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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Room 115

Old Executive Office Building

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL INITIATIVES

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

TO: ROGER BALLENTINE, Guest at Oriental Hotel

Angie

FROM: ~~**ROGER BALLENTINE**~~

~~**DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL INITIATIVES**~~

DATE: 10/15/99

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Sorry!!

SENDER: **ANGIE MIZEUR**

Special Assistant

SENDER'S PHONE: **202-456-1782**

SENDER'S FAX: **202-456-1736**

REMARKS:

Hey Roger are you ready for this?

TO: ROGER BALLENTINE

FROM: JEFF SEABRIGHT

RE: IN-FLIGHT READING

While you were frolicking in Phuket, your climate team in Washington has been striving to save the planet we call home. To bring you up to date:

1. FY2000 budget -- Julie
2. FY 2001 budget /tax – David
3. Power Plant Initiative -- David
4. Greening White House status -- Shelley
5. Transport EO status -- Shelley
6. Credit for Early Action -- David/Jeff
7. NSR Update and Industry Consultations - Janet
8. COP 5 Update – Jeff/Paul
9. News Summary and key clips -- Paul
10. Memos (incl. POTUS weeklies, etc) -- Angie
11. Schedule for week of 18 Oct – Angie

The highest priority for your attention upon reentry will be the 2000 budget. As you can see from Julie's note, we are not doing well on CCTI funding. In your absence, we have not had a West Wing advocate on climate change. We have asked to have a Task Force only meeting with you on Monday at 5pm to bring you up to speed. We have asked Angie to reschedule the normal 10:00 Monday for Tuesday at 11:00.

Before Bonn: COP 5 preparations will demand a lot of your time over the next two weeks, but we should also try to get resolution on the transport EO, the Greening White House event and an internal gameplan for the 2001 budget game. FYI, we also have a draft Earth Day communications/outreach memo in the works, as well as next steps on state/local government outreach.

FY2000 Budget

Roger – We need to have a frank conversation as soon as possible about the status of climate change budget. Below is a snap shot.

I. Appropriations

- Attached is the memo (updated to reflect latest action) that was sent to George Frampton, Larry Stein, Martha Foley, Elgie Holstein, Steve Ricchetti, Gene Sperling, Chuck Kieffer.

- Status of funding:

  1. Energy and Water. Signed. CCTI: $353M - $3M over FY99. Renewables at $315M - $21M **below** FY99.

  2. VA, HUD. Enrolled bill on its way to WH. CCTI: $113M - $6M **below** FY99. $10M for HUD and $103M for EPA.

  3. Interior. Conference still meeting. CCTI: $570M - $18M over FY99. Energy Efficiency at $530M - $4M above FY99. [Very Tentative numbers from DOE ; OMB believes that numbers are **below** FY99]

  4. Foreign Ops. Bill to be vetoed on Monday. $36M for GEF.

- Status of Riders:

  1. Cochran rider on E.O.. The language stayed in the Interior bill but was improved at the insistence of the House. The second half of the provision regarding life-cycle costing was dropped. OK.

  2. Knollenberg.

     - VA-HUD. Conference adopted bill language and NO report language. The chairmen and ranking members have made it clear that the status quo remains. Thus, even though both the Senate and House Committee reports contain conflicting interpretations of the bill language, the proper interpretation is that the position of the conferees from last year holds. We need to get a sentence into signing statement disregarding House Committee's interpretation.

     - Interior. Bill and report language from last year. OK.

     - Energy & Water, Agriculture. Bill language only. OK.

- Foreign Ops and CJS. Bill language still in both bills. For Ops veto statement mentioning Knollenberg to be signed on Mon 18th. CJS conference underway. Gregg is holding open Knollenberg language. We need to step up the pressure now to get the provision out of both bills.

3. Emerson. OSTP decided not to try to modify this language on the national assessment. It is in the VA-HUD bill and in CJS.

4. CAFE. We signed the transportation bill with the prohibition.

II. Tax Credits

House has not taken action on Archer extenders package. The package does not include wind/biomass. Finance Comm is scheduled to mark up extenders package on October 20th. Roth is looking at 18 month extensions. Unclear whether the bill will go beyond straight extension. Early version of Roth bill included the entire wind/open-loop biomass, cofiring, chicken, etc. Administration is only supporting 1 year paid for extensions.

FY2000 CLIMATE CHANGE APPROPRIATIONS

I. Current State of Affairs

Once again, Congress is heading toward severely underfunding the President's Climate Change Technology Initiative (CCTI). Last year in the final analysis we were successful in getting a 25% increase for CCTI programs. The FY2000 budget request proposes a 34% increase over FY99 enacted. As things stand now, we are on track to get none of the 34% requested increase and, in fact, are slightly below FY99 levels in the Senate. The breakdown according to the three principal bills containing CCTI funding is:

A. **Interior** (DOE's energy efficiency portfolio and USDA's biomass and carbon cycle money). We requested $692M. FY99 enacted was $552M. Both the House and Senate marks are over $120M down from the request but slightly over FY99.

B. **VA-HUD** (EPA's climate change programs and HUD's PATH program). We requested $226M. FY99 enacted was $119M. The Conference ended up at $113M (including $10M for PATH), $6M below FY99. Also, the President's Clean Air Partnership Fund – a $200M initiative – was zeroed out.

C. **Energy and Water** (DOE's solar and renewable energy portfolio). We requested $399M. FY99 enacted was $336M. The recently signed bill is $315M (6% below FY99).

In addition, we requested $143M for the Global Environment Facility (GEF). FY99 enacted was $168M. The conference mark is $36M. The Foreign Operations bill will be vetoed on October 18th.

II. What We Need

The next international climate change meeting begins at the end of October and will be heavily focused on what countries are doing domestically to address climate change. Thus, it is critical to our international audience as well as our domestic audience that we demonstrate continued commitment to this Presidential priority. The following chart describes the overall funding for CCTI.

CCTI FY99 Enacted	CCTI FY2000 Request	CCTI Current FY2000 (H & Sen)	Amount Needed To Maintain FY99 Levels (H & Sen)	CCTI FY2000 Goal	Amount Needed to Reach Goal (H & Sen)
$1,021M	$1,366M	$1,038 - $1,009M	$0 - $12M	$1,172M	$134 - $163M

Achieving the goal of a total CCTI budget of $1,172M would equal a 15% increase over FY99. The following breaks down where the increased funding would go:

A. **Interior.** Add $57M to the House mark for energy efficiency, which puts us $75M above FY99. Add $6M for Forest Service (currently being zeroed out).

B. **VA-HUD.** Add $25M to EPA's House mark, which puts us $21M above FY99 (adding $21M to EPA's operating budget). Also, maintain $36M for the Clean Air Partnership Fund and $8M for HUD (both current House marks).

C. **Energy and Water.** Add back $46M to DOE's Solar and Renewable Energy Portfolio which would get us $25M above FY99 enacted.

D. **Foreign Operations.** Add $39M for a total of $75M for the GEF ($25M for arrears and $50M for down payment on the current installment).

Attached is a brief description of the priority CCTI programs that would be funded with additional money.

A. Interior.

- Appliance Standards. The Department has put in place an aggressive appliance standards program that will provide significant near-term energy conservation savings. DOE is working on appliance standard rules for four priority products (fluorescent lamp ballasts, clothes washers, water heaters and central air conditioners) as well as providing support for the development of state building energy codes. Lack of full funding will delay the standard setting process for these appliances, thereby delaying the expected reduction of over 4 million metric tons of carbon equivalent per year by 2010.

- PNGV (Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles). PNGV is a signature research partnership between the Administration and the Big Three designed to produce affordable cars that achieve triple fuel efficiency by 2004. It is the most important climate change initiative in the transportation sector, which accounts for a third of our national greenhouse gas emissions. Reduced funding will jeopardize our ability to meet the 2004 goal through critical research on hybrid and fuel cell technologies. Specifically, DOE's PNGV funding is down between $9-13M from FY99 and between $25-29M from our request.

- Industrial Technologies. Black Liquor gasification technologies offer the potential to achieve higher energy efficiencies and eliminate millions of metric tons of carbon equivalent over conventional boilers. DOE's gasification technology R&D will ensure timely replacement of older boilers. Replacement of these boilers not only improves efficiency but will reduce carbon emissions by up to 30 million metric tons by the year 2020.

- Forest Service. The Forest Service will develop and demonstrate ways to increase carbon sequestration in biomass and soils; demonstrate management practices for crop production with near zero net carbon release and work with DOE, industry, landowners and universities to identify how farmers can grow trees for energy and carbon sequestration.

B. VA-HUD.

- Buildings sector. EPA would use increased funding for this sector to expand successful programs like Green Lights, Energy Star Buildings and Energy Star Homes. With full funding, EPA would launch 25 new Energy Star product lines, such as Energy Star kitchens. Energy Star products help families cut energy bills by $400/year and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. For example, purchasing one standard washing machine versus an Energy Star washing machine, for example, results in at least 13,000 pounds of carbon dioxide emissions over the lifetime of the washer.

- Industrial sector. Two thirds of the nation's greenhouse gas emissions in 2010 will be caused by plant, equipment and products purchased over the next decade. EPA's climate change industrial program already consists of voluntary partnerships with more than 1,500 large and small industrial businesses. Funding these partnerships at only the FY99 levels over the next five years would result in the release of over 160 million tons of greenhouse gases, 88,000 tons of nitrogen oxides and 160,000 tons of sulfur dioxide over the next decade.

- Domestic and International Outreach. EPA would use funding to continue to work toward integration of energy efficiency, clean air and climate change into state and local government energy planning policies. EPA would also assist more developing countries in their efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions furthering both the Administration's goal of meaningful participation of developing countries and the mandate of the Byrd-Hagel Resolution.

- PATH (Partnership for Advancing Technology in Housing). Last year, the President joined the housing industry in announcing PATH, which aims to build new housing that is 50% more energy efficient within a decade. HUD is the lead agency in this multi-agency, industry partnership. HUD got $10M for PATH in VA-HUD.

C. Energy and Water.

- Bioenergy. The Presidential Executive Order on Biobased Products and Bioenergy, issued on August 12, 1999, seeks the further development of a comprehensive national strategy that includes research, development, and private sector incentives to stimulate the creation and early adoption of technologies needed to make biobased products and bioenergy cost-competitive in national and international markets. The initiative will triple our use of bioenergy reducing annual greenhouse gas emissions by as much as 100 million metric tons by 2010. Full funding is required to initiate this multi-agency coordinated effort and begin to fulfill the Executive Order.

- Solar Energy. Photovoltaic R&D – Including President's Million Solar Roofs Initiative: Funds R&D for rooftop photovoltaic systems and establishes partnerships with communities and builders to promote their use. Lower funding limits DOE's ability to do cost-shared demonstration projects and jeopardizes the longer range goal of 1 million solar roofs by 2010. Reaching this goal is projected to create some 70,000 high-tech jobs and to reduce annual carbon emissions equivalent to those emitted from 850,000 cars. Solar Buildings: At the current level of funding in the bill, the solar hot water heating program at the National Renewable Energy Laboratory would be terminated.

- Wind Energy. Less than full funding will jeopardize Secretary Richardson's Wind Powering America Initiative. The Initiative envisions at least 5 percent of the nation's electricity needs being filled by wind power by 2020, reducing carbon emissions by 35 million metric tons in 2020.

D. Foreign Operations.

- Global Environment Facility. The GEF, created in 1992, is a multilateral development bank that invests in environmental projects. More than half of GEF's work focuses on issues other than climate change such as protecting forests, preventing species extinction, cleaning up polluted international waters and coastal areas, and preserving the ozone layer. The GEF has a proven track record of protecting the environment and promoting U.S. exports around the globe. $25M of the request would be for arrears, which would not count against the 302(b) cap.

2.

TO: ROGER BALLENTINE

FROM: DAVID GARDINER
JEFF SEABRIGHT

RE: NEXT STEPS ON 2001 BUDGET

OCTOBER 15, 1999

We have had continued discussions regarding ideas for the 2001 budget during the last several weeks. The most important steps for you to focus on in the next several weeks are the issues associated with the big ideas for possible inclusion in the State of the Union address. We are engaged in outreach on the CCTI spending issues for 2001, and you should decide if there are constituency groups with whom you want to meet to discuss their priorities, such as the Business Roundtable. After Bonn, we need you to consider changes that we want to make in the CCTI tax package.

<u>State of the Union Ideas</u>

Some in the White House are beginning to discuss big ideas for the budget and for the State of the Union, so the time is right to begin to discuss these ideas. In particular, OVP (David Beier) has requested ideas, and you should talk with David and George Frampton about our thoughts.

We have discussed possible approaches for electric **power plants** with George Frampton and prepared the attached memo for him on this subject. He appears ready to recommend that the Vice President support a budgetary program to help utilities make the conversion from dirty to clean. We also discussed this with DOE, EPA, and NEC. There was concern that we not offer to subsidize clean up of power plants in the absence of a broader policy framework, as well as concern about using the tax code, rather than a spending program, to accomplish the goals of this program.

On transportation, you are scheduled to discuss a possible initiative on **heavy-duty trucks** on October 27 with others from the White House. This meeting should provide some basis for deciding if this initiative is worthy of support, and needs any funding in 2000. We need to consult further with industry about possible approaches for expanding PNGV to SUVs, expanded R&D into clean petroleum fuels, and incentives for rapid expansion of clean fuels infrastructure. In addition, we have discussed the ideas submitted by DOT for VMT reduction with Livability Task Force, and have urged them to take the lead on these ideas.

Global Clean Energy Initiative: Building on the recent PCAST recommendations and the work of the Environmental Trade Working Group, an inter-agency group comprised of DOE, USAID, EPA, EXIM, DOC, and OPIC has generated a detailed proposal for an additional $250 million in FY2001. A detailed spreadsheet of agency funding cross-cuts is in circulation with a review meeting set for October 21. We should be ready for a senior-level meeting by the end of the month. Ron Minsk is on board with the concept and has sent a memo to Sperling, although he and some at DOE are concerned that this effort not be tied too closely to climate. I have argued that we need to make this a climate initiative, although we need not make it so exclusively. This should be the flagship to implement the President's "big idea" (which he repeats now almost daily) that developing countries need not emit more carbon to grow their economies. And because it is climate technology and trade but not Kyoto – just what Murkowski and BRT say they want – we arguably need not hide the climate connection on the Hill.

Bioenergy Initiative: Coming out of the August EO, we encouraged USDA and DOE to think of how they would prepare a 2001 "over target" request to get moving on EO implementation. Jeff, Reicher and Delgado have been working to move this process along. USDA and DOE have produced a draft 40 page document which details specific goals 2001-2005 to put us on track to meet the overall goal of tripling bioenergy's share of the national energy economy by 2010. The attached budgets show their baseline request for 2001 and their "over target" request for $120.6 million to implement the goals established in the EO. A revised document should be ready for your review by October 22.

CCTI Tax Policy for 2001

After COP5, we will need to open discussions with Treasury regarding any changes that we wish to make to our tax package. As we discussed previously, we think that we would want to retain the provisions on autos, and attempt to forge an agreement with environmentalists and the homebuilders on a homes proposal. We need to consult with industry about the appliance and CHP provisions, and then decide if we want to retain them. All decisions should be made with an eye to improving our chances of passing a piece of legislation.
Progress on CCTI 2001 Spending

OMB is organizing a meeting with all agencies engaged in CCTI to review their FY2001 budget submissions. That should happen shortly and will be an important opportunity to improve funding for key priorities. We have met with clean energy industry to discuss their priorities, and plan future outreach to the Business Roundtable and others in industry, as well as to labor. Finally, as we have previously discussed, we need to work with the State, AID, DOE, and EPA to examine what we are doing in developing countries, and if there is more that we can do.

