

FOIA MARKER

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

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

OA/ID Number: 19208
FolderID:

Folder Title:
Final Climate Task Force Releases and Other Useful Papers 10/97 to 9/25/2000

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
S	62	1	4	2

Clinton Administration Climate Change Documents

Final Task Force Releases & Other Useful Papers

December 1999-Present

Index of Final Task Force Releases & Other Useful Papers

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
12. Press Release, "Remarks by the President to New Mexico Coordinated Campaign Victory 2000 Reception"-September 25, 2000
13. Press Release, "Remarks by the President to California League of Conservation Voters Event"-September 24, 2000
14. President Clinton Protects California's Big Sur Coast, Calls on Congress to Pass Permanent Conservation Funding-September 24, 2000
15. President Clinton Announces Release of LIHEAP Emergency Funds & Other Steps to Ease Shortage of Home Heating Oil-September 23, 2000
16. President Clinton's 21st Century Approach to America's Energy Needs-September 23, 2000

17. Press Release, "Remarks by the President on the Strategic Petroleum Reserve"-September 23, 2000
18. Press Release, "Remarks by the President at Dedication of the United States Department of State Building in Honor of Harry S. Truman"-September 22, 2000
19. Press Release, "Remarks by the President on Conservation"-September 21, 2000
20. Press Release, "Joint Statement by US and India"-September 15, 2000
21. Fact Sheet, "President Clinton and the Millennium Summit: Protecting the Global Environment"-September 7, 2000
22. Statement by the President on Valles Caldera National Preserve-July 25, 2000
23. Fact Sheet, "President Clinton and the Okinawa Summit: Protecting the Global Environment"-July 23, 2000
24. Highlights of Group of Seven/Group of Eight Summits: Fostering Cooperation in a Global Economy-July 21, 2000
25. Press Release, "Remarks by the President at Mix and Mingle with Association of State Democratic Chairs"-June 24, 2000
26. Statement by the President on Agricultural Risk Protection Act-June 20, 2000
27. News: House Energy & Water Subcommittee Marks up FY01 Energy and Water Development Appropriations Bill-June 12, 2000
28. Press Release, "Joint Statement on Cooperation to Combat Global Warming"-June 4, 2000
29. Fact Sheet, "Protecting the Environment and Combating Global Warming"-June 4, 2000
30. Fact Sheet, "Protecting the Environment and Combating Global Warming"-June 4, 2000

31. Joint Statement on Cooperation on Environment & Development Between the United States and China-May 19, 2000
32. Press Release, "Vice-President Gore Announces Joint Statement of U.S. and China on Environment Cooperation Efforts"-May 19, 2000
33. Fact Sheet, "President Clinton & Vice President Gore: Making the Federal Transportation Fleet More Fuel Efficient"-April 22, 2000
34. Fact Sheet, "President Clinton & Vice President Gore: Providing Public Transportation Incentives to Federal Workers"-April 22, 1000
35. Press Release, "President Clinton & Vice President Gore: Environmental Leadership on the 30th Anniversary of Earth Day"-April 22, 2000
36. Press Release, "Vice President Gore Highlights 'Greening the Government' Achievements and Announces New Executive Order to Reduce Toxics at Federal Facilities"-April 22, 2000
37. Press Release, "Radio Address of the President to the Nation"-April 22, 2000
38. Press Release, "Vice President Gore Announces Agreement with Major Truck Manufacturers to Develop Super Fuel-Efficient Heavy Trucks and Buses"-April 21, 2000
39. Statement by Vice President Gore: A Research Initiative for 21st Century Trucks-April 21, 2000
40. Article by Roger Ballantine. "Kyoto is an Important Step in the Fight Against Global Warming: Let's Keep Going"
41. Fact Sheet on Congress' "Do Nothing" Climate Rider: Bad for the Environment, Bad for America
42. Letter by Roger Ballantine to Chairman Murkowski of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee-March 29, 2000
43. Press Release, "Remarks by the President at Environmental Signing Ceremony in Agra, India"-March 22, 2000

44. Fact Sheet, "President Clinton's India Trip: Protecting the Environment, Promoting Clean Energy Development and Combating Global Warming"- March 22, 2000
45. Talking Points on Energy Efficiency and Clean Energy policy
46. President Clinton's FY 2001 Climate Change Budget (extended version)
- International Clean Energy Initiative
 - Bioenergy and Bioproducts Initiative
 - Clean Air Partnership Fund
 - Climate Change Technology Initiative: \$4 Billion in Tax Incentives
 - Climate Change Technology Initiative: \$1.4 Billion for Efficient Energy and Clean Energy
 - Other Climate-Related Investments
 - U.S. Global Change Research Program
47. President Clinton's FY 2001 Climate Change Budget (Short Version)
48. Talking Points for Roger Ballantine, AEIC Remarks-February 2, 2000
49. Draft Remarks for Roger Ballantine at Energy Value Housing Awards Dinner- January 15, 2000
50. Talking Points for Roger Ballantine, Global Economic Council-December 3, 1999

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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

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.

1

Divider Title: _____

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Santa Fe, New Mexico)

For Immediate Release

September 25, 2000

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO
NEW MEXICO COORDINATED CAMPAIGN VICTORY 2000 RECEPTION

La Fonda Hotel
Santa Fe, New Mexico

4:10 P.M. MDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. First, ladies and gentlemen, let me just thank you for coming here. I want to thank our hosts. And thank you, Diane; and thank you, Bill Cisneros, the Santa Fe Democratic Chair.

I thank all the tribal leaders who are here. I thank your predecessor, Earl Potter, who is here tonight. Thank you very much; I'm glad to see you.

I want to thank Congressman Udall. He's done a great job. He's really fun to work with. And as you can see, he's sort of a high-energy person. (Laughter.) And he has this idea which, there for a few years in Washington I was afraid was getting altogether too rare -- he actually thinks he's supposed to go back to Washington and get something done for you, instead of just -- (laughter.) And he's really, really good and you should be very proud of him. I like him very much. (Applause.)

I want to thank my friend of more than 30 years, John Kelly, for running for Congress and for his service as United States Attorney. And I urge you to do what you can to help him. We're just six seats short of being in the majority. And it makes a huge difference. I'll just give you an example.

Today, before I came here, I went over to a shelter for battered women and troubled children and families. And we're in this big struggle to get the Violence Against Women Act reauthorized -- which ought to be an absolute lay-down. And we clearly have a bipartisan majority in both Houses for this legislation.

But the leadership, for reasons I don't quite understand, has not scheduled it for a vote and it's supposed to run out Friday night. If we had six more seats, it would have been reauthorized months and months ago. So I say to you, it's a big issue for all the New Mexico-specific reasons and also because your nation needs it, I think, very clearly.

I'd like to say more than anything else a word of thanks to a number of people. First, on behalf of Hillary and Al and Tipper Gore, I want to thank the people of New Mexico for sticking with us for two elections and giving us your electoral vote. (Applause.)

And I want to say even more, thank you for how much I've learned about America and specific parts of America, from the people of New Mexico; from our friends, the Sikhs, many of who were at the Indian Prime Minister's dinner the other night; from most especially the tribal leaders and those whom they represent. I was at the, you know, on the

Shiprock Reservation not very long ago. And I think I'm the only American President ever to go to two Native American reservations, and I know I am the first President since James Monroe in the 1820s to invite all of the tribal leaders back to Washington to meet with me.

And I've had liaison in the White House to the Native American community since the first day I became President. And I can't begin to tell you what it's meant to me to try to work with you to meet the common challenges we face and try to help solve some long-standing problems and try to change the whole nature of the relationship between the United States and the Native American tribes.

I want to thank Tom Udall for what he said about me and my friends. You know, I have to say for my friends, I may be the only President in the entire history of the country who was literally elected because of my friends. (Laughter.) I mean, I had the lowest net worth of any President since Harry Truman when I got elected. And as my predecessor never tired of telling the American people, I was just the governor of a small southern state. (Laughter.) And when I ran, I was so naive, I thought it was a compliment. (Laughter and applause.) You know something? I still do.

And if Bruce and Alice and John Pound really thought I was going to be President in 1988, they were -- that's 75 percent of the people in the country who felt that way, my mother being the other -- (laughter). But it's worked out pretty well for America.

And that's just the last thing I want to tell you. I hope you're proud of our party and proud of where we've come, compared to where we were. And proud of the fact that -- if you listened to the debate, half the time they sound like us now. (Laughter.) Or they kind of want to sound like us; like they can't possibly admit that they're going to blow a hole in the deficit again, because being for a balanced budget and getting rid of this debt is now the thing to do. And I could go through a lot of other issues.

But what I'd like to remind you of is that ideas have consequences. I think sometimes we forget that in politics, we just kind of like the way it feels -- somebody looks good, sounds good, got a few good moves, gets through a press conference all right. Ideas have consequences. Just like they do in every other aspect of your life.

We changed the economic policy, the crime policy, the welfare policy, the education policy, the health policy, the environmental policy and the foreign policy of the United States. Did we make some mistakes along the way? Of course we did. Not everything turned out just the way we intended in every policy. But if you look back at every single one of those areas, we're stronger today and different than we were then.

So people need to understand that this is a very big election. I hope New Mexico will stick with Al Gore and Joe Lieberman. It's really, really important. We need you. (Applause.)

In the parlance of my culture, I realize I'm preaching to the saved here, so I won't belabor this. But I will tell you just, you know, what I feel, as someone who is not running for office for the first time since before some of you were born in this room. (Laughter.) Most days, I'm okay about it. (Laughter.)

But, you know, we worked so hard to turn the country around and get it to this point. And this is really the first time in my lifetime we've been in a position to build the future of our dreams for our children, because our circumstances are good. Because we have prosperity, social progress, the absence of pressing domestic crises or

external threat. We've got a lot of problems, that's part of being alive. We'll always have problems as long as we're alive. And we have some big, big long-term challenges.

When all us baby boomers retire, there will be two people working for every one person drawing Social Security and Medicare. We don't want to bankrupt our kids, their ability to raise our grandchildren.

We are the most racially, ethnically and religiously diverse student population in our history and the biggest one by a good long ways. The first group of kids in the schools today, bigger than the baby boom generation, who need, even more than we did, a world-class education. We actually know now how to turn around failing schools. So the real issue is whether we intend to do it, and what the national government's role should be in that great crusade.

Tom mentioned something about environmental problems. No one denies anymore that climate change is real. We just had a fresh study last week from a huge polar icecap that demonstrated conclusively that the 1990s were the hottest decade in a thousand years. Now, this could have enormous consequences for every farmer in America. It could -- if we don't reverse it -- I worked so hard to save the Florida Everglades and in 30 years, a bunch of it could be under water. I mean, really under water, not just sort of sliding along the top like today.

How are we going to grow the economy and actually reduce the environmental threats? The truth is that there is on-the-shelf technology available today that would enable us to drastically reduce our emission of greenhouse gases without having any impact, except a positive one, on our economy, and would allow us to live in more harmony with our natural environment -- today.

And we are very, very close, if we continue the research, to developing automobiles that get 80 miles to the gallon, that operate on fuel cells or dual-use electricity and fuel. We are quite close to a chemical breakthrough in biomass fuels that is the equivalent of when people figured out a hundred years ago how to take crude oil and crack the petroleum molecule and turn it into gasoline, which changed the whole future of the world.

Now the problem with all biofuels today is it takes about seven gallons of gasoline to make eight gallons of ethanol. But if we get over the last chemical problem, we'll be able to make eight gallons of ethanol with one gallon of gasoline. And it won't just have to be corn; it can be rice hulls, it can be field grasses, it can be nearly anything. And when that happens, it will be the equivalent of 500-mile-a-gallon cars. And it will radically change the whole environmental future of America.

Are we going to pursue these things or continue in denial? Or, as my daughter's generation says, remember, Dad, it's not just a river in Egypt. (Laughter.)

This is a big issue, a huge issue. And there are lots of others. Ideas have consequences. In this election for President, in the elections for Senate and the Congress, we have different economic policies. We're for a tax cut; we're for investments in education and health care; but we believe we have to keep paying down the debt to keep interest rates down and economic growth high; that we were profligate, inexcusably, in quadrupling the national debt in the 12 years before Al Gore and I came to Washington. It was wrong.

All the economic analysis I've seen indicates that the difference in the Republican and the Democratic economic proposal -- they'll give you a bigger tax cut in the short-run, especially if you're in an

upper-income group; and once they do that and partially privatize Social Security, the non-Social Security surplus is gone, long gone. We're into the Social Security spending again, interest rates will be about a percent a year higher over 10 years. If somebody in New Mexico wants to talk to you about tax cuts, tell them that if the Gore plan keeps interest rates a percent lower a year for 10 years, here's what it's worth to them in a tax cut -- a percent lower interest rates gives you, over a decade, \$390 billion in lower home mortgage payments, \$30 billion in lower monthly car payments, \$15 billion in lower college loan payments.

Now, if my math is right, that's a \$435 billion tax cut that goes overwhelmingly to ordinary working folks and American families, kids trying to get an education, just by keeping interest rates down. There is a huge difference. It's hard to tell through the smoke and fire of the momentary campaign. This is one of the central decisions the American people have to make: was I right or wrong to say, yes, we're going to increase our investment in education and health care and the environment, but we're going to keep driving this debt down and we get out of the deficit, then we're going to use the surplus to keep driving the debt down. Was I right or wrong? Is it the right or wrong course for America?

Someday we'll have another recession. And we may need a big tax cut. We'll have to run a deficit because in recession, unemployment goes up, which means not as many people are paying into the government; and expenses go up, which means there is more money going out.

But when I became President, we didn't even have any tools left to fight recessions with tax cuts and deficit spending, because we were running a deficit every year of over \$200 billion. This is a huge decision.

Now, this state has got a lot of people I think who are moderate Republicans and independents who think of themselves as fiscal conservative, and may find it hard to register that even after eight years, we are the party of fiscal responsibility. And it's the right thing to do. (Applause.) And it's a bigger tax cut, in lower interest rates.

We have differences in education policy. We think we ought to help these states that have growing student populations with smaller classes in the early grades, with building new schools and modernizing schools. They don't believe that's the federal government's business. I think it's America's business. I think every kid that needs to be in an after-school program or a pre-school program ought to be in it. And we've got the money to do it, and we ought to do it.

We have huge differences in health care, right? Patients' bill of rights, Exhibit A. We're for it, they're not really. Now, as we get close to the election and the heat turns up, they may kind of come across the goal line here at the 11th hour and I'm hoping. (Laughter.) Medicare prescription drugs, they want kind of a Rube Goldberg set-up where we give some money to the poorest Americans and tell the rest of them they can buy insurance. And God bless them, I've got to give it to them, even the insurance companies -- we fought so much over the last eight years, I take my hat off to them, they have been totally honest here. They have told the Republican Congress, look, you cannot have an affordable private insurance program for prescription drugs for elderly people. It won't work. We can't do that.

Nevada passed a law just like the Republicans are trying to shove through in Congress -- the exact same law. You know how many insurance companies have offered people above 150 percent of the poverty line insurance for Medicare prescription -- for drugs? Zero. I tell you,

with all the fights I've had with the health insurance companies, I want to compliment them. They have been scrupulously honest here. They have told the truth. They have said there is no insurance market here, why are you doing this? We don't want to look bad when we don't offer insurance or we've got to make the premium so high nobody can buy it.

But the pharmaceutical companies are against having Medicare offer a prescription drug benefit to all the seniors who need it. It doesn't make any sense, does it? They're afraid that they'll acquire such market power they'll be able to get prices down to where they're almost as low as they are in every other country in the world.

Now, this is a big deal. These are huge differences. And there are massive environmental differences. They have made a commitment to repeal my order setting aside 43 million roadless acres in the national forests. The Audobon Society says it's the most important conservation move in 40 years. And they are committed to reversing it. They said they may take away some of the national monuments I've set up. They say that clean air standards are too tough. We've still got a lot of little kids getting asthma in this country because they can't breathe the air.

And, goodness knows, if we haven't proved that you can clean the environment and grow the economy, then somebody hasn't been paying attention. It's good for the economy to clean up the environment. Every single time for 30 years we've raised the environmental standards, the act of raising the standards and implementing them has created more jobs than it's cost. Every single time for 30 years. But we're still debating it.

So you've got to go out across this state and say, look, there's a different economic policy, a different education policy, a different health care policy, a different environmental policy. There is a different crime policy. They're against my program to put 150,000 police on the street, and have promised to get rid of it.

Now, this is the first time ever that crime has dropped for seven years in a row. We're at a 27-year low. The country is safer than it's been in over a quarter century. One of the reasons is that we put all those police on the street. They were also wrong about the Brady bill and the assault weapons ban -- there hasn't been a single hunter in New Mexico miss a day of a season, not a day.

But even if you forget about that for a minute, they actually want to repeal the program that is putting 150,000 police on our streets, that's giving us a safer -- why? They say it's not the federal government's business. All I know is, when people don't feel safe -- that's that Violence Against Women Act we just did -- if people don't feel safe, they don't have much emotional space to worry about what your economic policy is or your education policy or your environmental policy or anything else.

So I'm just asking you to go out across this state, and talk to your friends around the country. Every one of you know and deal with people who never show up at events like this, have never been to a political event in their lives, but they'll all be there on election day, because they believe in America and they want to be good citizens.

And if people really understand the nature of the choice, we will win. We will win in New Mexico, we will win the Presidency and the Vice Presidency, John will win, we'll get the Congress back and we'll keep going forward. And I just don't want to see us give up this.

I worry. You know, sometimes it's harder to make a decision, a good decision in good times than bad times. I know people took a chance on me in '92. I know they got tired of hearing that -- you know, they

got worried when they heard, he's a governor of a small southern state and, where is it? (Laughter.) It was actually a bad strategy. I mean, think how many thousand people there are in New Mexico from Arkansas. Half of Chicago, half of Detroit. (Applause.) It was a bad strategy. If you come from a poor southern state where people couldn't make a living after World War II, you've got kin folks in 20 states. I mean, you can't lose them. (Laughter.)

Anyway, I know they were worried about it. But, come on, it wasn't that big a chance because the country was in terrible shape. We had to do something different.

Now people really do feel like they've got options. And there's not a person in this audience, at least who's 30 years of age or over, who cannot think of one time in your life when you made a big mistake, not because times were so tough but because times were so good you thought you didn't have to concentrate. You can't live three decades or more without making that kind of mistake. That's what America has to avoid in this election. And you've got to go out and tell people what the differences are and what the nature of the choice is.

When Al Gore says, "You ain't seen nothing yet," that's not just a political slogan. I believe that. I do. I believe that with all my heard. (Applause.) I believe the best stuff is still out there. I really do believe. You know, I think within 10 years, measured by today's terms, we'll be driving cars around that get 150 miles a gallon. I believe that mothers will come home with their babies, after they give birth, with little gene cards that will tell them how to plan their future, and the life expectancy of newborns will be 90 years of age.

That's what I believe. I think this stuff is going to happen. I think technology will lift the lives of the disabled people in this country to a level never before imagined. I think we'll totally re-imagine what it means to get older. I think we'll think of people 70 and 75 as sort of middle aged people -- they'll be out doing things, you know, running marathons and stuff. (Laughter.) I think all this is going to happen. It's going to be a very interesting time, if we make the right decisions.

Will there be problems? Oh, yes, there will. You'll have to worry about chemical and biological warfare and terrorists putting them in plastic containers that don't go off in airport metal detectors. There will be all kinds of challenges out there. There will be problems until the end of time. But we have a chance to make this the most peaceful, exciting and harmonizing time in history.

And I'll just close with this. I think the most important thing about our party is that we are not interested in asserting our inherent superiority over anyone. We believe in one America. I mean really believe in it. We're glad to have people in our country who have different backgrounds, different heritages, different faiths. And we want everybody to be proud of themselves, their tribe, and their faith -- everybody.

But we believe the only way we can really celebrate our diversity is if we accept the fact that our common humanity is the most important fact of life on this earth. And so we really do believe that everybody counts, everybody should have a chance. We all do better when we help each other.

And I believe the central fact of our time is not the scientific or the information technology revolution; it is the growth of interdependence within countries and beyond national borders. We're getting more and more and more caught up in what Martin Luther King called the inescapable web of mutuality. And our party believes in it.

That's what one America means.

And I honestly believe that if we just keep purging ourselves of our fears of people who are different from us, we keep looking for common ground, we keep reaffirming common values, that the best is out there. But you have to share this sort of stuff with people in this election. And you just cannot assume that because we're so much better off than we were eight years ago and because the case is obvious to you, that everybody else will be there. Because, remember, the better things are, the easier it is to stop concentrating.

So you go out and take some time every day between now and the election and share this with our fellow citizens and bring us home a great victory.

Thank you and God bless you. (Applause.)

END 4:34 P.M. MDT

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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

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.

2

Divider Title: _____

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Santa Monica, California)

For Immediate Release

September 24, 2000

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO CALIFORNIA LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS EVENT

Private Residence
Bel Air, California

1:45 P.M. PDT

THE PRESIDENT: Well, Ruth has given me a lot of gifts over the years, mostly tapes of great old rock and roll songs. (Laughter.) But I'm very grateful for this.

And I want to thank you, Ruthie, and Fran Diamond and Wendy James. I thank Rampa Hormel and Hilda Solis for their leadership. I really want to thank Carol and Phil for letting us come to their home on this beautiful, beautiful day and share it. (Applause.)

I thank all the officials that are here, those who have been introduced. But I want to say again to all these congressional candidates -- Michael Case, Susan Davis, Gerrie Shipske -- of course, Hilda -- and my long-time friend, Jane Harmon. Thank you for running for the Congress, to give it back to the American people and to give our natural heritage back to the future. (Applause.)

I want to thank you for this award but, more importantly, for your leadership on environmental and resource issues. I basically have always thought presidents shouldn't get awards. I thought that the job was reward enough. But, you know, as I get ready to move out -- (laughter) -- this will look really wonderful in my home. So I do thank you. (Laughter.)

The work we have done on conservation is among the things I'm most proud of as President. Ninety-four years ago today -- exactly today -- Theodore Roosevelt designated America's very first national monument, Devil's Tower in Wyoming. He set us on a path of conservation a century ago that we are working to make stronger.

For more than seven years now, Al Gore and I have fought to do that -- most of the time with a Congress that was very hostile to our environmental objectives. We believed always that we could grow the economy and improve the environment. And we believed, in a larger sense, that if we didn't deal with the big challenges of climate change and other pollutions, that economic growth would turn in on itself, sooner or later anyway.

So over the last eight years we've cleaned up three times as many toxic waste dumps from neighborhoods as the two previous administrations did in 12. (Applause.) We've taken the most dramatic steps to improve the quality of air in a generation. (Applause.) We've also improved the quality of our water and our drinking water with major new legislation. We made record investments in science and technology designed to reduce the threat of global warming.

You heard Ruth say some of the things we have done in California. We've had the national monuments designed to preserve the redwood

forest, the coastal lands and waters. We had a big conference on preserving the oceans on the Monterey Peninsula. A couple of years ago, we've begun to do some significant things to try to recover the quality of the oceans, particularly those that are near us.

There is a dead spot in the Gulf of Mexico the size of the state of New Jersey today because of pollution and runoff that will have significant adverse impacts on marine life over the long run if we don't do something to deal with it.

I was honored to create the national preserve in the Mojave Desert and to expand the Pinnacle Monuments, as Ruth said. We've done this from the Grand Canyon to Yellowstone to the Florida Everglades. And we do have already set aside over 40 million roadless acres.

Today, we took another big step by protecting almost 800 acres of the southern gateway to Big Sur. (Applause.) I'll never forget the first time I saw it 30 years ago. It's a coastline we value not just for its breathtaking views, but as a home for endangered species like the steelhead trout and Smith's blue butterfly. And thanks to funds provided by the Lands Legacy Initiative the Vice President and I have worked for, for the last several years, we are able to make this gift to the future.

I want the national government and every community in our country to be able to have the resources to make gifts like this well into the future. That's why I have asked Congress to provide permanent funding for our open spaces and pass the conservation reinvestment act, CRA, that would significantly boost our Lands Legacy Initiative.

The House passed it with over 300 votes, and now we are trying to get it through the Senate. If any of you can help us, I'd really appreciate it. (Laughter.)

I want to mention just a couple of other things too. First, one more time, even in the teeth of an election, even in the face of evidence that the overwhelming majority of the American people support a strong environmental policy, Congress is larding up these bills, these appropriation bills with anti-environmental riders. And the theory is that if you can just put enough amendments on enough bills, that eventually all us Democrats will get veto fatigue and it'll be three hours and 15 minutes before the polls open and everybody will want to go home to vote, at least, if not to campaign -- and so they'll be able to pass their anti-environmental agenda.

Now, I say that, first, to ask the Congress if they want to go home and campaign to take the anti-environmental riders off the bills, because I've got nowhere to go and I'm not running for anything. (Laughter.) And I'd be happy to stay there until election day. (Applause.)

But, secondly, I want to emphasize how important these congressional races are. Every House seat and every Senate seat -- although, at least to me, some Senate seats are more important than others. (Laughter.)

Let me just tell you what the lives of members of Congress are like. Okay. It's late September, there's an election in early November. People want to go home, they want to be with their constituents. The party that's in the majority gets to decide what is voted on in the committees, gets to have the votes to add these anti-environmental riders, in this case. And they hope that at some point you just keep putting these bills out and there's a defense bill. Do you want to be against defense two weeks before the election? There is an education bill that might have anti-environmental riders. Do you

want to be anti-education? And a health bill.

There may even be a good bill for the EPA and a decent budget, but it's all larded up with this stuff. Do you want to be in the position of voting for this? Now, if we had about 12 more members of Congress who were pro-environment and we could organize the committees, this would not happen. This is a big, big, big deal. (Applause.)

Let me just make two other points. You know, some people in the other party have continued to try to distort some of the things that the Vice President said in his book, "Earth in the Balance." But even the oil companies now admit that all those years ago he was right and they were wrong about climate change.

The 1990s were the warmest decade in a thousand years, we now know. And we know that an extraordinary amount of the warming of the climate is due to human activity, and we know that if we don't do something about it sometime in the next three to five decades it will substantially change the pattern of life here in our own country.

The sugar cane fields in Louisiana, the Everglades in Florida could flood; agricultural production could be forced upward in America; and whole massive stretches of farmlands could be dramatically less productive; and all of the other things that you know very well could happen.

I've already seen the change in the biodiversity on the Pacific Coast. When I was on the Monterey Peninsula, I saw some small microscopic, almost, animal life in the Bay, that just 40 years ago was 20 miles south at its northernmost point. So I'm seeing all this happen. And I just want to say that I'm working hard to deal with the present energy problem. But the real issue is, how are we going to grow the economy, and save the environment over the long run?

Today, there are technologies available off the shelf that would dramatically boost productivity in America and increase output per energy input. If you don't believe me, go look at that low income housing project out in the Inland Empire in San Bernadino, where they cut power use by more than 50 percent by simple, off-the-shelf technologies. I have been trying for three years to get Congress to give tax credits to accelerate research and development into conservation technologies and alternative fuels. (Applause.)

And to increase investment in that kind of research and development, and to give tax credits to consumers and to businesses to buy conservation technologies and employ alternative fuels. Now, that's another reason you need more people in the Congress, because the President, if his party sticks with him, even if their in the minority, can stop bad things from happening -- although as I just explained, it gets tougher as you get closer to the election.

But if you want good things to happen, and you believe, as I do, that there's a world of environmentally responsible potential growth out there, by investing in and betting on the fact that we can reverse the tide of climate change without all going back to the Stone Age to live, the way the other side talks.

Now, you've got a big choice here. And every House seat and every Senate seat and this White House matters. Because, unlike some areas -- I've got to give it to the other side, they've been quite forthright here, and I appreciate it; they've been very, very honest in saying, I disagree with Bill Clinton, I disagree with Al Gore; vote for us, we will repeal the 43 million roadless acres in the national forests; vote for us, we will relax the air standards, they're too hard and they're going to slow the economy down too much; vote for us, we will reexamine

all these national monuments.

And I could give you lots of other examples. So it's not like we don't know what the deal is here. And that's good. Because that's why you have elections, so people can make choices.

But I want to say to you, it's been a great honor for me to work in the environmental area. I'm glad to know that we've had the strongest economy in history with cleaner air, cleaner water, safer food and more land set aside than anybody since the Roosevelts. I'm proud of that. (Applause.)

But the huge question out there, hanging out there, is whether or not we will create out of this information technology revolution a post-industrial form of energy use, even for manufacturing, if we will unlock the last chemical step keeping us from using biofuels in an efficient way.

The scientists that work for the Department of Agriculture say, you know, you can't really take ethanol too seriously now because it takes seven gallons of gasoline to make eight gallons of ethanol. But they are a short step away from a chemical advance that would enable us to make eight gallons of ethanol from one gallon of gasoline. Think about it. That would be the equivalent of 500 gallons of gasoline, 500 miles to the gallon in modern cars. We're so close. And you have to decide.

We need people in the White House and in the Congress that understand the future and are committed to making sure that we get out of denial here -- or, as my daughter's generation says, it's not just a river in Egypt. (Laughter.)

And this will not be a headline issue here. Most people say this election is about the Medicare-drug issue or the patients' bill of rights or whether the Republican nominee's tax cut plan is too big, especially when you compare it with privatizing Social Security, you add them up and we're back in deficits. All those things are real important.

But I'm telling you, 50 years from now, our generation will be judged on whether we met the challenge of climate change. And it is not necessary for us to go in a hut and quit making a living to do it. The technologies are there, are right on the verge of there. We can increase productivity, we can grow this economy and we can do it. You've got to decide, help them get elected, and help Al Gore and Joe Lieberman.

Thank you very much. (Applause.)

END 2:00 P.M. EDT

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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

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.

3

Divider Title: _____

PRESIDENT CLINTON PROTECTS CALIFORNIA'S BIG SUR COAST
CALLS ON CONGRESS TO PASS PERMANENT CONSERVATION FUNDING
September 24, 2000

President Clinton today announced new protection for 784 acres of forest, meadow, and rugged cliffs along the central California coast, preserving the southern gateway to Big Sur and the southernmost range of the coast redwood. The Clinton-Gore Administration completed acquisition of the San Carpoforo Creek parcel - which now becomes part of the Los Padres National Forest -- with funding from the President's fiscal year 2000 land conservation budget. The President also urged Congress to pass permanent conservation funding to protect critical lands across America, to fully fund his fiscal year 2001 land conservation budget, and to send him budget bills free of anti-environmental riders.

Protecting Big Sur's Natural Treasures, Ensuring Public Access. Big Sur's 90 miles of rugged coastline and sheer cliffs are known around the world for their scenic beauty and unique habitat for endangered species. Wide expanses of grassy meadows and dense redwood forest characterize the world-renowned coastline. Approximately 50 percent of the California's Big Sur region is located within the 1.75 million-acre Los Padres National Forest. The U.S. Forest Service acquired the San Carpoforo Creek parcel for \$4.55 million from the Trust for Public Land, which had purchased the property from the Williams family, a local ranching family committed to seeing the land protected. The land - which extends to the Pacific Ocean and is known as the southern gateway to Big Sur - provides significant habitat for endangered steelhead trout and the Smith's blue butterfly. It also is the southernmost range of the coast redwood. The acquisition also ensures protection of public access, an unusual feature for the Big Sur coastline. With the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary off the coast, this region draws millions of visitors each year.

Preserving Critical Lands Across America. Over the past seven years, President Clinton has secured stronger protection for tens of millions of acres of precious land across America - protecting Yellowstone National Park from mining, forging an historic agreement to protect ancient California redwoods, permanently protecting the Baca Ranch in New Mexico, and restoring the Florida Everglades. The Clinton-Gore Administration has helped hundreds of communities protect parks, farms, and other green spaces, and worked with landowners to restore and preserve the natural values of private lands. It has increased support for national marine sanctuaries fivefold. Last year, the President secured \$652 million -- a 42 percent increase - to support federal, state, and local efforts to protect America's land and coastal resources in fiscal year 2000. So far, Congress has approved less than half of the President's request for these priorities in fiscal year 2001. Today, the President again called upon Congress to fully fund his fiscal year 2001 land conservation budget.

Broad Bipartisan Support for Permanent Conservation Funding. To ensure strong conservation efforts in the years ahead, the President has called for the creation of a permanent endowment to protect America's critical lands. His fiscal year 2001 budget proposes a new category to ensure permanent funding of at least \$1.4 billion per year, with at least half going to support state and local conservation efforts. Permanent funding would ensure that the federal government, states, and local communities have a consistent and reliable funding source to protect open spaces, farmland, forests, ocean and coastal resources, and urban and suburban parks. It would mean that citizens could enjoy more open spaces - from the Los Padres National Forest to their own neighborhoods - and that future generations of Americans could appreciate the natural treasures that are among this nation's greatest riches.

