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Climate Change Hill Correspondence/D.C.'s [2]

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The Honorable James P. Moran
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative Moran:

Thank you for your letter to the Vice President on climate change. The Vice President asked that I respond to you directly.

As you stated, it is imperative that we unleash the full power of free markets and technological innovations to meet the challenges of climate change. That is why the President announced in October a package of tax cuts and research and development incentives aimed at enhancing our economic productivity while reducing greenhouse gas emissions. That is also why the United States insisted that the Kyoto Protocol adopt flexible market-based mechanisms for achieving greenhouse gas reduction targets. These efforts will help companies, such as ArcTech, develop innovative technologies that will allow us to cost-effectively reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Thank you for bringing the exciting work of ArcTech to our attention. I have forwarded ArcTech's brochure to Mr. Robert C. Porter, Director of Communications in the Department of Energy's Office of Fossil Energy. Mr. Porter can be reached at (202) 586-6503. We look forward to continuing to work with you as we meet the challenge of combating global climate change.

Sincerely,

Todd Stern

COMMITTEE
ON
APPROPRIATIONS

SUBCOMMITTEE ON DISTRICT OF
COLUMBIA
RANKING MINORITY MEMBER
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-4608

March 31, 1998

JAMES P. MORAN

8TH DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA

WASHINGTON OFFICE
1214 LONGWORTH HOUSE
OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-4608
(202) 225-4378

DISTRICT OFFICE
5115B FRANCONIA RD.
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22310
(703) 971-4700

The Honorable Albert Gore
Vice President of the United States
The Old Executive Office Building, Room 269
Washington, D.C. 20501

Dear Vice President Gore:

I want to thank you for your strong leadership on environmental issues, particularly global climate change. The United States must demonstrate its commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and combating global climate change. We must accept our responsibility for worldwide emissions and encourage other countries, both industrialized and developing, to join us in implementing the Kyoto Accord so that meaningful reductions in greenhouse gas emissions take place.

Like you, I believe that reducing greenhouse gas emissions is an opportunity for economic growth and development, not a recipe for economic disaster. There are businesses across the country working on exciting and promising technologies with the potential to reduce drastically greenhouse gas emissions. As you know, many of these technologies have been designed by small businesses that lack the capital necessary to move their products from the design stage to production. If the United States is going to show its leadership on global climate change and truly induce other countries to join in the Kyoto Accord, we must begin investing in these types of technologies and encouraging their use not only in the United States, but worldwide.

To this end, I would like to share with you information about an exciting new method of drastically reducing carbon dioxide emissions from coal developed by a small, minority-owned business in Northern Virginia, ArcTech. ArcTech has worked over the last decade to develop this technology and has found a way to convert coal into two products, one is a carbon-rich fertilizer and the other is a hydrogen-rich fuel product with drastically reduced carbon emissions. I believe that ArcTech's work with humic acid demonstrates that it is possible to find innovative approaches to address global climate change that can create economic opportunity. I hope you will take a moment to review the enclosed brochure prepared by ArcTech and work to support these types of innovative technologies within the Administration.

Thank you for your commitment to our environment.

Yours truly,


James P. Moran

Balancing The Earth

With MicGAS™ Coal Bioconversion Technology



January 1998

ARCTECH, Inc.
14100 Park Meadow Drive
Chantilly, VA 20151-2217
(703) 222-0280



ARCTECH

Preserving tomorrow's world... today

May 4, 1998

The Honorable Pete Sessions (+ others)
United States House of Representatives
1318 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Representative Sessions:

Thank you for your letter to the Vice President concerning the Kyoto Protocol. The Vice President asked that I respond to you directly.

In terms of the Protocol's economic impacts, Dr. Janet Yellen, Chair of the Council of Economic Advisers has testified before Congress concerning the potential economic impact of the Kyoto agreement. Her key conclusion is that we can take actions to address the risks associated with climate change, while at the same time maintaining the strength of our economy.

To ensure that the costs of reductions are minimized, the U.S. pressed for and achieved agreement on critical market-based flexibility provisions such as emissions trading, joint implementation, and the clean development mechanism. Trading among developed countries has the potential to reduce costs in the U.S. by half. Expanding trading to include all nations, as allowed under the clean development mechanism, would cut roughly 55 percent of the already reduced compliance costs that result from trading among developed countries alone.

The President's domestic policies, as announced in his October 22nd speech and his FY 1999 budget proposals, provide an effective path forward aimed at enhancing our economic productivity while reducing emissions. Specifically, he called for a five year, \$6.3 billion package of tax cuts and research and development incentives; voluntary agreements with key industrial sectors; steps to enhance the way the Federal government achieves energy efficiencies; and policies as part of electricity restructuring which support actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Based on a number of key assumptions (e.g. emissions trading, economic growth, energy intensity, model structure), Dr. Yellen testified that the economic costs to the United States in aggregate, and to typical households, of meeting the Kyoto targets would be modest, on the order of about one-tenth of one percent of Gross Domestic Product in 2010. This works out to about a 3 - 5 percent increase in the energy prices for the average household, an increase of between \$70 - \$110 in 2010. This is roughly the same order of magnitude that energy prices are expected to decline due to electricity restructuring.

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

November 21, 1997

The Honorable Al Gore
Vice President of the United States
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20501

Dear Mr. Vice President:

During your trip to Texas next week we strongly urge you to assure Texans and the American people that you will not sign a Global Climate Change Treaty that will put thousands of them out of work, raise taxes on energy for all consumers and force the United States to pay for the pollution caused by foreign countries.

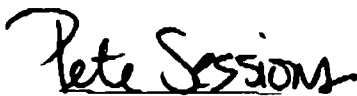
Among the many studies on the Treaty, the Economic Policy Institute states Texas alone would lose over 125,000 jobs.¹ And according to the National Consumer Coalition, Texans can expect a 50-cent-per-gallon increase in the cost of gasoline.²

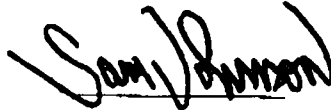
The International Energy Agency says as much as 85 percent of the projected increase in carbon dioxide emissions will come from countries that are exempted from the proposed treaties, including China, India, South Korea and 131 other nations. By 2025, China alone is projected to emit more carbon dioxide than the current combined total of the United States, Japan and Canada.³

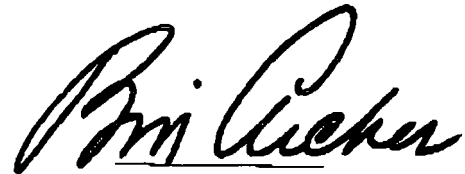
Again, we remind you that both the Senate and U.S. House of Representatives have passed resolutions which state the United States will not sign any protocol or agreement regarding global climate change that would result in serious economic harm.

Mr. Vice President, before Air Force 2 lands in the Lone Star State, Texans deserve to know where you and the Clinton administration stand on this faulty agreement.

Sincerely,







¹ "Environmental Treaty may cost many jobs," The Charleston Gazette, September 18, 1997.

² Brewer, Steve, "50 cent-a-gallon gas price jump feared with global warming pact," Houston Chronicle, September 18, 1997.

³ Burnette, H. Sterling, "Global Warming antidotes too costly, unfair," The Dallas Morning News, December 6, 1996.

Kenny ConnerRon PaulJoe BartonLamar SmithTom DeLayDirk HuntZeiglerAl BonillaKay GrangerMac Thornberry

May 5, 1998

The Honorable Bud Cramer (+ others)
United States House of Representatives
2416 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Representative Cramer:

Thank you for your letter to the President concerning the Kyoto Protocol. The President asked that I respond to your thoughtful letter.

We strongly agree with you that key developing nations must meaningfully participate in an international effort to address this issue. As you know, this is the primary reason we consider the Protocol a work in progress. I want to reiterate that the President does not yet feel that the Protocol is ready for submission to the U.S. Senate for ratification.

I wanted to take this opportunity to respond to your concerns regarding the scientific basis for international action on this issue. A wide array of evidence indicates that the climate is starting to change outside the range of natural variability as a result of human activities. First and foremost, the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere has increased from 280 parts per million by volume (ppmv) prior to industrialization to over 360 ppmv at the present time. Human activities have also increased the concentrations of other greenhouse gases, including methane (by 145%), nitrous oxide (by 15%), and chlorofluorocarbons and their substitutes, which were once not present in the atmosphere. If emissions continue to grow at current rates, the level of carbon dioxide will exceed 710 ppmv by 2100. This would be the highest level since 50 million years ago.

Observations also indicate that the 1990s has been the warmest decade on record, and 1997 has been the hottest single year. The nine warmest years of this century have occurred in the past 11 years, and the mean global temperature for the 20th century is at least as warm as for any other century since at least 1400 AD (which is as far back as global temperatures can be estimated with reasonable accuracy). In addition, the observed rate of global warming is more rapid than any seen since 1400.

There are also many additional pieces of evidence that are consistent with an enhanced greenhouse effect: the rise in sea level, the melting of mountain glaciers, the retreat of Arctic sea ice, the deterioration of ice shelves in the Antarctic, lengthening of growing seasons, and widespread coral bleaching throughout the world. Careful studies are underway to determine to what degree these events can be associated with the changes in primary variables attributable to the enhanced greenhouse effect.

Furthermore, it is clear that humans are causing the change in climate. In late 1995, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) released its Second Assessment Report, which contained the statement that "the balance of evidence suggests that there is a discernible human influence on global climate." The IPCC is a large international group of many of the very best scientists from around the world. Their conclusion is based on evidence that the human-induced climate change is becoming identifiable and distinguishable from the natural fluctuations.

In terms of the Protocol's economic impacts, Dr. Janet Yellen, Chair of the Council of Economic Advisers, testified before Congress concerning the potential economic impact of the Kyoto agreement. Her key conclusion is that we can take actions to address the risks associated with climate change, while at the same time maintaining the strength of our economy.

To ensure that the costs of reductions are minimized, the U.S. pressed for and achieved agreement on critical market-based flexibility provisions such as emissions trading, joint implementation, and the clean development mechanism. Trading among developed countries has the potential to reduce costs in the U.S. by half. Expanding trading to include all nations, as allowed under the clean development mechanism, would cut roughly 55 percent of the already reduced compliance costs that result from trading among developed countries alone.

The President's domestic policies, as announced in his October 22nd speech and his FY 1999 budget proposals, provides an effective path forward aimed at enhancing our economic productivity while reducing emissions. Specifically, he called for a five year, \$6.3 billion package of tax cuts and research and development incentives; voluntary agreements with key industrial sectors; steps to enhance the way the Federal government achieves energy efficiencies; and policies as part of electricity restructuring which support actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Based on a number of key assumptions (e.g. emissions trading, economic growth, energy intensity, model structure), Dr. Yellen testified that the economic costs to the United States in the aggregate, and to typical households, of meeting the Kyoto targets would be modest, on the order of about one-tenth of one percent of Gross Domestic Product in 2010. This works out to about a 3 - 5 percent increase in the energy prices for the average household, an increase of between \$70 - \$110 in 2010. This is roughly the same order of magnitude that energy prices are expected to decline due to electricity restructuring.

Again, thank you for writing. This is a very important and complex issue and I apologize for the delay in responding. If you need any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me or have your staff call the White House Climate Change Task Force at (202) 343-1060.

Sincerely,

Kathleen A. McGinty
Chairman

KAM/rsk

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

November 13, 1997

Mr. William J. Clinton
President of the United States
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

CEQ

NOV 14 1997

Dear Mr. President:

We write to express our concern regarding the direction the Administration is taking in the international negotiations regarding new legally binding commitments for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. These negotiations which are occurring under a process known as the Berlin Mandate and are due to conclude December of this year, have the potential to produce an outcome which would have serious adverse impacts on the U.S. economy, employment, and our international competitiveness. According to a recent study released last month, stabilizing emissions at 1990 levels by the year 2010 will cost at least 1.7 million American jobs. This would hit low-income workers, senior citizens, retirees and those living on fixed incomes particularly hard. Moreover, there would be huge increases in costs for energy and consumer goods, economic activity would be suppressed, and the trade deficit would widen.

All of this is unnecessary and avoidable. To begin with, the Berlin Mandate is a fatally flawed process. By explicitly exempting developing countries -- whose emissions will exceed those of the developed countries early in the next century -- from any new legally binding commitment to reduce emissions, the Treaty will fail in reducing the overall growth in emissions. Further, the avoidance of emissions reductions by European Union countries, shows that these negotiations are really more about gaining economic advantage in global trade than achieving environmental results.

Second, it is not valid or acceptable simply to proclaim that the debate on the science of global climate is over and that global warming has begun. There remains vigorous debate within the atmospheric science community, and empirical data based on satellite temperature records show no warming trend. It is only the climate models which predict warming in the future. This hardly seems a sound basis on which to make policies which could cost untold billions of dollars and adversely affect the lives of all Americans.

Mr. President, there should be no rush to judgment here. While your recent statement in regard to the Administration's negotiation stance in the final stages of the Framework Agreement are somewhat encouraging, your position, nevertheless, is based upon the faulty premise that the scientific evidence overwhelmingly points to a drastic warming trend. As we stated previously, the scientific evidence by no means bare this out. There remains considerable disagreement within the scientific community as to the validity of the evidence pointing to a warming trend. Moreover, to exclude such countries as China, Mexico, Brazil, India, and others whose participation is vital for success from any new legally binding commitments is ill-advised. In this context, therefore, it would be far better to step back from these flawed negotiations and allow time for cooler heads, and thoughts, to prevail.

Sincerely,

Bud Cramer Cramer

Ralph M. Hall Hall

Pete Danner Pete Danner

Charlie Stenholm Stenholm

Maim Bury Berry

Virgil Goode Virgil Goode

Loretta Sanchez Sanchez

Max Simeon Max Simeon

Cwen Pickett Cwen Pickett

Colin C. Peterson Peterson

May 4, 1998

The Honorable Rob Portman
United States House of Representatives
238 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Representative Portman:

Thank you for your letter to Janet Murguia forwarding Ohio State Treasurer J. Kenneth Blackwell's letter and article regarding the Kyoto Protocol. Your views and concerns on this issue are extremely important and I appreciate your sharing them with the Administration. Ms. Murguia asked that I reply to you directly.

In terms of the Protocol's economic impacts, Dr. Janet Yellen, Chair of the Council of Economic Advisers, testified before Congress concerning the potential economic impact of the Kyoto agreement. Her key conclusion is that we can take actions to address the risks associated with climate change, while at the same time maintaining the strength of our economy.

To ensure that the costs of reductions are minimized, the U.S. pressed for and achieved agreement on critical market-based flexibility provisions such as emissions trading, joint implementation, and the clean development mechanism. Trading among developed countries has the potential to reduce costs in the U.S. by half. Expanding trading to include all nations, as allowed under the clean development mechanism, would cut roughly 55 percent of the already reduced compliance costs that result from trading among developed countries alone.

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Based on a number of key assumptions (e.g. emissions trading, economic growth, energy intensity, model structure), Dr. Yellen testified that the economic costs to the United States in aggregate, and to typical households, of meeting the Kyoto targets would be modest, on the order of about one-tenth of one percent of Gross Domestic Product in 2010. This works out to about a

3 - 5 percent increase in the energy prices for the average household, an increase of between \$70 - \$110 in 2010. This is roughly the same order of magnitude that energy prices are expected to decline due to electricity restructuring.

Again, thank you for writing.

Sincerely,

Kathleen A. McGinty
Chairman

KAM/rsk

cc: The Honorable J. Kenneth Blackwell
Ohio State Treasurer

ROB PORTMAN
SECOND DISTRICT, OHIO

COMMITTEE ON
WAYS AND MEANS
ASSISTANT MAJORITY WHIP

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-3502

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(513) 781-0381

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BATAVIA, OH 45103
(513) 732-2948

1-800-784-6368

November 24, 1997

The Honorable Janet Murgia
Deputy Assistant To The President For Legislative Affairs
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Janet:

Enclosed please find a letter and attached Columbus Dispatch op-ed from J. Kenneth Blackwell, Treasurer of the State of Ohio, concerning the probable effects of a legally-binding global warming treaty.

As you can see, Mr. Blackwell points out the negative impact that such a treaty will have on Ohio. I am sure that other industrial states will face the same problems.

I would like to request that Mr. Blackwell's remarks be taken into consideration. I would also appreciate any comments that the White House might have in response to Mr. Blackwell's concerns.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Rob

Rob Portman
Representative

RP/tm

Enclosures



J. Kenneth Blackwell
43rd Treasurer of State

November 14, 1997

The Honorable Rob Portman
U.S. House of Representatives
238 Cannon H.O.B.
Washington, D.C. 20515-3502

Dear Rob:

Global Climate Change.

This, perhaps, is not a subject about which you would expect to be hearing from the state treasurer. It is my belief, however, that all elected officials in and from Ohio and throughout the country will be hearing from unhappy and overtaxed constituents in the future if the Clinton Administration is successful in negotiating a legally binding agreement to reduce future greenhouse gas emissions -- an agreement which may be based on faulty facts and bad science (see attached article).

If the Administration is successful, it is estimated that Ohio manufacturers would see natural gas prices nearly double. Households would spend about \$500 more a year for heating, cooling and appliances. Gasoline would cost \$300 more per vehicle. In addition, a recent economic study forecasts that nearly 34,000 manufacturing jobs in Ohio will be lost by 2010, according to the Ohio Manufacturers' Association. The same study suggests that, in total, Ohio stands to lose as many as 86,000 jobs.

The United States is already the most energy efficient nation in the world, with the strictest and most well enforced set of environmental regulations anywhere. We use the most advanced technology available to make us more energy efficient than any other nation, based on carbon dioxide per unit of GDP.

Despite all of this, representatives from the United States and other nations will meet in Kyoto, Japan (December 1st - 10th) where the Clinton Administration is expected to commit the United States in principle to the "Kyoto Treaty." It is crucial in the next two weeks that you send a strong message to the President and Vice President urging them not to commit the United States to this legally binding treaty.

With best wishes...

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ken".

J. Kenneth Blackwell

Tuesday

NOVEMBER 11, 1997

Many pitfalls await those who run down climate treaty path

At a social gathering a hundred years ago, a woman is said to have approached J. Pierpont Morgan and asked, "Mr. Morgan, what is the stock market going to do?"

Morgan reportedly gave her the full benefit of his years of money-accumulating experience. "Madam," he said, "the stock market will fluctuate."

If Morgan had been born a hundred years later and specialized in climate instead of money, and if he were asked now what the world climate is going to do, the same answer would be appropriate. "Madam, the climate will fluctuate."

I am not suggesting that we can ignore the possibility that this time Henny Penny may be right. The sky may be warming. The seas may rise. And it would be irresponsible to sit idly by doing nothing if there is a real chance that all the world's coastal cities will go under water in the next hundred years.

Neither, however, is it responsible to rush to the binding international greenhouse emissions agreement the administration is proposing to replace the voluntary approach we agreed to in Rio de Janeiro in 1992.

The administration's proposal is a fast answer to incompletely formulated questions based on inadequate data. The kindest thing we can say about this fast answer is that it is not fast at all. At best, it is half fast.

For starters, we do not know whether global warming is taking place now. It is true that surface temperature readings have gone up by about 1 degree Celsius over the past century.

Some evidence suggests that over the past decade, however, modest global cooling may have occurred. At this point, we simply do not know. What we do know is that the climate treaty will not answer this question. Only time and serious scientific study will provide an answer.

President Bush was right in 1992 when he agreed to voluntary, not mandatory, carbon dioxide caps, and continued scientific scrutiny of the warming phenomenon.



J. KENNETH BLACKWELL

If global warming is taking place, we do not know the extent to which greenhouse gases may be responsible. Climatologists believed for years that the sun's energy output was constant, but some now believe the solar constant may not be constant at all. Variations in solar activity may fully account for the degree rise in global temperature recorded over the past 100 years. This 1 degree change may be an entirely natural progression following the Little Ice Age that ended about the time Morgan was sharing his wisdom on the market, and it may well prove to be cyclical.

Even if we could properly conclude that capping carbon dioxide emissions would remove the potential threat of global warming, the administration's proposal will not get that done. Even its supporters concede that emissions from China and India alone are likely to overwhelm the proposed reductions by the United States and western Europe.

Although the proposed climate treaty is not an answer to understanding global warming or capping carbon-dioxide emissions, we can be certain it will accomplish several other objectives.

First, if we want to hasten the day when the United Nations will be

transformed from an association of sovereign states into a one-world governing body, the climate treaty will work. Some international entity will be needed to enforce emission mandates. Many Americans bristled at the 55 mph national speed limit. Imagine that fast answer expanded to cover all matters involving energy consumption, and imagine it administered out of Geneva instead of Washington. That's the path we are on if we accept binding international mandates.

Second, the climate treaty will address the complaint that combined federal, state and local taxes take more of an average household's income than food, clothing and shelter. Given the emission caps required by the year 2010, and using mainstream economic assumptions, personal incomes will go down substantially. In Ohio, real income per capita will drop almost 10 percent, so with no change in our rates, taxpayers will pay less income tax. Housing, food and clothing prices will go up about 10 percent. Some skeptics will argue that the increased cost of the necessities should be accounted for as taxes, but we will at least have the appearance of a change in the relationship of taxes vs. basics.

Third, we should see some public health benefits. Service jobs are usually less hazardous than manufacturing jobs, so the 34,000 Ohioans who lose manufacturing jobs may thereby become less likely to suffer on-the-job injuries. This may not compute, because total employment is projected to fall by more than 58,000 jobs, but so much the better. Workers are surely safer sitting at home than going into the perilous workplace. And many of these fortunate Ohioans will exercise more, at least during the winter, because

their household energy bills will be \$900 to \$1,100 higher, so they will have to keep moving to stay warm.