SEIZING AN OPPORTUNITY:

CUTTING CONSUMERS ELECTRIC BILLS AND HARMFUL AIR POLLUTION

The next five years represent an unparalleled opportunity to cut electricity bills for consumers and to cut air pollution from power plants. What is needed is government leadership for a strategy that integrates environmental and economic policy to benefit consumers' pocketbooks and their health at the same time. This paper identifies a four-part strategy that revamps both economic and environmental regulation of electric utilities to achieve these benefits for America's working families.

Electricity generation is the largest source of air pollution in the U.S., releasing more than two thirds of the nation's sulfur dioxide, and approximately one third of carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and mercury. These pollutants contribute to disease and premature death from smog , soot, and toxic air pollution, global warming, and water pollution. Many of these pollutants come from the 70% of power plants that are more than 30 years old, and which are specifically exempted from clean air rules requiring the cleanest technology. These plants can emit air pollution at ten times the rate of new facilities.

STEP ONE – ADOPT THE ADMINISTRATION'S ELECTRICITY RESTRUCTURING PROPOSAL

The Administration's comprehensive electricity competition plan is built on the principle that all consumers should benefit from the ability to choose their own electricity supplier. It makes necessary changes to federal law to provide customer choice, to spur competition, to protect consumers and to promote a diversity of energy sources. Twenty-three states have already acted on restructuring proposals to allow consumers to choose among competing power suppliers. Almost every other state is considering it. But to ensure these benefits for all consumers, the federal government must act.

The Administration's proposal would save consumers in all 50 states at least $20 billion per year. Between lower electric bills and lower costs for goods and services, the typical family of four could save $232 per year. It empowers all consumers to reap the full benefits of competition, makes the electric grid more reliable, promotes more efficient and competitive interstate markets, removes federal roadblocks to state competition plans, and enhances the environmental benefits associated with competition, including required use of renewable energy and other measures that would reduce greenhouse gas pollutants 40-60 million tons.

STEP TWO -- REINVENT CLEAN AIR RULES AND SET VOLUNTARY LIMITS ON POLLUTANTS

The current approach to clean air regulation, which emphasizes incremental air quality improvements as plants are incrementally modernized, should be replaced. The new strategy would give utilities fewer short-term regulatory requirements in exchange for a long-term commitment to reduce emissions of concern – nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, mercury, and carbon. Such an approach could provide regulatory certainty to the utility industry as it transitions to a deregulated marketplace. Such an approach may be possible under current law, although any participation would be voluntary. As such, this step represents only an interim measure as all utilities would be unlikely to participate in such a voluntary program.

STEP 3 -- MANDATORY STANDARDS ON POLLUTION

To build on the voluntary approach proposed in Step 2, legislation would be needed to establish a single national standard or emissions cap for four pollutants – nitrogen oxide, sulfur dioxide, carbon dioxide and mercury. This approach could be done either by adding it to the Administration's electricity restructuring bill, or by amending the Clean Air Act. Legislation introduced by Senators Lieberman and Jeffords, for example, requires that all combustion power plants larger than 15 megawatts must meet requirements under the cap by 2005. It is designed to return carbon dioxide emissions from these facilities to their 1990 levels. The bill also creates an emissions trading program for all pollutants, except mercury, based on a generation performance standard.

STEP FOUR -- ACCELERATE THE CONVERSION OF OLDER POWER PLANTS TO CLEAN, MODERN TECHNOLOGY WITH FEDERAL INCENTIVES.

To promote the accelerated retirement of these older power plants or the conversion of those plants to substantially cleaner technologies, the government could offer a financial incentive to those utilities that retire generating capacity or convert it to cleaner technologies. In virtually all cases, retirements or conversions would occur at coal-fired power plants, and it is anticipated that any new power to replace retirements or conversions would be combined-cycle natural gas plants. This could also be done through the tax code or as a competitive grant program, with awards to those facilities which promise the greatest emission reductions for the least cost. Under either approach, it is possible that the government could pay for reductions that would have happened anyway.

October 14, 1999

MEMORANDUM TO ROGER BALLENTINE

FROM SHELLEY FIDLER

RE GREENING OF THE WHITE HOUSE
WH GREENING EVENT
WH WORKSHOP

Greening – All necessary steps have been taken for retrofit of lamps to enable us to proceed with release of the Greening Report whenever we can get it scheduled.

1. Relamping of the WH has occurred wherever possible. All table lamps and even some ceiling fixtures are done. I've checked. Mark Lindsay and his team should be commended. They did it in one day. It caused quite a buzz in the WH because the replacements were announced at a Senior Staff meeting and everyone's cooperation was requested. The schedule for the remainder of the complex is as follows: OEOB, October 25; NEOB, November 8; Jackson Place, November 15, USTR, November 22, all other Wh facilities, November 30.
2. The Greening Report is in final draft and can be ready to go final within a week.
3. A lighting expert is coming on Monday, October 25 to check the system in the Oval Office and also the Press Room (GSA estimates a very high cost to retrofit the press room and say we can't just change out the bulbs). FYI, when GSA changed the bulbs in the Oval they had to return in the AM because the bulbs were smoking,
4. OA is changing the WH supply catalogue to reflect POTUS's interest in buying and using efficienct products.
5. The Building program at DOE is approaching private sector partners to amplify Greening message after report is released at an event. We can expect a report next week on the likelihood of success.
6. OA has decided they want to volunteer for more Greening efforts than we had recommended in the next steps portion of the report. That memo was due to me yesterday (but hasn't arrived). When it does, I will share with the report authors and incorporate and quantify where sensible.

WH Greening event

We'll have an event memo ready for your return.

WH Workshop

1. Invitations will go out early next week for November 8 federal energy workshop at WH conference center (we'll have 300 invited – can accomodate 100 people in the conference center at a given time).

2. Calls have been made to key invitees asking them to save the date.
3. Agendas for workshop sessions have been proposed by agency people assigned to those particular sessions and we will have to refine.
4. Plenary Speakers still need to be selected (see also item #5) although we do have Ben Montoya, CEO of Public Service New Mexico and President of EEI lined up (he opposed Cochran Amendment). The Alliance is trying to get Bonsigniore as well.
5. WH speakers have NOT been lined up and I will need to meet with you about that upon your return.
6. Michael Marvin's guys will be hosting a reception for the conference invitees on the afternoon of the 8^{th}.
7. Both Marvin's folks and the Alliance to Save Energy have been asked for written and "souvenir" type materials that can be included in the workshop "goody" bag for attendees to take home (i.e. CFLs, CD's, etc.).

October 14, 1999

MEMORANDUM TO ROGER BALLENTINE

FROM SHELLEY FIDLER

RE TRANSPORTATION EO

Transportation EO - I met several times with the DOE analysts who were putting information together while you were gone. In addition, we had an informal gathering at the Task Force with Jeff, David, Janet and Randy along with DOE to refine a product for you to look at upon your return.

1. Accompanying this packet is an options paper which is the result of learning what savings we can achieve with the various provisions we had been considering. DOE has put together several scenarios for us to choose from. There is a much longer version of a PowerPoint presentation prepared for us by DOE which is superseded by the shorter version we're enclosing here. We'll have it ready in your reading folder for when you return.
2. When you return we should have a small WHCCTF meeting and then a WH meeting with all your advisors.

David.Rodgers@ee.doe.gov
10/15/99 11:36:47 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Jefferson B. Seabright/WHCCTF/EOP

cc: Shelley N. Fidler/WHCCTF/EOP, Lee.Slezak@ee.doe.gov
Subject: Re: Latest estimates

Dear Jeff,

I didn't want to jump the gun until folks had a chance to see the data themselves, but it seems we could do 3 smart things:

1) push the use of alt. fuels in light duty vehicles
2) push the use of PNGV type vehicles for the federal fleet
3) push the "best in class" but give agencies a cost-effective escape clause that ensures they won't be held hostage to manufacturer price-gouging.

by using these 3, we get good "bang for the buck", we continue/strengthen leadership on alt. fuels in a way people understand, and we strengthen the notion that PNGV vehicles are coming to market soon. Thus, we've picked up and highlighted programs this Administration has already invested heavily in; used them to "green" the Federal fleet; chosen cost-effective strategies; and reduced greenhouse gas emissions as a very important side benefit.

I found that GSA spends $1.1 billion annually on light duty cars and trucks - so you can see that some of the incremental costs are in the 10% range -- and that doesn't account for the escape clause I propose above.

David Rodgers

Jefferson_B._Seabright@whcctf.eop.gov on 10/14/99 05:51:16 PM

To: David Rodgers/EE/DOE@DOE
cc:
Subject: Re: Latest estimates

Great. If there is a way out, pls highlight it!!

THREE APPROACHES FOR REDUCTION OF PETROLEUM FUEL USE IN THE FEDERAL FLEET

I. Introduction

This analysis estimates the benefits and estimates the costs of three approaches for reducing petroleum consumption in the Federal fleet: increased use of alternative fuel in Federal light duty cars and trucks; improved fuel economy for Federal light duty cars and trucks; and increased use of alternative fuel in Federal medium and heavy duty vehicles. Other approaches for reducing Federal motor vehicle energy consumption, such as downsizing, reducing vehicle miles traveled, improving fuel economy for heavy vehicles, and use of public transportation, are beyond the scope of this analysis.

For each of the three approaches, scenarios for moderate, stretch, and breakthrough progress were proposed and analyzed. These scenarios were chosen based on experience with Federal acquisition of alternative fuel vehicles in the past eight years and data on the expected availability of fuel efficient vehicles in the future. These scenarios are by no means the only approaches. It would certainly be reasonable for the Federal government to take a leadership role by adopting moderate goals in one area and breakthrough goals in another, or some other combination.

II. Description of Three Approaches

A. Alternative Fuel Use in Cars and Light Trucks

Agencies are required by the Energy Policy Act to acquire 75% of all new, covered light duty vehicles as alternative fuel vehicles (AFVs). However, many agencies are meeting the requirement with dual-fuel vehicles that operate primarily on gasoline. This approach is designed to increase the amount of alternative fuel used in agency AFVs. Note, however, that even though agency purchases of AFVs continue at the 75% level from now own, the total number of light duty AFVs in the Federal fleet will plateau at about 70,000 in the 2003-2005 timeframe.

1. *Moderate*

* EPACT car and light truck AFVs use alternative fuels for 35% of their total fuel use by 2005. Alternative fuel use is phased in over three years starting in 2001.

2. *Stretch*

* EPACT car and light truck AFVs use alternative fuels for 50% of their total fuel use by 2005. Alternative fuel use is phased in over three years starting in 2001.

3. *Breakthrough*

* EPACT car and light truck AFVs use alternative fuels for 90% of their total fuel use by 2010. Alternative fuel use is phased in over six years starting in 2001.

B. Fuel Economy Improvements in Cars and Light Trucks

Federal agencies already buy a significant number of light duty cars and trucks that are better than the average fuel economy of vehicles on the road. Lack of data, however, did not allow this analysis to estimate the actual fuel economy average for today's fleets, or for FY 1999 purchases. This analysis assumed that Federal purchases are at the average for available cars and light trucks, and that improvements if agencies begin purchasing the leading fuel efficient vehicles on the market. This is dubbed the best in class approach. However, even greater benefits can be obtained with the introduction of advanced technology or PNGV type vehicles that offer 2x fuel economy. This analysis estimated the benefits and costs of acquiring PNGV type cars and light trucks in the breakthrough scenario, though the availability of such vehicles to the Federal agencies is highly uncertain.

1. *Moderate*
* Cars are chosen based on "Best In Class" starting in 2001.

2. *Stretch*
* Cars and Light Trucks are chosen based on "Best In Class" starting in 2001.

3. *Breakthrough*
* 75% of the non-AFV compact cars are 2X-PNGV (50 mpg) vehicles; phased in over four years starting in 2001. 25% of the non-AFV light trucks are 2X-PNGV (30 mpg) vehicles; phased in over six years starting in 2005.

C. Alternative Fuel Use in Medium and Heavy Duty Trucks

Federal agencies are not required to buy alternative fuel medium and heavy duty trucks or buses. However many agencies are considering such vehicles due to complement light duty AFVs and reduce emissions in critical areas (e.g., National Parks, metropolitan areas.) This analysis estimates the benefits and costs of expanded agency use of alternative fuels in this segment.

1. *Moderate*
* 20% of Medium and Heavy Duty Trucks use B20 by 2005, starting in 2001 and phased in over three years.

2. *Stretch*
* 40% of Medium and Heavy Duty Trucks use B20; 5% use natural gas (CNG or LNG) by 2005, starting in 2001 and phased in over three years.

3. *Breakthrough*
* 60% of Medium and Heavy Duty Trucks use B20; 15% use natural gas (CNG or LNG) by 2010, starting in 2001 and phased in over five years.

II. Federal Fleet Fuel Consumption Baselines

When determining how much percentage progress has been made, it is critical to understand the total Federal motor vehicle fuel consumption baseline. This analysis estimates progress against two different baselines.

A. All Except Tactical DOD Vehicles: 325 million gallons per year. This number includes all motor vehicles in all agencies, except tactical vehicles, even if these vehicles are not covered by the Energy Policy Act.

B. All Except Tactical DOD Vehicles, Ambulances, Law Enforcement, and Postal Delivery Vehicles: 223 million gallons per year. This number removes from the baseline all vehicles that are not covered by the Energy Policy Act, and are unlikely to ever be covered by an executive order. In effect, this baseline represents the fuel consumption that can be addressed through a new executive order.

III. Costs

The Federal Fleet will incur several additional costs associated with policies:

* incremental vehicle cost
* incremental fuel cost
* incremental refueling facility costs

Vehicle Costs

The incremental costs of "Best in Class", PNGV, and medium-duty and heavy-duty AFVs were estimated. Incremental costs associated with EPACT light-duty AFVs were not counted since they will have to be acquired under law. The following are the incremental costs assumed:

* "Best in Class": $1,000/vehicle (this is a likely upper limit, but is not unreasonable unless manufacturer competition for Federal vehicles can be maintained.)
* PNGV cars: $5,000 in 2001, decreasing to $2,000 in 2005, and then decreasing to $1,000 in 2010 (this is optimistic, given the very low prices Federal agencies pay for vehicles)
* PNGV trucks: $5,000 in 2005, decreasing to $2,000 in 2010 (this is optimistic, given that no PNGV trucks have been developed)
* Medium-Duty CNG AFVs: $11,000/vehicle (likely to decline in the future)
* Heavy-Duty CNG AFVs: $18,000/vehicle (likely to decline in the future)

Fuel Costs

The following are the gasoline gallon equivalent (GGE) costs of the fuels assumed (no taxes are included):

* Gasoline: $0.68
* Diesel Fuel: $0.69

* CNG: $0.58
* Propane: $0.47
* E85: $1.12
* B20: $1.12

Infrastructure Costs

For the Stretch and Breakthrough scenarios, the cost of providing refueling infrastructure was assumed. Based on recent experience, a value of $250 per vehicle was assumed for E85, and $2,500 per vehicle for CNG. No incremental cost was assumed for B20 because existing tanks can be used. No incremental cost for propane was assumed because propane refueling facilities are inexpensive and will typically be provided by propane suppliers. The potential exists that private fuel providers would pick up some or all of these costs, but recent experience indicates that Federal agencies will need to invest significant resources.