The call for permanent conservation funding has received broad bipartisan support this year. The Conservation and Reinvestment Act (CARA) passed the House with more than 300 votes, and the Senate Energy Committee reported a bipartisan bill that close to two-thirds of the Senate has said must be considered this year. On September 21, 2000, in a demonstration of the broad national support this legislation enjoys, the President was joined at the White House by mayors, educators, sports figures, conservationists, and others at an event to call on the Senate to pass permanent conservation funding before Congress adjourns.

Fighting Anti-Environmental Riders. The President also called upon Congress to send him budget bills free of anti-environmental riders. Bills now before Congress contain riders that aim to: block cleanup of contaminated sediments at Superfund sites; undermine efforts to improve air quality; weaken protections for our drinking water; prevent hard-rock mining reforms on public lands; promote overcutting of timber on national forests; block common sense efforts to improve energy conservation and combat climate change; and undermine efforts to protect endangered species.

#

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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

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.

4

Divider Title: _____

PRESIDENT CLINTON ANNOUNCES RELEASE OF LIHEAP EMERGENCY FUNDS & OTHER
STEPS TO EASE SHORTAGE OF HOME HEATING OIL
September 23, 2000

President Clinton today will direct the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to release \$400 million in Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) emergency funds. The President also announced a series of other steps that will reduce the likelihood of high heating oil prices and price spikes this winter. Today's announcement builds on yesterday's announcement that the Department of Energy (DOE) will initiate an exchange of crude oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) and on the President's July decision to establish a home heating oil reserve in the Northeast. The President will renew his call on Congress to enact key parts of his comprehensive energy strategy, including his energy tax and investment packages; to reauthorize the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, which authorizes operation of the SPR; and, to authorize the establishment and operation of a permanent heating oil reserve in the Northeast.

PRESIDENT CLINTON DIRECTS \$400 MILLION RELEASE IN LIHEAP EMERGENCY FUNDS IN RESPONSE TO HIGH HEATING FUEL PRICES: President Clinton today will direct the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to release \$400 million in Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) emergency funds to all States to assist low-income households facing significant increases for heating oil, natural gas, and propane prices this coming winter. This is the largest release of LIHEAP emergency funds ever. By acting early, this action will encourage States to take steps now to help low-income households cope with high fuel prices this coming winter. States can raise benefit levels, adopt the maximum income limit(strikethrough: s) under Federal guidelines or expand outreach to assist more families.

-- These funds also will enable consumers to take steps to secure their supply of heating fuel for the winter, including filling their heating oil tanks before it gets cold, and entering into fixed price heating oil contracts or contracts that include a price cap where available and appropriate.

-- By preparing in advance, consumers can reduce the risk that they will be burdened by higher heating fuel costs later this winter.

-- Today's LIHEAP release will provide funds to all States to cover the increase in fuel prices over last year. Funding allocations factor in states' reliance on heating oil, natural gas and propane.

PRESIDENT CLINTON WILL ALSO DIRECT FEDERAL AGENCIES TO TAKE ADDITIONAL STEPS TO REDUCE THE RISK OF HEATING OIL SHORTAGES THIS WINTER: Distillate inventories, which include both home heating oil and diesel fuel, are at unusually low levels as we head into the Fall. In the New England and Mid-Atlantic, where heating oil is an important residential heating fuel, inventories are currently more than 60 percent and 50 percent below last year's inventory levels, suggesting an increased risk of high heating oil prices and shortages this winter. To reduce the likelihood and severity of heating oil shortages, the President today directed:

1. Federal agencies to use all available means to fill their storage tanks and contract for the purchase of distillate this winter as early as possible.

-- Filling storage tanks in advance of the heating season means that additional heating oil supplies will not be required when colder weather first returns later this Fall.

-- By entering into long-term contracts with heating oil suppliers, uncertainty currently affecting the industry will be reduced, providing for a more stable heating oil market.

2. DOE to meet with representatives of state and local governments to encourage them to follow the Federal government's lead and fill their

storage tanks and contract for the purchase of distillate this winter as early as possible.

3. DOE to work with state utility commissions to ensure that factories and businesses with interruptible contracts for natural gas that use heating oil as a backup fuel keep adequate heating oil reserves on hand. Natural gas customers with interruptible contracts obtain cheaper natural gas in exchange for service interruptions when the weather is cold and natural gas demand peaks. Many rely on heating oil as a backup fuel when their natural gas is cut off. Encouraging them to maintain backup fuel on hand will keep them from entering the heating oil market all at once when their natural gas service is interrupted. Therefore, it will reduce the risk of demand spikes that affect the prices paid by all heating oil customers.

4. The Environmental Protection Agency to work with States to review their air quality implementation plans, and to create flexibility to adjust State sulfur content restrictions on home heating oil in a manner that safeguards the environment. This will make it easier to build heating oil inventories this winter. Refineries that produce the lowest sulfur heating oil are currently operating near capacity. By creating flexibility in how States meet their sulfur standards, domestic and foreign refineries would have the ability to produce more heating oil and help build stocks faster;

5. The Secretary of Energy to meet with representatives of the National Petroleum Council to discuss heating oil production this winter and fall, to encourage the industry to take measure to maximize heating oil production.

PRESIDENT CLINTON WILL CALL ON CONGRESS TO ENACT KEY PARTS OF HIS ENERGY POLICY: President Clinton will renew his call for Congress to authorize permanently a home heating oil reserve with an appropriate trigger. The release of heating oil from the regional reserve that the President established in July using existing administrative authority is governed by current law. The President believes, however, that a permanent home heating oil reserve in the Northeast needs a trigger for its use that is more appropriate to possible regional shortages than current law permits. Congress must also pass the President's energy tax package and budget initiatives, which would help families and businesses buy fuel-saving cars, energy efficient homes, buildings, and appliances, and would accelerate the research and development of cleaner, more efficient energy technology in order to ensure that America has a secure energy future for the 21st century.

###

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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

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.

5

Divider Title: _____

President Clinton's 21st Century Approach
to America's Energy Needs
September 23, 2000

Ensuring the availability of affordable and environmentally responsible energy is central to maintaining our unparalleled economic growth and prosperity. For more than seven years, the Clinton-Gore Administration has consistently pursued a forward-looking and balanced approach to meeting America's energy needs in the 21st century. This strategy supports continued development of traditional energy sources, and aggressive efforts to improve energy efficiency and promote alternative energy sources.

To ease reliance on imported oil, the Administration has invested in new technologies that have significantly enhanced recovery of domestic oil reserves. To promote clean energy alternatives, the Administration has expanded research and development of solar, wind, biomass and other renewable sources. To save energy and money, the Administration has adopted new energy-efficiency standards for appliances and forged new partnerships with industry. These include Energy Star(R) and the Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles (PNGV), which is on track to producing affordable vehicles that get three times the mileage of today's models. And to demonstrate federal leadership, the President has issued Executive Orders directing federal agencies to dramatically improve the energy efficiency of their buildings and automotive fleets. To save energy and tax dollars, we have taken dramatic steps to reduce the energy use of the federal government, the larger energy user in the world, reducing energy consumption by 30 percent and saving \$800 million a year.

CONGRESS HAS FAILED TO ACT TO IMPROVE AMERICA'S ENERGY SECURITY: The Republican leadership has failed to act on key elements of the President's long-term energy policy, including: tax incentives to consumers for the purchase of energy-efficient cars, homes and appliances; comprehensive electricity restructuring; and reauthorization of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Over the past seven years, Congress has approved only 12 percent of the increased funding proposed by the President for energy efficiency and renewable energy.

Now, the Republican leadership wants to open the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil drilling -- despoiling one of America's last wild places for a short-term supply of oil. Furthermore, they continue to cut programs critical to meeting our long-term energy needs. For instance:

- The House appropriation of \$650 million for Energy Conservation is \$201 million less than the President's request, and \$95 million below the current year's appropriations. These cuts include:
 - A \$143 million cut -- complete elimination -- of applied R&D at the Department of Energy (DOE) for the PNGV program, canceling over 400 R&D projects in 33 States by 15 Federal labs, 22 universities, and others;
 - A \$14 million cut in the low-income home Weatherization Assistance Program, which will mean about 7,000 fewer low-income families will have their energy bills reduced; and,
 - A \$2 million cut from industrial cogeneration, which funds R&D on more efficient turbines that increase energy efficiency and reliability of the electrical grid.
- The House appropriation of \$343 million for Solar and Renewable Energy is \$67 million less than the President's budget request. These cuts include:
 - Cuts in biomass fuels and biopower R&D, virtually eliminating our planned increase to develop alternative transportation fuels and to make better use of biomass and waste materials for generating electricity
 - Reductions in solar electricity R&D, designed to make solar energy cost-competitive;

-- Cuts in R&D for wind-power, which, if adequately funded, will be competitive within a few years.

CONGRESS SHOULD IMMEDIATELY PASS THE FOLLOWING KEY COMPONENTS OF CLINTON/GORE ENERGY POLICY:

I. Tax Incentives to Encourage Greater Efficiency, Renewable Energy, and Domestic Oil Production

The Administration has proposed a balanced package of tax incentives to promote responsible development of traditional energy sources, and, for three years has proposed tax incentives to promote a wide range of alternative and renewable energy sources. The President and Vice President, once again, call on Congress to enact:

- Tax incentives to support the domestic oil and gas industries, including the expensing of geological and geophysical testing and "delay" rental payments;
- Tax credits to promote wind, solar, biomass, and other domestic alternative sources of energy;
- Tax Credits For Electric, Fuel Cell, and Qualified Hybrid Vehicles (\$2 billion, five-year package); and,
- Tax Credits for Efficient Homes and Buildings.

II. Investments in R&D to Improve Energy Efficiency, Make Renewable Energy Affordable, and Promote the Clean Use of Fossil Energy

Increased energy efficiency has significantly enhanced our energy security by reducing our demand for oil. In 1974, we consumed 15 barrels of oil for each \$10,000 of GDP; today we only consume 8 barrels of oil per unit of GDP. But much more can be done. The President and Vice President have secured substantial increases to accelerate the research, development, and deployment of alternative and more efficient energy technologies. They call on Congress to build on these efforts by approving the following FY 2001 requests:

- \$1.7 billion for Federal R&D efforts to promote energy efficiency in buildings, industry, and transportation, and expanded use of renewable energy and distributed power generation systems, including:
 - \$254 million to continue the Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles (PNGV), which is on track to deliver affordable cars that get up to three times the fuel efficiency of today's cars (an increase in average fuel economy of just three miles per gallon would save almost a million barrels of oil per day);
 - \$289 million, a 47 percent increase, for a bioenergy initiative that will help us develop new fuels for cars and new sources of electricity, reducing U.S. oil consumption;
 - \$275 million, a 42 percent increase, for R&D investments to develop technologies to make homes and buildings more energy efficient;
 - \$154 million to weatherize low-income homes, reducing energy bills and the demand for oil, and;
- An increase for Energy Star(R) product and building partnerships, to promote the purchase of energy-efficient products and buildings. (If all consumers purchased Energy Star(R) products and buildings, the Nation's energy bill could be reduced by \$100 billion over the next 15 years);
- \$376 million for fossil energy R&D to enhance domestic oil exploration and promote clean use of fossil fuels, including \$10 million to continue an Ultra-Clean Fuels Initiative to develop cleaner fuels in existing refineries;
- \$5 million for research to help safely extend the life of nuclear power plants; and,
- \$85 million to create a new Clean Air Partnership Fund to help States and localities reduce pollution and become more energy efficient.

III. Preparation for Energy Supply Emergencies Notwithstanding our best efforts to promote a diverse and secure supply of energy, because of the location of the world's oil reserves, the fact remains that we import a

sizeable portion of the oil we consume. In order to mitigate that risk, and to address emergencies created by unusually cold or warm weather, the Administration calls on Congress to:

- Reauthorize the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, which governs the use of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve; and,
- Authorizing the establishment of the Northeast/New England Home Heating Oil Reserve with an appropriate trigger for its use.

Comprehensive Electricity Restructuring for Reliability and Savings The President is disappointed that Congress has abandoned efforts to pass comprehensive electricity restructuring legislation. Comprehensive restructuring would lower electricity prices, clean the environment, encourage innovation and new services, and increase the reliability of our Nation's power supply grid. It will also enhance energy security by enabling us to operate our economy on less fuel. The President and Vice President's proposed legislation, which Congress failed to enact for over two years would:

- Provide \$20 billion in annual savings to America's families, saving typical family of four \$232 per year;
- Strengthen Reliable Service by requiring all participants in electric transactions on the grid to comply with mandatory reliability standards developed by a reliability organization; and,
- Improve the environment, through both market mechanisms and policies that promote investments in energy efficiency, renewable energy, distributed power and combined heat and power technologies.

###

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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

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.

6

Divider Title: _____

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 23, 2000

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
ON THE STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE

The South Lawn

9:30 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning. Yesterday I directed the Secretary of Energy to exchange 30 million barrels of crude oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve over the next 30 days.

As it stands, overall heating oil inventories are more than 20 percent lower than they were last year; 50 percent lower on the East Coast; more than 60 percent lower in New England. The underlying cause of low inventories is the high price of crude oil.

The overriding purpose for our action is to increase supply and help consumers make it through the cold winter. Families shouldn't have to drain their wallets to drive their cars or heat their homes.

I would also note that this action will result in more oil in the reserve. This is a swap. And the reserve will be replenished along with a premium, further increasing our long-term protection against energy supply disruptions. This is the right thing to do. It's good energy policy, good national security policy, and good family policy.

Today I'm announcing new actions to help make sure that heating oil is available and affordable for our families. First, I'm directing the Department of Health and Human Services to release \$400 million in low-income home energy assistance program funds; the largest ever emergency funding release of its kind to help families who can least bear the burden of high energy prices this winter.

Second, I'm asking the EPA to help states identify ways to use more and different kinds of home heating oil while minimizing environmental consequences. This could help to further build home heating oil inventories.

Third, I am directing Federal agencies to make early contractual commitments to purchase heating oil throughout the winter so the wholesalers will have the confidence to build inventories in advance.

Fourth, I'm asking state public utility commissions to ensure that factories and businesses that use heating oil as a backup fuel keep adequate reserves.

And finally, Secretary Richardson will meet with the National Petroleum Council, an energy policy advisory committee, to discuss heating oil production this fall and winter. Taken together, these steps will enhance our nation's energy security and help to cushion working families from high heating bills. It builds on our decision in July to establish a home heating oil reserve in the Northeast.

Now, we've also taken some important steps to strengthen our long-term energy policy. To ease reliance on imported oil we've

invested in new technologies to enhance recovery of domestic oil reserves. And they are quite promising. To promote clean energy alternatives we've expanded research and development of solar, wind, bio-fuels and other renewable resources.

We have also expanded research in the development of alternative forms of engines, including fuel-cell engines and engines that run on both electricity and gasoline, or electricity and other fuels. To save energy and tax dollars we have taken dramatic steps to reduce energy use in the Federal Government, America's largest consumer. By making our Federal buildings more energy efficient we will reduce electricity consumption by 30 percent, saving taxpayers \$800 million a year.

We've adopted energy efficient standards for appliances and forged new alliances with industry, including the partnership for a new generation of vehicles, and the 21st Century Truck Initiative. We're on track to tripling the mileage of passenger vehicles, and more than doubling the mileage of medium and heavy-duty trucks. We have made headway. But too many critical elements of our energy strategy have been chopped, blocked or ignored by the Republican majority in Congress.

I proposed electricity restructuring legislation, they abandoned it. And for every new dollar we have sought to invest in clean, efficient sources of energy they have provided the dime. Today I urge Congress to get off that dime and take action.

Take up my energy budget initiatives and tax incentives to help families and businesses buy fuel saving vehicles, and energy efficient office buildings and homes and appliances; fully fund development and research into clean energy technology; provide clear guidelines for using home heating oil reserves when we need to; reauthorize the strategic petroleum reserve and stop trying to make this about drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

We cannot achieve energy security by endangering the environment, denying critical funding, or delaying vital action. We ought to do something more than offer cold comfort to people who simply want a warm home.

Once again, I ask Congress for its support. We can work together. There are many things that we can do. If you look -- let me just emphasize this because it always gets overlooked every time an energy issue comes up -- just look at what we have done with immediately available technologies to reduce energy consumption in the Federal Government. If we did the same thing throughout the domestic and the business sectors of the American economy, using off-the-shelf technology with a two year or less pay off -- if we did it throughout the economy you would see reduced reliance on foreign oil, lower fuel bills, higher productivity and more jobs in the American economy.

But we need help from Congress to give people the incentives to do the kinds of things that we're already doing throughout the Federal Government and that many, but nowhere near enough, businesses and consumers are doing.

So I hope we can get some action on the long-term issues as well. But I believe we have done the right thing with the petroleum reserve.

Thank you.

Q Mr. President, I was wondering how you would respond to critics, like to Speaker Hastert, Governor Bush, who say this is really politics, this is more about the ballot box than it is the gasoline

prices?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, first I would say I doubt if they are relying on home heating oil this winter. If you look at it, the reason that the prices got so high is that the supplies got so low. And what we're trying to do here is to even out supply and price. We're in an unusual situation, I might add, where if you look at the projected price of oil for next spring, it's actually lower than it is now.

Now what does that indicate? If people believe that the price of oil is going to go down in several months, why is it so much higher now? It must be because there is a supply shortage in the stocks and reserves. So what we decided to do, after debating this for weeks, and looking at all of our options, was to have a release from the petroleum reserve, and to do it in the form of a swap. So we release the oil now, and then those who get it will replace it next spring when the oil is projected to be more plentiful, and therefore much cheaper.

So what we're trying to do is to compensate for the fact that the stocks are too low and the price is too high now, and to get the oil back into the reserve in the springtime, when the stocks are supposed to be higher and the price is supposed to be lower. I think it's plainly a prudent thing to do.

Who else had a question?

Q When do you think prices are going to come down?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think -- haven't they dropped almost three dollars a barrel in the last two days? I think they've dropped quite a bit just in the last couple of days, and former Secretary Rubin used to say, markets go up and markets go down; it's hard for me to know. All I can tell you is, I think this is a prudent thing to do to increase stocks for the winter, and to try to make sure it has a moderating effect on prices, but basically, to deal with the supply issue. And normally, in a market situation, the price will follow. That's what I hope will happen here.

But I will say again, I think it is important that we accelerate the long-term issues. But if you look at the things that are out there now that are available for us, if you look at how close we are to breaking the chemical barriers, to the efficient production of bio-fuels, and all these other things that we're working on -- if you look at how close we are to having a truly affordable, efficient fuel-cell vehicle, all these things are out there. We should be accelerating efforts into where we know the future is. And if we do that, we will reduce the number of these instances that the United States and the world will face in the future.

Thank you very much.

Q Can you say anything about Martin Indyk, Sir?

THE PRESIDENT: No, I have nothing else to say, except I've got to go to California. If you want to come, you're welcome to do it. I think some of you are coming with me.

-END-

9:44 A.M. EDT

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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

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.

7

Divider Title: _____

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 22, 2000

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT DEDICATION OF THE UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF STATE BUILDING
IN HONOR OF HARRY S. TRUMAN

United States State Department Building
Washington, D.C.

1:33 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much and good afternoon. Secretary Albright, thank you for your remarks and your leadership. My longtime friend, Ike Skelton, and the other members of the Missouri congressional delegation, thank you for this great gift to America and to our children.

John Truman, and the members of the Truman family, we welcome you here. We are honored by your presence. And I'd like to say a special word of personal thanks on behalf of Hillary and myself to Margaret Truman Daniels for her uncommon kindness and concern for the First Lady and our daughter, for nearly nine years now. We are thinking about her in what has been a hard year.

I was telling John Truman when we came out here that Margaret came to dinner with her late husband several years ago at the White House, and I rather cavalierly, along with Hillary, had her to dinner in the private dining room on the second floor. And I did a little research right before she came and discovered that that had been her music room when she was a young lady living in the White House with another First Family that had only one child, a daughter.

And so I asked her, I said, Margaret, how do you like this dining room? And she said, well, Mr. President, I like you, but I really don't think people should eat on the same floor they sleep. (Laughter.) And I felt as if I were in the presence of Harry Truman all over again. (Laughter.) So I dutifully got down my well-worn copy of David McCullough's great biography and I looked at the houses of Harry and Bess Truman in Independence and, sure enough, they were two-story houses, where the bedrooms were on the top floor and the dining room was on the ground floor.

I want to say to you Mr. Elsey, I wish you had just taken the whole program. (Laughter.) I could have listened to you for another hour and a half. And I think I speak for all the people in this audience in saying that we are grateful you are here to provide us a living account of a remarkable time and a great President. And we are grateful for your service to America, as well, and we thank you, sir. (Applause.)

And I want to thank James Earl Jones for being here, and also for his friendship to me over these years. I was so hoping, before I knew he would come, that there would be an African American in this place at this time who could be the living embodiment of the remarkable steps Harry Truman took that put us on the road we still travel today.

You have made quite a showing in your life, Mr. Jones. But I can't help thinking that in more modest and less famous ways, there are hundreds of thousands of others whose lives were also encouraged and

advanced by Harry Truman's courage. And we thank you for being here today to embody that. (Applause.)

Most of all, I would like to thank our Foreign Service and Civil Service employees who are here, work every day to advance our interests and values around the world, and to make us more free and more secure.

This is a very good thing we're doing today. Listen to this: In 1956, at the close of his visit to Great Britain, The London Daily Telegraph called Harry Truman "The living and kicking symbol of everything everyone likes best about America." That's a pretty good reason for putting his name on the State Department. But it really doesn't even get into the top 10. For, history will credit Harry Truman for creating the architecture of postwar internationalism in politics and economics; for drawing the line against communism and for democracy, setting us squarely on the trail of freedom we continue to blaze today; for leading America toward increasing prosperity and racial equality here at home; and for laying the groundwork for pioneering achievements in meeting America's health care needs -- even though he paid a dear price for it.

We are still blessed because President Truman understood the importance not just of winning the war, but of building the institutions and alliances that could maintain the peace. What a job he did: the United Nations, NATO, the Truman Doctrine, the Berlin Airlift, Korea and the Marshall Plan.

Oh, yes, he was committed to military strength. But from the very beginning, he knew that peace could not be maintained and the Cold War could not be won by military power alone. He told the National War College, behind the shield of military strength, "We must help people improve the conditions of life, to create a world in which democracy and freedom can flourish." That's an argument he had to make over and over and over again. I can identify with that.

In early 1947, the House cut in half President Truman's request for funds to prevent starvation and disease in occupied Germany and Japan. He knew he had to turn that mentality around, but he believed he could. He would often say, I trust the people, because when they know the facts, they do the right thing.

So when he went before a joint session of Congress to call for emergency aid to keep Greece and Turkey from falling into the communist orbit, he put it this way, "The United States contributed \$341 billion toward winning World War II. The assistance I recommend amounts to little more than one-tenth of 1 percent of that investment. It is only common sense that we should safeguard this investment and make sure it was not in vain." With the leadership and support of like-minded members of Congress, the bill was on his desk in two months, passed by overwhelming majorities in both Houses. And he fought the same way to win America over to the Marshall Plan.

Harry Truman's unmatched insight allowed him to see emerging patterns in history, to identify new challenges over the horizon, and to build the institutions and approaches to meet them. Thanks, in no small measure, to President Truman, we have won the Cold War, and now must shoulder a like responsibility for meeting the challenges of a new century and a new era in human affairs.

With global interdependence growing daily, creating ever-new opportunities and new and different vulnerabilities, the need for U.S. leadership in the world has never been greater. The need for building on Harry Truman's legacy has never been greater.

But the old American pull of isolationism -- or at least, in this

age, cut-way-back-ism -- is still there. We should remember what he said: "Lasting peace," President Truman reminded us, "means bread and justice and opportunity and freedom for all the people of the world." My fellow Americans, this is a great day, and this is a good thing. But we should do more than dedicate this building to Harry Truman. We should rededicate ourselves today to fulfilling his vision in the new century. (Applause.)

To paraphrase what he said, so long ago, it means we have to put a small percentage of the resources we put into winning the Cold War, to work in the world in keeping the peace, advancing global prosperity, reducing poverty, fighting AIDS, battling terrorism, defending human rights, supporting free press and democracy around the world.

We need to move forward with debt relief for the world's poorest nations, to give them the lifeline they need to fight AIDS and educate their children, and become better partners for us, in the world. These are the kinds of investments Harry Truman proved decades ago could keep our soldiers out of war. If we do not want to overuse our military, we must not under-fund our diplomacy. (Applause.)

I believe if President Truman were here today, he would tell us that if we truly want to honor him, we should prepare for the future in our time, as he prepared for our future in his. Those of us here today know that that means not only investing in foreign affairs, it also means investing in the capacity of our own people at home.

Truman once said, "The success of our foreign policy depends upon the strength of our domestic policy." Well, he tried it, and it worked. By the close of his administration, he had helped to create 11 million new jobs, unemployment was at a record low, farm and business incomes at all-time highs. The minimum wage had increased, Social Security benefits had doubled, 8 million veterans had been to college on the G.I. Bill. And our country had moved closer to one America, across the lines of race that divided us.

In 1947 President Truman was the first President ever to address the NAACP. His biographer, David McCullough called it the strongest statement on civil rights heard in Washington since the time of Lincoln. President Truman said, "I meant every word, and I'm going to prove it." And so he did: desegregating the Armed Forces and the federal civil service, and continuing to fight for civil rights gains.

He also envisioned a new system of health care for the elderly and affordable health insurance for all Americans. He led America on the first leg of a long march that would end in 1965, with the creation of Medicare. He endured vicious attacks and his party lost the Congress in a record way, in no small measure because he simply thought that people, when they needed a doctor, ought to be able to get one.

But at the signing ceremony for Medicare several years later, the guest of honor was Harry Truman. President Johnson gave him the very first Medicare card and said, "It was really Harry Truman who planted the seeds of compassion and duty which have today flowered into care for the sick and serenity for the fearful."

So at home and around the world, if we truly wish to honor President Truman, we will do in our day what he did so brilliantly in his: see clearly the long-term path we must follow, take the first steps without hesitation.

This is a kind of time Harry Truman must have dreamed of at the end of World War II, at the dawn of the Cold War, in the bitterest, bleakest days of the conflict in Korea -- an America at peace, with prosperity, social progress, no crippling internal crisis or external threat.

Like our victory in World War II, this opens a whole new era for us. It gives us great opportunities, enormous challenges, profound responsibilities. At home, we have the chance and the duty to meet the challenge of the aging of America; of the largest and most diverse group of schoolchildren in our nation's history; of families struggling to balance the obligation to work with the more important obligation to raise their children well; to explore the far frontiers of science and technology in a way that benefits ordinary Americans and protects our most cherished values; to get this country out of debt for the first time since Andrew Jackson was President.

Around the world, we have to face the threat of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, terrorism, narco-trafficking; the persistent, enduring ethnic, religious, tribal and racial conflicts that grip so many places in the world; and new and different threats that could profoundly affect us all, including global warming and the rise of AIDS and other infectious diseases, along with the breakdown of public health systems around the world.

But we're well positioned to deal with this, thanks in no small measure to what Harry Truman and his generation did so long ago. He gave us the opportunities we have today. It's a good thing that we say, thanks, Mr. President, by naming this building for him. It would be a far, far better thing if we would follow his lead and give the same set of opportunities to our grandchildren. I pray God that we will.

Thank you and God bless you. (Applause.)

END 1:50 P.M. EDT

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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

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.

8

Divider Title: _____

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 21, 2000

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
ON CONSERVATION

The Rose Garden

10:00 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. I would like to begin by thanking this distinguished group of Americans who have joined me and I want to introduce them all. To my immediate left, looking over my shoulder here is Mayor Brent Coles of Boise, Idaho; Senator Gaylord Nelson, the founder of Earth Day; and next to him, his small namesake, Major League Baseball legend, Gaylord Perry.

Henry Diamond is here, who is a partner in the law firm of Beveridge and Diamond, and a distinguished environmentalist, heading the largest environmental law firm in the nation. Roger Schlickeisen, the President of Defenders of Wildlife, over my right shoulder here. Jack Hanna is here, the Director Emeritus of the Columbus Zoo. Frank Beamer, the head coach of the Virginia Tech Football Team. As he said: Last year number two; and rising this year. (Laughter.)

Jimmie Lee Solomon, the Senior Vice President of Baseball operations for Major League Baseball, Dr. Michael Hirshfield, the Vice President at the Research Protection Programs of the Chesapeake Bay Foundation. David Waller, the Director of Wildlife Resources Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, who told me to say something good about wildlife today.

I often feel that we're in the presence of it here in Washington. (Laughter.) And I appreciate his efforts to preserve it. And the lady to my left is Sue Maturkanich, who is a teacher from Grand Rapids, Michigan. I wanted to thank her for being here and for her interest in the intersection of education and the environment for our children.

These conservation and community leaders have come here from all over America to work for the protection of our open spaces and our most precious lands; to ask Congress to provide permanent funding for them with federal funds dedicated to supporting state and local communities.

Under the leadership of Chairman Don Young and Congressman George Miller, the House recently cast an overwhelming bipartisan vote to provide permanent funding for America's open spaces from the resources the Federal Government gets from federal offshore oil leases. There is significant support in the Senate for this legislation. And we are here today to ask the Senate leadership to work with Senators Frank Murkowski and Jeff Bingaman, again on a bipartisan basis, to pass the Conservation and Reinvestment Act known as CARA.

When I was growing up in Arkansas I had such easy access to parks and woods and mountains and rivers and lakes, that I suppose I took them for granted a little bit. But we know that we can no longer take our access to our natural resources and our wildlife for granted. In too many communities, our green spaces and our open spaces continue to disappear.

For too many of our young people and their families it's becoming harder and harder to protect what we have left, the meadows and seashores, the lands farmers harvest, the streams where families fish. With more and more people visiting our national parks and forests, we also have to do more to protect and preserve these treasures. That's why Gaylord Perry is here today. He believes that all our children should have a place to play Little League ball. That's why Sue Maturkanich is here today all the way from Michigan to remind the Congress how essential it is for children to have a good place to play.

For seven and a half years now, Vice President Gore and I have fought for these causes: to protect our natural resources, to provide communities with resources they need to preserve green and open spaces. Working with Congress, again on a bipartisan basis, we protected Yellowstone from the threat of mining, preserved the Baca Ranch in New Mexico, saved age-old California Redwoods, set aside huge stretches of the Mojave Desert for the national park system, and launched the most ambitious environmental restoration effort ever in the magnificent Florida Everglades. But we also provided significant new resources to help states and communities preserve farms, urban parks, and other precious open spaces.

The Mayor of Boise is here, as I said earlier. We worked with him to give him the funds to develop a 55-acre recreation complex so that children and parents have a place to enjoy the wonders of nature close to home.

Here in Washington, D.C., we helped the city rebuild Girard Street Park, the only open space in an entire urban neighborhood, a park that will give children a place to play in safety and the community a place to call their own.

We believe every community should have such places so that neighborhood parks and baseball fields are as common as cell phones and video games. That's why CARA is so important and why Congress must pass it now before it adjourns.

I want to make it clear: The virtue of CARA is one of the things which makes it controversial in the ordinary course of congressional operations. It would set aside money that we have coming in every year, automatically, for these communities for these purposes, so that they would always know that there was a stream of money there to protect the future for our children.

I also hope Congress, before it leaves, will provide adequate resources for us to continue to protect our air and water and ensure permanent funding for land conservation. And I hope they will send me budget bills free of anti-environmental riders. Once again, too many of these bills are being watered down with riders aimed at weakening public health protections, blocking common-sense efforts to combat climate change, and surrendering public lands to private interests.

In the last 24 hours, Congress has added some more of these riders. I vetoed bills before because they contained them, and if I have to, I'll do it again. But I ask Congress to drop them so we can get on with the people's business, and they can go back home and talk to the voters.

A century ago, President Theodore Roosevelt set our nation on the path of conservation. He reminded us, and I quote: "Our responsibilities to the coming millions is like that of parents to children. In wasting our resources, we are wronging our descendants."

Since then, we've answered President Roosevelt's call to conservation. And time after time, over the entire length of the 20th century, we put the restoration and protection of the environment ahead

of partisan conflict.