Fourth, increasing the cost of gasoline by 60 cents a gallon should reduce exposure to highway accidents. If people cannot afford to drive, they are less likely to be hurt as long as they do not walk on the road.

But on the global warming subject, President Bush was right in 1992 when he agreed to voluntary, not mandatory, carbon-dioxide caps, and continued scientific scrutiny of the warming phenomenon. With that as a foundation, we should use the next decade to take advantage of three windows of opportunity.

First is the scientific work. We need to know whether global warming is in fact taking place, and if it is, what is really causing it and what will arrest it.

Second, if capping carbon-dioxide emissions is necessary, we need an approach which will cap them globally instead of simple-mindedly transferring them from one part of the globe to another without meaningful overall reduction.

Finally, we need to work with China, India and other developing nations to help them meet their growing energy needs by transferring American technology, not American living standards and jobs.

J. Kenneth Blackwell is treasurer of Onko.

May 5, 1998

The Honorable Rob Grams
United States Senate
261 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Grams:

Thank you for your letter to the President regarding the Kyoto Protocol. Your views and concerns on this issue are extremely important and I appreciate your sharing them with the President. The President asked that I reply to you directly.

In terms of the Protocol's economic impacts, Dr. Janet Yellen, Chair of the Council of Economic Advisers, testified before Congress concerning the potential economic impact of the Kyoto agreement. Her key conclusion is that we can take actions to address the risks associated with climate change, while at the same time maintaining the strength of our economy.

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The President's domestic policies, as announced in his October 22nd speech and his FY 1999 budget proposals, provide an effective path toward enhancing our economic productivity while reducing emissions. Specifically, he called for a five year, \$6.3 billion package of tax cuts and research and development incentives; voluntary agreements with key industrial sectors; steps to enhance the way the Federal government achieves energy efficiencies; and policies as part of electricity restructuring which support actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Based on a number of key assumptions (e.g. emissions trading, economic growth, energy intensity, model structure), Dr. Yellen testified that the economic costs to the United States in aggregate, and to typical households, of meeting the Kyoto targets would be modest, on the order of about one-tenth of one percent of Gross Domestic Product in 2010. This works out to about a 3 - 5 percent increase in the energy prices for the average household, an increase of between \$70 - \$110 in 2010. This is roughly the same order of magnitude that energy prices are expected to decline due to electricity restructuring.

We must move forward by unleashing the full power of free markets and technological innovations to meet the challenge of climate change. The President's climate change plan will provide incentives and lift road blocks to help U.S. companies and citizens find new and creative ways to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. We can meet the challenge of global warming and grow the economy.

Again, thank you for writing.

Sincerely,

Kathleen A. McGinty
Chairman

KAM/rsk

ROD GRAMS
MINNESOTA

COMMITTEES:

BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

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United States Senate

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PH. 612-427-5921
FAX 612-427-8872

December 3, 1997

President William J. Clinton
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

DEC 3 10:26

Dear Mr. President:

Let me begin by commending you on your commitment to ~~preserving~~ ^{protecting} our environment for our children and grandchildren. As a conservationist, I, too, believe striking a balance between our environmental needs and our economic needs is essential to our quality of life. This is why I am concerned over the potential implications on the United States - our economy and the taxpayers - resulting from U.S. participation in the Third Conference of Parties to the Framework Convention in Kyoto, Japan in December.

Earlier this summer, I joined with my Senate colleagues to approve the Byrd-Hagel resolution. By a unanimous vote of 95-0, the Senate clearly expressed its concerns over the U.S. becoming a signatory to any international agreement which sets imbalanced conditions for the U.S. regarding greenhouse gas emissions. However, under your proposed program to stabilize the U.S. production of carbon dioxide, it's been estimated that to achieve the goals you've outlined, we'd be forced to impose a \$50/ton carbon tax. That would be crippling to our economy and taxpayers.

In a speech entitled "A New Nuclear Paradigm," Senator Pete Domenici emphasized that the missing element to your plan is a recognition that we need nuclear energy to meet your goals. But with the Department of Energy's (DOE) continued failure to accept its legal responsibility for our nation's spent fuel, you must recognize that the emissions reduction challenge is further exacerbated by the potential for premature shutdowns of nuclear plants. These are the same facilities which have produced lower emissions of greenhouse gases by nearly 25 percent than if they'd used fossil fuel.

I also share your belief that renewable energy is an essential component of our national energy policy. However, I am concerned about your announcement to increase spending on renewable technologies to aid in compliance with the global climate plan. Asking the American public to give more of their hard-earned dollars to the DOE - a bloated bureaucracy which spends more than 85 percent of its budget on programs other than energy and deserves to be eliminated - is an affront. Success cannot be achieved by merely throwing money at renewable programs.

President William J. Clinton
November 26, 1997
Page Two

In the coming weeks, you will be focusing on the development of your budget for fiscal 1999. With the climate conference wrapping up on December 10th, it is imperative that you recognize the financial ramifications of binding the U.S. to an imbalanced plan. I remain opposed to increases within the DOE budget, particularly in the absence of a balanced solution which includes nuclear energy. Our nation's taxpayers deserve better.

Sincerely,



Rod Grams
United States Senator

cc: Secretary of Energy Federico Pena
Senator Pete Domenici, Senate Budget Committee Chairman
Representative Todd Tiahrt
Energy Advisory Council

May 5, 1998

The Honorable Jim Gibbons
United States House of Representatives
1116 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Representative Gibbons:

Thank you for your letter to the President concerning details about the Kyoto Protocol. The President asked that I reply to you directly.

With regard to your concerns about the science of climate change, a wide array of evidence indicates that the climate is starting to change outside the range of natural variability as a result of human activities. First and foremost, the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere has increased from 280 parts per million by volume (ppmv) prior to industrialization to over 360 ppmv at the present time. Human activities have also increased the concentrations of other greenhouse gases, including methane (by 145%), nitrous oxide (by 15%), and chlorofluorocarbons and their substitutes, which were once not present in the atmosphere. If emissions continue to grow at current rates, the level of carbon dioxide will exceed 710 ppmv by 2100. This would be the highest level since 50 million years ago.

Observations also indicate that the decade of the 1990s was the warmest on record, and 1997 has been the hottest single year. The nine warmest years of this century have occurred in the past 11 years, and the mean global temperature for the 20th century is at least as warm as for any other century since at least 1400 AD (which is as far back as global temperatures can be estimated with reasonable accuracy). In addition, the observed rate of global warming is more rapid than any seen since 1400.

There are also many additional pieces of evidence that are consistent with an enhanced greenhouse effect: the rise in sea level, the melting back of mountain glaciers, the retreat of Arctic sea ice, the deterioration of ice shelves in the Antarctic, lengthening of growing seasons, and widespread coral bleaching throughout the world. Careful studies are underway to determine to what degree these events can be associated with the changes in primary variables attributable to the enhanced greenhouse effect.

Furthermore, it is clear that humans are causing the change in climate. In late 1995, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) released its Second Assessment Report, which contained the statement that "the balance of evidence suggests that there is a discernible human influence on global climate." The IPCC is a large international group of many of the very

best scientists from around the world. Their conclusion is based on evidence that the human-induced climate change is becoming identifiable and distinguishable from the natural fluctuations.

With regard to your concern about the military, the Kyoto Protocol will not affect the U.S. military's ability to protect our national security. Domestic emissions from military training are part of our 1990 baseline and would be counted in determining total national emissions during a budget period. It is the policy of this Administration that measures intended to promote reductions in emissions of greenhouse gases shall not impair or adversely affect military operations and training (including tactical aircraft, ships, weapon systems, combat training, and border security).

This agreement was concluded during the negotiations in Kyoto as a Decision of the Parties. As such, it will be legally binding on the Parties when the Protocol enters into force. The Kyoto Protocol does not cover emissions from international air or sea transport. Other emissions from unilateral operations are covered by the Protocol.

The Department of Defense and Joint Chiefs of Staff fully support the Kyoto Protocol and believe we can reduce greenhouse gas emissions pursuant to the Protocol while safeguarding our national security. Representatives of the Department of Defense and Joint Chiefs of Staff were members of the U.S. delegation at Kyoto.

We have referred to the Kyoto Protocol as a work in progress. Undersecretary of State Stuart Eizenstat recently testified before Congress that the President will not seek to implement the Kyoto Protocol without the advice and consent of the U.S. Senate. The President has made it clear that the Protocol does not yet include the meaningful participation of key developing countries. Until it does, he will not submit it for Senate approval.

Again, thank you for writing. This is a very important and complex issue and I apologize for the delay in responding. If you need any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me or have your staff call the White House Climate Change Task Force at (202) 343-1060.

Sincerely,

Kathleen A. McGinty
Chairman

KAM/rsk

JIM GIBBONS
2ND DISTRICT, NEVADA

COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES

SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS
AND PUBLIC LANDS

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES

COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY

SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY RESEARCH
AND DEVELOPMENT

SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY READINESS



Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

December 16, 1997

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TECHNICAL AND
TACTICAL INTELLIGENCE

REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE

GAMING CAUCUS

TOURISM CAUCUS

SPORTSMEN'S CAUCUS

AIR POWER CAUCUS

President William J. Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D.C. 20500

DEC 18 PM 5:29

Dear Mr. President:

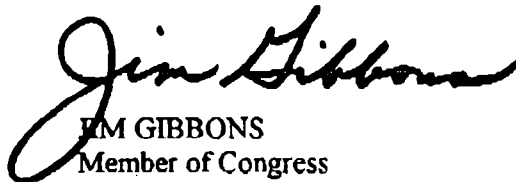
The subject of the Kyoto Treaty has generated a great deal of concern within numerous constituents residing in the Second District of Nevada. Many Nevadans have contacted me to express their support for open debate on the possible ramifications this treaty will have on our economy and working families.

Currently, there exists an enormous lack of consensus in scientific evidence on the issue of global warming. Major organizations, such as the American Meteorological Society and the American Geophysical Union, have yet to be convinced that greenhouse gasses are overheating the planet. The American public must be assured and confident that any treaty we engage in addresses a real and existing dilemma that is based on scientific fact, rather than speculation, conjecture, or theory.

Further, Mr. President, as a member of the Committee on National Security and the Subcommittee on Military Readiness, I am concerned with our military's ability to conduct various exercises that maintain our preparedness in addressing potential threats. With the U.S. treaty negotiators caving in on the issue of exemptions on energy use for our armed forces, the United Nations will dictate when and how certain military maneuvers can be carried out, and how much fuel can be used. Many Nevadans are also concerned that with major developing nations, such as China, remaining exempt from this treaty, worldwide emissions will still not be significantly reduced.

Therefore, I respectfully request that you allow this debate to be taken up immediately. Thank you for your assistance in seeing that this will take place in a timely fashion.

Sincerely,


JIM GIBBONS
Member of Congress

JG/ru

CONGRESSIONAL OFFICES:

1116 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-6156

400 SOUTH VIRGINIA STREET, SUITE 502
RENO, NEVADA 89501
(702) 686-5760

850 SOUTH DURANGO DRIVE, SUITE 107
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89128
(702) 255-1651

WESTERN FOLKLORE CENTER
501 RAILROAD STREET, SUITE 202
ELKO, NEVADA 89801
(702) 777-7920

May 5, 1998

The Honorable Ilona Ros-Lehtinen
United States House of Representatives
2240 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Representative Ros-Lehtinen:

Thank you for your letter to the President regarding your constituent's climate change proposal. Your views and concerns on this issue are extremely important and I appreciate your sharing them with the President. The President asked that I reply to you directly.

The U.S. is currently working with the small island states which have a large stake in the global warming issue. Your constituent's proposal is an aggressive one, and while we are grateful that the small island nations advocate quick and comprehensive responses to the problem of climate change, the U.S. must temper its policy in a way that will maintain the strength of our economy.

Your constituent also raises the issue of alternative energy sources. The President's domestic policies, as announced in his October 22nd speech and his FY 1999 budget request, provide an effective path toward enhancing our economic productivity while reducing emissions. Specifically, he called for a five year, \$6.3 billion package of tax cuts and research and development incentives; voluntary agreements with key industrial sectors; steps to enhance the way the Federal government achieves energy efficiencies; and policies as part of electricity restructuring which support actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Again, thank you for writing. I hope we can work with you to advance these proposals.

Sincerely,

Kathleen A. McGinty
Chairman

KAM/rsk

COMMITTEES:

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
GOVERNMENT REFORM

CHAIR:
SUBCOMMITTEE ON
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC
POLICY AND TRADE

VICE CHAIR:
SUBCOMMITTEE ON
WESTERN HEMISPHERE



Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN
18TH DISTRICT, FLORIDA

PLEASE RESPOND TO:
☐ 2240 RAYBURN BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-0918
(202) 225-3931
FAX (202) 225-5620

☐ DISTRICT OFFICE:
9210 SUNSET DRIVE
SUITE 100
MIAMI, FL 33173
(305) 275-1800
FAX (305) 275-1801

December 1, 1997

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

DEC 18 AM 11:04

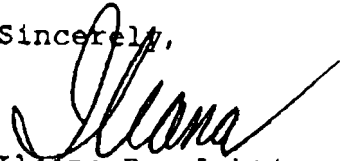
Dear President Clinton:

Various constituents from my Congressional district have contacted my office requesting that the United States be prepared to make strong commitments when it goes to debate the Climate Change Treaty in Kyoto this month.

They would like you to support the proposal of the Alliance of Small Island States for the industrialized countries which would reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by 20% below 1990 levels by the year 2005. They feel that this is the first step necessary for the prevention of significant climate change.

They also advocate for the promotion of alternative energy sources which they state will not only benefit the planet but will promote a new technological market.

Sincerely,


Ileana Ros-Lehtinen
Member of Congress

IRL:cac:jcl

May 5, 1998

The Honorable Pat Roberts
United States Senate
302 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Roberts:

Thank you for your letter to the President regarding your concern about comments made by the Vice President in Kyoto, Japan. The President asked that I respond to you directly.

Undersecretary of State, Stuart Eizenstat recently testified before Congress that the President will not seek to implement the Kyoto Protocol without the advice and consent of the U.S. Senate. The President has made it clear that the Protocol does not yet include the meaningful participation of key developing countries. Until it does, he will not submit it for Senate approval.

In terms of the Protocol's economic impacts, Dr. Janet Yellen, Chair of the Council of Economic Advisers has testified before Congress concerning the potential economic impact of the Kyoto agreement. Her key conclusion is that we can take actions to address the risks associated with climate change, while at the same time maintaining the strength of our economy.

To ensure that the costs of reductions are minimized, the U.S. pressed for and achieved agreement on critical market-based flexibility provisions such as emissions trading, joint implementation, and the clean development mechanism. Trading among developed countries has the potential to reduce costs in the U.S. by half. Expanding trading to include all nations, as allowed under the clean development mechanism, would cut roughly 55 percent of the already reduced compliance costs that result from trading among developed countries alone.

The President's domestic policies, as announced in his October 22nd speech, provides an effective path toward enhancing our economic productivity while reducing emissions. Specifically, he called for a five year, \$6.3 billion package of tax cuts and research and development incentives; voluntary agreements with key industrial sectors; steps to enhance the way the Federal government achieves energy efficiencies; and policies as part of electricity restructuring which support actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Based on a number of key assumptions (e.g. emissions trading, economic growth, energy intensity, model structure), Dr. Yellen testified that the economic costs to the United States in aggregate, and to typical households, of meeting the Kyoto targets would be modest, on the order of about one-tenth of one percent of Gross Domestic Product in 2010. This works out to about a

3 - 5 percent increase in the energy prices for the average household, an increase of between \$70 - \$110 in 2010. This is roughly the same order of magnitude that energy prices are expected to decline due to electricity restructuring.

In addition, the Administration is working with energy intensive industries and other key sectors of our economy, including the agricultural community, through a consultation process to identify areas of special economic concern and domestic approaches to greenhouse gas reductions that could be undertaken on a purely voluntary basis. In the process, we hope to identify low cost opportunities for removing barriers to greenhouse gas reduction, and effective strategies for development and deployment of new energy efficient technologies. It is our hope that the U.S. can make a down payment on its greenhouse gas reductions through voluntary efforts and technology.

Again, thank you for writing.

Sincerely,

Kathleen A. McGinty
Chairman

KAM/rsk

PAT ROBERTS

KANSAS

302 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-1505
202-224-4774COMMITTEES
ARMED SERVICES
AGRICULTURE
INTELLIGENCE
ETHICS

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-1605

December 10, 1997

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

DEC 15 PM 8:01

Dear Mr. President:

I am concerned about statements made in Kyoto by Vice President Gore that the U. S. Senate would accept without question whatever climate change treaty the Administration submits for ratification.

The Vice President's misleading statement regarding U.S. sentiment on the climate change negotiations damages the U. S. credibility. Unfortunately, it leaves the impression with the international community that the Administration is negotiating to achieve its own goal despite the Senate's unanimous adoption of Senate Resolution 98 in July that provides two directives for U. S. negotiations in Kyoto. They are: 1) the United States must not agree to legally binding mandates to limit greenhouse gas emissions unless all nations join in the international treaty; and 2) any United Nations-sponsored agreement reached in Kyoto cannot result in serious harm to the economy of the United States.

Mr. President, the results from Kyoto fail this two-part test approved by the Senate by a vote of 95-0. Therefore, if it is your intention to submit to the Senate any global climate change treaty based on a recent draft, it is likely to fail. Meaningful participation by developing nations through voluntary commitments is not enough for the Senate, especially when the United States is forced by developing nations to unilaterally reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 5 percent below 1990 levels. This is what a majority of U.S. Senators have been saying for some time: "It is not global and it will not work."

Unfortunately, the Administration's sudden decision to permit "increased negotiating flexibility" in Kyoto emboldened developing nations to dictate mandatory reductions of greenhouse gas emissions on the United States. This will be devastating to America's food and fiber machine as well as to job creation across the economy. It has been estimated that this treaty will result in a 25 to 50 percent reduction in net farm income because of higher costs for fuel, energy, fertilizer and chemicals. The same economic damages are likely to be replicated in other key U.S. industries, putting thousands of jobs at risk. This treaty jeopardizes America's continuing economic well-being.

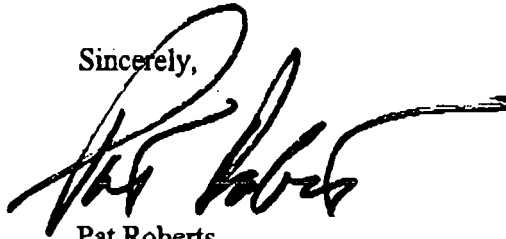
December 10, 1997

Page 2

Although the Senate rightfully set forth parameters for treaty negotiations, why are they ignored in Kyoto? Instead of using the Senate directives, a treaty is being devised that will initiate a radical agenda designed by the United Nations to create an international environmental regulatory body. Your emissions trading plan is part of this agenda. No one from your administration has told the American public of the specifics of how this will work. Will this agenda lead to the United Nations requiring the United States to implement mandatory greenhouse gas emission strategies developed by the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change including phase out of diesel fuel and imposition of carbon taxes? We do not know, but the possibility certainly exists.

I respectfully urge that the Administration follow directives set by the Senate as the negotiations process comes to a close.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Pat Roberts', with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

Pat Roberts
United State Senate

PR/

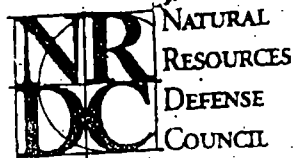
July 20, 1998

To: Roger Ballentine

I thought you would be interested in this information from Congress on the Climate Amendment.

Sincerely,

Wesley Warren



July 17, 1998

The Honorable Jerry Lewis
2112 Rayburn House Office Bldg.
Washington, DC 20515-0540

Dear Representative Lewis:

On July 15, 1998 you and Congressmen Knollenberg and Cramer circulated a letter asserting that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) had "entered into a consent decree" with Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), to "undertake an analysis of carbon dioxide (CO₂) with a view toward reclassifying it as a pollutant."

You have been greatly misinformed about the agreement we reached with EPA. Under the agreement EPA would examine emission reduction scenarios for the four major pollutants released by coal-fired power plants, to assist the agency in making a decision whether to regulate one of those four pollutants: the toxic metal mercury. The agreement does not call on EPA to reclassify CO₂ as a pollutant under the Clean Air Act or to in any manner consider any change in the status of CO₂ under the Act.

CO₂ is one of the four listed pollutants in the proposed study (the others are sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and mercury) for the simple reason that CO₂ is one of the major compounds emitted by electric utility coal combustion. The Clean Air Act requires EPA to consider alternative control strategies as part of its decision whether to regulate mercury from power plants. In the past EPA has been criticized for having a "tunnel vision" approach to regulatory decision-making—going after one pollutant from an industry without full consideration of the effects of different approaches on other pollutants from the same industry.

We believe you should welcome EPA's effort to carry out its regulatory duties regarding mercury in an integrated manner. By looking at all the major pollutants that accompany mercury when coal is burned, EPA can identify whether there are win-win approaches that could achieve reductions in several pollutants in an integrated fashion.

1200 New York Ave., N.W.
Suite 400
Washington, DC 20005
202 289-6868
Fax 202 289-1060

www.nrdc.org

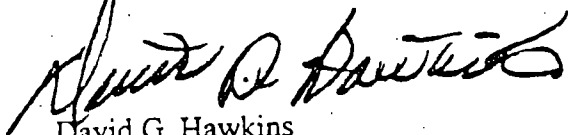
71 Stevenson Street
Suite 1825
San Francisco, CA 94105
415 777-0220
Fax 415 495-5996

6310 San Vicente Boulevard
Suite 250
Los Angeles, CA 90048
213 934-6900
Fax 213 934-1210

40 West 20th Street
New York, NY 10011
212 727-2700
Fax 212 727-1773

There is nothing "back-door" about this study. EPA already has published preliminary analyses of strategies affecting the four major power plant pollutants in its 1996 "Clean Air Power Initiative" Report. See www.epa.gov/capi/capifnl.zip. The analyses EPA has agreed to do as part of its decision whether to regulate mercury are a continuation of the agency's efforts to find better and smarter ways of cleaning up power plant pollution.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "David G. Hawkins", written in a cursive style.