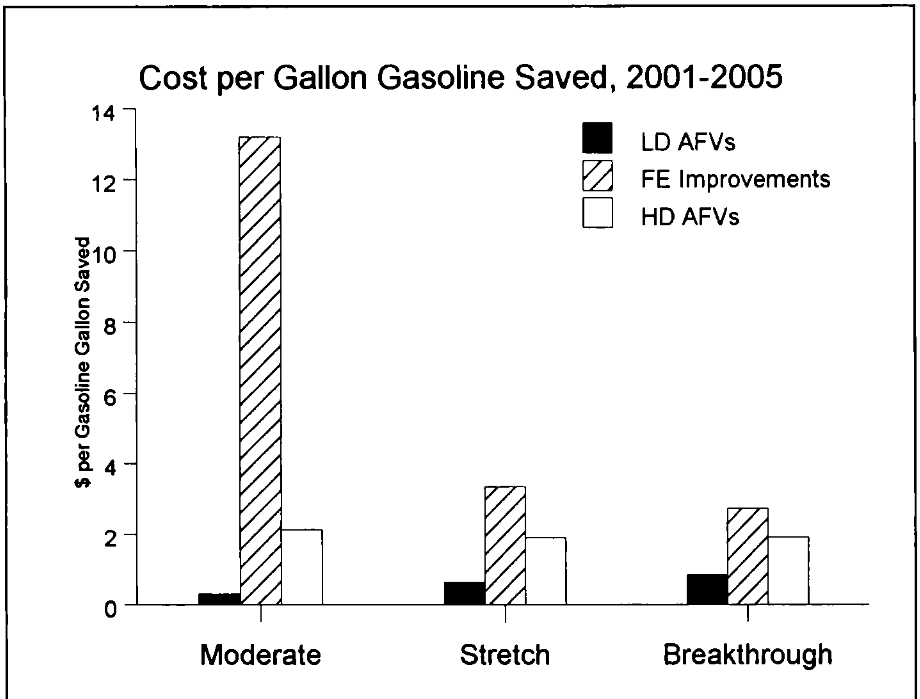
IV. Greenhouse Gases

Greenhouse gases were estimated assuming the full fuel cycle, expressed as CO_2 equivalent, based on the GREET Model version 1.4.

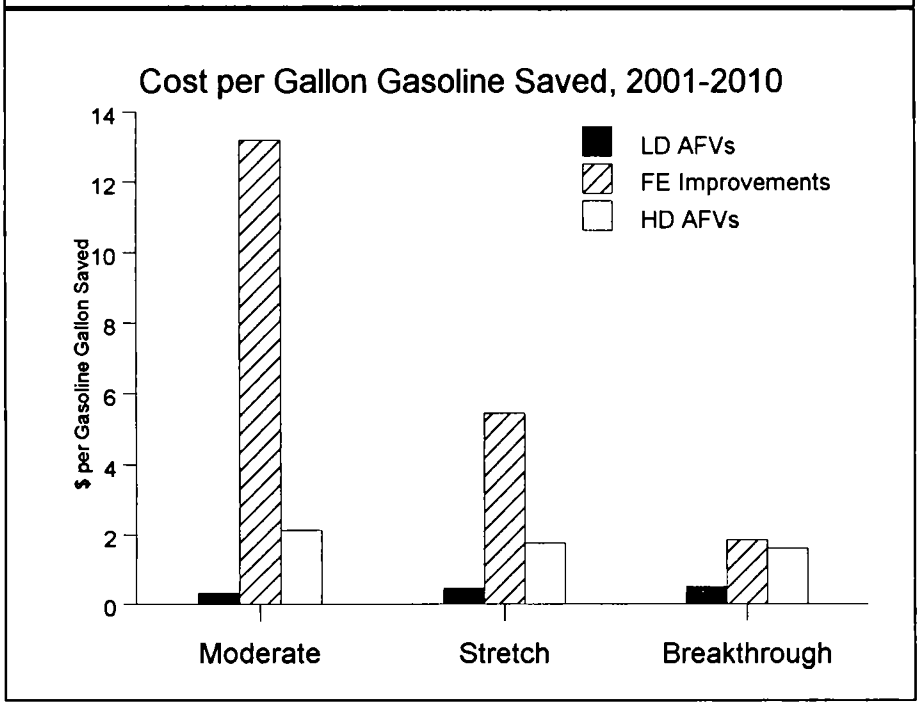
A Comment on Costs

There are multiple ways to present the costs of these approaches. Total costs, annual costs, percentage of costs over current vehicle expenditures, costs per gallon saved, costs per ton of greenhouse gas emissions saved, or some combination of these. In the time allotted, this analysis estimated the total costs and the costs per gallon saved. The total costs seem large, however, annual Federal spending on vehicles and fuels dwarfs these total costs–but more data is needed to provide a precise estimate.

The following figures show the cost per gasoline gallon saved. The costs/gallon of alternative fuel use in light duty vehicles is the lowest of the three approaches. The cost of fuel savings for "Best in Class" is very high because there is a small difference between the average and maximum fuel economy of compact cars (about 70% of all Federal Fleet cars) and because none of the incremental cost of $1,000 per vehicle is assumed to be recovered when the vehicle is taken out of service (sold to the public or state government). (Note: all scenarios include the savings of gasoline not purchased.) Please note, however, that if manufacturer competition is maintained for Federal vehicles, and the costs of best in class are closer to $100 per vehicle, or even $0, the benefit/cost ratio of this option become much more attractive. The costs/gallon of PNGV vehicles is actually quite good, assuming the vehicles become available to the Federal agencies at the costs estimated.



Cost per Gallon Gasoline Saved, 2001-2005
$ per Gasoline Gallon Saved
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
LD AFVs
FE Improvements
HD AFVs
Moderate
Stretch
Breakthrough



Cost per Gallon Gasoline Saved, 2001-2010
$ per Gasoline Gallon Saved
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
LD AFVs
FE Improvements
HD AFVs
Moderate
Stretch
Breakthrough

V. Results

2001-2005	Moderate	Stretch	Breakthrough
Gasoline Saved, Million Gallons	86.8	164.6	174.9
Gasoline Saved, Percent (Baseline A)	4.5	8.5	9.0
Gasoline Saved, Percent (Baseline B)	6.5	12.3	13.1
GHGs Reduced, Percent (Baseline A)	1.4	3.7	3.2
GHGs Reduced, Percent (Baseline B)	2.0	5.3	4.7
Incremental Vehicle Costs, $ Millions	105.1	169.3	107.1
Net Fuel Costs, $ Millions	30.4	30.0	45.7
Incremental Infrastructure Costs, $ Millions	0	39.8	77.2
Total Costs, $ Millions	135.5	239.1	230.0
$/Gallon Gasoline Saved	1.56	1.45	1.31

2001-2010	Moderate	Stretch	Breakthrough
Gasoline Saved, Million Gallons	195.3	365.0	501.1
Gasoline Saved, Percent (Baseline A)	6.0	11.3	15.4
Gasoline Saved, Percent (Baseline B)	8.8	16.4	22.5
GHGs Reduced, Percent (Baseline A)	1.9	4.8	5.3
GHGs Reduced, Percent (Baseline B)	2.7	6.9	7.7
Incremental Vehicle Costs, $ Millions	236.5	423.2	213.3
Net Fuel Costs, $ Millions	68.3	187.0	136.7
Incremental Infrastructure Costs, $ Millions	0	39.8	77.2
Total Costs, $ Millions	304.8	650.0	427.2
$/Gallon Gasoline Saved	1.56	1.78	0.85

TO: ROGER BALLENTINE

FROM: DAVID GARDINER
JEFF SEABRIGHT

RE: EARLY CREDIT

OCTOBER 15, 1999

During the past two weeks, we have consulted with governmental and non-governmental experts regarding possible options for taking bold steps on early credit legislation. There seems preliminary support for the Administration to take a bolder stance by favoring a specific legislative approach, and for pushing an approach that would simply protect emitters baselines. A draft of specifications for such a bill is attached. Before implementing such an approach, however, we recommend that you consult with

- others within the White House, including George Frampton and Gene Sperling.
- key players on the Hill, including Jimmy Powell.
- key players in non-governmental organizations, including Kevin Fay, Rich Rosenzweig, Bill Bumpers, and someone from BRT.

We have discussed three basic options for policies that we might support: a credit approach like the Chafee-Lazio bills that grants future greenhouse gas credits for reductions from a corporate baseline, a tax credit combined with a Chafee-Lazio approach, and the simple baseline protection approach.

Experts from Treasury, DOE, NEC, and EPA are concerned that the Chafee-Lazio approach is extremely complex and runs substantial risk of being attacked as giving away pollution permits for emission reductions that are not real. In addition, those experts seem uniform in their opinion that a tax proposal was problematic for the same reasons, and that it could be a substantial budget commitment. If there was desire for a tax credit approach, these experts would favor using a specific list of actions that could earn credits, rather than granting credits against a baseline. They felt that this approach would be less subject to gaming, and would be more easily enforceable for the Internal Revenue Service. However, there was broad support for a baseline protection approach, provided that it did not commit to a specific method of permit allocation in the ultimate greenhouse gas trading plan.

The industry people that we have talked to (Fay, Rosenzweig, Bumpers) all seem comfortable with a baseline protection approach, although we have not discussed details as to how to do it. We have not had discussions with the Hill, and this is probably not useful until after this session is completed.

Removing Disincentives for Early Action

Businesses face considerable uncertainty about future legislation to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Both the timing of a future program and form that it would take are unknown. This second uncertainty can discourage firms from voluntarily undertaking actions that reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Legislation can greatly reduce this uncertainty.

Many firms express the fear that they will be penalized for taking early actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions when future legislation is enacted establishing a mandatory emission reduction program. Based perhaps on their familiarity with the acid rain program, they assume that the allocation of emissions allowances or permits under such a program would be based on firms' emissions *as of a baseline year.* They fear that if they have reduced their emissions before that baseline year, they will be shortchanged in that allocation. They say this is leading them to postpone some emission-reducing actions that they would otherwise have made.

Legislation could be enacted now providing a congressional commitment that firms that act early will not be penalized by the structure of any future program. The legislation need only commit that, when a future mandatory program to reduce greenhouse gas emissions is adopted, that program will not penalize those who have reduced their greenhouse gas emissions. It could specifically oppose allocating allowances based on a historical baseline later than 2000.

In addition to a simple statement, the legislation could also specify that there are at least three ways that Congress could provide such a "no penalty" commitment. It should not specify which of mechanism described above would be adopted in the future and should leave open the possibility that another mechanism could be adopted provided that it does not penalize firms that reduce emissions before the mandatory program is adopted. The three specific approaches that could be positively referenced are:

- Baseline protection. If a future program allocates allowances according to firms' emissions in a baseline year, only a *past* year (e.g., 1999) will be chosen for the baseline. Firms would then be free to make emission reductions any time after the baseline year knowing that they will not prejudice their allowance allocations.

- Performance benchmarks. Alternatively, a future program could allocate emissions allowances according to a performance-based benchmark (e.g., emissions per unit of output) that would be applied to all firms within an industry, regardless of their individual historical emissions. Under this approach a firm's historical performance or emissions level is irrelevant. As above, a firm would know that it can reduce emissions at any time without affecting the number of allowances it will receive.

- Auction. Finally, a future program could allocate emissions allowances by auction. Here again, historical emissions would be irrelevant. Firms would need to purchase only enough allowances to cover their emissions when the program takes effect, and acting early would reduce the amount that they ultimately need to purchase.

NSR reform effort
EPA continues in its position that no negotiations can advance here until resolution of the enforcement initiative. The affected utilities and enforcement met again (8^{th}) to attempt a negotiated settlement; utilities offered a package along the lines of what we have discussed (but with too long of a time frame). Everyone's pissed. This time enforcement walked out; enforcement indicated NOVs are forthcoming, but wouldn't indicate when – several weeks or months. This situation was predicted and provides the opportunity to come in with a rational plan; we **can't** let this win for our side slip away. Linda Lance and I are meeting (15^{th}) to discuss options. Burson has/will called George on this issue again. There will be action for you here when you return, but I don't yet know what. Inahofe's hearing (14^{th}) on reopening the Clean Air Act did not address this topic. I spoke at the Keystone Energy Board (8^{th}) on an integration approach; Sam Napolitano (EPA) indicated that EPA's models showed that utilities made more $ by installing SCR because they could increase their marginal price. (What assumptions <u>do</u> these guys make??) He was strongly criticized by even the friendlies.

Industry consultations
Until we make an internal decision on how to proceed (i.e. whether to create a climate leadership council; how willing we are to restructure a tax package) there seems to be not much point in starting another "round" of meetings. Industry sectors (except utilities) are at work on the items we said we care about (tracking emissions, working with EPA/DOE on efficiency improvements, cement is considering whether to join Industries of the Future, etc), but no sector is going to make a reduction agreement. Utilities have moved beyond this to proposing a broad package of government actions that would spur further CO2 reductions. There are several companies we could approach and work with to make a reduction pledge. My choices would be Alcoa, Bethlehem and TXI. Aluminum and cement industries see themselves as "solutions" companies (increased use of my product would reduce overall emissions even if mine go up); there is a challenge with most of the companies in those sectors that this fact doesn't let them off the hook of improving their emissions profile. We continue to engage these guys as they make progress; most feel no sense of urgency given the political situation.

We also have the issue of what we can offer these guys – why should they work with us. The technical assistance front is well covered. David Gardiner and I are working with DOT to advance the idea of changing the specification procedures on concrete to encourage more blending and to educate state and local guys. There are specific initiatives in most sectors where they'd like a little help. A strong look at retooling our tax package is in order. We've had minimal interest in much of what's been offered. By my math, $500+ M (lose CHP, electric vehicles…) should be spread among other/new initiatives. This could contain a particular focus on companies that manufacture energy efficient appliances (my idea for a refrigerator rebate still stands; big impact on carbon and improved electricity reliability (lower demand) and great election year issue). We haven't made much contact on the manufacturing side. The concept of tax incentives to utilities (David G. writing about this) should also be pursued. I have several companies working the numbers on this for us so we can evaluate magnitude of cost.

TO: Roger Ballentine
From: Jeff Seabright
RE: COP 5 Update

1. John Gibson has done a terrific job in coordinating the US information package; it is now finalized and at the printer in Bonn. A copy of the entire package awaits you.

2. The op-ed went to the Post over your name and Frank Loy (his insistence). Still no word on when or if it will run.

3. Several Hill staff have expressed intent to attend, and there was a rumor that Dingell might go. Briefings for Senate staff set for 2pm Monday and House at 2pm Thursday.

4. As you can see in the attached update on press planning from Paul, we have planned an open press event on Monday of the second week at 2pm with US business, you and Frank.

5. Paul and I will go to Bonn for the entire two weeks; you, Angie, David, Julie and John will follow for week two. Elliott is also planning to go for week two. As you can see from the attached, you are included in all the high-level bilaterals, as well as the daily press, NGO and business briefings.

6. Loy has called several policy review meetings, including how we want to play sinks, CDM etc. (see attached paper?)

October 15, 1999

To: Roger Ballentine
Fr: Paul Bledsoe
Re: **Update on COP5 press planning**
CC: Jeff Seabright, Elliot Diringer, David Sandalow, John Gibson, David Gardiner, Susan Provenmire, John Brinkley

1. **Foreign Press Brief**: We have scheduled a press briefing by Loy and Ballentine at the Foreign Press Center at 1pm Thursday for FOREIGN PRESS ONLY. We will need to schedule a pre-brief with Loy and Ballentine immediately before this—I suggest Noon at Roger's office--and probably a larger, separate brief for Roger earlier next week. Angie knows about all this. We are working with the Foreign Press Center to issue advisory, contact European and other foreign press, etc. Principals should be available for separate TV and other interview afterward for a few minutes afterward, but you'll be done by 1:45. Will try to get a better idea on how many press will cover this.

