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Climate Intergovernmental

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11.1 Preamble

In recent years, there has been strong evidence that the composition of the earth's atmosphere has been changing and that human activities are contributing to such change. There is significant scientific uncertainty as to the degree to which such changes may enhance the natural greenhouse effect. Any climate change induced by the buildup of greenhouse gases will be difficult to reverse because of the long atmospheric lifetimes of some greenhouse gases and the inertia of the global climate system.

Climate change is a long-term issue requiring global action. Although recognizing the unresolved uncertainties of science, many nations have committed to cost-effective actions to mitigate the possible impacts of global climate change. The United States joined 161 countries in signing the international Framework Convention on Climate Change in 1992, which called on developed nations to limit their emissions of greenhouse gases. In October 1993, the Clinton administration released the Climate Change Action Plan in an attempt to fulfill the President's commitment to return U.S. greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2000, using cost-effective mechanisms. In addition, in July 1995, a new round of international climate change negotiations, known as the Berlin Mandate Process, was initiated. It was charged with expanding the Framework Convention on Climate Change to add legally binding steps to limit and reduce greenhouse gas emissions by developed countries after 2000, and to advance implementation by developing countries of commitments they have made.

The United States and 120 other nations met in Geneva in 1996 for the first round of negotiations on a treaty to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that would become legally binding on the United States if signed by the President and subsequently ratified by the U.S. Senate. In reference to these negotiations, the Senate passed a unanimous nonbinding resolution (S. Res. 98) in July 1997 expressing the sense of the Senate that the United States proceed cautiously. The negotiations culminated in December 1997 in Kyoto, Japan, when an agreement was reached calling on the United States to cut greenhouse gas emissions by 7 percent below 1990 levels by 2008-2012, a level that could require substantial changes in business, transportation, and residential energy use. ~~**Additional details of the agreement are to be determined in Buenos Aires in 1998**~~. The ratification of the Kyoto agreement would have serious implications for the environment, public health, and economic competitiveness of the United States and of each state.

11.2 State Role

States are currently responsible for implementing national clean air policies and must be included in any relevant policy discussions on global climate change. It is important that the federal government recognize that states take on a leadership role given their authority over utilities, land use, transportation, taxation, and other policy areas affecting the environment. In fact, states have already taken numerous actions, often justified on policy grounds unrelated to climate change, that nonetheless produce significant benefits in addressing climate change. For example, states have pursued energy efficiency and greenhouse gas reduction requirements for utilities, efficiency standards for

IGA 1
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buildings and appliances, and a wide variety of water and energy conservation measures; fostered energy-efficient transportation improvements and mass transit; and adopted fiscal policies that encourage conservation and renewable forms of energy. The federal government must recognize and take into account the actions that states have already undertaken and not penalize states that have already moved ahead aggressively. States can take additional economically justifiable actions to remove regulatory and economic barriers and provide incentives for greenhouse gas reduction. In analyzing policy options, each state needs to retain the flexibility to tailor its approach so that it can choose the suite of options that makes the most sense given its individual socioeconomic and geographic conditions. States can also play an important role in educating the public about climate change by setting examples by their own actions and by encouraging actions that local governments, businesses, and individuals may take voluntarily to mitigate its effects. At the same time, states must work together with assistance from the federal government to determine the potential impacts of global climate change and ensure that collective state efforts are meaningful.

11.3 Recommendations on Domestic Policy

Considering the evidence and the risks of both overreaction and underreaction, the Governors recommend that the federal government continue its climate research, including regional climate research, to improve scientific understanding of global climate change. The Governors also recommend taking steps that are cost-effective and offer other social and economic benefits beyond reducing greenhouse gas emissions. In particular, the Governors support voluntary partnerships to reduce greenhouse gas emissions while achieving other economic and environmental goals. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Department of Energy, and other federal, state, and local agencies, as well as the private sector, have launched numerous initiatives that already have resulted in emission reductions through promoting energy efficiency, renewable energy resources, alternative energy systems, low-impact energy sources, and clean energy technologies. These kinds of programs can lead to pollution prevention and job creation as they reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. The Governors are committed to working in partnership with the federal government, businesses, environmental groups, and others to develop and implement voluntary programs that reduce greenhouse gas emissions in conjunction with conserving energy, protecting the environment, and strengthening the economy. In addition, the Governors urge that those who have successfully achieved reductions of greenhouse emissions receive appropriate credit for their early actions. The Governors strongly encourage these kinds of voluntary efforts. They believe that federally required implementation of any treaty provisions, including those that mandate limits or reductions of greenhouse gas emissions, must not occur before the U.S. Senate ratifies an international agreement and Congress passes enabling legislation. The Governors support and encourage early and active congressional involvement in any climate change-related activities undertaken by federal agencies.

The Governors also recognize the importance of research and development of emissions reduction technologies in order to identify new, cost-effective approaches that minimize the emission of greenhouse gases. The Governors support continued federal funding for research and development technology in this area. They also believe it is essential to engage the private sector by fostering technology partnerships between industry and government. For example, auto manufacturers and suppliers, motor fuels manufacturers, several federal agencies, high technology businesses, and universities are already working in a successful and collaborative fashion to pursue break-through technologies to increase fuel ~~efficiences~~ **efficiencies**. These efforts to reduce mobile source emissions are supplemented by other technological initiatives designed to realize cleaner-burning fuels. These kinds of public-private partnerships serve to achieve desired environmental goals, speed the introduction of new technologies to the marketplace, and meet consumer needs and product affordability goals, while avoiding market distortions and job losses.

11.4 Recommendations on International Policy

The issue of global climate change is complex and acting or not acting could have serious economic, environmental, and public health implications for the states. Therefore, the Governors recommend that the federal government continue to seek the advice of state and local officials and nongovernmental organizations with expertise in economic, trade, jobs, public health, and environmental issues and assess the potential economic and environmental consequences of proposed policies and measures, including a thorough and broadly accepted analysis of costs and benefits.

Considering the global, long-term nature of the climate change phenomenon, the Governors recommend that the United States:

- not sign or ratify any agreement that mandates new commitments to limit or reduce greenhouse gas emissions for the United States, unless such an agreement mandates new specific scheduled commitments to limit or reduce greenhouse gas emissions for developing countries within the same compliance period;

- aggressively undertake strategies for including emissions-reduction commitments from developing countries;

- not sign or ratify any agreement that would result in serious harm to the economy of the United States;

- support flexible policies and measures in continuing negotiations that provide an opportunity for the United States to meet global environmental goals without jeopardizing U.S. jobs, trade, or economic competitiveness;

- insist on flexible implementation timetables in continuing negotiations that permit affected parties adequate time to plan strategies for meeting commitments; and

- ensure that no single sector, state, or nation is disproportionately disadvantaged by the implementation of international policies.

If appropriate international commitments are established and are ratified by the United States, the Governors believe implementation should be allowed to be achieved through cost-effective market-based activities, which account for scientifically verifiable and accountable reductions in greenhouse gas levels regardless of where the reductions are achieved. Any multinational emissions trading program must provide a flexible and workable framework that takes full advantage of market forces and maximizes international participation.

NGA Online News Release

April 15, 2000

Contact: Christine LaPaille 202/624-5344
Terrell Halaska 202/624-5364

National Governors' Association Releases Brief on Clean Energy Technology

Washington, D.C.—In recognition of the thirtieth anniversary of Earth Day, the National Governors' Association (NGA) Center for Best Practices today released an *Issue Brief* titled "State Strategies for Supporting Clean Energy Technologies." The theme for this year's Earth Day celebration is clean energy. This brief is especially timely in light of recent increases in gas prices. The paper encourages the use of clean energy technologies, including alternative energy, to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and lessen dependency on oil and other fossil fuels.

