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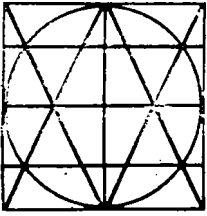
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THE NATIONAL
RELIGIOUS PARTNERSHIP
FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

U.S. CATHOLIC CONFERENCE

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF
CHURCHES OF CHRIST

COALITION ON THE
ENVIRONMENT AND JEWISH LIFE

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President, Evangelicals for Social Action

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Archbishop of Washington
Metropolitan of all America and Canada
Orthodox Church in America

RABBI DANIEL SWARTZ
Associate Director

MR. DIRK SLATER
Director of Operations

January 25, 2000

Dear Friends:

Since many organizations and constituencies are addressing issues of global climate change, we thought some of you might be interested in learning about the approach being taken by the American faith community.

With oversight by the Eco-Justice Working Group of the National Council of Churches and support from the National Religious Partnership for the Environment, "Interfaith Global Climate Change Campaigns" are in the process of being undertaken in 16 states: Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Florida, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Indiana, Georgia, Maine, Washington, and Oregon. More are anticipated.

Enclosed you will find, in the example of the Michigan religious leaders' statement, a representative expression of the faith community's mission and message in this effort. There are also some examples of how this is being characterized in the press.

We're eager, in turn, to hear about climate work being undertaken in other places. If you would pass along any such information, our office will make sure it finds its way to the Partnership's member groups and to people in the field.

Thanks for all your efforts.

In Solidarity,

Paul Gorman
Executive Director

THE MICHIGAN RELIGIOUS LEADERS STATEMENT
TO
THE MICHIGAN INTERFAITH GLOBAL WARMING CONFERENCE
JUNE 14-15, 1999

We, members of the Michigan faith community, greet you, our sisters and brothers, gathered together on behalf of God's creation. We who are dedicated to the health and habitat of our own good state are also citizens of the planet. We have been heartened by the efforts of the nations of the world to address the threat of accelerating climate change. We believe that global warming is an inescapable religious challenge, dramatically reminding us of God's call to faithful stewardship. We believe:

- ✱ **Climate change violates God's creation.** Accelerated global warming is leading to species extinction, destruction of habitat, inundation of low-lying land by rising seas, and increasing weather extremes.

Scripture teaches : "The Earth is the Lord's" (Psalm 24:1)

- ✱ **Climate change afflicts God's children.** Global warming diminishes our supplies of food and water. It is leading to the spread of infectious disease. It destroys agricultural livelihood. Those living on islands and low-lying coasts will lose homes and safety. Already, we see how people are dying from extreme weather conditions believed to be enhanced by climate change : record-breaking storms, heat waves, floods, droughts.

Scripture teaches : "...You shall love your neighbor as yourself..." (Lev. 19:18)

- ✱ **Climate change violates moral and religious principles of justice.** The rich of the world, the industrialized nations, are primarily responsible for the increase of greenhouse gases which contribute to global warming. Yet burdens fall disproportionately upon the most vulnerable of the planet's people : the poor, sick, elderly, and those who will face still greater threats in future generations.

Scripture Teaches : "Justice, and only justice, you shall follow..." (Deut. 16:20)

We believe these conditions have been sufficiently documented to require action as an ethical responsibility. There is scientific consensus to indicate that society's pollution of the atmosphere with global warming gases threatens the quality of life for our descendants. The religious community must use its voice and actions to undergird this scientific consensus with a moral consensus.

In December 1997, over 160 nations adopted the Kyoto Protocol to the Framework Convention on Climate Change. This agreement seeks to curtail existing and devastating potential effects of global warming. The next step calls for the President to submit and for the U.S. Senate subsequently to ratify a treaty committing our nation to equitable international commitments such as those envisaged in Kyoto.

