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Collection/Record Group: Clinton Presidential Records
Subgroup/Office of Origin: Office of Environmental Initiatives
Series/Staff Member: General Files
Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 19506
FolderID:

Folder Title:
Administration, Congressional, NGO, Media, Climate Change Statements 1996 and 1997 (Bill Antholis Files) [2]

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Testimony of Eileen Claussen

Administration Statement

before the
Subcommittee on Energy and Power
of the Committee on Commerce
U.S. House of Representatives

September 26, 1996

Thank you Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee.

It is a pleasure for us to be here today to share with you the results of the recently held Second Conference of the Parties (COP-2) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. We would also like to discuss the process through which we reached the U.S. position, and where we expect to go from here.

Most importantly, the U.S. position at COP-2 reflects our increased concern about climate change as reflected in the latest international assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Prepared by over 2,500 of the world's

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leading experts, this report concluded that the balance of evidence suggests that human actions are influencing the climate system and that many of the possible impacts will be adverse to human health and to our environment.

The U.S. delegation to COP-2 was led by Undersecretary for State for Global Affairs, Timothy E. Wirth, for the Ministerial portion of COP-2. In his July 17 statement to the Parties to the Convention, the United States called for next steps under the Climate Convention for the post-2000 period to include realistic and achievable, legally binding targets that would be implemented through flexible national programs and produce real environmental benefits. The U.S. position also underscored the need for all nations, including developing nations, to take actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Finally, we called for work on a longer-term goal (e.g. 50-100 years) so that we have a clearer path for the future that allows the private sector to expand sensibly as it plans and makes investment decisions.

We arrived at this basic framework for a number of reasons. It was clear that the Convention's existing framework of a non-binding "aim" was not working. Most developed countries, including the United States, will not achieve the goal of stabilization in 2000 at 1990 levels. A binding commitment will create a stronger incentive for nations to be realistic in deciding on a target to make the effort required and ensure a level playing field. In addition, from the

analyses completed to date, we determined that more flexible approaches offer significant cost-saving opportunities that should be brought into the Convention's basic framework.

Equally important, the U.S. statement at COP-2 specifically rejected existing proposals by other countries because they called for inflexible, one-size-fits-all, policies and measures that would harm U.S. competitiveness; because they contained unrealistic short-term cuts in emissions; or because they failed to provide for cost-effective, flexible implementation.

Finally, the U.S. position fully recognized the need for global climate change to be addressed on a global basis. As a result, we called for a continued commitment by developing nations to enact policies and measures aimed at reducing their emissions of greenhouse gases. While recognizing that developed countries must show leadership in addressing this problem, we also made it very clear that all nations must be part of the solution.

Ultimately, the U.S. statement helped energize Ministers and other heads of delegation to issue a Ministerial declaration, now called the "Geneva Declaration." Ministers from nearly all Parties to the Convention endorsed this statement. The only countries that opposed this Declaration in its entirety were the OPEC countries; limited issues were raised by Russia, Australia and New Zealand.

The Geneva Declaration endorses an approach to next steps that includes a legally binding target for developed countries, in conjunction with advancement and implementation of commitments of developing countries. It affirms the Ministers' intent to complete negotiations on an agreement in time for adoption by the Third Conference of the Parties (COP-3). COP-3 will take place in Kyoto, Japan in December 1997.

Let us briefly review what is contained in the Geneva Declaration, and perhaps equally importantly, what is not.

The Geneva Declaration:

- endorses the Second Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, stating that the Report provides the scientific basis for urgently strengthening action at the global, regional and national levels;
- adopted the U.S. call for legally binding medium-term targets by instructing negotiators to pursue legally-binding targets and timetables in the final agreed instrument;
- calls for continuing to advance the implementation of existing commitments for all Parties, including developing country Parties;

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- directs negotiators to include in the agreement a mechanism for reviewing and, where necessary, strengthening whatever commitments are set; and
- calls for commitments to speed up the development, application, diffusion and transfer of climate friendly technologies.

Unfortunately, there has been some confusion in the popular and trade press about the Declaration. Let us clarify some of this confusion by explicitly telling you what is not included in the Geneva Declaration:

- it does not set either the level or the timetable for greenhouse gas reductions that are to be negotiated over the next 16 months;
- it does not support any proposed target or timeframe tabled in the negotiations by others;
- it did not adopt the call by some Parties for "harmonized" policies and measures, so Parties are able to use flexible and cost-effective measures to achieve whatever target is agreed to;
- it does not reject voluntary programs;

- it does not in any way close the door on emissions trading or joint implementation; and
- it calls for advancing the implementation of existing obligations to reduce greenhouse gas emissions for all countries, including developing countries.

While the Administration believes the declaration language is clear on the role of emissions trading and joint implementation, the U.S. delegation wanted to leave no doubt. In a clarifying statement, we noted that meeting a target must allow for maximum national flexibility, including the use of joint implementation and international emissions trading.

With the core elements of the U.S. framework included in the Geneva Declaration, we believe that we have successfully shifted the negotiating process away from rhetorical positions to more meaningful and realistic objectives about what can and needs to be accomplished. Within this framework, the United States will be in a far better position to discuss the environmental challenges and economic consequences of possible actions leading up to COP-3.

The U.S. proposed framework, based on a flexibly implemented, binding target and timetable was arrived at following an extensive and careful consultation process with the private sector, nongovernmental organizations, and

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Congress. Since the last meeting of the Ad-Hoc Group on the Berlin Mandate in March, the Administration has been outlining the broad themes of what we would like to see come out of the Berlin Mandate process. These themes were explicitly stated in our testimony before the Committee last June. They included: a realistic goal leading to real and achievable reductions; flexibility in implementation (i.e., a rejection of the notion that a single policy option or set of measures can be harmonized to apply uniformly to all Parties); and an agreement that lays the foundation for continuing progress by all nations in the future. While no formal position had yet been cleared at the time of the June hearing, the above principles presented at the hearing served as the basis for that position.

In preparation of our position in Geneva, the Administration held a number of roundtables and briefings to consult with interested parties -- on this issue, on the array of other questions surrounding the implementation of the Convention, and on the course of negotiations on next steps.

For example, Assistant Secretary of State for Oceans, International Environmental and Scientific Affairs Eileen Claussen, hosted three roundtables designed to bring together high level industry and environmental NGO representatives to discuss the international negotiating process and to explore possible U.S. positions. Senior representatives from approximately 30 leading corporations representing the gas, oil, coal, chemical, automotive, insurance and electric utility

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industries attended two of those gatherings, while more than a dozen top officials from environmental organizations attended the third.

The individuals invited were asked to consider five topics and to come to the roundtable prepared to discuss them. The topics were 1) targets and timetables; 2) policies and measures; 3) developing country commitments; 4) further actions under the Convention after 1997; and 5) the value of multilateral agreement under the Convention and under separate bilateral or regional efforts.

The roundtables were useful and informative. Some participants expressed a number of concerns about the negative impact which mandatory, sector-specific, policies and measures could have on the competitiveness of industry. Other business participants acknowledged global warming as a problem and sent a message loud and clear: create a system that gives a consistent, long-term signal to industry to allow for cost-effective implementation; preserve industrial competitiveness; and don't hurt the economy through ill-considered actions calling for substantial near-term reductions by the 1990 baseline.

Many in this latter group also endorsed the value of continuing the voluntary programs that have already been implemented under the President's Climate Change Action Plan to

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begin to address greenhouse gas emissions. The Administration remains committed to working with all our partners in the private sector to continue and enhance voluntary approaches.

In addition to these roundtables, a number of additional briefings with industry and environmental organizations took place before and during the COP-2 meetings. Congressional staff were also briefed, formally and informally, prior to, throughout, and following the COP-2 meetings. Staff from key agencies involved in the climate change issue have been holding regular meetings with interested parties to learn about their objectives and concerns.

These meetings and the analyses presented to date have shaped key elements of the proposed U.S. framework. For example, preliminary analyses demonstrated the high costs and impacts on competitiveness of significant short-term reductions while also demonstrating the substantial cost-savings from flexible implementation approaches such as emissions trading and joint implementation. Stakeholder meetings underscored the need to avoid sector-specific harmonized policies and measures and the desirability of working toward a long-term concentration goal to help guide corporate planning and investments.

The Administration continues to develop a reasoned and transparent economic analysis to support our approach in the

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international climate change negotiations. We intend to understand better the effects on economic growth before formally presenting specific proposals in future negotiations.

It is to this end that the Administration is building a strong analytic capability. A number of departments and agencies, principally among them the Department of Energy and the Environmental Protection Agency, have been involved in an Interagency Analysis Team charged with developing the capability to analyze climate change proposals. Sound analysis requires common approaches to models, underlying assumptions, and the like.

To that end, Under Secretary of Commerce for Economic Affairs Everett Ehrlich has agreed to lead this interagency team and bring the process to closure. In this role, Mr. Ehrlich is meeting regularly with DOE, EPA, Treasury, Commerce, and other agency representatives to discuss analytic approaches and to set in motion a process that leads to conclusions. When the process is concluded, we will have constructed an analytic "toolbox" capable of better assessing the economic effects of a broad range of climate change policies, in terms of growth, employment, sectoral and industry effects, and other issues. Two of the witnesses here today testified at the Subcommittee's June hearing regarding the analytical workshop in June where over 50 papers were presented. Our current efforts are an extension of that process; we commit to involving stakeholders extensively in the review of additional analyses prior to decisions on specific policies.

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The United States has not yet proposed a specific target and timetable, nor have we yet defined a structure for such a binding target. We have rejected the proposals tabled to date, including the proposal supported by several small island countries for a 20 percent reduction in CO2 emissions by Annex I Parties by 2005. We are considering a variety of alternative structures for targets and timetables to maximize flexibility and minimize costs (for example, using a multiyear rolling average). We are working, through our analysis and assessment process, to determine the appropriate target from an economic and environmental perspective. We seek a range of options that can meet our environmental goals while safeguarding economic growth and U.S. competitiveness.

Undersecretary Wirth's July statement specifically called for negotiations to focus on a medium-term target and to continue working toward a longer-term concentration goal. We rejected any target which called for an unrealistic near term goal. We have heard repeatedly from many in industry that the government should send a consistent and long-term signal that allows industry to implement whatever policy is chosen prudently and cost-effectively. We heard that message and incorporated that goal in our decision to call for a binding target. This will give a decade or more of planning lead time to those who may be affected to internalize the target into their decisionmaking, and to begin working now to plan the most

effective way to get there, and speed the development and deployment of the technologies that are needed in a longer-term response to climate change.

We are still in the process of resolving some of the critical issues related to future actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. We are continuing to work on the following areas: the type of medium-term target; an emissions trading/joint implementation scheme; questions of compliance and enforcement; and options for advancing the commitments of developing countries. By early next year, we will develop more specific proposals on each of these areas.

We would like to reiterate that the Administration believes that any future commitment must be predicated on ensuring that the U.S. economy remains robust and internationally competitive. We also want to recognize and build on the successes of our partners in the private sector whose early efforts have significantly reduced greenhouse gas emissions and saved consumers and businesses millions of dollars in energy costs through actions taken under the Climate Change Action Plan. We will ensure that partners making voluntary reductions get proper credit for their efforts in any future regime.

We look forward to working with you here in Congress, and with other interested parties, to frame an arrangement that is legitimate, credible, consistent with U.S. economic objectives, and environmentally appropriate.

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Opening Statement
Senate Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry Committee
Chairman Dick Lugar, U.S. Senator for Indiana

Date:11/13/97

Statement of U.S. Sen. Dick Lugar
Hearing on Energy Security and Global Warming

WASHINGTON -- U.S. Sen. Dick Lugar, Chairman of the Senate Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry Committee, today issued the following statement at a hearing on global-warming and energy security:

In less than a month, leaders from more than 150 countries around the world will gather in Kyoto, Japan to address the question of climate change.

President Clinton recently announced a U.S. strategy to address this problem. The administration plan includes a joint implementation program under which developed nations help developing nations protect forests and conserve energy. The plan also includes a tradeable emissions permit system and binding targets to stabilize greenhouse gas emissions at 1990 levels.

To implement his climate change plan, President Clinton has called for an additional 5 billion dollars over 5 years in funding for energy research and development. Many, including myself, would argue that this amount is insufficient if we hope to make the bold strides necessary to prevent further environmental damage.

The future energy strategy of the United States must also go well beyond the concerns of global warming. Protecting public health, reducing our dependence on oil from the Persian Gulf, and strengthening our economy must also be priorities.

As we approach the Kyoto summit, representatives of agriculture and industry have expressed concerns regarding the cost and fairness of compliance with a global environmental treaty. It is important that agriculture be treated as a part of the answer, not as part of the problem.

We meet today to think through the many ways that agriculture can help supply our nation's energy demand while also reducing potential harm to the environment. The Committee's interest in this subject is natural because most renewable fuels are derived from agricultural products. As the demand for ag-based fuels increases, so will the demand for agricultural commodities and the incomes of farmers.

As we have discussed in past Senate Agriculture Committee hearings, an important impetus in the creation of renewable fuel sources is the national energy security of the United States. Current events in Iraq remind us that a dependence on Middle Eastern oil places the United States and the world at a strategic and economic disadvantage. As long as national leaders such as Saddam Hussein remain in power, disruptions in the world flow of oil will remain a possibility.

The effects of world dependence on Middle Eastern oil means that while the quoted market price per barrel is about \$20, the costs associated with keeping shipping lanes open, rogue states in check and terrorists at bay, may more than quadruple the price per barrel. Given these costs, the United States may pay more than \$100 billion this year for oil from the unstable Middle East. By contrast, the United States will spend less than \$1 billion this year on energy research.

I am not pessimistic about our capabilities to address this problem. We can mitigate disruptions in our energy supply by developing reliable, home-grown alternatives to oil. Department of Energy officials testified before this Committee last Fall that renewable agricultural sources could provide up to 10 percent of our nation's motor fuels by the year 2010 at prices competitive with gasoline.

The ethanol industry, for example, has the capacity to produce roughly 1.5 billion gallons per year, already reducing our need for imported oil by more than 32 million barrels. According to USDA

studies, if we increase production capacity of ethanol to 10 billion gallons per year, we could create an additional 100,000 jobs nationwide.

Ethanol also offers tremendous potential in reducing greenhouse gas emissions as compared to regular gasoline. Ethanol produced from corn can reduce emissions up to 35 percent. Ethanol produced from biomass has the potential to reduce emissions by more than 100 percent, through a combination of low emissions and carbon absorption.

Other exciting technologies are also finding applications in energy production. Fuel cells, developed for NASA's Apollo moon program, are being used to convert hydrogen and oxygen from biomass into electricity for cars, buildings and utilities. New genetically altered organisms have been developed to produce fuels from plants and grains. And automobile manufacturers are selling cars and minivans capable of running on 85 percent ethanol.

As we work to ensure the future security and economic growth of the United States, we must do everything possible to develop reliable, domestic sources of energy. As the world's leading user of energy resources, it would be irresponsible to put off action on this problem. Research and technology can mean the difference between a world of opportunity and one limited by diminishing resources.

It is also important that as we take steps to address environmental issues in this country, the upcoming Kyoto summit must require participation from all nations of the world who are significant emitters of greenhouse gases.

To assist us in mobilizing timely and appropriate responses to these issues, we welcome before the Committee former Director of Central Intelligence, R. James Woolsey. Mr. Woolsey is the author of an essay recently published in the Wall Street Journal on the subject of alternative energy development. We also welcome B. Reid Detchon, the Executive Director of Biomass Energy Advocates.

THE IMPORTANCE OF RENEWABLE FUELS (Senate - October 24, 1997)

[Page: S11212]

[Begin insert]

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, just this week, we in the U.S. Senate have been confronted with two strong reminders of the importance of renewable fuels to this country. This emerging industry, potentially lucrative for American farmers and agribusiness, can help solve two key problems that we face: the impact of greenhouse gases on the global climate, and the growing dependency of the American economy on the import of foreign petroleum products.

On Wednesday, President Clinton, announced the U.S. position with respect to the climate change treaty to be negotiated in Kyoto in December. Under his instructions, American negotiators will seek to fashion an agreement that will commit, on an equitable basis, the nations of the world to reducing emissions of greenhouse gases over the next several decades. If implemented, our ability to meet such goals will depend greatly on the development and adoption of new technologies which are more energy efficient. The President's proposal to provide tax incentives for more energy efficient technology should be important in spurring such development efforts. Renewable fuel technologies, especially those derived from agricultural products, will be a crucial component of such activities. Many forms, such as the energy that will be produced from the switchgrass project underway in Centerville, IA, offer the added benefit of actually withdrawing carbon from the atmosphere. Expansion of production of renewable fuels also increases income for the farm sector, and creates new jobs. In keeping with a key theme voiced at the recent White House Conference on Climate Change, with renewable fuels we can do well by doing good, for American agriculture and the whole country.

If that were not enough, Mr. President, Tuesday's announcement by the Commerce Department that record oil imports caused our merchandise trade deficit to increase in August gives added urgency to the promotion of renewable fuels. It is clear that even if no treaty on climate change comes out of Kyoto, our dependence on oil imports still looms on the horizon. The share of imports in U.S. oil consumption has been climbing steadily over the last few years, and the Energy Information Administration of the Department of Energy projects that the share could reach 75 percent within the next 10-15 years. Increased production and use of renewable sources of energy could help to stem that tide, and reduce our need to rely on energy sourced in large part from a politically unstable region of the world.

During this session of Congress, we can begin to respond to these events in at least one concrete way, by passing into law the proposed extension of the ethanol tax credit to the year 2007. I urge my colleagues to seize this opportunity now to show our confidence in agriculture's ability to make a positive contribution in these areas by producing renewable energy for American consumers to use.

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THE CLIMATE CHANGE TREATY (Senate - October 23, 1997)

[Page: S11019]

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, the United States is currently engaged in negotiating a climate change treaty. This is a negotiation that we have literally only just really engaged in, in the sense that we have only now made clear to the world what our negotiating position will be, the critical elements from which we will proceed. I was somewhat troubled this morning to hear a number of our colleagues come to the floor of the Senate and, frankly, either considerably misstate or considerably misrepresent the very straightforward words of the President yesterday with respect to this subject. The following is the position that the President articulated yesterday.

No. 1, it is the goal of the United States to find a binding treaty which includes not just developed nations but developing nations as well.

No. 2, the U.S. goal is a binding treaty that seeks to bring greenhouse gases to 1990 levels between 2008 and 2012, so as to minimize economic costs to the United States.

And, finally, No. 3, the United States now will undertake policies to fully leverage market mechanisms, innovation, technology, and American ingenuity to make achieving emissions reductions less costly.

I remind my colleagues that all of these positions are completely within the framework of the resolution that the Senate passed, the Byrd-Hagel resolution. That resolution specifically said it must 'mandate new commitments to limit or reduce greenhouse gas emissions for the annex I parties, unless the protocol or other agreement'--and I want to emphasize here, 'other agreement.' The President in his proposal has made allowance for the very 'other agreement' potential that was contemplated in the resolution we passed. It specifically requires that other agreement, or the principal agreement, mandate new, and specific scheduled reductions for the developing countries within the same compliance period.

The second requirement that the Senate passed was that whatever agreement we reached would not result in serious harm to the economy of the United States. Let me emphasize, the term is 'serious harm to the economy of the United States.' Any fair reading of the President's remarks outlining our position would find that the President is completely within the framework of the Senate resolution. And yet, today, we really heard Senators completely misrepresenting that position and asserting that it is somehow outside of the Byrd-Hagel resolution.

I ask unanimous consent the full text of the President's comments be printed in the Record so people can judge for themselves the degree with which we are in compliance.

There being no objection, the remarks were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Remarks by the President on Global Climate Change
Before the National Geographic Society

The President. Thank you very much. Mr. Murphy, Mr. Vice President, to all of you who are here. I thank especially the members of Congress who are here, the leaders of labor and business who are here, all the members of the administration, and especially the White House staff members that the

challenge we take on today is larger than any environmental mission we have accepted in the past, climate change can bring us together around what America does best--we innovate, we compete, we find solutions to problems, and we do it in a way that promotes entrepreneurship and strengthens the American economy.

If we do it right, protecting the climate will yield not costs, but profits, not burdens, but benefits; not sacrifice, but a higher standard of living. There is a huge body of business evidence now showing that energy savings give better service at lower cost with higher profit. We have to tear down barriers to successful markets and we have to create incentives to enter them. I call on American business to lead the way, but I call upon government at every level--federal, state, and local--to give business the tools they need to get the job done, and also to set an example in all our operations.

And let us remember that the challenge we face today is not simply about targets and timetables. It's about our most fundamental values and our deepest obligations.

Later today, I'm going to have the honor of meeting with Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew I, the spiritual leader of 300,000,000 Orthodox Christians--a man who has always stressed the deep obligations inherent in God's gift to the natural world. He reminds us that the first part of the word 'ecology' derives from the Greek word for house. In his words, in order to change the behavior toward the house we all share, we must rediscover spiritual linkages that may have been lost and reassert human values. Of course, he is right. It is our solemn obligation to move forward with courage and foresight to pass our home on to our children and future generations.

I hope you believe with me that this is just another challenge in America's long history, one that we can meet in the way we have met all past challenges. I hope that you believe with me that the evidence is clear that we can do it in a way that grows the economy, not with denial, but with a firm and glad embrace of yet another challenge of renewal. We should be glad that we are alive today to embrace this challenge, and we should do it secure in the knowledge that our children and grandchildren will thank us for the endeavor.

Thank you very much.

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Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I also point out it is true that yesterday the group of 77 and China proposed a 15 percent reduction in greenhouse gases by the year 2010 under a framework that would exempt developing nations. That is a proposal that would do serious harm to the U.S. economy. It does completely ignore the growing contributions of developing nations to the problem. It anticipates a command-and-control model that would undermine all of the opportunities for cost savings inherent in the market-based solutions that the President has proposed. I believe that is a proposal that U.S. Senators ought to oppose, and I am confident we would. But that is not what the President will agree to. That is not what the President has proposed. That is not, clearly, the negotiating framework within which the United States will attempt to approach this treaty.

I urge my colleagues to read the remarks of the President so they will understand how fully it is within the framework of the resolution that the Senate passed. I hope my colleagues will stand back and really make judgments based on a fair appraisal of our negotiating position and ultimately what we hope to achieve in Kyoto.

Mr. President, before I yield, I would just say it is my hope, obviously, we are about to be able to

talk about the framework in which we are going to proceed on campaign finance reform. I would like to thank all of those parties who have worked together to try to come to what I think is a reasonable agreement on that.

yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed as in morning business for 20 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, reserving the right to object--of course, I will not object--I wonder if I could get consent to be recognized after the majority leader and the minority leader, who are going to be recognized a little later? Following their recognition, I would like to be recognized.

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I would object to that. I only can assume that the Senator wants to speak first. The business before us will be the ISTEA legislation.

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Mr. BYRD. Yes.

Mr. CHAFEE. As manager, normally I would be the first, the one who would be recognized first, under that. I don't want to waive that.

Mr. BYRD. I ask unanimous consent that after Mr. Chafee is recognized, in that order, after the two leaders, then Mr. Chafee, if I could be recognized?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous consent request by the Senator from Alabama? Without objection, it is so ordered. The Senator from Alabama is recognized for up to 20 minutes.

Is there objection to the unanimous consent request by the Senator from West Virginia, that he would follow the Senator from Rhode Island? If not, it is so ordered.

Mr. BYRD. I thank the distinguished Senator from Alabama for his characteristic courtesy.

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, at this point I yield 2 minutes of my time to the distinguished Senator from Idaho.

Science & Technology

October 22, 1997

NEWS

House Science Committee, Democratic Membership

Mail address:

2320 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
202/225-6376

Office Location:

822 O'Neill House Office Building
fax: 202/225-3895

staff contact: Michael Rodemeyer 202 225-4538

http://www.house.gov/science_democrats/welcome.htm

Brown Statement on Clinton Climate Proposal

Congressman George E. Brown, Jr. (D-CA), Ranking Democrat on the House Science Committee issued the following statement upon release of the Clinton Climate Proposal.

"President Clinton's climate change proposal is a sound and reasonable beginning step. For the first time, the White House has taken the global warming problem seriously and committed the United States to a path of economic growth based on wise and efficient use of all of our energy resources.

"Some will urge faster and deeper cuts. But we need to recognize that reducing global CO2 emissions and weaning the nation from its profligate energy habits will require sustained efforts over many years. It is more important to begin to get the national commitment and the international framework in place. A proposal that has no chance of being accepted either at Kyoto or on Capitol Hill will do nothing to help slow down the emission of greenhouse gases.

"The President's approach wisely recognizes the importance of stimulating the development of energy efficient technologies and non-fossil fuel energy resources as a major part of the plan to meet our CO2 reduction goals. American technology leadership can ease our transition to a more energy-efficient economy. And it can lead to new economic growth through the export of technologies to other nations, as exemplified by China's current interest in U.S. advanced-design, passively-safe fission reactors. Finally, new technologies, such as the development of carbon sequestration processes or the use of coal as a petrochemical feedstock rather than a boiler fuel, can help make productive use of our coal resources and maintain jobs in our coal communities."

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COMMERCE COMMITTEE DEMOCRATS
Congressman John D. Dingell, Ranking Member

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN JOHN D. DINGELL
RANKING DEMOCRAT, HOUSE COMMERCE COMMITTEE
ON THE PRESIDENT'S CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY ANNOUNCEMENT

October 22, 1997

The virtues of the President's proposal -- and there are a few -- are problematic. There is no doubt about the need for new technologies and the promise of research. Voluntary measures and incentives are better than mandates. But the fundamental flaw of the Berlin Mandate remains: the developing countries will be under no obligation to limit their emissions, and may be handed a considerable competitive advantage.

Any agreement in Kyoto must do more than extract a vague promise from the developing countries to participate at some point in the future. Leaving aside the unresolved scientific questions, if the climate change phenomenon is real it will not be solved by unilateral action on the part of the United States.

For now, the best that can be said is that they planned to do worse, but could still do much better. I intend to help them do so.

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(Contact: Dennis Fitzgibbons 202/225-3641)

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A GLOBAL WARMING CHALLENGE (Senate - October 22, 1997)

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Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I would like to comment on what is a challenge unique in human history that we face as a nation, and I am talking about global warming. It is unique because we have to make important decisions without a visible crisis staring us in the face.

In the 1970's, we had the long gas lines, we had two oil price shocks, the taking of hostages by a revolutionary mob in Iran, and that spurred our Nation to reduce its reliance on oil. And in the 1960's and the 1970's we had the dark clouds of particulates and the smog that smothered urban areas which moved us to clean up the air. Today, we are faced with a potentially greater threat, but it is not a visible threat. We are talking about something that is going to happen, something that is going to affect our children and their children, and the question is what are we going to do? It is a challenge for my State of Minnesota. It is a challenge for our country. It is a challenge for the whole human race. It is also a challenge about leadership. I am talking about the problem of global warming, the problem of climate change.

In 1992, for the Earth summit, President Bush made a commitment to return greenhouse gases to 1990 levels by the year 2000, and we have not lived up to that commitment. We have not honored that commitment. I believe the President, in 1993, made a similar commitment that we would reduce our greenhouse gases to the 1990 level by the year 2000.

I believe that the President's announcement today will fall far short of meeting this challenge--but I certainly want to say to the President and to the White House that I appreciate their efforts to try to move this process forward as we move toward a very important international gathering in Kyoto.