David G. Hawkins
Senior Attorney

cc: The Honorable Bud Cramer
The Honorable Joe Knollenberg

GREENWOOD "MISINTERPRETS" OWN KYOTO AMENDMENT

July 17, 1998

Dear Colleague:

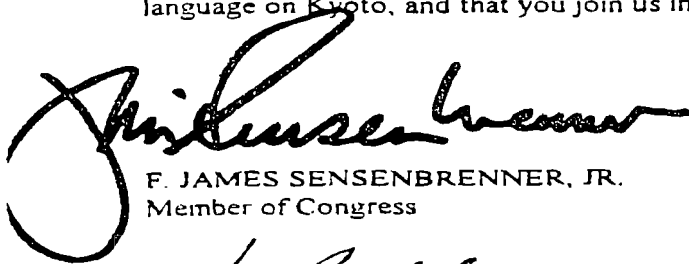
The House VA-HUD FY '99 appropriations bill includes a provision that would prohibit the use of funds "to develop, propose, or issue rules, regulations, decrees, or orders for the purpose of implementation, or in contemplation of implementation, of the Kyoto Protocol." Rep. Greenwood may propose an amendment to qualify this important provision by adding an exception stating "that this provision does not apply to any action authorized by law." In a letter distributed to colleagues yesterday, Congressman Greenwood stated he agrees the EPA "should not make any effort to implement the Kyoto Protocol until they have express authority from Congress through Senate ratification." However, he argued that the amendment is necessary to ensure that the language not be construed to limit EPA's existing duties as expressly authorized by Congress.

The problem with the proposed Greenwood amendment is that it does not address the reason the funding restriction is needed in the first place, namely, apparent attempts by EPA to implement the Kyoto Protocol through new and broader interpretations of existing laws and regulations. As we explained in our letter of July 16, EPA appears to have already begun to expand its authority under existing laws and regulations to regulate the emission of carbon dioxide. Actions such as EPA's new interpretation of the Clean Air Act, and its recent proposed modification of a four year old settlement agreement to include new obligations to study controls for carbon dioxide, seem entirely inconsistent with Administration assurances that it will not attempt to implement the Kyoto Protocol through the regulatory backdoor.

The Byrd-Hagel Resolution, passed by the Senate in July 1997 by a vote of 95-0, specifically requires that the Administration submit, along with the Protocol, a detailed explanation of any legislative or regulatory actions that may be required to implement it. The Resolution language makes clear that the Senate wishes to review all regulatory actions necessary to implement the Protocol commitments before any action is taken.

The critical purpose of the VA-HUD restriction is to ensure that existing regulatory authority is not misused to implement, or to serve as the basis for the future implementation of, the Kyoto Protocol in advance of its consideration and approval by the Senate. Mr. Greenwood's amendment, while perhaps well intended, would create a loophole that would allow EPA to do the very thing Congress intends to preclude. We again ask for your support of the current VA-HUD language on Kyoto, and that you join us in opposing the Greenwood and Waxman amendments.

Sincerely,



F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.
Member of Congress



JOHN D. DINGELL
Member of Congress



JOE KNOLLENBERG
Member of Congress

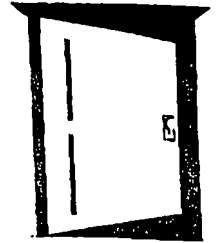
Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

JULY 15, 1998

Kyoto

No "Back Door" Implementation



Dear Colleague:

This week, the House is scheduled to consider H.R. 4194, the VA-IIUD Appropriations Bill, that provides funds for Fiscal Year 1999 for a number of agencies, including the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

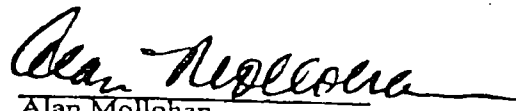
The bill includes a provision regarding the Kyoto Protocol on greenhouse gas emissions. Specifically, this provision prohibits funds from being used "...to develop, propose, or issue rules, regulations, decrees, or orders..." that are designed to implement the Kyoto Protocol before the ratification process has been completed.

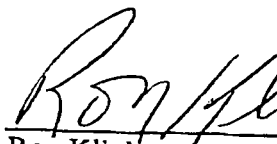
Last year, the Senate passed the Byrd-Hagel resolution by a 95 to 0 vote. In relevant part, this resolution stressed the importance that developing countries, whose greenhouse gas emissions are expected to surpass those of the developed world in the next century, participate meaningfully in the Kyoto Protocol. Byrd-Hagel sent a clear signal to the Administration that such meaningful participation would be required before the Senate would provide its advice and consent, a necessary step in the ratification process. When the Administration signed the Protocol last December, it recognized the treaty was incomplete due to this lack of meaningful participation by developing countries. Further, Under Secretary of State Stuart Eizenstat has since made firm commitments to several Congressional committees that the Administration would not attempt implementation of the Protocol until the ratification process had been completed.

Despite these Administration assurances, we are concerned that EPA may in fact be trying to implement the Kyoto Protocol. The purpose of the VA-IIUD provision is to ensure that EPA and the Administration fulfill promises made to Congress, and follow the treaty ratification process as detailed in the U.S. Constitution. We think this action is appropriate and timely, and totally in accord with the Administration's commitments to Congress. It applies only to the development, proposal, and issuance of rules, regulations, decrees, and orders that are designed to implement the unratified Kyoto Protocol. **This limitation is not intended to affect any other EPA actions or programs, including ongoing climate change activities.**

We urge bipartisan support for this language. If you have any questions, please call Amanda Barnett or David Cherington at 5-5802.


Joe Knollenberg
Member of Congress


Alan Mollohan
Member of Congress


Ron Klink
Member of Congress

Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

July 16, 1998

STOP BACKDOOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE KYOTO PROTOCOL
OPPOSE THE GREENWOOD AND WAXMAN AMENDMENTS

Dear Colleague:

We are writing to urge you to stop EPA's backdoor implementation of the Kyoto Protocol and to oppose the Greenwood and Waxman amendments that would weaken the narrowly constructed, bipartisan funding limitation in the FY 1999 VA-HUD Appropriations bill, H.R. 4194.

We headed the House delegation to Kyoto, Japan, and witnessed those negotiations that led to the Protocol's adoption. We believe that the Kyoto Protocol is seriously flawed—so flawed, in fact, that it cannot be salvaged. The Kyoto treaty is based on immature science, costs too much, leaves too many procedural questions unanswered, is grossly unfair because developing countries are not required to participate, and will do nothing to solve the speculative problem it is intended to solve.

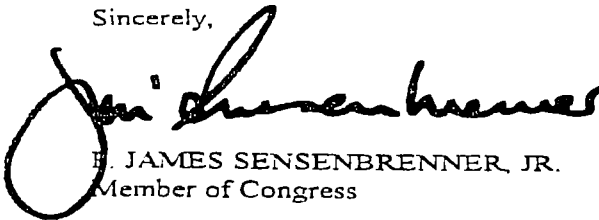
In recognition of the Protocol's deficiencies, the President—according to the Administration's chief negotiator Under Secretary of State Stuart Eizenstat—has wisely promised the House and Senate that it will not be submitted to the "Senate for ratification until there is meaningful participation by key developing countries." During his several Congressional appearances on the Protocol this year, Under Secretary Eizenstat has repeatedly said that the Administration would not try to implement it prior to Senate ratification.

EPA, however, has initiated and taken regulatory and other actions that are inconsistent with Mr. Eizenstat's assurances, including: (1) proposed rules to limit the use of ozone-friendly refrigerants on the grounds that they might result in "unacceptable" greenhouse gas emissions; (2) an April 10, 1998 opinion by EPA's General Counsel that EPA has the authority to regulate carbon dioxide as an air pollutant under the Clean Air; and (3) a proposed settlement agreement requiring EPA to do an analysis of controlling carbon dioxide emissions from electric utilities.

The Appropriations Committee's limitation is consistent with the President's and Under Secretary Eizenstat's assurances to Congress that Senate ratification must precede actions to implement the Kyoto Protocol. Given the obvious problems with this unfunded, unsigned, and unratified Protocol and given EPA's actions to date, such a limitation is essential and timely.

We urge your support for this important limitation and to oppose the Greenwood and Waxman amendments. **A NO VOTE ON THE GREENWOOD AND WAXMAN AMENDMENTS IS A NO VOTE ON THE KYOTO TREATY UNTIL IT IS RATIFIED BY THE SENATE.**

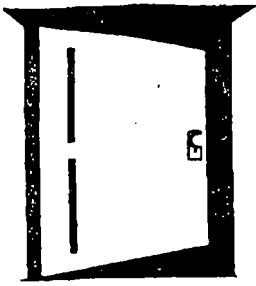
Sincerely,



E. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.
Member of Congress



JOHN D. DINGELL
Member of Congress



Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

July 15, 1998

Kyoto

No "Back Door" Implementation Until Senate Ratification

Dear Colleague:

This week, the House is scheduled to consider H.R. 4194, the VA-HUD Appropriations bill, that provides funds for fiscal year 1999 for a number of agencies, including the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

The bill includes a provision regarding the Kyoto Protocol on greenhouse gas emissions. Specifically, the bill prohibits any funds from being used to develop, propose, or issue rules, regulations, decrees, or orders designed to implement the Kyoto Protocol until it has been presented to the Senate for its advice and consent to ratification, pursuant to the U.S. Constitution.

Why Do We Need This Limitation?

The Kyoto Protocol would have a devastating impact on our economy. It would kill millions of jobs, result in higher prices, and significantly lower the standard of living in America. As a result, there is strong opposition to this agreement in Congress and the president doesn't have the votes to win ratification in the Senate. Faced with this dilemma, the Clinton Administration is attempting to circumvent the will of Congress by implementing the Kyoto treaty through a series of regulatory actions.

What the Provision Does

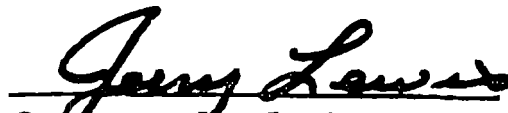
The funding limitation in the VA-HUD bill prohibits only certain categories of regulatory activities that have the purpose of implementing the Kyoto Protocol without Senate ratification. It applies only to the development, proposal, and finalization of rules, regulations, orders, and decrees that implement the unratified Protocol or that are designed for such implementation.

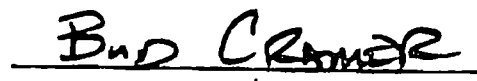
What the Provision Does Not Do

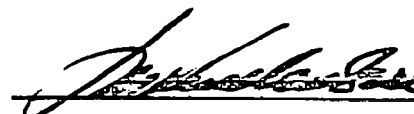
Contrary to some claims, it is important to note that this language does not affect existing programs and ongoing activities to carry out the United States' voluntary commitments under the 1992 Climate Change Convention. It does not hinder legitimate climate science research activities or studies, or existing funding for research and development. **All other EPA actions and programs funded by this bill for environmental and other purposes, including climate change, are not affected by this limitation.**

We think this action is appropriate and timely, and totally in accordance with the Administration's commitments to the Congress. We urge bipartisan support for this language. If you have any questions, please call Amanda Barnett or David Cherington at 5-5802.

Sincerely,


Congressman Jerry Lewis
Chairman, VA-HUD


Congressman Bud Cramer
Member of Congress


Congressman Joe Knollenberg
Member of Congress



SHERWOOD BOEHLERT
23rd DISTRICT, NEW YORK

COMMITTEES:
SCIENCE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON BASIC RESEARCH

TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
CHAIRMAN, SUBCOMMITTEE ON
WATER RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT
SUBCOMMITTEE ON RAILROADS

HOUSE PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE
ON INTELLIGENCE

U.S. DELEGATION, NORTH ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY
CHAIRMAN, NORTHEAST AGRICULTURE CAUCUS
CHAIRMAN, MINOR LEAGUE BASEBALL CAUCUS



Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-3223

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July 17, 1998

**DON'T BE FOOLED BY DOUBLE-SPEAK:
SUPPORT THE GREENWOOD AMENDMENT**

Voting for Greenwood does not mean you support the Kyoto Protocol

Dear Colleague:

Here's the climate change issue before us in the VA-HUD Appropriation: What should you do if you don't support the Kyoto Protocol in its current form, but believe that we ought at least to be thinking about how to attack climate change? After all, most scientists tell us that the threat of climate change is real and that we need to start thinking about how to reduce emissions now if we are ever to have any impact -- because of how long carbon dioxide persists in the atmosphere.

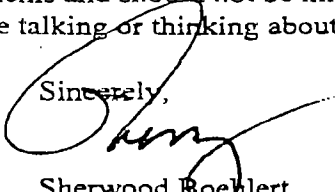
The Knollenberg language could prevent any planning relating to climate change or any plans to encourage voluntary reductions in carbon dioxide. That goes far beyond blocking "back door implementation of Kyoto" -- a prohibition we support. The Knollenberg language is a gag order.

The backers of the Knollenberg amendment have alternated between claiming that their language would do no such thing, and explaining precisely how it blocks EPA activities. They can't have it both ways. If the backers of the Knollenberg language did not actually intend to interfere with legitimate EPA activities, they would be supporting the Greenwood amendment. Instead, they are attacking the amendment and touting that their amendment would block an EPA agreement that simply involves measuring carbon dioxide emissions.

The Knollenberg language is a gag order, pure and simple. It says that EPA cannot even plan or "contemplate" anything related to greenhouse gas emissions. The Knollenberg language could, for example, block planning for credits for early reduction of greenhouse gases -- something industry wants. And that's just one example. The report language shows the real intent -- it blocks EPA from even putting information out about Kyoto-related matters.

Let's not stick our heads in the sand and pretend that climate change is not a potential threat. The Kyoto Protocol has plenty of problems and should not be implemented before ratification. But that doesn't mean we shouldn't even be talking or thinking about ways to attack climate change.

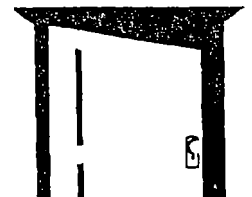
Sincerely,


Sherwood Boehlert
Member of Congress

THIS STATIONERY PRINTED ON PAPER MADE OF RECYCLED FIBERS

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

July 15, 1998



Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

The Kyoto Protocol Should Not Be Implemented Through The Back Door

We urge you to support the bipartisan limitation included by the Committee on Appropriations in the VA-HUD appropriation bill for the purpose of halting efforts by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to write rules, regulations, decrees, and orders aimed at implementing the Kyoto Protocol before it is both ratified, as provided by the U.S. Constitution, and enters into force pursuant to Article 25 of the Protocol.

Last December, we and other House members attended the rather chaotic international negotiations in Kyoto, Japan that in the wee hours of the morning of December 11, 1997, culminated in the adoption by the Parties to the 1992 Framework Convention on Climate Change of an international agreement called the "Kyoto Protocol." That Protocol, if ratified by the requisite number of Convention Parties, including the United States, would require the United States to reduce carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other greenhouse gas emissions by 30% or more from 1990 levels by 2012. Our country would have to start that reduction as early as 2008.

While other industrialized nations, such as the European countries, Canada and Japan, also have binding reduction targets starting in 2008, some of the most prodigious greenhouse gas emitters with growing economies, like Brazil, China, Mexico, and India, have no such obligations under the Protocol. That is clearly unfair and not sound from an environmental standpoint, particularly since developing country emissions will surpass those from industrialized countries around 2015, according to the Energy Information Agency's latest report.

To his credit, President Clinton has reorganized this inequity and the adverse environmental impact of such non-participation in the Protocol's legally binding reduction commitments. He directed his chief negotiator in Kyoto, Under Secretary of State Stuart Eizenstat, to assure Congress, in testimony and in answers to written questions, that the Administration will not submit the Protocol to the Senate for advice and consent to ratification," pursuant to the Constitution, until "meaningful participation from key players in the developing world" has been achieved. The Under Secretary said that: "Requiring such participation by developing countries was the intention of Senate Resolution 98 - an intention the Administration shares."

The Under Secretary also assured Congress that the Administration would not attempt to implement the Protocol before the President submits it to the Senate for advice and consent to ratification. He stressed that, as of April 1998, "no agency or interagency body has been given responsibility to develop potential proposals for legislation or regulation that would be intended to comply with the Kyoto Protocol if it were to become binding in the U.S."

Unfortunately, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) apparently has not paid attention to these assurances. EPA is acting as if it has been directed to implement the Kyoto Protocol and has taken actions that, at least, give the appearance of doing just that. For this reason, we think the Appropriations Committee's action in limiting EPA's use of fiscal year 1999 funds so as to preclude EPA from engaging in efforts to regulate and control CO₂ emissions before ratification is not only appropriate, but necessary. Most importantly, it is consistent with, and in furtherance of, the President's and Mr. Eizenstat's assurances that there will be no ratification or implementation without meaningful participation of key developing countries. It is also focused, in that it only applies to the EPA and not to the other agencies and departments engaged in climate change actions under the 1992 Convention which, unlike that Kyoto Protocol, has been ratified. Even as to EPA, it only imposes limits on its command and control activities. Other efforts, such as its Climate Change Technology Initiative, are not touched by the limitation.

We urge that the House support the Appropriations Committee, the President, and Under Secretary Eizenstat, by voting for this limitation. Such a vote also gives support to the Senate prerogatives under the Constitution in regard to the Protocol. Lastly, it is consistent with S .Res. 98 which was adopted last year by the Senate by a vote of 95-0.

Sincerely,


Ron Klink


Jo Ann Emerson

KEY VOTE ALERT!

July 16, 1998

TO MEMBERS OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

The U.S. House of Representatives will soon begin consideration of H.R. 4194, the fiscal year 1999 VA-HUD and Independent Agencies appropriations bill. The bill and its Committee report contain important provisions barring the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Council for Environmental Quality (CEQ) from spending taxpayers' money to implement the Kyoto Protocol Climate Change Treaty until it is ratified by the Senate as required by the Constitution of the United States. The bill also bars EPA and CEQ from holding so-called 'educational seminars' on alleged global warming since these agencies – under the guise of 'educational' outreach and grants to the states – have been attempting to take actions to implement the treaty.

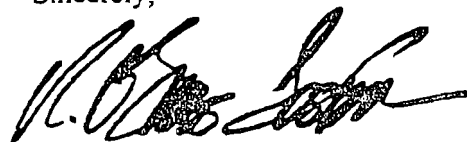
The U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the world's largest business organization representing a federation membership of more than three million businesses of every size, sector and region, strongly urges your support of this language and your opposition to any attempt to delete or weaken it.

On prior occasions, the Chamber has called your attention to several post-Kyoto economic analyses that conclude that the protocol would needlessly cost U.S. consumers billions of dollars and millions of jobs and threaten our nation's sovereignty. But the provisions included in the VA-HUD Appropriations bill address an even larger issue: the sanctity of the U.S. Constitution and the role of the Senate in ratifying treaties that will have the force of law. The United States Senate as required under Article II of the United States Constitution has not ratified the Kyoto Protocol. The Protocol has not even been signed or submitted by President Clinton to the Senate for ratification, probably because the Protocol utterly fails to meet the conditions unanimously approved by the Senate last year. The Congress simply cannot permit implementation of the Kyoto Protocol prior to its ratification by the Senate.

The appropriations provisions will not prevent the use of funds for voluntary energy conservation programs, research and data collection to improve climate science, or programs to comply with the 1992 Climate Treaty, *which was duly ratified*. Rather, it will deny funding of rules, regulations, guidance documents and other attempts to implement the Protocol prior to its ratification.

Accordingly, we urge your opposition to any effort to eliminate these important provisions included in H.R. 4194. Please be aware that we will use the vote in connection with these provisions for inclusion in our annual *How They Voted* vote guide for 1998.

Sincerely,



R. Bruce Josten



Congressional & Public Affairs
U.S. Chamber of Commerce
1615 H Street N.W.
Washington, D.C.
20042-2000

202/463-5600

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-3805

Dear Colleague:

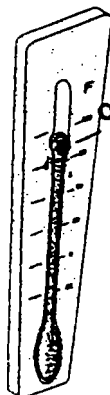
July 16, 1998



The Gore-Waxman Official Weather
Forecast Legend

(prepared by NOAA-paid scientists)

Hot = global warming	Windy = global warming
Cool = global warming	Calm = global warming
Rainy = global warming	Humid = global warming
Dry = global warming	Less Humid = global warming
Clear = global warming	No Humidity = global warming
Cloudy = global warming	Snow = global warming
Sleet = global warming	Hail = global warming
El Nino = global warming	Low Crop Yields = global warming
La Nina = global warming	High Crop Yields = global warming
La Bamba = global warming	Earthquake = global warming
Traffic jam = global warming	Volcanic eruption = global warming
Tornado = global warming	<i>Seinfeld</i> Canceled = global warming
Sunrise = global warming	High Tide = global warming
Sunset = global warming	Low Tide = global warming
Lightning = global warming	Low SAT Scores = global warming
France Wins World Cup = global warming	



POUCH!
It's Hot!

J.D. Hayworth
J.D. HAYWORTH
Member of Congress

Warmly,

John
JOHN E. PETERSON
Member of Congress

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-3805

"THERE YOU GO, AGAIN"
(Part II)



Dear Colleague:

July 16, 1998

Editorial From today's Washington Times.