2. **Business/US Press Event in Bonn on Nov. 1 at 2pm**. We are still waiting to finalize participants--(tentative list from includes Dupont and Enron and perhaps some involvement by Lockheed Martin—we have calls out to numerous others). I envision four or five business reps and Loy and Ballentine--each giving short statements and then taking questions. We want to make a strong and aggressive showing at the outset of the 2nd week about US commitment to domestic action.

3. **Daily Press briefings in Bonn:**

First Week 's daily briefings will be conducted by Mark Hambly and Jeff Seabright at 3pm each day. This will be after the EU daily 2pm briefings, so we'll have a good idea what they're saying. We may also include an additional briefer each day on a technical issues of interest.

The Second Week's daily press briefings will be conducted by Loy and Ballentine as follows:
Nov. 1—Business Press Brief—2pm
Nov. 2—Daily brief ----6pm (EU at 5:30)
Nov. 3—Daily brief -----6pm (EU at 2pm)
Nov. 4—Daily brief------3pm (No afternoon session, EU at 2pm)
Nov. 5—Daily brief-------IF NEEDED

4. **Placement of USIA stories** -- I am working with Shelia Austrian on this--they have story ideas, contact, etc. and have told me they are contacting writers to have them written.

5. **No Press Conference in Berlin Monday**: Loy will not be holding any formal press brief in Berlin.

6. **Expected Press Turnout in Bonn--** US – So far none of the major papers are sending correspondents—I will continue to track their plans for coverage. CNN said they are like to file stories out of Frankfurt but are also unclear about degree of coverage. PBS is working on a global warming special and will have a crew at Bonn

Foreign – Several hundred press have already asked for credentials. Obviously we expected a large number of European press in their backyard. I'll update as time goes on.

9.

WSJ
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B4

EPA, 8 Big Utilities Are in Negotiations To Resolve Conflict Over Coal Plants

By JOHN J. FIALKA
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON—The Environmental Protection Agency and eight major U.S. utilities are in secret talks to settle a dispute over changes they made to older coal-fired plants that may violate the Clean Air Act.

The utilities have offered to make expensive plant changes that would result in voluntary restrictions on future emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide if the EPA agrees not to take them to court over the possible violations. "There are tens of billions of dollars on the table," said an official of one utility, who asked not to be identified.

The issue centers on a relatively unused portion of the Clean Air Act that "grandfathered" hundreds of older, coal-fired plants from current emissions standards. The utilities made repairs to their plants that, the EPA asserts, amounted to overhauls that should have made them subject to emission levels required of newer plants. Some of the utilities—all of which are east of the Mississippi—have been warned by the agency that they could receive notices of violation within days.

Another utility official said, "The EPA program people and the industry have made more progress on this than we've ever made over the last five years," he said, referring to the agency's section that proposes new regulations. However, the EPA's enforcement section keeps rejecting the voluntary emission-reduction offers.

An EPA spokesman wouldn't comment except to say, "We're getting close to decisions regarding these investigations. These [talks] are really delicate."

A White House official said, "We've had some promising preliminary discussions with the utilities about a forward-looking process that could cut some red tape while improving energy efficiency and achieving some real air-pollution reductions, but we've made very clear that we cannot discuss enforcement issues with them."

Under the terms of the negotiations with the EPA, the companies say they can't be identified.

Whichever way the EPA decides to go, the result is likely to be expensive. Retrofitting older plants with "scrubbers," machines designed to clean up emissions, can cost hundreds of millions of dollars for each plant. Taking the companies to various federal courts in their areas over a relatively undefined section of the Clean Air Act could lead to protracted and costly court battles.

Industry officials said the outlines of a "global settlement" of the issue appeared in April when about 50 utilities agreed among themselves to participate in voluntary emissions cuts if the EPA would guarantee some regulatory certainty over the next 10 years.

"We have said, 'we're not going to kid you, this isn't our bottom line, it's a starting point,' " said one industry official. He added timetables and dates for the proposed voluntary emissions cutbacks were outlined with EPA officials and discussed with White House officials. The proposed cuts would come in advance of future air-pollution regulations.

A major complicating factor in the secret talks was New York state Attorney General Eliot Spitzer's recent threat to sue 17 utilities under the Clean Air Act for making repairs he says should have triggered "new source reviews." Mr. Spitzer asserts the utilities violated the law by failing to apply for permits required of new emissions sources.

Maryland: Upper Hill — State environmental officials have lifted a warning to boaters and swimmers about possible health hazards in a 2½-mile stretch of Back Creek in Somerset County. The warning was imposed Aug. 18 after three people developed rashes on their hands and flu-like symptoms.

Massachusetts: Boston — State motor vehicles registrar Dan Grabauskas cautioned vehicle owners not to panic when the state's new emissions testing program begins today. He said there is a misconception that equipment isn't in place in many stations. There will be 1,250 inspection stations available, down from 2,200 in the old program. Stations will be located within 10 miles of 99% of the people, he said.

Virginia: Springfield — Rapid development in Virginia is fueling an effort by a coalition of land conservationists to dedicate $40 million annually to conserve open spaces. Virginia lost nearly 450,000 acres of farmland from 1987 to 1997, or about 5% of the state's total.

New Hampshire: Lake Sunapee — A state task force hopes to eliminate man-made sources of mercury, a toxin that contaminates soil and water and can make freshwater fish dangerous to eat. Gov. Shaheen said the state wants to cut mercury emissions in half by 2003 and eliminate them altogether eventually.

ACROSS THE USA

News from every state

Alabama: Montgomery —State Court of Criminal Appeals Judge Sue Cobb kicked off her campaign for the Alabama Supreme Court. Cobb, a Democrat, is the second candidate to announce for the seat being vacated by Democratic Justice Hugh Maddox. Tuscaloosa Circuit Judge Bernard Harwood, a Republican, announced in August. The general election will be in November 2000. Five of the nine seats on the state's highest court will be up for grabs.

Alaska: Ketchikan — A half-dozen environmental groups have filed a lawsuit against the U.S. Forest Service in an effort to derail a timber-cutting deal involving Ketchikan Pulp Co. Last month's deal gives Ketchikan Pulp a one-year extension on its timber-harvesting contract. Under the terms, the company can cut 100 million board feet in the Tongass National Forest.

Arizona: Phoenix — Environmental officials credit favorable weather and cleaner fuels with helping the Phoenix area go a third-straight summer without violating federal ozone standards. The area can now move to have the EPA determine that it meets ozone requirements. The Phoenix area had risked having its air quality downgraded to "severe" if it couldn't meet standards.

Arkansas: Little Rock — State government collected $8.7 million more in taxes than fiscal officers forecast for September and $21.5 million more this September than last. Gross revenues totaled $349.6 million for the month, 2.6% above analysts' forecast and 6.5% more than a year ago, according to the state finance department.

The ban includes Alexander, Hardin, Jackson, Johnson, Pope, Pulaski and Union counties, which surround the Shawnee. Fires have burned 3,570 acres throughout the region since Jan. 1.

Indiana: Indianapolis — Authorities near Kansas City, Mo., arrested an Indianapolis man who had been missing since Sept. 22 when the bodies of his wife and son were found in a garage freezer. John K. Adams, 24, was arrested after an officer noticed him sleeping in a van, authorities said.

Iowa: Des Moines — The Courthouse Security Task Force expects to issue its report on security measures in state courthouses by the end of the year. The task force, established in February, issued guidelines in July. It has asked counties to study the costs of security improvements.

Kansas: Lawrence — Officials at Haskell Indian Nations University are trying to find alternative routes for the South Lawrence Trafficway, which is unfinished because of the university's opposition. The university has hired a pair of out-of-state engineering firms to look for alternatives. As planned, the loop highway would run close to the campus, Indian spiritual grounds and the Baker Wetlands.

Kentucky: Pikeville — Freddie White, a Perry County sheriff's deputy who trained and took care of the department's drug dog, was charged with selling illegal drugs. White, 44, is charged with distribution and intent to distribute Tylox and marijuana.

Louisiana: Benton — Thirty years after a creosote plant closed, a judge has approved a $30.5 million settlement for 2,000 area residents who claimed their health had been damaged. The action ends more than a decade of testing and lawsuits against the plant's owner, Joslyn Corp. Exposure to the plant caused cancer and birth defects, they said. The plant operated from 1950 to 1969.

Wednesday October 6 6:13 PM ET

New Ads Highlight Global Warming

By H. JOSEF HEBERT Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) - Three environmental groups began an $8 million, six-week TV and newspaper advertising campaign Wednesday to try to ''jump start'' public discussions about global warming.

The ads represent the largest commitment of money on a single issue in such a short time period by any environmental coalition, said Philip Clapp, president of the National Environmental Trust.

The trust, the Union of Concerned Scientists and the Physicians for Social Responsibility said they planned to spend another $3 million for a longer-range ''grassroots'' campaign on climate change.

The 30-second ads, to run in about 200 cities in prime time, say signs of a warming earth are already evident and there is a need for action to address the situation.

''It's time to start fixing global warming now,'' conclude two of the spots.

In the nearly two years since the Clinton administration helped negotiate the climate accord in Kyoto, Japan, ''there's been little forward progress'' in reducing the heat-trapping gases many scientists believe will cause the earth's climate to change, Clapp said.

Global warming already ''is a clear and present danger to Americans,'' he said in an interview, complaining that the Clinton administration has not given it a high enough profile and the public hasn't focused on it.

But Glenn Kelly, executive director of the Global Climate Coalition, an advocacy group that opposed the Kyoto climate accord, said the ads will ''only further confuse the public on what is a very serious issue.''

Many scientists believe the atmospheric buildup of heat-trapping gases, especially carbon dioxide from the burning of fossil fuels, will cause a warming of the earth and significant climate change over the next 50 to 100 years.

The Kyoto accord would require industrial nations to reduce their release of these so-called ''greenhouse'' emissions by 2012 to below what they were in 1990. U.S. carbon dioxide emissions have increased by about 11 percent since 1990.

While President Clinton signed the Kyoto agreement, he has not sought its ratification because of widespread opposition in the Senate. Critics say it will cost too much to implement while developing countries will be allowed to let greenhouse emissions grow.

The environmental groups contend the problem must be addressed and the public should be made aware of the potential consequences of inaction.

''The impact of global warming is likely to be quite severe,'' said Alden Meyer of the Union of Concerned Scientists. He and other environmentalists argue the technology exists to curtail energy use and cut carbon emissions without economic disruption.

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Environmentalists Urge Clinton to Veto 'Unconscionable' Transportation Bill

By John F. Harris
Washington Post Staff Writer
Wednesday, October 6, 1999; Page A14

Many of the country's top environmental groups issued a last-minute appeal to President Clinton yesterday to veto a popular transportation spending bill that contains what they called "unconscionable" provisions restricting the federal government's ability to set mileage standards for new cars and light trucks.

Even as the environmentalists tried to increase pressure on Clinton, they said they were resigned to the fact that it would almost certainly do no good. White House officials said they expect Clinton to sign the $50 billion transportation measure, rather than veto it with a demand that Congress send him a measure free of anti-environmental provisions.

For the past four years, Republicans in Congress have pushed, and Clinton has acceded to, measures preventing the federal government from raising mileage standards or from requiring that light trucks and sport utility vehicles be subject to the same requirements as cars. This year, the environmentalists had been hoping that Vice President Gore's influence would be enough to encourage a stronger White House stand.

"We cannot make strides in fighting global warming if you continue to let Congress tie your hands on this critical policy," said a letter the environmentalists sent to Clinton yesterday.

Among the groups signing it were the Sierra Club, the Environmental Defense Fund, the Natural Resources Defense Council, the National Wildlife Fund and the U.S. Public Interest Research Group.

But faced with what White House officials privately have signaled is Clinton's imminent signature on the bill, environmental groups were deciding where to place blame. Although some environmentalists lately have signaled their dissatisfaction with Gore, who has tried to make environmentalism a signature issue, most of the groups lobbying the White House over mileage standards said they do not hold him accountable for their latest setback.

"The vice president has been honorable and has tried hard . . . to get the president to veto this," said Dan Becker, director of the Sierra Club's global warming program.

The problem, Becker asserted, is with Clinton, who talks passionately about the need to limit "greenhouse emissions," but who does not realize that "jawboning doesn't do it."

"What's been missing is actions that would actually cut global warming," Becker said.

"People are tremendously frustrated, disappointed" by Clinton's likely acquiescence, said Elizabeth Thompson, legislative director for the Environmental Defense Fund.

White House officials, meanwhile, said their soundings on Capitol Hill made it clear that Democrats had no appetite for a veto fight. At a fund-raiser in California last week, Clinton told environmentalists that House Minority Leader Richard A. Gephardt was urging him not to veto the transportation bill, according to a participant who later shared a written account of the conversation with environmental groups.

This account angered many environmental activists. Gene Karpinski, executive director of the U.S. Public Interest Research Group, said Gephardt had assured environmentalists in a meeting Thursday that he would work to ensure that a veto was sustained.

In fact, the account Clinton gave at the fund-raiser seems to have been roughly accurate. Laura Nichols, a Gephardt spokeswoman, said yesterday, "Our counsel to the president was that a veto could not be sustained in the House."

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Yahoo! News Science Headlines

Thursday October 7 1:25 AM ET

Global Warming Fight May Cost Less

By CHRIS TOMLINSON Associated Press Writer

Fighting global warming could cost the United States and other industrialized nations much less money than most analysts have predicted, researchers reported today in the journal Nature.

Emissions of heat-trapping greenhouse gases are supposed to be reduced under an international agreement called the Kyoto Protocol. The cost has been widely debated and many nations have not ratified the protocol, with critics fearing it may be too expensive or disputing the causes of global warming.

Previous studies of the cost have focused almost exclusively on reducing emissions of carbon dioxide, the main greenhouse gas.

But the cost of complying may be up to 60 percent less than previously estimated when efforts are made to reduce all six types of gases covered by Kyoto, according to the new analysis by John Reilly and colleagues at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and elsewhere.

Reilly calculated the cost of meeting the Kyoto requirements in two ways: by reducing only carbon dioxide and by cutting all six kinds of greenhouse gases in the least costly manner.

He found that the United States would have to spend $68 million a year if the country focused solely on carbon dioxide vs. $42 million a year using the alternative approach. The costs were calculated using 1995 dollars.

Even the lower figure is too high, said Daniel Lashof, a global warming expert with the Natural Resources Defense Council who did not participate in the study. The analysis does not anticipate future developments in pollution control technology or big reductions in greenhouse gas emissions that could be achieved rather cheaply overseas, he said.

But Glenn Kelly, executive director of the Global Climate Coalition, a business group, said the technology does not exist yet for the study results to be applied. ``We're looking at economic theories and it is overly optimistic," he said.

``There are serious questions about our ability to measure these gases, not just carbon dioxide," Kelly said.

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Questions or Comments

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Thursday October 7, 10:08 am Eastern Time

Company Press Release

SOURCE: Pennsylvania Council of Churches

Religious Leaders Take Action Against Global Climate Change; Pennsylvania Council of Churches Launches Interfaith Campaign

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 7 /PRNewswire/ -- Leaders of more than two dozen church bodies, including Protestant denominations, the Greek Orthodox Church and the Philadelphia Board of Rabbis, have signed an historic Religious Leaders Statement on Global Warming. The Religious Leaders Statement warns that human beings are doing violence to God's creation by causing global warming and calls for people of faith to be stewards of His creation.