As people of faith whom God calls to be stewards of creation, we are eager to join you in establishing the Michigan Interfaith Global Warming Campaign. We look forward to hearing reports of your deliberations and concrete steps we all may take individually and collectively. Each of us will have different ways to act on our resolve. But we will be eager to join you in efforts to :

- ✦ *Pray and consult scripture for the wisdom and strength to address global climate change as a violation of the integrity of God's creation.*
- ✦ *Distribute educational materials, offer sermons, and convene study groups to help our congregations understand and embrace this challenge.*
- ✦ *Take action ourselves to conserve energy and reduce excessive use of fossil fuels in our houses of worship.*
- ✦ *Share religious perspectives on global climate change with representatives of key sectors in our state - labor, business, agriculture, and environmental organizations, seeking ways to work together for the common good.*
- ✦ *Encourage the electric utility industry and other key energy-intensive industries to cut greenhouse gases and to increase the use of renewable and clean energy sources.*
- ✦ *Call upon all oil companies to follow the lead of those companies which have already pledged to reduce their greenhouse gases and to invest in alternative energy sources.*

- * Encourage the development of transportation plans which promote sustainability, and protect and maintain community.
 - * Encourage the automobile industry to continue, and to accelerate its development and production of cleaner and more efficient means of transportation.
- ~
- * Call on the President to increase the automobile fuel economy standards.
 - * Guarantee that climate policies assure a just transition to a full employment economy which provides family-supporting jobs now and in the future.
 - * Organize our communities to meet with U.S. Representatives, Senators, and Michigan legislators to share our support of domestic and international initiatives to reduce global warming.
 - * Declare our support for the ratification of the kinds of equitable measures envisioned by the 160 nations in the Kyoto Protocol.

We speak not as members of an 'environmental movement', but as people of faith seeking to be true to God's intentions for Creation. We resolve to "choose life so that you and your descendants may live." (Deuteronomy 30:19-20)

(signatories follow; organizations listed for identification purposes)

Metropolitan Philip
 Primate
 Antiochian Orthodox Christian Archdiocese of North America

Bishop Donald A. Ott
 Michigan Area
 United Methodist Church

Bishop Robert A. Rimbo
 Southeast Michigan Synod
 Evangelical Lutheran Church in America

Rabbi Joshua L. Bennett
Temple Israel

Edith F. Patton
Interim Executive Presbyter
Maumee Valley Presbytery, Presbyterian Church (USA)

Bishop Dale R. Skogman
Northern Great Lakes Synod
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America

Bishop-Elect Thomas A. Skrenes
Northern Great Lakes Synod
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America

Bishop Kenneth E. Untener
Roman Catholic Diocese of Saginaw

Daniel Piepszowski
Director, Department of Christian Services
Archdiocese of Detroit

Bishop Enoch B. Rochester
Midwest Episcopal District
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church

His Grace Bishop Nicholas of Detroit
Greek Orthodox Diocese of Detroit

Bishop James A. Murray
Roman Catholic Diocese of Kalamazoo

Rev. J. Douglas Paterson
District Superintendent, Marquette District
United Methodist Church

Rev. James L. Kinsey
District Minister/Executive
Michigan District Church of the Brethren

Rev. Morris Finch
Regional Minister
Michigan Region Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)

Bishop Gary L. Hansen
North/West Lower Michigan Synod
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America

Bishop Reginald Holle (ret.)
North/West Lower Michigan Synod
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America

The Rev. David Baak
Executive Director
Grand Rapids Center for Ecumenism (GRACE)

The Rev. Kent Ulery
Conference Minister
Michigan Conference United Church of Christ

The Rev. John Ross Thompson
Conference Director
West Michigan Conference, United Methodist Church

The Rev. Lowelle Simms
Synod Executive
Synod of the Covenant
Presbyterian Church (USA)

The Rt. Rev. Edwin M. Leidel, Jr
Episcopal Diocese of Eastern Michigan

Rabbi Marla Feldman
Jewish Community Center, Detroit

Cindy Hughey
Executive Director
Michigan Jewish Conference

The Rt. Rev. Edward L. Lee, Jr.
Episcopal Diocese of Western Michigan

The Rev. David J. Reese
Associate Conference Minister
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The Rev. Jerry van Rossum
Stake President
Detroit International Stake
Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints

Bishop Ed Merz
Detroit International Stake
Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints

The Rt. Rev. R. Stewart Wood, Jr
Episcopal Diocese of Michigan

Rabbi David Castiglione
Temple Beth El

Bishop Thomas J. Gumbleton
Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Detroit

The Rev. Steven L. Johns-Boehme
Executive Director
Michigan Ecumenical Forum

Seattle Post-Intelligencer

Sunday, January 16, 2000

Seattle Post-Intelligencer

Voice of the Northwest since 1863



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Churches step in where Congress fears to tread

Members of the U.S. Congress stubbornly have refused to ratify the Kyoto climate protocol that calls on the United States to make modest cuts in emissions of the fossil fuel gases implicated in global warming.