Delaware Governor Thomas R. Carper, Chairman of the NGA Center for Best Practices, emphasized the importance of clean energy technologies. "This year's Earth Day theme is clean energy, which is significant because of the current oil import and price situation. Earth Day gives Governors an opportunity to tell the public about the many state programs that are saving energy and money as well as cutting greenhouse gas emissions," he said.

A short brochure "States and Energy" by the Earth Day Network accompanies the NGA brief. Earth Day Network is the nationwide coordinator of Earth Day activities. Both publications address effective state solutions for implementing clean energy technologies to protect the environment.

According to the brief, the Internet has emerged as a new leader in clean energy technology. The e-commerce revolution of the 21st Century has made a tremendous impact on the energy economy, saving kilowatts of energy and preventing tons of greenhouse gas emissions while promising to do more in the future. In the New Economy, there is also a "New Energy Economy," which can be used to a state's advantage.

For example, e-commerce could reduce the need for commercial building space by up to 5 percent in the next seven years. As consumers shop online, they spend less time in the car, which reduces traffic and decreases mobile emissions.

Through NGA policy, governors have recommended taking steps toward clean energy that are cost-effective and offer social and economic benefits. States' authority over utilities, transportation, taxation, and other policy areas affecting energy use gives them the opportunity to promote the use of clean fuel technology and encourage more efficient energy use. While many states use alternative energy generation systems, energy efficiency initiatives, and renewable resources to promote clean energy technologies, this brief encourages other states to follow suit.

Related Links

State Strategies for Supporting Clean Energy Technologies

City of
Indianapolis
Bart Peterson, Mayor

FAX COVER SHEET

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

2501 City County Building • 200 East Washington Street • Indianapolis, IN 46204
[317] 327-3601 • [fax] 327-3980 • [TDD] 327-5186

TO: John Podesta

FROM: Mayor Bart Peterson

FAX: 202-456-1736

PHONE: 317-327-7454

DATE: 10/17

NO. OF PAGES TO FOLLOW: 2

MESSAGE:

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

PATRICK HENRY HAYS
MAYOR

PHONE (501) 340-5300
FAX (501) 340-5333

CITY HALL
P.O. BOX 5757
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72119-5757

October 12, 2000

Mr. John D. Podesta
Chief of Staff to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500-2000

Re: Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program (UPARR)

Dear Mr. Podesta:

Mayors from across the nation appreciate very much the efforts you have made to secure funding for the above referenced. Your support and willingness to listen has made the difference in getting funding this year for local parks.

I want to commend the Administration for its efforts in funding UPARR in the Interior Appropriations bills; however, I believe the legislation did not go far enough in providing needed funding for local parks and recreation programs and in allowing communities to implement long-term capital investment programs. It is my understanding that changes in coastal impact assistance and wildlife protection programs are being made as part of the Commerce, Justice and State appropriations bill or as part of an end game omnibus budget bill. I would urge you to take similar action to help your urban constituencies by increase next year's allocation for the UPARR program from $30 million to $50 million and by tightening the urban subcap to allow UPARR to compete on its own or as part of a smaller group. These actions would allow mayors and cities to meet the parks and recreation needs of their citizens, especially their children and would significantly strengthen the UPARR program's position in the coming years.

Let me thank you again for your past support and I urge you to continue your efforts to help our nation's cities.

I remain,

Sincerely,

Patrick H. Hays
Mayor

PHH:bt

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

PATRICK HENRY HAYS
MAYOR

PHONE (501) 340-5300
FAX (501) 340-5333

CITY HALL
P.O. BOX 5757
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72119-5757

October 12, 2000

Mr. John D. Podesta
Chief of Staff to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500-2000

Re: Youth Funding in Labor - HHS - Education Appropriations

Dear Mr. Podesta:

As final budget negotiations are completed, I am concerned that adequate funding will not be provided for youth employment in the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education appropriations.

As a member of the Board of Trustees of the U.S. Conference of Mayors, the Conference has requested funding for Youth Employment in two particular areas:

- At least a $125 million increase for Youth Opportunity Grants which was part of the President's original budget; and
- At least $254 million (funding level offered in the Kennedy Amendment) to restore cuts in the Summer Jobs Program resulting from implementation of the Workforce Investment Act.

The continued need for additional funding for WIA youth year-round and summer youth activities is obvious as indicated by the drastic cuts in the number of summer job opportunities for youth.

The increase in funding for the Youth Opportunity Grants is critical to provide long-term employment and educational attainment for almost 85,000 youth living in the poorest urban neighborhoods.

I urge you to put youth funding at the top of the priority list for the final budget negotiations and make the critical investment in our nation's future workforce.

Our nation's mayors stand willing to provide any additional information to support our position.

Sincerely,

Patrick H. Hays
Mayor

PHH:bt

cc: Mr. Gene B. Sperling
Assistant to the President for Economic Policy and
Director of the National Economic Council

City of
Indianapolis
Bart Peterson, Mayor

October 17, 2000

Mr. John Podesta
Chief of Staff
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Podesta:

On behalf of the U.S. Conference of Mayors Standing Committee on Arts, Culture and Recreation, I want to thank you for your efforts to secure funding for the Urban Park and Recreation Program (UPARR). Your support for additional UPARR funds in next year's Interior Appropriations bill will help local parks across the country.

We appreciate the Administration's efforts to secure more funding for UPARR, but we feel the final amount of UPARR funding in the Interior Appropriations bill did not go far enough. We understand that there may be another avenue this year to increase funding for UPARR. Changes to the Commerce, Justice and State appropriations bill or the omnibus budget bill might provide another opportunity to increase funding for UPARR from $30 million to $50 million. We understand there may also be an opportunity to tighten the urban subcap to take UPARR out of a category in which it would have to compete with three other programs for funding. Both of these actions would allow mayors and cities to better meet the parks and recreation needs of their citizens.

Again, thank you for all of your efforts to strengthen the nation's local parks. Your support is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Bart Peterson

Bart Peterson

BP/dh

Office of the Mayor

2501 City County Building
200 East Washington Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

(317) 327-3601
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John / David / Paul
whoever is doing
state stuff
should get on
this. we should
also include in
domestic action

and weekly

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Room 115

Old Executive Office Building

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL INITIATIVES

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

TO: John / David / Paul

FROM: ROGER BALLENTINE

DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL INITIATIVES

DATE: ____________________

NUMBER: ____________________

NUMBER OF PAGES (Including Cover Sheet): 16

SENDER: ANGIE MIZEUR

Special Assistant

SENDER'S PHONE: 202-456-1782

SENDER'S FAX: 202-456-1736

REMARKS:

ONLY SENDING ONE COPY! A

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Room 115

Old Executive Office Building

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL INITIATIVES

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

TO: ____________________________

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SENDER: ANGIE MIZEUR

Special Assistant

SENDER'S PHONE: 202-456-1782
SENDER'S FAX: 202-456-1736

REMARKS:

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION IX
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105-3901

June 1, 2000

OFFICE OF THE
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR

Post-it® Fax Note 7671	Date 9/7/00	# of pages ▶ 2
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Co./Dept.	Co.	
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Fax #	Fax #	

The Honorable Byron Sher
California State Senate
P.O. Box 942848
Sacramento, California 94284-0001

Dear Senator Sher,

I spoke recently with David Olsen of the CEO Coalition to Advance Sustainable Technology regarding the California Carbon Dioxide Reductions Registry, to be established by S.B. 1771, to help its members to voluntarily lower their global warming emissions to the atmosphere

I found the concept of the Registry to be an exciting and innovative approach with a multitude of benefits for both the environment as well as the economy. Although the focus is on global warming emissions, other "neighborhood" air pollutants will also be reduced as a result of switching to cleaner processes and "greener" fuels.