In the weeks ahead, we should continue to do this. We have a unique and profoundly important effort to give people at the grass-roots level in America a permanent source of funding to protect our natural resources.

A chance like this comes along once in a great while. That's why there were over 300 votes for this bill in the House. And there ought to be 100 votes for it in the Senate, and I hope we can get it done and these folks, by coming here today, have made it more likely.

Thank you very much. (Applause.)

END 10:11 A.M. EDT

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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

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.

9

Divider Title: _____

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 15, 2000

JOINT STATEMENT

Prime Minister Vajpayee and President Clinton today reaffirmed the vision they outlined in March in New Delhi of a closer and qualitatively new relationship between India and the United States in the 21st century. They reiterated their conviction that closer cooperation and stronger partnership between the two countries will be a vital factor for shaping a future of peace, prosperity, democracy, pluralism and freedom for this world. They acknowledged that this vision draws strength from broad political support in both countries.

The two leaders agreed that the wide-ranging architecture of institutional dialogue between the two countries provides a broad-based framework to pursue the vision of a new relationship. They expressed satisfaction at the pace and purposefulness with which the two countries have initiated the consultations envisaged in the dialogue architecture.

In particular, the two leaders are gratified by their recent exchange of visits, and by the regular foreign policy consultations at the ministerial and senior policy levels:

-- They expressed satisfaction at the role that the two countries played in the launch of the Community of Democracies.

-- In the economic arena, they reaffirmed their confidence that the three ministerial-level economic dialogues and the High-Level Coordinating Group will improve the bilateral trade environment, facilitate greater commercial cooperation, promote investment, and contribute to strengthening the global financial and trading systems.

-- They welcomed the progress of the Joint Working Group on Counter-Terrorism, and agreed that it would also examine linkages between terrorism and narcotics trafficking and other related issues. They noted the opening of a Legal Attach' office in New Delhi designed to facilitate cooperation in counter-terrorism and law enforcement.

-- The two leaders expressed satisfaction that the joint consultative group on clean energy and environment met in July and agreed to revitalize and expand energy cooperation, while discussing the full range of issues relating to environment and climate change.

-- They welcomed the establishment of the Science and Technology forum in July and agreed that the forum should reinvigorate the traditionally strong scientific cooperation between the two countries. In that connection, they noted the contribution of the two science and technology related roundtable meetings held in March and September.

-- They also welcomed the recent initiatives in the health sector, including the joint statements of June 2000, as examples of deepening collaboration in improving health care and combating AIDS and other major diseases of our time.

The two leaders agreed that India and the United States must build upon this new momentum in their relationship to further enhance mutual understanding and deepen cooperation across the full spectrum of political, economic, commercial, scientific, technological, social, and international issues.

During this visit, the two leaders had productive discussions across a wide range of bilateral, regional, and international developments. In the economic arena, they agree that India's continuing economic reforms, as well as the two countries' complementary strengths and resources, provide strong bases for expansion of economic ties between the two countries. The two leaders recognized the need to deepen cooperation on high-tech trade issues. They noted that the present regime on e-commerce would be rolled over until the next ministerial meeting of the WTO, and that the two countries would cooperate in building a wider international consensus on information technology. The two leaders pledged their joint commitment to bridge the digital divide, both within and between countries, so that the benefits of information technology may advance the economic and social development of all citizens, rich and poor.

The two leaders expressed satisfaction with their agreement on textiles. They also affirmed the need for expansion of bilateral civil aviation ties and agreed to work toward this goal. They recognized the contribution that biotechnology can make to a safe and nutritious food supply, in offering new options to farmers to address problems of pests and diseases, while to contributing to environmental protection and enhancing global food security. The governments of the United States and India will explore ways of enhancing cooperation and information exchange, joint collaborative projects and training of scientists in agriculture biotechnology research. The ongoing vaccine research would be further strengthened also, making use of genomics and bioinformatics. The governments of both the United States and India support science-based regulatory activities.

They also noted significant progress on other important economic issues including mutual taxation and investment in the power and other sectors. In regard to double taxation issues, the competent authorities of both sides intend to soon negotiate an arrangement under which collection or recovery of tax will generally be suspended on a reciprocal basis, during pendency of a mutual agreement proceeding. To ensure sustainable economic growth that will lift the lives of rich and poor alike, the two leaders committed support for efforts that will make capital markets more efficient, transparent, and accountable to attract the billions in private investment that is needed.

They recognize the need for appropriate technology for power generation, and the importance of greater South Asian regional cooperation and trade in energy, as well as the development and application of clean technologies that address our respective problems of urban and water pollution. The leaders noted with satisfaction the signings of several major commercial agreements, under which U.S. firms will contribute to the development of the power industry in India.

The United States and India intend to harness their cooperation in emerging scientific and economic sectors into a partnership for defining new ways of fighting hunger, disease, pollution, and other global challenges of our time. The two leaders pledged their strong commitment to address the global challenge of the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS through the close involvement and cooperation between the governments and civil society in the two countries. They expressed support for the collaborative program for research in various areas, including HIV/AIDS vaccine development, through the Joint Working Groups of scientists envisaged by the Joint Statement of June 2000. They agreed to encourage the formation of a business council to combat HIV/AIDS with the active involvement and participation of business and industry to raise awareness in the industrial workplace.

The two leaders discussed international security. They recalled the long history of Indo-U.S. cooperation in UN peacekeeping operations, most recently in Sierra Leone. The two leaders agreed to broaden their

cooperation in peacekeeping and other areas of UN activity, including in shaping the future international security system. The two leaders also discussed the evolving security environment in Asia, recalling their common desire to work for stability in Asia and beyond. They agreed that the Asian Security Dialogue that the two countries have initiated will strengthen mutual understanding.

The two countries reaffirmed their belief that tensions in South Asia can only be resolved by the nations of South Asia, and by peaceful means. India reiterated its commitment to enhancing cooperation, peace, and stability in the region. Both sides stressed the unacceptability of continued violence and bloodshed as a basis for solution of the problems of the region.

The United States and India seek to advance their dialogue on security and nonproliferation issues, building upon the joint statement signed during President Clinton's visit to India in March. They reiterated their respective commitments to forgo nuclear explosive tests. India reaffirmed that, subject to its supreme national interests, it will continue its voluntary moratorium until the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) comes into effect. The United States reaffirmed its intention to work for ratification of the Treaty at the earliest possible date. The Indian government will continue efforts to develop a broad political consensus on the issue of the Treaty, with the purpose of bringing these discussions to a successful conclusion. India also reconfirmed its commitment not to block entry into force of the Treaty. India expects that all other countries, as included in Article XIV of CTBT, will adhere to this Treaty without reservations. The United States and India reiterated their support for a global treaty to halt the production of fissile material for weapons purposes, and for the earliest possible start of Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty negotiations in Geneva. The United States noted its moratorium on the production of fissile material for weapons purposes and supports a multilateral moratorium on such production pending conclusion of a Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty. The United States and India commended the progress made so far on export controls, and pledged to continue to strengthen them. Both countries agreed to continue their dialogue on security and nonproliferation, including on defense posture, which is designed to further narrow differences on these important issues.

In combating international terrorism, the two leaders called on the international community to intensify its efforts, including at the current session of the United Nations. Noting that both India and the United States are targets of continuing terrorism, they expressed their determination to further reinforce bilateral cooperation in this area. They have agreed to hold another round of counter-terrorism consultations in New Delhi later this month, and to pursue work on a Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty.

Finally, the two leaders also paid tribute to the contributions of the Indian-American community in providing a bridge of understanding between the two societies and in strengthening the ties of commerce and culture between the two countries. In this connection, they commended the progress of the initiative to set up a collaborative Global Institute for Science and Technology in India. The two leaders agreed to encourage people-to-people connections between the two nations, and to enlist the cooperation of all sections of their talented and diverse societies in support of that goal.

30-30-30

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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

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.

10

Divider Title: _____

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(New York, New York)

For Immediate Release

September 7, 2000

FACT SHEET

President Clinton and the Millennium Summit:
Protecting the Global Environment

President Clinton is strongly committed to working with the United Nations and the United States' international partners to strengthen environmental protections worldwide and to meet the vision of a sustainable future outlined in the Secretary General's Millennium Report.

Protecting the world's sensitive ecosystems. The United States is actively supporting the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (an international study on the status of the world's ecosystems that is currently getting underway). Today, in his speech to the Security Council, the President announced that the United States would contribute the first complete set of detailed, up-to-date satellite images of the world's forest ecosystems to the Assessment. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration will work with other U.S. agencies to assemble and provide these images from its TERRA and Landsat satellites over the next six months, with subsequent updates. This data will help researchers to understand better the status of forests and provide policymakers with new tools to help control illegal logging, conserve threatened forest areas, and promote sustainable economic growth. This effort builds on previous U.S. contributions of scientific data to international assessments of ozone depletion and climate change, and the data will be shared with the public and other interested parties.

The United States is helping lead international efforts to conserve and sustainably manage the world's threatened biological diversity. The President's Greening the Globe initiative (a \$150 million initiative, proposed in the FY2001 budget, to help developing countries strengthen their economies by conserving, rather than destroying, their irreplaceable forests and biodiversity) would nearly double U.S. funding for the protection of threatened tropical forests and their biological diversity.

Fighting climate change and promoting clean energy. President Clinton and Vice President Gore have made climate change a priority both at home and abroad. U.S. leadership was critical in negotiating the 1997 Kyoto Protocol, which sets strong, realistic targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and establishes market-based mechanisms to ensure that they are met cost-effectively. The President is taking aggressive steps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions including through directives to reduce energy use in federal buildings to 30 percent below 1990 levels by 2010, and to target tripling the use of bio-energy in the U.S. over the next decade. In November, parties to the Framework Convention on Climate Change will meet to attempt to complete the design of critical Kyoto features such as emissions trading and the "Clean Development Mechanism." The United States is committed to finishing the work begun at Kyoto.

Strengthening environmental protections in finance and trade. The United States has been a longtime advocate for strong environmental standards in the international financial institutions and taken a leadership role in developing standards for its Export Credit Agency (ECAs). At the

urging of the United States, G-8 leaders committed in Okinawa last July to develop common environmental guidelines for G-8 ECAs by the next G-8 summit in 2001, and to draw on experience from institutions like the World Bank to guide their work. The President has also issued an Executive Order requiring careful environmental review of major new trade agreements.

#

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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

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.

11

Divider Title: _____

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

July 25, 2000

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I am very pleased today to sign bipartisan legislation authorizing protection of New Mexico's Baca Ranch as the new Valles Caldera National Preserve.

From time to time, we are presented with an opportunity to save a truly magnificent piece of America's rich natural endowment. Today we seize one such opportunity. At the heart of the scenic Jemez Mountains west of Santa Fe, the Baca Ranch contains the remarkable Valles Caldera -- the collapsed crater of an ancient volcano -- and sustains one of our nation's largest wild elk herds. Thanks to the careful stewardship of the Dunigan family, this extraordinary landscape appears today much as it did when the first settlers arrived. And thanks to the bipartisan efforts of the New Mexico delegation, we will ensure that it remains healthy and whole for generations to come.

I commend the Dunigans, for offering us the chance to open this treasure to the American people; Senators Bingaman and Domenici, and Representatives Udall and Wilson, for helping to lead this historic conservation effort; and the leaders of the Santa Clara Pueblo, for sharing with us their reverence for this land.

Today's success should inspire us to work even harder to conserve America's natural heritage. The acquisition of Baca Ranch was made possible with increased conservation funding I secured last year through my Lands Legacy initiative. I have proposed another significant increase in Lands Legacy funding for the coming fiscal year. Unfortunately, appropriations bills passed by both the House and the Senate would provide only a third of my request, cutting Lands Legacy funding considerably below this year's level. In addition, riders attached to several appropriations measures aim to cripple wildlife protections, surrender public lands to private interests, and hamper common-sense efforts to combat global warming. I urge Congress to drop these anti-environmental riders and to fully fund my Lands Legacy initiative.

Ultimately, our goal must be to establish permanent conservation funding so that each new generation will have the resources to protect other critical lands across America. I am very pleased that the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee today approved a version of bipartisan legislation passed overwhelmingly by the House that moves us closer to that goal. I am fully committed to working with Congress to create a lasting endowment to support federal, state and local conservation efforts. Let us work together, in the spirit of today's historic conservation achievement, to strengthen, not weaken, environmental protections.

30-30-30

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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

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.

12

Divider Title: _____

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Okinawa, Japan)

For Immediate Release

July 23, 2000

FACT SHEET

President Clinton and the Okinawa Summit:
Protecting the Global Environment

President Clinton is strongly committed to using the G-8 forum to strengthen environmental protections worldwide. With U.S. leadership, the G-8 has addressed global environmental challenges including protecting forests, fighting climate change, leveling up environmental standards worldwide and bringing environmental issues into the mainstream of trade policy. In Okinawa, G-8 leaders agreed to:

Reform lending standards to reduce environmental harm: The Administration's environmental priority for the Okinawa Summit was reform of lending practices of export credit agencies (ECAs) - official government institutions that provide assistance in supporting or facilitating domestic exports. With total annual lending in excess of \$100 billion, ECA financing is more than four times that of the World Bank group, and can have significant environmental impacts. However, unlike the World Bank, most ECAs have no detailed environmental safeguards. The Clinton Administration has strengthened the environmental standards of its ECA, the U.S. Export-Import Bank, to include greenhouse gas emission accounting and greater transparency in environmental impact assessment procedures.

In 1997 in Denver, G-8 leaders began work on this subject by calling for greater attention to environmental factors in ECA lending. In 1999 in Cologne, G-8 leaders began a process aimed at development of common environmental guidelines for ECAs over a two-year time period. At the urging of the United States, G-8 leaders agreed in Okinawa to accelerate this effort and, for the first time, to draw on experience from institutions like the World Bank to guide their work. Leaders agreed that the G-8 would redouble its efforts and adopt common environmental guidelines for G-8 ECAs by the 2001 Summit.

Fight climate change and promote clean energy: President Clinton is making climate change a priority both at home and abroad. U.S. leadership was critical in negotiating the 1997 Kyoto Protocol, which sets strong, realistic targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and establishes market-based mechanisms to ensure that they are met cost effectively. The President has secured significant budget increases in funding for climate change technology and research. In this year's budget, the Administration sought over \$6 billion in funding for these programs and an international clean energy initiative. In Okinawa, G-8 leaders agreed to seek early resolution of major outstanding issues in the further development of the Kyoto Protocol. In November, parties will meet to attempt to complete the design of critical Kyoto features such as emissions trading and the "Clean Development Mechanism." G-8 leaders also agreed to create a new task force to identify concrete ways to increase the use of renewable energy in developing countries.

Protect the world's forests: The United States is helping lead international efforts to conserve and sustainably manage the world's forests. The President's Greening the Globe initiative would nearly double U.S. funding, from \$80 to \$150 million, for the protection of threatened tropical forests and their biological diversity. As part of the action program, the U.S. will host this fall in Southeast Asia a global meeting aimed at curbing illegal logging. In Okinawa, the G-8

received the interim report of the G-8 action program on forests and leaders committed to new measures to fight illegal logging, including a review of G-8 domestic practices to ensure they do not contribute to illegal logging.

###

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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

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.

13

Divider Title: _____

HIGHLIGHTS OF GROUP OF SEVEN/GROUP OF EIGHT SUMMITS
Fostering Cooperation in a Global Economy
July 21, 2000

The world's major industrial democracies have worked together through Group of Seven/Group of Eight summits to strengthen the world economy, support new democracies, address common security threats, and reduce poverty. Since 1993, the United States has moved from having the largest budget deficit in the G-7 to the biggest surplus, and has helped lead the way to build a strong global economy with an unprecedented economic expansion.

-- TOKYO, JAPAN: JULY 7-9, 1993

The 1993 Group of Seven Summit marked the first time in more than a decade that the conference communique was not implicitly or explicitly critical of the United States for failing to address its deficits. Instead, the communique, titled "A Strengthened Commitment to Jobs and Growth," specifically said that the U.S. economy was on the right track and reflected the U.S. emphasis on the G-7 meeting as a jobs summit.

--Key Issues:

-Supporting the Clinton Economic Plan: The conference communique explicitly supported President Clinton's economic plan to reduce the deficit and to bring growth and investment back to the U.S. economy. The summit also endorsed President Clinton's proposal for a jobs summit to be held in Washington in the fall of 1993.

-Reducing Tariffs and Promoting Trade: The Group of Seven leaders reached agreement to reduce tariffs and open markets for manufactured goods under Uruguay Round talks, and the communique said the conclusion of the Uruguay Round would be given the "highest priority."

-Supporting Reform in the New Independent States: The G-7 agreed on a \$3 billion aid package to encourage market reform in Russia.

-- NAPLES, ITALY: JULY 8-10, 1994

In 1994, the G-7 Summit focused on strategies to create jobs and better prepare people to fill them; to develop infrastructure for the new global economy; to commit to sustainable development for all nations; and to continue the economic, the political, and the integration of the new democracies into the family of free nations. As a signal of G-7 support for Russian reform, G-7 leaders invited Russian President Yeltsin to participate in the political discussions. The summit also addressed pressing security challenges, including the war in Bosnia.

--Key Issues:

-Building the Global Economy: To keep the global economic recovery moving, the G-7 leaders pledged to ratify GATT before the end of the year, and pledged that the World Trade Organization would be up and running by January 1, 1995. For the first time, the G-7 committed to work together on the issues of lifetime learning and job training. The leaders agreed to take steps to build a new infrastructure for the information economy, and agreed to hold a conference on telecommunications issues to lay plans for a global information superhighway.

-Reform of Global Institutions: The G-7 leaders agreed on an open-ended review, to consider how "the global economy of the 21st century will provide sustainable development with good prosperity" and "what institutional changes may be needed to meet those challenges."

-Supporting Reform in the New Independent States: The G-7 deepened its commitment to encourage the transition from communism to free market economies, and agreed that the international community would provide more than \$4 billion in financial assistance to Ukraine in support of economic reform. The leaders also pledged \$300 million to help pay for the initial stages of shutting down and cleaning up the nuclear reactor at Chernobyl.

-Preserving the Environment: The G-7 continued its commitment to

the environment and sustainable development, agreeing to report back the following year on respective successes in living up to clean air agreements and other environmental treaties.

-- HALIFAX, CANADA: JUNE 15-17, 1995

Against the backdrop of conflicts in Bosnia and Chechnya and recent bombings at Oklahoma City and the World Trade Center, the 1995 Group of Seven conference addressed a number of emerging global economic and security challenges.

Key Issues:

-Strengthening the Global Economy: The G-7 leaders called on the International Monetary Fund to improve surveillance procedures, increase transparency, and create an early warning system to enable swift action when one nation's economic crisis threatens the world economy -- as was nearly the case with the 1995 financial crisis in Mexico. The leaders called for an emergency financing mechanism that could provide large-scale assistance rapidly if such support is necessary. They also called on the IMF, the World Bank, and regional development banks to begin a comprehensive program to address the debt problems of the world's poorest countries.

-Focusing on Human Needs: The G-7 agreed that the World Bank, the IMF, and United Nations agencies must focus on addressing basic human needs, such as the alleviation of poverty, supporting private sector development, promoting sustainable development, and environmental protection along with economic growth.

-Addressing New Security Threats: The G-7 leaders agreed to work together more comprehensively to counter the growing dangers posed by terrorists, international criminals, nuclear smugglers and drug traffickers.

-Statement on Bosnia: In a joint statement, the leaders expressed strong support for the Contact Group's efforts to end the conflict in Bosnia and called upon the parties to refrain from all military action and resume the negotiation process.

-- MOSCOW, RUSSIA: APRIL 19-20, 1996

In April 1996, the G-7/G-8 met in Moscow for a summit on nuclear security issues.

Key Issues:

-Working to Ban Nuclear Testing: The leaders issued a statement on the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) calling for concluding and signing the CTBT by September, 1996. Participants also agreed that the CTBT must be comprehensive and ban any nuclear explosion.

-Stemming Nuclear Smuggling: The leaders announced measures to stop smuggling insensitive nuclear technologies and materials, including the sharing of intelligence and collaboration on customs and law enforcement.

-Supporting Chernobyl Closure: The leaders reaffirmed their commitment to provide \$3 billion in exchange for Ukraine's promise to close the Chernobyl complex by the year 2000.

--LYON, FRANCE: JUNE 27-29, 1996

The Lyon summit focused on three key areas: the fight against terrorism and crime, strengthening the peace in Bosnia, and advancing the nations' common agenda for continued economic growth. The summit included a special session on new global challenges facing the world's nations. The Lyon Group on Transnational Crime, still active, grew out of this Summit's efforts.

Key Issues:

-Safeguarding the Global Financial System: The G-7 leaders outlined priorities to safeguard the global financial system, including strong

risk management and transparency in innovative markets in the major financial centers. They called for a review of the implications of electronic money in order to ensure we reap the most benefits from these innovations while avoiding problems. The leaders reaffirmed a partnership for development emphasizing the importance of sound economic policies and good governance and again emphasized the need for development organizations to focus on alleviating poverty and fostering private sector development.

-Working Toward Debt Forgiveness: The leaders reached broad agreement on the need to strengthen efforts to promote development in the world's poorest nations by forgiving their foreign debt.

-Fighting Terrorism and Transnational Crime: In the wake of a bombing of an American base in Saudi Arabia, the leaders pledged cooperation in the fight against terrorism. The Leaders endorsed a U.S. package of 40 measures to address terrorism and crime, including measures intended to make it more difficult for criminals to cross borders, hide money and purchase weapons.

-Working for Peace in Bosnia: The G-7 leaders committed their full support for the elections to be held in September, and for accelerating the civilian reconstruction that was already underway. The leaders also made it clear that the parties in Bosnia must live up to their obligations under the Dayton Accords.

-- DENVER, UNITED STATES: JUNE 20-22, 1997

The Denver meeting continued to focus on the challenges and opportunities the world's nations faced as the 21st Century approached. The G-7/G-8 leaders worked to prepare their economies to meet new transnational threats to security and to integrate new partners into the community of free market democracies -- with an increasing emphasis on dealing with problems that matter to people.

Key Issues:

-Preventing Global Financial Crises: To prevent financial crises in one country from sending shockwaves around the world, the leaders strengthened the network of banking and market officials to monitor financial policies and police risky practices. The leaders explored strategies to create more jobs, and planned to continue those discussions at upcoming employment conferences in Japan and England. They also discussed challenges associated with aging populations, and how to keep senior citizens living productive lives well into their later years.

- Addressing Security Threats: The leaders signaled their intention to step up their collective efforts against the growing international problem of high-tech and computer-related crime, and agreed to work more closely to stem the spread of materials of mass destruction that could be used in terrorist attacks. The leaders agreed to tighten control on plutonium stockpiles and establish a rapid response network to prevent nuclear smuggling.

-Improving Global Health: In an age where infectious disease can span the planet in the space of an airline flight, the leaders agreed to create a global early warning system to detect outbreaks and to help quickly get the right medicines where they are needed. They also pledged to accelerate efforts to develop an HIV/AIDS vaccine.

-Addressing Global Warming: The leaders recommitted themselves to the principles of the Rio Summit, and agreed to work to reach an agreement in Kyoto to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to respond to the problem of global warming.

-- BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND: MAY 15-17, 1998

The 1998 Group of Seven/Group of Eight meeting included discussions on employment issues, environmental issues, crime issues, and on how the nations could work together and with smaller countries to prepare for the "Y2K" conversion of computers. The summit also focused on two breaking political events -- nuclear tests in India and political violence in Indonesia. On October 30, 1998 the leaders put out a

joint statement on the World Economy, highlighting measures announced by G-7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors to address both the immediate and the longer-term weaknesses in the international financial system, particularly in light of their impact on the poor and most vulnerable.

Key Issues:

-Meeting the Challenge of the Global Economy: The Asian financial crisis demonstrated how financial sector flaws in a few developing countries and inadequate risk assessment by international creditors and investors can impact economies around the globe. To prevent future crises, the G-7/G-8 leaders overwhelmingly agreed on the importance of global capital markets to growth around the world. At the same time, the leaders agreed to work toward increased transparency; to establish a system of multilateral surveillance of national financial systems; to strengthen the mechanisms that allow international and national regulatory authorities to ensure their systems are sound; and to call for broad measures to ensure that the private sector takes full responsibility for its decisions.

-Bringing Africa into the Global Economy: The leaders discussed the need to integrate all people and all nations into the global economy, with a particular emphasis on Africa. The G-8 leaders committed to assist Africa participating in international trade and investment, in ensuring that all children receive primary education, and in decreasing child and maternal mortality rates.

-Condemning Nuclear Tests: The leaders issued a strong statement condemning the nuclear tests in India, and called on India to join the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

-Working Together to Fight International Crime: The G-8 leaders continued the work begun at the Lyon summit, setting up a series of actions to create the ability for governments to transcend borders to fight crime, including high-tech crime, through the development of common approaches, common rules, and common standards to create law enforcement systems that can easily operate together.

- Finding Agreement on Global Warming: The leaders came together in a common strategy to deal with climate change, particularly focusing on market mechanisms, flexibility, and trading. There was a strong endorsement for engaging developing countries to participate meaningfully in the climate change regime.

-Fighting Infectious Disease: The leaders renewed their commitment to combat infectious disease, particularly HIV/AIDS. They also announced a new effort to reduce the death toll from malaria and other parasitic diseases.

-- COLOGNE, GERMANY: JUNE 18-20, 1999

The Group of Seven/Group of Eight summit in Cologne continued to focus on strengthening the global economy while preventing future financial crises and working together to address common security threats. Discussions included an increasing focus on strengthening developing nations, alleviating poverty, and protecting the world's most vulnerable citizens. The meeting also included a considerable focus on rebuilding the peace in Kosovo.

Key Issues:

-Strengthening the International Financial Architecture: Following up on work begun in Birmingham, the leaders agreed on new steps to strengthen the international financial architecture and prevent financial crises in one country from reverberating in markets around the world. The leaders agreed to develop stronger international financial institutions and to give a greater voice to emerging markets, to enhance transparency, to support stronger regulation in lending countries, and to share responsibility for crisis resolution.

-The Cologne Debt Initiative: The G-7 leaders endorsed a new initiative to enable Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) to receive deeper, broader, and faster debt relief in return for firm commitments

to channel the benefits into improving the lives of all their people. The initiative will help free the resources of poor countries so they can invest in health care, education, the fight against AIDS, and the alleviation of poverty, and future prosperity.

-Protecting the World's Most Vulnerable Citizens: The leaders resolved to work with the International Labor Organization to eradicate abusive child labor and enforce good labor standards around the globe.

-Education Charter: The leaders expressed their commitment to greater investment in education and lifelong learning, agreeing on basic principles central to this effort.

-Safeguarding Nuclear Materials: The G-8 partners agreed to increase support for President Clinton's Expanded Threat Reduction Initiative, which is aimed at increasing cooperative programs to keep nuclear materials and other sensitive technology and expertise in Russia, Ukraine and the New Independent States (NIS) from falling into the wrong hands.

-Rebuilding Kosovo: Shortly after NATO ended its air offensive against Yugoslavia, G-8 leaders announced an effort to rebuild Kosovo and pledged to cooperate with the European Union, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and the United Nations in forging a stability pact for Yugoslavia and its neighbors to strengthen democracy, promote human rights, encourage investment and growth, foster regional cooperation and counter transnational threats.

###

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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

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.

14

Divider Title: _____

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Los Angeles, California)

For Immediate Release

June 24, 2000

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT MIX AND MINGLE WITH
ASSOCIATION OF STATE DEMOCRATIC CHAIRS

Westin Century Plaza
Los Angeles, California

2:30 P.M. PDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. First, I thank you, Joan, for eight years of friendship and for the remarkable support that you and the state of Massachusetts have given to me and Al Gore and our whole team. Thank you, Governor Davis, for your friendship and for the extraordinary example you've set here in California, with your education legislation, your crime control legislation, and your devotion to our party. And we thank you and we thank you for the day you had with the Vice President up in Northern California yesterday. I liked reading about it. It was good press, and we thank you.

Thank you, Joe Andrew, for leaving their ranks and coming to ours. It's hard for me to say -- I thank Bill Daley for leaving my Cabinet. (Laughter.) But he might take it wrong. But I thank him for his willingness to assume the chairmanship of the Vice President's campaign. And I thank you, Donna Brazile and thank you, Johnny Hayes, who is my political memorabilia partner. I thought I had a lot of it until I met Johnny.

I want to thank Maxine Waters, who had me in her home in 1992 to meet with people from Los Angeles after the riots here to deal with the economic and the social problems. And we walked down the streets together -- burned out streets -- and talked to people in a very different Los Angeles, a very different California and a very different America than we have today.

I thank Dennis Archer and Kathy Vick and Bill Lynch and Lottie Shackelford and all the rest of you, so many of you I've known a long, long time. When you were introduced, ma'am, as having been at every convention since '36, I've been at every one since 1972, and that makes me pretty creaky, I guess. (Laughter.)

But I'd like to say a few things. First, I just got off the phone with the Vice President and he told me to tell you "hello" and to thank you. Secondly, I don't think you can possibly know how grateful I feel to all of you for your loyal support in '92 and '96 and in the all the times in between, in the good times and the bad times. I've had a real good time doing this job. (Applause.) And I'm glad it has worked out so well for the American people.

But I want to have a brief, but serious, conversation with you now. We have to win. We have to win the White House; we have to win the Senate; we have to win the House; we have to win these governorships, we need to get some more of them back. And to win we have to make sure that the election is about the right subject. People ask me all the time, who's going to win this or that election? I say, it always depends on what the voters believe the election is about. Very often,

the answer you get depends upon the question you ask.

And for me it is a pretty simple matter. I have worked as hard as I could to turn our country around, to get us going in the right direction. You know, you didn't have to be a genius in '92 to figure out what the election ought to be about. The economy was in the tank, all the social indicators were going in the wrong direction, Washington politics was basically a matter of lobbying rhetorical bombs -- or, as I like to say, I got an idea and you've got an idea, let's fight, maybe we'll both get on television tonight. (Laughter.) And it often got people on television, but it didn't often change the way we were living.

This country is in good shape now. But there are some huge challenges out there still, and huge opportunities. And I would argue to you that how a country deals with its prosperity is at least as big a test of its judgment and its character as how a country deal with adversity.

For me, it's not even close, because I know that a time like this comes along maybe once every 50 years, where you have a strong economy and improving society, a lot of national self-confidence, the absence of crippling domestic or foreign threats. And those of us who have lived most of our lives have a profound obligation to make sure that this election is about building the future of our dreams for our children.

What are they going to do when all those baby boomers retire, about Social Security and Medicare? How are we going to make aging meaningful in terms of helping people to work who want to work, making sure people have affordable prescription drugs who need it? What about the largest and most diverse group of school children in our country -- will they have world-class educations, or not? Will they all be able to go on to college, or not?

What about the environment? Will we continue to improve it as we grow the economy, or will we go back to the old idea that you can't improve it and grow the economy? Will we really seriously take on this problem of global warming and climate change that Al Gore has been talking about for years and years and years now, and now everybody recognizes it's real and he was right all along? Or are we going to continue to deny that it's a real problem until we see the flooding of the sugar cane in Louisiana and the Everglades in Florida and a lot of farmland dry up and blow away?

What about all the people that have jobs but still have problems raising their children and doing their work? Are we going to do more for child care, for after-school programs, for long-term care for elderly and disabled relatives? Are we going to do more for family leave? Are we going to do more, in short, to help people balance work and family? What about people like a lot of the people who work in this hotel, that are doing the best they can, but they need some help to reward their work so they can raise their kids, too? We're going to take account of them in the tax policy of the country, in the education policy of the country.

What about the people in places that have been left behind? Are we going to bring them into the free enterprise revolution or not? What about the digital divide? Are we going to close it or let it gape open? What about our responsibilities around the world? What about here at home, where people still get hurt and, unfortunately, sometimes killed because they're black or brown or Asian or gay or they work for the federal government or some other reason? We may never get another chance in our lifetime to take on this big stuff.

So the first thing you've got to do is to convince people back home that this is a huge election. It is just as important as the election

of '92 or '96. Every bit as important. Point number two, there are real differences. Point number three, only the Democrats want you to know what they are. (Laughter.) Now, you laugh; but it's true, isn't it? Do you ever hear them talk about their primary campaign? They want America to develop amnesia about their primary campaign -- who was on what side, who said what, what commitments were made. You don't see them passing out copies of that Texas Republican platform, do you? (Laughter.)