Fortunately, that isn't stopping the citizens who elect them from spreading the word about the need for human beings to do their part to keep what may be a natural climate change process from accelerating with devastating consequences.

Ecumenical leaders in this state and 15 others have embarked on a campaign to educate their congregations about being responsible stewards of their Creator's planet.

The chief means of doing that, according to scientists, is to curb emissions harmful to the atmosphere and thus intensify climate change.

While change in the planet's climate is a natural process, the concern of climate scientists is that humans inadvertently have accelerated that natural process by burning fossil fuels.

They say global warming can be expected to intensify damage from weather events, be they storms, drought, rain or snow.

Whatever the trigger, nature or human activity, the damage is being done. And it's up to us to do something about it.

average annual precipitation rates in the Northwest have increased about 2.9 inches in the past century.

The churches' interest in global warming comes as a report from the National Academy of Sciences concluded that global warming trends of the past 20 years are

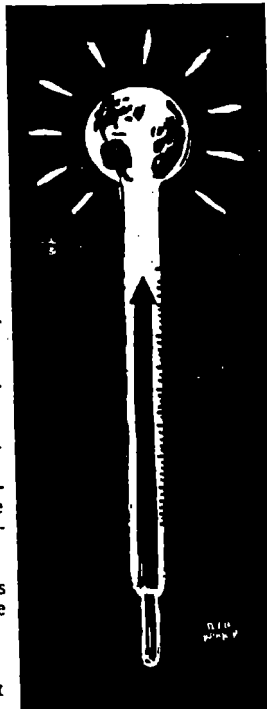
"undoubtedly real." Not only that, the trends are "substantially greater" than warming in the early part of the past century.

The NAS report addressed a controversy that caused debate among scientists who were concerned that temperature readings taken from satellites were different from those recorded on the ground.

The NAS concluded, "The disparity between the surface and the upper air temperatures trends in no way invalidates the conclusion that surface temperatures have been rising."

Under the theme of "creation care," the churches will train clergy and lay leaders about the effects of climate change and encourage wise use of resources as well as activism on a subject Congress shuns: global warming.

The campaign to curb global warming is a natural fit for members of religious communities. "Human beings are called to love and care for the world God created it," said Gloria...



The Boston Globe

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1999

PAUL GORMAN

God save the planet

Contests for "Best of the Millennium" continue: most extraordinary scientist, political leader, artist. Expect a Time magazine cover. Or a televised awards show (the winners get a "Milly"), with acceptance speeches by Galileo, Joan of Arc, and Elvis.

One possibility for lifetime achievement award? The Earth itself. Beholding it in an iconic photo from outer space, the generation that will mark this moment is also the first to have stepped outside and seen our planet home. With this revelation, we close one millennium. What we make of it will define the next.

Work at that scale is already underway. Two weeks ago, in Bonn, Germany, delegates from 173 of Earth's nations concluded the Fifth Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Where better to start than with what encompasses us all?

The meeting was built upon a scientific consensus, most authoritatively affirmed by the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change of 2,500 esteemed scientists, that there is now "a discernible human influence on global climate" from the emission of fossil fuels, warming the planet at an unprecedented rate.

From a chastened perspective on human behavior over a millennium, the gathering in Bonn, with other Earth Summits in Rio and Kyoto, seems an extraordinary act of humankind's resolve. Negotiators report some progress. Redoubling of efforts to reach agreement on implementation rules for the Kyoto Protocol by the end of next year. A push by the European Union, Japan, and New Zealand to have the protocol ratified and in operation by the 10th anniversary of the Rio Earth Summit in 2002. A strengthened effort to help least-developed nations cope with the potentially devastating impacts of climate change.