The underpinning of the Registry is to encourage changes in the way we all think about and conduct our business by focusing on improvements to efficiency. Pollution is often considered a normal byproduct of doing business. In fact, pollution is a surrogate for waste and inefficiency. Reducing waste improves the environment and is the pathway to the next generation of technology advancement and productivity gains which create a healthy and vibrant economy.

I believe that it makes a great deal of sense to organize our encouragement of industry to undertake these types of voluntary actions. All new and developing endeavors require a nurturing environment in which to grow and attract broader participation. The Registry will provide direct, tangible support to its members by linking them with technical experts for designing process improvements and tracking their emission reductions in a standardized format. People won't be left to their own devices to reinvent the various wheels. Independent auditing and support from the State for "early actions" further enhances the credibility of this effort.

A key element in encouraging these types of voluntary programs is providing a structure for recognizing the initiative taken by business leaders in intelligent resource management and providing some assurance that their good deeds will not be forgotten as future events unfold. The Registry addresses both of these issues in an exemplary manner.

In conclusion, I would like to endorse the Registry as consistent with a long tradition of environmental programs in California - it's the right thing to do and it's the right time to do it.

Yours,

Felicia Marcus
Regional Administrator

COMPLETE BILL HISTORY

BILL NUMBER : S.B. No. 1771
AUTHOR : Sher
TOPIC : Greenhouse gas emission reductions: climate change.

TYPE OF BILL :
- Inactive
- Non-Urgency
- Non-Appropriations
- Majority Vote Required
- Non-State-Mandated Local Program
- Fiscal
- Non-Tax Levy

BILL HISTORY
2000

Aug. 31	Senate concurs in Assembly amendments. (Ayes 23. Noes 13.) To enrollment.
Aug. 30	In Senate. To unfinished business.
Aug. 30	Read third time. Passed. To Senate.
Aug. 29	Read third time. Amended. To third reading.
Aug. 24	From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 14. Noes 6.) Read second time. To third reading.
Aug. 10	Joint Rule 61(b)(13) suspended.
June 27	From committee: Do pass, but first be re-referred to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 2.) Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
June 12	To Com. on NAT. RES.
May 31	In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.
May 31	Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 27. Noes 11. Page 4846.) To Assembly.
May 30	From committee: Do pass as amended. (Ayes 9. Noes 2. Page 4764.) Read second time. Amended. To third reading.
May 22	Set for hearing May 25.
May 15	Placed on APPR. suspense file.
May 3	Set for hearing May 15.
May 2	Read second time. Amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
May 1	From committee: Do pass as amended, but first amend, and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 10. Noes 0. Page 4241.)
Apr. 4	Hearing postponed by committee. Set for hearing April 24.
Mar. 29	Hearing postponed by committee. Set for hearing April 10.
Mar. 28	Set for hearing April 3.
Mar. 16	To Com. on ENV. QUAL.
Feb. 24	From print. May be acted upon on or after March 25.
Feb. 23	Introduced. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment. To print.

BILL NUMBER: SB 1771 AMENDED
BILL TEXT

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY AUGUST 29, 2000
AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 30, 2000
AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 2, 2000

INTRODUCED BY Senator Sher

FEBRUARY 23, 2000

~~An act to add Article 8 (commencing with Section 41990) to Chapter 3 of~~ *An act to add Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 42800) to* Part 4 of Division 26 of the Health and Safety Code, and to add Chapter 8.5 (commencing with Section 25730) to Division 15 of the Public Resources Code, relating to air pollution.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 1771, as amended, Sher. Greenhouse gas emission reductions: climate change.

(1) Existing law imposes various emission limitations for the control of vehicular and nonvehicular air pollution. The State Air Resources Board is designated by state law as the air pollution control agency for all purposes set forth in federal law.

This bill would ~~require the Resources Agency and the California Environmental Protection Agency to jointly establish and administer a registry whereby California entities may~~ *require the Secretary of the Resources Agency to establish the California Climate Action Registry as a public benefit nonprofit corporation, that would* record and register voluntary greenhouse gas emission reductions made *by California entities* after 1990. *The bill would require the registry to perform various functions, including adopting standards for verifying emissions reductions, adopting a list of approved auditors that would verify emissions reductions, referring entities to approved firms to verify emissions reductions, establishing emissions reduction goals, designing and implementing efficiency improvement plans, maintaining a record of all emissions baselines and reductions, and recognizing, publicizing, and promoting entities that participate in the registry.*

The bill would also establish responsibilities for the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to develop a process to identify and qualify third-party organizations approved to provide technical assistance and advice in monitoring greenhouse gas emissions, setting industry-specific emissions reduction targets, and developing and implementing efficiency improvement programs.

(2) Existing law ~~establishes the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, and~~ requires the commission, among other things, to analyze the environmental consequences of trends in the consumption of energy. Existing law also requires the commission to have conducted a study on or before June 1, 1990, regarding the manner in which global warming trends may affect California's energy supply and demand, economy, environment, agriculture, and water supplies.

This bill would require the commission, in consultation with the state board, the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, the Department of Transportation, the State Water Resources Control Board, the California Integrated Waste Management Board, any other state agencies with jurisdiction over matters affecting climate change, to update, by January 1, 2002, the inventory of greenhouse gas emissions from all sources located in the state, as identified in a specified report, and to acquire and develop data and information on global climate change and provide state, regional, and local agencies, utilities, business, industry, and other energy and economic sectors with information on the costs, technical feasibility, and demonstrated effectiveness of methods for reducing or mitigating the production of greenhouse gases from in-state sources.

The bill would require the commission to update its inventory every 5 years, and report on the updated inventory to the Governor and the Legislature.

The bill would require the commission to conduct at least one public workshop prior to finalizing each updated inventory. The bill would require the commission to post its report and inventory on the commission's web page on the Internet. The bill would also require the commission to convene an interagency task force consisting of state agencies with jurisdiction over matters affecting climate change to ensure policy coordination for those activities, and to establish a climate change advisory committee, as provided, to make recommendations to the commission on the most equitable and efficient ways to implement international and national climate change requirements, as provided.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

~~SECTION 1. Article 8 (commencing with Section 41990) is added to Chapter 3 of Part 4 of Division 26 of the Health and Safety Code, to read:~~

~~Article 8. Greenhouse Gas Reduction Registry~~

~~41990. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:~~

~~(a) It is in the best interest of the State of California, the United States of America, and the earth as a whole, to encourage voluntary actions to achieve all economically beneficial reductions of greenhouse gas emissions from California sources.~~

~~(b) Mandatory greenhouse gas emission reduction requirements may be imposed on California sources at some future point, and in view of this, the state has a responsibility to use its best efforts to ensure that organizations that voluntarily reduce their greenhouse gas emissions receive appropriate consideration for emission reductions made prior to the implementation of any mandatory program.~~

~~(c) The state's past initiatives in taking early and responsible action to reduce air pollution have demonstrated political, economical, and technological leadership, that has served the state well.~~