I was down in Texas the other night when that thing came out, with a bunch of my old friends. And one of them said it was so bad you could get rid of every fascist tract in your library if you just had a copy of the Texas Republican platform. (Laughter.) And I noticed their leader didn't go to the convention; and he didn't repudiate it, he just said, well, he was talking about other things. I say that in a good natured way.

But let me say this. I don't believe we have to have a negative campaign this year. I don't think we should. I'm sick and tired of these cps where this vast amount of money and effort is spent to try to convince people that there's something wrong with their opponents. How many elections have we had in the last 20 years where basically the whole deal is designed to put everybody into a white heat, including our friends in the press, to convince the voters that your opponent is just one step above a car thief. Now, we don't have to do that this year. This country is in good shape.

And what we ought to do is have a real debate here. We ought to say, let's assume that everybody is honorable; let's assume that they're pretty much going to do what they say they're going to do. That's what history indicates is the case, by the way. Most Presidents do pretty much what they say they're going to do, and when they don't, we're normally glad. Aren't you glad Lincoln didn't keep his campaign promise not to free the slaves? Aren't you glad President Roosevelt didn't keep his campaign promise to balance the budget, when unemployment was 25 percent?

But basically, Presidents do what they say they're going to do. So we can have this debate. So you've got to go out and say, folks, whatever your take on this is politically, this is a huge election. We may never get another chance in our lifetime to actually vote to make the future of our dreams for our children.

Secondly, we have real differences. I'll just mention a few. We think we ought to raise the minimum wage and they don't. We think we ought to pass a patients' bill of rights, if somebody gets hurt they ought to be able to sue, and they don't. We think we ought to have a voluntary prescription Medicare drug benefit available to everybody who needs it, and they don't. We think we ought to close the gun show loophole, require child trigger locks, and not import large-capacity ammunition clips that make a mockery of our assault weapons ban. And we don't believe anybody is going to miss a day in the deer woods if we do that. But they're not for it.

We think we ought to put 50,000 police on the street in the highest crime neighborhoods, because the 100,000 we put on worked so well, and they disagree. We think we ought to build 6,000 new schools and modernize another 5,000 a year for the next five years, and they don't. We think that we ought to require schools to turn around or shut down failing schools, school districts in states, but we ought to give them enough money so that every child who needs it can be in an after-school or a summer school program, and they don't. We think we ought to put 100,000 more teachers out there in the early grades, to lower class size, because it has a direct impact on student achievement, and they don't.

We think we ought to keep trying to clean up the air and the water and deal with climate change and develop alternative sources of energy and support the development of cars that get better mileage, and they voted against that stuff every year I put it up. They just don't agree. If you're buying gasoline in Chicago and Milwaukee now, you probably wish we'd move faster to develop alternative sources of fuel and higher mileage vehicles.

So in all these things, I think we're right and I think they're not, but they ought to be given a chance to have their piece, say their piece. Most important of all, on how we're going to keep the prosperity going, they think that we ought to have a tax cut that costs over half of the projected new surplus, which is real big; and that we ought to spend the rest of it on -- the projected surplus -- on the partial privatization of Social Security, on a big national missile defense system and on whatever else they promise to spend money on, even though all that together is more than even the new surplus projections.

Now, we're taking a more politically risky position at a time when people feel kind of relaxes. The Vice President says, why don't we not spend all our projected surplus. What's your projected income for the next decade, folks? Are you ready to spend it all tomorrow? Everybody that wants to spend your entire projected income for the next decade should seriously consider changing parties, because that's their position. And everybody that doesn't, who's not in our party, should seriously consider changing parties. (Applause.)

So what does Al Gore say? He says, why don't we just start by saying there is at least 20 percent of this projected surplus we are not going to spend, because we're getting it from your Medicare taxes, anyway. So we'll put it over to the side and we'll pay the debt down with it, and then we'll take the money we save from doing that and put it into Medicare so when the baby boomers retire we can keep Medicare alive, we won't bankrupt for kids. And, by the way, we're not going to spend all this projected surplus.

And why don't we have a generous tax cut that helps working people, especially at modest incomes, to set up their own retirement accounts and invest, if they want, in the stock market and generate wealth, while we don't mess up Social Security, and then help others with the cost of child care or long-term care or paying for our children to go college, so we can open the doors of college to all, and one that gives wealthy people the same incentives to invest in poor areas in America to create jobs we give them to invest in poor areas in Latin America or Asia or Africa. And why don't we do that -- (applause.) And then we'll still have some money to invest in the future.

I know what I think is more likely to keep this prosperity going. People ask me all the time now that I've just got a few months left, seven months left. They say, what was the secret of your economic policy? What was the genius that Bob Rubin and Lloyd Bentsen and all of them brought to Washington? And I look at them and I say, arithmetic. (Laughter.) The Democrats brought arithmetic back to Washington. If we didn't have it, we didn't spend it; we made a commitment to cut out programs that we didn't have to have, so we'd have more to invest in education and technology and the future.

But I'm just telling you, these are big issues. And you ought to clarify them. But if the public believes that this is a big election and it's about building the future of our dreams for our children; and if the public believes that there are real differences -- and I only touched on a few of them -- there are real differences in our position on what it really means to include women and gays and people of color, people of all different backgrounds in the government and in the life of

America.

The next President is going to get two to four appointments to the Supreme Court. They've made different commitments about what their heart-felt positions are on the right to choose, for example. And I think you have to assume that both these people now running for President will do what they have promised to do on this. You have to assume that they are honorable and they will. So you have big differences. And we can have a great debate.

Let me just say one other thing I want you to know. I think I know Al Gore about as well as anybody alive except his family. And I've seen him at every conceivable kind of circumstances, in good and bad times for him, good and bad times for me, good and bad times for our administration. There are three things that I think you ought to know -- or four.

Number one, this country has had a lot of Vice Presidents who made great Presidents. Thomas Jefferson was Vice President; Teddy Roosevelt was Vice President; Harry Truman was Vice President; Lyndon Johnson was Vice President. But we have never had anybody who, while he was Vice President, made so many decisions and did so many things that helped so many Americans remotely compared with Al Gore. He has been by far the most important Vice President in the history of the United States of America. (Applause.)

Whether it's breaking the tie on the economic plan, or leading our empowerment zone program to bring economic opportunity to poor people, or leading our efforts in technology, or our efforts to reinvent government that has given us the smallest federal government since Kennedy was President. Or our efforts to continue to improve the environment while we grow the economy. Or our efforts with Russia or South Africa, or our arms control policy, or sticking by me when I made very, very tough decisions in Haiti and Bosnia and Kosovo, if financial aid to Mexico -- a lot of them some of you didn't agree with me on. He was always there.

The second thing I want you to know is it's my opinion, based on a lifetime of experience with this economy and some fair understanding of it, that our economic policy, the one he has embodied, is far more likely to keep this economic expansion going and get the most out of it.

Thirdly, and in some ways most important of all to me, I think that we ought to have a President in a time of prosperity who is genuinely committed to helping all families participate in it; to giving all people a sense that they belong in America; and to giving everybody a chance to express their opinions and to be part of the future.

And fourthly, I think it's quite important that we have a President that really understands what the future is going to be like, that really gets it. I don't know how many people I've said -- heard tell me that Al Gore is the first person that ever talked to them about the Internet. He said when we took office that someday the whole Library of Congress would be on the Internet, and I thought it was something that would happen in 20 or 30 years and it's just about there right now.

He was the first person I ever heard talk about global warming. The first lunch we ever had, in January of '93, he was showing me his charts. Now everybody says it's real. I had to listen to eight years of some people saying it was some sort of subversive plot to undermine the American economy. (Laughter.)

I'll give you another example, something really important in the future. We're going to have all of our medical records and all of our

financial records on somebody's computer somewhere. I think it's important whether you have privacy rights. I think you ought to be able to -- you ought to have to give specific approval before somebody goes into somebody else's computer and gets your financial records or your medical records in ways that can affect your life. I think that's important. (Applause.) That's a big issue.

I could give you lots and lots of other examples. I'll give you one chilling one. The same things that are working in the information technology revolution that are going to give you little computers you can fit in the palm of your hand, with a screen that works just like the Internet so you can bring up things -- you'll even be able to watch CNN news or something on a little screen you're holding in your hand -- all that's going to happen in weapons systems. The biggest challenge we're going to face in the future, I think, over the next 20 years will be from the enemies from the nation state, from the terrorists, the drug runners, the weapons peddlers, and people who will have miniature weapons of mass destruction -- chemical, biological, God forbid maybe even nuclear weapons. We need somebody who understands this stuff, somebody that's worked at it for years and years, somebody that gets it.

So that's my pitch. We've got -- our nominee is the best Vice President the country ever had. He is clearly the person who is offering an economic strategy most likely to keep the recovery going. He has a clear commitment to help all the people to make sure nobody gets left behind. And he understands the future and can lead us there.

Now, if the public understands, if the people we represent believe that this is a huge election, that it's a chance of a lifetime to build the future of our dreams for our children; if they believe there are real differences; if they understand what the differences are; then he will be elected President, and Hillary will be elected to the Senate, and so will a lot of others, and we will win the House back and we will be celebrating.

Now, that's your job. You've got to make sure people understand what the deal is. That's what our job is. This is a happy job. You never have to say a bad word about a Republican. All you have to do is go out and say, here is where we are, here is where we want to go, here are the honest differences and, at least our party would like you to know exactly what they are.

Thank you and God bless you.

END 2:47 P.M. PDT

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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

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.

15

Divider Title: _____

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 20, 2000

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Today I have signed into law H.R. 2559, the "Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000," which authorizes permanent reforms to the crop insurance program, provides temporary farm income assistance in FY 2000, and provides funding and authorities for other agricultural and nutrition programs for FY 2001.

I support the reform of the crop insurance program that is included in this bill, because it is generally consistent with principles my Administration has advocated over the last 2 years. I have heard many farmers say that the crop insurance program was simply not a good value for them, providing too little coverage for too much money. My FY 2001 budget proposal and this bill directly address that problem by making higher insurance coverage more affordable, which should also mitigate the need for ad hoc crop loss disaster assistance such as we have seen for the last 3 years. The reforms in this bill will put risk management where it belongs: in the hands of producers. The bill will also expand coverage to more crops and provide incentives for new insurance product development, which will extend risk management to more producers and foster innovation in the risk management marketplace.

The bill includes a number of other provisions that I also support. The bill expands research authorities and funding for biomass and bioproducts, including next-generation ethanol, which will benefit producers by increasing the demand for agricultural products, and will diversify rural economies while cleaning our air and fighting global warming. The bill also provides income assistance to producers of a number of different crops, such as fruit and vegetable growers, and producers whose crop and pasture land has been flooded. In addition, the bill includes important reforms I requested to the Child and Adult Care Food Program and allows the use of school lunch application data to identify more children eligible for Medicaid and the State Children's Health Insurance Program.

However, I am signing H.R. 2559 with reservations because its income assistance component is not targeted, is counter-cyclical, and does not require recipients to enroll in crop insurance. If there was any doubt that the 1996 Farm Bill failed to provide an adequate farm safety net, it should be dispelled by this bill that provides significant supplemental farm income assistance for the third year in a row.

As I said when I signed the 1996 bill, the fixed Agricultural Marketing Transition Act (AMTA) payments simply do not adjust to changes in crop prices or revenues, and the prolonged financial stress in the farm sector has required the Congress to repeatedly step in on an ad hoc basis to supplement farm bill assistance. To respond to the needs of producers suffering from continuing low crop prices and inadequate farm bill assistance, and to provide a sensible approach for the reauthorization of the farm bill in 2002, I proposed counter-cyclical farm income assistance in my FY 2001 Budget, which would provide higher payments on those crops with the most depressed prices and revenues. I am disappointed that the Congress did not adopt this proposal, and instead chose again simply to double the AMTA payments without regard to the hard-ships facing individual producers this year. Payments in this bill will be based on what producers grew prior to 1996, not what they

are growing now, and some payment recipients may not even be growing covered crops anymore, having switched to other commodities or livestock production. We need to move beyond this kind of untargeted, patchwork fix to secure a stronger, more reliable farm safety net that provides dependable assistance to family farmers based on their current farm income.

Another crucial component of my farm safety net proposal is to significantly increase funds for conservation programs, such as the Conservation and Wetlands Reserve Programs, and a new Conservation Security Program. These programs can boost farm income to a wide range of producers, while providing environmental benefits for all Americans. I am disappointed that virtually no funds were included for these programs, and I will continue to seek substantially increased funding for them this year. Additionally, we want to work with the Congress to prevent an unintended sequester.

This bill's farm income assistance will help many producers get through what is shaping up to be another tough year, and the crop insurance reforms should enhance producers' ability to survive natural disasters for years to come. But I would hope that the experience of the last 3 years has taught those who shape farm policy on Capitol Hill -- as farm families across the country have learned first-hand the hard way -- that we need to build a stronger, better farm safety net on which American producers, their families, and communities can depend.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 20, 2000.

#

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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

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.

16

Divider Title: _____

NEWS

House Appropriations Committee

Energy & Water Subcommittee Chairman Ron Packard (R-CA)

Website address: www.house.gov/appropriations

For Immediate Release:
June 12, 2000

Contact: Elizabeth Morr
(202) 226-5828

Subcommittee Marks Up FY01 Energy and Water

Development Appropriations Bill

"The Energy and Water Development Appropriations bill achieves fiscal responsibility while providing for the crucial energy and water needs of our nation. Water is vital to our quality of life; it is the lifeblood of our communities. You can't put a price on clean water, flood control and critical infrastructure improvements and repairs," said Subcommittee Chairman Ron Packard (R-CA).

FUNDING LEVELS:

The bill provides a total of \$21.74 billion in new discretionary spending authority for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers-Civil, the Department of Interior including the Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of Energy, and several Independent Agencies. This bill is \$546 million above fiscal year 2000 and \$951.8 million below the President's budget request.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS:

The Committee has maintained a vigorous civil works program despite funding constraints. By concentrating resources on those traditional missions such as flood control, shoreline protection, and navigation which yield the greatest economic benefits for the nation, the Committee has acted to ensure the highest possible return on taxpayer investment. The recommendation of \$4.12 billion is \$59.9 million over the President's budget request and \$2.9 million below fiscal year 2000,

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION:

Although funding for the Bureau of Reclamation is reduced from the President's request, the Committee has provided the funding necessary to maintain, operate, and rehabilitate Bureau projects throughout the western United States and protect the considerable Federal investment in western water infrastructure. The Committee did not provide funding for the CALFED Bay-Delta project in fiscal year 2001 since the project's authorization expires in 2000. The recommendation of \$730.5 million is \$70.5 million below the President's request and \$36 million below fiscal year 2000.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY:

The recommendation of \$17.3 billion for the Department of Energy is \$852.8 million below the President's request and \$686.5 million above fiscal year 2000. Funding for the Department of Energy's energy and science programs is relatively consistent with fiscal year 2000 while funding for atomic energy defense programs has increased significantly over fiscal year 2000.

- The bill includes \$350.5 million for renewable energy programs, a decrease of \$11.7 million from fiscal year 2000.
- Nuclear energy programs are funded at \$231.8 million, a decrease of \$56.9 million below fiscal year 2000. However, \$53.4 million of that decrease reflects the transfer of uranium programs to another account. The Committee has funded the Nuclear Energy Plant Optimization (NEPO) program at the request level of \$5 million, and the Nuclear Energy Research Initiative (NERI) at \$22.5 million, the same as last year, but \$12.5 million below the budget request.
- The Department's uranium programs have been consolidated into a new account, Uranium Facilities Maintenance and Remediation, in fiscal year 2001. Uranium programs are funded at \$301.4 million, an increase of \$13.7 million over fiscal year 2000, but a decrease of \$43 million from the budget request. The new account consists of \$260 million for uranium enrichment decontamination and decommissioning activities, and the budget request of \$53.4 million for uranium programs transferred from the nuclear energy program.
- DOE science programs are funded at \$2.83 billion, an increase of \$43.3 million over fiscal year 2000, and \$320 million below the budget request due to funding constraints. High energy and nuclear physics programs are funded at the request level of \$1.08 billion, an increase of \$24.7 million over last year. Funding for basic energy sciences is \$791 million, an increase of \$7.9 million over last year, but \$224.8 million less than the budget request. The decrease in basic energy sciences is due primarily to holding the Spallation Neutron Source to last year's funding level of \$100 million, a reduction of \$161.9 million from the budget request. The Advanced Scientific Computing Research initiative is funded at \$137 million, an increase of \$5 million over last year, but \$44.9 million less than the budget request. Fusion funding is held constant at last year's level of \$250 million which is \$2.7 million over the budget request.
- The Nuclear Waste Fund program to determine the suitability of the Yucca Mountain site in Nevada as a permanent geologic repository for spent nuclear fuel is funded at \$413 million, an increase of \$61.8 million over last year, but \$24.5 million below the budget request. This amount will keep the program on schedule to prepare

the site recommendation report in fiscal year 2001.

- For the Power Marketing Administrations, the Committee accepted the Administration's proposal to offset the appropriation for purchase power and wheeling by using revenues received from this activity in fiscal year 2001.

Funding for the Department's atomic energy defense activities is \$12.82 billion, an increase of \$850.4 million over last year, and \$189.6 million below the budget request.

- The newly established National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) which includes the nuclear weapons program, defense nuclear nonproliferation, and naval reactors is funded at \$6.16 billion, an increase of \$331 million over last year, and \$12.9 million less than the budget request. The Committee provided the budget request of \$74.1 million for construction of the National Ignition Facility since the Department has not yet submitted the revised cost and schedule baseline requested by Congress.
- Funding of \$5.86 billion is provided for defense environmental management cleanup activities, an increase of \$147.9 million over last year, and \$284.8 million below the budget request. The reduction primarily reflects the revised fiscal year 2001 requirements (currently estimated at \$370 million) for the Hanford Tank Waste Treatment Facility near Richland, Washington.

The Committee recommendation continues management reforms to promote efficiency and enhance accountability at the Department. Contractor travel has been held to the fiscal year 2000 level of \$150 million; management and operating contractors assigned to Washington have been reduced from 277 to 220 in fiscal year 2001; and the Department has been directed to reduce the number of programs hidden in overhead accounts and provide direct funding in the budget to enhance oversight of these activities. The Committee has also urged the new Administrator of the NNSA to restructure the massive and duplicative Headquarters and field office complex.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES:

Funding for Independent Agencies is \$107.5 million, a decrease of \$69.7 million from the President's request and \$21 million below fiscal year 2000. No funds were provided for the Denali Commission or the new Delta Regional Authority proposed by the Administration. Funding for the remaining agencies is consistent with fiscal year 2000 levels: the Appalachian Regional Commission--\$63 million; the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board--\$17 million; the Nuclear Regulatory Commission--\$481.9 million offset by revenues of \$457.1 million; the Office of the Inspector General of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission--\$5.5 million offset by revenues of \$5.5 million; and the Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board--\$2.7 million.

###

[Return to News Releases](#)

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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

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.

17

Divider Title: _____

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Moscow, Russia)

For Immediate Release

June 4, 2000

JOINT STATEMENT
ON COOPERATION TO COMBAT GLOBAL WARMING

President of the United States Clinton and President of the Russian Federation Putin reaffirm the commitment of the United States and the Russian Federation to cooperate in taking action to reduce the serious risks of global warming. They take note of the significant contributions to environmental protection made by the U.S.-Russian Joint Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation under the co-chairmanship of Vice President Gore and the Prime Minister of the Russian Federation.

The Presidents declare their conviction that national and global economic growth can be achieved while continuing to protect the global climate. They note with approval the close cooperation of the two countries in multilateral negotiations to elaborate upon elements of the Kyoto Protocol to the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change. The Presidents stress the importance of fully developing the Protocol's flexibility mechanisms, including international emissions trading and joint implementation, which are essential to achieving countries' greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction commitments under the Protocol. They believe transparent rules for these mechanisms must be developed.

The Presidents further note the potential of the Kyoto Protocol mechanisms to promote investment in all areas where it is possible to limit or reduce GHG emissions. They reaffirm the opposition of the U.S. and Russian governments to proposals that limit the Kyoto Protocol mechanisms by placing quantitative restrictions on the transfer of Parties' assigned amounts. The Presidents reiterate the commitment of their governments to work for agreement on these and other issues at the Sixth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties taking place in The Hague in November of this year.

Building upon previous joint accomplishments, the U.S. and Russia plan to continue their cooperation on the problem of global climate change.

President Clinton declares the intention of the Government of the United States of America to continue cooperation with Russia in the measurement and reporting of GHG emissions, the development of market-based tools for managing those emissions, and the identification of specific opportunities in Russia to further reduce or sequester those emissions.

President Putin, noting the significant contributions made by the Russian Federation to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases, declares the intention of the Russian Federation to expand and strengthen the mutually-beneficial U.S.-Russian cooperation in the area of the fight against global warming, paying special attention to the activities of the Joint Russian-American Climate Policy Working Group.

Through these actions, Presidents Clinton and Putin express their conviction that effective steps can be taken by political leaders, and by leaders in scientific, business, and other circles, to protect the planet that we share from the threat of global warming.

Moscow June 4, 2000

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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

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.

18

Divider Title: _____

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Moscow, Russia)

For Immediate Release

June 4, 2000

FACT SHEET

Protecting the Environment and Combating Global Warming

President Clinton and President Putin today announced a new commitment between the United States and the Russian Federation to strengthen joint efforts to combat global climate change. The two nations pledged to work together and with other nations to complete the negotiations necessary to make the Kyoto Protocol a working reality. They pledged to expand cooperation on the measurement and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions, and called for strong, transparent international rules that maximize the potential of the Protocol's market-based tools to achieve cost-effective emissions reductions.

Joint Statement on Cooperation to Combat Global Warming: The joint statement reaffirms the commitment of the United States and the Russian Federation to strengthen their cooperation in fighting global warming. It follows a joint statement between the United States and China last month, and a U.S.-India statement in March, pledging stronger cooperation on climate change and other environmental concerns. The statement with Russia outlines a common climate change agenda, including:

- Promotion of a shared vision that countries can achieve robust economic growth while protecting the environment and taking action to combat climate change;
- Reaffirmation of the United States' and Russia's opposition to proposals to limit the Kyoto mechanisms by placing quantitative restrictions on their use;
- Reaffirmation of the importance of developing rigorous and transparent rules and guidelines for the Kyoto Protocol's flexibility mechanisms, including international emissions trading and joint implementation; and
- A declaration by the United States that it intends to expand cooperation with Russia in the measurement and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions, the development of market-based tools for managing those emissions, and the identification of specific opportunities to further reduce or sequester those emissions.

Statement Builds Upon Ongoing Bilateral Consultations and Technical Assistance. Today's statement builds upon ongoing cooperation on climate change between the United States and the Russian Federation, which has been coordinated primarily through the U.S.-Russia Joint Commission, under the leadership of Vice President Gore. As a result of this coordination, a variety of ongoing technical assistance programs have been carried out in recent years under the sponsorship of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Agency for International Development, the Department of Energy, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Current work includes efforts to:

- Encourage energy efficiency in Russia;
- Capture methane emissions from coal mines and landfills;
- Curb natural gas pipeline leakage;
- Improve greenhouse gas inventories at the regional level;
- Reduce mobile source emissions; and
- Develop domestic emissions trading programs in Russia.

Global Warming and the Kyoto Protocol: There is broad scientific consensus that greenhouse gas emissions -- primarily in the form of carbon dioxide from burning fossil fuels -- are at least partly responsible for an increase in global temperatures over the last century. Under the 1997 Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, the world's industrialized nations -- including the United States and Russia -- agreed to reduce their overall greenhouse gas emissions by more than 5% percent below 1990 levels by 2008-2012. The Protocol, which has not yet been ratified by either nation, also contains important market-based mechanisms to ensure that nations can meet their targets in a cost-effective manner.

Under Kyoto's emissions trading provisions, for example, countries or companies that find it relatively expensive to reduce emissions may purchase additional emissions units from emitters that have already met their targets with room to spare. Economists widely agree that trading will encourage reductions where they can be achieved at the lowest cost, resulting in the greatest reductions for each available dollar, ruble, yen, or euro.

#

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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

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.

19

Divider Title: _____

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Moscow, Russia)

For Immediate Release

June 4, 2000

FACT SHEET

Protecting the Environment and Combating Global Warming

President Clinton and President Putin today announced a new commitment between the United States and the Russian Federation to strengthen joint efforts to combat global climate change. The two nations pledged to work together and with other nations to complete the negotiations necessary to make the Kyoto Protocol a working reality. They pledged to expand cooperation on the measurement and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions, and called for strong, transparent international rules that maximize the potential of the Protocol's market-based tools to achieve cost-effective emissions reductions.

Joint Statement on Cooperation to Combat Global Warming. The joint statement reaffirms the commitment of the United States and the Russian Federation to strengthen their cooperation in fighting global warming. It follows a joint statement between the United States and China last month, and a U.S.-India statement in March, pledging stronger cooperation on climate change and other environmental concerns. The statement with Russia outlines a common climate change agenda, including:

- Promotion of a shared vision that countries can achieve robust economic growth while protecting the environment and taking action to combat climate change;
- Reaffirmation of the United States' and Russia's opposition to proposals to limit the Kyoto mechanisms by placing quantitative restrictions on their use;
- Reaffirmation of the importance of developing rigorous and transparent rules and guidelines for the Kyoto Protocol's flexibility mechanisms, including international emissions trading and joint implementation; and,
- A declaration by the United States that it intends to expand cooperation with Russia in the measurement and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions, the development of market-based tools for managing those emissions, and the identification of specific opportunities to further reduce or sequester those emissions.

Statement Builds Upon Ongoing Bilateral Consultations and Technical Assistance. Today's statement builds upon ongoing cooperation on climate change between the United States and the Russian Federation, which has been coordinated primarily through the U.S.-Russia Joint Commission, under the leadership of Vice President Gore. As a result of this coordination, a variety of ongoing technical assistance programs have been carried out in recent years under the sponsorship of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Agency for International Development, the Department of Energy, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Current work includes efforts to:

- Encourage energy efficiency in Russia;
- Capture methane emissions from coal mines and landfills;
- Curb natural gas pipeline leakage;
- Improve greenhouse gas inventories at the regional level;
- Reduce mobile source emissions; and,
- Develop domestic emissions trading programs in Russia.

Global Warming and the Kyoto Protocol. There is broad scientific consensus that greenhouse gas emissions -- primarily in the form of carbon dioxide from burning fossil fuels -- are at least partly responsible for an increase in global temperatures over the last century. Under the 1997 Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, the world's industrialized nations -- including the United States and Russia -- agreed to reduce their overall greenhouse gas emissions by more than 5% percent below 1990 levels by 2008-2012. The Protocol, which has not yet been ratified by either nation, also contains important market-based mechanisms to ensure that nations can meet their targets in a cost-effective manner.

Under Kyoto's emissions trading provisions, for example, countries or companies that find it relatively expensive to reduce emissions may purchase additional emissions units from emitters that have already met their targets with room to spare. Economists widely agree that trading will encourage reductions where they can be achieved at the lowest cost, resulting in the greatest reductions for each available dollar, ruble, yen, or euro.

#

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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

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.

20

Divider Title: _____

JOINT STATEMENT ON COOPERATION
ON ENVIRONMENT & DEVELOPMENT
BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA

1. The United States and China agree that meeting development needs in a sustainable manner is one of the most important challenges of the 21st century. They underscore the central role energy plays in economic development, as well as the human health and environmental risks associated with unsustainable use of energy and natural resources. They note that the development and deployment of cleaner and more efficient energy technologies will contribute significantly to improving local air quality and protecting the global environment. The United States and China recognize that countries can achieve sustained economic growth while protecting the environment and taking actions to combat climate change.

2. The United States and China note that their common desire to promote clean energy and protect the environment has guided past cooperation and joint initiatives. They accord high importance to the US-China Forum on Environment and Development and commit to further their cooperation in the fields of clean energy, environmental protection, science and technology and commercial cooperation. The two nations will also continue to cooperate on efforts to strengthen the Chinese environmental regulatory regime to encourage pollution control and abatement.

3. The United States and China recognize the potential of Chinese accession to the WTO to broaden and accelerate the transfer of environmentally-sound technologies, goods and services, thereby advancing clean energy and environmental protection goals.

4. The two countries are taking many initiatives on their own to mitigate the impact of energy production and use on the environment. China plans to expand significantly the use of natural gas in China's energy supply and increase the utilization of coalbed methane and clean coal technologies. China also plans to

increase significantly the generation of power from renewable energy sources. China's recent structural reforms and removal of certain fossil fuel subsidies have already resulted in economic and environmental benefits; further economic reforms should result in additional environmental benefits.

5. The United States is committed to a clean energy future and to the goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions. To this end, the United States pursues a program of research and development, public education, promotion of energy efficient products and practices, and targeted tax incentives. Specific actions during the past year include issuance by the President of an Executive Order mandating reduction in energy use in federal buildings; issuance by the President of a directive that sets a target to triple the use of bio-energy in the U.S.; issuance by the President of a directive to reduce petroleum use in the federal vehicle fleet; and establishment by the Department of Energy of new goals to increase the share of U.S. electricity generated by wind power.

6. The United States and China reaffirm their strong support for international efforts to combat global climate change under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol, in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. The two countries express the willingness to entertain new and creative thinking and approaches to cooperation between developed and developing countries on climate change. The two countries intend to work together and with other countries toward early agreement on the elements of the Kyoto mechanisms, including the Clean Development Mechanism, which could offer opportunity for mutually beneficial cooperation between developed and developing countries. They recognize, in particular, that the Clean Development Mechanism could provide important opportunities for economic growth and environmental protection.

7. China and the United States reaffirm their commitment to sustainable management and protection of natural resources and endangered species. China is taking aggressive steps to combat deforestation, including banning of logging in

southwest China and an ambitious tree-planting and reforestation program in the Yangtze basin, in the Beijing metropolitan area, and elsewhere. The two countries have a long history of cooperation in this area, and affirm their intention to work together to assure that any increased trade flows will not undercut natural resource management and species protection programs.

8. The United States and China believe that energy and environment constitutes one of the most important areas of cooperation between the two countries. The joint initiatives taken by the two sides will give practical shape to that vision. By making clean energy widely available through development and application of new technologies and strengthening efforts to protect our environment and this planet's biodiversity, China-US cooperation will contribute in significant measure towards further securing the welfare and quality of life of the peoples of the two countries. It will also be a vital contribution towards preserving the riches of our planet for future generations.

Press guidance on U.S./China joint statement on Environment and Development

Background: Today (5/19) in Beijing, the U.S. Ambassador to China and China's Minister of Science and Technology signed a joint U.S.-China statement on environmental cooperation. The statement is a result of the U.S.-China Forum on Environment and Development, co-chaired by Vice President Al Gore and Chinese Premier Zhu Rongji. The Vice President and China's Premier established the Forum in 1997 to expand bilateral cooperation and dialogue on sustainable development and environmental protection. In April 1999, Gore and Zhu Rongji co-chaired the Forum's second session in Washington, DC. Its third session, a minister-level meeting, held in Honolulu in January 2000. Plans are underway for a fourth session in China next year. Negotiations on the joint statement were concluded following a letter from the Vice President to the Premier urging his support.

In the joint statement, China and the U.S. commit to further their ongoing cooperation to address global environmental challenges. The statement marks an important step in China's evolution toward greater cooperation with the U.S. in combating climate change, and commits both countries to cooperation on the further development of the Kyoto Protocol. Specifically, China has long opposed international dialogue regarding the role of developing countries in taking action to address climate change. The statement reflects a new openness to engagement. Furthermore, the statement expresses the view that sustained economic growth can be achieved while still taking action to address climate change. The two countries also commit to assure that increased trade does not harm natural resources and endangered species, while still recognizing the potential of Chinese accession to the WTO to advance clean energy and environmental protection goals.

Why is the US-Chinese joint statement significant?

This is the most positive statement on climate change that China has made. It highlights domestic actions taken by China, indicates support for further development of the Kyoto Protocol and its innovative provisions, such as the Clean Development Mechanism, as well as a willingness to consider new ideas and approaches to developing country actions to address climate change. Coming on the heels of a call for such a new dialogue from the U.S. and India during the President's March trip to South Asia, this new openness is quite significant.

[If asked] Is the joint statement timed to correspond to the PNTR vote?

No. We have had a vigorous dialogue with China on environment, energy and climate change for many years through the Vice President's forum as well as through a high level dialogue on climate change and other channels. The joint statement is the result of ongoing efforts to deepen our cooperation to address these global challenges.

[If asked] Isn't this a last ditch attempt to generate support from environmentalists in advance of the PNTR vote?