Al Gore warms up

Is there any misfortune, disaster or otherwise unwelcome phenomenon out there that Vice President Al Gore can't blame on alleged global warming? Last time it was the forest fires in Florida. Next time he may hold it responsible for the heartbreak of psoriasis. For the time being, however, it's the heat wave in the South.

"The evidence of global warming keeps piling up, month after month, week after week," he said at a White House news conference. "How long is it going to take before these people in the Congress get the message? People are sweltering out here."

Mr. Gore acknowledged that he couldn't actually prove global warming was to blame for the heat wave, which is rather the point after all. What he did do was release a global temperature analysis which purported to show that this was the hottest June on record. The mean temperature for the month was about one degree hotter than the monthly average and about 0.4 degrees above the previous high for June in 1994.

Before anyone starts house hunting in Iceland, it's worth noting that about the same time Mr. Gore was issuing his apocalyptic warnings, a scientist in Alabama was issuing a press release of his own, playing down the heat wave. The problem, said Dr. John Christy of the University of Alabama's Earth System Science Laboratory in Huntsville, is that reports of record high temperatures in the United States may be based on incomplete records from the National Weather Service. Those records, he said, often don't go back as far as records kept at the local level, which can date back a century or more.

Mr. Christy makes no reference to Mr. Gore's remarks. His findings are still notable. Although June

1998 was indeed a warm one in Huntsville, it was by no means the warmest. Mr. Christy said 1914, 1921, 1936, 1943, 1952 and 1953 were all hotter.

"We realize the timely nature of media services and the temptation to report a particular event as the hottest, coldest, most, least, wettest, driest, etc.," he said. "We will begin soon to digitize all of Alabama's weather records so we can offer a more expeditious and representative picture of today's 'extremes' in terms of over 100 years of Alabama's climate. In the mean time, when old timers say, 'aw shucks, it was worse back in '52, '53 and '54,' believe them."

Hot as it isn't, Mr. Gore is still sweating the politics of the matter. The Kyoto climate protocols, the vice president's obsession, are in serious trouble. The accord seeks to limit possibly climate-changing greenhouse emissions, except of course in 132 countries including China, India, Brazil and Mexico. But a follow-up meeting in Bonn, Germany, last month failed to resolve disagreements over the plan.

Meanwhile U.S. lawmakers, who think the plan would put the country at a competitive disadvantage given all the exemptions for other countries, have declined to finance the administration's \$6.3 billion initiative to limit emissions by promoting research on energy-efficient technology. And they are threatening to pass legislation that would block the administration from taking steps to implement the protocols before they are ratified by the Senate.

Hence Mr. Gore's highly publicized campaign to fend off such legislation by claiming that there are links between climate change and heat waves, forest fires, tornadoes and anything he can find at hand. When will lawmakers get the message? The bad news for Mr. Gore is that it appears they already have.

Warmly,

JOHN E. PETERSON
Member of Congress

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-3805

"THERE YOU GO AGAIN!"



Dear Colleague:

JULY 16, 1998

Mr. Waxman makes several false and misleading statements in his July 14 edition of Climate Change "Facts," which he circulated on Capitol Hill. Worse, his over-reliance on the latest (1995) report from the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) puts him three years out-of-date on global warming research.

A rate of warming over the last century greater than anything seen in 10,000 years? Warmer temperatures than at any time in the last 600 years? The first point is disputed by numerous studies. The second is purely a factor of his starting date.

Studies of tree rings, ice cores, and ocean sediment cores show that 1000, 3000, and 6000 years ago it was significantly warmer than it is today. This is widely known and accepted. (For example, see the graph accompanying "The Little Ice Age: When Global Cooling Gripped the World," Washington Post, Horizons Section, August 13, 1997). Civilizations not only survived during these warmer periods--and with far fewer resources than today--they thrived.

A study published in 1996 in the prestigious journal Science (L.D. Keigwin, "The Little Ice Age and the Medieval Warm Period in the Sargasso Sea, vol. 274, pp. 1504-1508) show rates of climate change over the past 3000 years that are larger and more rapid than any currently forecast.

Finally, the year 1400 marked the onset of a 450-year period of much colder temperatures called The Little Ice Age, which the Earth did not begin to recover from until around 1850. In short, saying the last century was the warmest in 600 years is like claiming "global warming" by starting your temperature measurements in January and ending in July. It's a phony.

RECENT TRENDS IN TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION:

Two rainy El Nino-induced months in 1998 do not a global warming make. Dramatic news coverage of deluged towns might suggest that floods in the United States have become larger and more frequent over the past few years. But that perception is all wet. Most flood experts see no abnormal climatic patterns emerging. Detailed records from river gauges support that view, according to hydrologist Harry Lins and mathematician James Slack of the U.S. Geological Survey. In a study they presented on December 9, 1997, at the annual meeting of the American Geophysical Union, they showed that since 1914 there had been no increasing trend in flooding in the United States.

I would also point out that Lins and Slack based their conclusions on actual observations, not IPCC computer "models."

EXTREME WEATHER:

Weather happens. The IPCC report cites FEWER and less intense hurricanes over the last 50 years. As for severe storms, tornadoes, brush fires, etc., as reporter Ed Walsh notes in the Washington Post ("The Weather Report: Big Storms, Bigger News," July 2, 1998), much of the increase in the number of those being reported is simply a factor of better detection and improved communication. Today everyone has a cell phone. Says Walsh, "The weather itself has not changed as dramatically as the intensive reporting and attention might suggest."

The day Mr. Waxman issued his "facts," Dr. John Christy of the Earth System Science Laboratory in Huntsville, Alabama, issued a statement of his own questioning NOAA's National Weather Service local temperature data, which public affairs was feeding to the news media. After hearing news reports that June 1998 was the hottest ever in Huntsville, Dr. Christy researched the local records at the Alabama State Office of Climatology. He found that there were six years --1914, 1921, 1936, 1943, 1952, and 1953--that had warmer Junes than 1998. What's going on here?

Dr. Christy speculated that the National Weather Service was relying on computerized data banks that were incomplete. When the Birmingham office of the NWS was contacted, they admitted their records only went back to 1958. Indeed, we noticed that the July 14 Associated Press coverage of the Dallas heatwave included this qualifier--that Dallas was experiencing the warmest temperatures "since 1980."

EL NINO:

More and warmer El Ninos in the last twenty years? In the journal *Nature*, (May 28, 1998, page 319: "Global Warming Intensifying El Nino?") Richard H. Grove of the Institute of Advanced Studies, Australian National University,

Canberra, Australia, points to several El Nino events occurring before 1880 that "had effects at least as intense and wide-ranging as those associated with the current event," including the years 1685-88, 1789-93, and 1877-79.

Bad weather does, on occasion, have very unusual consequences. The summer of 1816 was chilly and rainy all over Europe. (Some places it actually snowed.) As a result, the poet Lord Byron, and Percy and Mary Shelley, who were vacationing in Switzerland, were forced to stay indoors most of the time, where they amused themselves by relating ghost stories and, finally, writing their own. One result was Mary Shelley's "Frankenstein."

Now, because of a warm spring, unsubstantiated speculation, and out-of-date science, Mr. Waxman would have us collaborate on another "Frankenstein." This one is called the Kyoto Protocol, and this time the nightmares would be only too real.

 Warmly,
JIM TALENT
Member of Congress


JOHN E. PETERSON
Member of Congress

APR 30 1998

COMMERCE COMMITTEE
SUBCOMMITTEES:
FINANCE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT
TELECOMMUNICATIONS, TRADE,
AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

CHAIR:
REPUBLICAN TASK FORCE ON
PRIVATIZATION

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, DC 20515-4902

April 30, 1998

Dear Colleague:

As you probably know, states are being asked to develop strategies to help reduce the amount of greenhouse gases that are emitted into the atmosphere. Wisconsin, like many other states, has played an active role in researching, developing and implementing mitigation strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Most of the research has focused on the direct costs and benefits of implementing these strategies, with little information for decision makers regarding how these strategies might affect the regional economy.

A team of individuals, including representatives from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, the University of Wisconsin, the Consortium for Integrated Resource Planning, and the Leonardo Academy, under the auspices of the Department of Energy's Energy Fitness Program, collaborated in a study to determine regional effects. The study also identified low cost strategies for reducing greenhouse gas emissions in Wisconsin. It is intended to serve as the foundation for a Wisconsin Climate Change Action Plan.

Among other findings, the study concluded that:

- * Low cost measures are available to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- * Implementing emission reduction measures that are cost effective would reduce greenhouse gas emissions in 2010 by 24%, with net savings.
- * Implementing emission reduction measures costing up to \$30 per ton and would reduce greenhouse gas emissions in 2010 to approximately 1990 levels and could have an overall net cost of about zero.

I encourage you to take a look at the report, a copy of which can be obtained by calling Katherine Hahn in my office. If you have any questions or would like to discuss the results of the study, please contact Michael Army, director of the Leonardo Academy at (608) 255-0988.

Sincerely,


Scott L. Klug

PLEASE RESPOND TO:

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THE DIRECTOR

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

April 28, 1998

The Honorable Vic Fazio
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative Fazio:

Thank you for your letter to the President regarding the Administration's request for increased investment in energy efficiency and renewables in the FY 1999 budget. The President has asked me to respond to your letter. We appreciate your longstanding leadership on these important issues and share your concerns about the criticisms that some have directed at these important proposals.

This package of tax incentives and investment in research and development is one of our top budget priorities. If enacted, it will improve energy efficiency, spur the development of renewable energy sources and enhance America's leadership in clean energy exports while, at the same time, reducing greenhouse gases — a goal we agreed to pursue under the 1992 Framework Convention on Climate Change, negotiated in Rio de Janeiro and approved by the Senate on a bipartisan basis. Thus, this package would be good for American business and good for the American people.

Better efficiency and greater use of renewables make sense in their own right. They will decrease energy costs for our families and businesses, increase economic competitiveness, lower our dependence on foreign oil, and protect our environment through improved air quality and reduced emissions of greenhouse gases.

In addition, the effort to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy has been a long standing priority of this and previous administrations, and has enjoyed bipartisan support in Congress. The Energy Star, Climate Wise, Climate Challenge and Green Lights programs are highly successful public-private partnerships that foster development of low-emission, high-efficiency technologies. For example, in 1996, Energy Star products saved consumers and businesses over \$400 million on their energy bills and reduced emissions by an amount equivalent to the emissions generated by 900,000 cars. Our current budget request is fully consistent with these existing efforts to improve energy technology.

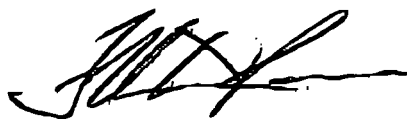
Again, as noted above, the goal of limiting our emissions of greenhouse gases was formally endorsed by the Senate in October 1992, when it ratified the Framework Convention on Climate Change, which the Bush Administration had agreed to several months earlier in Rio.

It is clearly in our interest to move forward on pro-environment, pro-business, pro-consumer measures to promote energy efficiency and renewables. Indeed, it is worth noting

that the Senate Chairmen of the Budget, Agriculture, and Environment and Public Works Committees, during debate on the Senate budget resolution, very cogently made this point. They underscored that, contrary to the criticism of some, these measures cannot be fairly labeled as efforts to implement the Kyoto Protocol on climate change because they independently represent "prudent investments" that will strengthen our economy and enhance our energy independence. It is our hope that we can dispense with unfounded criticisms of these budget proposals and evaluate them on their own merits.

Thank you again for your letter and for your support of these issues that are so important to the American people. We look forward to continuing to work with you on this and other issues of mutual concern.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Franklin D. Raines', with a stylized, flowing script.

Franklin D. Raines

Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

March 27, 1998

Dear Chairman Livingston and Ranking Member Obey:

The Administration's FY99 proposed budget request includes \$1.292 billion to promote the research and development of energy efficient, renewable energy and clean energy technologies. We respectfully ask that you consider supporting this request with full funding.

The request seeks \$1.06 billion for the Department of Energy, \$205 million for the Environmental Protection Agency, \$10 million for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, \$7 million for the Department of Commerce, and \$10 million for the Department of Agriculture. We believe that funding these programs is a wise investment in America's energy future that will benefit our economy, public health, the environment, and national security.

Funding the development and expanded use of energy efficient and renewable energy technologies is a proven investment that will pay immediate dividends for all Americans. Since 1973, energy savings have reduced the national energy bill by nearly \$200 billion each year. Despite these savings, the U.S. continues to waste over \$300 billion in energy every year, an amount that exceeds the entire military budget. Analysis indicates that further efficiency gains could save U.S. industry as much as \$183 billion per year by 2010.

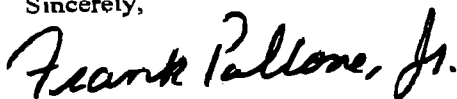
Funding for renewable energy sources also is critical to America's energy independence. Nearly half of U.S. oil was imported in 1996. Continued development of efficient and renewable energy sources will protect against future oil price shocks and free up capital for increased domestic investment that will spur economic growth.

Moreover, our nation needs continued funding for innovative research to maintain our leadership role in the expanding global market for clean, cost-effective, efficient technologies. Two recent studies estimate job growth related to energy efficiency and technology innovation will exceed 800,000 jobs in the next 15 years. Funding also is included for technologies to make our current primary sources of energy as safe and competitive as possible, through the development of cleaner coal combustion technologies.

Significantly, many of these programs epitomize the kinds of public-private partnerships that have been praised as the model for environmental protection and economic development. Such voluntary initiatives bring together innovative thinkers from our universities, corporations, and national laboratories to tackle tough technological challenges.

Attached is a list of the sectors that the programs would support, and their major goals and achievements. We hope the Committee will give these requests the utmost consideration. We thank you for your continued assistance and look forward to working with you as this process moves forward.

Sincerely,

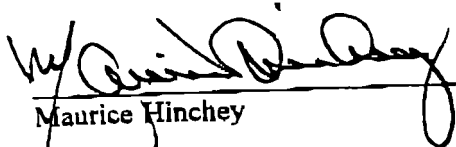


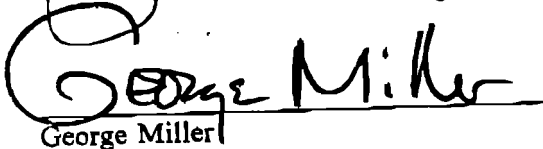
Frank Pallone, Jr.



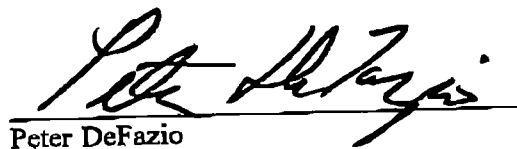
Henry Waxman

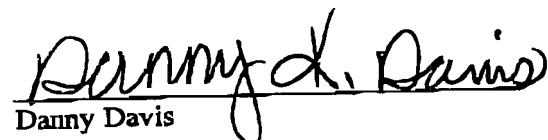
Page Two
March 27, 1998


Maurice Hinchey

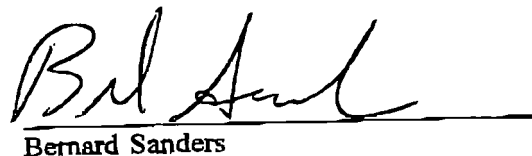

George Miller

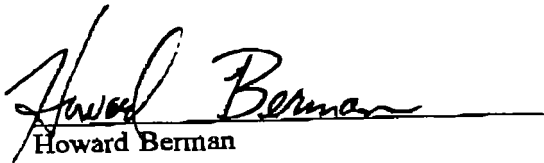

Dale Kildee

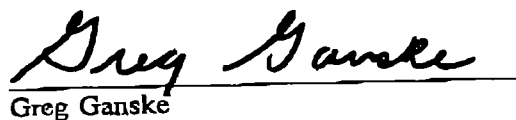

Peter DeFazio

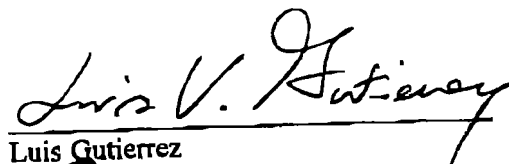

Danny Davis

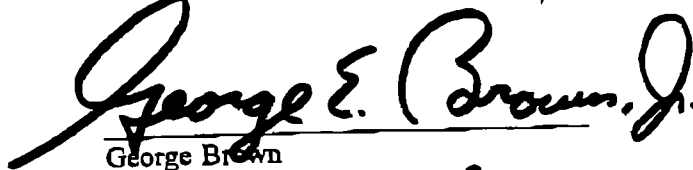

Earl Blumenauer

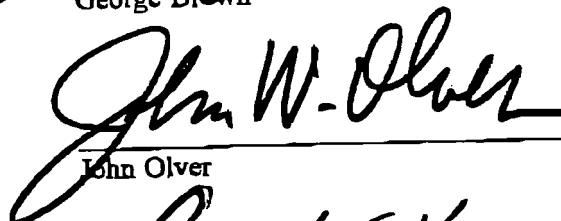

Bernard Sanders

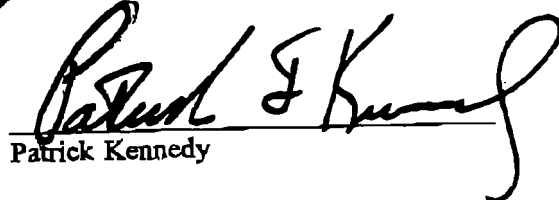

Howard Berman

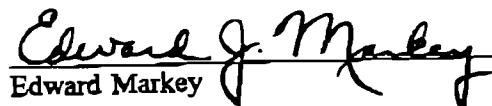

Greg Ganske

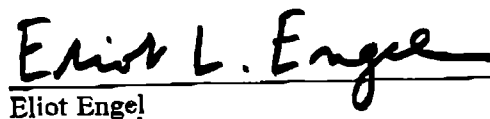

Luis Gutierrez

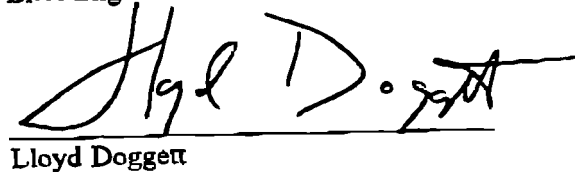

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John Olver

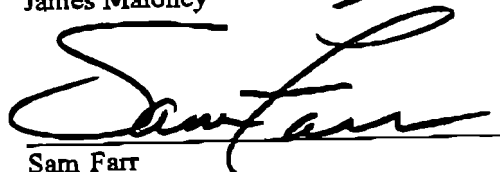

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Edward Markey


Eliot Engel


Lloyd Doggett

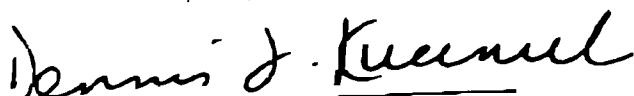

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Sam Farr

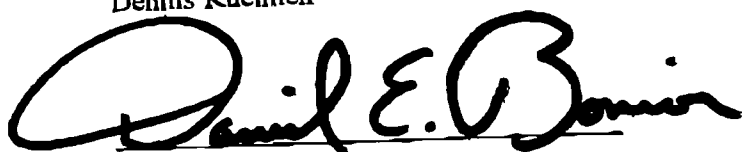
Page Three
February 27, 1998



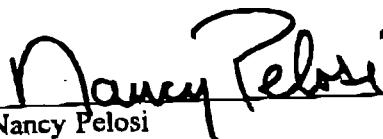
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Dennis Kucinich



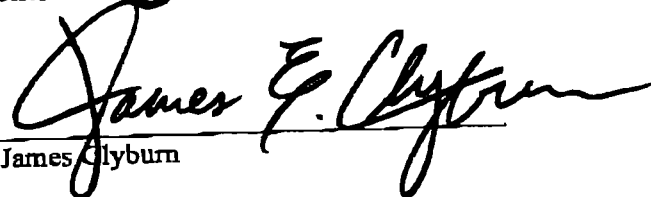
David Bonior



Nancy Pelosi



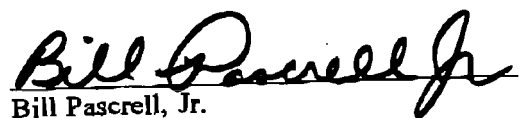
Sherwood Boehlert



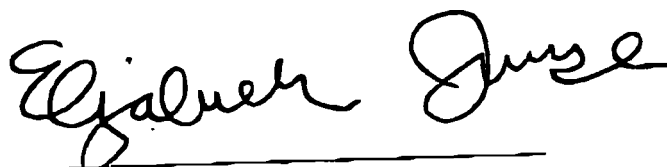
James Clyburn



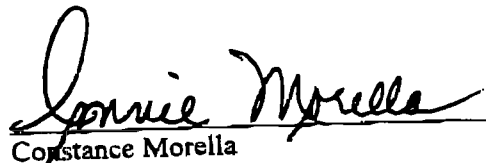
William Delahunt



Bill Pascrell, Jr.