But it was clear there again that a treaty governing Earth's entire climate raises the planet's most fundamental divisions: between sovereignty and interdependence; developed and developing nations; private property and the common good; the intrinsic value as against the mere utility of the natural world; the drives of human consumption and thus the felt requisites of human happiness.

These are not ultimately resolved in the labs of science or the halls of diplomacy, but in the domain of human values. For this reason, many are increasingly turning to the world's faith traditions. What does religion have to say about the Earth's climate?

Negotiations start here: "The Earth is the Lord's" (Psalm 24:1). Earth's climate is God's Creation: "Yours is the day. Yours is also the night . . . You made summer and winter." (Psalm 74:16-17). God's children are called to care for Creation, to "till and to tend," as an act of gratitude, obedience and love (Gen. 2:15). God's covenant is not with humankind alone but "with every living creature that is with you." (Genesis 9:10).

In scripture, the plagues that befell humankind are uncompromisingly the consequence of human arrogance, injustice, and greed. The likely results of continued climate change, foreseen by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, even sound biblical. Seasons will change: flood and drought. Seas will rise: Whole coastlines washed away. Croplands will be lost, deserts will increase. Disease will spread, species will be extinguished. Human beings will die, disproportionately the poor. In places all over the Earth.

Negotiators return weary from Bonn not for the absence of possible solutions - increasingly we see that they exist - but because the challenge is now one of moral will (not least for the United States, often described as the West's most religious nation, whose less than 5 percent of the world's population is responsible for over 20 percent of global warming pollution.)

The aquifer of what we so narrowly call "environmentalism" is deeply moral and spiritual, regardless of religious affiliation, an essential attribute of our species: the instinctive love of Creation. Successful action to protect the Earth's climate would be an initiative of appropriate scale to a new millennium, entered in a spirit of planetary reverence and responsibility. In accomplishing it, we would also be celebrating a first moment: "Let there be Light," (Gen. 1:3), source of life, illumination, and clean energy.

Paul Gorman is executive director of the National Religious Partnership for the Environment.

Charleston Daily Mail

50 CENTS

CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

HOME EDITION ★

Church council encourages support of Kyoto Protocol

Treaty opposed
by electric utilities,
coal industry

By BRIAN BOWLING
DAILY MAIL STAFF

Religious leaders from several states are asking church congregations to lobby the president, Congress and state legislators in support of the Kyoto Protocol that seeks to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases.

After a two-day meeting at Jacksons Mill, the West Virginia Council of Churches kicked off the West Virginia Interfaith Global Warming Campaign with a two-page declaration urging congregations to support the proposed international treaty.

The treaty has drawn widespread opposition from electric utilities and the coal industry because they believe it will cost jobs and millions of dollars while imposing stricter emission standards on the United States

than on developing countries.

The National Council of Churches started a global warming campaign in August 1998 and started promoting interfaith campaigns in Michigan, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Iowa in June.

The prepared statement from the Jacksons Mill meeting says that climate change violates several biblical principles related to protecting the Earth and the needy.

"We believe that global warming is an inescapable reli-

gious challenge, dramatically reminding us of God's call to faithful stewardship," the statement says.

Global warming diminishes food and water supplies and is leading to the spread of infectious disease and flooding of low-lying areas, it says.

"These conditions have been sufficiently documented to require action as an ethical responsibility. Scientific consensus indicates that society's pollution of the atmosphere with global warming gases threat-

ens the quality of life for our descendants. The religious community must use its voice and actions to undergird this scientific consensus with a moral consensus," the statement said.

According to the council's press release, the meeting included representatives from West Virginia, Maryland, Ohio and Pennsylvania churches. The churches represented included the Methodist, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Church of Christ, Church of the Brethren, Luther-

an, Greek Orthodox, Antiochan Orthodox and Roman Catholic denominations, the Unitarian Universalist Association, the Salvation Army, the Islamic Association of West Virginia, the Baptist Temple of Charleston and the Congregation Bnai Israel of Charleston.