~~(d) The state's tradition of environmental leadership should be recognized through the establishment of a registry to provide state documentation of early greenhouse gas emission reductions voluntarily achieved by California sources.~~

~~41991. The Resources Agency and the California Environmental Protection Agency shall jointly establish and administer a registry~~

~~whereby California entities may record and register voluntary greenhouse gas emission reductions made after 1990. The purpose of this registry shall be to help California entities establish a baseline against which any future federal greenhouse gas emission reduction requirements may apply.~~

~~41992. In establishing the registry, the Resources Agency and the California Environmental Protection Agency shall do all of the following:~~

~~(a) Distribute information and establish forms and procedures for an entity to register voluntarily achieved reductions of greenhouse gas emissions.~~

~~(b) Establish applicable thresholds for registering greenhouse gas emission reductions.~~

~~(c) Develop methods and procedures for calculating, estimating, or otherwise quantifying voluntary reductions of greenhouse gas emissions.~~

~~(d) Develop methods and procedures for verifying that greenhouse gas emission reductions have actually been achieved.~~

~~(e) Develop methods and procedures for determining or verifying the ownership of greenhouse gas emission reductions in order to avoid double-counting reductions.~~

~~(f) Provide general supervision and administration of the registry.~~

SECTION 1. Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 42800) is added to Part 4 of Division 26 of the Health and Safety Code, to read:

CHAPTER 6. CALIFORNIA CLIMATE ACTION REGISTRY

Article 1. Findings and Declarations

42800. This chapter shall be known, and may be cited, as the California Climate Action Registry.

42801. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) It is in the best interest of the State of California, the United States of America, and the earth as a whole, to encourage voluntary actions to achieve all economically beneficial reductions of greenhouse gas emissions from California sources.

(b) Mandatory greenhouse gas emissions reductions may be imposed on California sources at some future point, and in view of this, the state has a responsibility to use its best efforts to ensure that organizations that voluntarily reduce their emissions receive appropriate consideration for emissions reductions made prior to the implementation of any mandatory programs.

(c) Past initiatives in the state that took early and responsible action to reduce air pollution and ozone smog have demonstrated political, economic, and technological leadership, and have proven to benefit the state.

(d) The state's tradition of environmental leadership should be recognized through the establishment of a registry to provide documentation of those greenhouse gas emissions reductions that are voluntarily achieved by sources in the state.

(e) The state hereby commits to use its best efforts to ensure that organizations that establish greenhouse gas emissions baselines and register emissions results that are verified in accordance with this chapter receive appropriate consideration under any future international, federal, or state regulatory scheme relating to greenhouse gas emissions. The state cannot guarantee that any regulatory regime relating to greenhouse gas emissions will recognize the baselines or reductions recorded in the registry.

Article 2. Purposes

42810. The purposes of the California Climate Action Registry shall be to do all of the following:
(a) Help various entities in the state to establish emissions baselines against which any future federal greenhouse gas emission reduction requirements may be applied.
(b) Encourage voluntary actions to increase energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
(c) Enable participating entities to record voluntary greenhouse gas emissions reductions made after 1990 in a consistent format that is supported by third-party verification.
(d) Ensure that sources in the state receive appropriate consideration for verified emissions reductions under any future federal regulatory regime relating to greenhouse gas emissions.
(e) Recognize, publicize, and promote registrants making voluntary reductions.
(f) Recruit broad participation in the process from all economic sectors and regions of the state.

Article 3. Climate Action Registry

42820. The Secretary of the Resources Agency shall establish a nonprofit public benefit corporation, to be known as the California Climate Action Registry.
42821. (a) The registry shall be governed by a seven-member board of directors, to be composed of all of the following members:
(1) The Secretary of the Resources Agency, or his or her designee.

(2) The Secretary for Environmental Protection, or his or her designee.
(3) Five public members representing business, local government, and public interest environmental organizations, to be appointed by the Governor for two-year terms, staggered so that, initially, three public members serve one-year terms and two members serve two-year terms.
(b) The board of directors of the registry is responsible for ensuring that the registry fulfills the purposes established by this chapter and meets the financial, reporting, and operating requirements of its articles of incorporation. The board of directors shall appoint and supervise an executive director, who shall hire and direct staff.
42822. (a) The procedures for monitoring, reporting, and verifying greenhouse gas emissions established by this chapter shall be the only protocols recognized by the state for the purpose of defining and reporting greenhouse gas emissions.
(b) The registry shall adopt a schedule of fees and, after an initial startup period, charge participants for registry services to cover the costs of its operations.
42823. The registry shall perform all of the following functions:

(a) Provide referrals to approved providers for advice on all of the following:
(1) Designing programs to establish emissions baselines and to monitor and track greenhouse gas emissions.
(2) Establishing emissions reduction goals based on international best practices for specific industries and economic sectors.
(3) Designing and implementing organization-specific plans that improve energy efficiency or utilize renewable energy, or both, and that are capable of achieving emission reduction targets.

(b) In coordination with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, the registry shall adopt and periodically update a list of organizations recognized by the state as qualified to provide the detailed technical advice in subdivision (a) and assist participants in identifying and selecting providers that have expertise applicable to each participant's circumstances.

(c) Adopt standards for verifying emissions and reductions.

(d) Qualify independent firms that have demonstrated the capability of verifying and auditing emissions and reduction quantities and performance, and that are capable of providing opinions regarding the accuracy of reported results.

(e) Refer participants to qualified independent auditing firms.

(f) Adopt a uniform format for reporting emissions baselines and reductions to facilitate their recognition in any future regulatory regime.

(g) Maintain a record of all emissions baselines and reductions verified by qualified independent auditors. The public shall have access to this record, except for any portions of a participant's emissions results that a participant may deem confidential.

(h) Encourage organizations from various sectors of the state's economy, and those from various geographic regions of the state, to monitor emissions, establish baselines and reduction targets, and implement efficiency improvement and renewable energy programs to achieve those targets.

(i) Recognize, publicize, and promote participants that do any of the following:

(1) Commit to monitor their emissions and set reduction targets.

(2) Establish emissions baselines.

(3) Report the quantity of their annual emissions progress.

42824. Participation in the registry is voluntary. Any entity conducting business in the state may register its emissions results, including emissions generated outside of the state, on an entitywide basis with the registry, and may utilize the services of the registry.

Article 4. Procedures for Reporting, Monitoring, and Verifying Emissions

42840. (a) Participants shall utilize the following reporting procedures:

(1) To establish an emissions baseline, participants shall report their actual emissions for the most recent year for which they have complete energy use and fuel consumption data as specified in this chapter. Participants that have complete energy use or fuel consumption data for earlier years that can be verified by independent auditors may establish their baseline as any year beginning after January 1, 1990. After establishing a baseline, participants shall report their verified emissions results in each subsequent year in order to record changes in emissions levels with respect to their baseline year. Participants may report annual emission results without establishing an emissions baseline.

(2) (A) Participants shall report emissions baselines and annual emissions results expressed by a fraction in terms of emissions efficiency rates, as follows:

(i) Private corporations and cooperatives other than electric generators shall report carbon dioxide emissions per dollar of revenue.

(ii) Electric generators shall report emissions of carbon dioxide per kilowatthour.

(iii) Nonprofit organizations and governmental agencies shall report carbon dioxide emissions per dollar of budgetary expenditure plus amortized capital expenditures.

(iv) Participants shall report both the numerator and the denominator of the fraction that determines their emission efficiency rate.

