participants will be pleased to note that their COP 5 entry badge allows them to use public transportation within Bonn and Königswinter free-of-charge for the duration of the conference.

Funding for delegates

Delegates from Parties eligible for funding are requested to contact the secretariat upon their arrival at the Administrative office in the foyer. The office will be open daily from 9.30 to 18.30. Participants are kindly requested to present their passports or other official identity document (photo ID), tickets and boarding pass stubs to the travel officer when claiming DSA payment. The travel officer will make a photocopy of the boarding pass stub and the ticket. The passport or photo ID will be used to confirm the identity of the traveller.

Parking

Each delegation is entitled to two parking permits. Heads of delegations are requested to send someone with the necessary authorization to pick up the request form from the Registration desk and collect the parking stickers on the day of the accreditation or thereafter. Cars will be allowed to drive to the barrier to drop passengers. Only cars bearing these stickers will be allowed to park in the reserved parking area outside the conference premises. Parking in the Maritim garage requires stickers, but the parking fee is at participants' own cost.

**Revised restaurant services
Hotel Maritim**

Rotisserie:	Breakfast	06.30 - 10.00
	Lunch	12.00 - 14.30
	Dinner	18.00 - 22.30
	(à la carte)	

Brasserie:	Open	10.00 - 01.00
	Food	10.00 - 23.00

Piano Bar:		18.00 - 02.00
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Snack Bar I:		08.00 - 22.00
(Entrance to Saal Maritim)		

Snack Bar II:		08.00 - 18.00
(behind main entrance area)		

Please note: **No smoking** is permitted in the above areas

- 9:30 a.m. Bus departs Holiday Inn for Maritim (for 10 a.m. Negotiating Sessions)
- 9:45 a.m. Van # 1 departs Holiday Inn for Maritim (for 10 a.m. Negotiating Sessions)
- 10-1 p.m. High Level Segment: Exchange of Views (Maritim)
"National Experience/Domestic Action"
- 10:15-10:35 a.m. Sandalow – Le Monde Interview by telephone
(Maritim – Room 210)
- 12:15-12:45 p.m. **Loy** interview with Handelsblatt in Maritim Room 210
- ~~1-1:45 p.m. Brazil Bilat – pending~~
- 1-1:30 p.m. Sandalow bilat w/Dutch Environment Minister Pronk
in Bilat Room 178 (Susan Snyder)
- 1:30 –2 p.m. Sandalow bilat w/Kazakhstan in Room 210
Sandalow to join **Loy** w/StaffDel at 1:45 p.m.
- 1:45-2:15 **Loy**, Ballentine StaffDel Briefing (Bilat Room 178)
- 2:30-3 p.m. **Loy** Bilat meeting with Juergen Trittin, Minister for
TBC Environments, Germany in Room 335 – Maritim Hotel
(Susan Snyder/Richard Rorvig)
- 3-6 p.m. High Level Segment: Exchange of Views (Maritim)
"BA Plan of Action/The Way Forward"
- Leave 15 min. early for press prebrief
- 5:45 p.m. **Loy** Pre-Brief for Press Event (Bilat Room 178)
(*John Gibson – Talking Points*)
- 6-6:30 p.m. Press Briefing (**Loy**, Sandalow, Ballentine,) (Maritim-Reger Room)
- 6-6:30 p.m. Environmental NGO Briefing (Hambley, Miotke) (NGO Building)
- 6:30-7 p.m. Business NGO Briefing (Hambley, Miotke) (NGO Building)

6:30-8:30 p.m. Clean Energy Industry Reception (Michael Marvin, Dir.)
 (Lobby-Maritime) – **Loy** and Ballentine
***Loy/w Gordon** does a very quick pass through, and makes short remarks (no more than 10 min. total), before departing to host Developing Country Reception. Travel by Embassy van..*

6:30 p.m. Sandalow, Ballentine travel w/control officers immediately by taxi to Da Capo for Developing Country Reception.
 Sandalow/Ballentine welcome guests.

6:45-8:15 p.m. Reception for Select Developing Country Ministers at Da Capo (buffet reception; wine/beer/soft drinks)
(Transportation from Maritim to Da Capo to be provided for participants; guests will be transported back to Maritim by vans/bus at 8:15 p.m.; USG officials return to Holiday Inn-5 min. walk)
(Holly Kaufman/Andreas Falke organizing event.)
(Richard P. organizing transportation)

7:30 p.m. -- **Loy** makes 10 min. remarks at Podium (with mike)
(Bodansky/Purvis – Talking Points)

USG Participants: **Loy**, Sandalow, Ballentine, Seabright, Doniger, Reicher, English, Hambley, OES/G Staff, as invited

9-11 p.m. Senior Staff Touch Base w/**Loy**, Sandalow, Ballentine
 (Eagle Room-Holiday Inn)

9:15 Sandalow- call back to Hill Staff – Pending (Chris Mann)

Thursday, November 4

7-7:30 a.m. Breakfast (Holiday Inn) - optional

7:30-8 a.m. Senior Staff Briefing for **Loy**/Sandalow/Ballentine—
 Scheduling/Issue Overview (Eagle Room - Holiday Inn)

8-8:40 a.m. Full Delegation Meeting
 (Holiday Inn)

8:45-9:45 a.m. Senior Staff Briefing for **Loy**/Sandalow/Ballentine—Policy and
 Negotiating Issues (Eagle Room - Holiday Inn)