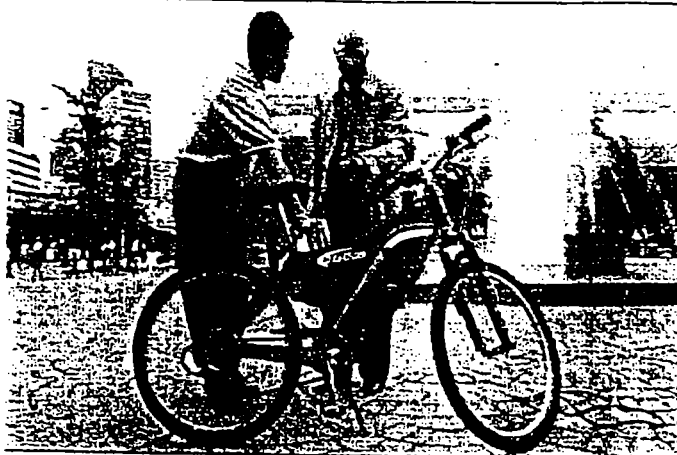
Writer Brian Bowling can be reached at 348-4842.


GENUINE FRESHWATER
CULTURED

The Atlanta Constitution

LOCAL NEWS

Wednesday, Nov. 3, 1999



BITA HONARVAR / Staff

Christians preach to polluted world

An environmental message: John Flowers (left) explains the workings of an electronic bike to Eugene Elkerson at a Pollution Solutions Tour stop in Atlanta Monday.

By Charles Seabrook
STAFF WRITER

Pray for the Earth.

That's one of the things religious leaders across Georgia will be exhorting from the pulpit in the coming year as they join environmental groups to combat global warming and other harmful effects of air pollution.

"We undertake this effort not as a member of an environmental movement, but as a people of faith seeking to make this world a safer place for all people," said Bishop McKinley Young, president of the Georgia Christian Council.

He spoke this week in Atlanta at a technology show billed as the Pollution Solutions Tour to show that American consumers now have access to a wide range of technology — from cleaner burning cars to energy-efficient appliances — to reduce air pollution.

Young, who is also ecumenical officer of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, said the council is made up of 25 regional religious bodies and 12 denominations, including Protestant, Catholic and Orthodox. However, he noted that the anti-pollution effort is not exclusively Christian, and members of other religious bodies are invited to participate.

Young said council members meeting in Macon last weekend voted to join the campaign.

Their effort is aimed mostly at global warming, the rapid increase of average worldwide temperatures brought on by excess carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases spewing from factories, power plants, cars and other sources. The theory is controversial, but numerous scientists say global warming may cause climate change that could trigger social and environmental upheavals.

Binding targets for individual developed nations to reduce greenhouse gas emissions were set two years ago in Kyoto, Japan, when nations agreed to an overall reduction in emissions by 5 percent from 1990 levels from 2008 to 2012.

"We intend to move the challenge of climate change from the laboratories of science and halls of diplomacy to the pulpits and pews of America," said Young.

The effort in Georgia is part of a national campaign involving 16 other states.

At the "Pollution Solutions" show, sponsored by the Turner Foundation and environmental organizations, a 25-foot Airstream trailer was equipped with dozens of energy efficient appliances and devices that consumers can now purchase to reduce air pollution and energy costs.

The trailer was equipped with solar panels that even on a cloudy morning provided more than enough electricity to power the appliances.

The Des Moines Register

DES MOINES, IOWA ■ SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1999 ■ PRICE 40 CENTS IN STORES/50 CENTS IN COIN RACKS

6M THE DES MOINES REGISTER ■ SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1999

FAITH & VALUES

Conference to place global warming in context of faith

At first glance, global warming seems like an issue of science and politics, a timely matter for the laboratory and political arena.

At a conference in Ames this weekend, participants will hear that global warming is an issue of faith, a call to heed a timeless command from God.

In the story of creation, God gave man dominion over the earth. "Dominion doesn't mean destruction," said Rob Hogg, global warming project director for Ecumenical Ministries of Iowa. "Dominion begins with it this idea of stewardship."

Ecumenical Ministries of Iowa is presenting a daylong workshop, "Global Warming and God's Children," today at St. John's-by-the-Campus Episcopal Church in Ames.

Morning sessions will discuss the

science of global warming and the likely impact on Iowa and agriculture. At afternoon sessions, clergy and lay panelists will discuss why this is a religious issue and how congregations and individuals can respond.