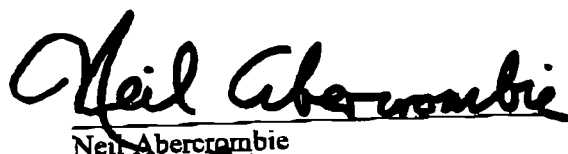
Elizabeth Furse



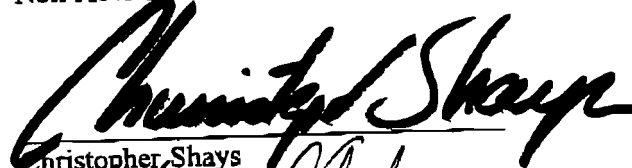
Constance Morella



Sam Gejdenson



Neil Abercrombie



Christopher Shays



Gary Ackerman



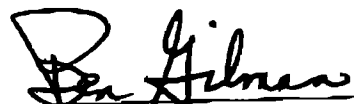
Peter Deutsch

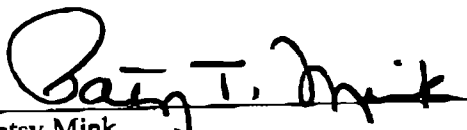


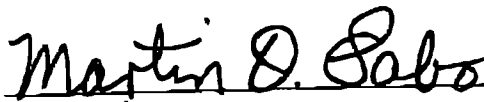
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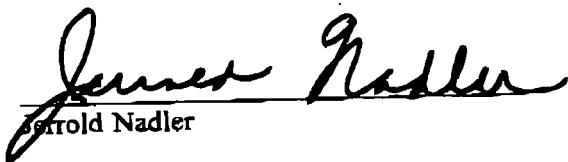
Page Four
March 27, 1998


Lynn Rivers

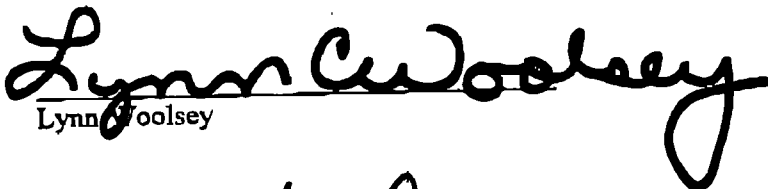

Benjamin Gilman

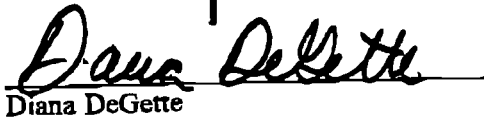

Patsy Mink


Martin Sabo


Carroll Nadler


Martin Meehan


Lynn Woolsey


Diana DeGette


Donald Payne

cc: Chairman Rogers, Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary Subcommittee;
Ranking Member Mollohan, Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary Subcommittee;
Chairman Skeen, Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related
Agencies Subcommittee;
Ranking Member Kaptur, Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and
Related Agencies Subcommittee;
Chairman Lewis, VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee;
Ranking Member Stokes, VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

VIC FAZIO
Third District
California

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS-CHAIRMAN
APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
SUBCOMMITTEE
RENEWABLE RESOURCES
ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT
AGRICULTURE
LEGISLATIVE



Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-0503
April 22, 1998

Please Respond To:
1) 1115 RIVINGTON SQUARE
WASHINGTON, DC 20516-0000
202-726-4174
2) 7218 GLEN STREET
WILSON, CA 95690-3071
925-944-9211
3) 331 PINE STREET, 4TH
FLOOR, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94104-3271
(415) 523-4000

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Your budget request included a \$6.3 billion increase for tax incentives and spending initiatives for clean energy technologies designed to increase efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Although the House of Representatives has not yet finalized a budget agreement, there has been a fair amount of rhetoric that the proposed increase is premature provided that the Kyoto Protocol has yet to be submitted or ratified by the Senate. I was disappointed that the Senate Budget Committee put forth a budget resolution that assumes last year's funding levels without providing any increase in energy efficiency and renewable technology programs for FY 99. I am deeply concerned that the House will decide to follow the same route.

As a long-time advocate of renewable energy programs, it makes no sense to me why these increases have been rejected based on the pending Kyoto Protocol. Renewable energy research has been federally funded for years, long before the December meeting in Kyoto, Japan. The rewards from investment in renewable technology research are evident today, as consumers have access to cleaner, more efficient energy technologies. In the advent of electricity restructuring, renewable energy technologies will become even more vital to our economy and environment, particularly in places like my own state of California.

Renewable technologies have and will continue to generate a high rate of return on our investment, and putting future investments at the mercy of the Kyoto Protocol is not only an inaccurate representation of renewable energy, but a detrimental step towards seriously undermining the economic and environmental future of our nation.

I would greatly appreciate your comments on the importance of the requested increases for renewable energy and whether the Administration's request is necessary only if the Kyoto Protocol is ratified.

Sincerely,

Vic Fazio
VIC FAZIO
Member of Congress

4/20/98 - MON 16:50 FAX 2026640000

[illegible]

PRESIDENT, UNIVERSITY, STONE COUNCILOR
 CHIEF & CHAIRMAN, CHIEF COUNCIL
 THOMAS B. WILLIAMS, STONE COUNCILOR FOR THE MINORITY
 STONE COUNCILOR, CHIEF COUNCIL FOR THE MINORITY

United States Senate

**COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-5100

WWW.SOLTECH-ENERGY

April 20, 1998

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Your budget request for fiscal year 1999 asked for an \$894 million increase for tax and spending initiatives designed to increase energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

The Senate Budget Committee rejected your proposed increase on the grounds that since you have "not submitted a treaty or a plan to implement the reductions called for in the [Kyoto climate change] agreement, providing additional funding for these technology programs in the 1999 budget is premature. As a result, the [budget] resolution assumes last year's levels -- for these technology programs and does not provide the increases requested by the President."

Section 315 of the Senate's concurrent resolution on the budget affirms this point by stating that "It is the sense of Congress that funds should not be provided to put in effect the Kyoto Protocol prior to the Senate ratification in compliance with the requirements of the Byrd-Hagel Resolution and consistent with Administration assurances to Congress."

Rejecting the proposed increases makes no sense to me. It was my understanding that the proposed increases were justified without regard to the Kyoto Protocol. I thought it was irrefutable that the dollars invested in energy efficiency programs come back to the taxpayers in the form of lower energy prices, a stronger economy, and a cleaner environment.

The President
April 20, 1998
Page Two

I would appreciate learning what your view is on the importance of the requested increases for efficiency and renewables and on whether these increases are, in fact, needed only if the Kyoto Protocol is ratified.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Dale Bumpers". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large, prominent "D" at the beginning.

Dale Bumpers
Ranking Democrat



THE DIRECTOR

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

April 28, 1998

The Honorable Dale Bumpers
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Bumpers:

Thank you for your letter to the President regarding the Administration's request for increased investment in energy efficiency and renewables in the FY 1999 budget. The President has asked me to respond to your letter. We appreciate your longstanding leadership on these important issues and share your concerns about the criticisms that some have directed at these important proposals.

This package of tax incentives and investment in research and development is one of our top budget priorities. If enacted, it will improve energy efficiency, spur the development of renewable energy sources and enhance America's leadership in clean energy exports while, at the same time, reducing greenhouse gases -- a goal we agreed to pursue under the 1992 Framework Convention on Climate Change, negotiated in Rio de Janeiro and approved by the Senate on a bipartisan basis. Thus, this package would be good for American business and good for the American people.

Better efficiency and greater use of renewables make sense in their own right. They will decrease energy costs for our families and businesses, increase economic competitiveness, lower our dependence on foreign oil, and protect our environment through improved air quality and reduced emissions of greenhouse gases.

In addition, the effort to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy has been a long standing priority of this and previous administrations, and has enjoyed bipartisan support in Congress. The Energy Star, Climate Wise, Climate Challenge and Green Lights programs are highly successful public-private partnerships that foster development of low-emission, high-efficiency technologies. For example, in 1996, Energy Star products saved consumers and businesses over \$400 million on their energy bills and reduced emissions by an amount equivalent to the emissions generated by 900,000 cars. Our current budget request is fully consistent with these existing efforts to improve energy technology.

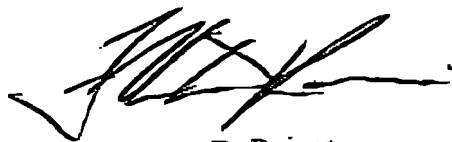
Again, as noted above, the goal of limiting our emissions of greenhouse gases was formally endorsed by the Senate in October 1992, when it ratified the Framework Convention on Climate Change, which the Bush Administration had agreed to several months earlier in Rio.

It is clearly in our best interest to move forward on pro-environment, pro-business, pro-consumer measures to promote energy efficiency and renewables. Indeed, in an exchange on

the Senate floor on April 2, 1998, during debate on the Senate budget resolution, Senators Chafee, Lugar and Domenici very cogently made this point. They underscored that, contrary to the criticism of some, these measures cannot be fairly labeled as efforts to implement the Kyoto Protocol on climate change because they independently represent "prudent investments" that will strengthen our economy and enhance our energy independence. It is our hope that we can dispense with unfounded criticisms of these budget proposals and evaluate them on their own merits.

Thank you again for your letter and for your support of these issues that are so important to the American people. We look forward to continuing to work with you on this and other issues of mutual concern.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Franklin D. Raines', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Franklin D. Raines

256661

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

March 3, 1998

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

MAR 5 11:54

Dear Mr. President:

On February 11, 1998, the United States Senate Committee on Foreign Relations received the testimony of Undersecretary of State Stuart Eizenstat on the implications of the Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change. We would like to bring to your attention one portion of Secretary Eizenstat's testimony:

Senator Hagel:

"May I also ask: That means the administration will not go forward in trying to implement any dynamic of this Kyoto Treaty through regulation, budget fiat, executive order, until, as you suggest, it is brought before the United States Senate?"

Secretary Eizenstat:

"Yes, sir. We have no intention through the back door or anything else, without Senate confirmation, of trying to impose or take any steps to impose what would be binding restrictions on our companies, on our industry, on our business, on our agriculture, on our commerce, or on our country until and unless the Senate of the United States says so."

We were pleased to hear Ambassador Eizenstat assure the Committee and the Senate that this Administration will take no steps to implement this treaty by executive authority or other back-door methods of circumventing the United States Senate.

Mr. President, as numerous committees throughout the Congress begin to plan their oversight agendas for the coming year, and as we begin to look more closely at your budget request, we seek your personal assurance that Secretary Eizenstat accurately portrayed the

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
March 3, 1998
Page 2

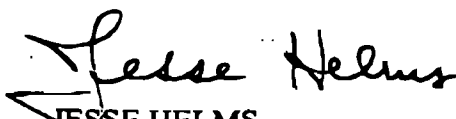
Administration's policy that you will not seek to impose any binding restrictions on any elements of the U.S. economy that would have the effect of implementing terms of the Kyoto Protocol without it first being consented to by the United States Senate.

Thank you.

Sincerely,



TRENT LOTT
Majority Leader



JESSE HELMS
Chairman
Committee on Foreign Relations



CHUCK HAGEL
Chairman
U.S. Senate Climate
Change Observer
Group

Draft Response
4/27/98

Dear Senators:

Thank you for your recent letter expressing your concerns about my Administration's policy on global climate change. I strongly believe that global climate change presents one of the greatest threats to our health, our environment and our economic well-being, and I am firmly committed to taking the necessary steps to address this threat. I fully support the agreement reached by the nations of the world last December in Kyoto. I also recognize that the United States cannot become bound to the agreement without Senate ratification. ~~not can binding obligations be imposed on our citizens, our companies and industries without Congressional legislation~~ I have no intention of circumventing the United States Senate and implementing the Kyoto agreement by executive authority. *have been doing and must continue to*

However, wholly apart from the Kyoto agreement, there are a number of things we ~~can~~ do in the United States to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy that make sense for our economy, security and environment in their own right and which also reduce our emissions of greenhouse gases. ~~An Act~~ *(the effort to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy has been a long standing priority of this and previous administrations, supported in Congress on a bi-partisan basis. That is why I have proposed a package of tax incentives and research and development spending as one of my top budget priorities. It is my belief that this package will improve energy efficiency, spur the development of renewable energy resources and enhance America's leadership in clean energy exports. It will protect our environment, decrease energy costs for consumers and businesses, increase economic competitiveness, and lower our dependence on foreign oil.*

In addition ~~These Investments~~ *Thus, these measures would be justified on their own, even absent the threat of global warming. That these measures will also reduce greenhouse gas emissions makes them all the more compelling, particularly in helping America meet its commitment under the existing Framework Convention on Climate Change. As you will recall, that Convention, signed by the Bush Administration and formally ratified by the Senate in October 1992, established an aim for developed countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions [to 1990 levels by 2000].*

During your consideration of the budget, I hope that you will see these proposals for what they are - prudent incentives that will strengthen our economy and enhance our energy independence - and that you will evaluate them on their own merits.

Thank you for your input.

I commend to your attention a discussion on the Senate floor in which Senators Lugar, Domenici and Chafee concurred that these initiatives represented "prudent investments" wholly appropriate without regard to the ratification of the Kyoto protocol.

FRANK H. MURKOWSKI, Alaska, Chairman

PETE V. DOMENICI, New Mexico
 DON NICKLES, Oklahoma
 LARRY E. CRAIG, Idaho
 BEN NIGHTHORSE CAMPBELL, Colorado
 CRAIG THOMAS, Wyoming
 JON KYL, Arizona
 ROD GRAMS, Minnesota
 GORDON H. SMITH, Oregon
 BLADE GORTON, Washington
 CONRAD BURNS, Montana

DALE BUMPERS, Arkansas
 WENDELL H. FORD, Kentucky
 JEFF BINGAMAN, New Mexico
 DANIEL K. AKAKA, Hawaii
 BYRON L. DORGAN, North Dakota
 BOB GRAHAM, Florida
 RON WYDEN, Oregon
 TIM JOHNSON, South Dakota
 MARY L. LANDRIEU, Louisiana

ANDREW D. LUNDQUIST, STAFF DIRECTOR
 GARY G. ELLSWORTH, CHIEF COUNSEL
 THOMAS B. WILLIAMS, STAFF DIRECTOR FOR THE MINORITY
 SAM E. FOWLER, CHIEF COUNSEL FOR THE MINORITY

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
 ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6150

WWW.SENATE.GOV/-ENERGY

April 20, 1998

The President
 The White House
 Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Your budget request for fiscal year 1999 asked for an \$894 million increase for tax and spending initiatives designed to increase energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

The Senate Budget Committee rejected your proposed increase on the grounds that since you have "not submitted a treaty or a plan to implement the reductions called for in the [Kyoto climate change] agreement, providing additional funding for these technology programs in the 1999 budget is premature. As a result, the [budget] resolution assumes last year's levels ... for these technology programs and does not provide the increases requested by the President."

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The President
April 20, 1998
Page Two

I would appreciate learning what your view is on the importance of the requested increases for efficiency and renewables and on whether these increases are, in fact, needed only if the Kyoto Protocol is ratified.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Dale Bumpers". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large initial "D".

Dale Bumpers
Ranking Democrat

Bob Franks (R-NJ), Co-Chair
225 Cannon HOB
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-5361
FAX (202) 225-9460



Marty Meehan (D-MA), Co-Chair
2434 Rayburn HOB
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-3411
FAX (202) 225-0771

THE CONGRESSIONAL TASK FORCE ON MANUFACTURING

March 30, 1998

Dear Colleague:

We urge you to join us in signing the enclosed letter to Chairman Ralph Regula asking for \$158 million in funding for the industrial energy efficiency programs of the Office of Industrial Technologies (OIT) and \$70.5 million for the Energy Information Administration (EIA).

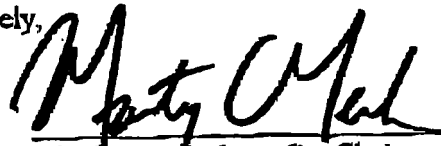
The rising public concern over greenhouse gas emissions will eventually require manufacturers to employ new energy-saving systems and devices. Finding solutions through technology can support and improve the nation's manufacturing competitiveness and represent a preferred strategy to deal with the challenges of lowering the rate of emissions. OIT's programs create partnerships with industries to improve energy efficiency and productivity. By sharing the cost of research and development and encouraging competition for inventions and innovations, the federal government leverages investment in technologies that will sustain its manufacturing base in the future. At the same time, OIT provides important technical support to small and mid-sized manufacturers who want to improve efficiency now.

EIA needs a modest increase in funding to meet additional responsibilities for the collection of greenhouse gas emissions. Please join us in supporting the funding needed for these important programs.

Please contact Tim Daniels at 5-5361 by Friday, April 3.

Sincerely,


Bob Franks, Co-Chair
Congressional Manufacturing Task Force


Martin T. Meehan, Co-Chair
Congressional Manufacturing Task Force

OPTIONAL FORM 98 (7-90)			
FAX TRANSMITTAL			
To <u>Roger Boller</u>	From <u>Allys</u>	# of pages <u>1</u>	
Dept./Agency	Phone #		
Fax # <u>456 2404</u>	Fax #		
NSN 7540-01-317-7368		5089-101 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

04/03/98 FRI 11:14 FAX 202 224 5141

JEFFORDS DC

United States Senate**WASHINGTON, DC 20510****April 2, 1998**

Dear Chairman Domenici:

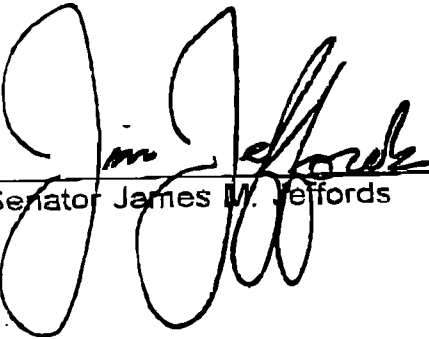
As you develop the FY99 Energy and Water Appropriations bill, we ask that you consider supporting increases in funding for renewable energy -- solar, wind, biomass, hydrogen, geothermal, hydropower -- research and development programs. The Administration has proposed increasing obligations for renewables by 31% from \$297 million to \$389 million.

Investment in these renewable programs is important for several reasons. First, renewable energy research and development programs enhance fuel and technology diversity, thereby providing the United States with insulation from future oil price shocks and an oil supply dominated by the Middle East. Our national security is currently threatened by a heavy reliance on oil from abroad. Nearly half of U.S. oil was imported in 1996. Such imports accounted for \$62 billion of the U.S. foreign trade deficit in 1996. Moreover, DOE estimates oil-import bills reaching between \$102 billion and \$158 billion per year by 2020, at which time this country will be importing nearly 50 percent more oil than in 1996.

Second, investments in renewable energy increase the U.S. market share of domestic and international markets for energy-supply products and permits the expansion of high technology jobs within the U.S. economy. It is estimated that the world market for energy supply equipment and construction over the next 30 years is in the range of several hundred billion dollars per year. America currently leads the world technologically in developing advanced renewable instruments and products. Research and development assistance has resulted in dramatic cost and performance improvements in wind turbines, helped to maintain America's dominance in solar technology development, and made it cheaper to produce ethanol from agriculture, forests and municipal waste. We should not surrender our lead to foreign competitors, who clearly recognize the potential market for clean and inexpensive renewable energy technologies.

Renewable energy investments are critical to reduce our dependence on foreign sources of oil, expand U.S. markets, and create jobs. These are vital programs to maintain our nation's interests. Thank you for taking into account these high priority matters.

Sincerely,


Senator James M. Jeffords
Senator William V. Roth, Jr.