``Our faith demands that we act as stewards of creation, not squander and destroy God's gifts," said the Rev. Brenda Brooks of the Presbyterian Synod of the Trinity. ``Global climate change is destroying people's lives and health, as well as our habitat. In these circumstances, failure to act would be truly immoral."

The Religious Leaders Statement calls for persons of faith to take three immediate steps to protect the creation from global warming. Those steps are: (1) urging elected officials to support public policies that will reduce greenhouse gases, including ratification of the Kyoto Treaty; (2) reducing energy usage at homes, businesses, and places of worship with simple and readily available energy conservation measures; and (3) using Pennsylvania's Electricity Choice program to buy electricity that has been certified as renewable energy by the Green-e program.

These three steps will reduce global warming gases like carbon dioxide and methane in the atmosphere. For example, an electricity customer using 1,000 kilowatt-hours per month who switches his electricity supply to Green-e certified renewable electricity eliminates approximately 19,729 pounds of carbon dioxide emissions, which are produced by fossil fuel-powered electric generation plants, from being released into the atmosphere each year. Reducing the emission of global warming gases is vital, because global temperatures have increased by 1 degree Fahrenheit in the past century and the ten warmest years on record have been since 1983.

To encourage millions of Pennsylvanians to take one of or all of the three recommended actions to stop global warming, the Pennsylvania Council of Churches is launching a coordinated campaign to call upon people of faith to work to prevent global warming as a matter of ``religious responsibility." The campaign is making available to the public a brochure entitled ``Global Warming & Electric Restructuring in Pennsylvania: a temptation or an opportunity?" For more information on the brochure, contact the PA Interfaith Global Climate Change Campaign at 717-545-4761.

``People of faith have an obligation to act on their religious and spiritual responsibilities to help create the consensus for our nation and all nations to be stewards of God's good earth," said the Rev. Dr. Thomas M. Johnston Jr., Synod Executive, Synod of the Trinity, Presbyterian Church (USA).

SOURCE: Pennsylvania Council of Churches

Related News Categories: environmental

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Bradley Focuses on Working Families

While Dole Issues Anti-Drug Message, Gore Gains Environmentalists' Support

By Dan Balz and David Von Drehle
Washington Post Staff Writers
Friday, October 8, 1999; Page A08

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Democratic presidential candidate Bill Bradley, arguing that "prosperity that fails to bolster families is hollow and unsustainable," yesterday outlined a series of proposals designed to ease the burden on working families.

Bradley spoke about work and families in New Hampshire as Republican presidential candidate Elizabeth Dole issued a tough anti-drug message on the U.S.-Mexican border in California. She attacked President Clinton as weak on drugs--"he lacks the moral authority to send a message that drugs aren't cool"--and she promised to crack down on smuggling, trafficking and use of all illegal drugs, including marijuana.

In New York, Vice President Gore appeared with prominent environmentalists to collect their endorsements. He took the chance to accuse Texas Gov. George W. Bush of "carrying water--dirty water--for the special interests" and polluters.

Bradley's speech was his latest effort to detail the policies underpinning what he has called a campaign of big ideas. Last week in Los Angeles, he unveiled a $65 billion proposal that he said would dramatically reduce the number of Americans without health insurance, estimated at roughly 45 million people. In contrast to that speech, yesterday's was far more modest, particularly in dollar terms--and some of his ideas echoed proposals supported by Clinton and Gore. Gore on Tuesday dealt with the same subject in a New York speech.

But the former New Jersey senator, who spoke at a local high school in southern New Hampshire, said that while this program is "not about big government," it is still about "big ideas and the courage to commit ourselves to finding a common-sense balance between family and work in America."

As Bradley concluded a two-day campaign swing through the nation's first primary state, two new polls charted his continuing progress toward overtaking Gore there.

A poll by Franklin Pierce College for the television station WNDS showed Bradley forging ahead of Gore in New Hampshire, 42 percent to 35 percent. That poll also showed that Bradley now runs ahead of Bush (51 to 36 percent), while Bush leads Gore (45 to 41 percent)--bolstering Bradley's claim that he would be a stronger nominee in 2000 than Gore.

A second New Hampshire poll released yesterday by the Boston Herald and WCVB-TV showed Bradley at 39 percent and Gore at 37 percent among likely Democratic voters, a statistical tie. The same poll last June showed Gore with a 12-point lead over Bradley.

Bradley played down the significance of the new findings. "This is a long campaign," he told reporters. "Obviously, I'd rather be ahead than behind."

In his speech, Bradley described American families as harried and stressed, torn by the demands of employers forced to compete in a global marketplace and by obligations to children and aging parents. "Our nation has been good at building our economic infrastructure," he said. "But for far too long, we have neglected our social infrastructure. We are economically healthy. But are we socially healthy? Are we spiritually healthy?"

Bradley's plan includes four specific proposals.

The first calls for the federal government to provide $2 billion annually in matching grants to the states to replace the "catch-as-catch-can hodgepodge of underfunded, uncoordinated efforts" to provide quality child care with a more comprehensive system. The idea is modeled after a North Carolina program.

His second proposal would tap the growing ranks of retirees to provide more after-school mentoring programs for young people. Bradley said he would offer tax-free stipends to retirees who agree to volunteer a prescribed number of hours each week working with young people in schools, churches and nonprofit organizations.

Bradley's third proposal aims at providing young people the skills to obtain good jobs and giving older workers opportunities for retraining as new skills are required by the economy. To do this, he said he would establish "Life-Long Learning Communities" through the nation's community colleges, modeled after a successful program in Texas. He estimated the cost at $400 million annually.

Finally, Bradley, like Gore, called for expanding the Family and Medical Leave Act by extending its requirements to businesses with at least 25 workers, rather than the current 50-employee cutoff. Bradley also said he would require employers to provide as much as 24 hours of unpaid leave annually to enable workers to attend parent-teacher conferences or take a family member to the doctor.

Dole delivered her speech on drugs about 30 feet from the fence dividing California from Mexico, and she chided the country on the other side of the fence. "Mexico, long a close friend and important neighbor, needs to extradite drug lords to the United States and make a concerted effort to reduce the flood of methamphetamines, heroin, cocaine and crack across the border," she said.

Citing studies indicating that the rate of drug use among children is rising after a period of decline, Dole charged that the Clinton administration has given up in the war on drugs. She stressed diplomatic efforts to cut off the flow of drugs from abroad and education efforts to cut the demand at home.

"It is time we throw down the gauntlet and cease timid negotiations with foreign governments that cannot or will not put a stop to the production or smuggling of drugs," Dole said.

The speech was the third of four speeches planned by Dole to lay the foundation of her campaign. Earlier speeches were on education and foreign policy; the fourth speech will deal with taxes.

Dole is struggling to maintain her hold on second place in GOP polls and to fend off Arizona Sen. John McCain. In the Franklin Pierce College poll, McCain surged past Dole in New Hampshire, with 23 percent to her 8 percent.

Yesterday, McCain and Steve Forbes denied a report in the Boston Globe that their supporters have been spreading word that Dole may drop out of the race. "I would never do such a thing, nor would anyone who works for me," McCain said, and he promised to fire anyone who does. Forbes called the accusation "utterly preposterous."

Gore got a boost from New York environmentalists--led by Robert F. Kennedy Jr. and Larry Rockefeller--who gave him $100,000 and their endorsements. They felt it was time, Kennedy said, because a relatively small but vocal group of greens, Friends of the Earth, had surprised Gore recently by throwing its support to Bradley.

"We needed to do something to make sure people understand the environmental community is solidly behind Al Gore," he said. "Sometimes your friends have to stand up when momentum is going against you."

Kennedy and Rockefeller joined Gore in attacking Bush. "I'm going to put party labels aside and put our kids' future first and the Earth's future [and] team up with New Yorkers and other Americans who

1 SMOG: Houston Passes Los Angeles As 'Smog Capital'; More

Houston has officially "dethroned" Los Angeles as the "smog capital" of the United States.

Houston experienced 44 days this year when ozone levels exceeded national health standards, one day more than the Los Angeles Basin. And while Los Angeles had its first year in more than 50 years without full-scale smog alert conditions, Houston's ozone peaked last week with a Stage 1 smog alert. Barry Wallerstein, executive officer of the South Coast Air Quality Management District: "We don't take any joy in Houston having high levels, but it's nice not to have the highest readings here."

Los Angeles' improved air quality can be attributed to weather conditions and its tough anti-smog regulations. Meanwhile, Houston's air pollution has not actually worsened, as it has remained the same for the last five or 10 years. But Bryan Lambeth, meteorologist with the Texas Natural Resources Conservation Commission, said it is too soon to declare a trend. Lambeth: "Levels can go up and down from one year to the next. I suspect both areas are going to seesaw back and forth."

Ironically, Houston posted its highest ozone reading on Oct. 7, the day after the city beat out Los Angeles for a new professional football team, which some Texans now joke should be named the "Houston Haze." Patrick Crimmins, a TNRCC spokesman: "The good thing is we got their team. The bad thing is we got their air" (Marla Cone, *Los Angeles Times*, Oct. 13).

MD County Hardest Hit By Regional Smog Patterns

Maryland's Anne Arundel County had the worst air conditions on the Eastern Seaboard for the fist half of this summer, the Maryland Public Interest Research Group said last week.

But a MaryPIRG spokesman said the county is a victim of its location, as wind blows pollution from the Washington area toward two monitoring stations in Anne Arundel. And the county also gets pollution from power plants in West Virginia and Ohio (Leslie Koren, *Washington Times*, Oct. 13).

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▶ SOCIETY AND POLITICS

2 COURTS: Supreme Court Hears Case On 'Citizen Suit' Provision

The Supreme Court heard arguments yesterday in a case over the Clean Water Act's "citizen suit" provision that could determine whether it and similar clauses in other federal environmental laws "would continue to be of much use."

The provision at issue allows private individuals to sue polluters and collect fines, which are then sent to the federal treasury. The case, which "has galvanized the environmental movement" as few recent Supreme Court cases have, is an appeal by Friends of the Earth on a ruling that dismissed their 1992 suit against Laidlaw Environmental Services, now known as Safety-Kleen Corp., the operator of a hazardous waste incinerator in Roebuck, SC.

A federal appeals court ruled that the suit had to be dismissed as moot because when the suit was filed, the operator acquired new anti-pollution equipment and stopped discharges. And because the plaintiffs did not "prevail" in their litigation, they were not entitled to reimbursement of legal fees, which usually are available when a change in the defendant's behavior is shown.

FoE and other environmental groups argue that if a defendant can avoid all liability by modifying its behavior once a suit is filed, citizen suits will become economically impractical (Linda Greenhouse, *New York Times*, Oct. 13). Fourteen states have filed briefs in support of

0813

FoE's suit, including AR, CA, CT, DE, IL, MI, MS, MO, NM, NY, NC, RI, TN and WA, while 40 California cities are supporting Safety-Kleen (FoE release, Sept. 30). Justice Department lawyer Jeffrey P. Minear, supporting the environmental groups, said the appeals court ruling would encourage "gamesmanship" and give polluters an "incentive to string the litigation along" until a case could be declared moot (Laurie Asseo, AP/*San Francisco Chronicle/Examiner* online, Oct. 12).

Justice Antonin Scalia, "perhaps the judiciary's strongest critic of citizen suit provisions," said citizen suits usurp the ordinary function of the executive branch and questioned whether they are constitutional (Greenhouse, *New York Times*). -- **DB**

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3 CAMPAIGN 2000: Enviros Pressure Gore In Exchange For Support

Environmental leaders are giving Vice President and presidential candidate Al Gore "detailed demands" in return for their support.

Environmental groups "have not abandoned" Gore, but Northwestern groups are pressuring Gore and the Clinton administration to install rescue tugs at the Strait of Juan de Fuca, remove dams as part of a Snake River salmon recovery plan, ban road-building in areas of national forests and make conservation standards a top issue at the World Trade Organization meeting in Seattle. Bill Arthur, director of the Sierra Club's Northwest office: "Gore's challenge is to reassert his historic leadership position on the environment, which has been tarnished by seven years of defending oft-compromised positions" (Joel Connelly, *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, Oct. 13).

In a sign he may be heeding the warnings, Gore promised to protect Nevada's rights in its opposition to a proposed nuclear repository at Yucca Mountain. Gore told attendees at a Las Vegas fundraiser that he opposed unsuccessful attempts to place a temporary dump in Nevada and he would oppose attempts to prevent the U.S. EPA from setting air and water quality standards for Yucca Mountain (Steve Kanigher, *Las Vegas Sun*, Oct. 12).

The groups' demands on Gore show how the environmental movement "has turned away form Republicans" in the last several years and now "the battle for the hearts and minds" of environmentalists is between Gore and Democratic rival Bill Bradley. Although environmental issues play well in West Coast states, some question the political clout of environmental groups and wonder whether they "are worth the price they are demanding." Denis Hayes, president of the Bullitt Foundation and a director of the League of Conservation Voters: "All of the polls I've seen show the environment at the moment a non-player in the presidential race" (Connelly, *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*). -- **CF**

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4 PROTEST: White House Slams Report On Logging Incident

The White House is repudiating a congressional report that says administration officials acted improperly when it prevented police from ending a 1996 logging protest in Oregon.

The draft House Resources Committee report says Jack Thomas, then chief of the U.S. Forest Service, was prepared to order a dozen armed, flak-jacketed law-enforcement agents to oust more than 30 protesters from Warner Creek in the Willamette National Forest. But Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman stopped the plan, citing concerns about potential injuries or deaths like at Ruby Ridge, ID, or Waco, TX. Following Glickman's order, the administration went to work on a settlement to prevent further timber harvests in Warner Creek.

The report also says the White House micromanaged the incident in such a way that helped protesters but imperiled law enforcement efforts.

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Oct 13

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10.

THE WHITE HOUSE 10-5-99

WASHINGTON

October 1, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROGER BALLENTINE ACM for Roger Ballentine

RE: OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL INITIATIVES WEEKLY

copied
Ballentine
Podesta

Climate Change

Press

An announcement by more than 500 mayors and local officials of their commitment to climate change action, and your statement of support for the mayors and criticism of Congress, received wide-spread coverage by AP, AP Radio, Reuters, *The Boston Globe*, *The Sacramento Bee* and others.

The Financial Times ran a column "Green Lobbyists Breathe Down the Neck of 'Ozone Man,'" which strongly criticized the Vice President and U.S. climate policy.

Legislative

Congress is on track to deny your requested increase in funding for the Climate Change Technology Initiative, leaving the FY 2000 budget at or below FY 99 levels. You requested $686M for the Department of Energy's energy efficiency portfolio in the Interior appropriations bill, but both the House and Senate marks are down from that request more than $100M. In VA-HUD appropriations, you requested $216M for EPA's climate change programs, but the House and Senate marks are more than $100M down from that request. The Clean Air Partnership Fund – a $200M initiative – has been zeroed out in the Senate and received $36M in the House. You requested $399M in the Energy and Water appropriations bill for the Energy Department's solar and renewable energy portfolio, and the signed bill contains $315M.

We continue to work with Senator Byrd (D-WV) to block the unacceptable "Knollenberg" rider from the VA-HUD bill, which would prohibit backdoor implementation of the Kyoto Protocol and could restrict EPA's voluntary programs such as Energy Star.

cc: The Vice President
John Podesta
Martin Baily
Maria Echaveste
Steve Ricchetti
Charles Burson
George Frampton
Neal Lane
Joe Lockhart
Gene Sperling
Larry Stein
Jim Steinberg

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
10-12-99

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

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October 8, 1999

Podesta
read carefully -
I want to go on the
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Copied
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All Policy
Staff
Balentine
Seabright
Gardner
Warren

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

CC: JOHN PODESTA

FROM: GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, JR. DS for GTFJr.