The Ames program is part of a nationwide effort to involve congregations in efforts to slow global warming, said Paul Gorman, executive director of the National Religious Partnership for the Environment. The partnership crosses various religious divides, involving the U.S. Catholic Conference, National Council of Churches of Christ, Coalition on the Environment and Jewish Life and Evangelical Environmental Network.

Gorman and Hogg cited Scriptural references such as psalms that proclaim "the Earth is the Lord's" and praise God, saying, "you made



STEPHEN BUTTRY

summer and winter."

"It's a pretty distinct message about who is the author of the seasons," Gorman said.

Though different faiths disagree about many other theological matters, he said, they all demand "faithfulness to the creator through stewardship of the creation."

That message was underscored in Iowa's biggest religious gathering, Pope John Paul II's visit to Iowa 20 years ago this month. In addressing a crowd of 350,000 at Living History Farms, the pontiff urged farmers to be faithful stewards of the land.

Christians "can't keep the faith without keeping the earth," said the Rev. Benjamin Webb, rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church in Cedar Falls, one of today's speakers.

Turning good intentions into meaningful action can be challenging. People can hear conflicting claims about global warming and other environmental issues. It's easy to tune it all out and turn your attention to something simpler.

Hogg says you don't have to understand everything to make some decisions about what stewardship demands.

He cited the Old Testament story of Joseph interpreting the pharaoh's

dream as a forecast of seven years of prosperity, followed by seven years of famine.

The pharaoh responded with a "20 percent tax on all agricultural production to store up grain for the drought years," Hogg said. "There must have been Egyptians who were skeptical about a Hebrew inmate interpreting the pharaoh's dreams." But the preparations saved the people from suffering in the face of climatic change.

No scientist, Hogg admitted, "can say with certainty what the weather will be like in 2050." But, he said, the evidence of climatic change is real and the threat is serious, demanding a response now for the looming climatic change.

"You don't gamble God's earth on wishful thinking," Hogg said.

Today's conference starts a campaign by Ecumenical Ministries of Iowa, an alliance of 10 Protestant

denominations, to increase awareness and involvement by congregations in the issue. Similar future sessions will be presented around the state at different churches.

Participants will learn what individuals can do, including simple steps such as buying energy-efficient cars. Churches will be asked to join the Energy Star Congregation Program, which involves such measures as changing light bulbs, installing programmable thermostats and performing energy audits.

Mostly, participants will be called to make stewardship of the Earth part of their faith.

"For us, environmentalism doesn't start with Earth Day," Gorman said. "It starts with Genesis."

Reporter Stephen Buttry can be reached at (515) 699-7058 or buttry@news.dmrreg.com

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BUCKS COUNTY Courier Times

Levittown, PA

December 17, 1999

Religion in the nation

CHURCHES CAMPAIGN AGAINST GLOBAL WARMING

EUGENE, Ore. (AP) — Church leaders have launched a campaign to save the planet by involving their congregations in the environmental movement.

The Oregon Global Warming Campaign is the first of 17 state

efforts nationwide to be organized by ministers, rabbis and other religious leaders.

"We intend to move the challenge of climate change from the laboratories of science and halls of diplomacy to the pulpits and pews of the American heartland," said the Rev. John Huenink of Eugene, a leader of the Presbyterian Church in Oregon. "Global warming will hurt creation."

The Oregon campaign is under the aegis of the Ecumenical Ministries, a coalition of 15 mainstream religious denominations and faiths. It is the latest to wed environmental protection with religion, and leaders see the movement as a powerful lobby for persuading Congress, state legislatures and other politicians to protect the environment.

Already, a Vatican council has declared that "the world and humanity are at a mortal risk" from global warming, and materials on climate change have been sent to 50,000 religious congregations and synagogues in the United States.

The heads of 24 denominations have appealed to President Clinton and Congress to sign a global climate change treaty to reduce greenhouse gases.

"Environmental activity in the faith community has been growing steadily over the past five years,"

according to Paul Gorman, executive director of the National Religious Partnership for the Environment, which is helping organize statewide efforts with the U.S. Catholic Conference, the National Council of Churches and evangelical Christian and Jewish organizations.