JEFFORDS/ROTH RENEWABLES BUDGET LETTER

FOR ENERGY AND WATER APPROPRIATIONS

42 Signatories

James M. Jeffords
Richard G. Lugar
Arlen Specter
John H. Chafee
Susan M. Collins
Tim Johnson
John F. Kerry
Barbara Boxer
Dianne Feinstein
Jeff Bingaman
Dale Bumpers
Carl Levin
Carol Moseley-Braun
Joseph I. Lieberman
Jack Reed
Olympia J. Snowe
Paul S. Sarbanes
Ron Wyden
Russell D. Feingold
Charles S. Robb
Kent Conrad

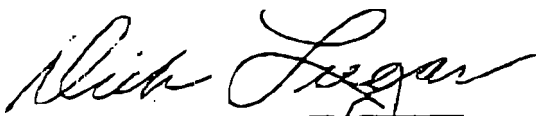
William V. Roth, Jr.
Tom Daschle
Patrick J. Leahy
Edward M. Kennedy
Tom Harkin
Paul Wellstone
Mary L. Landrieu
Daniel Patrick Moynihan
J. Robert Kerrey
Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
Max Cleland
Patty Murray
Frank R. Lautenberg
Richard J. Durbin
Slade Gorton
Christopher J. Dodd
Herb Kohl
John Glenn
Richard H. Bryan
Charles E. Grassley
Bob Graham

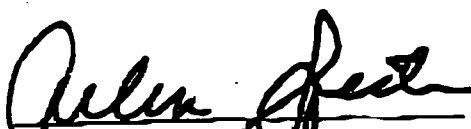
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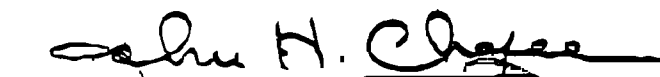
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JEFFORDS DC

April 2, 1998
Page 2
Domenici Renewables Letter


Senator Richard G. Lugar


Senator Arlen Specter

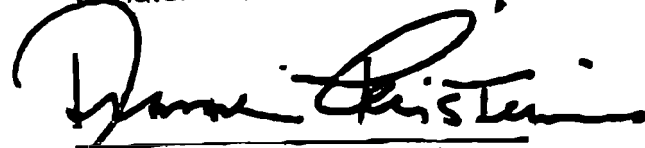

Senator John H. Chafee

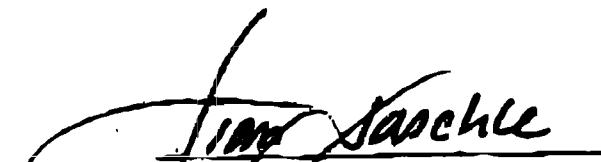

Senator Susan M. Collins


Senator Tim Johnson

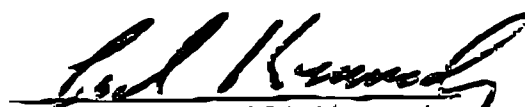

Senator John F. Kerry


Senator Barbara Boxer

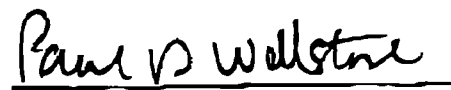

Senator Dianne Feinstein


Senator Tom Daschle

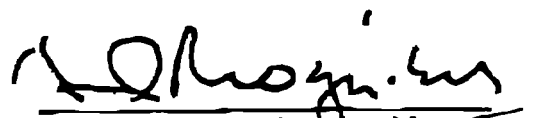

Senator Patrick J. Leahy


Senator Edward M. Kennedy


Senator Tom Harkin


Senator Paul Wellstone


Senator Mary L. Landrieu


Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan


Senator J. Robert Kerrey

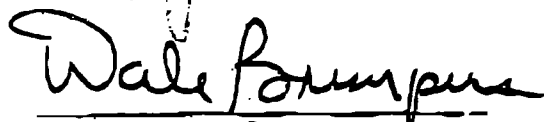
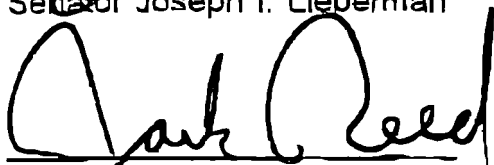
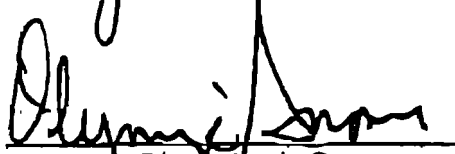
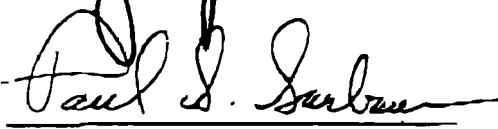
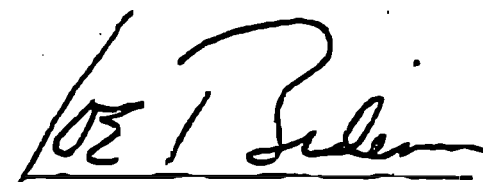
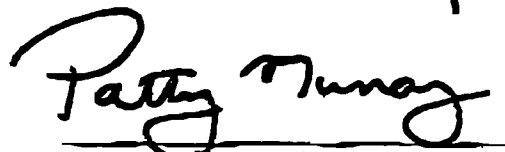
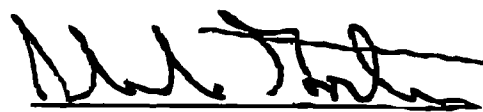
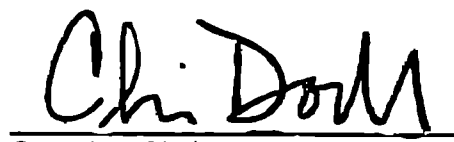
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JEFFORDS DC

April 2, 1998

Page 3

Domenici Renewables Letter


Senator Jeff Bingaman
Senator Dale Bumpers
Senator Carl Levin
Senator Carol Moseley-Braun
Senator Joseph I. Lieberman
Senator Jack Reed
Senator Olympia J. Snowe
Senator Paul S. Sarbanes
Senator Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
Senator Max Cleland
Senator Patty Murray
Senator Frank R. Lautenberg
Senator Richard J. Durbin
Senator Slade Gorton
Senator Christopher J. Dodd
Senator Herb Kohl

04/03/98 FRI 11:14 FAX 202 224 5141

JEFFORDS DC

April 2, 1998
Page 4
Domenici Renewables Letter

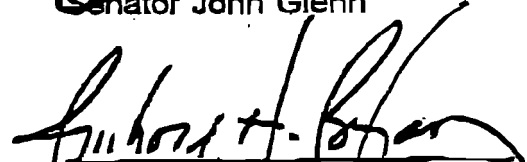

Senator Ron Wyden

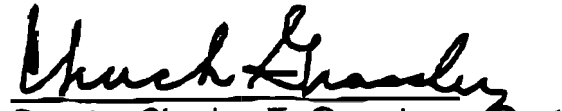

Senator Russell D. Feingold


Senator Charles S. Robb


Senator Kent Conrad


Senator John Glenn


Senator Richard H. Bryan


Senator Charles E. Grassley


Senator Bob Graham

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

March 15, 1998

THE KYOTO ARCHITECT
BECOMES THE KYOTO AND U.N. DEMOLITION MAN

Dear Colleague:

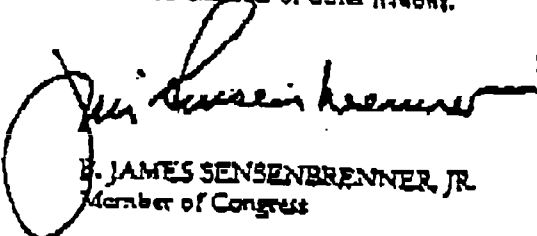
We want to bring to your attention the attached article, *U.N. may slow U.S. landmark on warming treaty*, which appeared in *The Washington Times* on Tuesday, March 17th. Upset that Members of Congress dared to criticize the Kyoto treaty, the self-proclaimed "architect" of the U.N. climate treaty, Raul Estrada-Opuela, the Argentine Ambassador to China, became the Kyoto demolition man.

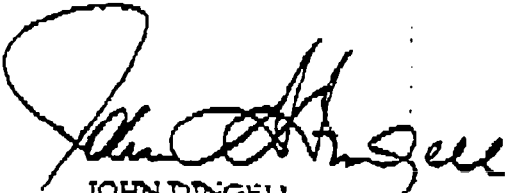
On his way to the U.N. headquarters in New York to sign the treaty on behalf of Argentina, Mr. Estrada put on an unprecedented display of arrogance and self-importance that increased the probability the treaty will never be ratified by the U.S. Senate. Mr. Estrada proclaimed "Congress is acting as though the rest of the world doesn't exist, not only on this matter but on others. Perhaps they need to get in touch with the rest of the world," he continued.

Mr. Estrada's remarks make it clear that the Administration should reject signing this Kyoto treaty and start now. The treaty is seriously flawed—so flawed, in fact, that it cannot be salvaged. It is based on minimal science, costs too much, leaves too many procedural questions unanswered, is grossly unfair because developing countries are not required to participate, and will do nothing to solve the speculative problem it is intended to solve.

We should do what is right for generations of Americans, not just react to international pressure. The history of the U.N. proceedings that led to the Kyoto treaty does not inspire confidence that the U.S. will be treated fairly once power over our future is transferred. We are here to represent the interests of our constituents and the United States - not the interests of the U.N. bureaucrats or other nations.

Sincerely,


E. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.
Member of Congress


JOHN DINGELL
Member of Congress

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: FEBRUARY 10, 1998

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

SUBJECT: EXPRESSES CONCERN REGARDING THE CLIMATE
CHANGE CONFERENCE IN KYOTO, JAPAN

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
		ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
JOHN HILLEY		ORG	98/01/16	SB	A 98/01/16
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY	REFERRAL NOTE:	RAA	98/01/16		
	REFERRAL NOTE:				
	REFERRAL NOTE:				
	REFERRAL NOTE:				
	REFERRAL NOTE:				

COMMENTS: ADDITIONAL SIGNEES AND SUSAN BROPHY RESPONSES
ATTACHED ALL DATED JAN 16 98

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: 11 MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 1240

MAIL USER CODES: (A)R NY (B) (C)

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*ACTION CODES:      *DISPOSITION      *OUTGOING      *
*                  *                  *CORRESPONDENCE: *
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION *A-ANSWERED      *TYPE RESP=INITIALS *
*C-COMMENT/RECOM      *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL *          OF SIGNER *
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE      *C-COMPLETED      *          CODE = A *
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET *S-SUSPENDED      *COMPLETED = DATE OF *
*I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC*          OUTGOING *
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *          *
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE      *          *
*X-INTERIM REPLY      *          *
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REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT-2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

352596

January 9, 1998

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We are writing to express our concerns about the commitments made by the United States in the Kyoto Climate Change Protocol.

As you know, all of the decisions made in Kyoto were by consensus. Therefore, the United States delegation either agreed or failed to object to each part of the Kyoto Protocol. By failing to object, the United States agreed to several key provisions of the Protocol that included decisions by the conference:

- Agreeing to delete provisions of the draft protocol that would allow developing countries to voluntarily join the binding targets and timetables of the treaty. Under the draft as approved by the U.S. delegation, developing countries are prohibited from joining in the effort to limit greenhouse gas emissions necessary to prevent global warming.
- Accepting the European Union's "Bubble" grouping all nations together that will ease the burden of the protocol on each member state. Our chief negotiator, Under Secretary of State Stuart Eizenstat, admitted to congressional observers of the negotiation that this bubble puts Americans at a disadvantage against their European competitors.
- Delaying consideration of emissions trading and joint implementation projects critical to reducing the cost of Americans to comply with the Protocol. These critical issues will not be considered until a conference scheduled for late 1998 when China and the G-77 group of developing nations are likely to deny consensus, seeking to undermine these critical provisions.
- Allowing new binding commitments to be placed on the U.S. by the G-77 group of developing nations who can command the 3/4 vote necessary to amend the Protocol. Under the Kyoto Protocol, U.S. industry and labor's future plans can be disrupted by new burdens imposed by a simple vote in future climate change conferences.

- Including the emissions generated by the critical domestic training and operations of U.S. armed forces necessary to maintain peace around the world. While multilateral operations were exempted from the emission limits of the Protocol, the vast bulk of our military's domestic training and operations will fall under the Protocol's limits. This will generate pressure from the U.N. to curtail the training and operations that have made our armed forces second to none.

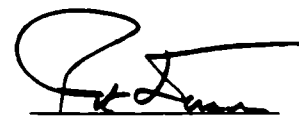
In addition, we understand that under the emissions limits and trading provisions negotiated, the U.S. will purchase rights to emit 800 million metric tons of carbon from Russia. Using the State Department estimated cost of \$50 per metric ton, that will amount to over \$40 billion sent to Russia during the Protocol's first phase. This transfer of wealth represents a hidden tax on American consumers to provide a vast increase in foreign assistance to Russia. Under the terms of the Protocol, Russia would not have to abide by the current restrictions in our Foreign Assistance Act relating to human rights, terrorism, narcotics control and non-proliferation.

We also understand that the Protocol fails to exclude countries under U.N. sanctions, such as Iraq, or terrorist countries, such as Iran or Libya, from benefitting under the Protocol. If we are to continue our policy of turning rogue nations into pariah states, the Protocol must specifically exclude these nations from any benefits.

Since you have already agreed that the Protocol cannot be ratified and therefore will not be submitted to the Senate, we believe the U.S. should announce its intention to correct some of the decisions outlined above before moving forward on this issue. Given these concerns, we urge you not to sign the Protocol when it is opened for signature next March.

Sincerely,


BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

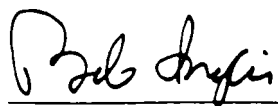

PAT DANNER


CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH


J. C. WATTS


JAMES A. TRAFICANT

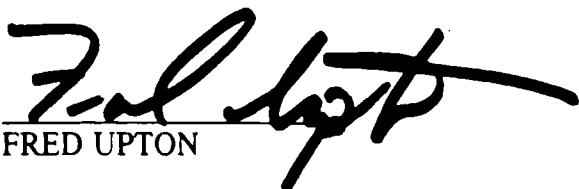

DAN BURTON



BOB INGLIS



JAY KIM



FRED UPTON



RICHARD BURR



JOE SCARBOROUGH



ZACH WAMP

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 16, 1998

Dear Representative Watts:

Thank you for your letter to the President concerning the Climate Change Conference in Kyoto, Japan.

The President has been advised of your concerns, and you will receive a response in the near future. In the meantime, if I can be of assistance to you, please do not hesitate to contact my office.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Susan Brophy", written in a cursive style.

Susan Brophy
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

The Honorable J.C. Watts, Jr.
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 16, 1998

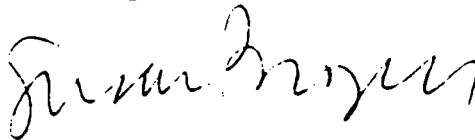
Dear Mr. Chairman:

Thank you for your letter to the President concerning the Climate Change Conference in Kyoto, Japan.

The President has been advised of your concerns, and you will receive a response in the near future. In the meantime, if I can be of assistance to you, please do not hesitate to contact my office.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Susan Brophy". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Susan" being more prominent than the last name "Brophy".

Susan Brophy
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

The Honorable Benjamin A. Gilman
Chairman
Committee on International Relations
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 16, 1998

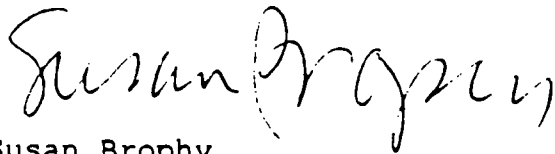
Dear Representative Burr:

Thank you for your letter to the President concerning the Climate Change Conference in Kyoto, Japan.

The President has been advised of your concerns, and you will receive a response in the near future. In the meantime, if I can be of assistance to you, please do not hesitate to contact my office.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Susan Brophy".

Susan Brophy
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

The Honorable Richard Burr
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 16, 1998

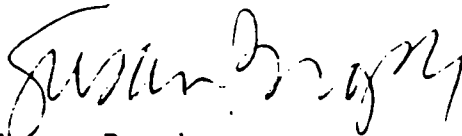
Dear Mr. Chairman:

Thank you for your letter to the President concerning the Climate Change Conference in Kyoto, Japan.

The President has been advised of your concerns, and you will receive a response in the near future. In the meantime, if I can be of assistance to you, please do not hesitate to contact my office.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

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Susan Brophy
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

The Honorable Dan Burton
Chairman
Committee on Government Reform and Oversight
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 16, 1998

Dear Representative Danner:

Thank you for your letter to the President concerning the Climate Change Conference in Kyoto, Japan.

The President has been advised of your concerns, and you will receive a response in the near future. In the meantime, if I can be of assistance to you, please do not hesitate to contact my office.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Susan Brophy".

Susan Brophy
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

The Honorable Pat Danner
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 16, 1998

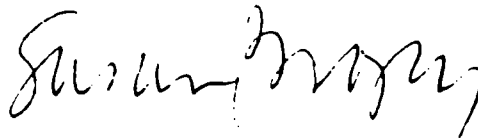
Dear Representative Inglis:

Thank you for your letter to the President concerning the Climate Change Conference in Kyoto, Japan.

The President has been advised of your concerns, and you will receive a response in the near future. In the meantime, if I can be of assistance to you, please do not hesitate to contact my office.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Susan Brophy", written in a cursive style.

Susan Brophy
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

The Honorable Bob Inglis
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 16, 1998

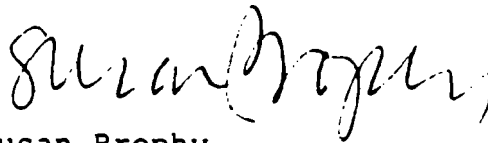
Dear Representative Kim:

Thank you for your letter to the President concerning the Climate Change Conference in Kyoto, Japan.

The President has been advised of your concerns, and you will receive a response in the near future. In the meantime, if I can be of assistance to you, please do not hesitate to contact my office.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Susan Brophy", written in a cursive style.

Susan Brophy
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

The Honorable Jay Kim
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 16, 1998

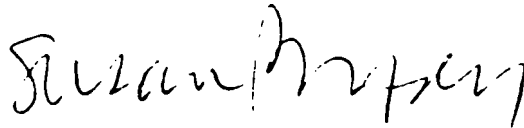
Dear Representative Scarborough:

Thank you for your letter to the President concerning the Climate Change Conference in Kyoto, Japan.

The President has been advised of your concerns, and you will receive a response in the near future. In the meantime, if I can be of assistance to you, please do not hesitate to contact my office.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

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Susan Brophy
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

The Honorable Joe Scarborough
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 16, 1998

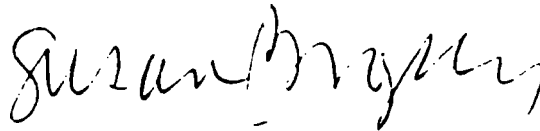
Dear Representative Smith:

Thank you for your letter to the President concerning the Climate Change Conference in Kyoto, Japan.

The President has been advised of your concerns, and you will receive a response in the near future. In the meantime, if I can be of assistance to you, please do not hesitate to contact my office.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

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Susan Brophy
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

The Honorable Christopher H. Smith
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 16, 1998

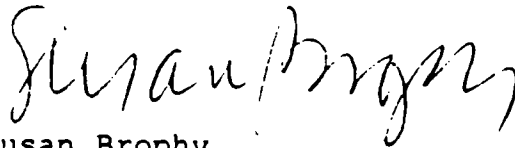
Dear Representative Traficant:

Thank you for your letter to the President concerning the Climate Change Conference in Kyoto, Japan.

The President has been advised of your concerns, and you will receive a response in the near future. In the meantime, if I can be of assistance to you, please do not hesitate to contact my office.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

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Susan Brophy
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

The Honorable James A. Traficant, Jr.
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 16, 1998

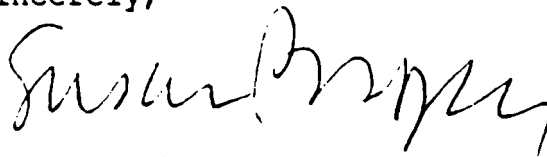
Dear Representative Upton:

Thank you for your letter to the President concerning the Climate Change Conference in Kyoto, Japan.

The President has been advised of your concerns, and you will receive a response in the near future. In the meantime, if I can be of assistance to you, please do not hesitate to contact my office.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Susan Brophy", written in a cursive style.

Susan Brophy
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

The Honorable Fred Upton
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 16, 1998

Dear Representative Wamp:

Thank you for your letter to the President concerning the Climate Change Conference in Kyoto, Japan.

The President has been advised of your concerns, and you will receive a response in the near future. In the meantime, if I can be of assistance to you, please do not hesitate to contact my office.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Susan Brophy". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "S" and a stylized "B".

Susan Brophy
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

The Honorable Zach Wamp
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 16, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR KATIE MCGINTY

FROM: SUSAN BROPHY
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Enclosed please find a copy of a letter that was sent to the President from Rep. Benjamin A. Gilman (R-NY) and others.

I do not believe this letter requires the President's response at this time. Please review the attached letter, and respond directly to the member(s) of Congress, forwarding a copy to the Office of Legislative Affairs, attention Chris Walker.

Thank you very much for your assistance in this matter. If you have any questions, please feel free to call Chris at 456-7500.

Enclosure

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: OCTOBER 16, 1997

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE ROBERT C. BYRD

SUBJECT: URGES THE PRESIDENT TO REJECT AN AGGRESSIVE
NEW INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE TREATY

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
		ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
JOHN HILLEY		ORG	97/09/30	SB	A 97/09/30
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY	REFERRAL NOTE:	RAR	97/09/30		
	REFERRAL NOTE:				
	REFERRAL NOTE:				
	REFERRAL NOTE:				
	REFERRAL NOTE:				

COMMENTS:

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 1210 _____

MAIL USER CODES: (A) D WV (B) _____ (C) _____

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*ACTION CODES:      *DISPOSITION      *OUTGOING      *
*                  *                  *CORRESPONDENCE: *
*A-A-APPROPRIATE ACTION *A-ANSWERED      *TYPE RESP=INITIALS *
*C-COMMENT/RECOM      *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL *              OF SIGNER *
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE      *C-COMPLETED      *          CODE = A      *
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET *S-SUSPENDED      *COMPLETED = DATE OF *
*I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC*              OUTGOING *
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *              *
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE      *              *
*X-INTERIM REPLY      *              *
*****

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REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
(ROOM 75, OEOb) EXT-2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

D

RUDOLPH W. BAKER, MISSISSIPPI
 ARLEN SPECTER, PENNSYLVANIA
 PETER D. DOMENICI, NEW MEXICO
 CHRISTOPHER S. BOND, MISSOURI
 BLAKE BORDEN, WASHINGTON
 MITCHELL M. TANN, KENTUCKY
 CONRAD BURNS, MONTANA
 RICHARD C. SHELBY, ALABAMA
 JUDG. BREDD, NEW HAMPSHIRE
 ROBERT F. BENNETT, ILLINOIS
 BEN NICHOLSON, CAMPBELL, COLORADO
 LARRY CRAIG, IDAHO
 LAUCH FAIRBANKS, NORTH CAROLINA
 KAY BAILEY HUTCHISON, TEXAS

STEVEN L. PORTER, STAFF DIRECTOR
 JAMES H. ENGLISH, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

ROBERT C. BYRD, WEST VIRGINIA
 DANIEL K. INOUÉ, HAWAII
 ERNEST F. HOLLINGS, SOUTH CAROLINA
 PATRICK J. LEAHY, VERMONT
 DALE B. BUMPERS, ARKANSAS
 FRANK R. JAVERT, NEW JERSEY
 TOM HARKIN, IOWA
 BARBARA A. MIKULSKI, MARYLAND
 HARRY REID, NEVADA
 HERB KOHL, WISCONSIN
 PATTY MURPHY, WASHINGTON
 BYRON DORGAN, NORTH DAKOTA
 BARBARA BOXER, CALIFORNIA

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6025

September 18, 1997

238731

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
 President of the United States
 The White House
 Washington, D.C. 20500

SEP 25 4-11:06

Dear Mr. President:

National Journal's Congress Daily reported on September 17 that representatives of several U.S. environmental groups met with you and urged the Administration to support an "aggressive" new international climate change treaty; one which would likely not be approved by the Senate at the present time. One environmental representative is quoted as stating that "anything that could get through the Senate next year is probably not worth doing," and this group advocated that the State Department sign an "aggressive" protocol and then "launch a multi-year campaign to build public support for it."