For more than a decade, the scientific community has investigated the issue. Initially, its reports called for more research, better modeling techniques, more data. But in December 1995, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, composed of more than 2,000 scientists from more than 100 countries, concluded that there was a discernible human impact on global climate. In

June, more than 2,000 U.S. scientists, including Nobel laureates, signed the Scientists' Statement on Global Disruption, which reads in part that the accumulation of greenhouse gases commits the Earth irreversibly to further global climate change and consequent ecological, economic and social disruption.

Mr. President, I believe as a Senator from Minnesota that we have reached a point where unduly delaying action on reducing greenhouse gas emissions is foolhardy and it is tantamount to betrayal of our future generations. We know what this is going to do. The consequences can be catastrophic for our country and for the world, and I believe that the President and the United States of America have to do better in addressing this challenge.

What has saddened me about this debate is that I believe we should be below 1990 levels certainly before the year 2010. I believe our country should make a commitment to meeting these kind of targets. I think the evidence shows that as opposed to being on the defensive, we should be proactive, and the very bridge the President talks about building to the next century is going to be a bridge that combines a sustainable environment with sustainable energy with a sustainable economy. I think the country that is the most clean country is going to be the country with an economy

powered by clean technologies, industries and businesses. It is going to be a country run with an emphasis on energy efficiency and with a renewable energy policy. It is going to be a country which will generate far more jobs in the renewable energy and clean technology sectors, which are labor intensive, small business intensive and community building sectors.

We have an opportunity as we move into the next millennium to really create a new marriage between our environment and our economy. We are all but strangers and guests on this land, as the Catholic bishops have said. We have to take action now. What the President is calling for is not likely to be enough to address this challenge and the task before us. We can do better as a nation. We can be more respectful of our environment while still growing our economy.

In the Red River Valley, the people of North Dakota and people of Minnesota went through a living hell this past winter and spring. We don't want the floods in the Red River Valley to be 5-year occurrences. And there will be other catastrophic consequences from global warming. For my State it could be agricultural devastation; for my State it could be deforestation and lower lake levels in the Boundary Waters, an area that we love, a crown jewel wilderness area in northern Minnesota.

The more important point, however, is that not only for ourselves but for our children and grandchildren we need to take much stronger action. We have to stand up to some of the powerful forces that are saying no to a meaningful treaty. We have to lay out a proactive, positive agenda which makes it crystal clear that energy efficiency and renewable energy and clean technologies will create many more small businesses and many more jobs for our country. This marriage between our economy and our environment would respect the environment, respect the economy, and would give us an energy policy that is much more productive and positive, while helping us to build and sustain our communities and our country.

I am disappointed in the position the President seems to have taken on targets and timetables for climate change action. I hope as we move forward toward an international treaty, our country will take a stronger negotiating position. We need to be the leaders of the world in meeting what I think is perhaps the most profound environmental challenge which we have ever faced.

Mr. President, I yield the floor. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I ask consent to speak as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

GLOBAL WARMING (Senate - October 21, 1997)

[Page: S10871]

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, this week, representatives from over 160 nations are meeting in Bonn, Germany, for the final negotiating session prior to the climate change conference scheduled in Kyoto in December. It is a critical meeting, the culmination of several years of international cooperation on this extraordinarily important global issue.

Over the past several months I have had an opportunity to discuss global warming with scientists and representatives from the United States and abroad and, indeed, we have had one brief discussion on the Senate floor in the context of the Byrd-Hagel amendment.

Last week, I met in London with a number of officials of the Government of Great Britain, but most importantly on this subject with Foreign Minister Robin Cook, to discuss our mutual concerns about the climate change problem and how best to address this issue from a global perspective. As our U.S. negotiators continue their work in Bonn and the President finalizes the U.S. position for the Kyoto conference, I wanted to share with my colleagues some views on the science of global warming, on the international process, the U.S. role, and the next steps that the United States and others should undertake to address this issue in a responsible manner.

Last July, I joined with Senator Byrd and others in the Chamber to discuss global warming and to debate Senate Resolution 98 which addressed some of the Senate position on the Kyoto treaty. The Byrd-Hagel resolution called for the United States to support binding commitments to reduce greenhouse gases only if: One, all nations, developed and developing, participate in addressing this global problem; and two, if the commitment did not adversely impact the U.S. economy. In addition, the resolution created a bipartisan Senate observer group of which I am pleased to be a member. Our task is to continue to monitor this process.

I supported the Byrd-Hagel resolution, Mr. President, which passed the Senate 95-0 after we worked out in colloquy some of the interpretations of definitions contained therein. I supported it because I believe that there has to be a universal effort to tackle this ever-growing problem, and that the United States, while taking a lead role, need not jeopardize its economic viability in order to meet our international obligations.

The resolution language, in my judgment, provides enough flexibility to address the concerns of growing economies of the developing world even as we encourage them to join in this global effort.

The resolution was silent, however, as to the science of global warming. It addressed only the U.S. role in the Kyoto negotiations. During the debate over the resolution, there was some discussion by a few Senators over their interpretation individually of the science. But there was no broad debate about the science, and there was certainly in the resolution no judgment by the U.S. Senate whatsoever as to the foundations of science which might or might not be applied to the negotiations in Kyoto. From the statements in the Record by the resolution's chief sponsor, Senator Byrd, it is clear that he agrees, as I and others do, that the prospect of human-induced global warming as an accepted thesis is beyond debate, and that there are many adverse impacts that can be anticipated as a consequence of those theories in fact being found to be true. We are joined by many of our colleagues in thinking that there is sufficient scientific consensus that human activities are exacerbating

climate changes.

The vast majority of scientists and policymakers who have examined this issue carefully have concluded that the science is sound and that it is time to take additional steps through the established international theory to address this issue in a more systematic way. A small but extremely vociferous minority continue to assert that the science is not yet convincing. They advocate a wait-and-see approach. They believe that continued review and inaction is best for the U.S. economy and for Americans in general.

Given the money that the very vociferous minority has been expending in trying to promote their view, and given the fact that shortly we will be engaged in some discussions based on the factual foundations of this issue, I would like to address the issue of science for a few moments on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. President, the vast majority of the scientific community--the vast majority of those who have taken time to make a dispassionate, apolitical, nonideological determination based on lifetimes of work, and certainly on a lifetime-acquired discipline in their particular areas--the vast majority of consensus of those who have been so engaged is that the science regarding global warming is compelling and that to do nothing would be the most dangerous of all options.

In the late 1980's, a number of our Senate colleagues--among them Vice President Gore, State Department Counselor Tim Wirth, Senators John Heinz and Fritz Hollings--and I, and a few others became increasingly concerned about the potential threat of global warming. It was at that time that I joined as an original cosponsor of Senator Hollings' bill, the National Global Change Research Act, which attracted support from many Members still serving in this body, including Senators Stevens, McCain, Cochran, Inouye, and Gorton. After numerous hearings and roundtable discussions, this legislation to create the global change research program at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration became law in 1990.

As a Senator from a coastal State I take very seriously parochial implications of global warming. As a United States Senator and a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, I am also concerned about the crafting of a workable international response that treats all parties--including the United States --fairly.

I have stated that I would be happy to engage any of my colleagues in the debate on the science of climate change here on the Senate floor, or elsewhere. And I have sought on numerous occasions--as yet not successfully--to try to get an adequate airing of the science within the Senate observer group. And it is my hope that, before that group reports to the Senate, a broad-based review of the science will be undertaken in a bipartisan, nonpolitical way.

But, Mr. President, before we even proceed further with that

analysis, I want to take this opportunity to at least lay out some precursor truths with respect to the science as we know it.

Whether by nature or experience, we know that scientists are a fundamentally cautious group of people. That is why I find it particularly compelling that over 2,000 scientists who participated in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change--the most comprehensive and thoroughly reviewed assessment of any environmental problem ever undertaken--concluded that global climate change is currently under way. The 1995 IPCC report concludes that the Earth has already warmed about 1

degree Fahrenheit over the last century, and that 'the balance of evidence suggests that there is a discernible human influence on global climate.' The IPCC estimates that the global surface air temperature will increase another 2 to 6.5 degrees Fahrenheit in the next century. Their 'best guess' is that we will experience warming of about 3.5 degrees Fahrenheit by the year 2100. That would be a faster rate of climate change than any experienced during the last 10,000 years of the history of this planet. And we have to recognize that the human history as we have recorded it and, therefore, understand its impact on ourselves and current human endeavor is within a span of about 8,000 years.

The conclusion that the observed warming trend is not simply a natural fluctuation is affirmed by the research of several institutions. Basing their conclusions on climate model calculations, scientists at the Max Planck Institute for Meteorology in Hamburg, Germany, concluded that the warming of the Earth over the past 30 years goes far beyond natural variations. Indeed, there is a judgment that there is only a 1-in-40 chance of that variation being natural. So we are dealing with a 1-in-40 prospect in terms of odds.

The United States and other governments have been collecting at ground-based and ocean-based sites global surface temperature measurements since the year 1880. Remarkably the 11 warmest years this century have all occurred since 1980, with 1995 the warmest on record.

Some will argue that there are discrepancies between our long-term surface record and recent satellite observations. But that fact--by again nonideological dispassionate and nonpolitical scientists--has been determined to be not surprising at all because the two techniques--measurement at the surface and measurement by satellite--are entirely different. They measure temperature at different parts of the Earth's system--the surface and various layers of the atmosphere. In addition, other factors, such as the presence of airborne materials from the 1991 eruption of Mt. Pinatubo volcano, affect each record in a very different way.

The natural 'greenhouse effect' has made life on Earth possible. Without it, our planet would be about 60 degrees colder. Water vapor, carbon dioxide, and other trace gases, such as methane and nitrous oxide, trap the solar heat, and they slow the loss of that solar heat by the reradiation back into space. That is a natural process.

But with industrialization and with population growth, greenhouse gas emissions from human activities have consistently increased. Anthropogenic climate changes, most importantly the burning of fossil fuels--coal, oil, and natural gas--and deforestation, have tipped the very delicate balance of nature. We all know that the forests of the planet play a critical role in the recycling of carbon dioxide. The forests in the Amazon, all through Central and Latin America, and all through Asia have been disappearing in entirely measurable and discernible ways. As we have seen by satellite photography over the last 15 or 20 years, all of the areas of the Earth's green are beginning to shrink in those satellite photographs; we understand that we are diminishing our capacity to do the recycling of the CO₂.

Therefore, more gas is trapped. More gases have the impact of diminishing the amount of reradiation that takes place. This natural climate variability alone, including the effect of volcanic

eruptions and solar variability--that is, sunspot activity--would not have changed carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere. However, the manmade addition, presently about 3 percent of annual natural emissions, is sufficient to exceed what is known to be the balancing effects of 'carbon sinks.' As a result, carbon dioxide is gradually accumulated in the atmosphere, until, at present, its

concentration is 30 percent above preindustrial levels. Existing data of other greenhouse gases show increasing concentrations of methane, nitrous oxide, and chlorofluorocarbons over recent decades. While ice core data show that concentrations of methane and nitrous oxide have increased in the past few centuries, after having been relatively constant for thousands of years, chlorofluorocarbons are absent from deep-ice cores because they have no natural sources and were not manufactured before 1930.

So I want to emphasize for those who try to doubt the science, for those who come and say there is no indicator of this change and that we have only been recording the temperature since 1880, the fact is that both in the Arctic and the Antarctic we have accumulations of thousands of years--tens of thousands of years--of ice. And we have to be able to bore down into that ice. In the bores that we bring out--just as we have tested and found geological formations which have allowed us to drill for gas--we have been able to come up with ice cores. And as the scientists look at those ice cores, they have been able to measure the degree of carbon dioxide that was trapped in those ice cores. By measuring that, and, indeed, by measuring the absence of chlorofluorocarbons, we have been able to trace thousands of years of climatic activity and change that we otherwise would not have knowledge of.

That is what has given us this capacity to make a determination about the rapidity with which changes are taking place today relative to what we knew or can discern was taking place thousands of years ago.

While we have no control over sun spots or volcanoes, we, obviously, can control human activities.

Then the question will be, 'Well, why should we do that? What is the showing that somehow this really represents a danger sufficient to require a response from Government?' Well, the essential issue here, Mr. President, is one of compounding emissions over time. We know that the emissions we put into the atmosphere today have a life that goes on and on and on. It is like nuclear material that has a half-life. So does this material have a half-life. And the fact is that, even if we were to stop our activity today, what is already in the atmosphere will continue to do the damage that it does. And the models have to measure the rate at which we might be able to reduce today in order to guarantee that you have turned off the spigot sufficiently to be able to control what will happen in the future. But anyone who follows the stock market or even your back account, obviously, understands the miracle of compounded interest. It means that a small amount set aside becomes a big amount over time.

That is what is happening to the Earth's accumulation of greenhouse gases. Many of these gases reside in the atmosphere for years to come--hundreds to thousands of years. Even constant emissions of the gases can cause atmospheric concentrations to build up rapidly.

So, unlike the stock market, when it comes to emissions, the small amounts don't necessarily bring a miracle. But they could bring enormous calamities.

So why would we care if the Earth warms a few degrees? I have actually heard people say it really doesn't matter that much if all of a sudden North Dakota or South Dakota became a little more attractive, and they don't have as long a winter, or somehow you have a longer hiking season in a particular State. Well, Mr. President, it isn't that simple. It just isn't reduced to that kind of simplistic judgment about the overall impacts.

The IPCC scientific assessment of climate change estimated that the average surface temperature

will increase by 1 to 3.5 degrees with an associated rise in sea level of 6 to 37 inches. These changes are projected to lead to a number of potentially serious consequences with incidence of heat waves, floods, droughts, hurricanes, and other extreme events affecting human health and natural ecosystems.

Americans will experience more health problems and there will be an increase in health-induced deaths from future warming. Heat waves of the type in the 1995 Chicago heat wave which killed 465 people will occur more frequently, and increased warming will exacerbate existing air quality problems such as smog that aggravate asthma and allergic disorders, especially in children and the elderly. Warmer climates breed diseases such as malaria, dengue and yellow fevers, encephalitis, and cholera due to the expansive range of mosquitoes as a consequence of increased warmer climates and other disease-carrying organisms.

One key aspect of climate change that is important to remember is the slow capacity of any corrective action to have an impact. Harvard professor and member of the President's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology, Dr. John Holdren, shared his analogy at the White House Round Table on Climate Change. He said:

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The world's energy-economic system is a lot like a supertanker, very hard to steer and with very bad brakes * * * and we know from the science that the supertanker is heading for a reef * * * it's a bad idea to keep on a course of full speed ahead.

The oceans are going to continue to expand for several centuries even after the temperatures stabilize. We are currently dealing with rising sea levels that are already eroding beaches and wetlands, inundating low-lying areas and increasing the vulnerability of coastal areas to flooding from storm surges and intense rainfall.

We know how costly droughts, flood control, and erosion mitigation efforts can be to the taxpayers. We constantly, every year, are facing requests from one community or another to do a beach-erosion project or to undertake some kind of erosion mitigation, and we spend literally millions of dollars in insurance as a consequence of those anticipated problems already.

Damages from the southern plains drought of 1996 were estimated at \$4 billion; the 1993 Mississippi River flood damages were \$10 billion to \$20 billion; the Pacific Northwest floods of the winter of 1996-97 were \$3 billion; the 1997 Ohio River flood was nearly \$1 billion; and the 1997 river flood in the Northern Plains was another \$2 billion. And this is just the impact of the changes perceived in the United States in the last few years.

Scientists have not definitively said that any one of these events I just listed is absolutely tied to global warming. And I am not going to suggest that that is in fact true if they are not willing to suggest that there is that linkage. But the scientists have issued a warning. The scientists have issued a warning--not the politicians, the scientists. And their warning is that these disasters collectively show precisely what we are likely to see if we do not reverse the current trend lines of global warming. And we will see them with greater frequency, with more destruction under global warming.

The areas of greatest vulnerability are those where quality and quantity of water are already problems such as the arid and semiarid regions in the United States and the world. If warming trends were to continue, then water scarcity in the Middle East and Africa will become even more

pronounced, exacerbating tensions among countries that depend on water supplies that originate outside of their borders.

Another key area of concern will be the dramatic alteration of geographic distributions of vegetation. The composition of one-third of the Earth's forests would undergo major changes as a result of a doubling of preindustrial carbon dioxide levels. Over the next 100 years, the range of some North American forest

species will shift by as much as 300 miles to the north, far faster than the forests can migrate naturally. For example, in my region of the country, New England, we could lose the most economically important species, the sugar maple.

Other areas of the country would be hit economically as well. The tourism industry, for instance, surrounding the Glacier National Park could literally evaporate along with glaciers which we already know have receded steadily for decades. Since the park's founding, over 70 percent of the glaciers have already melted. Model projections indicate that all of the park's glaciers will disappear by the year 2030 unless temperatures begin to cool. One-third to one-half of the world's mountain glacier mass could disappear by the year 2100, thus eliminating a natural reservoir of water for many areas.

Let me give an example. In Lima, Peru, the entire water supply for 10 million people depends on the annual summer melt from a glacier that is now in rapid retreat. These are just some of the predictions, predictions made by scientists, predictions made by various models where they have taken the data which scientists have agreed on--not speculated about, but agreed on.

The facts about global warming are beyond reasonable scientific doubt, and they ought to be beyond reasonable policymaking doubt.

Mr. John Browne, CEO of British Petroleum, in a recent speech at Stanford University said:

The time to consider the policy dimensions of climate change is not when the link between greenhouse gases and climate change is conclusively proven but when the possibility cannot be discounted and is taken seriously by the society of which we are part. We in BP have reached that point.

That is the CEO of British Petroleum saying that they have reached the point of concluding that linkage exists.

Efforts to rein in and reduce manmade contributions of such emissions are now warranted. Worst case scenarios under current business-as-usual practices are catastrophic.

So let me turn for a moment to the international efforts and the role of the United States at this point.

In 1992, it was precisely because of those scientific conclusions that I have just enumerated that President Bush at the Earth Summit in Rio signed a climate-change agreement, and it was ratified later that year by the Senate. That agreement pledged that nations would reduce their gas emissions to their 1990 levels by the year 2000. Regrettably, the vast majority of nations, including the United States, have failed to achieve this goal. Today, the United States has increased emissions about 8 percent above 1990 levels. Much of that increase has been tied to our economic expansion.

However, it should also be noted that industry during this remarkable growth period was also

engaged in a voluntary program to reduce emissions. While not achieving its objective completely, the voluntary effort did meet 70 percent of the original targets at a time when the American economy grew and wherein the American jobs machine was rolling along at as high a rate as we have seen in recent years. The relative success of voluntary industry effort ought to encourage confidence that more comprehensive efforts under a global regime can result in greater progress at far less cost than Cassandras allowed for.

However, the question is now for all countries, developed and developing, to step forward to support binding commitments to reach an acceptable level of human-induced emissions. That is why the United States is engaged in negotiating a legally binding climate-change agreement to be finalized in Kyoto this December.

Our challenge is to shape an agreement which sets tough, realistic global emission standards and goals while harnessing the market forces to lower costs, foster technological development, and ensure economic growth.

The climate change problem is global. It requires a solution, obviously, that includes a global response--participation from

all nations, industrialized countries and those countries in the developing world. The best approach is to establish a global economic incentive program in which the free market and not Government intervention is driving the reductions.

The goal of universal participation via an international treaty with binding commitments ought to be undertaken now, not with delay, not with an effort to try to have subterfuge diminish what we can accomplish in Kyoto. The United States, with 22 percent of global emissions, is the world's largest emitter of greenhouse gases. And today the industrial world comprises nearly three-quarters of all of the global emissions. But that does not mean that we are the only ones who should deal with this problem. The reason for that is clear. China is currently the world's second largest emitter, and it is expected to displace the United States as the largest emitter by the year 2015. Over the next few decades, 90 percent of the world's population growth will take place in the developing world. Given the projected economic and population growth statistics of China and other quickly developing countries such as India, Mexico and Brazil, the developing world will exceed the industrialized world in emissions by the year 2035.

Universal participation, therefore, does not mean we have to all begin at the same time. It does not mean you have to embrace the exact same commitment at the exact same implementation moment. Clearly, if one country is doing more than another, there is room for us to be able to negotiate an agreement where we all meet at the appropriate point. But it does mean that it is quite reasonable for the industrialized nations, those nations that have put most of the greenhouse pollution into the atmosphere, initially to take the lead, as long as in so doing they do not simply fall into a trap of disadvantaging themselves economically. A scenario where the industrialized world acts alone will not be enough to prevent the costly implications of global warming in the future.

I want to emphasize that. The developing nations cannot go to Kyoto and suggest that it is up to the developed world simply to bear the burden of reductions, because even if we reduce to the greatest degree possible, we cannot alone avert the problems that will come from global warming. It is absolutely essential that China, India, Brazil, Mexico, and other countries join in the effort with an understanding that we are moving down this road together.

Currently, many of these developing nations are not inclined to join in an international treaty. Some believe it is not in their immediate economic interests to do so. Others believe that as long as the biggest contributors to the problem, the industrialized nations, are not taking sufficient effective steps to cut back on greenhouse pollution, it is not in the interest of their nations to do so either. One could well understand how they would make that kind of determination. Some of them cite the language of the 1995 'Berlin Mandate,' calling on the Annex I countries, the developed countries, to be the ones to complete a treaty with binding commitments by December 1997 but to leave excluded the developing world from an established binding reduction target.

Let me say that in my reading of the 'Berlin Mandate,' I do not believe that we are precluded from proceeding to Kyoto in an effort to come up with a two-stage arrangement which would have the developed countries enter into an agreement while simultaneously bringing the developing countries along.

I don't believe it is in any nation's interest to thwart international efforts to reduce greenhouse gases in as expeditious and as economically feasible a manner as possible. The remaining option is the option of doing nothing, and nothing would, in most people's judgment, be ultimate mutual devastation.

The only viable solution is a global treaty which provides economic incentives for all nations. I believe such a treaty can be crafted, one that would include all nations but permit flexibility in the targets and flexibility in the timing of compliance for developing nations, while at the same time requiring all countries to agree to make legally binding commitments by a date certain. If the United States signs such a treaty, it would be reasonable for the President to refrain from transmitting that treaty to the Senate until the developing world signs its binding commitments. In that way we can make Kyoto a success, coming up with the binding agreements necessary but still maintain and keep good faith with the approach we have thus far deemed to be the roadmap to the achievement of this treaty.

In this Chamber I previously shared my concerns with a component of the European proposal as it currently stands. The Europeans continue to argue for a treaty that would enable the European Union to secure an exclusive bubble emissions policy. This is tantamount to a regional emissions trading program. They want Europe to be contained under one bubble, whereby they can trade their emissions within the European bubble, a license, in effect, to increase emissions in some European countries by relying on the trendline decreases that are already in place in others. Such a posture is helpful only to the European Union. It fails to address the essential need to engage those rapidly growing economies of the developing world, and it excludes other industrialized countries which could be left to meet target reductions in a more costly manner.

The European proposal would provide the Europeans with a competitive advantage over the United States by creating this collective emissions cap as opposed to country-by-country reduction targets. Some European countries could actually increase their emissions by up to 40 percent. This approach, coupled with their opposition to joint implementation with developing nations, seems to be aimed almost exclusively at beating the United States out of economically sensible emissions reduction activities in Eastern Europe, Russia, the Far East, and elsewhere. I think they should know that is not acceptable under most people's definition of fairness.

Therefore, it is my feeling that we should approach Kyoto in the following way. I believe President Clinton and his advisers have been developing a U.S. position for these negotiations that moves mostly in the right direction. I have shared views with the administration over the course of these last

months and in recent weeks, and there are a number of different options that are currently rumored to be under consideration by the President. It is my hope the President will announce a U.S. position that is aggressive in curbing the projected business-as-usual trendline.

I believe the President ought to press for a proposal that will seek at least a target of 2010, rather than the outyear options of 2020 or 2030 that we have heard discussed. The Europeans, given the protection of their European bubble proposal, have proposed a 15 percent reduction below the 1990 levels by the year 2010. Perhaps without the bubble this level may prove to be too ambitious to achieve without significant harm to their economies. However, I believe it is realistic for the United States and other nations to stabilize their emissions at 1990 levels by the year 2010, remembering, of course, that our original goal was to do so by the year 2000. With additional economic incentives such as early credits for reductions and joint implementation and a market-oriented emissions trading system, perhaps additional reductions could be undertaken.

I believe also that the centerpiece of the U.S. negotiating position should be a worldwide emissions trading

program. Emissions trading is an important market mechanism that will benefit all countries including the United States. But it is not only advantageous to U.S. businesses. It will provide developing countries with incentives to sign up to binding legal commitments that are absolutely essential to a workable treaty.

The market-based approach of emissions trading is a sensible one that helps businesses lower costs by promoting emissions reductions and by giving the industry flexibility to decide how they will go about reducing pollution. We know an emissions trading system could reduce the cost of emissions controls dramatically, afford American industry great opportunities to do what we do best, which is to innovate, to develop cheaper, better ways of getting the job done. And, if the system includes joint implementation with developing countries, providing jobs here at home in the well-paying technology export sectors that serve the booming demands in rapidly industrializing nations, we would be well served.

Experiences in States such as Massachusetts or California or Texas or Florida, States which have invested in technology and which have built on their combined technology bases and education bases--those experiences have proven where we invest in technology in order to solve some of these problems, we inevitably not only create jobs for Americans but we wind up creating an export capacity, because we are the leading, cutting edge of technology and we wind up greatly reducing the costs that the original estimates are based on.

If you look at the SO₂ reduction programs in this country, I remember the automobile and other industries arguing it was going to be upward of \$1,000 per ton to reduce. In fact, because of the technology advances, the costs have come in around \$90. Therefore, the opportunity, by virtue of pushing our technology and advancing our capacity to transfer that technology to the developing countries, can assist all of us in the effort to create jobs and to provide for the gains necessary to be able to meet these targets. The United States should contain in this effort, along with the rest of the industrialized countries, a significant technology transfer component in order to assist in achieving this treaty and its goals.

Economically, the best time to establish an international trading program is now. Many developing countries are currently investing in long-term energy programs. By excluding any discussion of joint implementation with developing countries and early credits for reductions prior to implementation of

such a system, important incentives to encourage developing countries to begin shifting their development trajectory to a cleaner path would be lost. U.S. industry and U.S. competitiveness are the winners of an international trading system, wholly apart from any environmental gains.

Environmentally, we need to get the trading program going as soon as possible, and world events are escalating the seriousness of the problem. The terrible fires in Indonesia and the havoc that that conflagration continues to wreak on the people of South Asia are additional testaments to an urgent need for a global framework that provides powerful market incentives for environmentally friendlier behavior. Emissions from these fires are pumping greenhouse gases into the atmosphere and destroying forests that could be protected and harvested in a much more sustainable manner. A Kyoto protocol that provides credits for protecting forests that sequester carbon dioxide, and an income stream that would potentially be available to those who husband the forest, would be an important step for the nations and the peoples of the worlds.

A model for such a regime is the SO₂ trading program contained in the 1990 Clean Air Act. That program, as I mentioned a moment ago, really contradicted what had been predicted by the industry. According to the Wall Street Journal, some initial industry estimates for those SO₂ reductions were \$1,500 per ton but which actually came in at \$90 per ton, which was 6 percent of the original doom forecast of the industry.

I would like to emphasize one point about the sulfur program that is key to its success. In the sulfur trading program, the Government has resisted the temptation to intervene in the market and provide price props or cushions, or to print new allowances and sell them at a set price. I understand that one option before the President is exactly such an approach. I believe other Senators would join me and strongly urge him to resist such intervention here. When the Government intervenes in market trading it inevitably drives those prices up.