SUBJECT: CEQ WEEKLY REPORT

This is a joint report from CEQ and the Office of Environmental Initiatives.

BUDGET

Appropriations

So far the Administration has had mixed success on environmental funding issues. For FY 2000, the Administration proposed more than $1.6 billion in increases in spending (from $3.58 billion to $5.22 billion) on four hallmark issues – Climate Change, Land Legacy, the Clean Water Action Plan, and Northwest salmon. To date, in the Energy and Water bill and the VA-HUD bill, Congress has provided overall funding for Climate Change and Clean Water that is far below Administration requests on climate change and slightly below FY 1999 enacted. (See Climate Change report attached).

Our current priorities include:

1. *Lands Legacy* – Our federal land acquisition requests have been gutted in the Interior bill with some coastal components in the Commerce-State-Justice bill. House and Senate versions cut funding substantially below FY 1999 enacted and provide only 30% of the amounts requested for FY 2000.

   Key land acquisition priorities include:
   (1) Baca Ranch ($95 million, $55 million if we can hold onto last year's $40 million);
   (2) Catellus-California Desert ($36 million with an equal private match to acquire almost 500,000 acres in California Desert parks and wilderness);
   (3) Everglades ($45 million);
   (4) Civil War Battlefields ($22 million); and
   (5) Grants to states for forest easements, particularly in Northern New England ($50 million)

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
10-12-99

2. *Pacific Salmon* – In CJS, the Senate has given us barely enough to get by ($130 million total for coastal restoration to the four governors plus Pacific Salmon Treaty funding), but the House zeroed out the entire account. We must fight to keep the Senate money. Also, we need about $20 million additional for NMFS's salmon operating program in the Northwest, under the Endangered Species Act.

3. *Climate Change* – We need to plus up the reductions in Energy Efficiency and Renewables in the Interior bill to compensate for the reductions from FY 99 that were contained in the VA-HUD and Energy & Water bills. This means an increase of $50-75 million from the House and Senate marks – which would still be far below our FY 2000 request.

4. *Riders* – There are about three dozen riders in the Interior, CJS and Foreign Operations bills, almost all of which are completely unacceptable.

A victory on the environment this year will require prevailing on all four of the above.

RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP

Atlantic Salmon Recovery

In December 1997, the Commerce and Interior Departments withdrew a proposed listing of Maine Atlantic salmon as "threatened" under the Endangered Species Act. The decision against listing was contingent on efforts by the State of Maine to protect and conserve Atlantic salmon. The Commerce and Interior Departments again reviewed the status of Atlantic salmon this year and found deficiencies in the implementation of Maine's conservation measures. While the Departments have been working with the State to try to improve implementation, deficiencies remain, and it is their current intention to propose a threatened listing for Atlantic salmon. This listing would be publicly announced by October 15 (court filing deadline).

INTERNATIONAL LEADERSHIP

Trade/Forest Products Tariff Reduction Measure

Next week, a group of forest protection advocates from across the country will be in Washington to lobby the Administration and Congress to remove the Accelerated Tariff Liberalization initiative in forest products from the U.S. agenda for the WTO Ministerial in Seattle. This proposed measure has become the poster child for environmental opposition to the WTO and has served as a rallying point for forest activists to join trade activists in criticizing our trade policy – and what they believe is a lack of a comprehensive policy to assess the environmental implications of trade agreements. We are prepared to release an Environmental Review of the timber tariff reduction proposal, showing that it will have only negligible impacts on demand for timber or on the environment. The NGOs remain concerned about non-tariff barriers, but these are not being negotiated at this time.

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10-12-99

CLIMATE CHANGE

Press, Science and Industry

Fighting global warming could cost as much as 60 percent less than most analysts have predicted, researchers reported in the journal *Nature*. Previous studies have focused almost exclusively on reducing emissions of carbon dioxide, the main greenhouse gas. But the cost of complying may be much less than previously estimated when efforts are made to reduce all six types of gases covered by Kyoto, according to the new analysis by researchers at MIT.

Three environmental groups launched an $8 million TV and newspaper advertising campaign Wednesday regarding the dangers of global warming. The 30 second ads, created by Mandy Grunwald and funded largely by Ted Turner, will run in 220 cities in prime time between now and Thanksgiving. The National Environmental Trust, the Union of Concerned Scientists and Physicians for Social Responsibility said they planned to spend another $3 million for a longer-range "grassroots" campaign on climate change.

Leaders of more than two dozen church bodies in Pennsylvania, including Protestant denominations, the Greek Orthodox Church and the Philadelphia Board of Rabbis, have signed a "Religious Leaders Statement on Global Warming". The statement warns that human beings are doing violence to God's creation by causing global warming and urges support for the Kyoto Protocol.

Legislation

Conferees finished work on the VA, HUD, Independent Agencies appropriations bill this week. Working with the both the majority and minority, we succeeded in preventing Representative Knollenberg (R-MI) from expanding the scope of his rider prohibiting implementation of the Kyoto Protocol prior to Senate ratification. Thus, the language is the same as the provision contained in last year's enacted bill – which does not prevent EPA from undertaking climate change programs.

We did not fare so well with respect to climate change funding. The Clean Air Partnership Fund was zeroed out. EPA's portion of the Climate Change Technology Initiative received $102 million, $6 million below FY99. Thus, both DOE's renewable energy programs and EPA's climate change programs have been funded significantly below FY99 levels. It is absolutely critical to both our domestic and international audiences that the Administration not be perceived as backing off our commitment to taking action to address climate change. Therefore, it is very important that DOE's energy efficiency programs – contained in the Interior bill – be funded substantially above FY99 levels.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Ottawa, Canada)

For Immediate Release October 8, 1999

PRESS CONFERENCE BY THE PRESIDENT
AND PRIME MINISTER CHRETIEN

Parliament
Ottawa, Canada

12:05 P.M. EDT

(missing text)

Q Excuse me. I would like to say something. You've had a lot of disasters lately, and so has the world. And I'm with Christian News, and I would like to ask you, have you thought that possibly this is a message from above that there is moral decay, that there is abortion, that there is violence? I was wondering if you had given it some thought.

THE PRESIDENT: Actually, I have. You know, we – particularly because of all the millennial predictions. But I think the fact is that some of these natural disasters are part of predictable weather patterns, and the others have been predicted for more than a decade now by people who tell us that the climate is warming up. And I think that the real moral message here is that as we all get richer and use more of the resources God has given us, we're being called upon to take greater care of them. And I think that we have to deal seriously with the impact of the changing climate.

I was just in New Zealand at the jumping-off place for 70 percent of our operations in Antarctica, the South Pole, talking about the thinning of the polar ice cap there and the consequences it could bring to the whole world.

So I believe that insofar as these natural disasters are greater in intensity or number than previous ones, the primary warning we're getting from on high is that we have to keep -- to use the phrase of a person I know reasonably well -- we have to keep Earth in the balance. We have to respond to this in an appropriate way.

Yes.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release October 12, 1999

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I have signed into law H.R. 2084, the "Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000." The bill provides $47.1 billion in funding for the Nation's vital transportation and related safety needs. The record level of infrastructure investment provided by this measure, which I requested, will enhance use and efficiency, provide better connections, and help improve the conditions and performance of the Nation's transportation system.

This bill's funding levels for highway and transit programs will allow us to continue making substantial improvements in travel conditions and transit ridership. Completing the full funding of our request for Coast Guard operating expenses will improve the safety of all Americans by enabling the expansion of the Coast Guard's vital search and rescue, law enforcement, and drug interdiction activities. Provision of our request for Amtrak capital funds will improve passenger service and keep the rail service on the 5-year glide path to operating self-sufficiency that was agreed to in 1997 by the Congress and my Administration.

I am concerned about the funding level provided in the bill for Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) operations and capital programs. For example, the bill provides $144 million less than my request for FAA operations. This reduction will slow hiring for safety and security positions and postpone implementation of needed efficiency and management improvements. The bill also constrains funding for the modernization of the air traffic control system, including needed modernization and improvement of the Global Positioning System. These reductions may increase air travel delays and ill-position the FAA to meet the growing challenges of the future. My Administration will work with the Congress to rectify the consequences of these harmful reductions.

Section 321 of this bill again blocks the Department of Transportation from evaluating corporate average fuel economy standards to determine whether the vehicles we drive can be more fuel efficient. Because of similar provisions, the Department has been unable to carry out its responsibility to review this issue for several years, during which time the average fuel economy has dropped to its lowest level since 1980, adding to pollution and to the Nation's dependency on imported oil. I am very disturbed by this limitation on my Administration's ability to address this critical issue. We cannot continue to ignore this. For that reason, we will soon invite the leaders of the auto industry to the White House to try to find a way to address this issue notwithstanding the limitation in this bill.

I appreciate the increase in funding for motor carrier safety provided in the bill, as it is the goal of the Secretary of Transportation to reduce motor carrier safety fatalities by 50 percent within 10 years. However, I am disappointed that the full funding requested for motor carrier safety grants to States was not provided, as this funding is needed to help achieve this goal. I am also concerned about language that precludes enforcement action, and my Administration will work with the Congress to address this problem.

I am also troubled by the widespread earmarking of vital highway and transit programs without regard to criteria that have been established to ensure that these are sound investments. For example, a number of projects specified for the Job Access and Reverse Commute program are strictly for research, an activity that would not otherwise be eligible for this funding. In general, earmarks tend to be aimed at projects that have not advanced in the local planning process and, as a result, the funding will likely remain unused for a longer period of time, depriving ready-to-go projects of needed Federal assistance.

I recognize the widespread transportation needs of our country, which is why transportation infrastructure investment during my Administration has increased by 32 percent above the previous Administration's average. However, our transportation investment must be strategic and applied to critical needs, and excessive earmarking can undermine this goal. I ask the House and Senate Appropriations Committees to work with the Department of Transportation to see that essential projects that can quickly utilize Federal funding are given the ability to move forward.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON
THE WHITE HOUSE,
October 9, 1999.

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release October 12, 1999

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Today, we mark the day that the world's population reportedly reaches six billion. It took just 12 years -- from 1987 to today -- for the world's population to expand from five to six billion people. We should be thankful that people today live longer and healthier lives than ever before. But over the next few years, this rapid growth and its effect on our environment and quality of life will pose difficult challenges for all of us.

In 1994, the United States helped forge a consensus at the International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, Egypt, on a comprehensive approach to stabilizing world population growth. We agreed to work with other nations to help prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS; to improve the status of women; to enhance educational opportunities for children; and to support voluntary family planning and related health care.

My administration has made important strides in meeting these objectives. At home, we have increased funding for family planning and reproductive health services, which have helped reduce teen pregnancies and abortions. Overseas, we have invested more than $5.5 billion in over 100 countries on health and population initiatives and on women's empowerment.

We have also worked to protect our environment and ensure that it can sustain the development needs of a growing population. We are learning that technology can help developing countries grow while bypassing some of the environmental costs of the industrial age. We must promote that technology so that we can address both climate change and the challenge of providing clean energy for all the world's citizens.

Finally, we have recognized that the best way to stabilize population growth is to fight poverty and to build healthy, growing economies in the developing world. The debt relief package the world's wealthiest nations agreed to in Cologne this year will help us do that. Last month, I went even further, announcing that the United States will forgive 100 percent of the debt owed us by the world's least developed countries if they will use the savings to address basic human needs. And I committed the United States to a new effort to accelerate the development of vaccines for diseases that devastate the developing world.

As we mark this day, the central question we face is not simply how many people will live on this planet, but how they will live. We must refuse to accept a future in which one part of humanity lives on the cutting edge of a new economy, while another part lives on the edge of survival. And we must work for the day when all people have the education, health, security, safe environment and freedom to lift their lives.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release October 13, 1999

THE REPUBLICAN BUDGET: A TWO-PRONGED ATTACK ON THE ENVIRONMENT

October 13, 1999

In the Administration's balanced budget for fiscal year 2000, President Clinton and Vice President Gore proposed significant new investments to protect precious lands, clean our air and water, restore endangered salmon and combat global warming. But the Republican majority in Congress is again waging a two-pronged attack on the environment and public health - cutting funding for these key priorities, while loading budget bills with special-interest "riders" that would roll back protections already in place. The President calls on Congress to fund major environmental priorities - without spending the Social Security surplus -- and to pass budget bills free of anti-environmental riders.

Shortchanging our Environment and Public Health

- Protecting Precious Lands. The President's $1 billion Lands Legacy initiative would protect coastal resources and natural treasures - including the Everglades, Civil War battlefields, and the Mojave Desert

- and provide communities with $434 million to protect urban parks, farmland, forests, and other green spaces. But Congress has slashed the President's request by two-thirds.

- Leading the Fight Against Global Warming. The President proposed $1.4 billion, a 34-percent increase, to research and develop clean energy technologies that save money and reduce greenhouse gas pollution. Yet Congress is shortchanging these common-sense programs, as well as the Global Environmental Facility, an international fund that invests in clean energy and other environmental projects in developing countries.

- Providing Clean, Safe Water. Congress is refusing to fully fund the President's Clean Water Action Plan, which helps communities, farmers, and other property owners curb dirty runoff and clean up waterways too polluted for fishing and swimming.

- Restoring Endangered Salmon. The President proposed a new $100 million Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund to help state, local, and tribal governments rebuild dwindling salmon stocks, and $60 million to begin implementing an historic salmon recovery treaty with Canada. Yet the Senate has provided nothing for the treaty, and the House nothing for either initiative.

Rolling Back Protections through Backdoor Attacks

Once again, Congress has loaded up appropriations bills with special-interest riders that aim to block progress or roll back key environmental safeguards. Among other things, these riders would pave the way for more logging on national forests; cripple endangered species protections; short-change taxpayers by letting oil companies pay below-market royalties on oil produced on federal lands; ease restrictions on the dumping of mining wastes on public lands; and hamstring common-sense efforts to reduce global warming pollution.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release October 14, 1999

PRESS CONFERENCE BY THE PRESIDENT

The East Room

2:04 P.M.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXCERPTS FROM OPENING STATEMENT:

. . . Even more troubling are the signs of a new isolationism among some of the opponents of the treaty. You see it in the refusal to pay our U.N. dues. You see it in the woefully inadequate budget for foreign affairs and includes meeting our obligations to the Middle East peace process and to the continuing efforts to destroy and safeguard Russian nuclear materials. You see it in the refusal to adopt our proposals to do our part to stem the tide of global warming, even though these proposals plainly would create American jobs . . .

. . . The American people want us to stand up for the environment by preserving our treasured landscapes and enhancing our community's quality of life. The majority would roll back our progress there, too. I want to build on it. That's what this debate is all about.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXCERPTS FROM QUESTION AND ANSWER

Q Labor unions have stepped up their criticisms of the World Trade Organization and plan to demonstrate at the talks next month. You've sought to answer some of their concerns, but it's not likely that you're going to answer all of them before then. Is that going to weaken the U.S. negotiating position in the talks?

THE PRESIDENT: No, because there will be a lot of people from other countries there demonstrating against it, too. (Laughter.) There will be a lot of people there against it. And I think -- I want to say two things. First of all, I am committed to launching a new trade round which will expand opportunities for us and for others on a fair basis. For example, if we stop export subsidies to agriculture, 85 percent of which are in Europe today, it would benefit farmers in my home state of Arkansas, but it would also benefit farmers in Argentina and farmers in Africa. And I would like to see that done.