I urge you to reject this approach, since I strongly believe that the far-reaching, historic nature of any such treaty should command the support of a large majority of the Senate, and be underwritten by a broad consensus of the American people. I believe that it is neither a sound nor credible approach to sign an agreement with the knowledge that it is not supported by the American people or the Senate. The United States should only negotiate and sign those agreements that will be submitted to the Senate for its timely consideration.

Ironically, this "multi-year" approach--as urged on you by some environmental groups-- would be damaging to the global environment. Signing a protocol, with the knowledge that it would not be supported by the Senate, and therefore might be rejected despite any "multi-year campaign," would surely undermine U.S. credibility in future international treaty negotiations, including those on global climate change.

I welcome and strongly support the recent efforts of the Administration to work closely with the Senate Observer Group. I would encourage the Administration to continue to communicate with the Senate and build a consensus that takes into consideration the views of the interested parties, and reject any advice that you should sign agreements that are not likely to receive favorable consideration by the Senate.

Sincerely yours,

Robert C. Byrd
Robert C. Byrd

RCB:mam

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 30, 1997

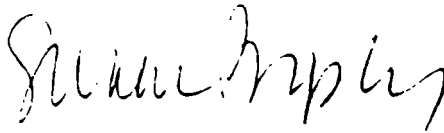
Dear Senator Byrd:

Thank you for your letter to the President concerning international climate treaty-making.

The President has been advised of your concerns, and you will receive a response in the near future. In the meantime, if I can be of assistance to you, please do not hesitate to contact my office.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Susan Brophy". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Susan" written in a larger, more prominent script than the last name "Brophy".

Susan Brophy
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

The Honorable Robert C. Byrd
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 30, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR KATIE MCGINTY

FROM: SUSAN BROPHY
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Enclosed please find a copy of a letter that was sent to the President from Sen. Robert C. Byrd (D-WV).

I do not believe this letter requires the President's response at this time. Please review the attached letter, and respond directly to the member(s) of Congress, forwarding a copy to the Office of Legislative Affairs, attention Chris Walker.

Thank you very much for your assistance in this matter. If you have any questions, please feel free to call Chris at 456-7500.

Enclosure

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: DECEMBER 24, 1997

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE CARL LEVIN

SUBJECT: EXPRESSES CONCERN REGARDING THE CLIMATE
CHANGE CONFERENCE IN KYOTO, JAPAN

		ACTION		DISPOSITION	
ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
JOHN HILLEY		ORG	97/12/12	SB	A 97/12/12
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY	REFERRAL NOTE:	RAA	97/12/12		
	REFERRAL NOTE: ATTN: KATIE MCGINTY				
	REFERRAL NOTE:				
	REFERRAL NOTE:				
	REFERRAL NOTE:				

COMMENTS:

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 1230

MAIL USER CODES: (A) D MI (B) (C)

*ACTION CODES:	*DISPOSITION	*OUTGOING	*
*	*	*CORRESPONDENCE:	*
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION	*A-ANSWERED	*TYPE RESP=INITIALS	*
*C-COMMENT/RECOM	*B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL	* OF SIGNER	*
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE	*C-COMPLETED	* CODE = A	*
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET	*S-SUSPENDED	*COMPLETED = DATE OF	*
I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC		* OUTGOING	*
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *			*
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE *			*
*X-INTERIM REPLY *			*

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT-2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-2202

November 25, 1997

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

1304-8158

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to express my belief that U.S. negotiators should not agree to binding commitments for greenhouse gas emissions reductions at the upcoming Kyoto Conference of Parties unless the protocol or agreement also mandates new specific scheduled commitments for developing countries.

Based on your remarks at the National Geographic Society on the subject of global change, I am concerned that the U.S. negotiators may pursue something less than specific scheduled commitments from developing countries in Kyoto. You indicated that, "The United States will not assume binding obligations unless key developing nations meaningfully participate..." The term "meaningfully participate" is certainly weaker than the Senate had called for when it unanimously passed Senate Resolution 98. That Sense of the Senate provides that to achieve Senate ratification an agreement will have to "mandate new specific scheduled commitments to limit or reduce greenhouse gas emissions for developing country parties within the same compliance period,..." if it includes binding obligations on the U.S.

If our negotiators are unable to achieve this fair, reasonable and ratifiable outcome, then it would be best for the U.S. to return from Kyoto without signing an agreement. Then, perhaps, we can focus our resources on other approaches. As I have suggested to Gene Sperling of the National Economic Council, the U.S. should consider a global research and development effort to rethink and reshape technology and the world economy. Arbitrarily set binding targets on some countries but not others at Kyoto is unlikely to satisfactorily provide the kind of benefits or create the political atmosphere we need to comprehensively address the matter of rising concentrations of greenhouse gases.

Thank you for your consideration.



Sincerely,



Carl Levin

cc: The Honorable Al Gore
The Honorable Stuart Eizenstat

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 12, 1997

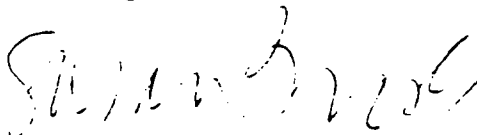
Dear Mr. Chairman:

Thank you for your letter to the President concerning the Climate Change Conference in Kyoto, Japan.

The President has been advised of your concerns, and you will receive a response in the near future. In the meantime, if I can be of assistance to you, please do not hesitate to contact my office.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Susan Brophy", written in a cursive style.

Susan Brophy
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

The Honorable Ted Stevens
Chairman
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 12, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR KATIE MCGINTY

FROM: SUSAN BROPHY
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Enclosed please find a copy of a letter that was sent to the President from Sen. Carl Levin (D-MI).

I do not believe this letter requires the President's response at this time. Please review the attached letter, and respond directly to the member(s) of Congress, forwarding a copy to the Office of Legislative Affairs, attention Chris Walker.

Thank you very much for your assistance in this matter. If you have any questions, please feel free to call Chris at 456-7500.

Enclosure

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: DECEMBER 24, 1997

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

SUBJECT: EXPRESSES CONCERN REGARDING THE CLIMATE
CHANGE CONFERENCE IN KYOTO, JAPAN

		ACTION		DISPOSITION	
ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
JOHN HILLEY		ORG	97/12/12	SB	A 97/12/12
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY	REFERRAL NOTE:	RAA	97/12/12		
	REFERRAL NOTE: ATTN: KATIE MCGINTY				
	REFERRAL NOTE:				
	REFERRAL NOTE:				
	REFERRAL NOTE:				

COMMENTS:

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 1240

MAIL USER CODES: (A) R FL (B) (C)

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*****
*ACTION CODES:          *DISPOSITION          *OUTGOING          *
*                      *                      *CORRESPONDENCE:   *
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION  *A-ANSWERED          *TYPE RESP=INITIALS *
*C-COMMENT/RECOM       *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL  *      OF SIGNER   *
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE      *C-COMPLETED        *      CODE = A     *
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET  *S-SUSPENDED        *COMPLETED = DATE OF *
*I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC*                      *      OUTGOING    *
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *                      *                      *
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE       *                      *                      *
*X-INTERIM REPLY       *                      *                      *
*****

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REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT-2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

COMMITTEES.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
GOVERNMENT REFORM

CHAIR:
SUBCOMMITTEE ON
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC
POLICY AND TRADE

VICE CHAIR:
SUBCOMMITTEE ON
WESTERN HEMISPHERE



**Congress of the United States
House of Representatives**

ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN
18TH DISTRICT, FLORIDA

PLEASE RESPOND TO
2240 RAYBURN BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-1918
(202) 225-3931
FAX (202) 225-5620

□ DISTRICT OFFICE
9210 SUNSET DRIVE
SUITE 100
MIAMI, FL 33173
(305) 275-1800
FAX (305) 275-1801

December 1, 1997

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington DC 20500

DEC 2 11 51 AM '97

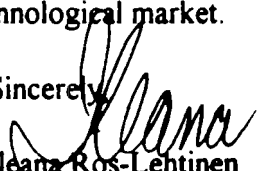
Dear President Clinton:

Various constituents from my Congressional district have contacted my office requesting that the United States be prepared to make strong commitments when it goes to debate the Climate Change Treaty in Kyoto this month.

They would like you to support the proposal of the Alliance of Small Island States for the industrialized countries which would reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by 20% below 1990 levels by the year 2005. They feel that this is the first step necessary for the prevention of significant climate change.

They also advocate for the promotion of alternative energy sources which they state will not only benefit the planet but will promote a new technological market.

Sincerely,


Ileana Ros-Lehtinen
Member of Congress

IRL:cac

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 12, 1997

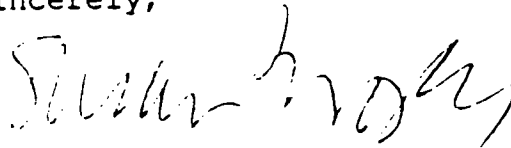
Dear Representative Ros-Lehtinen:

Thank you for your letter to the President concerning the Climate Change Conference in Kyoto, Japan.

The President has been advised of your concerns, and you will receive a response in the near future. In the meantime, if I can be of assistance to you, please do not hesitate to contact my office.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Susan Brophy", written in a cursive style.

Susan Brophy
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

The Honorable Ileana Ros-Lehtinen
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 12, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR KATIE MCGINTY

FROM: SUSAN BROPHY
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Enclosed please find a copy of a letter that was sent to the President from Rep. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R-FL).

I do not believe this letter requires the President's response at this time. Please review the attached letter, and respond directly to the member(s) of Congress, forwarding a copy to the Office of Legislative Affairs, attention Chris Walker.

Thank you very much for your assistance in this matter. If you have any questions, please feel free to call Chris at 456-7500.

Enclosure

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: DECEMBER 24, 1997

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE RON WYDEN

SUBJECT: EXPRESSES CONCERN REGARDING THE CLIMATE
CHANGE CONFERENCE IN KYOTO, JAPAN

		ACTION		DISPOSITION	
ROUTE TO:		ACT	DATE	TYPE	C COMPLETED
OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	CODE	YY/MM/DD	RESP	D YY/MM/DD
JOHN HILLEY		ORG	97/12/12	SB	A 97/12/12
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY	REFERRAL NOTE:	RAA	97/12/12		
	REFERRAL NOTE: ATTN: KATIE MCGINTY				
	REFERRAL NOTE:				
	REFERRAL NOTE:				
	REFERRAL NOTE:				

COMMENTS:

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 1210

MAIL USER CODES: (A) D OR (B) (C)

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*ACTION CODES:      *DISPOSITION      *OUTGOING      *
*                  *                  *CORRESPONDENCE: *
*A-A-APPROPRIATE ACTION *A-ANSWERED      *TYPE RESP=INITIALS *
*C-COMMENT/RECOM      *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL *      OF SIGNER      *
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE      *C-COMPLETED      *      CODE = A      *
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET *S-SUSPENDED      *COMPLETED = DATE OF *
*I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC*                  *      OUTGOING      *
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *                  *                  *
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE      *                  *                  *
*X-INTERIM REPLY      *                  *                  *
*****

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REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT-2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

RON WYDEN
OREGON

717 Hart Senate Building
Washington, DC
20510-3703
(202) 224-5244

e-mail:
senator@wyden.senate.gov

web site:
www.senate.gov/~wyden.

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-3703

December 2, 1997

The Honorable Bill Clinton
President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

DEC 4 - 1997

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to request that domestic reforestation and other forestry strategies be eligible for part of the \$5 billion in tax incentives and spending for research and development outlined in your Climate Change Program.

Oregon is the first state to require mandatory reductions in atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions so, I was encouraged by your proposal of October 22, 1997 to mitigate the acute effects of climate change by regulating atmospheric gasses. It is a crucial first step in a comprehensive strategy to reduce levels of greenhouse gasses in the atmosphere. Your Climate Change Program places a strong emphasis on using technology to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Other cost-effective biological approaches, however, should not be overlooked. I believe that your proposed plan could benefit from explicitly incorporating forest management strategies into a more comprehensive strategy of mitigating atmospheric CO₂.

Forests possess an enormous capacity to absorb atmospheric CO₂ and act as natural and long-term carbon sinks. Since their development some 360 million years ago, forests have helped regulate atmospheric CO₂ levels. The enclosed fossilized laurel leaf is 50 million years old and provides mute testimony to the success of the most basic biological form of CO₂ regulation on Earth. The basic structure of the leaf, the point of uptake for CO₂, has remained virtually unchanged for eons because it works and works well. The forest ecosystem is an effective sink for carbon because it uses CO₂ for growth of vegetation and then stores carbon in soils and biomass. The forests of the Pacific Northwest are some of the most productive forests on Earth and are often overlooked for their tremendous value as carbon sinks. Today, ongoing studies from industry, academia, and government show that reforestation and sensible forest management strategies are cost-effective means to help achieve your goal of reaching 1990 levels of atmospheric CO₂ by 2008-2012.

Studies from the Northwest and other regions of the United States show that on-the-ground forest management programs can reduce atmospheric CO₂ concentrations by 20% at a cost from \$2 to \$20 per ton of carbon. That is much less costly than emissions controls or carbon taxes, which are estimated to cost up to \$100 per ton.

Forestry projects are very cost effective approaches especially when their total benefits are considered. Increasing national forestry efforts would also provide a number of additional environmental benefits, including protecting drinking water sources, reduced

Committees:

Budget
Commerce, Science
& Transportation
Energy & Natural Resources
Environment & Public Works
Special Committee on Aging

Oregon State Offices:

500 NE Multnomah St
Suite 320
Portland, OR 97232
(503) 326-7525

151 West 7th Ave
Suite 435
Eugene, OR 97401
(541) 431-0229

Sac Annex Building
105 Fir St
Suite 210
La Grande, OR 97850
(541) 962-7691

U.S. Courthouse
310 West 6th St
Room 118
Medford, OR 97501
(541) 858-5122

The Jamison Building
131 NW Hawthorne Ave
Suite 107
Bend, OR 97701
(541) 330-9142

707 13th St, SE
Suite 285
Salem, OR 97301
(503) 589-4555

risk of landslides, and better habitat for species. Moreover, forests provide great economic benefits in valuable wood products.

The bottom line is that growing trees and properly managing our forests can be a cost effective win-win approach to reducing global warming that also helps expand our economy.

Oregon recognized this when it instituted its mandatory CO₂ controls. Our state's approach gives credit to reforestation and other forestry efforts that offset industrial emissions.

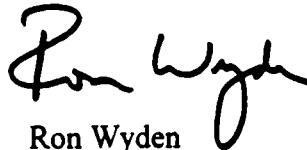
For the same reasons, reforestation and other forest management and conservation strategies should be encouraged as part of a comprehensive, national CO₂ emissions reduction program. Specifically, sustainable forestry strategies should be targeted to receive some of the financial incentives that you have proposed to combat global warming.

Therefore, I strongly urge that forest management strategies explicitly be included in the Climate Change Program and be eligible for the \$5 billion in tax incentives and spending for research and development you have proposed. Through development and implementation of sensible forest management scenarios and recognition of the carbon storage potential of forests, greenhouse gasses can be reduced with minimal economic stress. In this way, one important U.S. industry that currently contributes to this environmental problem can be part of the solution.

In the next several weeks, I will be working with conservation groups and forest industry groups to develop proposals for using forest strategies to address global climate change. I would greatly appreciate your designating a contact person in your Administration to work with me in this effort.

I look forward to working with you on this important issue.

With warm regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ron Wyden", written in a cursive style.

Ron Wyden
United States Senator

enclosure

cc: The Honorable Dan Glickman
The Honorable Stuart Eizenstat

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 12, 1997

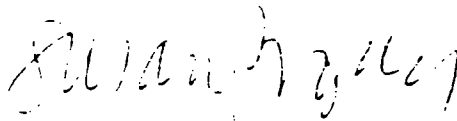
Dear Senator Wyden:

Thank you for your letter to the President concerning the Climate Change Conference in Kyoto, Japan.

The President has been advised of your concerns, and you will receive a response in the near future. In the meantime, if I can be of assistance to you, please do not hesitate to contact my office.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Susan Brophy", written in a cursive style.

Susan Brophy
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

The Honorable Ron Wyden
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 12, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR KATIE MCGINTY

FROM: SUSAN BROPHY
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Enclosed please find a copy of a letter that was sent to the President from Sen. Ron Wyden (D-OR).

I do not believe this letter requires the President's response at this time. Please review the attached letter, and respond directly to the member(s) of Congress, forwarding a copy to the Office of Legislative Affairs, attention Chris Walker.

Thank you very much for your assistance in this matter. If you have any questions, please feel free to call Chris at 456-7500.

Enclosure

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: DECEMBER 24, 1997

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE PAT ROBERTS

SUBJECT: EXPRESSES CONCERN REGARDING THE CLIMATE
CHANGE CONFERENCE IN KYOTO, JAPAN

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY (STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
JOHN HILLEY	ORG	97/12/12	SB	A 97/12/12
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY	RAA	97/12/12		
REFERRAL NOTE: ATTN: KATIE MCGINTY				
REFERRAL NOTE:				
REFERRAL NOTE:				
REFERRAL NOTE:				

COMMENTS:

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:F INDIVIDUAL CODES: 1220

MAIL USER CODES: (A) R KS (B) (C)

*ACTION CODES:	*DISPOSITION	*OUTGOING	*
*	*	*CORRESPONDENCE:	*
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION	*A-ANSWERED	*TYPE RESP=INITIALS	*
*C-COMMENT/RECOM	*B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL	*OF SIGNER	*
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE	*C-COMPLETED	*CODE = A	*
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET	*S-SUSPENDED	*COMPLETED = DATE OF	*
I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC		*OUTGOING	*
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *			*
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE			*
*X-INTERIM REPLY			*

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT-2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-1605

December 10, 1997

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

Dear Mr. President:

I am concerned about statements made in Kyoto by Vice President Gore that the U. S. Senate would accept without question whatever climate change treaty the Administration submits for ratification.

The Vice President's misleading statement regarding U.S. sentiment on the climate change negotiations damages the U. S. credibility. Unfortunately, it leaves the impression with the international community that the Administration is negotiating to achieve its own goal despite the Senate's unanimous adoption of Senate Resolution 98 in July that provides two directives for U. S. negotiations in Kyoto. They are: 1) the United States must not agree to legally binding mandates to limit greenhouse gas emissions unless all nations join in the international treaty; and 2) any United Nations-sponsored agreement reached in Kyoto cannot result in serious harm to the economy of the United States.

Mr. President, the results from Kyoto fail this two-part test approved by the Senate by a vote of 95-0. Therefore, if it is your intention to submit to the Senate any global climate change treaty based on a recent draft, it is likely to fail. Meaningful participation by developing nations through voluntary commitments is not enough for the Senate, especially when the United States is forced by developing nations to unilaterally reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 5 percent below 1990 levels. This is what a majority of U.S. Senators have been saying for some time: "It is not global and it will not work."

Unfortunately, the Administration's sudden decision to permit "increased negotiating flexibility" in Kyoto emboldened developing nations to dictate mandatory reductions of greenhouse gas emissions on the United States. This will be devastating to America's food and fiber machine as well as to job creation across the economy. It has been estimated that this treaty will result in a 25 to 50 percent reduction in net farm income because of higher costs for fuel, energy, fertilizer and chemicals. The same economic damages are likely to be replicated in other key U.S. industries, putting thousands of jobs at risk. This treaty jeopardizes America's continuing economic well-being.

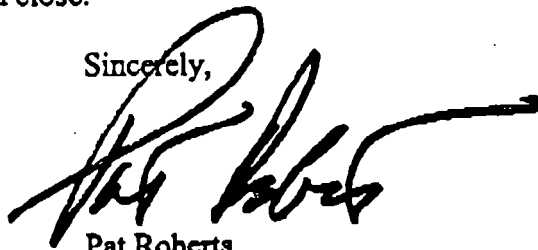
December 10, 1997

Page 2

Although the Senate rightfully set forth parameters for treaty negotiations, why are they ignored in Kyoto? Instead of using the Senate directives, a treaty is being devised that will initiate a radical agenda designed by the United Nations to create an international environmental regulatory body. Your emissions trading plan is part of this agenda. No one from your administration has told the American public of the specifics of how this will work. Will this agenda lead to the United Nations requiring the United States to implement mandatory greenhouse gas emission strategies developed by the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change including phase out of diesel fuel and imposition of carbon taxes? We do not know, but the possibility certainly exists.

I respectfully urge that the Administration follow directives set by the Senate as the negotiations process comes to a close.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Pat Roberts', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Pat Roberts
United State Senate

PR/

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 12, 1997

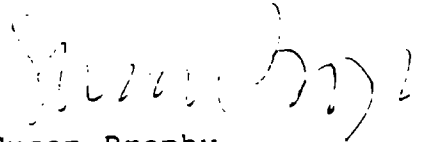
Dear Senator Roberts:

Thank you for your letter to the President concerning the Climate Change Conference in Kyoto, Japan.

The President has been advised of your concerns, and you will receive a response in the near future. In the meantime, if I can be of assistance to you, please do not hesitate to contact my office.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Susan Brophy", is written over the typed name.

Susan Brophy
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

The Honorable Pat Roberts
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 12, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR KATIE MCGINTY

FROM: SUSAN BROPHY
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Enclosed please find a copy of a letter that was sent to the President from Sen. Pat Roberts (R-KS).