No. We have consistently said that engagement with China on global environment issues is a critical part of our foreign policy. The statement reflects the importance we place on these issues. We believe that PNTR will enhance our dialogue with China on the environment.

[If asked] Did you pressure the Chinese into agreeing to this statement?

We have had a long and productive dialogue with the Chinese on the environment. The statement reflects our mutual interest in deepening our cooperation on these issues.

[If asked] How does it compare to the joint statement with India? Isn't the China statement weaker?

The India and China statements are similar in many ways. Both governments joined us in acknowledging that climate change is a real problem, that action to address climate change is consistent with sustained economic growth, that new international cooperation is needed, and that both countries are moving to address the imperative of clean energy development.

[If pressed: Why does the India statement have quantifiable targets for clean energy and not the China statement?]

The Chinese are in the middle of their economic planning process and, therefore, do not have the date necessary to make the kind of statements made by India. The Chinese are expected to complete the five-year plan for 2001-2005 sometime around the end of this year and submit it to the National People's Congress in March 2001.

[If pressed: Is the India statement weaker on the call for new dialogue on the role of developing countries in addressing climate change?]

The two statements are complementary. India joined us in highlighting the urgent need for a dialogue about how developed and developing countries can work together to fight climate change. We joined China in expressing a willingness to consider new and creative approaches and ideas to strengthening this cooperation between developed and developing countries. These statements support each other. We believe that a new dialogue is necessary and are willing to consider new approaches and ideas in that context.

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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

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.

21

Divider Title: _____

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Vice President

**For Immediate Release
Friday, May 19, 2000**

**Contact:
(202) 456-7025**

**VICE PRESIDENT GORE ANNOUNCES JOINT STATEMENT OF U.S. AND
CHINA ON ENVIRONMENT COOPERATION EFFORTS**

Washington, DC--Vice President Al Gore announced today that the United States and China have signed a joint statement pledging stronger cooperation on a range of efforts to protect the environment and promote sustainable development, including international efforts to combat global climate change.

The joint statement -- signed in Beijing by U.S. Ambassador Joseph Prueher and Madame Zhu Lilan, China's Minister of Science and Technology -- is the latest result of the U.S.-China Forum on Environment and Development co-chaired by Vice President Gore and Chinese Premier Zhu Rongji. Negotiations on the statement were completed following a letter from the Vice President to the Premier urging his support.

"This statement represents an important step forward in our continuing efforts with China to achieve cleaner, more sustainable growth," said the Vice President. "I am particularly pleased that the Chinese government is declaring a new willingness to work with us in the international effort to address climate change. Only through cooperation and engagement can we hope to meet our pressing global environmental challenges."

In the joint statement, the United States and China "recognize that countries can achieve sustained economic growth while protecting the environment and taking actions to combat climate change." The two countries also express their willingness "to entertain new and creative thinking and approaches to cooperation between developed and developing countries on climate change."

The U.S.-China statement comes two months after a joint statement by the United States and India that also pledged stronger cooperation to address climate change and other environmental concerns.

On trade issues, today's statement notes that China's entry into the World Trade Organization could advance its clean energy and environmental protection efforts by accelerating the greater use of environmentally-sound technologies in China. It affirms the two countries' intent "to work together to assure that any increased trade flows will not undercut natural resource management and species protection programs."

The U.S.-China Forum on Environment and Development was established in 1997 to expand bilateral cooperation and dialogue on sustainable development and environmental protection. In April 1999, Gore and Zhu Rongji co-chaired the Forum's second session in

Washington, DC. Its third session, a minister-level meeting, was held in Honolulu in January 2000. Plans are underway for a fourth session in China.

The Forum includes four working groups: Energy Policy, Environmental Policy, Science for Sustainable Development, and Commercial Cooperation. Through the activities of the working groups, the U.S. and China are now cooperating to ensure continued trade in biotechnology products that do not harm the environment, to develop cleaner production methods as well as cleaner and more efficient sources of energy, to minimize air pollution and its effects on human health, and to mitigate and reduce the effects of natural disasters.

###

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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

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.

22

Divider Title: _____

PRESIDENT CLINTON & VICE PRESIDENT GORE:
MAKING THE FEDERAL TRANSPORTATION FLEET MORE FUEL EFFICIENT
APRIL 22, 2000

President Clinton today issued an Executive Order to significantly improve the fuel efficiency of the Federal vehicle fleet, setting an example for how America can reduce its reliance on oil and help meet environmental challenges, such as global warming. The Order instructs Federal agencies to reduce the amount of petroleum used by their vehicle fleets by 20 percent below 1999 levels by 2005. This will reduce the amount of fuel used by Federal vehicles by 45 million gallons each year while also reducing greenhouse gas emissions that are causing global warming by as much as 160,000 tons per year. The President also announced the upcoming opening of the first multiple alternative fuel refueling station in the Metropolitan D.C. area and recent moves by the U.S. Postal Service to purchase alternative fueled vehicles.

Aggressive Goals – Flexible, Cutting-Edge Strategies. Today's Order requires Federal agencies to meet an aggressive target – 20 percent lower oil use by 2005 – but gives agencies the flexibility to craft a strategy that will fit their particular needs while minimizing costs. Strategies and tools available to agencies include:

- Using alternative fuels in light, medium, and heavy-duty vehicles;
- Acquiring more fuel-efficient gasoline vehicles – anything from smaller cars to advanced hybrid vehicles;
- Decreasing vehicle miles traveled or fleet size.

A typical agency will be able to meet the Order's requirements for less than \$100 per vehicle. Overall cost to the Federal government will be less than 1.2 percent of the annual Federal expenditures on vehicles and fuel.

Multiple Benefits for U.S. Energy Security and the Environment. Reducing Federal petroleum use and displacing petroleum with alternative fuels supports the Administration agenda to:

- Reduce price pressures for petroleum products;
- Promote markets for alternative fuels and fuel efficient vehicles;
- Encourage new energy efficient and cleaner fuel technologies;
- Enhance U.S. energy self-sufficiency and security; and,
- Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases most scientists believe are causing global warming as well as emissions of other air pollutants.

A Legacy of Leading By Example. Today's Order builds on the President's significant legacy of making the Federal Government lead by example in meeting environmental challenges. Previous efforts include improving Federal recycling efforts (Executive Order 13101); making Federal buildings 35 percent more energy efficient (Executive Order No. 13123); coordinating efforts to triple U.S. use of bioenergy and bioproducts (Executive Order No. 13134); and the Greening of White House initiative.

Accountability. Under today's Order, the Office of Management and Budget will, among other measures, issue budget guidance requiring each agency to submit a strategy for meeting the

Order's requirements and review agency progress. The Department of Energy will help agencies develop strategies while establishing needed data and reporting systems. The General Services Administration will develop and implement innovative financing options to encourage agencies to buy alternative fuel vehicles and use alternative fuels.

Alternative Fueling Station To Open Soon. In conjunction with today's Order, the President announced the opening next month (May 1st) of the first multiple alternative fuel refueling station in the Metropolitan D.C. area. The station, to be located at the Navy Annex Citgo, south of the Pentagon, will supply ethanol and compressed natural gas to Federal fleet vehicles, as well as State and local government fleets. Six other alternative fueling stations will open in the D.C. area later this year.

Postal Service Now Acquiring Electric Vehicles. Earlier this year, the U.S. Postal Service awarded a contract to Ford Motor Company and Baker Electromotive, Inc. for the production of 500 electric vehicles for daily mail delivery. This contract, announced January 6, 2000, marks the largest acquisition of zero emissions vehicles in U.S. history and includes an option to acquire an additional 5,500 electric vehicles.

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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

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.

23

Divider Title: _____

PRESIDENT CLINTON & VICE PRESIDENT GORE:
PROVIDING PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION INCENTIVES TO FEDERAL WORKERS

April 22, 2000

In his Earth Day radio address, President Clinton today announced a new Executive Order directing agencies to offer incentives to federal workers to increase the use of public transport. This effort is designed to reduce the contribution federal employees make to traffic congestion and air pollution and to expand their commuting alternatives.

Providing Federal Workers Mass Transit Incentives in the National Capital Region. The President's new Executive Order on mass transit requires all federal agencies in the National Capital Region, which includes the District of Columbia, Montgomery, Prince George's, and Frederick Counties in Maryland; Arlington, Fairfax, Loudoun, and Prince William Counties in Virginia, to help subsidize public transportation costs for their workers. This measure will cut greenhouse gas emissions and other forms of pollution, help reduce road congestion and expand workers' commuting alternatives. The Department of Transportation estimates that 75,000-100,000 additional Federal employees would take advantage of the transit/vanpool benefits, reducing annual vehicle miles of travel in the region by 40 million-54 million and reducing air pollution costs by \$70 million-\$95 million. The new transportation benefit that goes into effect by October 1, 2000 will:

- Allow all federal workers in the National Capital Region to spend up to \$65 per month (\$100, beginning in 2002) to commute to work by public transit or eligible vanpools. Employees receive the benefit completely free of all payroll taxes, federal income taxes and Virginia, D.C., and Maryland state income taxes.
- Instruct agencies to pay for the benefit using existing appropriated funds, usually taken from administrative accounts such as salaries, benefits, and travel.

Expanding the Mass Transit Incentive Nationwide. The President's new Executive Order encouraging the use of mass transit will provide two additional means for expanding this incentive to Federal employees outside the National Capitol Area. These incentives will also go into effect by October 1, 2000.

- First, federal employees outside of the National Capital Region will be permitted to spend up to \$65 per month (\$100, beginning in 2002) of their pre-tax income for transit or eligible vanpool benefits. This new benefit will lower employees' taxable income by the amount of the benefit they purchase and agencies' payroll costs will be reduced since payroll taxes do not apply to the funds used for the benefit.
- Second, The Department of Transportation, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Department of Energy will implement a nationwide 3-year pilot program to determine if the mass transit incentive program should be extended to federal employees nationwide. The program will be analyzed to see if it is effective in reducing single occupancy vehicle travel and local area congestion. Employees of these three agencies will receive a "transit pass" fringe benefit nationwide in addition to current compensation, in amounts not to exceed the maximum level allowed by law.

Additional Information on the Full Transit/Vanpool Benefit Program in the National Capital Region

- The Federal workforce in the National Capitol Region (NCR) is approximately 340,000 persons or about 13 percent of the total area workforce.
- Currently, about 15 percent of the area Federal workforce is receiving transit/vanpool benefits according to Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA). With an average monthly benefit of \$37.55, the cost is about \$21 million annually.
- Providing full transit/vanpool benefits to all employees in the NCR would cost \$780 annually per participating employee, slightly over 1 percent of the average Federal salary. In comparison, agencies must already budget for a 2-4 percent increase in salaries annually.
- The US Department of Transportation estimates that 75,000-100,000 additional Federal employees would take advantage of the transit/vanpool benefits, reducing annual vehicle miles of travel in the region by 40 million-54 million and reducing air pollution costs by \$70 million-\$95 million.

Contact Information for NCR benefit

1. Federal Transit Administration (FTA) - will provide information on the legal implications of transit benefits and other alternatives to single occupant auto commuting. FTA provides toolkits on "Commuter Choice, America's Way to Work." **Contact:** Bill Menczer, 202-366-1698.

2. Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA) - will assist agencies with the implementation of transit benefit programs. WMATA has information on the Metrochek program on its web site www.wmata.com. **Contact:** Debbie Lipman, 202-962-1003.

3. Transportation Administrative Service Center (TASC) - will set up and administer a transit benefit program for other federal agencies. TASC does outreach and implementation for other agencies to establish transit benefit programs. **Contact:** Eric Smith, 202-366-2090, or Sharon Robinson, 202-366-6339.

4. National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC) - will assist agencies in establishing a Transportation Management Program. NCPC will provide copies of the "**Federal Agency Transportation Management Program Handbook.**" This handbook provides Federal agencies in the NCR with procedures and guidelines on how to prepare a Transportation Management Program (TMP). The handbook can be downloaded from the NCPC website at www.ncpc.gov. **Contact:** Bill Dowd, 202-482-7240.

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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

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.

24

Divider Title: _____

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

**PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE
ENVIRONMENTAL LEADERSHIP ON THE 30th ANNIVERSARY OF EARTH DAY**
Embargoed Until 10:06 am EDT, Saturday, April 22, 2000

In his weekly radio address today, President Clinton is commemorating the 30th anniversary of Earth Day by highlighting the tremendous progress America has made in improving our environment, while acknowledging that many challenges remain. Since the first Earth Day in 1970, the nation's air, water and land are cleaner, and millions of acres of land have been protected. In the 21st century, climate change remains one of our greatest environmental challenges.

To help meet the challenge of climate change, the President is unveiling two new executive orders. The first order improves fuel efficiency by requiring the Federal government to reduce fuel use in its vehicle fleets by 20 percent over the next five years. The second order will offer federal workers incentives to use public transportation, cutting fuel use and the pollution that contributes to climate change. Finally, the President will call on Congress to combat global warming by enacting his climate change budget package which increases investments in research and development of clean energy technology and offers tax incentives to consumers who buy energy efficient cars, homes, appliances and other clean energy products.

Increasing Scientific Consensus on Global Warming. A growing body of scientific evidence demonstrates that the Earth is getting warmer and that greenhouse gas emissions from human activities are contributing to that trend. Scientists now report that seven of the last 10 years were the warmest on record and that the 1990s were the warmest decade of the millennium. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Climatic Data Center recently released a study showing that since the mid-1970s, the global temperature has risen at a rate of about 0.35 degrees Fahrenheit per decade. Left unchecked, this rate of warming will lead to potentially devastating consequences, including sea-level rise, the spread of disease, shifts in agricultural productivity, and damage to ecosystems.

Meeting the Challenge of Climate Change. President Clinton and Vice President Gore have led efforts in the United States and abroad to protect future generations from the risk of climate change by:

— Securing over \$13 billion for the Global Change Research Program, building our understanding of the forces that influence the Earth's climate.

— Establishing partnerships with major industries and retailers to develop and market more efficient homes, appliances, and automobiles. This has resulted in the development of over 3,000 energy efficient products through the EnergyStar partnership and hybrid automobiles that can achieve 80 miles per gallon without sacrificing safety, affordability or performance.

— Advancing alternative energy sources such as wind, solar power and biomass through research, development and business and consumer tax credits.

— Working with other nations to create cost-effective climate change solutions and leading 160 nations in reaching agreement on the Kyoto Protocol, a global framework of strong, realistic targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and flexible, market-based mechanisms to achieve them.

— Leading the way by making the Federal government a model for energy efficiency and greenhouse gas reduction. In June 1999 President Clinton ordered federal agencies to cut energy use in buildings by 35 percent, reducing annual greenhouse gas emissions by the equivalent of taking 1.7 million cars off the road and saving taxpayers over \$750 million a year.

Making the Federal Fleet a Model of Fuel Efficiency. Today's Executive Order on federal transportation builds on the Clinton-Gore Administration's commitment to greater energy efficiency. It requires agencies to meet an aggressive target on fuel efficiency in federal vehicles -- a 20 percent reduction in 1999 levels of fuel use by 2005 -- using flexible strategies crafted to fit each agency's particular needs while minimizing costs. This will reduce the amount of fuel used by Federal vehicles by 45 million gallons each year. Reducing federal petroleum use and displacing petroleum with alternative fuels supports the Administration's agenda to:

— Reduce U.S. emissions of greenhouse gases as well as other air pollutants -- reducing greenhouse gas emissions that cause global warming by as much as 120,000 tons per year;

— Promote markets for alternative fuels and fuel efficient vehicles;

— Encourage new energy efficient and clean fuel technologies; and,

— Enhance U.S. energy security and reduce price pressures for petroleum products.

Mass Transportation for Federal Workers. The President's Executive Order on mass transit will allow federal workers to spend up to \$65 pre-tax dollars per month on public transit. In the Washington metropolitan area, all federal agencies will be required to help subsidize public transportation costs for their workers. And three agencies -- the Departments of Energy and Transportation and the Environmental Protection Agency -- will offer that benefit across the country. This measure will cut greenhouse gas emissions and other forms of pollution and help reduce road congestion. The Department of Transportation estimates that 75,000-100,000 additional Federal employees in the National Capital Region will take advantage of the transit/vanpool benefits, reducing air pollution costs by \$70 million-\$95 million.

Growing Calls to Action. Against this backdrop of growing scientific consensus, U.S. corporations such as DuPont, IBM, and Johnson & Johnson, among many others, are stepping forward with real actions to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and to meet the challenge of global warming. At the state and local level, over 500 mayors and local officials last fall called for greater action by Washington to meet the challenge of climate change.

Congress Stuck In Neutral. Despite the nation's call for greater action, Congress has consistently failed to move forward on climate change and has sought to erect roadblocks to sensible climate policies:

-- Over the past five years, Congress has underfunded energy efficiency and renewable energy programs by 22% below the requested levels;

— Each of the past two years, Congress has failed to enact the President's proposed tax credits for energy-efficient homes, cars, and appliances;

— Last year, Congress failed to appropriate any funds for the President's Clean Air Partnership Fund, which would help states and localities to reduce greenhouse gases and other pollutants;

—Each of the past two years, Congress has attached anti-environmental "riders" to numerous appropriations bills that seek to put U.S. government climate policy in a straitjacket -- undercutting efforts to gain meaningful participation by developing countries in the fight against global warming and potentially strangling common-sense energy efficiency programs that save money for consumers and businesses.

Already this year, Congress has passed a budget resolution that fails to support the President's Climate Change Technology Initiative, which contains important funding to promote energy efficiency, develop clean energy sources, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Failure to fully fund CCTI would be yet another setback in the nation's effort to improve energy security, increase energy efficiency and implement common sense, cost effective action to address climate change.

Environmental Accomplishments Detailed on the Web: For further information about the nation's progress in protecting public health and the environment -- including increased investments in clean energy technologies, improved air and water quality, accelerated toxic waste cleanups, dramatic reductions in toxic releases, and increased protections for millions of acres land across America -- visit the Clinton/Gore Administration's Earth Day report, "A Healthy Environment for the 21st Century" at www.whitehouse.gov.

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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

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.

25

Divider Title: _____

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Vice President

For Immediate Release
Saturday, April 22, 2000

Contact:
(202) 456-7035

VICE PRESIDENT GORE HIGHLIGHTS "GREENING THE GOVERNMENT" ACHIEVEMENTS AND ANNOUNCES NEW EXECUTIVE ORDER TO REDUCE TOXICS AT FEDERAL FACILITIES

Washington, D.C. -- Vice President Gore announced today the signing of a new Executive Order setting tough new environmental goals for the federal government. The Executive Order, part of a series of "Greening the Government" initiatives, sets a course for the federal government to enhance performance in environmental management, environmental compliance, public right-to-know. The Order will achieve reductions in toxic chemical releases, the use of toxic chemicals, hazardous substances, and other pollutants.

In addition, the Vice President announced a new report, *"Greening the Government: A Report to the President on Federal Leadership and Progress,"* that highlights the progress Federal agencies have made in response to six of President Clinton's previous "Greening the Government" executive orders. Those orders have directed Federal executive agencies to take concrete steps to conserve energy and natural resources, prevent pollution, reduce waste generation, eliminate usage of ozone depleting substances, purchase recycled, energy-efficient, and environmentally preferable products, and reduce usage of toxic substances.

"Our Administration's series of "Greening the Government" Executive Orders illustrates how the federal government can operate cleaner while spending less," Vice President Gore said. "This new Executive Order will mean cleaner communities and safer places to live, particularly for our children."

Over the last seven years, Federal agencies have made major changes and accomplishments in sustainable procurement, energy efficiency, and other greening practices, which demonstrate the significant impact and leadership of the Federal Government. The report highlights key accomplishments, including:

- Federal facilities have reported an almost 60 percent decrease in releases of toxic chemicals since 1994.
- Energy consumption in government buildings for FY99 decreased 20.5 percent since 1985, saving the taxpayer \$2.2 billion in energy costs.
- Federal agencies and government contractors have dramatically increased their purchasing of recycled content products from 5 to more than 50 since 1993.

To build on these environmental gains, the new Executive Order announced today sets a goal of reducing toxic releases from federal facilities by an additional 40 percent between 2001 and

2006. Based on current levels, this could mean even further reductions of millions of pounds of toxic chemicals a year at Federal facilities in communities across the U.S.

The new Executive Order also sets goals for federal facilities on pollution prevention and employing environmental management systems. Under the Order, the federal government will aim, by 2006, to halve its use of select chemicals that pose a potential risk to human health and the environment and for which there are proven substitutes that are less environmentally harmful. The Order also calls for the federal government to phase out purchasing of certain ozone-depleting substances by 2010.

In addition, the federal government will begin employing environmental management systems by the end of 2005-- a management tool borrowed from the private sector and used to ensure that environmental issues are incorporated into the basic operations and planning processes of an agency.

Additional efforts aimed at improving the environmental management of federal facilities include developing or updating pollution prevention plans, auditing facilities for compliance with environmental regulations, employing budgeting and accounting practices that take environmental costs into consideration and providing necessary training for federal employees. These efforts not only reduce risks to human health and the environment; they control cleanup costs and promote the use of cleaner technologies.

"The federal government has made great strides over the last seven years in reducing impacts to the environment, but we can do more," Vice President Gore said. "Today, we are saying that the federal government is going to lead by example when it comes to pollution prevention."

The President also announced two new executive orders today in his Earth Day radio address. The first order improves fuel efficiency by requiring the Federal government to reduce fuel use in its vehicle fleets by 20 percent over the next five years. The second order will offer Federal workers incentives to use public transportation, cutting congestion, fuel use and the pollution that contributes to climate change.

The "Greening the Government" report can be viewed on the web at www.ofee.gov.

###

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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

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.

26

Divider Title: _____

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

Embargoed For Release
Until 10:06 A.M. EDT
Saturday, April 22, 2000

RADIO ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT
TO THE NATION

The East Room

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning, and happy Earth Day. I've always thought it appropriate that Earth Day falls in this season of renewal and hope, as millions of Americans celebrate Easter and Passover. As we celebrate the first Earth Day of the 21st century, I want to challenge all of us to renew our commitment to protect and preserve God's precious gift to us, our earthly home.

Last weekend in California, I stood beneath a magnificent sequoia tree, more than 1,000 years old, to announce permanent protection for more than 30 giant sequoia groves. And I was grateful for every opportunity the Vice President and I have had to act as stewards of our environment over the last seven years.

All Americans can be proud of the tremendous progress we've made since the first Earth Day 30 years ago. Our air, water and land are cleaner, and we've protected millions of acres of America's greenplaces. But today I want to focus on the most critical environmental challenge we face in this new century, global warming.

The 1990s were the hottest decade on record, and the first three months of 2000 were the hottest here in 100 years. Scientists say that the temperature rise is at least partly due to human activity, and that if left unchecked climate change will result in more violent storms, more economic disruptions, and more permanent flooding of coastal areas.

If we value our coastlines, our farm lands, and our vital biodiversity, we must build a national consensus to reduce our emissions of greenhouse gases and to help others around the world do the same. Our government must lead by example.

Today I'm announcing two federal initiatives that point the way to a cleaner environment and a stronger economy. First,

I'm issuing an executive order requiring that federal agencies reduce the amount of petroleum their vehicle fleets use by 20 percent in five years. We can do this with technology we already have. For example, the postal service has purchased 500 electric trucks and may purchase more than 5,000. Here in Washington, D.C., 2,600 federal and local government vehicles are running on clean natural gas or ethanol. Next month, we'll open the first of seven gas stations offering those fuels here, and I'll order every White House vehicle that can use these fuels to make the switch. This executive order will cut oil consumption by 45 million gallons a year, help stop global warming and ease pressure on gas prices.

Second, I'm also announcing new incentives to cut pollution and greenhouse gases while we help federal workers across the country reduce the growing hassle of commuting. All federal workers now will be able to set aside up to \$65 tax-free every month to pay for public transportation. And in the Washington area, every federal agency will actually some or all of its employees' public transportation costs.

It is clear, citizens and businesses across America are building support for a strong response to global warming. But one voice is still missing -- the United States Congress. While the science on climate change has grown stronger, and the need for American leadership has grown greater, some in Congress have buried their heads even deeper in the sand. I urge them to recognize that reversing global warming will strengthen our economy, while safeguarding our future.

In the next 20 years, the international energy market will reach \$5 trillion, and consumers everywhere increasingly will demand clean energy. We're the world leader in those technologies. We should be promoting them, not denying their need. Instead, for the past seven years, Congress has blocked our initiatives to fight climate change and cut America's fuel bills.

I'm deeply disappointed the Republican budget resolution just adopted fails again to support America's environmental priorities. And again I call on Congress to reverse its opposition and work with us to pass my \$4-billion package of tax credits for energy-efficient homes, cars and appliances; to invest in clean energy research; and to help us promote clean technology in developing countries. Congress should also end its opposition and help us improve the fuel economy of all our cars and trucks, so Americans can have the vehicles they want with the efficiency they deserve.

More than a hundred years ago, the great American poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, reminded us that "nature is a revelation of God." This Earth Day, let us remember that we are only stewards in our time of the Earth God gave us for all time. And let us strengthen our resolve to preserve the beauty and the

natural bounty that sustains us, and must sustain generations yet to come.

Happy holidays, and thanks for listening.

END

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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

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.

27

Divider Title: _____

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Vice President

**For Immediate Release
April 21, 2000**

**Contact:
(202) 456-7035**

**VICE PRESIDENT GORE ANNOUNCES AGREEMENT WITH MAJOR TRUCK
MANUFACTURERS TO DEVELOP SUPER FUEL-EFFICIENT HEAVY TRUCKS AND
BUSES**

Detroit, MI -- Vice President Gore announced today a new research partnership with many of the nation's largest heavy truck and bus manufacturers to develop super fuel-efficient vehicles that will dramatically improve America's fuel economy while cutting greenhouse gases and other air pollution.

"This new technology will reduce our consumption of foreign oil, clean our air and ultimately make our roads safer," Vice President Gore said. "The heavy truck manufacturing industry deserves great credit for pledging to work with this Administration to create trucks and buses that are cleaner, safer and more economical. We have learned that a strong economy and a safe environment go hand in hand."

The goal of the 21st Century Truck Initiative is to develop revolutionary technologies for increasing the fuel economy and safety of four specific classes of commercial trucks and buses, which account for more than 90% of all fuel used by all such vehicles in the U.S. This partnership to develop advanced technologies is designed to lead, within 10 years, to "production prototypes" that:

- Triple the fuel economy of heavy pickups, large delivery vans, and full-sized passenger buses;
- Double fuel economy for 18-wheeler long-haul trucks;
- Improve safety ;
- Achieve superior operational performance and lower costs for truckers;
- Exceed expected emission requirements for 2010 by making major reductions in NOx, particulates, and other local air pollutants.

The initiative will also strengthen our national security by dramatically cutting operational support costs and increasing combat effectiveness. As the U.S. Army transforms itself to be a lighter, more mobile force (70% of the bulk tonnage needed to sustain the Army during a conflict is fuel), the rapid integration of advanced commercially viable technologies into trucks is vital.

The Administration's FY2001 budget proposes to increase spending in areas supporting 21st Century truck research by \$46 Million to a total of \$142 Million--a 48% increase. Research priorities, which will be developed in cooperation with industry partners, will include advanced engines, fuel cells, lightweight materials, advanced propulsion technologies, vehicle design, and advanced emission control and vehicle safety systems.

" Now is the time to lead the world in the emerging market for more fuel-efficient vehicles of all kinds, " the Vice President said.

The new partnership links many of the nation's largest manufacturers of heavy trucks and truck components with research teams in four federal agencies: the Departments of Defense (represented by the U.S. Army), Energy, Transportation, and the Environmental Protection Agency. Industry participants are: Mack Trucks, Oshkosh Trucks, Paccar, Volvo Trucks North America, Cummins Engine Company, Caterpillar, Detroit Diesel Corporation, Eaton Corporation, and Lockheed Martin Control Systems.

###

**VICE PRESIDENT GORE:
A RESEARCH INITIATIVE FOR 21ST CENTURY TRUCKS
APRIL 21, 2000**

Vice President Gore and senior executives from many of the nation's largest manufacturers of trucks, buses, and truck equipment today launched an initiative to cut fuel use and greenhouse gas emissions of delivery vehicles by 2/3 and cut the fuel use of 18 wheelers in half, while improving the safety and efficiency of the nation's trucking industry. This public-private partnership focuses on the heavier vehicles the nation depends on to move freight, and complements the Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles (PNGV) – a program that has already resulted in revolutionary breakthroughs in technologies for autos and light trucks. By cutting fuel costs and increasing safety, the research conducted under the 21st Century Truck Initiative will make the U.S. trucking industry more financially sound, make our economy more energy independent, and help meet such environmental challenges as global warming and other air pollution. The initiative will also benefit the Department of Defense and the U.S. Army – major participants in the partnership – by dramatically cutting operational support costs and increasing combat effectiveness.

Aggressive Goals. Trucking will remain a backbone of the American economy in the 21st century, as the nation becomes increasingly dependent on express delivery and just-in-time inventory shipments. The 21st Century Truck Initiative is designed to develop revolutionary new technologies for increasing the fuel economy and safety of four classes of vehicles which, together, account for more than 90% of all fuel used by U.S. trucks, helping to insulate the industry from potential future price increases. The program's cost-share investments in advanced technologies is designed to produce, within 10 years, manufacturing-ready "production prototypes." Compared to today's vehicles, these prototypes will:

- Triple the fuel economy (measured in ton-miles/gallon) of heavy pickups, large delivery vans, and full-sized passenger buses;
- Double fuel economy for 18-wheeler long-haul trucks;
- Improve safety (technologies will be designed to cut truck fatalities in half);
- Achieve superior operational performance and lower costs for truckers; and
- Exceed expected emission requirements for 2010 (likely to be much more stringent than today's standards).

Multiple Benefits for the Economy, the Environment, National Security and Safety. Trucks currently account for more than one-third of all U.S. emissions from highway vehicles that cause local air pollution. Meeting the President's goals will mean:

- Major reductions in fuel use, leading to greater U.S. energy independence;
- Major reductions in the greenhouse gas emissions most scientists believe are contributing to global warming;
- Improved safety on U.S. highways;
- Continued competitiveness of U.S. truck manufacturers and the U.S. trucking industry (productivity gains should also translate into lower costs for consumers);
- Major reductions in emissions of NO_x, particulates, and other local air pollutants; and
- Increased flexibility and speed for U.S. military operations worldwide.

Increased Federal Investment. The President's FY2001 budget proposes \$47 million in increased spending in areas supporting 21st Century Truck research, for a total of \$142 million--a 48% increase.

Industry and Government: Developing 21st Century Technologies. Industry and Government will cost-share research over the full range of areas normally associated with the trucking industry. These include:

- advanced propulsion technology, with a focus on advanced diesel engine, hybrid electric, fuel cell, and advanced drivetrain technologies;
- fuels, with a focus on clean burning fuels that are adaptable to the full range of propulsion sources;
- advanced materials, with a focus on the optimized use of materials like high strength steels, aluminum, magnesium, and composites;
- vehicle intelligence, with a focus on advanced communication and early warning technologies, vehicle diagnostics and prognostics;
- advancements in vehicle designs to reduce aerodynamic drag, with a focus also on reducing other forms of parasitic losses like rolling resistance; and,
- safety, with a focus on the driver-environment, driver-hardware and hardware-environment areas.

A Research Plan and Technology Roadmap to focus and prioritize investment opportunities will be developed over the next several months by Government and Industry partners, with assistance from the academic community. A successful Research Plan/Technology Roadmap is dependent on an awareness and inventory of current research and technology programs, an understanding of the limitations of current research and technology, the technical barriers to be overcome, and a vision of potential future technologies. The Research Plan/Technology Roadmap will be continuously refined throughout the lifetime of the program.

A World Class Team. The new partnership links many of the nation's largest manufacturers of trucks and truck components with research teams in four federal agencies: the Departments of Defense (represented by the U.S. Army), Energy, Transportation, and the Environmental Protection Agency. Industrial participants are: Mack Trucks, Oshkosh Trucks, Paccar, Volvo Trucks North America, Cummins Engine Company, Caterpillar, Detroit Diesel Corporation, Eaton Corporation and Lockheed Martin Control Systems. The partnership creates a unique critical mass of practical experience in truck production, scientific and engineering expertise, and research facilities with capabilities in the wide range of areas critical to the program's success.

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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

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.