(B) The numerator utilized by each participant under subparagraph (A) shall include all actual emissions of greenhouse gases, expressed in terms of carbon dioxide equivalence. Participants shall report revenue and budgetary expenditures in year 2000 constant dollars.

(C) To complement or replace the general metrics described in subparagraph (A), the registry shall adopt industry-specific reporting metrics, linked to or based upon internationally accepted standards, as these become available, if both the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission and the State Air Resources Board recommend their adoption, unless the board of directors of the registry determines that using industry-specific metrics would not further the purposes of this chapter.

(D) To help ensure that reported emissions do not diverge from actual emissions results, emissions reporting from corporations in industries deemed by the board of directors of the registry to be facing rapid changes in prices for their goods or services may be adjusted pursuant to a process to be recommended by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission.

(E) The registry may adopt guidelines encouraging participants to report emissions in relation to the annual average business-as-usual rate of improvement in the energy efficiency of the state economy, as determined periodically by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission.

(b) Participants shall report direct emissions and indirect emissions. Direct emissions include, but are not limited to, those emissions directly influenced by the participant's operations, including onsite combustion, fugitive noncombustion emissions, and vehicles owned and operated by the participant. Indirect emissions include, but are not limited to, those emissions embodied in electricity consumption and those resulting from offsite steam generation and district heating and cooling. After two years of operation, the registry shall consider phasing in guidelines for the measurement and reporting of indirect emissions associated with a participant's transportation-based activities, including, but not limited to, shipping of products and materials, employee commuting, and purchased air travel, pursuant to definitions and measurement procedures to be determined by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission not later than July 1, 2003.

(c) (1) All participants shall report direct and indirect emissions of carbon dioxide (CO_2).

(2) The registry shall also encourage participants to monitor and report emissions of the following gases:

(A) Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs).

(B) Methane (CH_4).

(C) Oxides of nitrogen (N_2O).

(D) Perfluorocarbons (PFCs).

(E) Sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6).

(3) The report of information specified in paragraph (2) is optional for three years after a participant joins the registry. After participating in the registry for a total of three years, participants shall report emissions and reductions required by both paragraphs (1) and (2).

(4) Emissions and reductions of all gases under this subdivision shall be reported by multiplying actual measured emissions times their global warming potential for the 100-year timeframe, expressed as an equivalent of pounds of CO2, as established by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

(d) The basic unit of participation in the registry shall be an entity in its entirety. For the purposes of this chapter, "entity" means any corporation filing a separate tax return, any city or county, and each state government agency. The registry shall not record emissions baselines and reductions for individual facilities or projects, except to the extent they are included in an entity's emissions reporting.

(1) Corporations may report emissions baselines and annual emissions results from subsidiaries if the parent corporation submits, in writing to the registry, a commitment to report corporatewide emissions within three years of first registering its subsidiary's emissions results. Corporations that do not report corporatewide emissions within this three-year period shall have the emissions baselines and the results of its previously registered subsidiary removed from the registry list.

(2) Participants shall report emissions from all sources in the state when they initially register, and shall report emissions from all operations based in the United States, including any facility, division, or other entity in which the participant owns more than 50 percent interest within three years of joining the registry. In addition, the registry shall encourage corporations with operations outside of the United States to register their total worldwide emissions baselines and annual emissions results.

(3) To ensure that reported emissions reflect actual emissions reductions, participants that outsource production or services shall report emissions associated with the outsourced activity, and remove these emissions from their emissions baseline. The subcontracted entity, if it voluntarily chooses to participate in the registry shall report emissions associated with the outsourced activities it has taken over. Participants shall attest at least once each year that the entity has not outsourced any emissions, or that if it has, that all emissions associated with the outsourced activity have been reported and subtracted from the entity's baseline emissions.

(4) To prevent changes in vertical integration within corporations from leading to apparent emissions reductions when in fact no reductions have occurred, the registry shall treat mergers, acquisitions, and divestitures as follows:

(A) The emissions baselines of any merged or acquired entity shall be added together, and the registry shall treat the resulting entity as if it had been one corporation from the beginning.

(B) In divestitures, the emissions baselines of the affected corporations shall be split, with the effect that the registry shall treat them as if they had been separate corporations from the beginning. If the divested corporation is purchased by another firm, the registry shall treat that purchase as a merger with the purchasing corporation. If the divested corporation remains a separate entity after the divestiture, its registry baseline shall reflect the emissions associated with the entity's operations before the divestiture. Corporations that divest operations may allocate verified emissions reductions achieved prior to the divestiture among the divesting and the divested entities, and the registry shall adjust their baselines accordingly.

(C) Any such adjustments for changes in vertical integration shall be verified in the annual emissions audits required for recordation

of emissions results.

42841. (a) To support the measurement and reporting of emissions in a consistent format, the registry shall adopt standardized forms and emissions tracking software that all participants shall use to calculate and report emissions. The registry may choose to accept the forms presently required by other voluntary emissions reporting programs if it finds the forms adequate to meet the criteria of this chapter. Use of any other forms shall not alter any requirements imposed by this chapter.

(b) The procedures established for all of the following shall conform to the requirements of Article 6 (commencing with Section 42870):

(1) Establishing electricity and fuel usage and for calculating associated emissions.

(2) Mass-balance calculations of emissions from, or stack testing or continuous emissions monitoring of, greenhouse gases from onsite fuel combustion.

(3) Measuring and verifying noncombustion emissions of the gases listed in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subdivision (c) of Section 42840.

(4) Collecting and maintaining data and records of energy, fuel, and chemical consumption sufficient to allow contemporaneous and ex post verification of direct and indirect emissions.

42842. (a) Participants in the registry shall hire, at their own expense, a third-party organization qualified pursuant to subdivision (b) to independently verify and attest to the accuracy of the emissions results reported to the registry each year.

(b) The registry shall adopt an approved list of organizations recognized as competent to measure, test, and verify emissions results and able to provide an independent opinion as to the completeness and accuracy thereof. The process for evaluating and approving these organizations shall be developed in coordination with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission. The registry may reopen the qualification process periodically in order for new organizations to be added to the approved list.

(c) The registry shall refer participants to the organization on the approved list described in subdivision (b).

(d) Organizations approved pursuant to subdivision (b) shall review participants' energy usage records and emissions calculations and, where necessary to establish or confirm emissions rates or quantities, perform direct measurement, monitoring, and testing of emissions after noting adjustments or otherwise accounting for any changes in the corporate organization of the entity or use of outsourcing, and shall summarize its review in a report to the board of directors, or equivalent governing body, of the participating entity, attesting to the accuracy of the reported emissions results and noting any exceptions, omissions, limitations, or other qualifications to their representation of accuracy.

(e) The State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission shall perform an occasional review and evaluation of participants' emissions monitoring and documentation, by accompanying third-party auditors on field visits to participants' sites on a randomly chosen basis, and shall report any findings in writing to the registry. The registry shall include these findings in the annual report to the Governor and the Legislature required by Article 5 (commencing with Section 42860).

42843. Not later than July 1, 2003, and periodically thereafter, the registry shall evaluate and review the emission reporting metrics described in subdivision (b) of Section 42870, in light of knowledge *gained from the actual practice of measuring, monitoring, documenting, and verifying emissions, and, in consultation with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, may modify or revise those reporting metrics as appropriate to further the purposes of this chapter.*

Article 5. Annual Report

42860. Not later than July 1, 2003, and biennially thereafter, the registry shall report to the Governor and the Legislature on the number of organizations participating in the registry, the percentage of the state's emissions represented by the participants in the registry, and the reductions in greenhouse gas emissions achieved by those participants.