My recommendation to the President would be that any proposal that would make companies pay the Government for additional carbon permits is likely to be regarded--in this institution, anyway--as a thinly veiled tax, and would, frankly, not receive favorable reception. I urge the President to let the market for greenhouse emissions reductions do what the markets do best, which is to spur companies to develop better products at a lower cost. I am very optimistic that the President will ultimately make a judgment that would be opposed to that alternative, significant intervention in the marketplace.

A second goal should be a framework that brings all countries into this effort at the beginning while allowing for the developing countries to initiate their reduction efforts at a different rate than the industrialized world. I think this is an essential component of any realistic approach to this effort. Even without a universal emission reductions program, the Montreal Protocol, signed by President Reagan during his second term, called for the phaseout of chlorofluorocarbons. As with the SO₂ estimates, the CFC reduction costs were grossly exaggerated by certain industry sectors. Market-type mechanisms in the Montreal Protocol and the U.S. domestic implementation program drove prices down, with the result that companies were spurred to bring online CFC substitutes that proved cheaper and cleaner. A more inclusive treaty, covering all greenhouse gas emissions, sources and sinks would produce even more economic and environmental progress.

A final goal is to recognize the opportunity presented by technology to help in this effort. The United States is now a world leader in the high tech industries of pollution prevention, abatement and control. With a global emissions reduction treaty, the faster we invest in new pollution prevention and energy conservation technologies, the faster we will achieve emissions reductions and the quicker we

will gain market share in the international arena. This means more jobs for U.S. workers and more revenues for U.S. companies. If we don't, then someone else will.

I would simply cite the example of what took place in the two decades ago. At the end of the 1970's, President Carter had made a commitment to alternative and renewable fuel research. Regrettably, when the Reagan administration arrived in 1980, support for the institute in Colorado was withdrawn. So it was that over a 10-year period of time the great lead that the United States had built up in photovoltaics and in alternatives and renewables was lost.

Today, as the former Soviet bloc countries of Eastern Europe come online in their effort to try to reduce the grotesque pollution that is one of the longest legacies of the Communist rule, they are turning to the Japanese and to the Germans for the technology where we once were the leader. But since we withdrew our own investment, we ceased to be that leader.

So I believe there is, in this effort, an enormous economic opportunity for the United States for the future. At home, we need to consider ways to leverage our technological leadership through domestic tax provisions, such as a zero capital gains tax rate, or a specifically targeted investment tax credit for companies that invest in pollution prevention and energy conservation, or quicker depreciation of investment in such technologies. I repeat, a zero capital gains tax rate or faster depreciation for those companies that invest in energy saving, energy conservation and pollution prevention.

I anticipate, Mr. President, that following the announcement the President makes regarding a U.S. proposal, regardless of what that proposal entails, there will be a number of colleagues on the floor of the Senate denouncing it, arguing that the science is not yet there or that the economic assumptions are unreliable. Some will argue it is unnecessary and too costly for the United States to participate in an international treaty.

On the contrary. I believe the evidence from scientists is overwhelming, that it is far too costly to sit on the sidelines and do nothing. Mr. President, 2,500 leading economists, including 8 Nobel laureates tell us:

For the United States in particular, sound economic analysis shows that there are policy options that would slow climate change without harming American living standards, and these measures may, in fact, improve U.S. production in the long term.

I believe that if we heed the warnings, if we plan for the future now, if we avoid allowing this to become the political football that it might, if we seek the involvement of all nations, we can secure a healthy planet for ourselves and for our children and for future generations, and we can exercise our responsibility as U.S. Senators in the way that we ought to. I yield the floor.

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Rhode Island for his generous comments and also for his substantive comments. He has been dealing with this issue for a long period of time. As chairman of the committee of jurisdiction with respect to the environment, as well as a Senator from a coastal State, a neighbor of ours, he is very knowledgeable about these impacts. He serves also on the observer group. So I appreciate his comments particularly and his leadership on it.

I will just say to my friend from Rhode Island, when I was in this discussion with the British minister just last week, he was quite dumbstruck, in fact, that Senators here are still questioning the science or that some people want to make an issue out of the science. There is almost a universal European acceptance among those in Government of the science. They really have stepped beyond that debate.

The debate now is not over the science. The debate is how do you really deal with this the best. The Senator from Rhode Island pointed out Ford Motor Co. Let me just share with my colleague the environmental commitment statement by the insurance industry. The insurance industry in America is increasingly concerned about this. Here is what they said:

Based on the current status of climate research and on their experience as insurers and reinsurers, the member companies of the UNEP-Insurance Industry Initiative conclude that . . . Man-made climate change will lead to shifts in atmospheric and ocean circulation patterns. This will probably

increase the likelihood of extreme weather events in certain areas. Such effects carry the risk of dramatically increased property damage, with serious implications for property insurers and reinsurers . . . We are convinced that in dealing with climate change risks, it is important to recognize the precautionary principle, in that it is not possible to quantify anticipated economic and social impacts of climate change fully before taking action. Research is needed to reduce uncertainty but cannot eliminate it entirely . . . We insist that in accordance with the precautionary principle, the negotiations for the Framework Convention on Climate Change must achieve early, substantial reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.

So I think that increasingly businesses are aware of the fact that the costs of not doing something are the real measurement here.

I thank the distinguished chairman for bringing that to the Senate's attention. I yield the floor.

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CHAFEE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Kempthorne). The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts for his thoughtful comments about global warming. It is a subject in which I am deeply interested.

I was very interested and pleased with his references and comparisons with what took place with the Montreal protocol and our efforts that were successful in controlling chlorofluorocarbons, so-called CFC's. There is an example where the first scientific body of opinion suggested that, indeed, the CFC's were destroying the ozone layer. There was great skepticism, not only in this body, but throughout the Nation. But gradually, through testimony and through powerful speeches and articles by those who were involved, this country came to recognize that, indeed, CFC's were destroying the ozone layer, were causing skin cancer to our population and the population of the world.

As a result of that, we moved forward and various meetings were held, which many of us remember, and capping it all off was the Montreal protocol, which called for substantial reduction of the production of CFC's in our country and the world.

At the time, it looked as though it would be very difficult to achieve, but as the Senator from Massachusetts pointed out, the United States' scientific and mechanical ingenuity rose to the surface and, lo and behold, we not only met those reductions but we exceeded them.

The results are now showing that the amount of chlorofluorocarbons in the atmosphere has been reduced, at least the increases have been reduced, and gradually we will see a reduction in the total body of CFC's, as it were, in the atmosphere, because all of this takes a long time to achieve.

I also say to the Senator from Massachusetts that I think it is important to stress not only the costs of complying with a global warming treaty--that is always what is portrayed, it is going to cost our farmers, it is going to cost our manufacturers, it is going to cost our automobile industry, the coal miners, and on and on it goes. The costs of complying. But rarely does anybody ask, what are the costs if we don't have the treaty?

The scientific evidence, as the Senator from Massachusetts was pointing out, is increasingly coming to be recognized that, indeed, the world is becoming warmer, just as the Senator pointed out what is happening to the ice accumulations, the glaciers. In every single place in the world, the glaciers are retreating. Why is that coming about? It is coming about because of the increased temperature, infinitesimal though it might seem, that is occurring throughout the world.

So more and more I believe we have to say to ourselves, what does it cost if we don't do anything? Just take Florida. I don't know what the height of Florida is above sea level, but it must be tiny. If they get an increase in the level of the oceans of the world, and particularly those in the Caribbean, for example, the effects to Florida can't help but be devastating. Indeed, in my State, likewise; Massachusetts, likewise. In all our States, we are doing what we can to increase seawalls. What is happening? We are not sure. All we know is, once upon a time, our beaches were steeper and now they have been cut away. Now we have to have breakwaters and barriers and groins, as they call them, and so forth, to try and prevent the erosion of the soil.

The Senator from Massachusetts pointed out what one of the presidents of one of the oil-producing countries of the world had to say. I would like to also point out a statement by the chairman of the Ford Motor Co. finance committee, none other than William Clay Ford, Jr. This is what he had to say on October 11, just 10 days ago, as quoted in the Washington Post:

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Ford Motor executive William Clay Ford, Jr., called global warming a genuine threat to the environment and said automakers who oppose a proposed treaty to address the problem risk being

'marginalized' in the court of public opinion.

This is what someone, whose family owns 40 percent of the voting stock of Ford Motor Co., had to say.

The remarks by Ford, a leading contender to become chairman of the No. 2 automaker, distances himself from several Detroit executives who, in recent months, have criticized the proposed global warming treaty saying the phenomenon might not exist or its causes are uncertain.

So that's what the leader of the second largest automobile manufacturing company in our country had to say.

All I am saying to my colleagues, and substantiating what the Senator from Massachusetts said, is let's examine this thing carefully. Let's look at what the scientists have to say. We can say we don't agree with them. I don't know how many Nobel laureates there are in that group--are there 10 Nobel laureates in that most recent group? It is something like that--plus a total of 2,500 scientists.

I believe this thing is serious, and I think we ought to approach it with that attitude and not say, 'No, we're not going to have anything to do with it because if we have anything to do with it and try and solve the problem it will be very expensive.' Well, that is no way to approach things.

I commend the Senator from Massachusetts for the remarks he made, and I hope that all our colleagues were listening. This thing is serious; let's take it seriously. We may not agree. We may have different scientific evidence, but let's not just trash it because it is going to be expensive to comply with.

his statement for the RECORD for all of our colleagues to see.

I think that in the course of our trying to develop an alternative so that we can make peace in this House over the issue of what our colleagues call abortion and what we are saying is family planning, this is not about abortion. They can say if all they want, but that is not what this debate is about. It is about international family planning initiatives that save lives.

Our colleagues have said that we are in support of abortion on demand. That simply is not true. It says that we want to fund organizations to promote abortions. And, indeed, our alternative did exactly the opposite of that. It said that the funds would go to organizations that do not promote international abortion as a method of family planning and, indeed, that utilize these funds to prevent abortion as a method of family planning.

They have talked about funds going to China. And our alternative not only withheld the funds from the UNFPA of the amount of funds going to China; we said, if UNFPA went into China, they would receive no funds, no funds, not just the amount that is spent in China, no funds to spend any other place in the world to address what we believed were their sincere concerns.

But I have to draw the line when our colleagues come to the floor and say that we are for abortion, we are promoting organizations that are abortion factories, that we are for abortion on demand. I hate to even say the word. I cannot even believe that I, in public or in private or in mixed company, would be using such a word, so anathema is the concept to me. But the fact is that they want to inject that most unfortunate issue.

We all agree abortion is a failure, it is a failure across the board, and we want to reduce the number of abortions. But do not tell us that we cannot have appropriate international family planning initiatives because of the mischaracterization of what those initiatives are by one-third of this body.

One hundred and thirty-two Members of the Republican caucus, a majority of the Republican caucus, voted to cut off all of the family planning funds in this bill under the Paul amendment. So let us understand what the motivation is in this debate.

I had hoped that we could have a respectful debate, respectful of each other's point of view on this. But I refuse to allow those of us who are fighting this fight on international family planning to be characterized as proabortion or for abortion on demand.

And, indeed, also agreeing with the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN), our distinguished chairman, not \$1 in this bill goes for the performance of abortion. If they want to talk about fungibility, let us open that issue up across the board on every issue that comes before the House.

I reserve the balance of my time, Mr. Speaker.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 4 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, it is very interesting to hear the arguments that are being made in support of this motion to instruct, because either our colleagues are not aware of the facts or they choose to ignore them.

For the RECORD, just because our colleague, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], talked about Mr. GORE's speech at the end, I would like to submit the Vice President's statement for the RECORD, where it very clearly points out what he did say in his speech.

And, yes the President did sign an Executive order changing the Mexico City policy. And I applaud him for that, for changing that gag rule on international family planning organizations. But the Vice President did not say what he has been quoted as saying here today.

Let us just say, in good faith, we will attribute it to practices and inaccurate news accounts, because anyone who has read the Vice President's statement will know that, in answer to his question about global population, he said the three things that the administration would advance would be child survival, availability of birth control information, and the empowerment of women, especially politically, socially, in the context of family.

That is what the Vice President talked about. I would like to submit

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By Trent Lott

President Clinton has finally announced a position — of sorts — on the issue of global warming after months of internal debate over what approach to take to a United Nations-sponsored conference on climate change in Kyoto, Japan, later this year. Unfortunately, the President chose to listen to professional environmentalists instead of the united voices of business, agriculture, labor and Congress.

The Kyoto conference is expected to result in a multilateral agreement to reduce carbon dioxide emissions, with binding reduction targets for a number of countries, including the United States. A massive new international bureaucracy would be created to implement the treaty. The premise behind the effort is that "greenhouse" gas emissions caused by human activity lead to global warming and, if they are not reduced, the result will be environmental catastrophe in the next century.

International bureaucrats and environmental lobbyists are making careers out of preaching the threat of global warming.

Innumerable conferences, seminars and articles describe ominous consequences if "action" is not taken. Invariably, such action boils down to one basic program: slow economic growth in the United States. Vice President Gore has even shared his vision of how to address global warming — increase abortion in the Third World to slow population growth. Reducing the standard of living in the developed world and increasing abortion in the developing world are two of the three prongs of the modern-day social engineers' agenda. Empowering a huge new international bureaucracy to administer compliance is the other.

There is at least one major problem: the political agenda developed by activists is not supported by evidence developed by scientists. It is regularly asserted that environmental calamity from global warming will be upon us in the next century. But in the words of a distinguished former president of the International Association of Meteorology and

Atmospheric Science, "There is no scientific justification for such a view. ... It is important that emotions not lead governments into chasing non-existent solutions to highly exaggerated problems."

The Clinton administration has now announced the result of its efforts to "triangulate" the climate change issue: a reduction of U.S. emissions to 1990 levels by 2012 with no binding commitments for most of the world. This plan ignores the Senate's bipartisan advice. Earlier this year, the Senate unanimously adopted a resolution urging the United States to reject any international treaty that would give the developing world a free ride or seriously harm the U.S. economy.

There is little doubt that the president's plan would do both. It would lead to dramatic increases in U.S. energy prices and jeopardize an untold number of American jobs in major industries. The current proposal could result in federally-mandated increases in energy costs which dwarf the ill-fated 1993 "BTU tax" proposed by Mr. Clinton and rejected by Congress. In the words of a Clinton administration official, "any way you do it, consumers are going to pay the costs." At the same time, the treaty would exempt more than 100 countries from any binding reductions — in spite of the fact that the developing world will produce the majority of greenhouse gas emissions early in the next century.

Any serious response to the potential for global warming has to recognize that there are trade offs. For example, power-generation that does not rely on fossil fuel is demonstrably the most effective way to reduce gas emissions. Yet the same activists that claim the "sky-is-falling" on climate change are the most vocal opponents of nuclear power — and of the hydropower projects like the Three Gorges Dam in China. There is no room for such choices in the "no-growth" agenda of environmental extremists.

While the Clinton administration has been consumed with its internal debates, the opportunity to work in a bipartisan fashion has been ignored. His current global warming plan, should it be signed in December, will face a very cool reception in the Senate.

The Senate will use five basic principles to judge the results of Kyoto:

■ First, there must be no erosion of American sovereignty. The Senate will not ratify a treaty that creates yet another unaccountable U.N. bureaucracy with the power to regulate American economic well-being.

■ Second, there must be no hidden taxes or wealth-transfer schemes. Some have proposed taxing emissions or allocating emission "country credits" which could then be sold. Either idea would have the net result of transferring American resources to other countries and increasing costs to our producers and consumers.

■ Third, there must be no loss of American jobs. The administration has never produced a promised analysis of the economic consequences of emissions reductions on the United States. Mr. Gore and others may be willing to sacrifice American workers for their dubious environmental theories, but the Senate is not.

■ Fourth, American business cannot be placed at a disadvantage overseas. When allowed to compete fairly, American companies are second to none. The Senate will not support a treaty which jeopardizes our ability to compete in the global marketplace.

■ Finally, there must be no special advantages to major polluters in the Third World. It makes neither environmental nor economic sense to sign a "global" treaty in Kyoto that places no legally-binding limits on emissions from China, India, Mexico, Brazil and other developing countries where the vast majority of the world's population lives. The administration proposal made this week in preparatory negotiations exempts the vast majority of countries from binding limits on emissions. Clearly, Mr. Clinton's call for "meaningful participation" by the developing world is only empty rhetoric.

Predicting gloom and doom has long been a cottage industry for radicals opposed to industrialization and economic development. Some of their arguments have taken hold in the halls of power in the Clinton administration. It is not too late for the president to exercise leadership on a rational, science-based approach to global warming.

Last month in Oslo, Norway, Mr. Clinton rightly walked away from a bad deal on land mines which would have risked American military forces in future conflicts. In Kyoto, he should be prepared to walk away from a bad deal that risks America's prosperity and leaves much of the world off the hook. If he does not, let me assure him now, the Senate will.



Trent Lott is Senate majority leader.

Washington Times 10/24/97

GLOBAL WARMING (Senate - October 24, 1997)

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Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I noted that the White House recently released a strategy for climate change talks. The President said the United States would not assume binding obligations until developing countries agree to participate meaningfully in the climate-change issue. White House officials said they expect requirements for developing countries would be fleshed out in negotiations.

This is what concerns me, Mr. President, 'fleshed out in negotiations.' The senior Senator from West Virginia and the occupant of the chair, Senator Hagel, authored a resolution that has been supported in this body by an overwhelming vote of 95 to 0. The Byrd-Hagel resolution said developing nations must have targets and timetables in the same timeframe as the United States.

Mr. President, it is my contention that the President is glossing over the issue of developing-country participation.

The Berlin Mandate says 'no new commitments for developing nations.' Has the President repudiated the Berlin Mandate? Otherwise, how in the world can President Clinton simply state that this is something that can be taken care of in negotiations when the Berlin Mandate clearly says no new commitments for developing nations? Our President only says 'meaningful commitments for developing nations.' I wonder what meaningful really means.

At this time, we are somewhat at the mercy of our negotiators on this matter. We have seen comments in the Record from various members of the Senate praising the President's plan, stating that they are encouraged by the policy announcements and pleased with the White House plan. Another member said that the President's position should satisfy demands of the Byrd-Hagel resolution as expressed in this body.

Those demands are not met, Mr. President, because Byrd-Hagel says developing nations must have targets and timetables in the same timeframe as the United States. That is the test.

Another Senator indicates this is a green light that speaks to our Nation's commitment to reducing greenhouse gases. I am a bottom line person, a nuts and bolts kind of guy. How are we going to get there from here? How will we reach the goal the President expressed, which is to go back to emissions levels of 1990 by the years 2008 to 2012?

Let's do the math.

Fifty-five percent of our U.S. energy production is coal. What is happening to coal? If a new climate treaty is signed, there will be reductions in coal use. EPA's new air quality standards on ozone and particulate matter are likely to decrease coal use. EPA's tightened air quality standards on oxides of sulfur and nitrogen will put more emphasis on coal reduction. EPA's proposed regional haze rule will put more pressure on coal as will any new EPA mercury emission rules.

So there is going to be more pressure to reduce use of the resource supplying 55 percent of our electricity.

What about nuclear?

Well, the President threatens to veto our nuclear waste bill. There have been no new orders for new plants in the United States since 1975. There is the potential inability to recover stranded costs of nuclear plants in electric restructuring, so nuclear use is likely to fall.

Nuclear is the largest carbon-free generator of power. The President didn't even mention it in his plan.

Let us go to our next contributor--10 percent of our energy comes from hydroelectric. Yet, there are considerations in the administration to tear down dams. An example that has been discussed is the Glen Canyon Dam. If we tear down Glen Canyon, we would drain Lake Powell--252 square miles. That is a lake that provides the water for Los Angeles, Phoenix, and Las Vegas. It would eliminate sources of carbon-free electricity for 4 million consumers in the Southwest. We would scuttle a \$500 million tourist industry.

What about gas that supplies 10 percent of our power? Gas also emits carbons, but not as much. Demand would increase, prices would increase, and shortages might result.

Some people say we will pick up the slack with wind and solar. I like wind and solar, but you can't always count on it. It is kind of interesting to see the Sierra's Club announcement the other day opposing wind farms. They refer to them as 'Cuisinarts for birds.' So they are opposed to that.

So the point is, Mr. President, how do you get there from here if the administration does not consider nuclear or hydroelectric? In his speech, the President specifically excludes hydro from renewable energy.

What about the rest of the world? Let me tell you what one of our witnesses said at a hearing yesterday. Mr. Bill Martin, former Deputy Secretary of Energy, said the world is likely to increase its dependence on coal primarily due to energy demand in China. This dependence is likely to result in the doubling of sulfur dioxides in Asia and at least a 30-percent increase in global CO₂, in 1990 levels, by the year 2000. To reach a sustainable energy with respect to carbon, the world will have to triple natural gas production, increase coal efficiencies through clean coal technology, triple renewables, triple nuclear power to a worldwide total of 1,000 gigawatts and increase energy efficiency by at least 25 percent.

Mr. President, these are the real terms and conditions in the world that we are living in. Nuclear energy, renewables and energy efficiency emerge as the only viable source to date that are emissions-free and offer some energy independence to nations which adopt them.

The point I want to make here, Mr. President, is that nuclear and hydro, a big part of the solution, are not addressed in the administration's proposal on how to reduce emissions to the 1990 level by the year 2008 to 2012.

The witnesses at the hearings we held yesterday said you cannot get there from here. You cannot physically do it unless you triple nuclear and the renewables, including hydro.

Let me conclude with one other thing. The President says we can do this without a carbon tax. The Department of Energy says you need a carbon permit price of \$50/ton. There is no difference.

There are no free rides. Somebody has to pay it. If it is a carbon tax, it is \$50 a ton, and it goes to the consumer. If we set up some kind of a market in emissions, somebody like the Board of Trade

starts trading permits, they are estimated to equate to \$50 a ton. Somebody is going to have to pay for that, and that is the U.S. consumer.

Let me conclude with just one observation as we address China, as we address the question of whether we should sell nuclear reactors and technology to China.

China has the availability of nuclear power reactors from France. They have it from other nations. Canada is selling; Russia is selling. And certainly they are a nuclear power.

Do we want China to burn more coal? We already have a prohibition against assisting China in the development of the world's largest hydroelectric project. It is called the Three Gorges Dam. The Eximbank will not assist.

Let me tell you how big Three Gorges is. That plant would produce 18,000 megawatts, equal to 36 500-megawatt coal plants. So that is how China will address some of its energy demands from carbon-free hydropower. But we are prohibited from participating. And we are prohibited from participating in their nuclear power program.

So I think, Mr. President, we have to be realistic. As the administration comes down with its plan, again, I suggest to you that the President has glossed over the issue of the developing countries' participation.

I suggest and remind my colleagues of the Byrd-Hagel vote that was 95 to 0. It said developing nations must have targets and timetables in the same timeframe as the United States. And the Berlin Mandate says, no new commitments for developing nations.

So I conclude by saying the President only says 'meaningful commitments for developing nations.' And I say 'meaningful' means what?

Mr. President, I thank the Chair.

THE GLOBAL CLIMATE TREATY (Senate - October 23, 1997)

[Page: S11007]

Mr. HAGEL. Mr. President, yesterday the President of the United States announced the United States negotiating position on the U.N. global climate treaty. Some have called the President's position a compromise. I would say that is the case only if you define compromise as an action that would have devastating consequences for the United States without any meaningful progress toward the overall goal.

This is how an editorial in Investors Business Daily defined the President's proposal yesterday morning. This doesn't make any sense. 'Signing a treaty that hobbles U.S. growth getting no environmental payoff in return.' Now, here is what does make sense. 'Listening to science rather than overheated rhetoric and acting on the basis of real events, not computer models.'

The President's announcement follows along the same lines of what this administration has been pushing in international circles for years. No matter how he wraps his package, the President is still talking about making the United States, our businesses, our people, subject to legally binding international mandates while letting more than 130 nations off the hook. Most important for this body, the U.S. Senate, is how does the administration's position stack up against the Byrd-Hagel resolution which passed this body in July by a vote of 95 to zero? The Clinton administration's position announced yesterday falls woefully short on all counts.

The President obviously realizes this since he stated yesterday that America cannot wait for the U.S. Senate on this issue. The President said:

I want to emphasize that we cannot wait until the treaty is negotiated and ratified to act.

This flies in the face of the Constitution and the powers it gives to the U.S. Senate to give approval for the ratification of treaties. Why does the President's proposal fall short? Regarding participation by the developing nations, the Byrd-Hagel resolution states very clearly that no treaty will get the support of the U.S. Senate unless, and I read from the Byrd-Hagel resolution, ' * * * unless the protocol or agreement also mandates new specific scheduled commitments to limit or reduce greenhouse gas emissions for developing country parties within the same compliance period.'

That is very clear. I noted some of my colleagues yesterday, and others, have said what the President proposed yesterday is in full compliance with Byrd-Hagel. I strongly recommend to those colleagues who actually believe that, that they go back and read the Byrd-Hagel resolution. It is only five pages long. It is not legal. It is very clearly understood by everyone.

What this means also is that support of the U.S. Senate is contingent upon China, Mexico, India, Brazil and the other 130 developing nations committing to specific limitations on greenhouse gas emissions within the same time period as the United States and the other industrialized nations. Anything less, anything less than this, what is clearly defined in the Byrd-Hagel resolution put forward by the U.S. Senate, is not in compliance and it is the U.S. Senate that will have the final say on any treaty signed by the administration in Kyoto, Japan, in December.

At the same time President Clinton was calling for 'meaningful participation'--those were his

words--meaningful participation by the developing countries, at the same time he was saying that, this is what his negotiator in Bonn, Germany, Ambassador Mark Hambley, was saying in a prepared release. 'In our view,' said Ambassador Hambley, the President's negotiator in Bonn Germany this week--'In our view, this proposal is fully consistent with the Berlin mandate--it imposes no new substantive commitments on developing countries now. Instead, it calls for such obligations

to be developed following the third conference of the parties' in Kyoto in December.

I think that is rather clear, what Ambassador Hambley said: That the Third World, the developing nations, would not be called upon for any commitments, any obligations in this treaty. It is obvious that this administration has no intention of ensuring that the developing countries have to meet the same obligations as the United States.

What about the second condition of the Byrd-Hagel resolution, which stated the Senate would not ratify a treaty that would cause serious economic harm to the United States? Most of the economic impact studies are based exactly on what the President proposed yesterday, in terms of timetables, targets, reducing emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2010, and excluding the developing nations from any binding limitations of greenhouse gases. The President's own analysis shows that this will require a 30-percent cut in projected energy use by the year 2010.

So, we are going to cut our energy use, between now and the year 2010, by 30 percent; at the same time the administration says we don't have an economic analysis to really understand what economic impact this might have on our economy, on jobs. After a year and a half of the administration promising to me and others in both the House and the Senate that they would come forward with an economic model and economic analysis showing that there would be no harm to our economy, they have now said: Well, economic models don't mean anything. But we are going to surge forward and sign that treaty having no understanding whatsoever of what it might do to our economy, to jobs.

I have seen studies, I have seen economic models and analyses done by the AFL-CIO, done by independent economists, done by business, done by industry, done by the agriculture industry, farmers, ranchers. The results are not good. Here is what these studies have shown: Job losses in the millions for this country, lower economic growth in this country meaning a lower standard of living and less opportunities for all Americans, energy rationing. What the Clinton administration is talking about is the rationing of energy use in the United States.

Remember the gas lines the last time this country rationed energy use in the 1970's? I remember them very well. Energy taxes--I know the administration has said we don't think this is going to require any taxes. We are not sure, but we will kind of get going, sign that treaty and bind the United States to these commitments, and allow an international body to enforce and police and administer it. Maybe we will need more taxes, who knows, they say.