I would like to see us make a commitment that electronic commerce would continue to be tax free. And I would like to see us continue to make progress in other areas. Because three out of 10 -- 30 percent of our growth came from trade-related growth, until the Asian financial crisis. And because I think it's the best way to lift labor standards and to give countries the money they need to protect their environment. So I will continue to push for this.

Now, having said that, I don't think it's such a bad thing that all these people are coming to Seattle to demonstrate. Why? Because I went to Geneva to speak to the WTO, and then I went back to Geneva to speak to the International Labor Organizations to say that, particularly those of us in the wealthier countries, have a heavy responsibility to try to but a more human face on the global economy. And that means you have to bring labor interests and environmental interests into these deliberations -- that not only do these factors have to be considered, but the people themselves have to be heard. I think it is very important.

And so we have proposed, for example, a trade and labor group, coming out of the WTO. We want to see more work done in the environmental area.

But the point I'd like to make is -- if you'll just let me get off on this one little area in which I have an obsession -- I think that, while I'm all for big ideas -- you asked me about what the next campaign should be about, I'm all for big ideas -- the world is still largely in the grip of a big idea that isn't true anymore. And that big idea is that in order for any country that's not rich to get rich, they have to burn more fossil fuels and put more greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, because that's the way we got rich, and that's the way the British got rich, and that's the way other countries got rich. And that's not true anymore.

The whole economics of energy and the economy have changed. And we could have a revolution in the environment with more trade and investment available, presently available, environmental technologies and alternative energy sources. That's just one example.

But it won't necessarily happen automatically. And just as -- look at the domestic market in America. We have about the freest markets you can imagine here. It's easier for -- if any of you folks could leave what you're doing if you weren't so devoted to it and go make more money probably doing something else, you could get venture capital, you could come up with some idea, you'd fooled around with your computer so much you could probably start some new Internet company and be worth a couple hundred million dollars in no time. And that happens all the time. (Laughter.) You know, those of you who are over 25 may be too old to do it, now, that's where all the money -- (laughter.)

SCHEDULE FOR THE NEXT WEEK:

Monday October 18

3:00pm- 4:30pm	Loy CoP-5 meeting	1205 State
5:00pm	meet with Climate Task force	115 OEOB
5:30pm- 7:30pm	Party for Dan Smith to celebrate new job (I turned down unless you tell me otherwise)	902 Hart

Tuesday October 19

9:00am	CEQ Staff	360 OEOB
9:45am	Speak to Business Council for Sustainable Energy	at Dewey Ballantyine
11:00am	Climate Working Group	115 OEOB
4:30pm	Climate Oversight	

Wednesday October 20

2:00pm	Meet with Max Peterson and Ken Smith	

Thursday October 21

9:00am	CEQ Staff	722 Jackson Pl
10:45am	Secretary Richardson	
1:00pm	Foreign Press briefing on CoP-5 with Frank Loy	National Press Club
2:00pm- 3:30pm	Loy hosts CoP-5 meeting	1406 State Dept
5:00pm	Climate Working	

Friday, October 22

11:00am	Hold for Amory Lovins	
12:00pm	Lunch with Lovins and Jeff	WH Mess
1:00pm	Hold for Amory Lovins	
2:00pm	Meeting on Riverside, CA Livability/LWCF (David Hayes, Wesley, Vic Fazio, Jack Bowles)	TBD

Roger-
The climate stuff is organized and I put that first. We are going to be going full force on this stuff, not to mention that Bonn thing.

In terms of lands, I have a bit for you organized as follows:

1. Roadless event
   a. POTUS remarks - I have other WH releases here.
   b. Press (I have all articles in hard copies here, but it got lots of press and reaction from Hill and Enviros)
2. Letter to POTUS from Gov. Glendening
3. Hill updates
   a. from Wesley
   b. #'s from Gary 10/12
4. Babbitt event press release

I included the letter from Glendening b/c POTUS placed emphasis on TR and the governors in preserving the environment, and NGA is drafting a letter for you to read (see call log). This is obviously key.

Call log should be self-explanatory.

R- you ready for the fem? I hope that you & Jennifer had a WONDERFUL time and are enjoying your wedding bliss. I can be reached at home this weekend if you need me, otherwise, can't wait to see you Monday. We rocked in your absence, but rock even harder when you're here. Safe flying!

Ana

Hi Jenn :)

PS - Good thing I reminded you to call the airlines or you would not have been able to take this trip!

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release October 13, 1999

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT "ROADLESS" LANDS EVENT

Reddish Knob Overlook
George Washington and Jefferson National Forest
Virginia

1:20 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. Peter Pinchot, Secretary Glickman, Under Secretary Lyons. I also want to acknowledge Mike Dombeck, the Chief of the Forest Service; and George Frampton, the Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality.

There are many, many things I'd like to say today, but before I begin, there has been -- there was a development in the news today that I need to make a comment on, because I believe this is my only opportunity to see the press and, through them, speak to the American people.

So I would like to just take a moment to note that after years of denial and deception, the Philip Morris Company has admitted that cigarette smoking causes lung cancer and other diseases. This formal acknowledgement comes far too late, but still we must all welcome it. It can be the beginning of clearing the air.

It certainly makes clear, as I've said for years, that the tobacco companies should answer for their actions in court. They should stop marketing their products to children. And certainly, they should do much more to reduce youth smoking.

So this is a good day for the cause of public health and our children in America. (Applause.)

Now, Peter talked about his grandfather and Theodore Roosevelt. One of my proudest possessions -- some of you know I collect old books about America. I just finished reading a fascinating account by Frances Perkins, the first woman to serve in the Cabinet, who was President Franklin Roosevelt's Labor Secretary during his entire tenure -- about her 35-year relationship with Roosevelt. One of my proudest old American books is a first printing of the proceedings of the very first Governors Conference, held at the invitation of Theodore Roosevelt in 1908. The subject was the conservation of America's natural resources.

In my private dining room at the White House I have a picture of Theodore Roosevelt and all those governors, signed by all the governors with whom I served in 1992, when I was elected President. That first Governor's Conference remains one of the most important ever held in the White House. So much of what we've done as a nation to conserve our natural resources extends from that day. Peter's grandfather was a guiding spirit behind that conference.

Theodore Roosevelt, himself, said of Gifford Pinchot, "If it hadn't been for him, this conference neither would have, nor could have, been called." Gifford Pinchot used to say that "we must prefer results to routine." I like that a lot. (Laughter.) And let me say that, in my view, no one illustrates that principle in our public life today better than Mike Dombeck, who has done such a remarkable job of returning the Forest Service to the vision of stewardship on which it was founded, And I thank you, sir. Thank you. (Applause.)

A century ago, when Mr. Pinchot was first dreaming up his plan to protect our forests, this vista looked very different than what we see today. In fact, it was more wasteland than forest. According to one eyewitness -- and I quote -- "weather-white ghosts of trees stood on the desolate slopes as a pitiful, battle-scared fragment of the glory that was once a virgin forest." Not only were the slopes nearly bare, tanneries and dye plants had poisoned the lakes and the mountain streams. The deer and black bear and turkey nearly were wiped out. The land and water were so thoroughly abused that most people thought the area had no value at all.

I know that they don't agree with that now because we have so many of the fine local officials from this area show up here today. I thank them for their presence and they can be proud of what they represent.

Visionaries like Theodore Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot, the other men and women of the Forest Service who have cared for this land since 1917, made those dark descriptions a part of history. Nowadays, hundreds of thousands of visitors come here every year to hike, swim, bike, hunt, fish, or just to breathe the fresh air and take in the beautiful sights. The land that once no one wanted is now a thriving forest everyone can enjoy.

This kind of land has been important to me since I was a boy, where I learned by walking the Ozark and Quachita National Forests of my home state that national forests are more than a source of timber, they are places of renewal of the human spirit and our natural environment. At the dawn of the new century we have the opportunity to act on behalf of these forests in a way that honors the vision of our forbears, Roosevelt and Pinchot.

Within our national forests there are large parcels of land that don't contain roads of any kind and, in most cases, never have. From the beautiful stretch of the Alleghenys that we see here to the old-growth canyonlands of Tahoe National Forest, these areas represent some of the last, best, unprotected wildland anywhere in our nation. They offer unparalleled opportunities for hikers, hunters and anglers. They're absolutely critical to the survival of many endangered species, as you have just heard.

And I think it's worth pointing out they are also very often a source of clean and fresh water for countless communities. They are, therefore, our treasured inheritance.

Today, we launch one of the largest land preservation efforts in America's history to protect these priceless, back-country lands. The Forest Service will prepare a detailed analysis of how best to preserve our forests' large roadless areas, and then present a formal proposal to do just that. The Forest Service will also determine whether similar protection is warranted for smaller roadless areas that have not yet been surveyed.

Through this action, we will protect more than 40 million acres, 20 percent of the total forest land in America in the national forests -- (applause) -- from activities, such as new road construction which would degrade the land. We will ensure that our grandchildren will be able to hike up to this peak, that others like it across the country will also offer the same opportunities. We will assure that when they get to the top they'll be able to look out on valleys like this, just as beautiful then as they are now.

We will live up to the challenge Theodore Roosevelt laid down a century ago to leave this land even a better land for our descendants than it is for us.

It is very important to point out that we are not trying to turn the national forests into museums. Even as we strengthen protections, the majority of our forests will continue to be responsibly managed for sustainable timber production and other activities. We are, once again, determined to prove that environmental protection and economic growth can, and must, go hand in hand.

Let me give you an example, because I've seen a lot of people already saying a lot of terrible things about what I'm doing today, and how it is going to end the world as we know it. (Laughter.) This initiative should have almost no effect on timber supply. Only five percent of our country's timber comes from the national forests. Less than five percent of the national forests' timber is now being cut in roadless areas. We can easily adjust our federal timber program to replace five percent of five percent, but we can never replace what we might destroy if we don't protect these 40 million acres. (Applause.)

As the previous speaker said, today's action is the latest step taken under the administration of Vice President Gore and me to expand our children's natural treasures. Over the past six and a half years, we've protected millions of acres, from the Yellowstone to the Everglades, from the ancient redwoods of Headwaters to the red rock canyons of Utah. We're working now to save New Mexico's spectacular Baca Ranch.

As Secretary Babbitt has said many times, our administration has now protected more land than any in the history of the country except those of Franklin and Theodore Roosevelt.

I have also proposed an unprecedented $1-billion Lands Legacy Initiative, with permanent funding over the years to guarantee for the first time ever a continuing fund for protecting and restoring precious lands across America. This initiative represents the largest investment in protecting our green and open spaces since President Theodore Roosevelt set our nation on this path nearly a century ago. It would allow us to save Civil War battlefields, remote stretches of the historic Lewis and Clark Trail, nearly half a million acres in California desert parks and wilderness areas. It will also allow us to meet the stewardship challenges of the new century by helping communities save small but sacred spaces closer to home.

Unfortunately, this Congress seems intent on walking away from this opportunity. They're trying to slash Lands Legacy funding by a full two-thirds this year alone, with no action at all to ensure permanent funding in the years ahead. This is not an isolated case, unfortunately. Once again, the leaders of the Republican majority are polluting our spending bills with special interest riders that would promote overcutting in our forests, allow mining companies to dump more toxic waste on public land, and give a huge windfall to companies producing oil on federal lands.

I have vetoed such bills before because they were loaded up with anti-environmental riders. If necessary, I will do so again. (Applause.)

So, as Congress completes its work on the Interior bill, again

I ask the leadership to send me a clean bill that adequately funds the Lands Legacy Initiative and other priorities. But let me be clear, if the Interior bill lands on my desk looking like it does now, I will give it a good environmental response -- I will send it straight back to the recycling bin. (Laughter and applause.)

Ever since that first Governors Conference back in 1908, conservation has been a cause important enough to Americans to transcend party lines. I hope, somehow, we can make it a bipartisan -- even a nonpartisan -- issue again. Theodore Roosevelt was a great Republican President. Franklin Roosevelt was a great Democratic President. President Nixon signed a bill creating the Environmental Protection Agency. Over and over again in the last seven years in which I have had the honor to serve as President, I have worked with people who were both Democrats and Republicans on conservation issues.

Again I have the feeling that this is not a partisan issue anywhere but Washington, D.C., and perhaps in a few other places throughout the country. We can't afford that.

When I was a boy growing up in my hometown, it was in a national park, and I could never be in the downtown of my hometown, which was a big city by Arkansas standards -- 35,000 people -- that even if you were anywhere downtown, you weren't more than five minutes walk from the woods.

I know what this can mean to our children and our future. When I was governor, I was proud that, after leaving office after 12 years, we had -- a higher percentage of our land in Arkansas was timberland than it was on the day that I took office, for the first time. And we always did this across party lines. No state was more active in using the Nature Conservancy to buy land and set it aside, and we always did it across party lines.

When people walk through these woods and run into one another, they may talk a lot of things, but I'll bet you very few of them say, are you a Republican or a Democrat. I'll bet you've never asked anybody that on a mountain trail.

We want this for our children forever. And it is important that we set a good example. Earlier, Mr. Pinchot talked about the deterioration of the rain forests and the loss of biodiversity around the globe. If we want to help other people meet those challenges, and the even larger challenge of climate change, we have to set a good example. We have the wealth and security to do it. We also have no excuse, because now we have the scientific knowledge and the technical means to grow the economy while we improve the environment.

It is no longer necessary to grow a modern economy by destroying natural resources and putting more greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. In fact, we can create more jobs by following a responsible path to sustainable development.

So I hope this day will be important not only for our forestland, but the preservation of fresh water and biodiversity and recreational opportunities. I hope it will be the first step in America resuming a path of responsible leadership toward the environmental future we will increasingly share with our neighbors all across the globe. And I hope all of you will always be very proud of the role you have played in this special day.

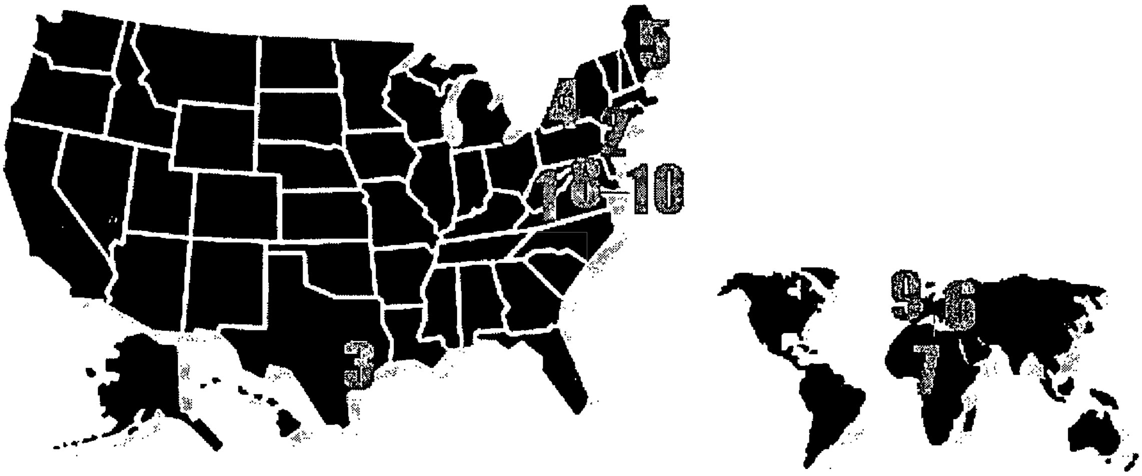
Thank you very much. (Applause.)