Article 6. Responsibilities of the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission

42870. The State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission shall do all of the following:
(a) Develop a proces to identify and qualify third-party organizations approved to provide technical assistance and advice in any or all of the areas of monitoring greenhouse gas emissions, set industry-specific emissions reduction targets, and develop and implement efficiency improvement programs appropriate to various industries and economic sectors. The process shall do all of the following:
(1) Define the minimum technical and organizational capabilities and other qualifications approved firms are required to meet.
(2) Call for applications or otherwise encourage interested organizations to submit their qualifications for review.
(3) Evaluate applicant organizations according to this list of qualification standards.
(4) Recommend, not later than July 1, 2001, specific organizations to the registry as qualified to provide the technical assistance functions of this chapter.
(5) Update the list of approved technical assistance providers every third year by doing all of the following:
(A) Reviewing the capabilities of already approved providers.
(B) Reviewing applications of new providers.
(C) Recommending to the registry specific organizations to be added to the approved list, and specific organizations no longer qualified to provide the technical assistance duties of this chapter.

(b) Develop or update certain emissions reporting metrics by doing all of the following:
(1) Review, in coordination with the State Air Resources Board, industry-specific greenhouse gas reporting metrics linked to or based on internationally accepted standards, as these become available periodically and advise the registry of its opinion as to whether the adoption of such sectoral or industry-specific metrics to complement or replace the general metrics established in Section 42840 would further the purposes of this chapter.
(2) On or before July 1, 2001, develop an emissions reporting metric for corporations in industries experiencing rapid changes in real prices, to ensure that reported emissions efficiency rates do not diverge from actual changes in emissions efficiency, and recommend this metric to the registry for adoption.

(3) On or before July 1, 2003, determine the annual average business-as-usual rate of improvement in the energy efficiency of the state economy over the last 10 years and recommend to the registry whether participants in the registry should explicitly report emissions in relation to this ongoing rate of efficiency improvement.

(4) By July 1, 2003, recommend to the registry for possible adoption a procedure for defining and measuring transportation-based emissions associated with registry participants' activities, including, but not limited to, shipping of products and materials, employee commuting, and purchased air travel.

(c) Develop, not later than July 1, 2001, definitive procedures to guide registry participants and third-party verifiers in all of the following processes:

(1) Establishing entities' electricity usage and calculating CO2 emissions associated with such usage.

(2) Establishing entities' fuel usage and calculating CO2 emissions associated with such usage.

(3) Determining, for emissions from onsite fuel combustion, the circumstances in which mass-balance calculations may be used to estimate emissions, the circumstances in which stack testing or continuous emissions monitoring of greenhouse gases shall be considered necessary, and the procedures for conducting stack testing or monitoring when they are considered necessary.

(4) Measuring and verifying the noncombustion emissions of the six greenhouse gases with which the registry is concerned.

(5) Collecting and maintaining data and records of energy, fuel, and chemical consumption sufficient to allow both contemporaneous and ex post verifications of direct and indirect emissions on an entity-wide basis.

(d) Develop, not later than January 1, 2002, a process for qualifying verification and auditing organizations recognized by the State of California as competent to measure, test, and verify the emissions results of the types of entities that may choose to participate in this registry, by doing all of the following:

(1) Developing a list of the minimum technical and organizational capabilities and other qualification standards such verification and auditing organizations shall meet. Those qualifications shall include the ability to sign an opinion letter, for which they may be held financially at risk, and attesting that the emissions results they have corroborated or reviewed are complete and accurate as reported.

(2) Publicizing an applications process or otherwise encouraging interested organizations to submit their qualifications for review.

(3) Evaluating applicant organizations according to the list of qualifications described in paragraph (1).

(4) Recommending specific third-party organizations to the registry as qualified to verify participants' actual emissions results in accordance with this chapter.

(5) Every third year, updating the list of approved verification organizations by doing all of the following:

(A) Reviewing the capabilities of approved organizations.

(B) Reviewing applications of organizations seeking to become approved.

(C) Recommending to the registry specific organizations to be added to the approved list, and specific organizations no longer qualified to perform the duties of this chapter.

(e) Occasionally, and on a random basis, accompany third-party auditors on field visits to participants' sites, to observe and

evaluate the adequacy of any stack testing or other direct monitoring procedures, perform their own review of the documentation underlying participants' basis for reporting emissions, and report in writing to the registry on these findings, all to further ensure that reported emissions results accurately reflect actual emissions; that registry participants collect and retain adequate data on their energy and fuel use; and that qualified independent verification and auditing firms monitor and verify actual emissions in accordance with this chapter.

SEC. 2. Chapter 8.5 (commencing with Section 25730) is added to Division 15 of the Public Resources Code, to read:

CHAPTER 8.5. CLIMATE CHANGE INVENTORY AND INFORMATION

25730. The commission, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, the Department of Transportation, the State Water Resources Control Board, the California Integrated Waste Management Board, and other state agencies with jurisdiction over matters affecting climate change, shall do all of the following:

(a) On or before January 1, 2002, update the inventory of greenhouse gas emissions from all sources located in the state, as identified in the commission's 1998 report entitled, "Appendix A: Historical and Forecasted Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventories for California." Information on natural sources of greenhouse gas emissions shall be included to the extent that information is available. The inventory shall include information that compares emissions from similar inventories prepared for the United States and other states or countries, and shall include information on relevant current and previous energy and air quality policies, activities, and greenhouse gas emissions reductions and trends since 1990, to the extent that information is available.

(b) Acquire and develop data and information on global climate change, and provide state, regional, and local agencies, utilities, business, industry, and other energy and economic sectors with information on the costs, technical feasibility, and demonstrated effectiveness of methods for reducing or mitigating the production of greenhouse gases from in-state sources, including net reductions through the management of natural forest reservoirs. The commission, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, shall provide a variety of forums for the exchange of that information among interested parties, and shall provide other state agencies with information on cost-effective and technologically feasible methods that can be used to reduce or mitigate the emissions of greenhouse gases.

(c) Update its inventory every five years using current scientific methods, and report on the updated inventory to the Governor and the Legislature.

(d) Conduct at least one public workshop prior to finalizing each updated inventory. The commission shall post its report and inventory on the commission's web page on the Internet.

(e) Convene an interagency task force consisting of state agencies with jurisdiction over matters affecting climate change to ensure policy coordination at the state level for those activities.

(f) Establish a climate change advisory committee, to the extent that the commission determines that it can do so within existing resources. This advisory committee shall make recommendations to the commission on the most equitable and efficient ways to implement international and national climate change requirements based on cost, technical feasibility, and relevant information on current energy and air quality policies and activities and on greenhouse gas emissions reductions and trends since 1990. The commission shall designate one of its commissioners as chair, and shall include on the advisory committee members who represent business, including major industrial and energy sectors, utilities, forestry, agriculture, local government, and environmental groups. The meetings of the advisory committee shall be open to the public, and shall provide an opportunity for the public to be heard on matters considered by the advisory committee.