In an October 4 article in the Washington Times an unnamed Clinton administration official said that the President's proposal would raise energy taxes up to five times greater than the Btu tax the Clinton administration proposed back in 1993. That is devastating. That is devastating. Much of the State that I represent, Nebraska, is agricultural. Agriculture is an energy-intensive industry. When you start talking about raising taxes on energy five times greater than what President Clinton proposed in 1993, that will put literally thousands of farmers and ranchers and agricultural interests out of business. What I find incredible about this is at the same time the President is asking for fast-track legislation because we are trying to do something about our deficit of payments, deficit in the balance of payments to China, to Japan, all the other areas of trade we are trying to pursue, what this would do is go the other way, make our products less competitive because they would cost

more. Higher prices for all goods because of higher energy costs mean American goods cost more worldwide, making American products and services less competitive in the world market. And when you are allowing China and Mexico and Brazil and India, South Korea, and 130 other nations not to legally bind themselves to this, what do you think happens in the world marketplace? Our products cost more, our services cost more, and these other nations' economies will thrive as their

products cost less. Does that put us in a stronger competitive position worldwide? I don't think so.

The real question is, for what? Why are we doing this? Why are we doing this? The nations that would be excluded, the over 130 nations that would be excluded from this treaty are the nations that will be responsible for 60 percent of the world's greenhouse gas emissions within the next 20 years. Not the United States, the nations that we are not asking to bind themselves to this treaty.

China, which has said very forcefully that it will never agree to legally binding emission limits, will be the largest emitter of greenhouse gases by the year 2015. By 2025, China will surpass the United States, Japan and Canada combined, as the greatest emitter of greenhouse gases in the world. Yet we are not asking them to sign up to any legally binding mandate to do something about their greenhouse gas emissions. So how can any treaty that exempts these 134 nations be at all effective in reducing global greenhouse gas emissions? It will not. This is folly. This is feel-good folly. It makes great press, but it is insane that we would bind our Nation to this kind of folly and allow these other nations to go untouched.

What President Clinton proposed yesterday is for the American people to bear the cost and suffer the pain of a treaty that will not work. That is the legacy, or more appropriately the lunacy he would leave to the children of America. I have always said that this debate is not about who is for or against the environment. That is not the debate. We are all concerned about the environment. We are concerned about the environment we leave to our children and our grandchildren, our future generations. But let's use some common sense here. Let's use some American common sense.

Mr. President, in its present form, this treaty will not win Senate approval. We can do better. We must do better. Our future generations are counting on us to do better. Let's bring some balance, some perspective and some common sense to this issue and do it right.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

[Page: S11008]

Mr. CRAIG addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho.

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I join with my colleague, the Senator from Nebraska, this morning to speak out against the proposal that our President yesterday announced to the Nation and to the world as it relates to this country's concept of how the world ought to be when it comes to the issue of global warming.

But first let me thank the Senator from Nebraska for the leadership role he is taking on behalf of a very large bipartisan coalition of Senators in bringing clarity to this issue and demonstrating what is a clear opposing point of view, an opposing point of view based on science, an opposing point of view based on economics and an opposing point of view based on one of the largest coalition-building

GLOBAL WARMING (Senate - October 23, 1997)

[Page: S11004]

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, today we will be having some conversation on the floor concerning the global warming treaty. I will make a few comments concerning that in that I am the chairman of the Clean Air Committee of the Environment and Public Works Committee. We have had extensive hearings on this. I will review just very briefly what we have learned from the hearing that we held in our subcommittee in the Environment and Public Works Committee insofar as global warming is concerned.

In July, the Environmental Committee had a hearing on the global climate change treaty and we heard from five top scientists.

The conclusions I found were very interesting, particularly since last night when I watched Administrator Carol Browner talk about the scientific evidence that is conclusive concerning global climate change. That is not at all what we found in our hearing. We had five of the top scientists around. While there is a large body of scientific research, there is much controversy and disagreement in scientific facts being misrepresented by the administration and the press.

Four things that we came to a conclusion on were, No. 1, we don't know how much human activity has influenced the climate. One scientist before our committee said it could be as much as 6 percent.

Second, if you look at satellite data, we are not sure if there has been any global warming. We had a very interesting session that lasted more than an hour with viewing the satellites and what conclusions could come, and there was no conclusive evidence that there has actually been any global warming.

Three, even if we eliminate all manmade emissions, it may not have a noticeable impact on the environment, and the treaty may only eliminate emissions here in the United States and not in the entire world.

Four, when asked, all five scientists stated that we would not have the uncertainties understood by this December, when the administration plans on making a decision regarding the treaty.

Now, we found out yesterday that the President came and made his announcement. It is kind of interesting, Mr. President, because we passed a resolution on the floor of the Senate, by 95 to 0, that said we would reject any type of a treaty that came from Kyoto that didn't treat the developing nations the same as the developed nations. So the President came out with something where he is calling for a binding 30 percent reduction in emission levels by the year 2012. He calls this an important first step, with more reductions to follow.

As chairman of the Armed Services Readiness Subcommittee, I can tell you that this is going to have a profound negative affect on our ability to defend America, as the President stated yesterday that the military accounts for 43 percent of the Federal energy use. The Federal Government cannot reduce by 30 percent or more without significant cuts in the military. I think this equates to something like a 3 to 7 times greater cut than the Btu tax of 1993.

One of the things that bothered me more than anything else is the moving target that we are dealing

with. In March of 1995 in a House Commerce Committee hearing, Congressmen Dingell and Schaefer raised concerns that the new targets may not apply to all countries equally, and on behalf of the administration, Mr. Rafe Pomerance, a Deputy Assistant Secretary of the State Department said, 'Our goal, Mr. Chairman, is that all parties participate in this next round of negotiations. We want to see that all governments participate and help define the post-2000 regime.'

One month later, the administration signed on to the Berlin Mandate to review the commitments made to reduce the greenhouse gases and adopt targets for further reductions. The conference differentiated between developed and developing nations. They signed on to this, totally at odds and contradicting the commitment made to the Congressmen.

In June 1996, Mr. Pomerance stated, 'Are we going to agree to legally binding instrument in Geneva? No way.' One month later, Under Secretary Wirth announced that the United States supported a legally binding emissions target.

I want to also say that this has not changed since September 1996. It is before the same Commerce Committee. Assistant Secretary of State Eileen Claussen told Congressman Dingell and the committee that the United States would not be bound before we have completed the economic analysis and assessments. We have just learned that the administration's efforts to analyze the economic effects has failed. The models they used did not work, and we will not understand the effect on our nation's economy certainly before December.

The reason I am concerned about this is, there is a very interesting parallel between what they are trying to do in the absence of any scientific evidence in global climate change, which has a dramatic deteriorating effect on our ability to be competitive on a global basis and on the ambient air changes promulgated by this administration. We all know that, just about a year ago, Carol Browner came out and unilaterally suggested--and now has promulgated--the rule change to lower the ambient air standards in both particulate matter and in ozone. We find that during the various hearings that we have had that Mary Nichols, who is immediately under Carol Browner, said that the cost would be \$9 billion to put these standards in--the cost to the American people. At the same time, the President's Economic Advisory Committee said it was \$60 billion a year. The Reason Foundation estimated the costs between \$90 billion and \$150 billion. This would cost the average family of four some \$1,700 a year.

They talk about the deaths, and Carol Browner reused this yesterday. There would be 60,000 premature deaths. Those deaths were lowered by the EPA last November to 40,000; then in December to 20,000, and in April to 15,000. Then the scientist who discovered the mathematic mistake now says it's less than 1,000. In our committee, Mary Nichols admitted these regulations would not save any lives over the next 5 years.

I have watched how Carol Browner goes around and makes promises. She says to the mayors of America, 'This isn't going to affect you.' She says to the farmers, 'This isn't going to affect you.' She says to small businesses, 'This won't affect you.' To some of the parishes in Louisiana that were found to be out of attainment, she said, 'This isn't going to make you do anything because the problem is for the neighboring State of Texas to the west; they are going to have to do this.'

So, Mr. President, I only ask the question, why is this obsession taking place in the administration if there is no scientific justification on either global warming or ambient air standards? Why are they trying to do this in eroding our personal freedoms? I think probably the best way to answer that is to read an article in Forbes magazine, called 'Watch Out For This Woman; The EPA's Carol Browner

is exploiting health and the environment to build a power base.'

If you read this article, Mr. President, it says:

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If science isn't Browner's strong point, political tactics are. Her enemies can only envy the way the EPA uses the courts.

... For her part, Browner often dismisses as simple male chauvinism any criticism of her hardball tactics.

... She learned politics working on Gore's Senate staff, where she rose to be his legislative director before heading back to Florida to head the State environmental commission.

... She is an environmentalist zealot.

Mr. President, I know my time has expired. I ask unanimous consent that this article be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

From Forbes magazine, Oct. 20, 1997

[FROM FORBES MAGAZINE, OCT. 20, 1997]

Carol Browner, Master of Mission Creep

(BY PRANAY GUPTE AND BONNER R. COHEN)

As the center of that enormous rent-seeking organization known as the federal government, Washington, D.C. has evolved its own vocabulary. There is, in bureaucratese, an innocent-sounding but insidious phrase: mission creep. Mark it well: Mission creep explains a lot about how big government grows and grows and grows.

Mission creep is to a taxpayer-supported organization what new markets are to a business organization. It involves a gradual, sometimes authorized, sometimes not, broadening of a bureaucracy's original mission. It is a way to accrete money and power beyond what Congress originally approved when it funded an agency.

Playing mission creep is an old game in Washington. But no one has ever played the game with more skill than Carol M. Browner, Bill Clinton's choice to head the Environmental Protection Agency.

From a modest beginning a quarter-century ago, the agency has grown to employ nearly 20,000 people and control an annual budget of \$7 billion. But these numbers are a poor measure of the agency's power: Because its regulations have the force of law, the agency can jail people, close factories and override the judgments of local authorities.

In its quest for power and money, the agency has imposed many unnecessary costs on American

more. Higher prices for all goods because of higher energy costs mean American goods cost more worldwide, making American products and services less competitive in the world market. And when you are allowing China and Mexico and Brazil and India, South Korea, and 130 other nations not to legally bind themselves to this, what do you think happens in the world marketplace? Our products cost more, our services cost more, and these other nations' economies will thrive as their

products cost less. Does that put us in a stronger competitive position worldwide? I don't think so.

The real question is, for what? Why are we doing this? Why are we doing this? The nations that would be excluded, the over 130 nations that would be excluded from this treaty are the nations that will be responsible for 60 percent of the world's greenhouse gas emissions within the next 20 years. Not the United States, the nations that we are not asking to bind themselves to this treaty.

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Mr. President, I yield the floor.

[Page: S11008]

Mr. CRAIG addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho.

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I join with my colleague, the Senator from Nebraska, this morning to speak out against the proposal that our President yesterday announced to the Nation and to the world as it relates to this country's concept of how the world ought to be when it comes to the issue of global warming.

But first let me thank the Senator from Nebraska for the leadership role he is taking on behalf of a very large bipartisan coalition of Senators in bringing clarity to this issue and demonstrating what is a clear opposing point of view, an opposing point of view based on science, an opposing point of view based on economics and an opposing point of view based on one of the largest coalition-building

efforts I have witnessed, at least in my public life, between labor and business and public officials in this country.

The Senator spoke out very clearly this morning on the discrepancy as it relates to what our President announced yesterday compared to what the Hagel-Byrd resolution that was adopted by the Senate some months ago spoke to. That was, if we are to enter an agreement, that agreement must be, by its definition, a world agreement, that all parties involved, that is, all nations of the world, must come together in recognition of what may or may not be an environmental problem.

I am disappointed that the President of the United States, clearly recognizing the constitutional obligation of this body, chose largely, yesterday, in his proposal, to ignore us. While he gave us lip service and while his spokespeople have given us lip service over the last several months since the almost unanimous adoption of the Hagel-Byrd resolution, I must tell you that what our President laid down for his negotiators in Bonn yesterday is not reflective of what he has been saying or what his people have been saying.

To the parliamentarians of the world, it is important that you understand that we are not a parliament and the President is not a prime minister. He does not speak for the majority of the U.S. Congress. He speaks for himself and for what I believe to be a narrow interest of people whose agendas take them well beyond just the concept of a better environment, but to a desire to do some industrial or economic planning nationwide, if not universally, all without any reliance whatsoever on the good judgment of the American consumer and/or the free market that this country has relied on since its very beginning.

'Serious harm,' those are important words. Those are words that the Hagel-Byrd resolution spoke to, 'serious harm to the U.S. economy.' Important words, simple words, easy to understand, a relatively small measurement and threshold to be understood by anyone negotiating a treaty that, in the long term, might bind this country in an international obligation.

We will not, nor should we, seriously harm our citizens, the economy in which they live, and the opportunities for which they strive. And yet, the President, we believe, ignored that and talked about the need for catastrophic emissions reductions by the year 2012. Mr. President, 2012. A long time off? No, not really; clearly within my lifetime, clearly within everybody's reasonable imagination, and something that if you are to accomplish a 30-percent reduction of fossil fuel emissions off from the current path, then you must start now in significant ways to change that and alter it. It is something that you do not wait until you get out to 2008 and then you say, 'Oh, my goodness.' Because if we are to be responsible in relation to a negotiated treaty, a 'binding' relationship by that point would draw us into a situation

that we could not meet, or, if we chose to meet it, we would truly handicap the economy of this country.

This Senator will not vote to make our country and its citizens second class to the rest of the world. I cannot nor will I do that nor do I believe any Senator in this body will knowingly vote in that way. Yet, the President is proposing that we allow 130 economies, 130 nations of the world, be exempt, to be able to do anything they choose while we would choose to restrict and control ourselves.

Mr. President, we are a nation today that is proud of its environmental legacy. We have moved faster and more directly in the last two decades to improve the environment in which our citizens live than any other nation of the world, and we have paid a big price for it. But we have been willing to

pay it. We have been willing to pay it and able to pay it because we are a rich nation. Rich nations move to do things to clean up their environment. Poor nations simply cannot afford to. They are too busy trying to feed themselves, clothe themselves and put shelters over the heads of their citizens. All of those items in this country are secondary considerations because we take them for granted, because we are rich, and we are rich because of a free-market system unfettered by Government rule and regulation and, in my opinion, by the silly politics that this administration perpetrates today on faulty science or certainly a lack of science or a knowledge of what all of this means.

I have to say, in all fairness, the President gave some reasonable suggestions for conservation, and there is no question we ought to create the kind of incentives within our economy that move our citizens, and the economy that drives us, toward conservation. That is fair and that is reasonable, and we could assume a better world with all of that in mind.

But the thing that frustrates me most is that there is emerging out of all of the current negotiations a reminder that the developing world is saying something to us that is most significant, and I am not sure that our President is listening at this moment. They are, in essence, saying, and when they laid down their position on the table in Bonn on October 22, that developing countries are demanding reductions of 35 percent below 1990 levels of emissions and that fines be assessed against the United States and the other developed nations if those targets are missed. They want global warming gas reductions, but guess who is supposed to pay for it? Not the consumers of the developing world, but us rich Americans. Rich Americans are supposed to pay for any economic inconvenience the developing world would encounter because we are foolish enough to agree to impose these kinds of reduction targets on ourselves.

I am sorry, Mr. President, I don't buy that, the American consumer is not about to buy it, nor do I believe the U.S. Senate will.

So in 10 to 14 years, at about the time that the baby boomers are retiring and our Social Security system is challenged, at about the time when we are once again going to have to make tough decisions in this country about our social character and the economics that drive our social well-being, the President yesterday said we are going to lay yet a bigger burden on the economy; we are going to say that you are going to have to be at a certain level of emissions reductions and, if not, we are going to take drastic measures to drive up the cost of energy, to drive down the amount of consumption, and that's what we are prepared to do based on faulty science and interesting politics.

I suggest, Mr. President, that what you have proposed to the world and to the Nation and to this Congress is unacceptable. It certainly appears to be unacceptable at this moment to the U.S. Senate and to all who have spent any time studying the critical issue of global warming.

While this Nation will continue to strive for a cleaner world--and it should--and a cleaner nation and will be reasonable and responsible players, we expect the rest of the world to do the

same. But we can also understand that where a nation tries to feed itself and clothe itself and cause its citizens, by the economy in which they live, to rise to a higher standard of living, we understand that we have had that privilege and opportunity over the years and we should not restrict nor should we cause them to achieve anything less.

Our technology can assist, and we need to be there to help. But I suggest, Mr. President, that binding obligations, no matter how far out you push them to allegedly conform with what our country believes ought to be done, simply do not work. This proposal won't work. I agree with my colleague

from Nebraska, this Senate, in my opinion, will not concur in this, will not agree to the kind of treaty that our President and his associates are attempting to cause the rest of the world to agree to.

So, Mr. President, I hope that you understand and I hope the world understands that this Senate, the Senate responsible for the ratification of these kinds of agreements, will, at this time, not ratify what you are proposing.

[Page: S11009]

Mr. THOMAS addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I join my colleagues for just a few moments with respect to the question that we are addressing this morning, that question of global warming, but more particularly the specifics with respect to it.

I am sure you already heard, but let me say again, there was a measure adopted by this Senate 95-0 that expressed two main points: One, the United States should not be signatory to any treaty that would 'result in serious harm to the U.S. economy.' And, No. 2, that mandates developing countries to have specific scheduled commitments to limit or reduce greenhouse gas emissions within the same compliance period.

So we have been working at this for some time. We have had several hearings in our Committee on the Environment and Public Works and also in Energy. We have had representatives of the administration there. This goes clear back to Rio, I think, in 1992. It goes back more specifically now to Geneva about a year ago, in which promises were apparently made at that meeting with respect to what the United States would do. We called the Assistant Secretary to our committee to talk about that. He indicated, no, that wasn't true, there were no commitments made. In fact, I think there were.

Now we move on to the meeting in Bonn, which will go on almost immediately, and then the Kyoto meeting to take place something over a month from now.

So this is the result of a good long time in planning and a good long time in difficulty in trying to bring together the issues as they relate to developed countries, as they relate to developing countries.

The President has finally made somewhat of an understandable statement.

We have not had that before.

Just 2 weeks ago we had another hearing in our committee, brought the Assistant Secretary on Global Affairs to talk to us, asked specific questions about what they had in mind without any specific answers. There was no response from the administration's witness.

So now the President has come forth with statements. That is good. We should have had them some time before, statements which he indicates--and I quote--'Would be painless and even economically beneficial.' Of course that is what he would say. Many people disagree with that, including myself. I cannot imagine that whatever we do that is meaningful is going to 'be painless and economically beneficial.' But specifically, of course we have not had time to analyze the full thing.

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It talks about reaching 1990 levels by the year 2010, emission levels that occurred in 1990, reaching back to those by 2010, with some cap by 2008. And then to move below the 1990 levels by 2020. He calls that a fairly modest proposal.

Interesting how often these things are set out. I think if you go back, you find that the air quality statutes were given a great deal of time before implementation, so the argument was, 'Don't worry, don't worry about some regulation. Don't worry about the cost because it's way out in the future.' I do not think that is a good recommendation.

We should worry about what the impacts are on the economy, what the impacts are on costs, what the impacts are on our ability to compete in the world and worry about them regardless of the fact that they are out there.

China, on the other hand, and some of the other countries that are developing countries, ask for a 15 percent reduction from the 1990 levels by 2010, a 7.5 percent reduction by 2025, 7.5 below 1990. Remember, the President said we will not reach 1990 until 2010. The Chinese and their group also want a 35 percent reduction from 1990 levels by the year 2020.

The problem, of course, is, as we go into this negotiation--and those who are involved say, 'Well, they've set the parameters, somehow the results will be between these two.' That is kind of scary. The President is saying, this is where we are. They are saying, we want to be way up here. And probably they will end up somewhere in between.

I go back to the action of the Senate which 95 to nothing said we will not accept a treaty that does the kinds of things that we have already talked about.

So, Mr. President, I know this is a difficult problem. But I agree with my friend, the Senator from Idaho. We have done a good job of emissions.

I have been to China several times, and I can tell you, if you want to look forward to where the emissions problems are going to be, it is going to be there in those developing countries.

I think we need to make the changes that we want to have happen in our country, encourage others. But I am very concerned about us going to this meeting in Kyoto and coming out seeking to agree to the kinds of things that have been set forth by the developing countries who wish not to have any containment put on theirs.

So we are looking for a fair agreement. We are looking for some kind of an arrangement that will allow us to continue to do what we have done and we are proud of doing.

I think, Mr. President, that you need to be more specific than you have been with this idea that we want you to do some things, and then we will decide later what the reimbursement is going to be, we will decide later what the incentives are going to be, which I understand is what the President said yesterday.

So I think we need to continue. And I want to say to my friend from Nebraska that he has done an excellent job of holding hearings, taking positions, following this issue, which is one of the most important issues to the future of the country. And I commend him for that and join with him.

I yield the floor.

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, the old adage says everybody likes to talk about the weather, but nobody can do anything about it. A particularly strong El Nino has meteorologists predicting strange weather this year, so expect lots of people to be talking about the weather in the months ahead. But in a new twist, many will claim that there is something we can do about the weather as well.

I'm talking about efforts to curb global warming. And if you'll pardon the pun, this is one of the hottest debates we are likely to see over the next year.

Is human activity the cause of this particularly strong El Nino, or the warming that some say is underway? Or is this just natural climate variation? Scientists are divided. The prestigious journal *Science*, in its issue of May 16, says that climate experts are a long way from proclaiming that human activities are heating up the earth. Indeed, the search for the human fingerprint in observed warming is far from over with many scientists saying that a clear resolution is at least a decade away. We continue to spend over \$2 billion each year on the U.S. Global Climate Change Research Program for the simple reason that the science is not settled.

One thing that scientists can agree on is that the Earth's climate has always changed--the ice core and fossil records bear that out. Hippos once grazed in European rivers. Sea levels were low enough during periodic ice ages to allow humans to walk from Asia to North America. The climate changes. It always has. And it will continue to change regardless of what we do or don't do.

Yesterday, the President revealed his negotiating position on a new climate treaty. He has proposed reducing our carbon emissions to 1990 levels between 2008 and 2012. The Department of Energy estimates that we will have to engage in a crash course of research and development, plus impose a \$50 per ton carbon permit price--or tax--to achieve this target.

Talks are underway at this moment in Bonn, and everyone is preparing for December negotiations in Kyoto, Japan. It is almost certain that legally binding targets and timetables will be a central feature of the new climate treaty expected to emerge in Kyoto--and that these targets and timetables will not apply to developing nations. Even if you are a proponent of strong action to address increasing concentrations of atmospheric carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases thought to warm the Earth's climate, there are plenty of good reasons to oppose selectively applied, legally binding targets and timetables for greenhouse gas reductions as the President has proposed.

First, these are really just emissions controls targeted at just a few of the 168 nations that are parties to this treaty. Aside from being just plain unfair, these new emissions controls will be devastating to large sectors of our economy. They will raise energy prices in the United States, Canada, Australia, and Europe--while China, South Korea, and Mexico are specifically exempted from them.

As a consequence, energy-intensive industrial production, capital, jobs, and emissions will shift from the U.S. to developing nations not subjected to the new controls. What will result from that? According to a study by the Department of Energy: 20 to 30 percent of the U.S. chemical industry could move to developing countries over 15 to 30 years, with 200,000 jobs lost; U.S. steel production could fall 30 percent with accompanying job losses of 100,000; All primary aluminum plants in the United States could close by 2010; many petroleum refiners in the Northeast and gulf coast could close, and imports would displace more domestic production.

Needless to say, China, South Korea, Mexico, and some of our other most competitive trading partners salivate at the prospect of this monumental shift in capital, production, and jobs.

Putting economic and competitive aspects aside for a moment, it's important to ask the questions: Will these emissions controls applied only to a few nations work? Can they decrease emissions and stabilize atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations?

The answer is no. Actual global emissions won't decrease--only their point of origin will change. In fact, because our industrial processes are more energy efficient than those found in most developing nations, global carbon emissions per unit of production would actually increase under the administration's approach.

In other words, the United States and a few leading industrial nations would suffer domestic economic pain, without realizing any global environmental gain.

The U.S. Senate has passed a resolution by a vote of 95 to 0 urging that the new climate treaty avoid legally binding targets and timetables on developed nations unless there are 'new, specific scheduled commitments to limit or reduce greenhouse gas emissions for Developing Country Parties within the same compliance period.'

Thus, we have the makings of a train wreck: The developing nations will not participate in a climate treaty that contains legally binding targets and timetables that apply to them. Yet, the U.S. Senate is unwilling to ratify a treaty that does not contain new commitments for developing countries.

There are other practical problems as well. Legally binding targets and timetables would be impossible to verify and enforce. For example, how does one measure the methane being produced by a rice paddy or landfill? How do you calculate the carbon dioxide being sequestered by a forest? While good scientific estimates can be offered, the legally binding nature of the controls might require greater precision. What kind of new strict and intrusive international regulatory regime would be needed for enforcement?

These are all questions that have not been answered in the rush toward Kyoto. Practically speaking, legally binding targets and timetables won't reduce global emissions. In addition, they present potentially insurmountable implementation problems, and would even kill the treaty. Thus, they endanger well meaning efforts to address the global climate issue.

If we want to keep the new treaty from becoming an international embarrassment as an environmental initiative, we should reconsider the rush to Kyoto and hammer out solutions that can really work.

So, you may ask--what can really work? How does one generate large amounts of carbon-free electricity for a growing economy here at home and a developing world abroad? There are two ways in the short term--hydropower and nuclear.

So what is our official U.S. policy toward hydropower? Domestically, we are studying tearing down a few dams out west. Environmental interests want to tear down, for example, the Glen Canyon Dam on the Colorado River in Northern Arizona in hopes of 'restoring the natural wonder of the once wild Glen Canyon.' In so doing, we would: Drain Lake Powell--a 252 square mile lake which guarantees water supplies for Los Angeles, Phoenix, and Las Vegas; Eliminate the source of carbon-free electricity for four million consumers in the Southwest; Scuttle a \$500 million tourist

industry and the water recreation area frequented by 2.5 million visitors each year.

On the international front, we have refused to participate in efforts such as China's 'Three Gorges Dam,' a project that will produce electricity equivalent to thirty-six 500 megawatt coal plants.

Of course, all this makes no sense if you claim that carbon emissions are your preeminent environmental concern.

Let's turn to nuclear, which produces 22% of our electricity and about 17% of global electricity. The President says he will veto our nuclear waste bill, and that could cause some of our nuclear plants to close prematurely as they run out of space for spent fuel. And we can't sell nuclear technology to China, something we hope to change in the very near future.

Well, you can't be anti-nuclear, anti-hydropower, and anti-carbon. Let's do the math: Coal produces 55% of our electricity, and our coal use is likely to decrease in the face of: A new climate treaty; the EPA's new air quality standards on ozone and particulate matter; the EPA's tightened air quality standards on oxides of sulphur and nitrogen; the EPA's proposed regional haze rule; and the possibility of a new EPA mercury emissions rule.

So if you knock coal out of the picture, what's next? Nuclear is in second place with 22% of our electrical generation. But as I mentioned, the President has threatened to veto our nuclear waste bill, and we haven't ordered a new nuclear plant since 1975. Moreover, if we can't recover 'stranded costs' of nuclear power plants in the electricity restructuring effort, you can say goodbye to nuclear.

What's next? Hydropower produces 10%. But all of our large hydropower potential outside Alaska has been tapped, and as I mentioned earlier, the administration is entertaining notions of tearing down some dams.

What's next? Natural Gas produces 10% of electricity generation. Gas also emits carbon, although not as much as coal. So expect gas generation to increase, demand to rise, prices to increase and shortages to result from time to time. Does that sound like a solid strategy on which to gamble our economy?