28

Divider Title: _____

Kyoto Is An Important Step in the Fight Against Global Warming: Let's Keep Going

By Roger Ballentine

Almost three years ago, in Kyoto, Japan, some 160 nations reached an historic agreement to cut greenhouse gas emissions in an effort to fight global warming – the most profound environmental challenge of the 21st Century. The Kyoto Protocol is a work in progress – we still have a lot of work to do to ensure that it leads to cost-effective emissions reductions and we have much to do both within and outside the Kyoto context to ensure there is meaningful participation on the part of key developing countries in the fight against climate change. But the Protocol IS a critical beginning – one we need to build upon in the months and years to come.

The overwhelming majority of scientists now agree that the earth is getting warmer and that human greenhouse gas emissions are at least partly to blame. Left unchecked, the present rate of warming will lead to potentially devastating consequences, including sea-level rise, the spread of disease, shifts in agricultural productivity, and damage to ecosystems.

Because of this growing scientific consensus, major U.S. corporations, hundreds of state and local officials, environmental groups, and even religious leaders are calling for stepped-up efforts to fight global warming. The foundation of a solution to this great challenge is an international agreement that will effectively limit the world's net greenhouse gas emissions. The Clinton Administration believes strongly that the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which the United State has already ratified, and its protocol ("the Kyoto Protocol") can serve as that foundation.

Kyoto is Based on Sound Science. The long term objective of the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol is to achieve "stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous [human] interference with the climate system." The Protocol recognizes that the cuts called for in its first budget period (2008-2012) will not be enough to achieve this goal. That is why it outlines an iterative process whereby the parties continue to update their scientific understanding of the problem – under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change – and adjust the cuts called for in future budget periods accordingly (also taking into account the experience we gain with new technologies and the economics of emission reductions).

As important, the Protocol recognizes that for the environment the important thing is to reduce *net* emissions. Thus, certain activities that absorb carbon, such as planting trees, can be used as offsets against emissions of greenhouse gases. Including these so-called "carbon sinks" will encourage activities such as afforestation, reforestation, and better forestry and agricultural conservation practices. We are now in the process of furthering our scientific understanding of the carbon cycle so that our elaboration of these provisions of Kyoto have real environmental integrity.

It is unfair – as some would do – to hold Kyoto up as a "once-and-for-all solution" to the climate change problem. No one ever said it was. Another unfair criticism that some have leveled – that it focuses exclusively on one (albeit very major) environmental problem whose solutions may

inadvertently exacerbate other environmental problems – ignores the history of other international environmental initiatives. This history – the Montreal Protocol is a good example – tells us that starting with the most serious threats is a good way to then move towards broader solutions.

Kyoto Will Unleash Creative Market Forces. What Kyoto does represent is a reasonable first step toward realizing a rational long-term solution. It embodies strong environmental targets combined with a flexible, market-based approach that will let individual nations and companies decide how best to meet them. This is not a “command and control” approach.” Instead, Kyoto is informed by truly innovative thinking about effective solutions to environmental problems.

Under the Protocol’s emissions trading system, for example, countries and/or companies for whom it is relatively inexpensive to meet the emissions target can sell emission allowances to those for whom reducing emissions is relatively expensive. Similarly, the Protocol’s Clean Development Mechanism allows industrialized countries to earn credits by investing in clean-technology projects in developing countries.

Thus, companies and nations will have strong economic incentives to develop and diffuse low and non-carbon energy technologies, as well as advanced technologies that may be able to sequester carbon as part of new, high-tech ways of burning fossil fuels. This system will also steer companies toward finding emission reductions that are the least expensive first – the proverbial “low-hanging fruit.” Our experience in the United States with trading of SO₂ emissions tells us that this will lead to faster – and more – environmental clean-up at a fraction of what it would cost otherwise. Thus, the world will get the most greenhouse gas reductions for each available dollar, euro or yen.

In fact, industry is already responding to the prospect of some future regulatory regime for greenhouse gas emissions with creative, cost-effective reductions strategies. Scores of companies, including IBM, Johnson & Johnson, and DuPont, have announced ambitious but realistic greenhouse gas and energy efficiency goals – sometimes exceeding the levels of reduction called for by Kyoto. Firms are entering into “carbon futures” sequestration contracts across international borders with farmers and other landowners. Oil companies – including BP Amoco, Royal Dutch Shell and Texaco – are investing millions in CO₂ sequestration R&D.

Indeed, these and other recent developments in the corporate world – including the rise of e-commerce, which has great potential to de-couple economic growth from greenhouse gas emissions growth – suggests that history is on our side, as every day more and more companies prove that you do not have to sacrifice environmental goals to achieve economic growth. If the Kyoto process has contributed to these developments, even in part, then it has already paid dividends.

The Way Forward. The Protocol is still a work in progress: we will need meaningful participation in the fight against global warming on the part of key developing countries, cost-effective rules on use of Kyoto’s flexible mechanisms, and safeguards that ensure the environmental integrity of the system, such as strong rules on compliance. But the time for action is now. The alteration of the Earth’s climate is bigger than any one multilateral

agreement. It is critical, however, that we demonstrate that the nations of the world can come together to reach a fair and effective response to this global challenge.

At this year's UN climate change conference at The Hague in November, we will need the full involvement and contribution of all the stakeholders in this debate, including governments, industry, scientists, and environmental groups. We are confident and optimistic that we can make the kind of solid progress needed to keep the Kyoto process on track. Kyoto is a framework that we can, should – and will – build upon to help us meet this great challenge that history and science have laid at our doorstep.

Doing so is not just a political or scientific imperative but an ethical imperative. As President Clinton said last year, fighting global warming is “profoundly important to the kind of world our children live in and what people say about you and our generation 100 years from now. It's hard to think of a greater gift we could give at the turn of the century or a new millennium than a clean energy future.”

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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

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.

29

Divider Title: _____

CONGRESS' "DO NOTHING" CLIMATE RIDER: BAD FOR THE ENVIRONMENT, BAD FOR AMERICA

An Anti-Environmental Rider on the House version of the FY 2001 Agriculture Appropriations bill states that no funds may ever be used "for the Kyoto Protocol." Proponents are vowing to attach it to "all" of this year's appropriations bills. The rider and accompanying report language are attached.

Some believe that climate change is not a serious problem meriting serious action. Some believe that the United States should not be negotiating an international climate treaty (the Kyoto Protocol) to address the problem. Some want to tie the Administration's hands so it cannot negotiate the best treaty it can, knowing this could make ultimate ratification more difficult. The Administration cannot – and will not – "implement" a treaty without Congress' approval. But Congress should not sabotage the negotiation process or undermine legitimate efforts to curb greenhouse gases.

The activities targeted by the rider involve either negotiating the Protocol through diplomacy or legitimate, Congressionally authorized efforts to increase energy security, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and help provide opportunities for the agricultural sector.

The rider is extreme – it tries to block the United States from even trying to reach agreement with other countries on action to combat global warming.

- Scientists overwhelmingly agree that the Earth is getting warmer and that human greenhouse gas emissions are at least partly to blame. Leading U.S. companies are withdrawing from anti-Kyoto lobbying groups stating that we need to "move past" arguments over the science.
- Global warming cannot be curbed without global cooperation. The new rider simply seeks to shut down U.S. diplomatic efforts to gain that cooperation. Such efforts are a multi-agency undertaking, including active roles for USDA, USAID, DOE, EPA, and others.

It undermines the ability of the Executive Branch to conduct international negotiations, raising serious Constitutional concerns.

- The rider seeks to prohibit Executive Branch officials, including the Department of State, from participating in negotiations on the principles, rules, and guidelines for the Kyoto "flexibility mechanisms," such as emissions trading.
- How the Kyoto mechanisms would operate is something the Senate will need to understand fully in considering whether the U.S. should ratify the Protocol.
- Despite opponents claims to the contrary, the EPA and DOE Inspector Generals have found that the Administration has not proceeded with implementation of the Protocol and has not violated previous years' anti-climate change riders.
- The proposed Ag Appropriations Report language instructing the Administration to submit the Protocol to the Senate by a specified date is without foundation or precedent, and is possibly unconstitutional.

The rider may stifle U.S. efforts to achieve the bipartisan goals of a cost-effective treaty and meaningful participation by developing countries. Examples of common-sense negotiating activities that the amendment could stop include:

- Sharing with other countries the United States' successful experiences with market-based mechanisms as a tool for fighting pollution, as we promote our push for such mechanisms in the Kyoto Protocol; and

- Providing technical assistance to developing countries so that they may build the capacity to more effectively limit greenhouse gas emissions and share the responsibility to fight climate change.

The amendment is bad for American industry, farmers, and consumers – it tries to stop work on the most important tools for holding down costs as we combat global warming.

- International emissions trading and the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) were included in the Kyoto Protocol *with widespread support from U.S. industry* because they are critical to reducing the cost of any international action to curb global warming.
- Industry, farmers and consumers all have a strong interest in seeing that the rules and guidelines on Kyoto's flexibility mechanisms are elaborated in ways favorable to U.S. interests.
- The language would deprive American farmers of the opportunity to earn credits by protecting and enhancing our carbon "sinks" through such practices as conservation tillage and planting more trees.
- Telling the Administration that it cannot work on these mechanisms is an isolationist approach, tantamount to unilateral disarmament.
- If the rider language is allowed to stand climate naysayers in Congress will continue their past practice of straining language and logic to throw an inaccurate "Kyoto" label on common-sense programs that save money for business and consumers.

ATTACHMENTS:

Background Information on the Rider

The Rider -- Bill and Report Language

DOE IG Report to Knollenberg, 4/6/00

EPA IG Response to Knollenberg, 3/20/00

State Dept IG Response to Knollenberg, 5/15/00

Knollenberg letter to U.S. Department of State IG, 2/15/00

Waxman-Pallone letter to State Department IG (also sent to DOE and EPA IGs), 3/28/00

Kerrey, Baucus letter to Chairman Cochran, 5/3/2000

Kerry, Biden letter to Chairman McConnell and Ranking Member Leahy, 5/8/00

Waxman letter to Ranking Member Obey, 5/11/00

Members letter to Speaker Hastert, 2/1/00

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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

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.

30

Divider Title: _____

March 29, 2000

The Honorable Frank Murkowski
Chairman, Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee
322 Senate Hart Office Building
Washington, DC 20502

Dear Chairman Murkowski:

As the Senate Energy Committee considers the issue of climate change, we would like the Committee to have the benefit of the Administration's views on this critical issue.

We would like to thank the sponsors of the bills before the Committee -- S. 882 and S. 1776 -- for joining the growing group of public officials, concerned citizens, corporations, and scientists who recognize that the threat of climate change is real and that it deserves a serious response. It is remarkable how far this debate has progressed in just a few short years. No longer is there a credible scientific debate about whether or not climate change is a potentially very serious problem that we need to address with real action. As the Texaco Corporation stated last month as it left an anti-climate change action lobbying group, "protracted debate about the adequacy of the science is something [we need] to move beyond." And, indeed, more and more corporations are doing just that, announcing real and realistic plans and goals to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and meet what the President and Vice President have called the greatest environmental challenge of the new century.

These bills properly reflect this shift in the terms of the debate -- from whether there is a problem to what actions we can take to address it. The bills clearly contain some constructive ideas. We welcome, for example, the bills' emphasis on promoting the research, development and diffusion of technologies to reduce or sequester the greenhouse gases that cause global warming. We welcome S. 882's proposed additional \$200 million in authorization for R&D of these technologies. We welcome a discussion about how to improve voluntary reporting of greenhouse gas emissions. And I know other Administration witnesses will be addressing the specific merits of these and other provisions of the bills in their testimony.

While these bills do contain some very positive elements, they should not, in our view, be mistaken for an adequate response to the challenge -- and opportunities -- posed by global warming. While we do not presuppose that these bills are intended as a substitute for more comprehensive action, it is crucial that this be made clear.

Neither bill adequately balances the emphasis on long-term research and development with the opportunities and the need to act in the short term. In the near term, new buildings, new appliances, new equipment, new vehicles and other technologies will be deployed. We need to act now to help develop and deploy -- in the short term -- technologies and practices to give

American consumers and businesses the clean and efficient products they deserve. In addition, neither bill adequately balances the need to for both domestic and international action. Climate change is a global problem that deserves a global solution. As such, neither bill should or can be seen as a substitute for the broad range of activities that the Administration is already conducting or proposing both domestically and internationally to address climate change. For example:

- The bills are no substitute for the vigorous, ongoing federal efforts to accelerate the research, development and deployment of energy efficient technologies and renewable energy. These efforts include both medium and long-term research as well as more immediate voluntary programs like those encouraging the use of high-efficiency Energy Star products and Green Lights. These programs are saving consumers and businesses money and showing real energy and carbon savings right now.
- The bills are no substitute for the President's proposed \$4 billion, 5-year package of tax incentives to enhance our energy security by spurring the development and deployment of highly efficient automobiles, homes and appliances, and to promote renewable energy.
- They are no substitute for the President's proposed \$289 million to spur the development of U.S. domestic grown bioenergy and bioproducts that can benefit farmers and rural areas, reduce our reliance on foreign oil, cut air pollution, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- They are no substitute for the proposed \$85 million for a new Clean Air Partnership Fund to help states and local communities undertake efforts to encourage innovation and reduce both greenhouse gases and criteria air pollutants.
- They are no substitute for an energetic diplomatic effort to complete the unfinished business of the Kyoto Protocol – to complete work on its market-based mechanisms and bring about the meaningful participation of key developing countries in the fight against global warming.
- They are no substitute for the proposed \$201 million for an International Clean Energy Initiative – such as the President has proposed – to encourage open competitive markets and promote the export of American clean energy technologies into the multi-billion dollar market of developing and transition countries around the world. We have a unique opportunity to capture these burgeoning markets with clean energy technologies developed in the United States. And if we don't step forward to capture these opportunities, our competitors in other countries will.
- They are no substitute for and should not disrupt the ongoing Vision 21 Power Plant program to develop coal-fired power plants that would be about twice as efficient as current coal-fired plants.

- They are no substitute for and should not disrupt the ongoing DOE Nuclear Energy Plant Optimization program to develop with industry advanced technologies that can help ensure the longer-term reliability and efficiency of the nation's existing nuclear power plants, nor the ongoing DOE Nuclear Energy Research Initiative on advanced technologies to resolve the challenges of cost, safety, waste, and proliferation that constrain use of nuclear power today.
- Finally, they are no substitute for a law that would give businesses protection against being penalized down the road when they take real, tangible actions today to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.

These are the elements of a comprehensive approach to this problem. It is an approach that recognizes that the nation needs a balanced portfolio of increased Federal investment, tax incentives, and other measures to help American families and businesses cut greenhouse gas emissions while reducing their energy bills, seizing economic opportunities, cutting air pollution, and protecting America against volatility in energy markets.

In addition, only a comprehensive approach, including taking actions and seizing opportunities *today*, will bring the federal government in line with the growing list of actions being taken by the private sector. These actions signal that U.S. business recognizes that acting now not only helps the global environment but also the bottom line. For example:

- DuPont last autumn announced three climate change goals for 2010: reduce ghg emissions by 65% (1990 base); hold energy use flat at 1990 levels; generate 10% of DuPont's energy from renewables.
- Cargill and Dow announced a new \$300 million venture in January for the full-scale commercial production of a new kind of plastic made from plants instead of petroleum – "natural plastic".
- Motorola has committed to reduce perfluorocarbon (pfc) emissions by 50 percent by 2010 (far exceeding an industry-wide goal of 10 percent).
- IBM is seeking to improve energy efficiency by 4 percent per year – every year.

These companies have joined scores of others – including, United Technologies, BP-Amoco, Alcan, and Bethlehem Steel, to name just a few – in recognizing that taking action to address this problem is simple common sense. They also recognize something that the President and the Vice President have been saying for seven years – that taking action is also a matter of dollars and cents – that there are many win-win opportunities available right now for us to cut emissions, reduce air pollution, improve efficiency, develop and market new products, and save money on energy costs.

Let me be clear: some of the ideas in these bills are very constructive, but they fall far short of a comprehensive architecture for responding to the challenge and opportunities of climate change. The President and Vice President have presented such a comprehensive plan to the Congress.

We hope to work together, recognizing the sincerity of each other's purpose, and drawing upon the best ideas in these bills, the best of programs currently in place, the proposals we have put before the Congress, and the best practices of private sector to fashion the comprehensive approach this difficult issue deserves.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Roger S. Ballentine
Chairman, White House Climate Change
Task Force

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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

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.

31

Divider Title: _____

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Agra, India)

For Immediate Release

March 22, 2000

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNING CEREMONY

Taj Khema
Agra, India

5:55 P.M. (L)

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you so much. Thank you very much, Foreign Minister Singh, Chief Minister Gupta, Mayor Maurya, District Commissioner Chowdhury and, especially, Professor Mishra -- we admire you so much for your efforts to save the Ganges; we admire you because for you it is a matter of science and faith.

I want to thank all of you for welcoming me and my daughter and my wife's mother, many members of the United States Congress, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, distinguished members of our administration and our ambassador here today. I want to thank all the environmental leaders from India who have come here today.

One month from this day we will celebrate across the world the 30th anniversary of Earth Day, a day set aside each year to honor our natural environment and to reaffirm our responsibility to protect it. In a unique way, in India the Earth has been celebrated for more than 30 centuries. This, after all, is a nation named for a river, a place where the Earth and its waters are worshipped as divine.

With good reason, the people of India have spent centuries worrying far less about what we might do to nature and far more about what nature can do to us -- through floods, hurricanes, droughts and other calamities. But as the experience of the beautiful Taj Mahal proves, and as the struggle to save the Ganges proves, we can no longer ignore man's impact on the environment.

Pollution has managed to do what 350 years of wars, invasions and natural disasters have failed to do. It has begun to mar the magnificent walls of the Taj Mahal. Since 1982, protection of the monument has been a major priority. And the fight has yielded significant advances. But, still, a constant effort is required to save the Taj Mahal from human environmental degradation -- what some scientists call "marble cancer." I can't help wondering that if a stone can get cancer, what kind of damage can this pollution do to children.

It took the United States a long time to face up to these serious environmental questions. Not so many years ago, one of our rivers was so polluted it actually caught on fire. Bad air has made breathing very difficult in many of our cities. Acid rain from our cars and our

factories made it unhealthy to eat the fish from many of our lakes and rivers. Over the last generation we have worked very hard to restore our natural treasures and to find a way to grow our economy in a way that is in harmony with the environment.

We know that India's remarkable growth has put that same kind of pressure on your environment. And the cost of growth are rising every year, even along with your prosperity.

We also know that more and more the environmental problems of the United States or India or any other nation are not just national problems. They are global ones. More than any time in history, the environmental challenges we face go beyond national borders. And so must our solutions. We must work together to protect the environment. That is the importance of the agreement Mr. Singh and Secretary Albright have signed today.

There are few areas where that cooperation is needed more than on the issues of climate change and clean energy. Here in Agra, you have taken important strides since the early 1980s to protect the Taj Mahal by using cleaner energy and improving the quality of the air. In particular, I commend the work of M.C. Mehta for working to establish a pollution-free zone around your national treasure. This is local action with global consequences.

The overwhelming consensus of the world scientific community is that greenhouse gases from human activity are raising the Earth's temperatures in a rapid and unsustainable way. The six warmest years since the 15th century -- 200 years before the Taj Mahal was built -- the six warmest years in all that time were all recorded in the 1990s.

Unless we change course, most scientists believe that the warming of the climate will bring us more storms and more droughts; that diseases like malaria will be borne by mosquitos across more borders and at higher and higher altitudes, threatening more and more lives; that crop patterns will be severely disrupted, affecting food supplies; and the sea level will rise, so high that entire island nations will be threatened and coastal areas around the world will be flooded.

Now, of course if that hit, it is the developing nations that will be hurt the most. And India, because of its geography, is one of the most vulnerable.

Today, your government is taking an historic step to move us further in the right direction toward both clean energy and reducing climate change. I applaud the leadership of Prime Minister Vajpayee for affirming today that India will embrace specific national goals for energy efficiency and renewable energy. In so doing, India is exercising leadership for the entire world. It will clean the air; it will reduce greenhouse gas pollution and global warming; and it will be good for your economy.

As the world's leading producer of greenhouse gases today, the United States and the rest of the developed world have a special responsibility. With this historic agreement, our two nations will work hand in hand to help turn India's environmental goals into a reality that also supports your economic growth. There are a number of ways in

which the U.S. will support these efforts.

First, through the U.S. Agency for International Development -- whose administrator is here today -- we are committing \$45 million to promote more efficient energy production and use in India, and \$50 million to promote clean energy throughout South Asia. Our Departments of Energy and Environmental Protection will resume their programs of technical assistance to India to develop cleaner air and cleaner water. We will make available \$200 million for clean energy projects through the Import-Export Bank. And we will take special steps to work with private enterprise to address these challenges.

I thank the United States Energy Association and the Confederation of Indian Industry for agreeing to work as partners to meet these goals.

All told, we believe this historic agreement will help to reduce air pollution, to diminish health risks, to fight global warming, to protect and preserve the natural beauty of India. And while we work to cooperate between our nations, we must also remember our obligations to realize the promise of the landmark Kyoto Protocol on climate change. For if we act wisely, this agreement can help both the developed and the developing nations to harness the power of the market to build a clean energy future. We must complete the work done in Kyoto so that the United States and other nations can ratify the protocol and it can enter into force.

Now, let me say that there are some people who don't believe anything can be done about global warming because they don't believe the economy can grow unless energy is used in the same way it has been used for 100 years in the industrialized countries. They do not believe that India can grow wealthy unless you put more greenhouse gases into the atmosphere by burning more oil and coal, in the same way the United States and Europe and Japan did.

And in the Industrial Age that might have been true, but that is no longer true. Many members of our delegation today rode over here in electric buses that you use here to keep from promoting air pollution. In no time at all we will have electric vehicles or vehicles that use fuel from farm products, or from simple grasses that will not pollute the atmosphere. In no time at all we will be using solar power wherever it is feasible. We will be building buildings with materials that keep heat and cold out and are far more efficient.

We can, in short, do something today that could not be done 50 years ago. We can promote more economic growth in India by using less energy and keeping the environment cleaner. In other words, the economic conditions today are precisely the reverse of what they were 50 years ago.

The United States will never ask India or any other developing nation to give up its economic growth in order to reduce pollution. But we do ask you to give us a chance to work with your scientists to prove that you can achieve even greater economic growth and make the environment even cleaner.

I must say that we even have some people in the United States who believe the Kyoto Protocol is some sort of plot to wreck our economy;

and who, unfortunately, some of them have a good deal of influence -- they continue to deny that global warming is real. All I know is the overwhelming consensus of scientists and the evident lessons of the weather patterns of the last few years all say the climate is warming at an unsustainable rate. We know it takes at least 50 years to turn it around. Why would we take a risk in not doing it when we know we have the technology today, with alternative energy sources and conservation, to chart a different future? I hope that in my country and yours and throughout the world, we will have the sort of partnership to which we have committed ourselves on this day.

Finally, let me just say that we don't have to choose. We don't have to choose between economic opportunity and environmental protection. But we do have to choose between a future of sustainable development for all of our children -- with clean water and sanitary conditions and energy efficiency and clean air and a future in which we give it up simply because we refuse to take the necessary decisions to preserve them.

On this Earth Day this year and on this historic day today of partnership between our two nations, when we stand in the shadow of the Taj Mahal, we remember that it is a monument built in love; all the most important monuments are built for love. The most important monument today we can give our children and our children's children is the preservation of the Earth that was given to us. We should give that monument in the spirit of love.

Thank you very much. (Applause.)

END 6:09 P.M. (L)

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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

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.

32

Divider Title: _____

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Agra, India)

For Immediate Release

March 22, 2000

FACT SHEET

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S INDIA TRIP: PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT,
PROMOTING CLEAN ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AND COMBATTING GLOBAL WARMING

Today, in a visit to Agra, India, site of the Taj Mahal, President Clinton will announce several new initiatives to strengthen Indo-American efforts to protect the environment, develop clean energy resources and combat global climate change.

There is broad scientific consensus that greenhouse gas emissions -- primarily in the form of carbon dioxide from burning fossil fuels -- are at least partly responsible for an increase in global temperatures over the last century. Many developing nations are especially vulnerable to the projected impacts of global warming, particularly coastal flooding, increased incidence and severity of storms and drought, and increased incidence of disease.

The Clinton Administration is taking aggressive steps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In the past year, President Clinton has issued directives to reduce energy use in federal buildings to 30% below 1990 levels by 2010, and to target tripling of the use of bio-energy in the U.S. over the next decade.

With greenhouse gas emissions from developing nations projected to surpass those of the industrialized world within a few decades, the United States is committed to ensuring broader developing country participation in global efforts to combat climate change. One of the principal goals of the President's climate change policy is to encourage developing nations to adopt clean energy technologies that can help them achieve their development goals while alleviating local air pollution and avoiding greenhouse gas emissions.

The new initiatives that will be announced today include:

Joint Statement on Cooperation in Energy and Environment:

Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and Minister of External Affairs Jaswant Singh signed a joint statement on cooperation on energy and environment issues on behalf of the United States and

India. The statement outlines a common agenda on clean energy development and environmental protection, including:

- Two ambitious national Indian environmental goals:
 - 10% of new electric power will come from renewable energy sources by 2012;
 - and approximately 15% improvements in energy efficiency in power production will be made by 2007-08.
- Creation of a binational 'Joint Consultative Group' on Clean Energy and the Environment that will focus on clean energy projects and policy, commercial development of clean energy, and, enhanced cooperation on global climate change;
- Promotion of a shared vision that countries can achieve robust economic growth while protecting the environment and taking action to combat climate change;
- A reaffirmation of the urgent need for international dialogue on ways both developed and developing countries can participate in actions to combat climate change, consistent with treaty obligations under the Framework Convention on Climate Change;
- Agreement to work in closer partnership on the further elaboration of mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol, such as the Clean Development Mechanism; and
- Acknowledgement of the essential role of the private sector and reference to new initiatives.

South Asia Regional Initiative (SARI) Energy Program: The SARI Energy Program is a new \$50 million USAID program designed to accelerate investment and trade in clean energy among South Asian nations, including India, Bangladesh and Nepal. Program support will help countries foster regional cooperation and develop the appropriate policy, regulatory, and investment environments to encourage private investment. The program will promote the use of clean energy technologies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and help stimulate economic growth.

U.S. Export-Import Bank line of credit: The Ex-Im Bank will provide a \$200 million specialized line of credit targeted for clean energy development projects through a Memorandum of Understanding with the Indian Power Finance Corporation.

Clean Energy Trade Mission: To further the goals of President Clinton's International Clean Energy initiative, the Department of Commerce will lead a trade mission to India focused on clean energy projects by the end of the year.

Greenhouse Gas Pollution Prevention Project (GEP): USAID will provide \$20 million for a three-year extension of this program

to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions through energy efficiency and cleaner fuel use. GEP will:

- expand the efforts of India's National Thermal Power Corporation to increase efficiency in its power generation plants;
- help increase use of clean energy technology in power production;
- build local institutional capacity, and increase public/private partnerships for change abatement efforts; and
- design and demonstrate climate change abatement initiatives in cities.

Energy Conservation and Commercialization (ECO) Project: USAID will provide \$25 million for ECO, a program to help promote commercialization of energy efficient technologies and services. ECO will provide technical assistance and training to the Ministry of Power, electric utilities, and regulatory commissions on policy reforms and will work to address market constraints to greater use of energy efficiency products and services.

Resumption of bilateral energy consultations and technical assistance: DOE will resume its cooperative efforts on non-nuclear power sector policy reforms, and on public and private collaborative projects related to clean energy, renewable energy and energy efficiency. DOE programs were suspended in 1998 in the context of policy-based restrictions on U.S. assistance to India.

Resumption of EPA technical assistance: EPA will reestablish its environmental cooperation program in India with proposals to address air quality management, strengthening implementation of environmental policies and regulations, risk assessment and management of priority pollutants, and greenhouse gas reduction projects. EPA programs were suspended in 1998 in the context of policy-based restrictions on U.S. assistance to India.

Joint private sector statement: The Confederation of Indian Industry and the U.S. Energy Association announced a joint statement to cooperate on trade and investment for clean energy development in India. The parties announced creation of a new 'green business center' in Hyderabad and a 'matchmaker' initiative to help bring investors in contact with business/project opportunities.

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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

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.

33

Divider Title: _____

Talking Points on Energy Efficiency and Clean Energy Policy

- As America considers its long-term energy future, and as we deal with short-term market fluctuations, we must consider the fundamental benefits of becoming more energy efficient and using alternative energy. The President and Vice President believe that we should be in a position where the American people are protected from energy price shocks while having access to the energy and fuel they need. *We can do this by increasing our energy efficiency and diversifying our fuel supply base.*
- Some believe that the way to respond to market fluctuations is to unbalance the budget and hurt the environment. *The President and Vice President reject that false choice and have a plan to put us on a path of a more self-reliant energy future that will save Americans money, create new job opportunities, and protect our environment.*
- *This Administration has already presented the Congress an energy policy to achieve this.* For example, the President and the Vice President have proposed a budget that includes over \$1 billion next year to accelerate the research, development, and deployment of alternative and more efficient energy technologies, as well as \$4.0 billion in tax incentives over five years to benefit our energy-reliant consumers and businesses.
- *This Administration has a tax-cut plan to provide long-term benefits.* Our common sense tax package on clean energy and energy efficiency provides tax credits for the purchase of energy-efficient homes, cars, and appliances.
 - President and Vice President has proposed tax credits of \$1000 to \$2000 for homes that are 30% to 50% more energy efficient. *Americans understand that a home that is 50% more efficient can cut their heating bill in half.* So under this proposal, consumers get a double benefit – a tax credit as well as ongoing savings from reduced energy bills.
 - We have proposed tax credits ranging from \$500 to \$4000 for energy efficient cars, such as electric, fuel cell, and hybrid vehicles. That's money in Americans' pockets right now for cars that will cost them less at the pump.
 - And, we have proposed, tax credits for clean energy production – such as, wind, biomass, and methane from landfills – that will reduce demand for oil to produce electricity.
 - *These are the kinds of tax cuts that will make a real difference in our energy future, and will save consumers more money in the long run than a small break on the gas tax.*
- *We Are Making America's Homes and Buildings More Efficient:*
 - The Administration has proposed \$275 million in R&D efforts next year to make offices, homes, and appliances 50% more energy efficient within a decade. People understand what that means for their home heating bill. *Overall, meeting this goal would save consumers \$11 billion a year in energy costs.*
 - We are accelerating efforts to establish energy efficiency standards for appliances and encouraging more Americans to use Energy Star Products. *If we all used Energy Star products, America would reduce its energy bill by \$100 billion over the next 15 years!*
 - The President's recent Executive Order 13123 has made the Federal Government a leader in building energy efficiency, saving taxpayers \$750 million annually.

- We are expanding DOE's *Weatherization Assistance Program* that helps low-income households make their homes more energy efficient. These are the Americans that most need to reduce monthly energy costs. *This program has already weatherized almost 5 million low-income homes and is saving 3.0 million barrels of oil each year.* With funding from DOE and the states, we plan to add more than 150,000 homes to the list in the next year – *which will save more than an additional 91,000 barrels of oil per year.* Our budget seeks \$154 million for FY 2001 and an additional \$19 million for the current year in the FY 2000 supplemental spending bill.
- *We Are Making America's Vehicles More Efficient:*
 - Our *Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles* is on track to deliver us attractive, affordable cars that get up to three times the fuel efficiency of today's cars. *A car that gets twice the fuel economy of today's comparable vehicle is the equivalent of cutting the price of gas in half for the American driver* and would save a typical consumer more than \$300 a year in fuel costs; SUV owners would save more than \$400 a year.
 - *By 2010, DOE will help develop and commercialize fuel efficiency and alternative-fuel technologies that reduce oil consumption by nearly 700,000 barrels per day.* By 2020, these technologies will reduce oil consumption by nearly 1.5 million barrels per day.
- *We Are Promoting Clean Renewable Energy:*
 - The President's FY01 budget proposes \$410 million for DOE efforts to develop key renewable technologies, including wind, photovoltaics and geothermal energy.
 - The President's Bioenergy Initiative will help us create new fuels for our cars that will reduce U.S. oil consumption, create new income opportunities in rural America, and meet environmental challenges, such as climate change.
 - The Administration has proposed restructuring electricity industry to make it more efficient and cleaner, while saving consumers at least \$20 billion annually on their electricity bills.
- *We Are Helping Make America's Industry More Efficient and Competitive:*
 - Our plan helps industry implement win-win strategies for cutting energy costs.
 - We invest in R&D with America's most energy intensive industries get more output for each unit of energy they use – this will save them \$30 billion in reduced energy costs through 2010.
- *We Have More Initiatives in the Works:*
 - We are finalizing an Executive Order that would require the Federal Government to reduce its own petroleum consumption.
 - We are finalizing an agreement with industry that will lead to dramatic increases in fuel efficiency for heavy trucks.
- *We Need the Congress to Stop Playing Politics Over Energy Policy and Pass Our Long Term Plan, so We can Give the American People the Energy Security they Deserve without Unbalancing the Budget and Harming the Environment.*

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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

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.