Fri Aug 6 1-3pm

Peter.Dreyfuss@ee.doe.gov
07/20/99 09:05:27 AM

Record Type: Record

To: <Sibold.Katherine%epamail.epa.gov_at_INTERNET AT X400PO%ee_ccmail@ee.doe.gov>
cc: Angela C. Mizeur/WHO/EOP
Subject: Re: the list

Here is the revised list with fax numbers from my end. I'll also fax it to Dave Gardner.
Peter
(See attached file: White House Climate Meeting 7-20-99.XLS)

From: Sibold.Katherine@epamail.epa.gov_at_INTERNET AT X400PO on 07/20/99 08:39 AM

To: Peter Dreyfuss/EE/DOE
cc:
Subject: the list

When you've added your names, etc. can you email it to Angie and me and fax the
list to David (395-2342)?
Thanks. Have a good trip. We'll talk later!
---------------------- Forwarded by Katherine Sibold/DC/USEPA/US on 07/20/99 08:39 AM ---------------------------

Katherine Sibold
07/20/99 08:35 AM

To: peter.dreyfuss@hq.doe.gov
cc:

Subject: the list

(See attached file: WH meeting dates-August.xls)

- WHMEETIN.XLS

State
Local

- White House Climate Meeting 7-20-99.XLS

White House Climate Meeting- August 6 or 9				
				6-Aug
Ballentine	456-1782			y
Richert				
Perciaseppe	260-9172			n
Gardiner	395-2343/F:395-2342			y
Bob Varney	see colburn	NH/env		n
Bob Shinn	609-292-2885	NJ/env		y
George Meyer	608-266-0865	WI/env		y-not as good
Ken Colburn	603-271-1380	NH/env		y-not as good
Harold Reheis	404-657-2086	GA/env		n
Randy Wood	512-239-0556	TX/env		y
Ed Garvey	651-297-4993	VT/NARUC		y
Dr. Anderson		HI/health		y
or Gary Gill	808-586-4424	HI/env		n
David Osterberg	515-281-5237	IA/energy		y
Rich Sedano	802-828-2321	VT/NASEO		n
Larry Bean	515-281-4308	IA/energy		y
Bill Nelson	850-413-2826/F:850-413-1777	FL/Ins		n
Dreyfuss	586-8779			
Krieger	260-9013			
Donniger ?	260-2865			
Stolpman?	564-9140			y
Sibold	260-4314			y
Angie M	456-1782			
DOE LIST				
DAN REICHER	**202/586-9220**			y
Rich Sedano	802-828-2321	NASEO Head		n
Paul Burks	404/656-0938	Georgia		y
Bill Valentino	518/862-1090	NYSERDA		y
Larry Bean	515/281-4308	IOWA		y
Sara Ward	614/466-8396	Ohio	l/m	
Maurice Kaya	808/587-3812	Hawaii		y
Terri Adams	334/242-5333	Alabama	l/m	
Fred Hoover	410/260-7511	Maryland		y
Mitch Beaver	217/785-2009	Illinois		y
Bill Keese	916/654-5000	California	checking on dates	
Pat Meier	608/266-8870	Wisconsin		n
John Savage	503/378-4131	Oregon		y
Jeff Genzer	202/467-6370	NASEO		y

13-Aug									
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White House Climate Meeting		
NAME	PHONE	FAX
Ballentine	456-1782	
Richert		
Perciaseppe	260-9172	
Gardiner	395-2343/F:395-2342	
Bob Varney	see colburn	
Bob Shinn	609-292-2885	
George Meyer	608-266-0865	
Ken Colburn	603-271-1380	
Harold Reheis	404-657-2086	
Randy Wood	512-239-0556	
Ed Garvey	651-297-4993	
Dr. Anderson		
or Gary Gill	808-586-4424	
David Osterberg	515-281-5237	
Rich Sedano	802-828-2321	
Larry Bean	515-281-4308	
Bill Nelson	850-413-2826/F:850-413-1777	
Dreyfuss	586-8779	586-9260
Krieger	260-9013	
Donniger ?	260-2865	
Stolpman?	564-9140	
Sibold	260-4314	
Angie M	456-1782	
DOE LIST		
DAN REICHER	**202/586-9220**	**202/586-9260**
Rich Sedano	802-828-2321	802/828-2342
Paul Burks	404/656-0938	404/656-7970
Bill Valentino	518/862-1090	518/862-1091
Larry Bean	515/281-4308	515/281-6794
Sara Ward	614/466-8396	614/644-1864
Maurice Kaya	808/587-3812	808/586-2536
Terri Adams	334/242-5333	334/242-0552
Fred Hoover	410/260-7511	410/974-2250
Mitch Beaver	217/785-2009	217/785-2618
Bill Keese	916/654-5000	916/654-4423
Pat Meier	608/266-8870	608/267-6931
John Savage	503/378-4131	503/373-7806
Jeff Genzer	202/467-6370	202/467-6379
Stephen Mahfood	573/751-4732	573/751-7627

		6-Aug	**13-Aug**						
		y	y						
		n	y						
		y	y						
NH/env		n	y						
NJ/env		y	n						
WI/env		y-not as good	better						
NH/env		y-not as good	y						
GA/env		n	y						
TX/env		y	y						
VT/NARUC		y	y						
HI/health		y	y						
HI/env		n	y						
IA/energy		y	n						
VT/NASEO		n	y						
IA/energy		y	not as good						
FL/Ins		n	n						
		y	y						
		y	y						
		y	not as good						
		y	**Tentative**						
NASEO Head		n	y						
Georgia		y	y						
NYSERDA		y	y						
IOWA		y	not as good						
Ohio	l/m								
Hawaii		y	y-preferred						
Alabama	l/m								
Maryland		y	y						
Illinois		y	y						
California	l/m								
Wisconsin		n	y						
Oregon		y	n						
NASEO		y	n						
Missouri		Tentative	y						

FAX COVER SHEET

TO: Angie Mizeur

FAX NUMBER: 456-6468

VOICE NUMBER:

ORGANIZATION:

NUMBER PAGES INCL. COVER: 4

From: **Jackie Krieger**
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Policy
401 M Street, S.W. MC 2111
Washington, D.C. 20460
Voice Number: (202) 260-9013
Fax Number: (202) 260-0275
e-mail: krieger.jackie@epamail.epa.gov

COMMENTS:

Angie - this is the list of the key state environmental contacts that EPA recommends attend the mtg on the 23rd. We have made initial calls - those names that are checked have indicated that they can attend on the 23rd. You need to call with the official WH invitation (w/ room#, 2:00 - 3:30, etc.). Kitty Sibold here at EPA is the one who has already contacted them (Kitty @ 260-4314). We are preparing additional information and briefing materials for Roger we can share with you next week.

White House Meeting on Climate Change Invitee List

Robert (Bob) Shinn
Commissioner
NJ Dept. of Environmental Protection
ECOS past president
phone:609-292-2885

Robert (Bob) Varney
Commissioner
NH Dept of Environmental Services
ECOS current president
phone:603-271-3503

George Meyer
Secretary
WI Dept. of Natural Resources
ECOS member
phone: 608-266-2121

Harold Reheis
Director, Environmental Protection Division
GA Department of Natural Resources
ECOS member
scheduler isYolanda Fanning 404-657-2086

Randy Wood
Commissioner (formerly NE, now TX DNRCC- environment
ECOS member
scheduler is Kerry Howard 512-239-0556

Richard (Rich) Sedano
Commissioner
VT Public Utility Commission and National Association of State Energy Officials (NASEO)
President
direct line: 807-828-2321

Larry Bean
Division Director
IA Dept. of Natural Resources-Energy, former NASEO President
direct line: 515-281-4307

David Osterburg
Deputy Director
IA Dept of Natural Resources-"Climate Czar" and former state legislator

direct line: 515-281-5237

✓ Ken Colburn
Air Resources Director
NH Dept. of Environmental Services and STAPPA representative
direct line: 603-271-1380

✓ Ed Garvey
Commissioner
MN Public Utility Commission and NARUC member
direct line: 651-296-2243

✓ William Nelson
Commissioner
Florida Insurance Commission
special assistant Wayne Hrydziusko:850-413-2839

Dr. Bruce Anderson, Commissioner
HI-Public Health
not available

xxxxxxxxxxxx
xxxxxxxxxxxx
Fax: (xxx) xxx-xxxx

Dear ___________:

I would like to invite you to a meeting at the White House with Roger Ballentine, Deputy Assistant to the President for Environmental Initiatives. The purpose of the meeting is to provide an opportunity for Administration staff to meet with key state officials to discuss climate change. The meeting is scheduled for Friday, July 23, 1999, from 2:00 - 3:30 in Room _______ of the (Jackson Place? OEOB? West Wing?). Topics for discussion will include:

- The domestic climate policy direction;
- The role of states in an early credit program;
- Assistance that the federal government can provide to states;
- The integration of climate change into other policy initiatives; and
- The role of co-benefits.