No coal, no nukes, no hydro; that leaves us with 13% of our generation capacity. What's left? Wind power? I like wind and solar, but you can't count on them all the time. And recently, the Sierra Club came out against wind farms in California, calling them 'cuisinarts for birds.'

So the choices are tough, and a dose of realism is badly needed down at EPA and the White House. To sum things up, we are negotiating a treaty in Kyoto that is unrealistic, can't be verified, and can't achieve the advertised results. If this were an arms control treaty, we'd be guilty of unilateral disarmament if we were to agree to it.

We should reconsider this rush to Kyoto and a new treaty. There is no reason to join the lemmings in their rush over the cliff. The carbon problem didn't appear overnight. It won't be addressed overnight. We have time to devise and consider balanced approaches that can work. Time will allow new energy and efficiency technologies to mature. Time will provide for global solutions that include the developing nations. Time will allow us to sharpen our science and better understand the true threat of climate change, if it is indeed a dangerous threat.

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x x x issue. I think we need a real economic-impact discussion long before we get to the point of going to Japan in five or six weeks and signing a treaty that's going to bind us -- to attempt to bind this country, that's going to also ignore the price to be paid, which is conveniently put off until the budget, at best, after the election --the first step of it, I should say, the budget after the signing of the treaty this fall.

It's bizarre. I mean, you should know up front the impact of the -- first of all, we should have an up-front discussion of the issue. And secondly, we should have an up-front discussion of the impact.

Q So you don't necessarily agree that there is any sort of global need for us to change our policies vis a vis global --

REP. PAXON: I think the first thing we need to do is have an honest review and discussion of this issue and put it in the context of the real impact on the economy. We're going into this blind. We have heard from the president and the vice president a number of years -- it's been five years now of discussion of this issue -- with feel-good statements. We need more than that, because I'll tell you what, when the jobs are lost, it's not going to feel good to those families. When the taxes go up, it's not going to feel good to those taxpayers. And when the impact on this economy hits, it is not going to feel at all good for the economic future of this nation. And it has to be addressed today.

Q Are you running a risk at all of Republicans again, especially in the Northeast, where you've had -- where you had some difficulty attracting moderate voters who are generally sympathetic toward protecting the environment --

REP. PAXON: Sure.

Q -- with what you're coming out here and saying?

REP. PAXON: First of all -- first of all, it snowed today in Buffalo. I know that's a surprise. (Laughter.) It snowed today in Buffalo. Home energy costs are first and foremost in the minds of many western New Yorkers and Northeasterners today. Let me assure you that they understand full well the need to balance our economic and environmental concerns. I'm not saying we should ignore our environmental concerns. I'm saying this president's asking this nation to shoulder a disproportionate share of the responsibility for <
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the problem he outlined, and doing it in a way that will be devastating to those working families in the Northeast and across this country.

We are on a vote. My pager is buzzing here every 10 second, so --

Q Thank you.

REP. PAXON: -- it's getting down to the wire. Thank you very much.

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REGARDING MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL FORESTS TO REDUCE GREENHOUSE GASES (House of Representatives - October 21, 1997)

[Page: H8857]

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 151) expressing the sense of the Congress that the United States should manage its public domain national forests to maximize the reduction of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere among many other objectives and that the United States should serve as an example and as a world leader in actively managing its public domain national forests in a manner that substantially reduces the amount of carbon dioxide added to the atmosphere, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. Con. Res. 151

Whereas carbon dioxide, a major greenhouse gas, can be removed from the atmosphere by trees through photosynthesis and stored in wood;

Whereas releases of carbon dioxide can be prevented by the use of wood products as substitutes for products whose manufacture consumes fossil fuels and releases substantial amounts of carbon dioxide; and

Whereas managing our forests by planting and growing our forest resources will remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that the United States--

(1) should manage its forests to maximize the reduction of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere among many other objectives; and

(2) should serve as an example and as a world leader in managing its forest in a manner that substantially reduces the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. Young] and the gentleman from American Samoa [Mr. Faleomavaega], each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. Young].

(Mr. YOUNG of Alaska asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

In December, representatives of 150 nations will gather in Kyoto, Japan, to sign a successor treaty to the United Nations 1992 framework convention on climate change. Today, as we anticipate this important event, we will debate a nonbinding measure putting the House on record as supporting proper management of our Nation's forests to maximize the reduction of greenhouse gases, among

other important objectives. This resolution is similar to the Byrd-Hagel resolution passed by the Senate earlier this year that put them on record opposing any treaty that would cause serious economic harm to the United States.

Everyone agrees that we must have clean environment, but we must do it in a way that does not impair or harm our economy. This resolution represents the fact we can have both a healthy environment and a vibrant economy.

By the Clinton-Gore administration's own economic model, the effect of mandatory reductions of greenhouse gases would be devastating to this economy of ours. The United States has an obligation to defend the rights of people who inhabit our planet. It seems that officials representing the United States in the climate change treaty negotiations have lost sight of that duty. Science has proven to us that carbon dioxide, the leading greenhouse gas, can be taken out of the atmosphere by properly managing our forests. Carbon dioxide is kept out of the atmosphere by harvesting the forest before it begins to decompose or burn, thus storing the carbon in wood products that are environmentally friendly, as well as providing an economic benefit to society.

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which may commit the United States to mandatory greenhouse gas reductions, could lead to enormous burdens and costs on the American people, the economy, and our way of life. The key issue is whether the Clinton-Gore administration will commit the United States to mandatory reductions of carbon dioxide.

Mandatory reductions will cost taxpayers billions of dollars and will cost many Americans their jobs. There are alternatives to mandatory reductions of carbon emissions. The alternative we bring before the Congress today is to properly manage our forests in order to take from the atmosphere carbon dioxide.

This means using the controls on greenhouse gases that Mother Nature gives to us rather than controls that Government mandates for us to follow. For that reason, we would move to agree on House Concurrent Resolution 151 and urge our colleagues to give it their full support.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

(Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

As cosponsor of House Concurrent Resolution 151, I am proud to rise today in strong support of this important measure introduced by our distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. Young]. The chairman's legislation sends a crucial message. Carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions constitute a serious problem of global dimension. We can begin, in part, to address and control gas emissions and the growing crisis of global warming by proper and prudent management of our national forests and Federal lands.

Madam Speaker, coming from the South Pacific, I am particularly sensitive to the related phenomena of global climate warming and rising sea levels. For many low-level Pacific island nations, especially those that rise only 6 feet at their highest point of elevation, increasing sea levels threaten to flood, engulf and destroy the very homelands of many Pacific peoples.

Global climate warming presents a real and terrifying danger in the region that cannot be dismissed.

photosynthesis and store it in wood.

Proper management of our forests is important to the environment as well as our economy. There is no doubt that how we are currently managing our Federal forests is neither good for the economy nor is it good for the environment. This resolution puts us on record as supporting good forest management. The forests can and should be managed to help reduce greenhouse gases from the atmosphere.

- Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to restate what has been said very eloquently by the gentlewoman from Idaho [Mrs. Chenoweth], the gentleman from Utah [Mr. Hansen], and my good friend, the gentleman from American Samoa [Mr. Faleomavaega]. We cannot have it both ways. We must have sound forest management and we must have young trees growing today.

I remember when there was the old saying 'plant a tree today for tomorrow,' and we have forgotten that. Many people now want the old trees, the constant dying old trees, which contribute very little to mankind. They will either burn or they will die from beetle kill and they will stand and they do nothing to clean the air.

All this concurrent resolution says is we say it is time for us to have sound management, scientific management of our new forests; to plant those trees, to harvest the older trees and have these forests clean up our air.

[Page: H8860]

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution. Over the last several months the Committee on Agriculture has held a series of hearings on the management of our Nation's forest resources. The scientists who have appeared before the committee have taught us a great deal about the environmental benefits of proactive forest management. This resolution on the minimization of greenhouse gases addresses one of the foremost of these benefits.

Those who truly care for the environment should be quick to realize that wood is our most environmentally friendly building material. Processing construction grade wood releases a tiny fraction of the carbon dioxide produced by steel, concrete, brick, and other non-renewable construction materials that are processed using fossil fuels.

Wood also stores vast amounts of carbon for long periods of time. Wood extracted from the forest for construction purposes continues to store carbon. Furthermore, the resulting regeneration of trees in the forest sequesters carbon from the atmosphere. In other words, when we use wood for homes, furniture and pulp and paper products, we both minimize carbon releases into the atmosphere and provide an efficient means of removing carbon from the atmosphere. This is a win-win proposition for both the environment and our economy.

In contrast, failing to actively manage our forests to both provide useful wood products to society and to maximize the ability of our forests to store carbon can have devastating results. In 1996, six million acres of national forest burned in one of the worst fire seasons of the century. This tragedy came on the heels of the 1994 fire season during which over 4 million

other important objectives. This resolution is similar to the Byrd-Hagel resolution passed by the Senate earlier this year that put them on record opposing any treaty that would cause serious economic harm to the United States.

Everyone agrees that we must have clean environment, but we must do it in a way that does not impair or harm our economy. This resolution represents the fact we can have both a healthy environment and a vibrant economy.

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This means using the controls on greenhouse gases that Mother Nature gives to us rather than controls that Government mandates for us to follow. For that reason, we would move to agree on House Concurrent Resolution 151 and urge our colleagues to give it their full support.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

(Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

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Madam Speaker, coming from the South Pacific, I am particularly sensitive to the related phenomena of global climate warming and rising sea levels. For many low-level Pacific island nations, especially those that rise only 6 feet at their highest point of elevation, increasing sea levels threaten to flood, engulf and destroy the very homelands of many Pacific peoples.

Global climate warming presents a real and terrifying danger in the region that cannot be dismissed.

I have introduced a companion-related resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 157, to address the need for the United States to work with the Pacific island leaders on these issues. I have attached a copy of House Concurrent Resolution 157 for the Record and urge our colleagues' support.

Madam Speaker, just last month, as a member of the House Committee on International Relations, I attended the South Pacific Forum meetings in Rarotonga in the Cook Islands as a representative of the U.S. Congress. As Members know, the South Pacific Forum is the annual meeting of the Heads of State of 16 Pacific island nations, including Australia and New Zealand.

The Forum meetings revealed that the most urgent priority of the island leaders concerned global climate warming and the related phenomenon of rising sea levels.

House Concurrent Resolution 157 expresses the sense of the Congress regarding the effects of global warming-induced climate disruptions to Pacific nations that are longtime allies of the United States. The measure calls on the United States to work with the island nations to address this extremely serious problem.

As I foresee the process unfolding, the United States will play a leadership role to ensure that all nations and major economies in the world--including China, India and Mexico--fairly share the burden of reducing global greenhouse emissions. All members of the international community must bear the sacrifice for the greater good of the world. No nation should be exempt from doing its part.

As to the measure before us, House Concurrent Resolution 151, Madam Speaker, the ranking member of the committee, the gentleman from California [Mr. Miller], has contributed immensely to the amended legislation. Unfortunately, the gentleman from California [Mr. Miller], is at the White House and is unable to be here with us to urge adoption of this measure.

House Concurrent Resolution 151, as amended in committee with the leadership of the gentleman from California [Mr. Miller], recognizes that our forests have an important role to play in removing carbon dioxide, a major greenhouse gas, from the atmosphere. In our view, however, the amended resolution clearly does not endorse the original premise that it is desirable to increase old growth harvests of U.S. national forests in order to reduce global warming. That would be a horribly misguided message to send to the rest of the world, especially as we seek to encourage conservation of forest resources in other countries.

Instead, we believe that the old growth forest reserves of the United States should be protected. The temperate rain forests in the Pacific Northwest are among the most effective carbon sinks in the world. If the old growth is harvested it takes many decades to recover the vast amount of carbon released in the process.

We do recognize that carbon dioxide reduction can and should be improved by planting and growing more forest cover in the United States, especially on marginal crop and pasture lands. That is why the amended resolution applies not only to national forests, but to all U.S. forests including private lands.

Finally, Madam Speaker, we want to be very clear that forest-based carbon sequestration, while important, does not replace the need to reduce fossil fuel emissions.

Just yesterday, the Department of Energy reported U.S. emissions of carbon dioxide and other gases, which contribute to global warming, significantly increased in 1996. Contrary to our 1992

treaty obligations, such emissions have increased by 7.4 percent since 1990. This should give the administration a sense of urgency as they prepare to engage in global warming talks with the rest of the world in Kyoto, Japan, this December.

Madam Speaker, I would urge our colleagues to adopt House Concurrent Resolution 151, a worthy measure that symbolizes America's commitment to address the growing crisis of global climate warming.

[Page: H8858]

H. Con. Res. 157

Whereas the world's leading climate experts who comprise the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (hereafter in this preamble referred to as the 'IPCC') have reported that 'the balance of evidence suggests a discernible human influence on global climate';

Whereas the IPCC has concluded that the effects of global climatic disruption due to increased greenhouse gas emissions could result in (1) a global temperature increase of 1.8 to 6.3 degrees Fahrenheit by the year 2100; (2) a rise in sea level of 6 inches to 3 feet by the year 2100; (3) extreme weather events due to a more vigorous hydrological cycle, such as increased flooding in some areas and more severe droughts in others; (4) saltwater intrusion into freshwater supplies; and (5) the spread of infectious diseases, including malaria and dengue fever;

Whereas the IPCC estimates that today's carbon emissions will remain in our atmosphere for a century or more;

Whereas more than 2,600 scientists recently signed the Scientists' Statement on Global Climatic Disruption calling on the United States, and the world leader in greenhouse gas emissions, to provide leadership this December in Kyoto, Japan, where an international protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, to which the United States is party, is scheduled to be signed;

Whereas relations between the United States and Pacific island nations historically have been marked by a spirit of mutual understanding and cooperation on a wide range of issues;

Whereas Pacific island nations and the United States share a commitment to world peace, and the Pacific islands have traditionally been supportive of major United States initiatives, including United States positions at the United Nations;

Whereas at the Seventh Economic Summit of Smaller Island States (SIS), held September 17, 1997, in the Cook Islands, a statement was issued to reaffirm, recognize, and endorse the Second Assessment Report of the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) of 1996;

Whereas the United States is a Forum Dialogue Partner in the South Pacific Forum and is a participant or contributor to other regional organizations, including the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme, the South Pacific Commission, the Forum Fisheries Agency, the El Nino research in conjunction with the United States National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the South Pacific Geoscience Commission (SOPAC), the Joint Commercial Commission (JCC), the U.S. Studies Country Program (USSCP), in connection with the Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Program, the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI), the South

Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone (SPNFZ) Treaty, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the World Bank, and the Asian Development Bank;

Whereas the bonds of cooperation are established between the United States and Pacific island nations either through independent territorial, commonwealth, or free association relationships;

Whereas certain Pacific island nations, in alliance with the United States, have historically provided for an important U.S. regional strategic presence and have continued to provide such vital assistance in recent years;

Whereas the world is becoming more politically and socially volatile, with growing security threats in proximity to the Pacific region and in other potentially hostile global theaters;

Whereas Pacific island nations, with many inhabited atolls, lie only a few feet above sea level and are faced with the constant threat of flooding and the possible loss of their nations due to a rise in sea level induced by global warming;

Whereas Pacific island nations such as Nauru, Tuvalu, Kiribati, Niue, Tonga, the Cooks Islands, the Marshall Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia are already experiencing the effects of an accelerated sea level rise, such as salinization of soil and water, erosion, and rising tides;

Whereas the National Academy of Sciences has determined that the efficiency of nearly every United States energy use can be improved and that the United States could reduce its greenhouse gas emissions significantly at low cost or potential savings; and

Whereas research and development into advanced energy saving technologies would position the United States as the leading exporter of these technologies, reduce the dependency of the United States on foreign oil, and help balance the trade deficit: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that--

(1) the United States, with its advanced technologies and comprehensive studies on global climate conditions, should be committed to the proposition that global warming is a very serious international issue, and the United States take appropriate measures to consult closely with the nations of the world to address this serious problem; and

(2) the leaders and peoples of Pacific island nations should be commended for their efforts to enhance the consciousness and sensitivity of the world community by raising the issue of global warming and greenhouse gas emissions.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

[Page: H8859]

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Madam Speaker, I yield 7 minutes to the gentlewoman from Idaho [Mrs. Chenoweth], subcommittee chairman.

Mrs. CHENOWETH. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Alaska for yielding me the time. This is a very interesting subject. I listened with great intrigue to the gentleman from American

We must send a message that the Federal Government itself should take the lead by reducing the levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, but not by mandating unrealistic, costly, ambient air quality standards, but by doing that which comes natural. That is, that we as good stewards of this Earth should help manage our forests to reestablish themselves as healthy forests.

By managing our national forests to minimize additions of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere, we will improve our air quality, the health of our Nation's forests, and set an example for other nations as the world prepares for the negotiations in Kyoto, Japan.

[TIME: 1400]

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Certainly I would commend and thank the gentlewoman from Idaho for her eloquent statement and her thoughts and reasoning, which are well taken.

With regard to the Global Climate Treaty to be negotiated in Kyoto, I do not think there is any question that the Administration is very mindful of the concerns of both private industry as well as the many hundreds of thousands of American workers. The impacts upon the U.S. business community and labor force from the Kyoto conference will be significant but positive. Aside from all of that, I think the jury is still out. We will see tomorrow what the Administration's decisions will be as far as greenhouse gas emissions and the United States' role, which I am sure will be very critical, in the upcoming conference this December in Kyoto.

Madam Speaker, I have no additional requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Utah [Mr. Hansen], the chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. HANSEN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

This week in Bonn, Germany, representatives from around the world will meet on the issues of greenhouse gases. They will be negotiating how quickly the industrial nations must rein in the emissions of carbon dioxide and other so-called greenhouse gases. These talks are in preparation for later negotiations in December in Kyoto, Japan.

Global warming has been an issue of great debate and discussion in Congress. Nearly all of the discussion on global warming surrounds the mandatory reduction of carbon dioxide through costly government controls. The Clinton administration's own studies show that this effort would result in substantial increases in energy prices and damage to the economy.

Quoting from 'Economic Effects on Global Climate Change Policies' published by the administration's own Interagency Analytical Team, the higher energy costs would produce GDP losses between 0.2 and 1.0 percent of GDP. For an economy which grew 5.1 percent last year, 1.0 percent would financially hurt every single American.

There is no doubt that everyone agrees that we need to keep our planet clean. To this end, we are here today to put the House on record as supporting proper management of our Nation's forests to maximize reductions of greenhouse gases. Science has conclusively proven that carbon dioxide can be reduced in the atmosphere by allowing a young vibrant forest to absorb carbon through

Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone (SPNFZ) Treaty, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the World Bank, and the Asian Development Bank;

Whereas the bonds of cooperation are established between the United States and Pacific island nations either through independent territorial, commonwealth, or free association relationships;

Whereas certain Pacific island nations, in alliance with the United States, have historically provided for an important U.S. regional strategic presence and have continued to provide such vital assistance in recent years;

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Whereas the National Academy of Sciences has determined that the efficiency of nearly every United States energy use can be improved and that the United States could reduce its greenhouse gas emissions significantly at low cost or potential savings; and

Whereas research and development into advanced energy saving technologies would position the United States as the leading exporter of these technologies, reduce the dependency of the United States on foreign oil, and help balance the trade deficit: Now, therefore, be it

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[Page: H8859]

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Madam Speaker, I yield 7 minutes to the gentlewoman from Idaho [Mrs. Chenoweth], subcommittee chairman.

Mrs. CHENOWETH. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Alaska for yielding me the time. This is a very interesting subject. I listened with great intrigue to the gentleman from American

Samoa [Mr. Faleomavaega]. I can identify with his remarks and appreciate them.

Today, as the administration considers its position on global warming, though, the House will send a message to the White House that regardless of whether you believe that human-induced global climate change is occurring or not, our forests should play an integral part in reducing greenhouse gases.

At the 11th World Forestry Congress taking place in Antalya, Turkey, many professional forest managers in other countries have criticized the Clinton administration for its lack of management of our national forests. This is very interesting to me, Madam Speaker, because they feel that we have great resources here in America and we are not using them. Instead, we are demanding that the wood that we export now from other countries be harvested in other countries putting an undue pressure on those countries to produce the wood.

By not applying good silviculture treatments to our forests, we are creating burdens for the rest of the world. The ramification is decertification and destruction of tropical forests because of the pressures of the world demand as well as increases in world levels of greenhouse gases that are leading to some of the problems we are talking about today.

Science has proven to us that carbon dioxide, the leading greenhouse gas, can be taken out of the atmosphere by allowing a young vibrant forest to absorb carbon through photosynthesis and storing it as wood. In 1 year, an acre of healthy forest can absorb approximately 3 tons of carbon dioxide by sequestering 1 ton of carbon in woody tissue and converting 2 tons into oxygen for our use. Tree planting, forest management and increasing forest productivity research can positively reduce greenhouse gas buildup.

Carbon dioxide can also be kept out of the atmosphere by harvesting the forest before it begins to decompose on the forest floor or burn, thus storing the carbon dioxide in wood products that are environmentally friendly as well as providing an environmental and economic benefit to society.

In December of this year, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which may commit the United States to mandatory greenhouse gas reductions, is expected to meet in Kyoto, Japan. The ramifications of this treaty could be enormous for the American people, for our environment, for our economy and our way of life.

The key issue, Madam Speaker, is whether the Clinton-Gore administration will commit the United States to mandatory reductions of carbon dioxide. Mandatory reductions will cost taxpayers billions of dollars and will cost many Americans their jobs and that is very sad, Madam Speaker. This is based on the fact that we do not know how much greenhouse gas emissions, especially carbon dioxide, from the burning of fossil fuels contributes to the rise in temperatures.

There are alternatives to mandatory reductions of carbon emissions. To suggest that the United States now take radical steps to curb greenhouse gases such as imposing heavy taxes on carbon dioxide emissions, such as 50 cents per gallon of gasoline, to all of the people who drive cars, is a horrible burden for the United States of America. Rather than head down this road void of scientific information that will lead to devastating economic, environmental consequences, we should begin to manage our public forests through sound silviculture methods. This means using the controls on greenhouse gases that mother nature gives to us rather than controls that Government mandates us to follow.

We must send a message that the Federal Government itself should take the lead by reducing the levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, but not by mandating unrealistic, costly, ambient air quality standards, but by doing that which comes natural. That is, that we as good stewards of this Earth should help manage our forests to reestablish themselves as healthy forests.

By managing our national forests to minimize additions of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere, we will improve our air quality, the health of our Nation's forests, and set an example for other nations as the world prepares for the negotiations in Kyoto, Japan.

[TIME: 1400]

Mr. FALCONER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Certainly I would commend and thank the gentlewoman from Idaho for her eloquent statement and her thoughts and reasoning, which are well taken.

With regard to the Global Climate Treaty to be negotiated in Kyoto, I do not think there is any question that the Administration is very mindful of the concerns of both private industry as well as the many hundreds of thousands of American workers. The impacts upon the U.S. business community and labor force from the Kyoto conference will be significant but positive. Aside from all of that, I think the jury is still out. We will see tomorrow what the Administration's decisions will be as far as greenhouse gas emissions and the United States' role, which I am sure will be very critical, in the upcoming conference this December in Kyoto.

Madam Speaker, I have no additional requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Utah [Mr. Hansen], the chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. HANSEN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

This week in Bonn, Germany, representatives from around the world will meet on the issues of greenhouse gases. They will be negotiating how quickly the industrial nations must rein in the emissions of carbon dioxide and other so-called greenhouse gases. These talks are in preparation for later negotiations in December in Kyoto, Japan.

Global warming has been an issue of great debate and discussion in Congress. Nearly all of the discussion on global warming surrounds the mandatory reduction of carbon dioxide through costly government controls. The Clinton administration's own studies show that this effort would result in substantial increases in energy prices and damage to the economy.

Quoting from 'Economic Effects on Global Climate Change Policies' published by the administration's own Interagency Analytical Team, the higher energy costs would produce GDP losses between 0.2 and 1.0 percent of GDP. For an economy which grew 5.1 percent last year, 1.0 percent would financially hurt every single American.

There is no doubt that everyone agrees that we need to keep our planet clean. To this end, we are here today to put the House on record as supporting proper management of our Nation's forests to maximize reductions of greenhouse gases. Science has conclusively proven that carbon dioxide can be reduced in the atmosphere by allowing a young vibrant forest to absorb carbon through

photosynthesis and store it in wood.

Proper management of our forests is important to the environment as well as our economy. There is no doubt that how we are currently managing our Federal forests is neither good for the economy nor is it good for the environment. This resolution puts us on record as supporting good forest management. The forests can and should be managed to help reduce greenhouse gases from the atmosphere.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to restate what has been said very eloquently by the gentlewoman from Idaho [Mrs. Chenoweth], the gentleman from Utah [Mr. Hansen], and my good friend, the gentleman from American Samoa [Mr. Faleomavaega]. We cannot have it both ways. We must have sound forest management and we must have young trees growing today.

I remember when there was the old saying 'plant a tree today for tomorrow,' and we have forgotten that. Many people now want the old trees, the constant dying old trees, which contribute very little to mankind. They will either burn or they will die from beetle kill and they will stand and they do nothing to clean the air.

All this concurrent resolution says is we say it is time for us to have sound management, scientific management of our new forests; to plant those trees, to harvest the older trees and have these forests clean up our air.

[Page: H8860]

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution. Over the last several months the Committee on Agriculture has held a series of hearings on the management of our Nation's forest resources. The scientists who have appeared before the committee have taught us a great deal about the environmental benefits of proactive forest management. This resolution on the minimization of greenhouse gases addresses one of the foremost of these benefits.

Those who truly care for the environment should be quick to realize that wood is our most environmentally friendly building material. Processing construction grade wood releases a tiny fraction of the carbon dioxide produced by steel, concrete, brick, and other non-renewable construction materials that are processed using fossil fuels.

Wood also stores vast amounts of carbon for long periods of time. Wood extracted from the forest for construction purposes continues to store carbon. Furthermore, the resulting regeneration of trees in the forest sequesters carbon from the atmosphere. In other words, when we use wood for homes, furniture and pulp and paper products, we both minimize carbon releases into the atmosphere and provide an efficient means of removing carbon from the atmosphere. This is a win-win proposition for both the environment and our economy.

In contrast, failing to actively manage our forests to both provide useful wood products to society and to maximize the ability of our forests to store carbon can have devastating results. In 1996, six million acres of national forest burned in one of the worst fire seasons of the century. This tragedy came on the heels of the 1994 fire season during which over 4 million

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acres of national forest burned.

These fires, because of their size and intensity, released staggering amounts of particulate matter into the air. One study indicates that the fires of 1994 alone emitted as much as a ton of particulate matter into the atmosphere for each acre of forest burned and over 400 million tons of carbon in the aggregate.

Proactive forest management, that focuses on reducing fuel loading and tree density in overstocked timber stands, can significantly reduce carbon emissions caused by wildfire. It can also improve the ability of the forest to store carbon by replacing denser stands of sick, fire prone small diameter trees with more vigorous, fire resistant stands where tree growth and health are both maximized.

Scientifically managing our forests to reduce atmospheric carbon dioxide levels is a policy that America should enthusiastically embrace, particularly in preparation of the upcoming conference in Kyoto. Yet, surprisingly, the administration does not yet appear to have included a forest management component to its official policy position.