8:45 a.m. Bus departs Holiday Inn for Maritim (for 9 a.m. Regional

Meetings, Consultations)

- 9 a.m. Regional Meetings, Consultations
- 9:30 a.m. Bus departs Holiday Inn for Maritim (for 10 a.m. Negotiating Sessions)
- 9:45 a.m. Both vans depart Holiday Inn for Maritim (for 10 a.m. Negotiating Session)
- 10-Noon High Level Segment: Exchange of Views (Maritim)
- Noon Ballentine departs

[High Level Segment will be followed by Reports of SBSTA and SBI]

Noon-1:p.m. *If High Level ends at Noon - Available time for Loy Bilats (Bilat Room)*

- 12:45 p.m. Van #2 departs w/**Loy**, Sandalow for Japanese-hosted luncheon
- 1-2:30 p.m. **Loy/Sandalow** Lunch of G8 Ministers, hosted by Japanese Minister for Environment, Ms Kayoko Shimuzu at Restaurant Il Punte, Lennestr. 6, Bonn – Tel: 263833
- 2:30-3 p.m. Travel time
- 3-3:30 p.m. Povenmire w/WH team pre-brief **Loy et.al.** on press in Bilat Room 178
- 3:30-4 p.m. Press Briefing (**Loy**, Sandalow, Ballentine, Hambley et. al.) (Maritim-Reger Room)
(Talking Points: John Gibson)
- 4:15-5 p.m. **Loy/Sandalow** Press Call: Financial Times, NY Times, Wall Street Journal (USDEL Bilat Rm)
(Talking points: John Gibson)
- 5-5:20 p.m. **Loy** BBC – Radio Interview in Bilat Room
- 5:20-5:45 p.m. Down Time
- 5:50 p.m. **Loy**, Sandalow, Ballentine travel by van #2 to Transport Min.

- 6-6:30 p.m. Environmental NGO Briefing (**Loy**, Sandalow, Ballentine, Hambley)
(NGO Building-Transport Ministry)
- 6-7:30 p.m. Business Roundtable on Technology (Dan Reicher,/USDEL members invited)
7:30-8:30 p.m. Reception
- 6:30-7 p.m. Business NGO Briefing (**Loy**, Sandalow, Ballentine, Hambley)
(NGO Building-Transport Ministry)

No evening events scheduled at present

Possible Bilats

Friday, November 5

- 7-8 a.m. Breakfast (Holiday Inn) - optional
- 7:15 Sandalow departs for Classroom Speech
- 8-8:40 a.m. Full Delegation Meeting (Holiday Inn)
- 9 a.m. Seabright departs
- 8:45 a.m. Bus departs Holiday Inn for Maritim (for 9 a.m. Regional Meetings, Consultations)
- 9 a.m. Regional Meetings, Consultations
- 9:40 a.m. Bus departs Holiday Inn for Maritim (for 10 a.m. Negotiating Sessions)
- 10-1 p.m. Preparation of Documents
- 10:20 a.m. Sandalow departs Bonn
- 10:45 a.m. Frank **Loy** departs Cologne/Bonn Airport via LH 3603 for Frankfurt
- 13:00 Frank **Loy** departs Frankfurt for Washington
- 1-3 p.m. Official Break

3 p.m. TENTATIVE Press Briefing (Hambley)

3-6 p.m. COP Plenary: Adoption of Conclusions and Decisions/Conclusion

Note: No NGO Meetings Scheduled.

Saturday, November 6

a.m. Break-down USDEL operations.

Draft Decision on Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry –

Australia –1 November 1999

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decisions 1/CP.4, 8/CP.4 and 9/CP.4,

Decides to endorse a work program and elements of a decision making framework to address the conclusions on land use, land use change and forestry made by SBSTA at its eleventh session, as requested by 9/CP.4, with a view to the Sixth Conference of Parties recommending initial draft decisions, recognising that further relevant decisions may be required by subsequent Conferences of the Parties, for adoption by the first Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol.

Last revised: 11/02/99 - 7:21 PM

NOTIONAL DAILY SCHEDULE AT COP-5

Control Room at Holiday Inn: Varg Room, First Floor
Meeting Room at Holiday Inn: Eagle Room, First Floor

Control Rooms at Maritim: 177, 179
Bilat Room at Maritim: 178
Press Room at Maritim: 181
Press Room at Maritim: 210

Note: Van #2 reserved for Loy and those traveling with him.

Wednesday, November 3

Note: no bilats, press events planned during core hours of High Level Segment.

7-7:30 a.m.	Breakfast (Holiday Inn) - optional
7:30-8 a.m.	Senior Staff Briefing for Loy —Scheduling/Issue Overview (Eagle Room - Holiday Inn)
8-8:40 a.m.	Full Delegation Meeting (Holiday Inn Room Varg)
8:30 a.m.	Loy , Sandalow depart Holiday Inn for Maritim by van #2
8:45 a.m.	Bus departs Holiday Inn for Maritim (for 9 a.m. Regional Meetings, Consultations)
8:45-9:15 a.m.	Loy pre-briefed on China in Bilat Room 178
9 a.m.	Regional Meetings, Consultations
9:15 – 10 a.m.	Loy /Sandalow China Bilat (Bilat Room 178) Duncan Marsh coordinating