Gorman said state efforts plan to reach out to workers and families that traditionally have not embraced environmental activism: auto workers in Michigan, coal miners in West Virginia, farmers in Wisconsin and wood-products workers in Oregon. The campaign also encourages churches to install more energy-efficient lighting and heating.

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL SENTINEL

November 27, 1999

Religious groups seek to protect Earth

Interfaith effort focuses on alerting faithful to causes of harmful climate changes

By TOM HEINEN
of the Journal Sentinel staff

Joining counterparts in 16 other states, religious leaders this week announced the launching of a Wisconsin Interfaith Global Climate Change Campaign.

Some initial objectives include:

- Sponsoring a statewide, two-day training program for clergy and lay leaders on the effects of global warming and how to coordinate religious responses.
- Getting congregations and their members to convert to more efficient lighting and heating sources.
- Encouraging transportation plans that promote healthy, sustainable communities.
- Encouraging electric utilities and other energy-intensive industries to cut greenhouse gases and use cleaner energy sources.
- Generating thousands of

letters to U.S. Sens. Herb Kohl and Russ Feingold asking for their leadership on policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions domestically and globally.

"Our goal is to undergird a scientific consensus with a moral consensus," said Paul Gorman, head of the National Reli-

ly."

Bishop Roger White of the Episcopal Diocese of Milwaukee estimated that up to 2 million Wisconsin residents could be affected by the campaign. It's hard to predict, because participation by congregations is largely voluntary.

"It is an issue because it is related to the environment, to God's good Earth," White said. "God created, and this creation was very good. Psalm 24 says the Earth is the Lord's and all that is in it, so it really becomes an issue for people of faith who see themselves as stewards of God's creation."

It also is an issue because it affects God's people and hurts them, White added.

"We intend to move the challenge of climate change from the laboratories of science and the halls of diplomacy to the pulpits and pews of the American heartland," said Rabbi Daniel Lehrman, assistant rabbi at Congregation Shalom in Fox Point and a board member of Wisconsin Interfaith IMPACT, a part of the Wisconsin Council of Churches that is leading the effort here.

Roger White,
Episcopal bishop:

"God created, and this creation was very good. . . . So it really becomes an issue for people of faith who see themselves as stewards of God's creation."

gious Partnership for the Environment, a coalition of the U.S. Catholic Conference, the National Council of Churches, the Evangelical Environmental Network and the Coalition on the Environment and Jewish Life. "Educational materials have been sent out to over 50,000 congregations national-

Carroll County Time

Westminster, MD

December 17,

Churches fight global warming

EUGENE, Ore. — Church leaders have launched a campaign to save the planet by involving their congregations in the environmental movement.

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The heads of 24 denominations have appealed to President Clinton and Congress to sign a global climate change treaty to reduce greenhouse gases.

Williamson DAILY NEWS

December 5, 1999

3786 Interfaith conference targets global warming PHC

JACKSON'S MILLS - Senior religious leaders across a remarkably broad spectrum of faith groups, announced establishment of a "West Virginia Interfaith Global Climate Change Campaign" at a two-day training of 60 clergy and lay leaders in Jackson's Mills on Dec. 5 and 6.

In a statement prepared for release at the end of the conference, religious leaders declare "we speak not as members of an 'environmental movement'.

But as a people of faith seeking to be true to God's intentions for Creation. We resolve to "choose life so that you and your descendants may live" (Deut. 30:19).

Organized by the West Virginia Council of Churches, the conference launched a year-long campaign to educate people of faith on the dangers of climate change and persuade elected officials to take bold action nationally and internationally.

The local effort is part of a 16 state campaign marking the entry of the American faith community into debate over the challenge of global warming. "Global warming is an inescapably religious concern.

Our climate is God's creation. My Bible says, 'The Earth is the Lord's.' (Psalm 24:1)," said Gay Mothershed, Executive Presbyter for the Presbytery of West Virginia.

Accepting a broad scientific consensus on the dangers of climate change, religious leaders spoke of the need to act on behalf of impacted members of their congregations.

"We have farmers, miners, utility executives and environmentalists kneeling together in the same pews," said Most Rev. Bernard Schmitt, Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Wheeling-Charleston.

"We have a special concern for the situation of miners in West Virginia. We also have a responsibility to help support climate change policies which serve the common good."