This resolution fills that void. It frames a policy that will enable the United States to lead the world in pursuit of scientific, proactive forest management practices that will both clean our air and improve our quality of life. I urge my colleagues to support the resolution.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. Emerson). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. Young] that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 151, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The title was amended so as to read:

Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the United States should manage its forests to maximize the reduction of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere among many other objectives, and that the United States should serve as an example and as a world leader in managing its forests in a manner that substantially reduces the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Kanchanalak, and John Huang. The next one, "Liar, Liar", an Harold Ickes and Don Fow Lies", an FEC review of the 1 cial report. "Rent", filmed o the Lincoln bedroom. "Th theory", starring FRED DAN BURTON. "Devil's 1 starring Janet Reno. "In Counselor's Day", starrin HYDE. "Indiana Al in the Temple of Doom". "The Cor parent and Michael Crittent Words", starring John Huang caption, where he is seen say words of Jerry McGuire, "Sh money."

But, remember, unlike th bedroom, these tapes and not for rent. You have to get a subpoena. So see a lawyer and join up today. Get your lector's video series from WI Productions.

SUPPORT LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

(Mr. ETHERIDGE asked given permission to address for 1 minute and to revise a his remarks.)

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Spe with a heavy heart that I rise of the people of North Caroli for aggressive action to crack juvenile violence.

Just 2 weeks ago two teen ers, in a stolen vehicle on I-Fayetteville shot and killed Carolina law enforcement off a military style AK-47 assa

The victims were a state tr ry, and Cumberland County sher deputy David Hathcock, gunned in the line of duty. The authori ties in Harnett County arrested these culprits after an extensive chase.

Like my North Carolina neighbors, I was shocked and appalled by this senseless tragedy that has shattered the community and taken these two heroes' lives. Trooper Lowry was a 23-year veteran of the patrol, and Deputy Hathcock had been on the force for 17 years. More than 3,000 mourners attended the memorial services to express sympathy to the victims' families.

Mr. Speaker, law enforcement officers put their lives on the line day in and day out to keep our streets and neighborhoods and communities safe from these types of juveniles and thugs. Police officers need our help and support as they do their increasingly difficult job.

In the name of Ed Lowry and David Hathcock, I call on this Congress to pass tough and smart legislation to help these brave men and women fight juvenile crime.

LOCAL JUDGE'S RULING VETOES SCHOOL CLEAN-UP

(Mr. ROGAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

our children and Democrats want to improve and not destroy America's public school system.

VICE PRESIDENT GORE WARNS OF OVERPOPULATION

(Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, Vice President AL GORE warned the other day that overpopulation fosters global warming. He suggested expanding birth control and abortion programs in developing countries would help reduce the environmental threat. Noting that Third World nations are producing too many children too fast, in addition to too much pollution, Mr. GORE said it is time to ignore the controversy over family planning and cut out-of-control population growth.

This is the man that says there is not enough spotted owls, there is not enough trees on the planet, but we have too many children being born. What is wrong with this picture? Too many children being born in the Third World nations.

He said one way that we can cut the child mortality rate in this speech was by aborting them before they could be born. Again, what is wrong with this picture? Kill them before they are born so we can cut child mortality rates?

I think Mr. GORE is in real trouble with that kind of argument.

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RICH wants to impose this experimental voucher program on school districts all across this country.

We have a message for the Speaker: Our children are not his guinea pigs. Democrats will not allow this experiment to go forward.

It is our public schools that have made this Nation strong. It has put the American dream within reach of all of

light for quality education for every child.

Abolish the Department of Education, end the school lunch program, cut funding for education, and now divert money to private schools. That is the Republican education plan. Is it any wonder the American people do not trust their children's education in the hands of Speaker GINGRICH?

COMMENTS BY VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE REGARDING SOLUTION FOR GLOBAL WARMING

(Mr. PITTS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express outrage at the recent comments made by Vice President AL GORE to the effect that abortion is the solution for global warming.

I would like to enter into the RECORD a letter many of us in Congress will be sending him today. Let me read a portion of it.

Mr. Gore, as the father of four children, surely you see the value of your own children to our society. Since we are sure you do not regard your own children as a threat to our environment, it is difficult to understand why you would regard a large African, Asian, or Latin American family as an environmental threat.

Your statements contain a crucial fallacy of logic; namely, that human life is incompatible with sound environmental policy. We believe it is practically and morally essential that these two goals be pursued together. A pristine environment will be of no use to the millions of children who would be sacrificed to the policies you endorse.

You accused those who oppose abortion as part of U.S.-funded population control programs of creating controversy needlessly. Let us be clear; it is not our reaffirmation of human dignity that ought to be controversial but, rather, the violence and degradation inflicted upon women and children through these programs.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the Members of the House to seek environmental health for our world without endangering the lives of defenseless children.

The letter referred to follows:

Hon. ALBERT GORE,
The White House,
Washington, DC.

DEAR VICE PRESIDENT GORE: We write to express our concern over the comments you made to TV weather forecasters on climate control at the White House on October 1, 1997. Your conviction that abortion programs in developing countries are crucial to saving the environment is directly at odds with the American commitment to protecting human life.

Mr. Gore, as the father of four children, surely you see the value of your own children to our society. Since we are sure you do not regard your own children as a threat to our environment, it is difficult to understand why you would regard a large African, Asian, or Latin American family as an environmental threat.

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Mr. Vice President, we urge you to seek environmental health for our world without endangering the lives of defenseless children. I hope that you and others in the Administration will bear in mind that when it comes to solving the problems of our planet, human beings are our first natural resource.

like arthritis, rheumatism, but it attacks every system of the body.

I urge all of my colleagues, Mr. Speaker, to join with me in cosponsoring H.R. 1111.

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DEAR VICE PRESIDENT GORE: I express our concern over the comments made to TV weather forecasters by you at the White House on 10/19/97. Your conviction that abortion in developing countries are crucial to the environment is directly at odds with American commitment to protect life.

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You accused those who oppose abortion as part of U.S.-funded population control programs of creating "controversy" needlessly.

Let us humanize these policies. I hope to solve these problems.

MILITARY

(Mr. Gore given for 1 minute his remarks. Mr. Gore found number Department of Defense structure.)

AL GORE'S STATEMENTS MADE AT WEATHER FORECASTERS' MEETING

(Mr. SHIMKUS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I too rise today to take exception to the statements made by Vice President AL GORE last Wednesday in a meeting of the weather forecasters.

In this speech, Vice President GORE claimed that overpopulation was a major cause of worldwide environmental problems and global warming. But what was indefensible were the solutions which he offered for the still disputed problem of global warming.

The Vice President praised President Clinton for the repeal of the Mexico City policy, which permitted hundreds of millions of tax dollars to flow to organizations which perform or actively promote abortion as a method of family planning in Third World countries.

According to the Washington Times, Mr. GORE also stated that industrialized nations have stabilized their populations through birth control, abortion, and a reduction in child mortality rates but that world population would grow if developing nations are not targeted now.

Has the Vice President's environmental extremism gone so far that he now advocates the worldwide killing of innocent babies as the solution to the still unproven problem of global warming?

current and cosmic septic crumbly suppress in one ground infestation. What House? but the

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, I really appreciate the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. LARGENT] and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HYDE] bringing this motion to instruct because this is not a futile exercise. This is a motion to instruct the conferees of the House that represent the House position, to send a message to the Senate. Mr. Speaker, message to the Senate: The House will not give in on this issue, period. We will not back down. We will not back away. And we just dare the Senate to stop us in our quest.

Mr. Speaker, message to the President: If the President dares to veto this bill because of Mexico City language, we would relish it because obviously we know where the administration, particularly the Vice President, Mr. GORE, Mr. Speaker, is coming from. Because in a speech on global warming, Mr. GORE already revealed where he is coming from. He says there are too many people in this world providing too much pollution in this world and, therefore, and I quote from a newspaper article, "Vice President GORE warned that overpopulation fosters global warming, yesterday suggested expanding abortion programs in developing countries to help reduce the environmental threat."

That is what they are using this money for, Mr. Speaker. We will not back down. Message to the Senate and to the President: We will not give up on this issue.

I think that it is very plain and clear, the President has stated that with this motion in the bill, he will veto the bill. I think the White House is making their position very plain and clear, but we in the House will not back down on this policy. That is a message to the Senate and to the White House. Yes, this is an issue we are fighting for and fighting hard for. It is appalling that Mr. GORE would try to take care of what he perceives as global warming with a new program on abortion. I say that the Largent motion is entirely in order and should be supported as the issue has been in the past.

[Mrs. CHENOWETH].

Mrs. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, I have a hard time understanding, where is all the beef? The Largent motion is entirely in order. It is not out of order and we should be having this debate now. If there is absolutely no chance of any money going to fund abortions, which there is, why are we seeing the objection on the other side that is so vehement and an unwillingness on the part of some Members to address the issue instead of attacking us personally?

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. LARGENT] for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, this is an extremely important debate at a critical time, for two reasons. One, we have already voted in this House to instruct the conferees in a manner that they are not following. So I think it is time to reinforce our original intentions.

And the Vice President of the United States has suggested that global warming is due to lack of family planning. Intellectually, there may be some truth to that, but so far as family planning equals abortion, I hope he did not mean that. It is about time to understand that family planning does not include taxpayer dollars for abortions.

Unfortunately, without this instruction, the groups who receive the \$385 million of family planning money are, some of them, very much engaged in the business of abortion. And I bet my colleagues there are tons of pro-choice taxpayers who would say, "I do not want my dollar sent overseas to engage in abortion activities even though I may be pro-choice."

That is the issue of the moment, of the day, maybe of the century. And now is the time cleared for the House to express we disagree with the way the conference is going and we want them to get back on track. And prenatal care is not a part of family planning money. Abortion, unfortunately, is, whether we like it or not.

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7

Divider Title: _____

A BUSINESS CLIMATE CHALLENGE

America Needs to Get Serious About Global Warming

As business executives, we recognize that the vast majority of scientists believe that the "balance of evidence suggests a discernible human influence on global climate."* Left uncontrolled, a changing climate could threaten the future prosperity of our nation and the world.

To reduce this threat, we call upon the United States government to exert strong leadership by promulgating climate change policies that provide incentives to act quickly. The government must set clear and reasonable goals, allow maximum flexibility and promote cooperation among nations.

Business leaders, who constantly manage risks in the face of uncertainty, are particularly well-suited to help the nation address the challenge of climate change. Many of us are already taking action to reduce our own greenhouse gas emissions. We are confident that if the government develops a reasonable climate policy, industry can step up to the challenge without threatening American jobs or living standards. It will take hard work, leadership and ingenuity, three of our nation's most abundant – and renewable – natural resources.



Richard Reechie
Executive VP and CEO
Mitsubishi Motor Sales
of America, Inc.



Larry Papay
Senior Vice President
Bechtel Group, Inc.



Philip H. Knight
Founder and CEO
Nike, Inc.



Aaron Feuerstein
President and CEO
Malden Mills Industries, Inc.



Harry V. Quadrecci
President and Founder
Quad/Graphics, Inc.



Gary Hirschberg
President and CEO
Stonyfield Farm Yogurt



David Olsen
Chief Executive Officer
Paragonia, Inc.



George P. Mitchell
Chairman and CEO
Mitchell Energy
Development Corp.



Mark Ferber
President
Evergreen Solar, Inc.



Howard Schultz
Chairman and CEO
Starbucks Coffee Company



Ray Anderson
Chairman and CEO
Interface, Inc.



Mason Willich
Principal
Nth Power Technologies, Inc.

Ted Turner

World Climate Change Threatens Our Prosperity

For more information: 1-886-353-9197

A message from Business Challenge, 1636 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 310, Washington, DC 20006. Phone 1-886-353-9197.

* "Climate Change 1994: The Science of Climate Change," Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The IPCC is a scientific panel of 2,500 climate experts from around the world.

PROGRAM IN SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND PUBLIC POLICY

John F. Kennedy School of Government
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

JOHN P. HOLDREN, Director
Teresa and John Heinz Professor of Environmental Policy

24 October 1997

President William Jefferson Clinton
The White House

VIA FAX

Dear President Clinton:

The climate policy position you announced on Wednesday represents a major step forward in dealing with this critical issue. I salute you and the Vice President for your courage and leadership in taking a bolder and more farsighted stance than many were urging upon you, and I thank you for the privilege I have had, as Chair of PCAST's Panel on Energy R&D for the Challenges of the 21st Century and as a participant in the July 24 and October 6 roundtables and many other discussions with members of your team, in making inputs into the deliberations that led to this result.

I write now not only to salute and thank you, however, but also to make a further input to the ongoing deliberations on the detailed content of parts of the position announced Wednesday — specifically, the \$5 billion / 5-year package combining energy R&D initiatives and tax incentives for implementation of energy options that would reduce carbon emissions. I take the liberty of addressing you about this now because I know there will be great pressure to define the details of that package quickly and because this matter relates so directly to the recommendations of the PCAST Panel I have been leading for you. I write here as an individual, but I believe the other twenty members of my Panel would support the argument I am going to make.

My argument has two parts. First, while energy R&D and incentives for implementation of improved technologies are both very important, it is particularly critical that the R&D should not be squeezed out or even significantly squeezed down by the incentives part of the budget for this combined package. Second, the cost-effectiveness of incentives varies enormously depending on how they are targeted and structured; to get the most "bang for the buck" from the limited funding that will be available for incentives (no matter how the \$5 billion is split) will require very careful attention to targeting the incentives on the biggest opportunities and structuring them appropriately.

The report of the PCAST Panel on Energy R&D, the 33-page Executive Summary of which you received on September 30, offers considerable analysis and advice on both points. The Panel's main report, which provides much more detail (it runs to some 200 pages), is in the process of review by the full PCAST and I hope will be delivered to you by late next week. I very much hope that it will be possible for me to meet with you and the Vice President soon to discuss these findings and their relation to the Administration's climate policy — both in terms of the R&D element and in terms of the incentives element. In the meantime, I'd like to offer a few further lines here on the first of these two points.

If it is assumed that the five years covered by the indicated \$5 billion package are 1999 to 2003, and if the baseline against which the increases are measured is the Administration's FY 1998 budget request, then the energy R&D initiatives recommended by the PCAST Panel entail expenditures amounting to \$3.7 billion as-spent dollars over the five-year period. (They ramp up from an increase of \$369 million above the FY 1998 request in FY 1999 to an increase of \$996 million over the FY 1998 request in FY 2003.) Of the proposed billion dollar increase in the FY 2003

applied energy-technology R&D budget compared to the \$1.4 billion FY 1998 request in these categories, \$73 million would go to fission, \$87 million to fossil-fuel technologies, \$103 million to fusion, \$307 million to renewables, and \$426 million to end-use efficiency.

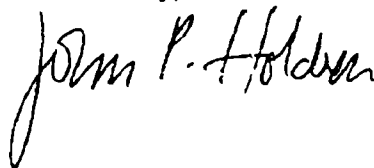
The Panel's proposal for increases in these amounts resulted from taking seriously your charge to make "recommendations...on how to ensure that the United States has a program that addresses its energy and environmental needs for the next century", taking into account the challenges, the opportunities, and the likely magnitude and distribution of future R&D efforts supported by the private sector. As you know, the Panel included representation from the fossil-fuel, nuclear, renewable, and energy-efficiency industries, from the academic community, and from public-interest organizations, and it included a number of individuals of great stature and experience in business and government who are *not* energy specialists or energy enthusiasts and would not be expected to endorse increases in government spending for these purposes without being convinced from scratch that such increases are fully justified. The Panel was fully attentive to the need for frugality with the public's money, and it invested great effort in developing a portfolio that spends neither more than is necessary nor less than is prudent. It recommended that some energy R&D programs in DOE's current portfolio be reduced or terminated, while recommending that others be augmented.

I believe that the recommendations of this Panel, which were unanimous, represent a degree of consensus about energy R&D needs that is remarkable in light of the diversity and stature of this group and in light of the contentiousness of this issue. It is clear to me that the "portfolio" approach taken in these recommendations, in which the package as a whole is crafted to address all of the major dimensions of the energy-related challenges our country faces, across a range of time frames, was crucial to obtaining this consensus and will need to be retained in the Administration's package of R&D initiatives if these are to command the wide support they will need from across the whole energy community. I frankly do not see a way to preserve the essential characteristics of this portfolio of initiatives with significantly less funding for it than the \$3.7 billion over five years that the Panel recommended, which is why I am so concerned about the split between R&D and tax incentives in a five-year package that contains only \$5 billion altogether.

I also believe that it is especially important, both for the long-term success of your climate policy and for its shorter-term credibility, that the parts of it to be implemented *before* the emissions ceilings and permit-trading go into effect in 2008 should be as robust and concrete as it is possible to make them. It seems to me that an R&D initiative very much along the lines that your PCAST Panel has recommended offers very high leverage for the money in this connection. Such an R&D initiative can and should be augmented by suitably targeted and structured incentives, but it cannot be replaced by them.

Again, I hope to have an opportunity to discuss these matters further with you soon. Thank you in the meantime for your attention to this preview.

Sincerely,



cc: The Vice President
Gene Sperling
Katie McGinty
Todd Stern
Franklin Raines
John H. Gibbons

**PSE&G**

Public Service
Electric and Gas
Company

News Release

80 Park Plaza, Newark, NJ 07101 / 973 430-7000

MAILING ADDRESS / P.O. Box 570, Newark, NJ 07101

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
October 22, 1997

CONTACT: Neil Brown
(973) 430-6017

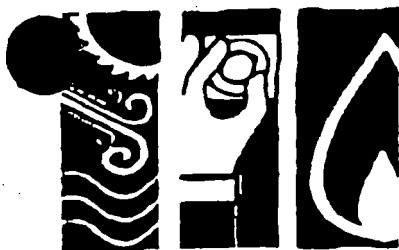
PSE&G APPLAUDS PRESIDENT CLINTON FOR GLOBAL WARMING LEADERSHIP

Public Service Electric and Gas Company (PSE&G) today applauded President Clinton for his leadership on the problem of global warming and the requirement for an international effort to stabilize and reduce greenhouse gases.

"PSE&G was the first electric utility in the U.S. to accept the President's Global Climate Challenge and call for voluntary reductions in greenhouse gases," said Stanley LaBruna, vice president - environment, health and safety. "We agree with President Clinton that climate change is a real and significant problem that must be addressed on an international basis. Our view is consistent with the President's in that the U.S. needs to demonstrate leadership on this issue. The Administration's leadership will be critical to the dialogue between industrialized nations and developing countries. Climate change is truly a global issue that will only be solved through cooperative action among all nations."

LaBruna said PSE&G supports stabilization of greenhouse gas emissions using market-based systems to encourage early and cost-effective reductions not only here in the U.S. but on a world-wide basis. PSE&G has been a pioneer in developing market-based emissions trading systems in its work with Northeastern states and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

(more)



**The
Business Council
for
Sustainable
Energy**

1200 18th Street, NW
Ninth Floor
Washington, DC 20036

Phone 202-785-0507
Fax 202-785-0514

To: BCSE Members
From: Michael Marvin; Lisa Jacobson
Re: Update: The Road to Kyoto
Date: October 23, 1997

The last 48 hours have been important times in the development of a U.S. climate change policy and in the development of the Business Council for Sustainable Energy.

First, the policy. President Clinton's announcement yesterday put the U.S. on the international playing field in the Kyoto talks. It is the least aggressive of any proposal on the table to date, but is not very far removed from the Japanese proposal.

The opening U.S. negotiating position is perilously close to the position which has been advocated by the BCSE from the beginning: it starts early and modestly; brings in developing countries; and encourages trading programs. The BCSE position was to encourage a benchmark as early as 2005 to send immediate market signals (which we knew would be difficult), but it could be that the early credit reduction program, if constructed properly, will send those signals (because it could spur action as early as 1998). The details are still to be worked out, but the basic precepts of the agreement are commendable. Importantly, every unsettled part of the package in the last 48 hours of White House deliberations moved in the direction of BCSE policy. The organization and its members were there, at the table, representing clean energy businesses and technologies.

Organizationally, the BCSE has become increasingly recognized as the voice for businesses who are part of the solution to climate change. BCSE and its members were highlighted on CNN, CBS, PBS, AP Radio, CBS Radio and featured in the New York Times, Wall Street Journal, Washington Post, Los Angeles Times, Associated Press, BBC, Reuters, Knight-Ridder and other media outlets as the business voice acknowledging the value of this modest proposal and underscoring the role that existing technologies can play to reach our goals.

Jim Wolf, Chairman of the task force, has done a superb job in marshaling the many member companies and associations who have worked on this issue with the Council. While the international and domestic negotiations have barely begun in the overall scheme of things, the "first pitch" thrown out by the President is an opportunity to look back at what we have done and look forward to what we need to do in the weeks ahead.

We have stressed to the White House our continued interest in representing businesses as the U.S. position is further clarified, and as domestic policy decisions on R & D and tax policy changes are considered. For those companies or associations not directly represented on the Climate Change Task Force, consider this to be an excellent opportunity to become more involved.

(EPA) in creating an open-market trading system for nitrogen oxide (NOx) and volatile organic compound (VOCs) emissions to address the problem of ground-level ozone pollution. LaBruna said a combination of open market trading as well as cap-and-trade systems similar to the federal acid rain program will be necessary to achieve requisite global reductions in greenhouse gas emissions without disrupting the U.S. and world economies. PSE&G also supports a U.S. strategy that includes credits for early reductions and incentives for development of renewable resources, energy efficiency, and clean technologies.

PSE&G applauded President Clinton's acknowledgement of the strong link between restructuring of the U.S. electric power industry and air quality. PSE&G is a leading advocate for the timely transformation of the industry into a competitive market in concert with appropriate and comparable emissions standards applicable to all electric power producers.

"Today's action," Labruna said, "sets the stage for productive and timely negotiations in Kyoto."

XXX

NEWS

**NY NIAGARA
LI MOHAWK**

from Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation
300 Erie Boulevard West
Syracuse, New York 13202

For release on or after October 23, 1997

For More Information Contact:
Steven M. Schaefer
(315) 460-4035

NIAGARA MOHAWK ANNOUNCES SUPPORT OF PRESIDENT CLINTON'S PLAN TO REDUCE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

SYRACUSE, Oct. 23 – Niagara Mohawk Power Corp. today announced its support of President Clinton's call to action against increasing greenhouse gas emissions that many scientists think may be changing the earth's climate.

"To reduce concentrations of the atmospheric gasses that cause global warming we are going to need a comprehensive approach," said William E. Davis, chairman and chief executive officer of the Syracuse, N.Y.-based electric and natural gas utility.

"While we don't yet know all the details of the President's plan we will work with the administration and our colleagues in industry to put the necessary pieces in place to reach reasonable and achievable goals," he said.

Davis noted that it would be important for companies to obtain formal credit for making early reductions toward the 1990 baseline emissions levels referenced by the President as a way of encouraging early action. He also said that the tax incentives referred to by the President should be used to encourage retrofitting or repowering power plants with advanced technologies that create fewer greenhouse gas emissions, or to enable companies to retire older, less efficient plants, as well as to encourage new renewable energy technologies.

"Such tax benefits would support actions that are in the economic interest of utility customers as well as serve environmental objectives," Davis said.

"We need to bring to bear both the full creative power of the private market place and the best the public sector has to offer. if we are to be successful on this challenging and complex issue," he concluded.

#



American Public Power Association

News

2301 M Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037-1484
202/467-2900 fax: 202/467-2910
www.APPAneL.org

**Statement of
The American Public Power Association
Regarding the President's Announcement on Climate Change Policy
October 23, 1997**

On October 22, 1997, the President announced his support for greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets and timetables. The President outlined a plan setting binding targets to reach 1990 greenhouse gas emissions levels by 2008 to 2012 and getting below 1990 levels in the following five years. Beginning in 1998, the administration would offer \$5 billion in tax breaks and other incentives to U.S. companies to encourage rapid compliance with air quality goals.

APPA's immediate response to the Administration's announcement is outlined below:

- The President's strategy has been anticipated since he announced support last year for legally binding timetables and emission reduction targets.
- APPA is interested in the phase-in approach and supportive of flexible mechanisms designed to address compliance costs.
- Since federal income tax incentives are not applicable to community-owned, non-profit public power systems, APPA is committed to working with the Administration to ensure that an equitable incentive program is created that will take into account the electric utility industry's diversity of ownership. History shows that community-owned electric utilities are committed to clean renewable energy sources. It would be inequitable and counter productive if community owned electric utilities were not eligible to participate in incentive programs designed to spur rapid improvements in fuel efficiency and development of new clean-energy technologies.
- APPA remains committed to voluntary approaches to greenhouse gas emissions reduction. The public power systems that participate in the Department of Energy Climate Challenge program represent nearly 50% of the public power generated. APPA strongly believes additional reductions can and should be tapped through this mechanism.
- APPA will work with the administration and Congress to ensure that public power concerns are adequately represented especially as attention turns to the development of domestic implementation plans.



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TO BUSINESS EDITOR:

Today's Energy Efficient Home Appliances Save Money and the Environment,
Says the Association of Home Appliance Manufacturing

CHICAGO, Oct. 23 /PRNewswire/ -- Yesterday, President Clinton's announcement of the U.S. position in the upcoming international global **climate change** negotiations included praise for the appliance industry's production " ... of a large, group of efficient new refrigerators ... washer/dryers and other appliances that use far less energy, save money and cut pollution."

"Reducing the energy used by major appliances has been a major focus of our industry since the early seventies," advises Robert L. Holding, president of the Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers (AHAM). "Consumers who replace their appliances with today's energy efficient models will not only save money but help resolve the global **climate change** challenge."

Comparing new models with 1980 offerings, the industry has reduced energy use as follows:

Refrigerators	1,277 kWh/y to 660 kWh/y	-48%
Freezers	883 kWh/y to 461 kWh/y	-48%
Room Air Conditioners	1,134 kWh/y to 829 kWh/y	-28%
Dishwashers	2.87 kWh/cycle to 2.07 kWh/cycle	-28%
Washers	2.59 kWh/cycle to 2.22 kWh/cycle	-14%

At least 18% of US households own refrigerators that are over 16 years old. If all of these households replaced their refrigerators today with a new model, they would collectively save over 11 billion kWhs of energy in the first year. At the same time, they would have saved over \$820 million in electricity costs.

In addition to energy savings and making a positive environmental contribution, owners of today's appliances also enjoy such exciting innovations and features as quieter operation, more interior space, ice makers, through-the-door water dispensers and styling to match any kitchen decor.

"Should a significant portion of the public update their major appliances, the environmental impact would be dramatic and extremely favorable for the reduction of the nation's energy use," claims Holding.

SOURCE Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers

-0- 10/23/97

/CONTACT: James O. Ahtes, 312-214-2545, or Alane Mackay, 312-984-5800, ext. 315, both for the Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers/

CO: Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers

PREC: RUSH CLASS: WASHINGTON DATELINE DOCID: U0024586

FM: AP/US

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^bc-greenpeace-climate 10-22

Greenpeace Calls Clinton Proposal Black Wednesday for Climate Talks

To: National Desk, Environment Writer

Contact: Kalee Kreider, 202-319-2523 or 202-236-2579 (mobile),

Andrew Davies, 202-319-2432,

Holger Roenitz, 011-31-653-417-945 (Bonn), or

Bill Hare, 011-31-653-433-454 (Bonn)

all of Greenpeace

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 /U.S. Newswire/ -- The following was released

today by Greenpeace:

Today the Clinton/Gore administration announced its official negotiating position as part of the United Nations Framework Convention on **Climate Change**. The position calls for a stabilization of carbon dioxide emissions at 1990 levels during a budget period from 2008-2012.

"This is the black Wednesday for the climate negotiations," said Kalee Kreider, director of the Greenpeace USA Climate Campaign.