34

Divider Title: _____

President Clinton's FY 2001 Climate Change Budget

The President's climate change package for FY 2001 totals over \$4.1 billion – an increase of \$760 million from the amount enacted for FY 2000. This includes \$2.4 billion for programs directly aimed at combating global warming – a 43 percent increase over FY 2000 enacted levels. This includes a series of new initiatives, such as accelerated efforts to promote the development and deployment of clean energy technologies around the world; a stepped-up program to develop bioenergy and bio-based products; and a new Clean Air Partnership Fund to boost state and local efforts to reduce both greenhouse gases and ground-level air pollutants. It also includes the Climate Change Technology Initiative (CCTI), which mixes tax incentives and direct spending to spur the research, development, and deployment of energy efficient technology and renewable energy and other climate-related investments, such as R&D of highly efficient technologies for the combustion and use of coal and natural gas, weatherization, and state energy grants. The President is also proposing over \$1.7 billion for the United States Global Change Research Program, to enhance our understanding of the human and natural forces that influence the Earth's climate system.

Table 1. Climate Change-Related Domestic Programs (\$ in Millions)

	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Change
Climate Change Solutions			
International Clean Energy Initiative	98	201	+103
Biofuels & Bioproducts Initiative	196	289	+93
Clean Air Partnership Fund	0	85	+85
Climate Change Technology Initiative--tax incentives ¹	N/A	201	+201
Climate Change Technology Initiative--investments	1,095	1,432	+337
Other Climate-Related Investments (cleaner coal & Natural gas; weatherization; state energy grants)	413	424	+11
Subtotal, Climate Solutions ²	1,665	2,386	+721
Global Change Research Program	1,701	1,740	+39
TOTAL	3,366	4,126	+760

¹ First year of a proposed five year, \$4.0 billion package.

² Subtotal excludes double counts for funds included in new initiatives and cleaner coal which are also part of the CCTI.

International Clean Energy Initiative

To accelerate the development and deployment of clean energy technologies around the world, President Clinton is proposing the International Clean Energy Initiative – a \$200 million multi-agency effort (a more than 100 percent increase over FY 2000 enacted levels) to encourage open competitive markets and remove market barriers to clean energy technologies in developing and transition countries and to provide new incentives for clean energy technology innovation and export. This initiative will promote U.S. exports and create high-value jobs, and will assist countries to power their economic development while fighting air pollution and climate change.

Window of Opportunity for America and the World. Developing country energy use will overtake that of industrial countries by 2020. These energy technology markets are projected to total \$4 to \$5 trillion over the next 20 years and \$15 to \$25 trillion over the next 50 years. Developing country energy use is expected to account for three-fourths of the increase in global energy use between now and 2050.

Advanced, low-polluting energy technologies, developed and manufactured in the United States, can provide these energy services efficiently, but existing markets often do not value environmental and efficiency benefits. In addition, environmentally superior options often carry higher up-front costs, may be unfamiliar, or are perceived as more risky by decision-makers in developing countries. The initiative builds on a recent set of recommendations by the President's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST) and is directed at leveling the playing field between cleaner U.S. energy technologies and services and polluting alternatives.

Real Benefits At Home and Abroad. The initiative will help lay the technical and policy foundation that will allow developing and transition countries to build a clean energy future, leapfrogging past the polluting energy technologies used by the industrial countries, while building competitive markets open to U.S. firms. The goals of this initiative include:

- Doubling clean energy technology exports by 2005, creating as much as \$5 billion in new export revenues for U.S. companies and as many as 100,000 new U.S. jobs.
- Cutting energy use in targeted country buildings and appliances in half through advanced building design tools and building equipment codes and standards.
- Developing integrated renewable energy technologies that have the potential to power the full range of energy services for the 2 billion people in developing countries that do not now have electricity.
- Sharply reducing sulfur, particulate, and greenhouse gas emissions by developing advanced coal-fired power plants and low-cost hydrogen fuels.
- Maximizing use of combined heat & power systems through technical and policy assistance.

- Reducing methane emissions from pipelines and other fossil sources by an amount equal to as much as 100 million metric tons of carbon per year by 2005.
- Providing technical and policy support to encourage the development of natural gas grids.
- Reducing energy use in the industrial sector through the introduction of best practice methods, including advanced sensors and controls, and energy efficient motor drive systems.
- Conducting research in nuclear energy to address cost, waste, safety, and proliferation concerns.
- Providing technical and policy assistance in support of energy sector reform that creates open, competitive markets while protecting the public interest.

Initiative Structure. This initiative will strengthen efforts to streamline current bureaucratic procedures to better assist U.S. firms wishing to invest in clean energy projects in developing and transition countries. This initiative will also encourage public-private partnerships with foreign counterparts to demonstrate clean energy technologies, drive down their cost, and facilitate private sector financing for their large-scale deployment. The initiative will employ a range of proven policy tools, including U.S. technical and policy assistance to developing countries through personnel exchanges, conducting collaborative R&D with key foreign research groups, developing integrated renewable energy, energy efficiency, and advanced fossil energy technologies and pilot projects, and providing a range of trade supports to expand clean energy exports.

The initiative's requested \$100 million increase for these activities includes an additional \$46 million for the Department of Energy (DOE); \$30 million for the U.S. Agency for International Development; \$15 million for the Export-Import Bank; \$5 million for the Trade and Development Agency; and \$4 million for the Department of Commerce. A \$3 million increase in base programs is also requested at DOE, bringing the total increase to \$103 million.

Bioenergy & Bioproducts Initiative

President Clinton's FY 2001 Budget includes \$289 million to accelerate the development and use of bio-based technologies, which convert crops, trees, and other "biomass" into fuels, power, chemicals, and other products. This initiative supports the President's August 1999 Executive Order 13134 and Memorandum on Promoting Biobased Products and Bioenergy, aimed at tripling U.S. use of biobased products and bioenergy by 2010. The initiative provides an increase of more than \$93 million (47 percent) over the amounts available for FY 2000, with \$49 million directed towards the Department of Energy (DOE) and \$44 million for stepped-up efforts at the Department of Agriculture (USDA). (Funding in DOE is also considered part of the Climate Change Technology Initiative.) In addition to this increase in R&D, the Commodity Credit Corporation will provide \$100 million in FY 2000 and up to \$150 million in FY 2001 and 2002 in incentive payments to encourage production of biobased fuels. The initiative will increase the viability of alternative energy sources and help meet environmental challenges like global warming, while diversifying and strengthening the rural economy.

New Economic Opportunities for a New Century. Continuing advances in forest and farm technology, molecular biology, and other areas are fueling a revolution in the use of biomass to make low-polluting products, such as:

- **transportation fuels**, like cellulosic ethanol from agricultural waste;
- **electricity**, by burning wood chips and switchgrass along with coal in existing plants and by converting paper industry wastes into fuel gases for advanced gas turbines;
- **commercial products**, such as chemicals, glues, paints, packing materials, and textiles.

Already, creative companies such as **Cargill-Dow Polymers** are making this vision a reality, recently announcing plans to build a \$300 million production facility that will convert corn based sugars into plastic fibers that can be used to make products that are all natural and biodegradable. Meeting the President's goal of tripling U.S. use of bioenergy and bioproducts will add billions in new income for farmers, producing 50,000 new, high-technology jobs in small processing plants in rural America and up to 130,000 such jobs in biopower, bioproducts, and biofuels industries.

Cleaner Energy, Cleaner Environment. Bioenergy and bioproducts can dramatically reduce greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to global warming. Since crops absorb carbon during growth, their use for energy and other applications results in near zero net carbon release. Tripling our use of bioenergy and bioproducts by 2010 will reduce annual greenhouse gas emissions by up to 100 million tons – the equivalent of taking over 70 million cars off the road.

Making Biomass Competitive With Fossil Fuels. A major goal of this initiative is to make biomass a viable competitor to fossil fuels as an energy source and chemical feedstock while protecting the environment. This goal is achievable, but it will require an unprecedented effort to support research in universities, companies, and our national laboratories. In the past few years, for example, federal research has developed techniques that greatly accelerate the production of

sugars and other useful chemicals from materials like corn stover and wood. The research funded under this initiative will ensure a continuing flow of the basic innovations on which such investments can be made.

Many uses for biomass materials are possible in the near future and this initiative will support research concepts on a competitive basis. This will include support for integrated systems capable of processing feedstocks simultaneously into a variety of products such as fuels, chemicals, and electricity. Much like today's petroleum-based refineries, the mix of products from these facilities will depend on market conditions. The research aims to understand the basic chemistry of cellulose and other materials in biomass, and develop new thermal, chemical, and bio-chemical techniques for converting these materials into useful forms.

Initiative Structure. The President's August 1999 Executive Order instructs DOE, USDA, the National Science Foundation, the Environmental Protection Agency and other agencies, to work closely together in supporting the broad range of needed research and development efforts. These efforts will support research partnerships linking industry, university, and government research facilities selected on a competitive basis. Key areas of new research activity will include:

- Development of inexpensive systems to break down cellulose into low-cost sugars, allowing woody and grassy crops and agricultural waste, such as corn stalks, to take the place of high-value grain and food crops as biofuel feedstocks.
- Renewable bioproducts, using multi-disciplinary and university/industry partnerships to develop and accelerate adoption of possible "leap-frog" technologies for converting crops, trees and residues into chemical feedstocks and consumer products.
- Biopower, promoting both the integration of biomass gasification systems with modern gas-turbine/steam-turbine generation systems, and the co-firing of biomass with coal.
- Expanded Forest Service research on faster-growing trees and the use of small-diameter trees for commercial, biobased products.
- Methane gas recovery pilots to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from livestock operations and provide assistance to farmers that want to produce or market biobased products.
- Expanded Agricultural Research Service research to develop biobased materials from commodities and bioproducts, and convert biomass to energy.
- Competitive resources for research partnerships with universities, complementing the new Initiative for Future Agriculture and Food Systems announced by USDA earlier this month.
- Rural development grants to rural electric cooperatives to develop pilot projects to demonstrate the commercial viability of small-scale biomass fuel generation, grants for technical assistance for processing and marketing biobased products, and loans for facilities and operating capital for organizations engaged in biobased production activities.

Clean Air Partnership Fund

To help protect public health and ease the threat of global warming, President Clinton is proposing \$85 million for the creation of a new Clean Air Partnership Fund. The Fund will provide grants to states, localities, and tribes to support efforts that achieve reductions in both greenhouse gas emissions and ground-level air pollutants. First proposed as part of last year's FY 2000 budget, the Fund will be administered by the Environmental Protection Agency under existing authority.

Integrated Pollution Control. The Fund will stimulate integrated, cost-effective pollution control strategies. It directs new resources to state, local, and tribal governments to finance projects and programs that achieve accelerated reductions in both air pollutants, such as soot, smog, and air toxics, and in greenhouse gases.

A Quicker Path to Cleaner Air. By providing new resources for projects that accelerate pollution reductions, the Fund will enable communities to achieve multi-pollutant clean air goals sooner and reduce greenhouse gas emissions at the same time.

Technological Innovation. The Fund will help spur both public and private sector innovations in next-generation pollution control technology.

A Magnet for Local Investment & Innovation. The Fund will encourage public-private partnerships to demonstrate ways to create a cleaner environment at the local level. The Fund can be used to support local revolving funds, low-interest loan programs, matching grants, and other mechanisms that will leverage the original Federal investment, greatly increasing its impact.

"Win-Win" Clean Air Projects. The Fund will support a wide range of practical projects that will mean cleaner air, reduced greenhouse gas emissions, and real savings for taxpayers and consumers. These could include projects such as building combined heat and power facilities that put waste heat to work, reducing emissions of both sulfur dioxide and carbon dioxide; retrofitting municipal buildings to make them more energy efficient, reducing pollution resulting from electricity generation; and upgrading municipal vehicle fleets to make them more fuel efficient.

Climate Change Technology Initiative: \$4.0 Billion in Tax Incentives

The President is proposing a new \$4.0 billion package in tax incentives over five years to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions by spurring the purchase of energy efficient products and the use of renewable energy (see Table 2). This year's CCTI tax package is \$400 million greater than last year's proposed five-year package.

Table 2. CCTI Tax Incentives (\$ in Millions)

		Revenue Effect	
		FY 2001	Total FY01-05
Homes and Buildings			
	Provide tax credit for energy efficient building equipment	-18	-201
	Provide tax credit for new energy efficient homes	- 82	-633
	Provide tax credit for solar energy systems	-9	-132
Vehicles			
	Extend tax credit for electric and fuel cell vehicles and provide tax credits for qualified hybrid vehicles	0	-2078
Clean Energy			
	Extend tax credit for electricity produced from wind and closed-loop biomass; provide credits for open-loop biomass facilities and coal-biomass cofiring; and provide credits for methane from certain landfills	-91	-976
Industry			
	Provide 15-year recovery period for distributed power property	-1	-10
TOTAL*		-201	-4030

*Totals may not add due to rounding.

HOMES AND BUILDINGS

- ***Tax credit to consumers who purchase new energy efficient homes.*** To encourage the purchase of new energy efficient homes, consumers would receive a tax credit of \$1,000 for homes purchased from 2001-2003 that use at least 30 percent less energy than the standard under the 1998 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) and a credit of \$2,000 for homes purchased from 2001-2005 that use at least 50 percent less energy than the IECC standard.

- ***Tax credit for energy efficient equipment in new and existing homes or buildings.*** This credit will encourage the purchase of electric heat pump water heaters, natural gas heat pumps, and fuel cells. The credit would apply to both residential and commercial equipment. The credit would be 20 percent of the cost of the investment, subject to a cap, for equipment purchased from 2001-2004.
- ***Tax credit for solar energy systems.*** A 15 percent tax credit will encourage the purchase by consumers and businesses of solar energy systems. The maximum credit would be \$2,000 for rooftop photovoltaic systems placed in service from 2001-2007 and \$1,000 for solar water heating systems placed in service from 2001-2005.

VEHICLES

- ***Tax credits for electric, fuel cell, and qualified hybrid vehicles.*** Cars and light trucks (including minivans, sport utilities, and pickups) currently account for 20 percent of greenhouse gas emissions. Tax credits for electric, fuel cell, and hybrid vehicles will help to move advanced technologies from the laboratory to the highway. These technologies can significantly reduce emissions of carbon dioxide, the most prevalent greenhouse gas.
 - **Extend the current tax credit for electric vehicles and fuel cell vehicles.** Under current law, a 10 percent credit, up to \$4,000, is provided for the cost of qualified electric vehicles and fuel cell vehicles. The credit begins to phase down in 2002 and phases out in 2005. The President's proposal would extend the tax credit at its \$4,000 maximum level through 2006.
 - **Tax credits for hybrid vehicles.** The credit – available for all qualifying vehicles, including cars, minivans, sport utility vehicles, and pickup trucks – would range from \$500 to \$3,000 for qualified hybrid vehicles purchased from 2003-2006, depending upon the vehicle's design performance.

CLEAN ENERGY

- ***Tax credit for electricity produced from wind.*** Current law encourages the production of electricity from wind, which emits no greenhouse gases, through a tax credit of 1.5 cents per kilowatt hour (adjusted for inflation after 1992). The current tax credit covers facilities placed in service before January 1, 2002. The President proposes a 2.5-year extension of this tax credit.
- ***Tax credits for electricity produced from biomass.*** Biomass refers to trees, crops and agricultural wastes used to produce power, fuels or chemicals. This package of credits would:
 - **Extend current "closed-loop" biomass credit.** This proposal extends for 2.5 years the current 1.5 cent per kilowatt hour tax credit (adjusted for inflation after 1992), which covers facilities placed in service before January 1, 2002.

-- **Provide credits for “open loop” biomass facilities.** This proposal expands the definition of biomass eligible for the 1.5 cent tax credit to include certain forest-related resources and agricultural and other sources for facilities placed in service from 2001-2005, and provides a 1.0 cent credit for electricity produced from 2001-2003 from facilities placed in service prior to January 1, 2001.

-- **Provide a credit for cofiring biomass and coal.** This proposal adds a 0.5 cent per kilowatt hour tax credit for electricity produced by cofiring biomass in coal plants from 2001-2005.

-- **Provide credit for methane from landfills.** This proposal adds a 1.5 cent per kilowatt hour credit for electricity produced from landfills not subject to EPA’s 1996 New Source Performance Standards/Emissions Guidelines (NSPS/EG) and 1.0 cent per kilowatt hour for landfills subject to NSPS/EG. Qualified facilities would be facilities placed in service after December 31, 2000 and before January 1, 2006.

INDUSTRY

- ***15-year recovery period for distributed power property.*** The development of distributed power technologies has made it possible to generate electricity locally at dispersed industrial, commercial, and residential locations. Such technologies can be more energy efficient and generate fewer greenhouse gases than conventional generation methods. This proposal would simplify and rationalize the current depreciation system by assigning a single 15-year recovery period to distributed power property.

Climate Change Technology Initiative: \$1.4 Billion for Efficient Energy and Clean Energy

The President's FY 2001 budget proposes over \$1.4 billion for the research, development, and deployment of renewable energy technologies, energy efficient products and buildings that will help reduce U.S. greenhouse gas emissions. This represents a \$337 million increase (30 percent) over FY 2000 spending (see Table 3). The President's proposed investment package covers the four major carbon-emitting sectors of the economy -- buildings, transportation, industry, and electricity -- as well as carbon sequestration (see Table 4). The following sections highlight selected programs in each of these areas of effort. The full agency programs extend well beyond what is described here.

Table 3. CCTI Funding by Agency (\$ in Millions)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Change from 2000
Energy	902	980	1,169	+189
EPA	109	103	227	+124
Housing & Urban Development	10	10	12	+2
Agriculture	0	0	24	+24
Commerce	0	2	0	-2
TOTAL*	1,021	1,095	1,432	+337

*Totals may not add due to rounding.

Table 4. CCTI Funding by Area of Activity (\$ in Millions)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Change from 2000
Buildings	176	194	275	+81
Transportation	285	309	382	+73
Industry	187	189	251	+62
Electricity	310	321	406	+85
Carbon Sequestration	14	30	52	+22
Management, Planning & Analysis	48	51	65	+14
TOTAL*	1,021	1,095	1,432	+337

* Totals may not add due to rounding.

BUILDINGS

- ***Partnership for Advancing Technology in Housing.*** PATH is a partnership between the Federal government and building industry to develop and deploy housing technologies to make new homes 50 percent more energy efficient and to make at least 15 million existing homes 30 percent more energy efficient within a decade. PATH has established five pilot communities in Denver, Los Angeles, Pittsburgh, and Tuscon. The program coordinates work in the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Department of Energy (DOE), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), FEMA, the Department of Commerce and other agencies, ensuring, for example, that research conducted in DOE's enhanced residential buildings program is quickly transferred into practice. The FY 2001 budget request for building efficiency efforts, such as PATH, Energy Star, and Building America, totals \$275 million, a 42 percent increase over FY 2000 appropriations.
- ***Energy Efficient Appliances and Products.*** Various DOE and EPA programs aim to promote the dissemination of energy efficient appliances and products:
 - DOE will accelerate its program to establish **energy efficiency standards** for commercial heating and cooling, water heaters, and electrical distribution transformers, and will begin efforts to harmonize international energy-efficiency standards and test methods to promote exports of efficient U.S. products.
 - EPA and DOE's **Energy Star Products** program saves consumers money and reduces greenhouse gas emissions at the same time by promoting the use of energy efficient products – everything from computers to refrigerators to central air-conditioning units. New funding will support the launch of new Energy Star product lines and will promote the Energy Star labeling program in 6-10 export markets.
- ***Energy Efficient Commercial Buildings.*** DOE and EPA work in partnership with industry to research, develop, and deploy new technologies and practices to improve the energy performance of commercial buildings. Participants include the Empire State Building, the World Trade Center, and Chicago's Sears Tower. Buildings in the top 25 percent in energy efficiency qualify for EPA's "**Energy Star Buildings**" label.
- ***Energy Smart Schools/Energy Star Label for Schools.*** DOE and EPA have two programs that are working in coordination to improve energy efficiency in U.S. primary and secondary schools, bringing together public and private sector resources to cut schools' energy bills so that the savings can be reinvested in students and their education.

TRANSPORTATION

- ***Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles.*** PNGV is a government-industry effort that aims to develop attractive, affordable cars that meet all applicable safety and environmental standards and get up to three times the fuel efficiency of today's cars. Since 1993, great strides have been made in producing lower-cost, light-weight materials, inexpensive fuel cells, and advanced internal combustion engines for use in hybrid vehicles. The program aims to produce a prototype mid-sized family car capable of 80 miles per gallon with a two-thirds reduction in carbon emissions by 2004. In January 2000, the auto-industry partners unveiled their PNGV "concept cars" at the Detroit Auto Show, which keeps the program on schedule for meeting its 2004 goal. The FY 2001 budget includes \$255 million for PNGV-related work, an increase of \$30 million over the amount appropriated for FY 2000.
- ***Light and Heavy Trucks.*** Similar government-industry efforts are aimed at developing cleaner, more efficient diesel engines for both light and heavy trucks.
 - By 2003, DOE aims to develop **advanced diesel cycle engine technologies** for pickup trucks, vans, and sport utility vehicles which achieve at least a 35 percent fuel efficiency improvement relative to current gasoline-fueled trucks while meeting strict emission standards.
 - By 2004, DOE, in coordination with EPA and the Department of Defense, aims to develop **engine and vehicle technologies for heavy trucks** that will increase the fuel economy to 10 mpg from the current average of 7 mpg.

INDUSTRY

- ***Industries of the Future.*** This DOE program works cooperatively with the nation's most energy-intensive industries – such as aluminum, glass, chemicals, forest products, mining, petroleum refining, and steel – developing technologies that increase energy and resource efficiency. Promising collaborative efforts include improvements in the process of making steel, pulp and paper, and other energy-intensive products that could dramatically increase efficiency, lower greenhouse gas emissions, and improve competitiveness.
- ***Industrial Combined Heat and Power (CHP) Systems.*** DOE is developing new industrial CHP systems to capture thermal heat would otherwise be wasted. These systems are expected to be 15 percent more energy efficient and 80 percent cleaner than conventional power systems and cut electricity costs by 10 percent. In addition, EPA and DOE are also working to eliminate barriers to the rapid dissemination of combined heat and power technology.
- ***Voluntary Industrial Partnerships.*** EPA will expand its industry partnership programs, such as **Climate Wise** and the **Voluntary Aluminum Industrial Partnership**, to

encourage businesses to take advantage of cost-effective emissions reductions opportunities -- including emissions of the most potent greenhouse gases, such as methane, perfluorocarbons (PFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF6).

- **Agriculture and Forestry.** The Department of Agriculture (USDA) will undertake R&D and support demonstration projects aimed at both lowering greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture and forestry and reducing their vulnerability to climate change.

--The **Natural Resources Conservation Service** will invest \$3 million in projects to demonstrate and test various means of reducing greenhouse gas emissions in agriculture, such as compost-based waste-handling facilities, rotational grazing systems, and improved feed and forage systems.

--The **Agricultural Research Service** will devote \$8.5 million towards climate change related activities, including the development of new technology and expertise for reducing agriculture's vulnerability to a changing climate. Field experiments will seek to measure various potential effects of climate change, such as varying amounts and patterns of rainfall on forage production.

The FY 2001 budget also includes important USDA funding for developing advanced biomass energy technologies; R&D and demonstration projects for carbon sequestration; research to study the role of farms, forests, and other natural or managed lands in capturing and storing carbon; and a comprehensive U.S. soil carbon inventory (see p.16 below).

ELECTRICITY

- **Photovoltaic (PV) Energy Systems.** Over the past 20 years, Federal R&D has resulted in a 90 percent cost reduction in solar photovoltaics. DOE will accelerate R&D of the next-generation photovoltaic cells; increase manufacturing R&D; increase research in buildings-integrated applications; and fund efforts to develop new, unconventional technologies.

-- **Million Solar Roofs.** In June, 1997, the President announced an initiative to encourage the installation of one million solar systems by 2010, which would reduce carbon emissions equivalent to the annual emissions from 850,000 cars. To date, DOE has received commitments for over 900,000 solar rooftop installations. In FY 2001, DOE expects 40,000 systems to be installed under this program, bringing the total to 90,000.

-- **Technology Advances.** By 2004, DOE aims to increase the efficiency of thin-film PV modules in multi-megawatt production from 7 percent to 12 percent and to reduce module manufacturing costs by 40 percent (from \$2.50/watt to \$1.50/watt). Specific performance measures for FY 2001 include achieving 14

percent stable efficiency in prototype thin-film modules and, in a new initiative begun in FY 2000, identifying at least three promising non-conventional PV technologies for further development.

- ***Biomass Power.*** DOE supports biopower systems R&D addressing three major technology areas: co-firing biomass with fossil fuels such as coal and natural gas, small modular biopower systems, and advanced biomass gasification. This work is also included in the Bioenergy and Bioproducts Initiative described in above (see pp.4-5 above).
- ***Wind Powering America.*** This initiative, announced in June 1999, will accelerate DOE's research, development, testing and field validation of next-generation wind technologies, with a goal of supplying 5 percent of U.S. electricity through wind technologies by 2020. This will be supported by an aggressive R&D program that will reduce the cost of electricity in favorable wind sites to 2.5 cents per kilowatt hour by 2002, and will move specialized cold-weather wind turbines from development to demonstration in 2000, leading to commercialization in 2001.
- ***Hydrogen.*** DOE will accelerate research on low-cost hydrogen production and storage, prerequisites to the widespread use of hydrogen as a fuel.
- ***High Temperature Superconductivity.*** DOE supports industry-led projects to capitalize on recent breakthroughs in superconducting wire technology, aimed at developing devices such as advanced motors, power cables, and transformers. These technologies would allow more electricity to reach the consumer without an increase in fossil fuel input.

CARBON SEQUESTRATION

- ***R&D for Sequestration.*** Research initiatives are being funded to find ways to sequester (store) carbon. Examples include:
 - **Enhancing Forest and Farmland Sinks.** The **Forest Service**, in conjunction with other USDA agencies, will spend \$3 million for R&D and demonstration projects for optimizing forest, farmland, and rangeland carbon sinks. The focus of such projects will include storage of carbon in forest soils and increased durability and use of wood products to sequester carbon.
 - **Enhancing natural geological and oceanic processes.** DOE will support research into the feasibility of capturing and storing carbon dioxide in underground geological structures and in the deep ocean.

Other Climate-Related Investments

There are a number of additional programs for which funding is proposed in the FY 2000 budget that – while not part of the Climate Change Technology Initiative (CCTI) per se – contribute to improving energy efficiency and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. These programs include:

- ***Cleaner Coal and Natural Gas.*** The FY 2000 budget includes a total of \$232 million (of which \$56 million is part of CCTI) to support the Department of Energy's (DOE) aggressive R&D effort to develop next-generation technologies for the combustion and use of coal and natural gas. For example, research and development of integrated gasification combined cycle technology could lead to ultra-high efficiency coal plants with significantly lower greenhouse gas emissions.
- ***Low Income Weatherization and State Energy Grants.*** These DOE programs facilitate energy efficiency investments at the State and local level. The **Weatherization Assistance Program**, for example, delivers energy conservation services, such as insulation, to low-income Americans, reducing energy costs for consumers, improving health and safety, and reducing carbon emissions. The total FY 2001 budget request for these two programs is \$191 million – a \$22 million increase over FY 2000 appropriations.
- ***Agricultural & Forestry Conservation Programs.*** The Administration's 2001 Farm Safety Net Initiative proposes an increase of \$1.3 billion in FY 2001 funding for Department of Agriculture conservation programs. Many of these same programs have the co-benefit of reducing carbon emissions resulting from agriculture and forestry and enhancing the ability of "sinks," such as forests and farmlands, to sequester or store carbon. This includes programs such as the **Conservation Reserve Program**, the **Environmental Quality Incentives Program**, and the **Farmland Protection Program**. In general, these programs assist farmers, ranchers, and other landowners in conserving and improving soil, water, and other natural resources associated with rural land.

U.S. Global Change Research Program

The United States Global Change Research Program (USGCRP) seeks to provide a sound scientific understanding of both the human and natural forces that influence the Earth's climate system. USGCRP science results provide useful information for environmental decision-making on issues such as climate change, ozone depletion, changes in ecosystems, and land use. This multi-agency effort is coordinated through the National Science and Technology Council.

For FY 2001, the President is requesting \$1.74 billion for the USGCRP, an increase of \$39 million above the amount enacted for FY 2000. \$843 million is for scientific research and improvements to surface-based monitoring, (an increase of \$79 million, or about 10 percent). \$923 million is for NASA's development of Earth observing satellites to monitor climate change and other global changes (a decrease of \$34 million, reflecting the phasing of funding for large development projects). Important USGCRP budget highlights include:

- ***Improved Climate Observations.*** The FY 2001 budget provides \$26 million to enhance NOAA surface-based observations, including creation of a climate reference network to provide, for the first time, automated, simultaneous, and ideally located measurements of changing temperatures, precipitation, and soil moisture. Measurements of atmospheric trace gases, aerosols, ocean temperatures, and ocean currents will also be expanded.
- ***The Global Water Cycle.*** The FY 2001 budget provides \$308 million (an increase of \$35 million, or about 13 percent) for research on changes in the Earth's water cycle, which is one of the primary determinants of the Earth's climate. The water cycle is emerging as a top research priority because changes appear to be occurring already. The launch of NASA's EOS Aqua spacecraft in December 2000 will support this research by providing new global measurements of humidity, cloud properties, precipitation, snow, and sea ice.
- ***Ecosystem Changes.*** The FY 2001 budget provides \$224 million for research on the potential impacts of climate change and other stresses on forests, coastal areas, croplands, and other ecosystems (an increase of \$19 million, or 9 percent). New studies will improve our understanding of the relationships among land cover, land use, climate, and weather, and help identify "thresholds" for significant changes in ecosystems.
- ***Carbon Cycle Initiative.*** The FY 2001 budget request continues strong support for the multi-agency carbon cycle science initiative begun in FY 2000, providing \$227 million (an increase of \$23 million or 11 percent). This request includes funds to study how carbon cycles between the atmosphere, the oceans, and land, and the role of farms, forests, and other natural or managed lands in capturing carbon. Such carbon "sinks" may help the United States and other nations offset greenhouse gas emissions. Key agencies include the Departments of Agriculture (USDA), Energy, Interior, NASA, the National Science Foundation, and the Smithsonian Institution. Included in the request is \$13.5 million (an increase of over \$12 million) to significantly expand USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service soil carbon inventory and analysis efforts.

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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

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.

35

Divider Title: _____

President Clinton's FY 2001 Climate Change Budget

"The greatest environmental challenge of the new century is global warming . . . If we fail to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases, deadly heat waves and droughts will become more frequent, coastal areas will flood, and economies will be disrupted. That is going to happen, unless we act. Many people . . . still believe you cannot cut greenhouse gas emissions without slowing economic growth. In the Industrial Age that may well have been true. But in this digital economy, it is not true anymore. New technologies make it possible to cut harmful emissions and provide even more growth."

-- President Bill Clinton, State of the Union Address, January 27, 2000

Meeting the Challenge of Global Warming. Against a backdrop of growing scientific consensus that the Earth is warming – and that human activities are at least partly to blame – President Clinton's FY 2001 budget is proposing \$2.4 billion (a 43 percent increase over FY 2000 enacted levels) in funding to combat global climate change. This includes a series of new initiatives, such as accelerated efforts to develop clean energy sources both at home and abroad and a new Clean Air Partnership Fund to boost state and local efforts to reduce greenhouse gases and air pollution, as well as a five-year package of tax incentives to spur clean energy technologies and increased investment for R&D in energy efficient technology and renewable energy. In addition, the President is proposing more than \$1.7 billion for global change research, for a total package for FY 2001 of over \$4 billion.