END 1:42 P.M. EDT

National Journal's GreenWire
THE ENVIRONMENTAL NEWS DAILY

GW Weekly Executive Summary

The Hot 10 Stories of October 12-15



1 NATIONAL FORESTS: Clinton Unveils Protection Initiative

Oct. 14 -- President Clinton announced yesterday plans to permanently protect at least 40 million acres of federal forest land from road construction, logging and other development "using administrative actions meant to outmaneuver powerful opponents in Congress" (Sanger/Verhovek, *New York Times*).

Clinton directed the U.S. Forest Service to begin soliciting public comments and develop plans to protect roadless forest lands (Charles Babington, *Washington Post*). The protections would apply to isolated forest areas of 5,000 acres or more in 35 states (Anne Gearan, AP/*San Francisco Chronicle/Examiner* online/others, Oct. 13). The USFS will also consider some smaller tracts for protection, which could bring the national total to 60 million acres (Mark Eddy, *Denver Post*).

Clinton: "We will live up to the challenge Theodore Roosevelt laid down a century ago to leave this land even a better land for our descendants than it is for us" (White House release, Oct. 13).

The directive, which requires no congressional approval, was "quickly" criticized by lawmakers (Steve Holland, Reuters/PlanetArk). Sen. Larry E. Craig (R-ID): "I doubt this administration will be in town long enough to see this through to completion" (Audrey Hudson, *Washington Times*).

The initiative is likely to provoke a battle on Capitol Hill in the coming year as the timber industry tries to persuade lawmakers "to reassert their authority and stand up to the administration" (Robert Braile, *Boston Globe*). Clinton said the timber industry would not be greatly affected by the proposal. Less than 5 percent of timber cut in the United States comes from national forests, and of that amount, just 5 percent comes from roadless areas, Clinton said (Glen Martin, *San Francisco Chronicle*).

Additional regional coverage of the president's plan can be found in the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, *Salt Lake Tribune*, *Atlanta Journal-Constitution*, *Charlotte Observer*, *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, *Milwaukee Journal Sentinel* and *St. Paul Pioneer-Press* (All cites Oct. 14 unless noted). -- **MB**

(Back to Top)

To: Mickey Ibarra
Roger Ballentine
Carmen Fowler
Stephanie Madden
From: Todd Bledsoe

STATE OF MARYLAND
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

PARRIS N. GLENDENING
GOVERNOR

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September 30, 1999

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington DC 20500

Dear President Clinton,

As the former Governor of the State of Arkansas, you may recall one of the greatest challenges of our state parks and forests is how to meet the increasing recreational needs of citizens, while protecting our natural and cultural resources. To address these concerns and to help generate enthusiasm and support for our parks, I have declared the Year 2000 as the Year of State Parks in Maryland, and I have urged my fellow governors to also proclaim the Year 2000 as the Year of State Parks in their states. In addition to your support on this issue, I am requesting that you declare the Year 2000 as the Year of State Parks nationwide. While national parks receive considerable acclaim and attention from your Administration, state and local parks are the backbone of recreation for most Americans and need your support as well.

In further support of my proclamation, I appointed a Special Commission on State Parks to assess the benefits of state parks and to develop specific recommendations to enhance our system of parks. I have also committed $9 million over the next three years to construct 30 new playgrounds, improve access for children with disabilities, enhance nearly 1000 miles of trails and repair more than 300 miles of roadways. One of our goals is to increase opportunities for urban residents to use our state parks. This initiative complements your Administration's focus on enhancing the lives and opportunities of our inner-city and at-risk youth.

This past year, as Chair of the Natural Resources Committee of the National Governor's Association, I made protecting open space and preserving communities one of the themes for the year. Designated parkland plays a critical role in protecting our most ecologically significant land, which often lies in areas of burgeoning development. Parkland also strengthens our green infrastructure objectives to link greenways, recreational areas, and environmentally sensitive land along our most important corridors. In addition, these parks provide educational opportunities to teach our families and tourists the roles they serve as environmental stewards and help develop a Maryland outdoor ethic.

This is an excellent opportunity to demonstrate your continued leadership and support of our state park systems. Together, we can ensure the future of one of our country's greatest resources - its land. I look forward to working with you on this exciting initiative and hope that you will see its value to your Administration as well as to all Americans.

Sincerely,

Parris N. Glendening

Parris N. Glendening
Governor

Lands from Wesley 10/12/99

Clinton's announcement of its policy on roadless areas in national forests presents an opportunity to contrast this protective approach with Congressional attacks on the environment in the Interior appropriations bill. The conference on this bill is meeting today and could send a bill to the POTUS soon that he would veto. Environmental issues in that bill directly related to forest policy include funding for improved forest management under the Lands Legacy proposal, the Climate Change Technology Initiative, and the Clean water Action Plan.

BACKGROUND

So far Congress has not been very supportive of environmental positions during this year's budget battle. For FY 2000, the Administration proposed over $1.6 billion in increases in spending (from $3.58 billion to $5.22 billion) on four hallmark issues – climate change, Lands Legacy, the Clean Water Action Plan, and Northwest salmon. To date Congress has provided overall funding that is far below the Administration request in each of these areas and actually below FY 1999 on climate change and Lands Legacy. In addition, if the House prevails on salmon recovery and the Senate on CWAP, then combined funding on these water initiatives will also fall below FY 1999.

Funding for these areas is located in several bills, some of which the Administration has already agreed to sign. Funding in only three appropriations bills remains in play -- Commerce-Justice-State, Interior and Related Agencies, and Foreign Operations. Negotiations on these bills are complicated by the opposition of environmentalists to about three dozen riders in these three bills (especially the Interior bill) and to the acceptance of the CAFÉ rider in the DOT bill.

The following preliminary tables compares the Administration request in these areas with Congressional funding provided in conference reports or as an average of the House and Senate levels where unresolved.

OVERALL APPROPRIATIONS FOR FY2000

INITIATIVE (millions of $)	FY99 ENACTED	FY00 REQUEST	FY00 CONGRESS	ADMINISTRATION CHANGE TO FY99	CONGRESS CHANGE TO ADM.
CLIMATE CHANGE	1355	1901	1213	+546	-688
LANDS LEGACY	458	1030	361	+572	-669
CLEAN WATER AP	1648	1974	1706	+326	-268
NW SALMON	123	316	157	+193	-159
TOTAL	3584	5221	3437	+1637	-1784

INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS BILL FOR FY 2000

INITIATIVE (millions of $)	FY99 ENACTED	FY00 REQUEST	FY00 CONGRESS	ADMINISTRATION CHANGE TO FY99	CONGRESS CHANGE TO ADM.
CLIMATE CHANGE	552	696	563	+144	-133
LANDS LEGACY	380	797	266	+417	-531
CLEAN WATER AP	629	731	646	+102	- 85
TOTAL	1561	2224	1475	+663	-749

10/12/99

DRAFT

LANDS LEGACY CROSSCUT
(budget authority, in millions of dollars)

	Status	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000 Request	House	Senate
Discretionary Spending By Appropriations Bill:						
Interior and Related Agencies (DOI, USDA-FS)	House Passed Senate Passed	315 [1/]	380	797	248 [3/]	285 [7/]
DOI		*231* [1/]	*225*	*579*	*208* [3/]	*205* [7/]
USDA-FS		*84* [1/]	*155*	*218*	*40* [2,3/]	*81* [2,7/]
Commerce/Justice/State (DOC-NOAA)	House Passed Senate Passed	71	78	183	80	108
Agriculture (USDA- Farmland Protection Prog.)	House Passed Senate Passed	0	0	50	0	0 [4/]
		386	**458**	**1,030**	**328**	**394**
Discretionary Spending By Agency:						
Department of the Interior (DOI)		231 [1/]	225	579	208 [3/]	205 [7/]
Department of Agriculture (USDA)		84	155	268	40	81
Agriculture & Rural Development		*0*	*0*	*50*	*0*	*0* [4/]
Interior & Related Agencies		*84* [1/]	*155*	*218*	*40* [2,3/]	*81* [2,7/]
Department of Commerce/NOAA (NOAA)		71	78	183	80	108
Total Discretionary Spending		**386**	**458**	**1,030**	**328**	**394**

1/ Does not include $699 million appropriated in FY 1998 on a one-time basis for priority Federal land acquisitions. [DOI $532m; USDA $167m.]
2/ Net of the $40m Baca reprogramming in FY 2000 for USDA. Baca received $40m in FY99 funding as a down payment.
3/ House Interior and Related Agencies bill figures do not reflect an across-the-board reduction of 0.48 percent. The reduction totals $1.19 million.
4/ Senate earmarked $250k in matching grants for a farm in NH.
5/ House provided $30 million for State LWCF grants under the old system and not for the proposed conservation grants.
6/ House provided $4 million for UPARR in the NPS National Recreation and Preservation account.
7/ Senate Interior and Related Agencies figures do not reflect an across-the-board reduction of 0.34 percent.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

DRAFT

LANDS LEGACY CROSSCUT

(budget authority, in millions of dollars)

		FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000 Request	House	Senate
Discretionary Spending:						
Great Places		**284**	**343**	**442**	**176**	**219**
Federal Land Acquisition (DOI) *	Int.	217 1/	211	295	159 3/	162 7/
Federal Land Acquisition (USDA) *	Int.	53 1/	118	118	1 2,3/	36 2,7/
National Marine Sanctuary Program (NOAA)	CJS	14	14	29	16	21
Green Spaces/Smart Growth		**102**	**116**	**588**	**152**	**175**
Open Space Planning Grants (DOI) *	Int.	0	0	50	0	0
Non-Federal Conservation Grants (DOI) *	Int.	0	0	150	30 3,5/	20 7/
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund (DOI)	Int.	14	14	80	15 3/	21 7/
Forest Legacy Program (USDA)	Int.	4	7	50	7 3/	14 7/
Urban and Community Forestry (USDA)	Int.	27	31	40	32 3/	31 7/
Farmland Protection Program (USDA)	Ag.	0	0	50	0	0 4/
Smart Growth Partnership (USDA)	Int.	0	0	10	0	0
Urban Parks and Recreation Recovery (DOI)	Int.	0	0	4	4 3,6/	1.5 7/
Coastal Zone Management Act Program (NOAA)	CJS	51	58	92	58	61
National Estuarine Research Reserves System (NOAA)	CJS	6	4	19	6	19
Coral/Coastal Dredge/Fisheries Habitat Restorations(NOAA	CJS	0	2	43	0	7
Total Discretionary Spending		**386**	**458**	**1,030**	**328**	**394**

* Program already explicitly authorized to derive funding from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF).

1/ Does not include $699 million appropriated in FY 1998 on a one-time basis for priority Federal land acquisitions. [DOI $532m; USDA $167m.]

2/ Net of the $40m Baca reprogramming in FY 2000 for USDA. Baca received $40m in FY99 funding as a down payment.

3/ House Interior and Related Agencies bill figures do not reflect an across-the-board reduction of 0.48 percent. The reduction totals $1.19 million.

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7/ Senate Interior and Related Agencies figures do not reflect an across-the-board reduction of 0.34 percent.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

ACTION	DATE	TIME	WHO	WHERE	NUMBER	MESSAGE
	9/30/1999	9:45am	Chrisopher Whaley	British Embassy	588-6672	none
done	9/30/1999	10:15am	Bill Fryomeyer	Gephardt	225-6760	Wants outline of lands funded thus far
	9/30/1999	2:46pm	Eric Hornick	?	457-5258	Well wishes for wedding
	10/6/1999	12:45pm	Claudia McMurphy			wcb when you return
I called	10/6/1999	2:30pm	Alan Front	Trust for Public Land	415 495 4014	called to compare notes
I sent to Dinah	10/11/1999	12:43pm	David Mercer	Mercer & Assoc.	293-0599	q on roadless, but pls call
	10/12/1999	10:05am	Barry Tindall	National Rec. &	887-0290	
				Park Assoc.		
I sent to Dinah	10/12/1999	12:05pm	Mirna Johnson	ORCA	(303) 444-3353	q on roadless
	10/12/1999	2:05pm	WH Social Office			invited you to NCAA event :(
fyi to IGA	10/12/1999	5:30pm	Phil Bucan	State of Iowa	624-5444	asked NGA to work on a letter re:OCS
						would like your input when it is done
	10/14/1999	12:10pm	Mindy Myers	Gore 2000	263-6199	invited us to Enviro voters for Gore
	10/14/1999	12:15pm	Michael Marvin		785-0507	checking on Speech Tues 10/19
I left VM	10/14/1999	12:55pm	Alan Front	Trust for Public Land	415 495 4014	updates on Lands
I left in your VM	10/14/1999	5:22PM	Dad? Ted?			
	10/15/1999	6:00PM	Barry Tindall			will call you Mon or Tues
						he going to annual conference and
						has chance to push things
						(wants UPARR, local funding,
						Int Bill positions

CALL LOG

NEWS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
September 30, 1999

Stephanie Hanna (O) 202/208-6416
Tim Ahern

BABBITT CALLS FOR LANDS LEGACY FUNDING THIS YEAR

The fight to increase funding for state and federal land purchases through Lands Legacy will be the subject of a media briefing by Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt and John Berry, Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management and Budget on Monday, October 4.

"I have been traveling around the country talking to Americans about land conservation in their communities and they want the Land Legacy initiative to be funded in this year's FY 2000 budget." Babbitt said. "They want more parks and recreation areas, more wildlife habitat, they want to save Civil War and Revolutionary War battlefields before they fall under the bulldozers of development and they want to set aside buffer lands to combat urban sprawl."

Lands Legacy would be funded by an annual $900 million appropriation from the Land & Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). This fund was created by Congress in 1965 for states and the federal government to purchase conservation lands. It is derived from a portion of the offshore oil and gas receipts resulting from oil production in federal waters. The Land Legacy initiative would divide the annual appropriation equally between state grants and federal land acquisition.

"This money could become available to state governments this Fall at no taxpayer expense simply by using an existing fund with vast unfunded balances for the purpose it was created," Babbitt added. Several bills have been introduced in Congress to fully fund annual LWCF appropriations.

Since the 1980's, appropriations from the LWCF have drastically declined and no money has been appropriated for state land conservation. Materials available at Monday's briefing will show, on a state-by-state basis, specific projects and unmet conservation needs by states. There will also be video and still satellite images prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey showing the impact of sprawl on many of America's major cities.

WHO: Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt and Assistant Secretary John Berry

WHEN: Monday, October 4, 10:00 a.m.

WHERE: Room 7000 Main Interior Building, 1849 C Street, NW, Washington, DC

-DOI-

END OF FAX.

THE CHEDI

PHUKET

DATE 10/11/99

REPLY TO FAX Nr. (66 76) 324 252

TRANSMISSION FORM

TO: Angela Mizeur - 1150 EOB

FACSIMILE Nr: 0011 202 456 1736

NUMBER OF PAGES: 1

TEXT

Hey Ang - How's things? We are rocking.

Can you do one thing for me? We will arrive at the Oriental Hotel in Bangkok on Sat. Could you, on Friday, Fax to me there:

- A short note/memo bringing me up to date on anything I need to know (phone messages/email summaries, or any other news)
- Any key paper for me to read on the plane (probably no more than 20-30 pages) Maybe this and last week's CEQ weekly, for example.
- Anything else I should know or have

Fax: 011 66 236 1937 or,
*011 66 2 236 1937

Phone: 236 0400

Thanks.

SENDER: Ballentine   ROOM NO: 319   SIGNATURE: [signature]

Barry Tindall -
will call Tues
Nat'l Conference - chair
to push things
ESP
UPARR, Stateside
Int Approps.
(615) 889-9300
Marriott Nashville