"President Clinton has broken the promise he made at the Second Earth Summit where he called for 'a strong American commitment to realistic and binding limits that will significantly reduce our emissions of greenhouse gases.' To respond with such complacency to **climate change** is to ignore the threat to human health and the environment."

Industry groups have funded a \$13 million advertising campaign in the United States designed to derail any agreement at Kyoto, and the oil and gas industry alone has funneled more than \$50 million into the coffers of both U.S. political parties.

The U.S. position is far behind the European Union proposal which calls for a 15 percent reduction in CO2 emissions by 2010 with an interim 7.5 percent reduction by 2005, all based upon 1990 levels. Greenpeace, along with the Alliance of Small Island States, supports a 20 percent reduction in CO2 emissions by 2005 based upon 1990 levels -- a position that is just within nature's safety limits.

"If the U.S. position as reported were adopted at Kyoto, then we would consider the agreement a failure," continued Kreider.

Clinton also announced that the United States would support a set of tax breaks and financial incentives to promote renewable technologies and energy efficiency into the marketplace. The administration will not, however, remove large corporate subsidies to the coal, oil and gas companies, the industries most responsible for **climate change**. Approximately 98 percent of U.S. emissions of carbon dioxide come from the burning of oil (40 percent), coal (35 percent) and gas (22 percent).

"Five years ago at the Rio Summit, Al Gore and Bill Clinton accused the Bush White House of being the 'lone holdout' and an 'obstacle to progress' after it refused to support mandatory (as opposed to the non-mandatory agreement ultimately signed) curbs on greenhouse gases. Now it is Al Gore and Bill Clinton who are the obstacles," concluded Kreider.

TEP News

Tucson Electric Power Company

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Media Contact: Alan Lee Bunnell, (520) 884-3797

Financial Analyst Contact: Victoria Jedlicke, (520) 884-3931

October 22, 1997

Page 1 of 2

TEP'S CEO URGES CLINTON ADMINISTRATION TO CONTINUE DIALOGUE WITH UTILITIES ON PLAN TO COMBAT GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

Tucson Electric Power Company (NYSE:TEP) Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer Charles E. Bayless today expressed support for aspects of the Clinton Administration's plan to combat global climate change, but urged the President to continue examining the economic impact on the electric utility industry.

"Tucson Electric Power Company is pleased to see the Administration taking steps to fight climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases," Bayless said. "It would be imprudent for the United States or other nations to ignore the overwhelming weight of scientific opinion and pretend that greenhouse gas emissions are not a problem. It's clear that we not only need to act, but we need to lead on this issue."

Bayless said the President's package contains many elements that TEP and other utilities support, particularly market-based incentives to cut emissions at home and abroad. These features will be key elements to making any package work, Bayless said, adding he is gratified the President appears to recognize the necessity of developing nations being included in any solution, and that the President supports global trading of all greenhouse gases.

"We are particularly pleased that President Clinton is calling for the recognition of early actions to reduce emissions and the development of Joint Implementation projects," said Bayless. "The average electric utility generating plant operates for about 40 years. Recognizing early actions will allow U.S. electric companies to implement greenhouse gas savings projects in many other countries and receive emissions credits, rather than have inefficient and polluting plants built in those countries."

Despite the positive aspects of the Administration's proposed plan, Bayless said TEP and others in the electric utility industry would like to continue an open dialogue with the Administration concerning the proposed timetables and targets for reducing emissions.

"Given the long-term nature of our industry's assets, I would urge the Administration to continue examining the adjustments needed to accommodate the unique economics of the electric utility industry," Bayless added. "Greenhouse gases have been growing and increasing over a 200-year period. It will be difficult to reverse that trend in 15 years without economic consequences."

GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

October 22, 1997

Page 2 of 2

Bayless has been an active participant in shaping the Administration's plan to combat global climate change. Earlier this month, he and other national leaders participated in the *White House Conference on Global Climate Change* held at Georgetown University. Bayless was one of only eight electric utility industry leaders invited by President Clinton to participate in the Conference.

Earlier this year, TEP became one of the nation's first utilities to voluntarily sign an accord with the U.S. Department of Energy's Climate Challenge Program, committing the Company to significant reductions of greenhouse gas emissions from its generating facilities and through several innovative greenhouse gas reduction programs.

Tucson Electric Power Company, a Tucson-based company, is an investor-owned utility engaged in the generation, purchase, transmission, distribution and sale of electric energy to retail and wholesale customers. Its principal affiliates are Nations Energy Corporation, an independent power developer; Advanced Energy Technologies, Inc., a developer of renewable energy and distributed generation technologies; and New Energy Ventures, LLC, one of the nation's leading representatives for energy buyers.

TEP Public Affairs
P.O. Box 711
Tucson, AZ 85702
(520) 884-3742



NEWS

Contact: Anne Roland
(202) 626-3230

For Immediate Release
October 22, 1997

STATEMENT OF INGAA PRESIDENT JERALD V. HALVORSEN ON PRESIDENT CLINTON'S PLAN TO REDUCE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

The global climate change plan announced today by President Clinton sets the framework for a policy that can be good for the environment and good for the U.S. economy. The Interstate Natural Gas Association of America (INGAA), the trade association for natural gas pipelines, supports the innovative market-based mechanisms and energy efficient approach embodied in the Administration's proposal. Market-based incentives, such as those called for in the President's plan, will reduce greenhouse gas emissions and bolster the use of natural gas in the United States and throughout the world. Natural gas currently supplies 25 percent of the basic energy used in the United States and is our nation's most environmentally-friendly fossil fuel.

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10/22

Statement from Kenneth L. Lay
Chairman and CEO
Enron Corp.

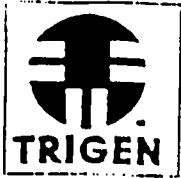
Although there remains some uncertainty on the science and the potential impact of global warming, we believe the evidence is sufficiently convincing that we are experiencing some global warming, and this is being caused, at least in part, by human activity.

We believe it is prudent to begin taking reasonable steps to reduce carbon emissions, and that this can be accomplished most effectively and efficiently with maximum reliance on market forces, such as through a CO₂ trading program.

We applaud the President for a comprehensive, yet realistic, program that starts to move the U.S. and the world toward minimizing CO₂ emissions.

The President's proposal sets realistic emissions targets and provides incentives to develop new energy and environmental technology. It also provides incentives to utilize existing clean technologies which can immediately contribute to a cleaner environment.

We stand ready to work with the President and the Administration in any way possible to achieve targeted reductions in CO₂ emissions with the least economic impact on growth in the United States and the world.



TRIGEN ENERGY CORPORATION
One Water Street
White Plains, NY 10601

Phone: 914/286-6628
Fax : 914/948-9157

NEWS RELEASE
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONTACT: Susan Odiseos
Director of Corporate Communications
(914) 286-6628

TRIGEN CEO PRAISES WHITE HOUSE CLIMATE POLICY

White Plains, N.Y. – October 22, 1997 - Thomas R. Casten, President and CEO of Trigen Energy Corporation (NYSE symbol: TGN) expressed support for key elements of the climate change initiative announced by President Clinton today.

"I am delighted that President Clinton listened to Trigen and others in the business community who urged him to use the power of the market to tackle the greenhouse gas emission problem," said Casten.

"The President appears to understand that he must truly challenge his Administration and the Congress to root out and eliminate all the unneeded barriers to competition in the energy business. If he can make those reforms, the United States will meet its own duty to cut greenhouse gasses, and will in fact lead the world in this critical task."

"Trigen Energy Corporation salutes the President for his leadership. We will work with the Administration to ensure that all the talent and power of America's entrepreneurs can be turned loose on the climate problem."

"Trigen has been working for 20 years to address the enormous inefficiency in the production of electricity and thermal energy throughout our economy. We generate heat and power and save our customers' money, while consuming half the fuel and producing less than half of the emissions of conventional power plants. Our modest success has come despite many barriers to generation efficiency, including the traditional regulatory system for the electric industry and those environmental and

federal tax rules that penalize efficiency. We have brought our concerns to the President and today's announcement shows that he intends to help bring those barriers down – this means that there will be many more opportunities to combine the production of heat and power, which will reduce greenhouse gasses, while building our economy.”

According to Casten, “Opening the electricity industry to retail competition is an essential step in reducing our greenhouse gas emissions. Competition will force efficiency and reduce waste of fuels. Electric utilities have invested billions of dollars based on the outmoded monopoly rules, and the Administration will need to help them make the transition to modern generation in a way that is fair to them, but helps get the benefits of competition in place as soon as possible. The President made this point when he spoke at the October 6th Climate Change Meeting at Georgetown University. Opening competition along these lines is do-able, and we need to get to work on this immediately. The President's policy should help move things forward. It's great news for Trigen, the environment and consumers.”

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Press Release

Embargoed for Release:
2:00 p.m. EST October 22, 1997

Financial Innovator calls Clinton's Reliance on Markets to Fight Global Warming "Right on Target"

Chicago, Illinois, USA – In today's announcement of the U.S. position in the climate change policy negotiations, President Clinton emphasized the need for innovation in the effort to combat the costly threat of global warming. In his speech at the headquarters of The National Geographic Society, Clinton noted the need to create new technologies and develop new strategies, like emissions trading, that will both curtail pollution and support continued economic growth.

In response, Dr. Richard L. Sandor, Chief Executive Officer of Centre Financial Products Limited, commented: "President Clinton has challenged the private sector to create innovative methods for combating global warming. We know that market mechanisms, such as trading in emission reductions, can help bring down the cost of cutting pollution." Sandor added: "Do not underestimate the ingenuity the business community. If we set a clear environmental standard and use the right incentives, businesses will respond with their enormous problem-solving talent. The threat of costly changes in the world's climate must be addressed using the best policy tools: markets have to be part of the solution."

Dr. Sandor, a recognized financial innovator, has designed new market mechanisms that are widely used in agriculture, finance, insurance and environmental protection. Centre Financial recently executed the first U.S.-Costa Rica business transaction that lowers greenhouse gas emissions through the sale of credits reflecting regeneration of tropical rainforests. On May 8, President Clinton cited this innovative program as one that can support sustainable development and finance efforts to reduce greenhouse gasses, stating: "The carbon certificates created by the Costa Rican government and United States companies provide a new way to finance these investments."

On June 20 Centre Financial hosted the first Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Policy Forum, which is developing a limited-scale pilot market to cut carbon emissions. The Forum, sponsored by the Earth Council and the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development, was Chaired by Mr. Maurice Strong, who was Secretary General of the historic 1992 Rio "Earth Summit" and is now Chairman of the Earth Council. The Forum brought together business and government leaders from fifteen countries and laid the groundwork for introducing a pilot market consistent with the agreements expected this December from the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change.

"Leaders are already working to make a market-based solution a reality," noted Sandor. "Climate change threatens human health and could cause serious harm to many industries, such as agriculture and insurance. But we've seen with other forms of pollution that harnessing the power of markets lets us protect the environment without threatening jobs or living standards."

Chicago-based Centre Financial Products Limited has helped launch numerous markets that help solve social problems. Centre played a leading role in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's successful sulfur dioxide allowance trading program. Centre is an advisor to the Stock Exchange of Singapore and its principals helped launch the Internet-based CBOT recyclables exchange.

Visit the Centre Financial Products Limited Website at: www.centrefinancial.com

For further information, please contact: Dr. Michael J. Walsh, Tel: (312) 554-3380
e-mail: mwalsh@centrefinancial.com / fax: (312) 554-3365.

BALLARD

Ballard Generation Systems
Corporation
116 Village Blvd. Suite 200
Princeton, NJ
USA 08540-5799
Telephone 609 951.2241
Facsimile 609.734.4379

October 22, 1997

President William Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C.
USA

Dear Mr. President:

Ballard Power Systems, the world leader in the development and commercialization of proton exchange membrane (PEM) fuel cells for a wide variety of applications including zero emission vehicles and Ballard Generation Systems, a leader in the development and commercialization of PEM fuel cell power plants for stationary electric power applications support your initiatives related to reducing greenhouse gas emissions that were announced today.

Fuel cells are one example of available technologies which offer the world the opportunity to achieve the goal of a cleaner environment without having to reduce our current standard of living. We at Ballard therefore support the measures highlighted in your speech as they target reductions in greenhouse gas emissions while encouraging economic growth and spurring innovation through research, development and implementation of emerging energy generation technologies such as PEM fuel cells.

The low emissions, fuel versatility and overall efficiency of fuel cells make this technology an integral part of any successful greenhouse gas reduction plan which, when applied to stationary, automotive, portable and other applications offer a tangible contribution to emission reduction efforts. We welcome the challenge of providing cost-competitive products which will contribute to the attainment of the goals reflected in your policy.

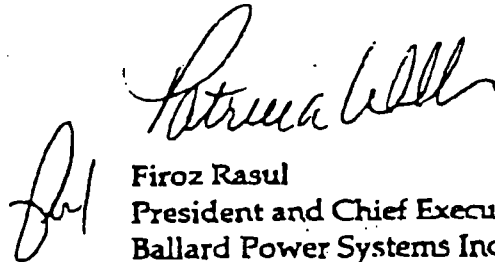
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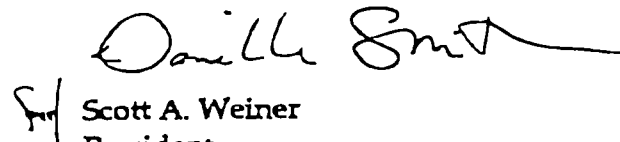
Page 2

Ballard Power Systems has been developing, in the United States and Canada, PEM fuel cells and related power systems for over 14 years for stationary and transportation applications throughout the world. The Ballard Fuel Cell cleanly and efficiently converts fuels such as natural gas, methanol or hydrogen into electricity without combustion. Ballard is working with leading international companies such as Daimler-Benz, General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, Nissan, Honda, Hitachi, Volkswagen, Volvo and GPU International to develop zero-emission engines for vehicles and clean stationary power plants.

We are encouraged by your leadership and wish you success at the upcoming summit in Kyoto.

Yours sincerely,


Firoz Rasul
President and Chief Executive Officer
Ballard Power Systems Inc.


Scott A. Weiner
President
Ballard Generation Systems Corporation



For Immediate Release - October 22, 1997

ENERGY EFFICIENCY COMPANY LAUDS CLINTON CLIMATE POLICY

President Clinton's decision to stabilize greenhouse gas emissions is both responsible environmental policy and sound economic policy, according to S. Lynn Sutcliffe, President and CEO of SYCOM Enterprises, a nationally accredited energy services company.

"The President's bold policy directives will begin the process of a cost-effective transition to energy technologies that benefit our economy while reducing the risk of climate change," said Mr. Sutcliffe. "The lifestyle of the American people and the vigor of the American economy will not be undermined by curbing carbon emissions. A sustained effort to reduce carbon emissions by improving energy efficiency and utilizing advanced, non-carbon energy technologies will increase our prosperity and productivity."

As a member of the Business Council for Sustainable Energy, SYCOM has encouraged the Clinton Administration to adopt binding targets for greenhouse gas reductions in a time frame that would encourage energy consumers to adopt advanced technologies that significantly reduce carbon emissions or eliminate them altogether. A market-based approach to limiting greenhouse gas emissions is the most economically efficient means of achieving any target or goal, Mr. Sutcliffe said.

"We think the policy actions announced today represent an important and achievable step in meeting these requirements," Mr. Sutcliffe stated. "SYCOM is one of many U.S. businesses, small and large, already in the market-place providing the services necessary to make the President's goals a reality. By doing so we create jobs, economic growth and environmental protection."

SYCOM Enterprises, with offices in Washington, D.C., California, New Jersey and Iowa, has provided energy efficiency and related energy services to a wide range of industrial, commercial, institutional and governmental customers for over a decade. SYCOM has successfully banked emission reduction credits based on energy efficiency improvements.

Contact: Roger C. Dower
Director, Federal and Special Projects
(202) 625-4118

An Energy Services Company

WASHINGTON, DC
1010 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.
Suite 340
Washington, DC 20007
202-625-1030/Fax: 202-625-1067

NEW JERSEY
109L Corporate Boulevard
South Plainfield, NJ 07060
908-755-7733/Fax: 908-755-7215

CALIFORNIA
3463 State Street
Suite 194
Santa Barbara, CA 93105
805-682-5337/Fax: 805-682-5347



OCT 22 1997

October 22, 1997

STATEMENT OF SUPPORT FROM NAIMA AND PIMA FOR THE
PRESIDENT'S CLIMATE CHANGE INITIATIVE

The North American Insulation Manufacturers Association (NAIMA) and the Polyisocyanurate Insulation Manufacturers Association (PIMA) today announce their support for the Clinton Administration's goal of stabilizing greenhouse gas emissions at 1990 levels to stem the impact of global climate change.

"We believe stabilization is the right direction for the United States to take at this time and we believe that existing, off-the-shelf technologies, like insulation, represents one of the single most cost-effective and immediate ways to achieve that goal," said PIMA President Jared Blum.

Insulation manufacturers also applauded the Administration's efforts to provide \$5 billion in incentives designed to make it more economical for industry to curb pollution on its own and stressed that several programs already exist for implementing such measures. Here again, improved insulation offers an immediate opportunity to curb greenhouse gas emissions.

NAIMA Executive Vice President Ken Mentzer said "By encouraging increased participation in current programs like the EPA Energy Star Homes Program, DOE programs such as Building America and Steam Partnership, energy efficiency loan and mortgage programs like those offered by FANNIE MAE, and existing state programs designed to enhance the energy efficiency performance of homes, buildings and industry, the Administration can make valuable progress toward its goal by utilizing currently available programs and technologies."

NAIMA and PIMA recognize that substantive issues remain to be resolved, such as a clear method for obtaining developing country reductions, but both organizations remain committed to assisting the Administration in gaining industry and national support for the initiative.

North American Insulation Manufacturers Association

Polyisocyanurate Insulation Manufacturers Association



SEIA

PRESS RELEASE

SOLAR INDUSTRY LAUDS CLINTON'S CLIMATE CALL AS CLEAN AND CLASSY

For further information:

Contact: Scott Sklar

W: 202-383-2611

H: 703-522-3049

WASHINGTON, D.C. (October 22, 1997) -- The Solar Energy Industries Association (SEIA), the national trade organization of the photovoltaic and solar thermal manufacturers, component suppliers, and distributors, lauded the Clinton Administration's call for stabilizing emissions effecting global climate change, by using market forces as the approach, and focusing on technological solutions which will promote U.S. jobs and exports.

Scott Sklar, SEIA Executive Director, called the Clinton Administration announcement as "pragmatic, clear sighted, and far reaching". Sklar stated further, "The President already set this approach in motion by announcing a Million Solar Roof Initiative at his June 1997 United Nations Climate Change speech, announcing the United States would lead the world in the manufacturing and utilization of pollution prevention technologies".

The Solar Energy Industries Association praised the Clinton approach of blending enhanced research, development and demonstration (RD&D), tax incentives, and requirements for the developing world as smart policy that will drive new technologies robustly into the market while only having positive effects on both the U.S. and global economies.

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TO NATIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL EDITORS:

Global Climate Change: Government Should Put Its 'Own House' in Order;
Statement by Mark Hopkins, Vice President, Alliance to Save Energy,
Secretariat, Federal Energy Productivity Task Force

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 /PRNewswire/ -- The following is a statement by Mark Hopkins, Vice President, Alliance to Save Energy, Secretariat, Federal Energy Productivity Task Force.

(NOTE: This statement is to accompany White House climate change statements on Tuesday, October 22, 1997. Mark Hopkins is attending by White House invitation.)

"The President and the Vice President are taking an important first step in committing to turning back America's energy use -- an impossible goal without strong energy-efficiency incentives.

"The White House needs to fix its "own house" of government as it leads businesses and consumers on a new path to decreased pollution and climate stability.

"The U.S. government is the biggest energy user in the country -- spending \$3.6 billion annually in its 500,000 buildings. The Alliance has shown that, by using current, energy-efficient technologies, taxpayers could save \$1 billion on the government's energy bill while reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 16.8 million tons of CO2."

The Alliance to Save Energy is a coalition of prominent business, government, environmental, and consumer leaders who promote the efficient and clean use of energy worldwide to benefit consumers, the environment, economy, and national security.

SOURCE Alliance to Save Energy

-0- 10/22/97

/CONTACT: Kara Saul of the Alliance to Save Energy, 202-530-2203/

CO: Alliance to Save Energy

ST: District of Columbia

IN: ENV

SU: EXE

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TO NATIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL EDITORS:

Clinton Praises Teacher's Energy Efficiency

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 /PRNewswire/ -- President Clinton praised Hector Ibarra for teaching energy efficiency to his students in West Branch, Iowa, in his statements on climate change at the National Geographic Society this afternoon.

"Ibarra operates a model for energy-efficiency education programs in the nation's schools and communities," says David Nemtzw, president of the Alliance to Save Energy, a coalition of prominent business, government, environmental, and consumer leaders. The Alliance awarded Ibarra its highest honor at its "Evening with the Stars of Energy Efficiency" 20th anniversary dinner this year in the nation's capital.

6th-8th Graders Creating Energy-Efficient, Dream Community ...

Science Teacher Gives Students 'Power' to Make a Difference

Hector Ibarra has high expectations of his students, and they deliver.

The nationally recognized science teacher's sixth graders approached a local bank on the basis of their energy experiments, obtained a \$14,000 loan to improve the energy efficiency of their middle school, and after completing that transformation turned their attention to retrofitting the elementary and high schools. Impressed with the 67 percent energy savings, payback period, and pollution prevention, bank officials upgraded the bank's own energy efficiency.

Together, Ibarra and his middle school students are creating their dream: turning their West Branch, Iowa, community into a model town on the efficient use of energy and water to improve the environment and economy and save consumers, schools, and businesses money.

At the same time, students are honing their science, math, technology, civics/political, research, presentation (speaking, writing, organizing), public relations, and community relations skills. "They're also developing an appreciation of why learning is important, how education can open doors for them, and how they can make a difference in their community," notes Ibarra, president of the National Middle Level Science Teachers Association.

Outside the classroom, Ibarra's budding scientists can be found with their parents calculating their home appliance energy usage (Measure the Watt), creating computer spreadsheets of the data, building solar cars, test marketing new efficiency technologies, speaking to the school board, city council, teacher conferences, Sea World in Orlando, and the 16th Congress of the World Energy Council in Japan, having a "power lunch" at the state capitol, and buttonholing legislators to protest proposed weakening of energy

efficiency and alternative energy laws.

No by-the-book-rote-memorization-type teacher, Ibarra, 47, terms his engaging, multidisciplinary teaching method "hands-on, minds-on." It's learning by doing, by discovery -- generally with real-life applications.

David M. Nemtzw, president of the Alliance to Save Energy, noted the win-win partnerships (Partners in Environmental Science) Ibarra creates with businesses, parents, students, maintenance staff, and funders of his numerous grants to expand student learning opportunities.

Teaching is in his blood. Born in a one-room schoolhouse in Mexico where his mother, an elementary school teacher, worked, the seasoned teacher of 22 years was inspired by his own professor at the University of Iowa. To stimulate students, Ibarra translates cutting-edge teaching theories into practice and continues his own joy of learning as he works on his doctorate degree in science education.

Ibarra has won numerous national awards, including the Presidential Award for Excellence in Science and Mathematics Teaching. He is often tapped as a consultant for the U.S. Departments of Energy and Education as well as the Environmental Protection Agency ...

Fresh from a Fulbright Summer Study Abroad Project in Japan, the award-winning teacher, who's listed in the Who's Who of American Teachers, sums up his teaching philosophy in a few points:

- "If you teach students to memorize, they learn for the test, but if you teach those same students the process of learning, they learn for a lifetime."
- "Teachers aren't paid to make kids happy. We're paid to foster a learning environment, to challenge them, to give them opportunities to take risks, to get results. Frustration is part of life. A certain level of frustration is a stimulus for learning."
- "I don't help my students design and build solar cars. They are capable of learning and taking risks on their own. Kids have wonderful ideas. We need to teach them to question and seek answers."
- "Girls especially need to see opportunities available to them in science, technology, and math. We must get them involved in those opportunities."
- "Lots of people will listen to kids when they can demonstrate the worth of their message. Then, students discover that they can make a positive impact to improve the earth."

Ibarra's infectious curiosity and enthusiasm spark his students' interest. As fellow West Branch Middle School teacher Carolyn Anderson, observes, "When you have enthusiastic teachers, you have enthusiastic students."

The Alliance to Save Energy is a coalition of prominent business, government, environmental, and consumer leaders who promote the efficient and clean use of energy worldwide to benefit the environment, the economy, and national security.

SOURCE Alliance to Save Energy

-0- 10/22/97

/CONTACT: Kara Saul of the Alliance to Save Energy, 202-530-2203/

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Samuel L. Maury
President

Patricia Hanahan Engman
Executive Director

October 24, 1997

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President
The White House
Washington, DC 20502

Dear Mr. President:

On behalf of The Business Roundtable, I would like to express concern with regard to your October 22 Climate Change Proposal. First, I have to say that we are disappointed that you intend to commit the U.S. to binding targets and timetables at Kyoto. We have long held the view that such commitments are premature. On the other hand, we feel your Proposal contains several positive elements. We are pleased that the initial stages of the program focus on voluntary measures and on the development of existing and new technologies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Voluntary measures should include all significant sources of emissions and not just industry. We are also gratified to see that you agree that less developed countries must be included in a worldwide emissions reduction program, and not just the developed world. Without their inclusion in a system that is enforceable, no program can possibly succeed. It is essential that the program does not result in a competitive disparity which would lead to the migration of jobs and investment from the developed world to the less developed world.

While we recognize that you find the science behind the global climate theory convincing, we are less persuaded. We believe that it is important that emphasis be placed on refining and developing that science to the point where we truly know the extent of the problem and its timing and impact.

Similarly, a great deal is unknown about the economic impact of an emissions reduction program. Before the United States makes binding commitments to reduce its emissions by a certain date, we must have a firm grasp of the economic sacrifices that our society will be required to make.

For this reason we oppose the binding targets and timetables included in your Proposal. We see no need for these targets or timetables until it is clear they are required by the science and by the long term concentration goal which your Proposal says will be set in



The Business Roundtable

the future. We note that the first ten years of the Program involves priming the pump through such programs as R & D, tax incentives, incentives for early action and industry consultation followed by a review and evaluation in preparation for the permit trading system. We therefore see no need for the Senate to ratify a global climate treaty until your Administration makes clear how it would implement its program of compulsory reductions to meet these targets and timetables. The Senate should not be asked to commit the nation to a compulsory program of emissions reductions without a clear explanation of the measures that are to be taken to implement it.

While we disagree on certain aspects of your Proposal, The Business Roundtable stands ready to work with you on this important issue in the months and years ahead.

Very truly yours,

Robert N. Burt

Robert N. Burt
Chairman, The Business Roundtable Environment Task Force
Chairman and CEO, FMC Corporation

cc: The Honorable Albert Gore, Jr.
The Honorable Robert E. Rubin
The Honorable Federico F. Pena
The Honorable William M. Daley
The Honorable Erskine B. Bowles
The Honorable Janet L. Yellen
The Honorable Gene B. Sperling
The Honorable Franklin D. Raines

cc: Todd Stern

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TO NATIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL EDITORS:

Statement of Glenn English, NRECA Chief Executive Officer,
In Response to President Clinton's Global **Climate Change** Proposal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 /PRNewswire/ -- The following is a statement by Glenn English, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association Chief Executive Officer:

I commend President Clinton for considering the economic effects on average Americans as we seek to protect the environment through the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. NRECA's member electric cooperatives have a keen consumer interest because they are owned by the people they serve.