International Clean Energy Initiative. To help accelerate the development and deployment of clean energy technologies around the world, President Clinton is proposing \$201 million (a more than 100 percent increase over FY 2000 enacted levels) for a multi-agency initiative to encourage open competitive markets; remove market barriers in developing countries to clean energy technologies; and to provide new incentives for clean energy technology innovation and export. The initiative will promote U.S. clean energy exports, create high-value jobs, and assist developing countries in fighting air pollution and climate change.

Bioenergy & Bio-based Products Initiative. The budget includes \$289 million to accelerate the development of bio-based technologies, which convert crops, trees and other "biomass" into a vast array of fuels and products – an increase of \$93 million over FY 2000 enacted levels. In addition to helping meet environmental challenges like global warming, this initiative will increase the viability of alternative energy sources, support farm incomes, and diversify and strengthen the rural economy.

Clean Air Partnership Fund. The President proposes \$85 million for a new fund to provide grants to state and local governments for projects that reduce both greenhouse gases and pollutants like soot, smog, and air toxics.

Climate Change Technology Initiative (CCTI). The CCTI is a package of targeted tax incentives and investments aimed at increasing energy efficiency and spurring the broader use of renewable energy. The package will save consumers money and reduce greenhouse gas emissions at the same time. CCTI investments have risen substantially each of the past two years. The President's new budget proposes a still more accelerated effort.

\$4.0 billion in Tax Incentives over 5 years. The proposed package contains \$4.0 billion over five years in tax cuts (\$201 million for FY 2001) for consumers who purchase energy efficient products and for producers of energy from renewable sources. This year's CCTI tax package is \$400 million greater than last year's proposed five-year package. Highlights include:

- Tax credits for energy efficient homes. Consumers can receive a \$1000-2000 credit toward the purchase of a new energy efficient home; a 20 percent tax credit for the purchase of selected energy efficient products for homes and buildings; and a \$1000-2000 credit for installing a solar energy system.

- Tax credits for fuel-efficient cars. The package extends the current tax credit (of up to \$4000) through 2006 for qualified electric and fuel cell vehicles and also includes a tax credit of \$500-3000 for the purchase of a qualifying hybrid vehicle from 2003-2006.
- Tax credits for clean energy. The package extends the 1.5 cent per kilowatt hour tax credit for the production of electricity from wind and closed-loop biomass; provides credits for open-loop biomass facilities and coal-biomass cofiring; and provides credits for electricity produced from methane from certain landfills.

\$1.4 billion for Energy Efficiency & Clean Energy. The proposed package contains over \$1.4 billion in FY 2001 to research, develop, and deploy clean technologies for the four major carbon-emitting sectors of the economy -- buildings, transportation, industry, and electricity -- a 30 percent increase over the amount appropriated in FY 2000. Highlights include:

- Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles. PNGV is a government-industry effort to develop comfortable, affordable cars that meet all applicable safety and environmental standards and get up to three times the fuel efficiency of today's cars. The combined proposal for PNGV in the FY 2001 budget is \$255 million, an increase of \$30 million over FY 2000 enacted levels.
- Partnership for Advancing Technology in Housing. PATH is a government-industry partnership to improve the energy efficiency of new homes by more than 50 percent and to retrofit 15 million existing homes to make them 30 percent more energy efficient within a decade. The FY 2001 budget request for building efficiency efforts, such as PATH, Energy Star, and Building America, totals \$275 million, a 42 percent increase over FY 2000 appropriations.
- Renewable Energy. The President proposes \$410 million for the Department of Energy's solar and renewable energy programs, a 32 percent increase over the amount appropriated in FY 2000. The package includes expanded efforts in key renewable technologies, such as wind, bioenergy, photovoltaics, and geothermal energy.

Cleaner Fossil Fuels. The budget request contains \$233 million for R&D to develop next-generation technologies for coal combustion with much higher energy efficiency and lower greenhouse gas emissions.

Weatherization & State Energy Grants. The budget request includes \$191 million -- a \$22 million increase over FY 2000 appropriations -- to deliver energy conservation services to low-income Americans and to assist state energy offices in addressing their energy priorities.

U.S. Global Change Research Program. The FY 2001 request includes over \$1.7 billion for scientific research to improve our understanding of human and natural forces that influence the Earth's climate system and to assess the likely consequences of global warming.

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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

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.

36

Divider Title: _____

Talking Points for Roger Ballentine
AEIC Remarks
February 2, 2000

Thank you for that introduction – honored to be here.

[Lewellyn King of King Publishing will be introducing you]

As was mentioned in that intro, climate change is one of the main things I focus on in my job, and I will speak quite a bit about climate change today.

But first I want to step back and speak to you from a bit broader perspective.

I want to talk about what I see as the big challenges facing the electric utility industry in terms of energy and environmental policy.

- I want to quickly identify what those challenges are;
- What some of the key issues are in each case;
- And, finally, suggest what those challenges all have in common.

1 -- Restructuring

As all the speakers have made clear here today, you are operating in vastly different market than just a few years ago.

- Change is sweeping through the industry – in fact, the pace of change is accelerating.
- Competition is calling upon you to change the way you have operated for many years.
- New markets are opening up.
- New companies are entering both old markets and new.
- Old companies are sometimes splitting into numerous companies to handle the different functions of generation, distribution and transmission.
- Change is now the norm in the electric power industry.
 - And, as Samuel Johnson noted many years ago, “Change is inconvenient – even when it is for the better.”

What’s driving this change is, of course, restructuring of the industry – which is what I would see as the first, foremost, and most immediate challenge you face.

Restructuring is happening at the state level, but as you know, the Administration has also proposed a restructuring bill that would be national in scope.

- I know Deputy Secretary Glauthier spoke to you about this extensively, so my comments about this will be brief.

Most of you are probably already familiar with the bill's main provisions. It would:

- Give all consumers the ability to choose their supplier by January 1, 2003 – saving them some \$20 billion dollars.
- Give FERC authority to ensure that utility activities are consistent w/the development of competitive wholesale and retail markets.
- Establish an Electric Reliability Organization to establish and enforce mandatory reliability standards subject to FERC oversight.
- Create a \$3 billion Public Benefits Fund to support low-income energy assistance, energy conservation, R&D programs for clean and efficient technologies, and consumer education.
- Create a Renewable Portfolio Standard requiring at least 7.5% of sales to be generated from non-hydro renewable sources – subject to a cost cap.
- Repeal PURPA and the PUHCA (Public Utility Regulatory Policy Act and the Public Utility Holding Company Act)

We – obviously – think it is a good bill.

- It will save consumers money.
- It will lower electricity costs for the entire economy;
- And it will be better for the environment – we estimate greenhouse gas reductions of 40 to 60 million metric tons of carbon.

Clearly, however, just this quick listing of its main provisions calls attention to the breadth, scope and complexity of the issues involved.

- And, just as clearly, restructuring is not just an economic challenge but also an environmental challenge.
- We think that if we do it smartly, America can turn these challenges into real opportunities – and I know many of you are already doing so.
- Hope we get a chance to talk about these challenges and opportunities further in the Q&A session.

2—Cleaner Air

[Roger – don't know how much you want or can say about this (NSR), but thought that it was worth mentioning.]

Industry facing enormous pressure – regulatory, legal, political – to make older power plants burn cleaner and pollute less.

Obviously, central to this challenge is the whole issue of New Source Review as applied to modifications to these older plants.

At the same time, I know there is a lot of thinking and conversations taking place about how to meet cleaner air standards while also reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Encourage all parties concerned to think creatively and comprehensively on this issue.

3 – Climate Change

Third challenge I want to talk about is climate change.

The President and Vice President believe that climate change is one of the premier challenges this planet will face in the 21st century.

- Science is compelling and growing more so every week.
- New report a couple of weeks ago from the National Academy of Sciences confirms that the Earth has warmed about 1/3 degree per decade since 1976 – and this pace is accelerating.
- Scientists now believe that the 1990s were the warmest decade in the last 1000 years; and that 1998 was the warmest year – beating out the previous record holder – 1997.
- There is also a stronger scientific consensus than ever that human activity at least partly to blame.
- Finally, we know that the potential risks are very great: more extreme weather, rising sea levels, shifting agricultural patterns, and increased range of diseases – to name just a few.
- In short, we do not know everything about the science of climate change but we know enough – enough to realize that as prudent risk managers we must start taking action.

This is the core, motivating belief of the President's climate change program – that we have to start now to take action in a manner that responds appropriately to the scope of the risk.

- In our view, the aim of sound policy should be to take out an insurance policy with reasonably priced premiums.

That is why, abroad, the United States is working hard to turn the Kyoto Protocol into a working reality – and to do it smartly so that the world gets the most environmental clean-up for each available dollar.

- Flexibility mechanisms (trading, CDM)
- Sinks

Doing it smart is also what the President's domestic program is focused on: common-sense, win-win programs that are good for the environment and the economy.

Electric utility industry obviously is very central to any discussion of climate change – whether you are talking about the US or the entire world.

- Greenhouse gas emissions from the generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity accounts for 30 percent of U.S. annual greenhouse gas emissions.

All of the Administration's efforts to reduce GHG emissions from the electricity sector fall into 3 broad categories:

- Restructuring, which I discussed earlier;
- Promoting lower carbon and carbon-free fuels through R&D;
- Reducing demand for electricity through greater end-use efficiency.

Hard to overestimate this last point – the biggest untapped power source in the United States is the energy that is currently being wasted.

Set aside, for the moment, the energy that is being wasted in the generation and transmission of electricity, just look at the energy wasted on the consumer level – and how using energy-efficient Energy Star Products can help reduce that waste.

- It takes six large power plants to provide the electricity to power all of our televisions and VCRs when they are turned off! Energy Star televisions and VCRs cut that amount in half.

- If consumers used only Energy Star cassette decks, the energy saved would be enough to light the Empire State Building for a year.
- An Energy Star washing machine uses only about half the energy of a conventional washer, saving enough electricity to power your refrigerator for free for a year.
- And finally, if everyone -- consumers, businesses and government -- all used Energy Star products, we would save about \$100 billion in energy bills over the next 15 years. That's equivalent to eliminating the pollution of 15 million cars each of those years.

Clearly, for both economic and environmental reasons we would be foolish to not take advantage of these opportunities for savings.

- That's why, for instance, the Department of Energy is moving forward aggressively on establishing new efficiency standards.
- Late last year agreement was reached to establish new efficiency standards for lighting that will save enough energy to power up to 25 million American homes for a year.
- And in 2001, we'll see new standards go into effect for refrigerators and room air conditioners.

But what's probably more relevant for this group is the efforts at the Federal level to promote cleaner power generation. Again, a lot of movement on this in the past year.

First, bioenergy initiative

- EO issued last August -- goal of tripling US use of biopower and products by 2010
- Budget money and tax incentives to back it up announced in the last couple of weeks:
 - \$93 million in new money.
 - Almost \$1 billion in tax incentives over 5 years for:
 - Extending tax credit for wind and closed-loop biomass;
 - Credits for open-loop biomass facilities and coal-biomass cofiring;
 - Credits for methane from landfills.

Second, Wind Powering America.

- New DOE initiative to have 5% of US power supply come from wind by 2020.
- An important mid term goal includes doubling no. of states w/more than 20 megawatts of wind capacity (to 16) by 2005 and tripling (to 24) by 2010.

Over the next few days the 2001 budget will be released. In the part of the budget I'm most familiar with – the climate change budget – there is a lot on both the tax and the spending side that will be of interest to you. So watch this space.

- One new initiative that the President talked about in his State of the Union address was a \$200 million dollar program to promote clean energy technologies in developing companies.
- Will be coming forward with new details in the days ahead, but suffice it to say there will be real opportunities for utility companies through this initiative.

What I want to emphasize to you is to see climate change as not just an annoying problem, looming out there in the future, but rather as an opportunity that is right there in front of you.

I know many of you are already doing this.

You are doing it by selling cleaner power.

- In state after state, companies have had success marketing green power to consumers who now have the choice of suppliers.
- Companies are setting up subsidiaries to pursue new opportunities opened up by restructuring.
- And, most fundamentally, companies are cutting their costs and increasing profits through improved efficiency.

Examples:

AEP – has been a leader in DOE's Climate Challenge program, avoiding more than 18 million tons of CO₂ since 1992.

- They've improved efficiency, conducted home energy audits, invested in sequestration projects here and abroad, retrofitted their own lighting, and invested in programs to install geothermal heat pumps and commercialization of emerging renewable technologies.

- The program has, to use their own words, literally “changed AEP’s culture.”

Allegheny Power Service Corp. – modified its 500 kilovolt breaker replacement program to include recovery of sulfur hexafluoride gas that used to be vented into the atmosphere. This is one of the most potent greenhouse gases and this one program alone resulted in emissions reductions of over 200,000 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent.

Unicom & DTE Energy (2 different companies) – are buying power generated from methane gas recovery at landfill projects. DTE, in fact, set up a subsidiary to develop landfill gas projects – a great example of how companies can make money on this issue. Together, the activities of these two companies have avoided methane and carbon emissions of some 6 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent.

[Roger, these are just three examples – I have the raw material to work up several others if you want.]

I know I’m leaving a lot of companies out – but these are just a few examples of the actions that are being taken and the opportunities that are out there.

Overall, EIA reports that voluntary reductions of ghg have almost tripled since 1994 – and many of these have been done at a profit.

The bottom line is: U.S. has come a long way in our thinking and our policy on this issue in the last decade.

- YOU have come a long way in YOUR thinking and YOUR policies and operations in the last decade ... but we have a long way to go.
- It is crucially important that your industry be at the table on climate change, whether the conversations is about:
 - Production tax credits and budget issues;
 - Credit for early action; or,
 - International negotiations.

Many of you, or your companies, may be skeptical of climate science.

Others may believe that there is a problem, but have drastically different ideas about the solutions.

Regardless, you will, in the long run, see a better policy environment for you to operate in if you adopt a constructive stance.

[Roger, it was Dirk's idea that you make this specific pitch. He'll be doing the same thing.]

Conclusion

The idea that unites all of these challenges: the idea that economic growth and environmental protection go hand-in-hand.

One of the organizing ideas of the Industrial Revolution was that more growth meant more pollution of the environment.

- This Administration fundamentally rejects this idea.
- Simply not true in the new economy of the 21st century.

POTUS talks about this at almost every opportunity – including in last week's State of the Union Address.

- There are a lot of companies – including many represented in this room – who are proving this everyday.
- And it is our rejection of old ideas, old paradigms that will allow us to meet these challenges.

For the past 25 years, efforts to protect the environment, whether by cleaning our air and water, eliminating acid rain or closing the ozone hole, have been repeatedly assailed as a threat to our economy.

- But the fact is, today we have the cleanest environment in a generation and the strongest economy in a generation.
- A balanced approach – like that which the Administration has sought to implement these past 7 years – will allow us to grow the economy and protect the environment at the same time.

Look forward to taking your questions.

Thank you very much.

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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

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.

37

Divider Title: _____

Draft Remarks for Roger Ballentine
Energy Value Housing Awards Dinner
January 15, 2000

Thank you for that nice introduction, Roy – happy to be here this evening.

- In my job at the White House, I'm usually trying to convince people that they need to do something they don't want to do. That's hard work.
- But tonight, I get a pleasant change of pace: I get to speak to all of you who don't need convincing to do the right thing. You are already building and selling homes that are conspicuously better than they need to be.
- You are doing it because it's the right thing for your companies; the right thing for the American economy and the right thing for the Earth.
- For this the Administration salutes you and on behalf of President Clinton and Vice President Gore: congratulations!
- [I know the Vice President must take particular pleasure in seeing an awards ceremony such as this take place deep in the heart of Texas!]

Energy efficient housing a subject that is close to heart of the President also.

- Many think of the White House as the seat of world power.
- But it is also an office building; a museum; a national park; a national security installation; and a botanic garden.
- Finally, and fundamentally, it is a home for the President and his family.

On his first Earth Day in office, April, 1993, President Clinton announced the Greening of the White House Initiative.

- Said he wanted to make WH more energy efficient & environmentally sound.
- Tonight, I'm proud to report to you that steps taken as part of this initiative have saved taxpayers nearly \$1.4 million since 1994 and reduced annual greenhouse gas emissions by almost 850 tons annually.
- It has also improved the comfort and livability of the building.

Recently, CBS news reporter Bob Vila got a tour of these improvements to the White House by the President's Chief of Staff, John Podesta.

- The President did a surprise drop-by on camera and talked to Vila about how the improvements – things like compact fluorescent bulbs, efficient heating and cooling, and Energy Star appliances – are things that every American can do in their own homes.

- And as part of the event, we also got major retailers – Best Buy, Home Depot, Maytag, Philips Lighting Company North America, Sears, and Whirlpool – to announce a series of consumer incentives to help promote the use of energy efficient products.
- The President also underscored something that all of you know – that the benefits of these products are not just economic but environmental as well.

At almost every opportunity – including at the Grand Canyon earlier this week – the President emphasizes his core belief:

- That economic growth and environmental protection go hand-in-hand;
- That more growth does NOT necessarily mean more pollution.
- You – the award recipients represented here tonight – are at the vanguard of forces in America and around the world that are proving the truth of this proposition.

Want to talk tonight about 2 things:

- 1st, want to start w/a quick, general overview of the Administration's climate change efforts and recent developments
- 2nd, want to focus specifically on what the housing industry is doing and can do to help meet this challenge.

Overview of US Climate Change Efforts

The President and Vice President believe that climate change is one of the premier challenges this planet will face in the 21st century.

- Science is compelling and growing more so every week.
- New report this week from the National Academy of Sciences confirms that the Earth has warmed about 1/3 degree per decade since 1976 – and this pace is accelerating.
- Scientists now believe that the 1990s were the warmest decade in the last 1000 years; and that 1998 was the warmest year – beating out the previous record holder – 1997.
- There is also a stronger scientific consensus than ever that human activity at least partly to blame.
- Finally, we know that the potential risks are very great: more extreme weather, rising sea levels, shifting agricultural patterns, and increased range of diseases – to name just a few.

- In short, we do not know everything about the science of climate change but we know enough – enough to realize that as prudent risk managers we must start taking action.

This is the core, motivating belief of the President's climate change program – that we have to start now to take action in a manner that responds appropriately to the scope of the risk.

- In our view, the aim of sound policy should be to take out an insurance policy with reasonably priced premiums.
- That is why, abroad, the United States is working hard to turn the Kyoto Protocol into a working reality – and to do it smartly so that the world gets the most environmental clean-up for each available dollar.
- And that is why here at home the President's program is focused on common-sense, win-win programs that are good for the environment and the economy.

This past year has seen new initiatives from the President on:

- Cutting energy use by the Federal government; and,
- Accelerating the development of U.S. bio-based technologies that take crops, trees and agricultural waste and turns them into fuels and products.

From the Department of Energy this past year, we've seen new initiatives on wind and solar energy.

- Of particular concern to this audience, late last year agreement was reached to establish new efficiency standards for lighting that will save enough energy to power up to 25 million American homes for a year.
- And in 2001, we'll see new standards go into effect for refrigerators and room air conditioners.

When the President releases his budget for FY 2001 several weeks from now, you will see a series of new initiatives that will help address climate change:

- There will be a new initiative, for example, to accelerate the development and deployment of clean energy technologies in developing countries.
- And there will be a very robust research budget to follow through on the President's bioenergy initiative.

You will also see continued proposed increases in the President's base program – the Climate Change Technology Initiative.

- CCTI is the centerpiece of the President's domestic climate change program – a package of investments and tax incentives to spur the development and deployment of clean energy technologies and energy-efficient products – such as cars, appliances, and, yes, homes.
- President has secured over one billion dollars in CCTI funding for each of the last two years – in the face of some stiff Congressional opposition.
- As he has in the past, the President will also propose, as part of this year's budget, tax credits for energy-efficient homes.
- I can't share any of the details with you at this time, but I urge you to look carefully at what we propose.

Importance of Housing Sector

Of course, one of the marquee programs in CCTI is PATH – the Partnership for Advancing Technology in Housing.

The President created PATH because he recognizes that homes like your Energy Value Homes are just plain better:

- Better for homeowners, who can save up to 50% on their utility bills in a well-built home, with lower maintenance costs and greater durability.
- Better for homebuilders, because better homes mean happier customers, greater competitiveness, and fewer “call-backs” – the bane of builders, costing you time and money.
- Better for the country, because less energy wasted means greater efficiency for our whole economy.
- And better for the planet, because, worldwide, residential energy use accounts for about half the carbon, a third of the sulphur dioxide and a quarter of nitrogen oxide produced by the buildings sector.
 - When we can reduce energy consumption in homes, we help our planet breathe easier.

PATH was created because the President recognizes the potential represented by Energy Value Homes.

- He announced the program almost two years ago at the Village Green project in the Los Angeles area with the National Association of Home Builders' President, Don Martin, was at his side.
- Some of you who are getting awards here tonight are PATH partners.

PATH is a public/private partnership, with the NAHB as a charter member, are along with building product manufacturers, equipment manufacturers, individual homebuilders and developers and members of the finance community.

- Program is industry led, but one of its purposes is to coordinate all Federal programs relating to housing – everyone from Fannie Mae and Freddie MAC to USDA, the Department of Energy, HUD, EPA, and OSHA. And those are just the acronyms we're all familiar with.
- PATH is designed to break down barriers to the introduction of new technologies in homes.
- [NAHB's Research Center plays a prominent part in guiding PATH -- hope you had a chance to visit with them while you're here.]
- PATH's goals are ambitious: 50% less energy in new homes and 30% less energy in 15,000,000 existing homes within a decade! In addition, PATH wants to make homes more durable and affordable.
- From demonstrating technologies and providing a robust website of practical ideas -- to reducing regulatory burdens, PATH seeks to make more homes like your award-winners.

Several of the winners here tonight are involved in other programs, such as:

- the "Energy Star Homes" program, the Department of Energy's "Building America" and "Million Solar Roofs" programs;
- Or programs sponsored by states and local utilities to acknowledge excellence in home building.

What they all have in common is that they are all striving for:

- Lowering costs for builders and developers.
- Lowering costs for home buyers;
- Reducing energy and environmental impacts.

And they strive to do all this while improving durability and worker safety.

We'll hear something about PATH's success from some of tonight's award recipients who are partners.

- But let me give you a preview by drawing your attention to PATH's 5 National Pilot Programs.

The premise of these pilot programs is that we already know a lot about what can be done to improve the new homes – what we need is to demonstrate these strategies.

- So in Los Angeles, the Playa Vista site will have 13,000 homes that are excellent examples of the strategies we are discussing.
- Outside Los Angeles, in Sylmar, 180 Village Green homes are being built with photovoltaic solar panels and the first units of a new generation of high efficiency gas absorption chillers.
- The old Stapleton Airport in Denver will be converted to a 10,000 home community with energy excellence and PATH technologies.
- In Pittsburgh, the city is reclaiming land on top of the city's steel history – placing over 700 high efficiency homes atop slag piles that until now were unused and unattractive.
- And in Tucson, Civano will have 2600 homes are built to a community design specification.
 - Most will have solar water heating and many will have photovoltaics augmenting their electrical power.
 - Tucson Electric is guaranteeing that the costs to heat and cool the homes will be less than a dollar a day, all summer – not bad for Tucson!

Through PATH – and through your efforts – these examples will be replicated all over the country.

- Many of the new, high efficiency homes are taking advantage of cutting-edge technologies that are revolutionizing the way we build and operate our homes.
- New developments in insulation, windows, heating and cooling systems are becoming much more affordable.
- Energy Star-label products are becoming a national – and international – symbol of high-performance for both builders and homeowners. As volume goes up, costs will come down.
- Major retailers and building suppliers such as Home Depot and Lowe's are now stocking Energy Star Windows.
- And new era of controls will allow homeowners to maintain their homes at peak performance and simplify their operations.

With all of these programs promoting advanced technologies and better homes, it won't be long before the phrase "They don't build 'em like they used to" will be accurate, finally.

- They won't build 'em like they used to - - because they wouldn't dare.
- The better homes you are delivering will be the ones other builders copy.

- As competition for Energy Value Homes picks up, you all may have a little tougher time winning these awards but you are all leaders and more than a little used to having to stay ahead of the pack.

You and builders like you are the ones who can make a difference in the average performance of America's housing stock.

- But we also have to understand that making huge improvements in the existing housing stock overnight is not realistic.
- Over half the nation's housing stock is from 1968 or earlier, years before there was an energy crisis or a concern about global warming.
- Our housing stock changes at a rate of about 1% a year.
- What this means is that you all have terrific job security -- but it may take 50 years to get the nation's housing stock performance up to the performance levels your homes are providing today.

The bottom line is: we've come a long way ... but we have a long way to go.

- And we're counting on you to take us there.

For the past 25 years, efforts to protect the environment, whether by cleaning our air and water, eliminating acid rain or closing the ozone hole, have been repeatedly assailed as a threat to our economy.

- But the fact is, today we have the cleanest environment in a generation and the strongest economy in a generation.
- President Clinton's balanced approach to the challenge of climate change will allow us to grow the economy and protect the environment at the same time.

And you are showing us how.

- We thank you for all you've done.
- We congratulate you for your successes.
- And we exhort you to continue to lead us towards a more efficient, cleaner energy future.

Thank you very much.

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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

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.

38

Divider Title: _____

**Talking Points – Roger Ballentine
Global Economic Council
Washington, DC
December 3, 1999**

Thank you. Great honor to be here.

Want to talk about 3 things:

- 1st, want to address how the White House views the science of climate change;
- 2nd, however, also speak briefly on policy implications of the science.

Science

No question that climate change is one of the premier if not THE premier challenge this planet will face in the 21st century.

- Science is compelling and growing more so every month.
- We do not know everything about the science but we know enough – enough to realize that we must start taking action.

Now, I will confess -- not a scientist. Defer an extended discussion of the science of climate change to some of my distinguished colleagues here today who are recognized experts in the area. But I can tell you that sound science has been the driver behind our recognition that man-made climate change is a real and inevitable threat to our long-term health and economic vitality.

What the science tells us: That greenhouse gases are rapidly building up in the atmosphere as a result of the burning of fossil fuels and deforestation; that the concentration of these gases is 30 percent higher than it was at the beginning of the industrial revolution; and that this concentration is expected to reach twice current levels by 2100 – a level not seen in 50 million years. Theory and computer models suggest that this increased concentration of greenhouse gases could warm the earth by about 2-6.5° F by 2100. By way of comparison, the last ice age was only about 9° F colder than today. Moreover, much evidence suggests that warming is already underway. For example, we know from ice cores and other data that we are living in the hottest century since at least 1400, that the 1990s are the hottest decade on record, that 1997 was the hottest year on record until it was beaten out by 1998.

[ROGER HERE'S A PLACE YOU COULD INSERT ANY OF THE NEW CLIMATE SCIENCE MATERIAL FROM OUR BONN FACT SHEET]

Effects. Scientists predict a range of likely effects from global warming. For example, the rate of evaporation is expected to increase as the climate warms, leading to increasingly frequent and intense floods and droughts. Sea level is projected to rise 6-38 inches by 2100. A 20-inch rise could submerge around 7000 square miles of U.S. territory. Warmer temperatures would be expected to increase the risk of mortality from heat stress, aggravate respiratory disease, and increase the range and rates of transmission of some infectious diseases.

Skeptics. As you know, scientific opinion is not unanimous on these points, but most independent climate scientists believe that global climate change poses real risks. A few scientists contest the notion that increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases will warm the planet, while a few others argue that the earth is indeed getting warmer, but that this is a good thing --“a wonderful...gift from the industrial revolution,” in the words of one. But these are distinctly minority views. In general, scientific uncertainty concentrates not on whether we will have global warming but on how fast and how much. And I think it fair to say that the prevailing view is that the risks of climate change warrant prudent and prompt action.

Prompt because to wait for greater scientific certainty could have very large costs. Greenhouse gases are long-lived and the decisions being taken by governments and firms in the next decade, with respect, for example, to the kinds of power plants to build or the kinds of energy sources to develop, are likely to have significant consequences for our ability to limit the buildup of greenhouse gases.

Policy Implications

Thus, for policy makers, there is a substantial rationale for acting now. Our task is to act in a manner that responds appropriately to the scope of the risk while at the same time being economically sensible.

Indeed, as a policy-maker, I am often tempted to ask those who argue against taking any action on the strength of the scientific skeptics: “What happens if you’re wrong? Let’s just suppose that the majority of scientists happens to be right here and we find out, still more conclusively 10 years down the road that we’re headed for a major problem. And we’ve wasted the past 10 years doing nothing, building

the wrong kind of power plants, making the wrong kinds of energy choices. What then?"

John Browne, CEO of BP, puts it more eloquently than I could:

"Those are wide margins of error, and there remain large elements of uncertainty -about cause and effect, and even more importantly, about the consequences. But it would be unwise and potentially dangerous to ignore the mounting concern. 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."

Our policy. In our view, the aim of sound policy should be to take out an insurance policy with reasonably priced premiums. And that is exactly what the President and Vice President are trying to do.

That is why, over the past year, the Administration has launched new initiatives aimed at global warming, including initiatives on:

- Tripling U.S. use of bio-energy and bio-products by the year 2010;
- Reducing Federal energy use in buildings by 30% below 1990 levels by 2010;
- And New initiatives on renewables, including Wind Powering America – goal is to have 5% of all US electricity come from wind by 2020.

Many of you may have seen the President on the CBS Morning Show yesterday giving Bob Vila a tour of the energy-efficiency improvements he's made to White House itself – improvements that have saved the taxpayers \$1.4 million so far.

But the centerpiece of President's program remains CCTI -- \$6.3 billion, 5 year program of tax incentives and investments for clean energy technologies.

- President secured one billion dollars for the funding of that program in each of the last two years, I might say, in the face of some stiff congressional opposition.
- Come February, you can expect the President to propose, and to fight for, an additional increase in our budget in the year 2001.

What I've given you here is quick overview of federal climate change efforts – but these obviously don't tell the whole story.

- To get the whole picture of US climate change efforts you have to look further – to the states, to localities and to individual U.S. corporations.
- What you'll find in doing that is that there are literally scores of companies who are addressing climate change;
- You'll find that many are doing it by saving energy or developing clean energy sources -- saving money for taxpayers or for their companies;
- And you'll find that they are abandoning the outdated notion of the industrial revolution – that more economic growth means more pollution.

The United States – and President Clinton – fundamentally reject that idea.

- More economic growth DOES NOT necessarily mean more pollution, more waste and more greenhouse gas emissions.
- Just a few weeks ago, it was reported that through the 1990s U.S. carbon dioxide emissions had increased by an average of 1.4%/year -- only about half of the 2.6% average rate of economic growth. For 1998, U.S. emissions increased by 0.4% while the economy grew by 4%. There are a lot of factors behind these numbers. Next year's numbers may not be as good – but they clearly demonstrate that emissions and growth need not move in lock-step.
- This is the premise of our entire approach to the issue of climate change.
- We are convinced that putting this into practice will be the key to meeting the challenge of climate change – both for the United States and for the world.

Bonn and Beyond

This is message the United States carried to Bonn last month for COP-5.

- Know that many of you already know what happened in Bonn – either because you followed it in the press or you were there yourselves.
- But let me just take a moment to share with you the White House and the Administration's perspective on what took place.

Fair to say that Bonn was what we hoped it would be: a substantive, working meeting where the Parties achieved steady, solid progress towards building a truly global, cost-effective agreement on global warming.

- Are now halfway through the 2 year action plan set forth in Buenos Aires for turning the broad concepts of Kyoto into working realities.
- Made the kind of progress we needed to set stage for a successful COP-6 one year from now.

First, we made significant substantive progress across full spectrum of issues, from emission trading to sinks to compliance.

- Got down to the hard work of actually assembling the nuts and bolts of the agreement.

Second, saw continued forward momentum on developing country efforts.

- Applaud Argentina's leadership in becoming the first developing country to announce a binding emissions target.
- Reflects a genuine commitment to participate meaningfully in the international effort to meet this global challenge.

Third, and perhaps most critically, we agreed on a focused, accelerated negotiating process between now and next year's Conference in The Hague.

- Parties agreed to more than double the time devoted to negotiations between now and the Hague conference.

In short, we have charted a course for the critical year ahead, and demonstrated the kind of political will necessary to resolve the major issues before us.

Concluding Remarks. This problem was years in the making. It will take years to solve it. But allied with science, technology, and market-based solutions, we have the tools to get it done. For the past 25 years, efforts to protect the environment, whether by cleaning our air and water, eliminating acid rain or closing the ozone hole, have been repeatedly assailed as a threat to our economy. Yet today we have the cleanest environment in a generation and the strongest economy in a generation. President Clinton's balanced approach to the challenge of climate change will allow us to grow the economy and protect the environment at the same time.