I do not believe this letter requires the President's response at this time. Please review the attached letter, and respond directly to the member(s) of Congress, forwarding a copy to the Office of Legislative Affairs, attention Chris Walker.

Thank you very much for your assistance in this matter. If you have any questions, please feel free to call Chris at 456-7500.

Enclosure

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: JANUARY 08, 1998

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE BUD CRAMER

SUBJECT: CONCERNS REGARDING INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS
REGARDING NEW LEGALLY BINDING COMMITMENTS FOR
REDUCTION OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS UNDER
THE U.N. FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE

		ACTION		DISPOSITION	
ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
JOHN HILLEY		ORG	97/11/27	SB	A 97/11/27
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY	REFERRAL NOTE:	RAA	97/11/27		
	REFERRAL NOTE:				
	REFERRAL NOTE:				
	REFERRAL NOTE:				
	REFERRAL NOTE:				

COMMENTS: CHANGE

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: 9 MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 1230

MAIL USER CODES: (A) D AL (B) (C)

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*ACTION CODES:      *DISPOSITION      *OUTGOING      *
*                  *                  *CORRESPONDENCE: *
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION *A-ANSWERED      *TYPE RESP=INITIALS *
*C-COMMENT/RECOM      *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL *OF SIGNER      *
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE      *C-COMPLETED      *CODE = A        *
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET *S-SUSPENDED      *COMPLETED = DATE OF *
*I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC*                  *OUTGOING      *
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *                  *                  *
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE      *                  *                  *
*X-INTERIM REPLY      *                  *                  *
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REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT-2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

248809

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

November 13, 1997

Mr. William J. Clinton
President of the United States
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

520 144-5142

Dear Mr. President:

We write to express our concern regarding the direction the Administration is taking in the international negotiations regarding new legally binding commitments for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. These negotiations which are occurring under a process known as the Berlin Mandate and are due to conclude December of this year, have the potential to produce an outcome which would have serious adverse impacts on the U.S. economy, employment, and our international competitiveness. According to a recent study released last month, stabilizing emissions at 1990 levels by the year 2010 will cost at least 1.7 million American jobs. This would hit low-income workers, senior citizens, retirees and those living on fixed incomes particularly hard. Moreover, there would be huge increases in costs for energy and consumer goods, economic activity would be suppressed, and the trade deficit would widen.

All of this is unnecessary and avoidable. To begin with, the Berlin Mandate is a fatally flawed process. By explicitly exempting developing countries -- whose emissions will exceed those of the developed countries early in the next century -- from any new legally binding commitment to reduce emissions, the Treaty will fail in reducing the overall growth in emissions. Further, the avoidance of emissions reductions by European Union countries, shows that these negotiations are really more about gaining economic advantage in global trade than achieving environmental results.

Second, it is not valid or acceptable simply to proclaim that the debate on the science of global climate is over and that global warming has begun. There remains vigorous debate within the atmospheric science community, and empirical data based on satellite temperature records show no warming trend. It is only the climate models which predict warming in the future. This hardly seems a sound basis on which to make policies which could cost untold billions of dollars and adversely affect the lives of all Americans.

Mr. President, there should be no rush to judgment here. While your recent statement in regard to the Administration's negotiation stance in the final stages of the Framework Agreement are somewhat encouraging, your position, nevertheless, is based upon the faulty premise that the scientific evidence overwhelmingly points to a drastic warming trend. As we stated previously, the scientific evidence by no means bare this out. There remains considerable disagreement within the scientific community as to the validity of the evidence pointing to a warming trend. Moreover, to exclude such countries as China, Mexico, Brazil, India, and others whose participation is vital for success from any new legally binding commitments is ill-advised. In this context, therefore, it would be far better to step back from these flawed negotiations and allow time for cooler heads, and thoughts, to prevail.

Sincerely,

^{7/2-}
Bruce Cramer Cramer

Ralph M. Hall -all

^{Pete Dwyer}
Pete Dwyer

^{Stenholm}
Charlie Stenholm

^{Berry}
Maimon Berry

^{Just Goodale}
Virgil Goodale Jr

^{Sanchez}
Loretta Sanchez

^{Max Sandoz}
Max Sandoz

^{Clayton Pickens}
Clayton Pickens

^{Peterson}
Colin C Peterson

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 27, 1997

Dear Representative Stenholm:

Thank you for your letter to the President concerning the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

The President has been advised of your concerns, and you will receive a response in the near future. In the meantime, if I can be of assistance to you, please do not hesitate to contact my office.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Susan Brophy", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Susan Brophy
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

The Honorable Charles W. Stenholm
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 27, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR KATIE MCGINTY

FROM: SUSAN BROPHY
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Enclosed please find a copy of a letter that was sent to the President from Rep. Robert E. "Bud" Cramer, Jr. (D-AL) and others.

I do not believe this letter requires the President's response at this time. Please review the attached letter, and respond directly to the member(s) of Congress, forwarding a copy to the Office of Legislative Affairs, attention Chris Walker.

Thank you very much for your assistance in this matter. If you have any questions, please feel free to call Chris at 456-7500.

Enclosure

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: JANUARY 26, 1998

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE NEWT GINGRICH

SUBJECT: REQUESTS THE PRESIDENT TO MEET WITH THE
DELEGATION TO THE GYOTO GLOBAL WARMING
CONFERENCE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
		ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
JOHN HILLEY		ORG	97/12/19		C 97/12/19
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY	REFERRAL NOTE:	RAA	97/12/19		- - / - / -
	REFERRAL NOTE:		- / - / -		- - / - / -
	REFERRAL NOTE:		- / - / -		- - / - / -
	REFERRAL NOTE:		- / - / -		- - / - / -
	REFERRAL NOTE:		- / - / -		- - / - / -

COMMENTS:

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:F INDIVIDUAL CODES: 1240 _____
 _____ MAIL USER CODES: (A)R GA _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

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*ACTION CODES:          *DISPOSITION          *OUTGOING          *
*                      *                      *CORRESPONDENCE:   *
*A-A-APPROPRIATE ACTION *A-ANSWERED          *TYPE RESP=INITIALS *
*C-COMMENT/RECOM        *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL      *      OF SIGNER    *
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE       *C-COMPLETED          *      CODE = A      *
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET   *S-SUSPENDED          *COMPLETED = DATE OF *
*I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC*                      *      OUTGOING     *
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY  *                      *                      *
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE        *                      *                      *
*X-INTERIM REPLY        *                      *                      *
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REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
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250313

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

December 11, 1997

The Honorable William J. Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President,

The results of the just-concluded Kyoto Global Warming Conference are of paramount importance because of the effect this treaty will have on the economy. For this reason, I followed the negotiations over the past week with great interest, and increasing dismay.

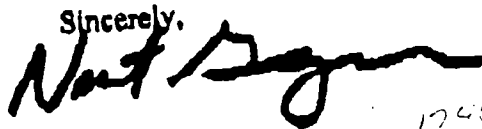
After Vice President Gore promised to show "increased negotiating flexibility" to achieve an agreement, it appears to me that we simply surrendered. Early reports from those in attendance indicate that on ten critical issues such as cuts in emissions, future developing country commitments, and new U.S. commitments, we sacrificed the future well-being of the country based on environmental correctness and inconclusive science.

Based on what I have learned from conversations with Rep. Sensenbrenner, who led the Congressional delegation, I have concluded that there are serious flaws in both the treaty and the negotiating process. It is profoundly wrong that approximately 134 countries were allowed to vote on a treaty by which they will not be bound. It is also a grave injustice that each country's vote had equal weight regardless of population size—such as the tiny atoll, Nauru, off the coast of Australia—and that equal weight was also given to the votes of such terrorist nations as Cuba and Iran. Mr. President, is this putting America's interests first?

At this time, I do not believe you should sign this agreement until you have consulted with the Congressional delegation that attended the conference. In order to get a clearer view of the conclusions reached by the Conference and the impact of these positions upon the United States, it is vitally important that you be briefed by these House and Senate representatives once they have returned and compiled their research.

The costs to the U.S. economy being currently projected are an outrage. The very future of the United States is at stake, and a treaty that will cripple our economy and cause unemployment is not acceptable. As president, it is your responsibility to safeguard America's interests, and so I strongly encourage you to meet with the delegation as soon as possible.

Sincerely,



Newt Gingrich
Speaker of the House

124013

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 19, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR KATIE MCGINTY

FROM:

SUSAN BROPHY 
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

SUBJECT:

PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Enclosed please find a copy of a letter that was sent to the President from Rep. Newt Gingrich (R-GA).

I do not believe this letter requires the President's response at this time. Please review the attached letter, and respond directly to the member(s) of Congress, forwarding a copy to the Office of Legislative Affairs, attention Chris Walker.

Thank you very much for your assistance in this matter. If you have any questions, please feel free to call Chris at 456-7500.

Enclosure

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: FEBRUARY 09, 1998

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

SUBJECT: EXPRESSES CONCERN REGARDING THE CLIMATE
CHANGE CONFERENCE IN KYOTO, JAPAN

		ACTION		DISPOSITION	
ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
JOHN HILLEY		ORG	98/01/16	SB	A 98/01/16
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY	REFERRAL NOTE:	RAA	98/01/16		
	REFERRAL NOTE:				
	REFERRAL NOTE:				
	REFERRAL NOTE:				
	REFERRAL NOTE:				

COMMENTS:

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 1240

MAIL USER CODES: (A) R FL (B) (C)

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*ACTION CODES:      *DISPOSITION      *OUTGOING      *
*                  *                  *CORRESPONDENCE:
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION *A-ANSWERED      *TYPE RESP=INITIALS
*C-COMMENT/RECOM      *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL *OF SIGNER
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE      *C-COMPLETED      *CODE = A
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET *S-SUSPENDED      *COMPLETED = DATE OF
*I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC*                  *OUTGOING
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE      *
*X-INTERIM REPLY      *
*****

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REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
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LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

COMMITTEES

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
GOVERNMENT REFORM

CHAIR:

SUBCOMMITTEE ON
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC
POLICY AND TRADE

VICE CHAIR:

SUBCOMMITTEE ON
WESTERN HEMISPHERE



Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN
18TH DISTRICT, FLORIDA

#252250

PLEASE RESPOND TO
2240 RAYBURN BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-0918
(202) 225-3931
FAX (202) 225-5620

DISTRICT OFFICE
9210 SUNSET DRIVE
SUITE 100
MIAMI, FL 33173
(305) 275-1800
FAX (305) 275-1801

December 1, 1997

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

DEC 15 4:11 PM '97

Dear President Clinton:

Various constituents from my Congressional district have contacted my office requesting that the United States be prepared to make strong commitments when it goes to debate the Climate Change Treaty in Kyoto this month.

They would like you to support the proposal of the Alliance of Small Island States for the industrialized countries which would reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by 20% below 1990 levels by the year 2005. They feel that this is the first step necessary for the prevention of significant climate change.

They also advocate for the promotion of alternative energy sources which they state will not only benefit the planet but will promote a new technological market.

Sincerely,

Ileana Ros-Lehtinen
Member of Congress

IRL:cac:jcl

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 16, 1998

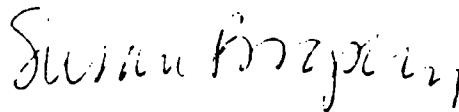
Dear Representative Ros-Lehtinen:

Thank you for your letter to the President concerning the Climate Change Conference in Kyoto, Japan.

The President has been advised of your concerns, and you will receive a response in the near future. In the meantime, if I can be of assistance to you, please do not hesitate to contact my office.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Susan Brophy".

Susan Brophy
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

The Honorable Ileana Ros-Lehtinen
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 16, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR KATIE MCGINTY

FROM: SUSAN BROPHY
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Enclosed please find a copy of a letter that was sent to the President from Rep. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R-FL).

I do not believe this letter requires the President's response at this time. Please review the attached letter, and respond directly to the member(s) of Congress, forwarding a copy to the Office of Legislative Affairs, attention Chris Walker.

Thank you very much for your assistance in this matter. If you have any questions, please feel free to call Chris at 456-7500.

Enclosure

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: FEBRUARY 10, 1998

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE JIM GIBBONS

SUBJECT: EXPRESSES CONCERN REGARDING THE CLIMATE
CHANGE CONFERENCE IN KYOTO, JAPAN

		ACTION		DISPOSITION	
ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
JOHN HILLEY		ORG	98/01/16	SB	A 98/01/16
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY	REFERRAL NOTE:	RAA	98/01/16		
	REFERRAL NOTE:				
	REFERRAL NOTE:				
	REFERRAL NOTE:				
	REFERRAL NOTE:				

COMMENTS:

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 1240 _____

MAIL USER CODES: (A) R NV (B) _____ (C) _____

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*ACTION CODES:      *DISPOSITION      *OUTGOING      *
*                  *                  *CORRESPONDENCE: *
*                  *                  *TYPE RESP=INITIALS *
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION *A-ANSWERED      *          OF SIGNER *
*C-COMMENT/RECOM      *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL *          CODE = A   *
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE      *C-COMPLETED      *COMPLETED = DATE OF *
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET *S-SUSPENDED      *          OUTGOING  *
*I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC*                  *                  *
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *                  *                  *
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE      *                  *                  *
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JIM GIBBONS
2ND DISTRICT, NEVADA

COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES

SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS
AND PUBLIC LANDS

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES

COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY

SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY RESEARCH
AND DEVELOPMENT

SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY READINESS



#352423

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TECHNICAL AND
TACTICAL INTELLIGENCE

REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE

GAMING CAUCUS

TOURISM CAUCUS

SPORTSMEN'S CAUCUS

AIR POWER CAUCUS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

December 16, 1997

President William J. Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D.C. 20500

DEC 18 1997

Dear Mr. President:

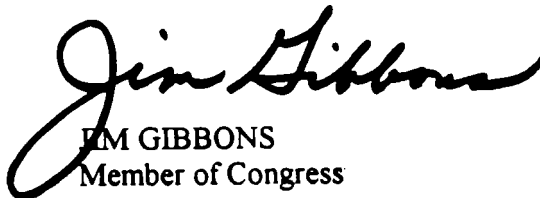
The subject of the Kyoto Treaty has generated a great deal of concern within numerous constituents residing in the Second District of Nevada. Many Nevadans have contacted me to express their support for open debate on the possible ramifications this treaty will have on our economy and working families.

Currently, there exists an enormous lack of consensus in scientific evidence on the issue of global warming. Major organizations, such as the American Meteorological Society and the American Geophysical Union, have yet to be convinced that greenhouse gasses are overheating the planet. The American public must be assured and confident that any treaty we engage in addresses a real and existing dilemma that is based on scientific fact, rather than speculation, conjecture, or theory.

Further, Mr. President, as a member of the Committee on National Security and the Subcommittee on Military Readiness, I am concerned with our military's ability to conduct various exercises that maintain our preparedness in addressing potential threats. With the U.S. treaty negotiators caving in on the issue of exemptions on energy use for our armed forces, the United Nations will dictate when and how certain military maneuvers can be carried out, and how much fuel can be used. Many Nevadans are also concerned that with major developing nations, such as China, remaining exempt from this treaty, worldwide emissions will still not be significantly reduced.

Therefore, I respectfully request that you allow this debate to be taken up immediately. Thank you for your assistance in seeing that this will take place in a timely fashion.

Sincerely,


JIM GIBBONS
Member of Congress

JG/ru

CONGRESSIONAL OFFICES:

1116 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-6155

400 SOUTH VIRGINIA STREET, SUITE 502
RENO, NEVADA 89501
(702) 686-5760

850 SOUTH DURANGO DRIVE, SUITE 107
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89128
(702) 255-1651

WESTERN FOLKLORE CENTER
501 RAILROAD STREET, SUITE 202
ELKO, NEVADA 89801
(702) 777-7920

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 16, 1998

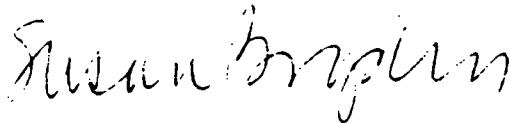
Dear Representative Gibbons:

Thank you for your letter to the President concerning the Climate Change Conference in Kyoto, Japan.

The President has been advised of your concerns, and you will receive a response in the near future. In the meantime, if I can be of assistance to you, please do not hesitate to contact my office.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Susan Brophy".

Susan Brophy
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

The Honorable Jim Gibbons
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 16, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR KATIE MCGINTY

FROM: SUSAN BROPHY
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Enclosed please find a copy of a letter that was sent to the President from Rep. Jim Gibbons (R-NV).

I do not believe this letter requires the President's response at this time. Please review the attached letter, and respond directly to the member(s) of Congress, forwarding a copy to the Office of Legislative Affairs, attention Chris Walker.

Thank you very much for your assistance in this matter. If you have any questions, please feel free to call Chris at 456-7500.

Enclosure

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

May 8, 1998

**OPPOSE NEW INDUSTRY ATTEMPT TO MISLEAD CONGRESS
AND THE PUBLIC ON CLIMATE CHANGE TREATY**

Dear Colleague:

Members of Congress should be aware of the next industry attempt to mislead Congress and the public about the impact of the Kyoto Protocol.

The front page of *The New York Times* recently reported that industrial opponents of the Kyoto climate change treaty are planning an ambitious public relations campaign to defeat the treaty. They plan to spend approximately \$5 million over two years to recruit a cadre of skeptic scientists and train them in the art of spin to try to convince journalists, politicians, and the public that the risk of global climate change is too uncertain to justify action.

This effort contradicts the views of the 2,500 scientists on the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) who concluded that, while uncertainties exist, the preponderance of evidence indicates that anthropogenic causes are contributing to global climate change. The IPCC was explicitly convened by the Reagan and Bush Administrations to assess global climate change and ensure a thorough and unbiased review of climate science.

The fact is, not only does the public strongly favor actions to combat global warming, but steps necessary to curb global warming present an enormous economic opportunity and a critical public health benefit. Just this week, for example, the President announced an energy efficiency initiative that could cut energy use in new homes by 50% in 10 years, saving homeowners about \$230 per year.

We invite you to join us in signing the letter printed on the reverse side calling on industry leaders to abandon their reported plan and to engage with the Congress and the public in an honest debate on the merits of this important issue. Please contact Ladeene in Rep. Pallone's office at X5-4671 to sign onto the letter.


FRANK PALLONE, JR.


GEORGE MILLER


HENRY WAXMAN

Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

May 8, 1998

MAY 11 1998

Dear API President:

We understand from the April 26 front-page *New York Times* article that the API and other industry representatives may be preparing an ambitious public relations campaign to turn public opinion against the Kyoto climate change treaty. The article reported that this campaign will involve spending approximately \$5 million over two years to help convince journalists, politicians, and the public that the risk of global climate change is too uncertain to justify implementing the treaty and other energy efficiency measures.

We strongly urge you to debate the merits of the important issues surrounding climate change and not engage in a deliberate effort to confuse and obfuscate the public on these issues.

Too often, special interest organizations have chosen to use the power of a well-financed public relations media campaign rather than an honest debate to achieve their goals in Washington. We've seen this effort by the tobacco industry and before that by the health insurance industry when it came to matters critical to public health and the economy.

Just last month, members of the scientific community were asked to sign a petition opposing the Kyoto Protocol. Accompanying the petition was an article made to look as if it had been published by the National Academy of Sciences. The petition not only had not been published by the NAS, it had not even been published in any peer-reviewed journal. In addition, the signatories' affiliations were not provided and the validity of the signatories went unchecked. The petition names included a musician from the Spice Girls, to cite just one fraudulent example on the list of credible "scientists." The NAS, in an extraordinary move, issued a declaration disassociating itself from the article and from the petition.

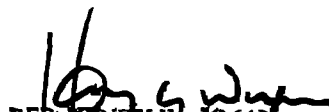
The effort reported by *The New York Times* directly contradicts the views of nearly 2,500 scientists on the authoritative Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change whose work demonstrates that, while uncertainties exist, the preponderance of evidence indicates that anthropogenic causes are contributing to global climate change and that actions to combat global warming are merited. The IPCC was convened during the Reagan and Bush Administrations, and was promoted by both leaders as way to ensure a thorough and unbiased review of climate science. While we welcome an open and honest debate on global warming, industry opponents do not appear to be working to accomplish this goal.

The measures needed to combat global warming not only are justified by the science, but they are in the best interests of our economy and public health. Implementation of energy efficiency measures associated with the climate change treaty began decades prior to the treaty agreement. Further implementation of these types of measures would save consumers money, create hundreds of thousands of jobs, enhance U.S. economic competitiveness internationally, and provide public health and economic benefits by slowing the growth of atmospheric greenhouse gas emissions.

The global market for energy efficient products, for example, is \$80 billion per year and is expected to reach \$125 billion per year by 2015. Energy efficiency and technology innovation could lead to the creation of over 800,000 new jobs over the next 15 years. Further, if all Americans were to buy only energy-efficient "ENERGY STAR" products over the next 15 years, energy bills could be reduced by over \$100 billion, and greenhouse gas emissions would be decreased by an amount equivalent to taking 17 million cars off the road for EACH of those 15 years. Moreover, 67 of Americans surveyed believe that steps should be taken to combat global climate change, and say that reducing air pollution is an effective method for doing so.

We hope that rather than lead such an irresponsible public relations campaign, you will recognize — as a few of your industry colleagues appear to have done — the importance of renewable energy, energy efficiency, and other steps designed to prevent and mitigate the potential long-term and serious adverse impacts of global climate change. We urge you to refocus your efforts on implementing and improving the more environmentally sound measures you and your members have undertaken during the past several years.

Sincerely,


REP. FRANK PALLONE, JR.
REP. GEORGE MILLER
PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER
REP. HENRY WAXMAN