We are interested in any additional issues you might like to raise on this important issue. (Also, I have attached for your information a list of invitees to the meeting.) A member of the White House Climate Change Task Force will call you shortly to confirm your attendance at this meeting. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (202) 295-2310.

Sincerely,

Gardiner? Seabright? Ballentine?

Angie - just FYI. I drafted this in case you wanted to send a fax

July 1, 1999

MEMORANDUM TO DISTRIBUTION LIST

FROM: Elgie Holstein, OMB

SUBJECT: Weekly Meeting on Environmental Appropriations

The weekly meeting at OMB with environmental and natural resource agencies to discuss the appropriations process **will not take place** the week of July 5-9.

These meetings will resume on July 12, and will be every Monday at 11:00 in Room 248 of the OEOB until Congress begins its August recess.

Please contact David Bernell at 395-4561 to provide the necessary information--date of birth and social security number--to clear you into the building (if you have not previously been cleared in for an appropriations meeting).

FAX COVER SHEET

TO: **Angie Mizeur**

FAX NUMBER: **456-6468**

VOICE NUMBER:

ORGANIZATION:

NUMBER PAGES INCL. COVER: **2**

From: **Jackie Krieger**
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Policy
401 M Street, S.W. MC 2111
Washington, D.C. 20460
Voice Number: (202) 260-9013
Fax Number: (202) 260-0275
e-mail: krieger.jackie@epamail.epa.gov

COMMENTS:

Angie – Attached is a copy of the note David G had sent to Roger about meeting with key state environmental commissioners on climate. Obviously, the dates have changed, but the outline of topics for discussion are still what we're thinking. Please let me know if questions. Thanks for your help.

Friday ~~July 23 2:00pm 1150EOB~~

David Gardiner
06/07/99 02:08 PM

To: Ramola Gupta/DC/USEPA/US@EPA, Jackie Krieger/DC/USEPA/US@EPA
cc:
Subject: Proposed Meeting with Key State Officials on Climate Change

------------------- Forwarded by David Gardiner/DC/USEPA/US on 06/07/99 02:10 PM -------------------------

David Gardiner
06/07/99 02:08 PM

To: Roger_S._Ballentine@who.eop.gov
cc:
Subject: Proposed Meeting with Key State Officials on Climate Change

As we discussed this morning, we attempted to organize an early June meeting between you and State Environmental Commissioners to address the issue of climate change. With such short notice many Commissioners in town for the ECOS Conference had made commitments elsewhere which could not be rescheduled, and the meeting did not occur. However, they expressed a strong interest in talking about climate policy and hoped we could arrange another opportunity for this discussion.

July 23 2:00

I asked my staff to make some initial calls to State Officials to determine availability for a July meeting at the White House. It appears that ~~July 9, 12, or 19~~ are available dates for the majority of people contacted. As you might expect, schedules do fill quickly, so there is some urgency to getting the meeting set up as soon as possible to ensure a good turn out.

Concerning topics for discussion on climate, I suggest:

- the domestic climate policy direction.
- the role of states in an early credit program.
- assistance that the federal government can provide to states.
- the integration of climate change into other policy initiatives.
- the role of co-benefits.

We can talk about this further. It will be critical to have a staff contact at the task force to coordinate the logistics of this meeting.

FRI AUG 6 1PM

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE CENTER ROOM RESERVATIONS

Date of Meeting: FRI AUG 6

Time: 1:00pm To: 3:00pm

This form must be submitted within 24 hours after making your reservation.

Name of Individual Hosting Event: ROGER BALLENTINE
Office/Agency: WH/ENVIR INITIATIVES

Staff Contact: ANGIE MIZEUR
Extension No.: 6-1782
Pager No.: 4834
Room No.: OEOB 115

Type of Event:

☒ *Meeting* ☐ *Reception* ☐ *Other* __________

Name/Description of Event:
Environment Meeting

Number of Outside Guests: 20

Total Number of Attendees: 25

In Attendance: N/A

☐ *President* ☐ *First Lady* ☐ *Vice President* ☐ *Mrs. Gore*

White House Conference Rooms Requested:

☐ TRUMAN ROOM ☐ WILSON ROOM ☒ EISENHOWER ROOM ☐ JACKSON ROOM ☐ LINCOLN ROOM

General Services: N/A

Time Reserved: __________ *Floors Reserved:* __________ ☐ *Podium* ☐ *Flags*

Special Room Arrangements: N/A

☐ *Conference Style* ☐ *Theatre Style* ☐ *Other* __________

Number of Chairs: __________ *Number of Table(s):* __________

Additional Requirements or Requests: Thanks!!

Form must be returned to FAX # 456-6791 or to 726 Jackson Place within 24 hours after making your reservation.

Please feel free to duplicate this form for future use.

Environment, Energy and Land Use Steering Committee

RESOLUTION ON GLOBAL WARMING

Issue: The President has signed a treaty that binds the United States to reduce energy usage and limit greenhouse gas emissions to 7 percent below 1990 baseline levels by no later than 2012. The "Kyoto Protocol" has not yet been submitted to the Senate for ratification.

Proposed Policy (Previously Adopted): The National Association of Counties urges the Senate to deny ratification to the Kyoto Protocol or any agreement that applies mandatory commitments to reduce or limit greenhouse gas emissions only to the developed nations.

Background: United Nations negotiations aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the post-2000 period culminated in an agreement, termed the "Kyoto Protocol" which, if ratified by the U.S. Senate, will legally bind the United States to reduce energy usage. The Protocol specifically exempts all developing high growth countries like China, Mexico, Brazil and Korea from emission reduction requirements, thereby precluding meaningful progress worldwide to stabilize carbon dioxide concentrations.

As much as 60 percent of global carbon emissions are expected to come from the high-growth developing countries in the next few decades and the exemption of commitments by developing nations will create a powerful incentive to export jobs and capital from the U.S., shift greenhouse gas emissions to other countries and do little or nothing to stabilize atmospheric concentrations of carbon. Such an uneven playing field will cause the loss of high-paying U.S. jobs in the mining, manufacturing, energy, transport and other sectors. Carbon taxes, or equivalent programs, will raise electricity, gasoline and other energy prices significantly to consumers and are highly regressive and most harmful to citizens who live on fixed incomes or work at poverty-level wages. There is widespread disagreement about whether the Administration has conducted a thorough economic analysis of the effects of a treaty on the U.S. economy.

Fiscal/Urban/Rural Impacts: Undetermined.

Proposed By:
Beulah Coughenour, Council Member
Marion County, Indiana