Because the complete text of the President's proposal is not yet available, a detailed assessment of the effects of reducing greenhouse gas is not possible. The position expressed by the President today (Oct. 22), however, raises serious questions about the ability of the U.S. economy to shoulder the burden of the proposed reductions and does nothing to alleviate our deep concerns about the economic effects on the more than 30 million people served by electric cooperatives.

The greatest present and future growth in greenhouse gas emissions is occurring in developing countries. The President's proposal, however, excludes specific commitments to limit those countries' emissions growth in any way or within the same compliance periods required for the United States and other developed countries. This exclusion is in direct contradiction to the Byrd-Hagel Senate resolution on Kyoto endorsed by 95 U.S. Senators, which recognizes that a true global effort is needed.

Under the President's proposal, our economy will bear a significant burden in trying to reduce emissions to the levels proposed. I hope the President and his administration will share with us an assessment of the economic sacrifices we will all have to make under his proposal before a deal in Kyoto is struck.

I also commend President Clinton for including provisions for joint implementation for projects between developed and underdeveloped countries. If implemented properly, this would provide at least a limited mechanism for U.S. industry to partner with developing countries to make some cost-effective reductions of greenhouse gas emissions.

The NRECA members continue to be concerned about the status of the Kyoto negotiations. We will carefully review the proposal when more information is available. I hope the President considers the concerns, thoughts and ideas of the American consumer who will ultimately pay the price, whatever it might be, for compliance with Administration objectives.

NRECA is the national service organization that represents the nation's

1,000 consumer-owned electric cooperatives, which provide electric service to 30 million people in 46 states. Visit the NRECA Web site at <http://www.nreca.org>

SOURCE National Rural Electric Cooperative Association

-0- 10/23/97

/CONTACT: Dale Phariss of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 703-907-5715/

CO: National Rural Electric Cooperative Association

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122 C St., NW, Fourth Floor
Washington, D.C. 20001
(202) 383-2500 Fax (202) 383-2505

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
October 23, 1997

Contact: Michelle Montague
(202) 383-2508
Randall Swisher
(202) 383-2510

**PRESIDENT'S CLIMATE POSITION, 'POINTS THE
COUNTRY IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION'**

Should be Strengthened While Building Consensus

President Clinton's proposal to reduce the threat of global warming "points the United States in the right direction," says Randall Swisher, executive director of the American Wind Energy Association (AWEA). "However, as the President continues to build a consensus for action, the plan should be strengthened to provide more emissions reductions at a faster rate through additional clean energy incentives," Swisher said.

"The wind energy industry is impressed by President Clinton's and Vice President Gore's personal commitment to tackling the most significant environmental issue of our time. Their action challenging the country to create solutions is a large improvement over the U.S. position of the early 1990's," Swisher said. The announcement, he noted, acknowledges both the failure of purely voluntary actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the need for mandatory binding targets from all countries to achieve significant emissions reductions.

The wind industry, Swisher said, is particularly encouraged by the President's call for a five-year, \$5 billion program of tax incentives and R&D efforts aimed at developing and commercializing clean energy technologies. "By including a ten-year extension of the soon-to-expire 1.5 cent per kilowatt-hour tax credit for wind energy-- in conjunction with other policies-- the U.S. could power 10 million homes through wind energy while generating thousands of high-tech manufacturing jobs," Swisher said. "This is clearly the type of win-win innovation that should be spurred through the President's plan."

The plan also calls for federal facilities to rely more heavily on low-emission and no-emission sources of energy. "This could be achieved through an executive order requiring that a certain percentage of electricity used by the federal government be purchased from renewable resources such as wind, solar,

more-

geothermal and biomass," Swisher said, "thus setting a leading example and stimulating the development of new high-tech industries."

Finally, by linking the challenge of climate change with the opportunities of electric industry restructuring, "the President and Vice President have chosen to point the country toward a cleaner energy future," Swisher said. If the Administration were to include within federal restructuring legislation "a market-based Renewables Portfolio Standard of 5% by 2005 and 10% by 2010 applied to all generators of electricity, the domestic wind industry could grow from today's 1,700 megawatts (MW) of installed generating capacity to 30,000 MW by the year 2010. If this target is achieved, wind could reduce national CO₂ emissions by 100 million metric tons annually, or more than 18% of the emission reductions needed from power plants," Swisher said.

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AWEA, formed in 1974, is the national trade association of the U.S. wind energy industry. The association's membership of more than 700 includes turbine manufacturers, wind project developers, utilities, academicians, and interested individuals from 49 states. More information on wind energy is available by calling (202) 383-2500, or visiting AWEA at our web site: <http://www.econet.org/awea>

SUSTAINABLE ENERGY COALITION

315 Circle Avenue, #2; Takoma Park, MD 20912-4836 (301-270-2258; fax: 301-891-2866)

WHITE HOUSE CLIMATE CHANGE GOALS: A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION BUT MUCH MORE CAN--AND MUST--BE DONE

For Immediate Release: October 22, 1997

Contact: Carol Werner 202-662-1881
Howard Geller 202-429-8873
Bill Holmberg 703-522-3392

Washington DC -- Today's announcement by President Clinton committing the United States to reduce its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to 1990 levels by 2010 is a step in the right direction but much more must -- and can -- be done.

U.S. GHG emissions are now already 8.3 percent over 1990 levels and are projected to be 25 percent or more above those levels by 2010. Therefore, a return to 1990 levels will require a significant commitment by the public and private sectors to reduce their consumption of fossil fuels, increase energy efficiency, and use cleaner energy technologies such as renewables.

However, given the serious environmental and public health threats posed by global climate change and the fact that the United States -- with only 4 percent of the world's population -- is responsible for 22 percent of its GHG emissions, the U.S. must move further and faster in deploying sustainable energy technologies than the White House proposes. In fact, waiting until 2010 to stabilize greenhouse gas emissions at 1990 levels, a goal this country had earlier committed to reach by 2000, is not only unwise, it is unnecessary.

Higher efficiency standards for automobiles, appliances, motors, lighting, and buildings as well as requirements to include an increasing percentage of renewable energy (i.e., solar, wind, geothermal, biomass, hydroelectric) in the electrical generation and transportation sectors could yield reductions in GHG emissions far beyond, and much earlier, than those being proposed by the White House.

Widespread market penetration of presently-available and cost-effective energy-efficient technologies could insure that total energy consumption is no higher than today's levels by the year 2010 while, in combination with changes in the fuel mix, reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 10 percent below 1990 levels. Furthermore, by the year 2010, renewable energy could at least double its present contribution to meet 14 percent, or more, of the nation's energy consumption.

All this can be accomplished while boosting U.S. industrial output and exports, creating high-quality jobs in energy efficiency and renewable energy industries, and sustainable U.S. leadership in enhancing the global environment.

The United States should therefore be pressing for an international agreement in Kyoto, Japan in December that sets legally binding targets to achieve *substantial reductions* -- and not merely stabilization -- in the emissions of greenhouse gases from 1990 levels by 2010.

#

The Sustainable Energy Coalition is a coalition of 40+ national business, environmental, consumer, and energy policy organizations (list available upon request) founded in 1992 to encourage a shift in federal energy priorities to favor improved energy efficiency and renewable energy while reducing reliance on nuclear power and fossil fuels.

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**CLIMATE CHANGE:
STATEMENT BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER, JOHN PRESCOTT
ON PRESIDENT CLINTON'S ANNOUNCEMENT.**

"It is only six weeks until the nations of the world will take decisions in Kyoto which will have a profound effect on the future of our planet. The Prime Minister pressed the United States in Denver and New York in June to put a proposal on the table for the commitment which they were prepared to make on greenhouse gas emissions.

"I welcome the fact that President Clinton has now done that, and that the real negotiations can therefore start. Given the opposition that he has faced from some quarters within his own country on climate change, I know that this has not been easy for him. Obviously we would like more, but this is a useful first step towards Kyoto.

"The world expects reduction in greenhouse gas emissions to be agreed in Kyoto. The European Union position is clear: we believe that a reduction of 15% by 2010 is both necessary and achievable.

"As part of the UK's preparations for Kyoto, the Prime Minister has asked me to take the lead in visiting a number of countries who will be key players in the negotiations in order to assess their positions. I sincerely hope we can make the necessary progress in the run-up to Kyoto to make a success of this very important conference."

To	Jayne Byrne	FAX Post-It Fax Note
On	276 8285	
From	Ch. Division	
To	J. Page	

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EDF NEWS RELEASE

ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE FUND

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contact: Fred Krupp 212 505-2100
Dr. Michael Oppenheimer 202 387-3500

ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE FUND ENCOURAGED BY CLINTON CLIMATE PLAN *Additional Proposals Still Needed To Slow US Emissions Of Greenhouse Gases*

(22 Oct., 1997 – Washington) The Environmental Defense Fund (EDF) today thanked President Clinton for recommending a package of proposals for December's international climate summit that could put the US on a path to early reductions of greenhouse gas emissions. EDF also urged the administration to swiftly implement its domestic proposals to foster early reductions of greenhouse gases. At the same time, EDF stated that it looked to the continuing international climate negotiations to strengthen the US, European, and Japanese positions now on the table. Negotiations reconvened this week in Bonn, Germany and the final sessions will be held in Kyoto, Japan from December 1 through 12.

"The President's plan declares 'open season' on greenhouse gases and puts America's business creativity to work for the environment. It creates strong incentives for industry to hunt down the largest possible cuts in pollution and quickly reverse the dangerous growth of US greenhouse gases," said EDF executive director Fred Krupp.

"The President's proposal puts the US in the thick of the negotiations rather than on the fringe. For the first time there is a good chance of a constructive outcome at Kyoto. We look to the negotiators to produce a final agreement that is stronger than any of the proposals by industrial nations that are now on the table," said EDF atmospheric physicist Dr. Michael Oppenheimer.

The administration's plan calls for emissions of greenhouse gases by industrial countries to return to a cap matching 1990 levels during the period 2008-2012, with further cuts below the capped level in the succeeding five years. The plan calls for reductions to be achieved in part through an international system of emissions trading that is expected to achieve maximum reductions at minimum cost. In addition, the plan provides incentives by enabling firms that reduce emissions early to earn emissions credits that they can save or sell in the future. The plan also provides tax credits for firms that invest in technologies related to efficiency and renewable energy. It also contains incentives for developing countries to participate in emissions reductions such as joint implementation for credit.

"Swift action is needed to begin the long process of bringing emissions down. Early cuts in emissions and incentives that spur innovation are the key to protecting Earth's climate. The administration's package of emissions credits for early reductions creates powerful incentives for the business community. If implemented, these incentives can help the US meet its greenhouse gas reduction target ahead of schedule, while helping industry create the new products that will keep our country's economy growing," said Dan Dudek EDF senior economist.

"International agreements are effective only if the will exists for domestic implementation. Just this week a Department of Energy analysis showed that emissions of greenhouse gases from cars, factories and power plants in the US rose sharply last year. The Clinton Administration must develop strong domestic proposals to turn around the destructive trend of emissions growth," said Krupp.

The Environmental Defense Fund, a leading, national, NY-based nonprofit organization, represents 300,000 members. EDF links science, economics, and law to create innovative, economically viable solutions to today's environmental problems.

SIERRA
CLUB



News Release

408 C Street, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002
202•547•1141 Fax: 202•547•6009 www.sierraclub.org

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

October 22, 1997
12:00 pm

CONTACT:

Dan Becker, (202) 547-1141
Kristin Hyde, (202) 675-7903

ADMINISTRATION DROPS GLOBAL WARMING REDUCTION

UPDATED STATEMENT BY CARL POPE ON CHANGES IN GLOBAL WARMING PLAN

Sierra Club is particularly disappointed that the Administration has dropped its planned commitment to reduce global warming pollution by 5% or more below 1990 levels. President Clinton has issued grave warnings about the threats global warming poses to our children. But while the President rejected the advice of the do nothing camp among polluters and bean counters, the plan he announced today fails to protect our children.

The Clinton Administration plan fights a five-alarm blaze with a garden hose. To confront global warming, the President must require the auto and oil industries to take real steps to reduce pollution starting now. Putting companies like Exxon and General Motors on an honor system to cut global warming pollution won't protect our kids.

A properly implemented early reductions plan with strong regulatory, financial and voluntary components could yield reductions significantly below 1990 levels before 2010. This is the kind of step we want the President to commit to now. We will work vigorously with the Administration to reach early reductions through regulatory and legislative action next year.

With just four percent of the world's population, the US emits a quarter of the world's global warming pollution. America clearly has a responsibility to take a leadership role. We can do so by taking strong actions here at home to reduce emissions – actions that can also strengthen our economy and create jobs. The President can take steps to increase our reliance on clean renewable energy, increase efficiency standards for home appliances, and strengthen fuel economy standards for cars and trucks – the biggest single step we can take to curb global warming.

The plan announced today must be a first step, not a last step. If we are to protect future generations, the global warming treaty signed in Kyoto must go further. The treaty must commit to substantial reductions before 2010. Our children deserve no less.

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Natural Resources
Defense Council

News Release

For Immediate Release
October 22, 1997

Contact: Dan Lashof, Greg Wetstone,
Jacob Scherr, Lisa Magnino, 202/289-6868

NRDC CALLS CLINTON CLIMATE PROGRAM INADEQUATE TO PROTECT PLANET

Responding to the President's announcement of a U.S. climate treaty position today, NRDC Executive Director John Adams, commented as follows:

"The President has recognized that the global warming train is bearing down on the planet. But the policy announced today will not go nearly far enough to get us out of harm's way."

"We are very disappointed that the specific commitment to additional reductions that were in the proposal last night are gone this morning."

"The President has shown some leadership, given the opposition from the fossil fuel industry, but not enough leadership to protect the planet, in terms of what scientists say is needed."

"In terms of pollution reductions, this proposal is a minimum starting point to allow the U.S. to play a credible role in the international negotiations at Kyoto. It is, however, not strong enough to put us a safe path for the planet. We will push for this position to be significantly strengthened in the international discussions in December. We believe the greater reductions urged by the European nations are essential to avert a runaway climate, and we will continue to press for a much stronger U.S. position."

"We are encouraged by the early reduction programs in the proposal, and especially the new commitment to address the climate change problem in the upcoming restructuring of the electricity industry. It is immensely important that we take advantage of the opportunity to dramatically reduce greenhouse pollution, and save money at the same time, with the restructuring of the electric utility industry. A strong program here with specific pollution limits is crucial to assuring that we achieve the pollution targets the President called for today."

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The Natural Resources Defense Council is a national non-profit organization of scientists, lawyers and environmental specialists dedicated to protecting public health and the environment. Founded in 1970, NRDC has more than 350,000 members nationwide and offices in New York, Washington, Los Angeles and San Francisco. Visit NRDC at web site: <http://www.nrdc.org>

UNION OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS

PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Contact: Alden Meyer, Rich Hayes (202) 332-0900
Howard Ris (617) 547-5552

President's Plan on Global Warming Doesn't Cut It *Emissions Reductions Too Little, Too Late*

(Washington, DC) President Clinton's proposal to curb global warming wisely rejects the no-action strategy advocated by fossil fuel interests, but falls considerably short of the critically needed reductions of heat-trapping gas emissions. The Administration's plan calls for freezing emissions on average at 1990 levels between 2008 and 2012, and for unspecified reductions during the next five years. In order to prevent dangerous interference with the Earth's climate, the world's leading scientists have called for substantial, near-term reductions in emissions below 1990 levels – not just stabilization.

"This is too little, too late. Unless we make reductions sooner, we will pass the burden of global warming on to future generations," said Howard Ris, Executive Director of the Union of Concerned Scientists. "The science demands a more aggressive approach to the problem."

The President announced his proposal today as nations meet in Bonn, Germany, in an effort to make progress on a climate treaty to rein in emissions of carbon dioxide and other gases that are contributing to global warming. World leaders will gather in Kyoto, Japan, in early December in hopes of reaching a final agreement on the treaty.

"The international community has been waiting for the US to come to the table," said Ris. "The President has delivered an opening bid. For the Kyoto talks to succeed, the President must be willing to negotiate a more aggressive reduction goal."

Last month, a majority of the world's Nobel laureates in science – and more than 1,500 senior scientists worldwide – warned that without near-term action, the world will face severe effects from climate disruption, resulting in droughts, flooding, heat waves, and sea-level rise. The international scientific consensus is clear: if efforts to reduce emissions don't get underway soon, harsher measures may be required in the future.

"The President deserves credit for rejecting the do-nothing mantra from the fossil fuel lobby and proposing incentives for investments in clean energy," said Alden Meyer, Director of Government Relations for UCS. "Between now and Kyoto the President must make a good faith effort to close the distance between the US proposal and what the science requires."

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U.S. Climate Change Policy
Response from Fred Buckman, PacifiCorp
(10/21/97)

It was a privilege to have been consulted by the President and his staff on how best to address the climate change issue. The extent to which the President is personally engaged in developing the country's climate negotiating position is remarkable.

There is much in the President's announced position to applaud. He has embraced the notion that a flexible policy is better than a command-and-control approach, that greenhouse gas emissions can be addressed through domestic and international offset projects, and that credit for early action is desirable.

If the emissions cap became effective at a later date and the time frames for them were lengthened somewhat, I believe the policy would address the environmental need in a way that minimizes economic risk. The President is aware of my concerns about the schedule included in the policy, and I hope at future points in the process the opportunity arises to improve this particular aspect of it.

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This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

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Divider Title: _____

Climate Countdown

**For Immediate Release
Thursday, Oct. 23, 1997**

Contact: Peter L. Kelley, (202) 887-8831

**Local environmental, religious, public health groups
decry Clinton/Gore's "broken promises" on warming**

Urge further progress to prevent failure of talks in Japan

WASHINGTON—Literally within hours of word of President Clinton's announcement Wednesday on global warming, over 160 local groups signed a letter saying they were "dismayed" and calling the Administration position "too little, too late."

The letter is addressed to the President and Vice President Gore and tells them, "You broke your promises...You still have an opportunity to show national and world leadership and minimize the threat of climate change to our environment, our economy, and our future. Do not squander it."

A copy of the letter follows. The signers represent diverse communities across the nation. Among the signers available for comment are these:

Peter Altman, State Director
Sustainable Energy and Economic
Development Coalition
Austin, TX (512) 479-7744

Jenny Holmes, Chair
Interfaith Network for Earth Concerns
Ecumenical Ministries of Oregon
Portland, OR (503) 281-8175

Rhys Roth, Director
Atmosphere Alliance
Olympia, WA (360) 352-1763

Sandy Buchanan, Executive Director
Ohio Citizen Action
Cleveland, OH (216) 861-5200

Greg Helms
Environmental Defense Center
Santa Barbara, CA (805) 963-1622

Ben Lewis, Chair
University of Iowa Environmental Coalition
Iowa City, IA (319) 339-8504

Pilar Olivo, Interim Executive
Director
New Hampshire Citizen Action
Concord, NH (603) 225-2097

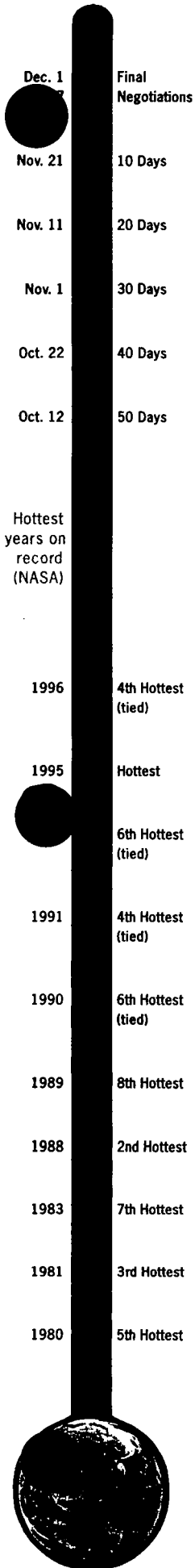
Rev. David Randle, President and CEO
United Church of Christ Wellness Center
Sandy, UT (801) 572-6304

Steve Murchie, Director South Florida
Florida Consumer Action Network
Ft. Lauderdale, FL (954) 563-6112

Pamela Person, Vice Chairperson
Coalition for Sensible Energy
Bucksport, ME (207) 469-6770

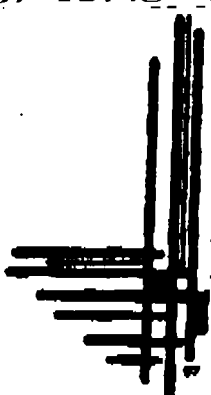
For a full list of the over 180 signers, or for camera-ready newspaper graphics and video B-roll of local impacts of global warming around the United States, please contact Peter Kelley at (202) 887-8831.

(SIGN-ON LETTER FOLLOWS)



**STATEMENT BY LUXEMBOURG
ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY
AND ITS MEMBER STATES**

(Bonn, 23 October 1997)



The EU has for a long time called for the US and other major industrialised countries to put forward proposals for substantive reductions, in line with their international commitments.

We welcome the fact that Japan and now the US have put figures on the table.

The EU notes the fact that our serious concern on the risks of climate change is fully shared by the US. In addition we recognise that the US also shares our view that there exists a big potential to reduce GHG emissions domestically at low cost through improved energy efficiency and the elimination of energy waste. Such policies and measures can create economic opportunities, as correctly underlined by President Clinton. However, we do not see these facts properly reflected in the proposed targets and we would obviously like to see more in the negotiations.

We have made clear before that the science calls for early action on emission reduction and indicates the need for significant reductions below 1990 levels from industrialised countries after 2000. That is why the EU has proposed that developed countries must agree at Kyoto to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 7.5% below 1990 levels by 2005 and by 15% below those levels by 2010. We are convinced those reductions are both necessary and achievable. We very much welcome that the G77 and China yesterday endorsed these levels of targets, which now have the support of a very large majority of countries. We are convinced that all developed countries must face up to their responsibilities to take the lead.

It will be clear to all that the Japan and US proposals are a long way from this position. The US proposal is for an even lower target than that proposed by Japan, which we already considered inadequate to tackle the problem of climate change.

Serious negotiations are needed if Kyoto is to produce the successful outcome the world needs. The EU will continue to seek an intensive dialogue with all Parties during this session and in the period leading to Kyoto.



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10/22/97 03:50:00 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Elliot J. Diring

cc:

Subject: fyi

Date: 10/22/97 Time: 15:32

Oil and Natural Gas Producers Respond to Clinton Global Warming

To: National Desk, Environment Writer

Contact: Kate Hutcheons or Jeff Eshelman, 202-857-4722, or
jeshelman(at)ipaa.org, both of the Independent

Petroleum Association of America

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 /U.S. Newswire/ -- Today President Clinton unveiled a plan to cut greenhouse gas emissions as a so-called "solution" to stop the theory of global warming. The Independent Petroleum Association of America, which represents the nation's 5,000 crude oil and natural gas producers, responded with the following statement. IPAA Chairman-Elect George Yates, president of Harvey E. Yates Company, Roswell, N.M., said:

"America's crude oil and natural gas producers are extremely concerned that President Clinton is offering high-cost, economically risky solutions to a problem that has not been proven to exist.

"The president should be listening to the legions of independent scientists and other knowledgeable voices whose expertise is in the field of climatology and meteorology. In offering these so-called 'solutions,' the president has catered to international pressure and emotion-based politics, and he has ignored science.

"Are we in denial that global warming could exist? Absolutely not. But it still has not been demonstrated that man is turning up the heat.

"Quite simply, the jury is still out. And it is the president's responsibility to study this issue exhaustively before sacrificing thousands of jobs and spending billions in taxpayer dollars. I'm afraid the Clinton administration hasn't done that important job."

IPAA member companies drill 85 percent of the nation's crude oil and natural gas wells. Yates will be speaking before the American Society on Competitiveness in Tulsa, Okla., tomorrow on global warming and other issues.

Editors: Some computer systems do not recognize the "at" sign. It is an important component of e-mail addresses and should be used in place of the symbol (At) in the contact information above.

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/U.S. Newswire 202-347-2770/



PRESS OFFICE: (202) 623-3622

NEWS RELEASE

1275 K ST. NW • SUITE 890 • WASHINGTON, DC 20005

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
October 22, 1997

CONTACT: Tom Calagay
(202) 574-5036

ADMINISTRATION CLIMATE PROPOSAL REQUIRES NEW TAXES - AND IS COMPLICATED BY NEW DEMANDS FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The following is a statement by Gail McDonald, President of the Global Climate Coalition, responding to President Clinton's proposal for stabilizing greenhouse gas emissions at 1990 levels between 2008 and 2012.

"The plan outlined by the President would damage the U.S. economy while producing no lasting environmental benefit. Specifically, it sets a cap on greenhouse gas emissions that is unfair to American consumers, workers and farmers because it will require energy taxes or rationing. Returning emissions to 1990 levels by 2010 means canceling an expected 25 percent increase in America's economic growth as projected by Federal agencies. This means lower employment and a lower American standard of living.

"Recently the economic consulting firm, WEFA, Inc. released a widely reported study examining the economic impacts of stabilizing emissions at 1990 levels. It's worth repeating that American families can expect to pay at least \$2,000 a year by 2010 if these efforts to reduce energy are implemented.

"In addition, we can look forward to a loss in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) equal to \$227 billion in 2010 alone. As stated by the eminent economist William Nordhaus of Yale University, who served on President Carter's Council of Economic Advisors, returning emissions to 1990 levels by 2010 would be reminiscent of the energy price shocks of the 1970's.

"President Clinton promised that the economic impact of this crisis plan would be softened by the use of a global emissions trading scheme and through \$5 billion in government subsidies. Both methods ultimately must be paid for by American consumers and taxpayers. Americans should not be fooled; energy use simply cannot be cut back this far without huge price hikes to discourage consumption.

(MORE)

10/22/97

"Moreover, the developing countries put climate negotiators on notice today that they demand compensation for any social, environmental or economic injuries they might suffer as a result of new commitments undertaken by industrialized nations to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.

This means the United States would be expected to pay developing countries for loss of trade, for example, with the United States because we wouldn't be able to buy as many goods from them if our economy slows. In addition, they are demanding that the industrialized countries reduce their greenhouse gas emissions by 35 percent below 1990 levels by 2020, and fund a technology transfer 'Clean Development Fund' for developing nations based on failure to meet those outrageous targets.

"The President has pledged America to a crisis program of reducing U.S. greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels over the next 15 years, despite any compelling reason to move that quickly. This is neither a compromise nor a "moderate" position as some have already characterized it. Since inexpensive energy has been the backbone of America's economic progress, this onerous proposal will result in lost jobs and lost opportunities, as many companies will be forced to move to developing countries where similar energy use constraints won't exist.

"Keep in mind that the United States Senate recently voted 95 to 0 advising President Clinton not to sign any new international climate agreement that exempts developing nations from making specific scheduled commitments to limit greenhouse gases since they will be responsible for most new emissions in the next century. Interestingly, the President artfully avoided making that essential requirement part of his conditions for an agreement.

"The President has not come even close to demanding commitments from developing countries as required by Senate Resolution 98. That, plus the intransigence of developing nations, creates the prospect of even more injury to American workers as their jobs flee overseas.

"Finally, the American people deserve to know why President Clinton has asked America to return its greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels only one week after telling Brazilian officials that, given our substantial economic growth since 1990, using that year would give unfair trade advantages to our European trade competitors.

"No, this is not a good plan for America, and it's not a fair one for American families. They will be asked to shoulder the burden of reducing the world's greenhouse gas emissions with higher prices, higher unemployment and a lower standard of living. No, that's not fair and that's not right, and we encourage all Americans to express their concerns to their lawmakers in the strongest possible way."

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The Global Climate Coalition is an organization of business trade associations and private companies established in 1989 to coordinate business participation in the scientific and policy debate on global climate change.

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