Sixty representatives from the Jewish, Roman Catholic, Islamic, Orthodox and Protestant faiths attended the two-day conference, held in Jackson's Mill on Dec. 5 and 6.

Conference participants examined why global warming is a religious issue and what they can do to promote the year-long WV Interfaith Global Climate Change Campaign.

Individuals learned how they can personally and publicly take action to curb climate change from presentations by Dr. Ellen Mosley Thompson of Ohio State University and Dr. Jim Kotcon of West Virginia University on the scientific perspective of climate change.

Chicago Tribune

December

Faiths join forces on environment

EUGENE, Ore.—Church leaders have launched a campaign to save the planet by involving their congregations in the environmental movement.

The Oregon Global Warming Campaign is the first of 17 state efforts nationwide to be organized by religious leaders.

The Oregon campaign is under the aegis of a coalition of 15 mainstream denominations and faiths. It is the latest to wed environmental protection with religion, and leaders see the movement as a powerful lobby for persuading politicians to protect the environment.

Daily Herald

Dubuque, IA

November 26

Clergymen tell churches to focus on global warming

MADISON — Churches and synagogues are being invited to join a campaign against global warming by making the environment a subject of their services.

Episcopal Bishop Roger White, of Milwaukee, said the campaign also is aimed at businesses, public utilities and congressmen because atmospheric pollution is a threat to "God's good earth."

White, the Rev. Richard Blomker of Madison, and Rabbi Daniel Lehrman announced this week the formation of the Wisconsin Interfaith Global Climate Change Campaign.

Green Bay

Press-Gazette

★★ SUNDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1999

SERVING AN ALL-AMERICA CITY

Religious community goes green

By SUSAN CAMPBELL
Press-Gazette

Wisconsin's religious and environmental communities are joining in an uncommon alliance to spread the word about the damaging effects of global climate change.

Senior religious leaders representing a dozen different faiths have announced formation of the "Wisconsin Interfaith Global Climate Change Campaign," part of a national campaign to educate religious leaders and laypeople about the climate change.

Strange bedfellows for years, the environmental and religious communities are waking up to appreciate that they share a common goal — care of the earth and its supports.

For their part, environmentalists have long advocated that care for the earth is necessary to support human, animal and plant life. For people of faith, there has been a reawakening to ancient church teachings about humankind's moral obligations as stewards of God's creation.

The bottom line is that, in all religions, there is a call for stewardship and care of creation in the scriptures — that's part of the common responsibility," said Dave Steffenson, chairman of Wisconsin Interfaith IMPACT, a religious education advocacy coalition dedicated to social and legislative issues.

The Interfaith Global Climate Change Campaign has been launched by religious leaders on the national level because of the broad nature of the phenomenon, both to both humanity and the planet's health.

The issue also hits church members where they have tradi-

Religious/Groups fight climate change

■ From A-1

all have appeared there often in prayer, for peace and suffering. Major shifts in the earth's climate are predicted to continue the melting of the polar ice caps — causing coastal flooding by raising sea levels around the globe. Hunger is predicted to increase in some areas as agricultural patterns shift and hurricanes, tornadoes and other storms are expected to grow in number and severity as the world's climate grows more unstable.

It may affect the water patterns, and there are some people who are saying that the next world war — if there is one — will probably be fought over water, and climate has a big effect on that," Steffenson said. "So it's stewardship and care of the earth, and a lot of other issues the church has historically been interested in."

The faith community is jumping into the issue of global climate change at a politically opportune time as the U.S. Senate continues to delay ratification of the Kyoto treaty, an international agreement to curb worldwide sources of carbon dioxide and other so-called greenhouse gases said to contribute to climate change.

The campaign

Sixteen states have taken up the campaign to date, many of them in places where senators may be undecided or where industries stand to suffer the greatest hardship if the Kyoto treaty is signed by the United States.

West Virginia, a state known for the strength of its coal-mining industry, has launched its campaign at the same time as Wisconsin. Earlier this month, a two-day training session on global climate change was held for clergy and laypeople in the heart of coal country, attracting 60 participants despite the fact that burning coal is a primary source of greenhouse gas emissions.

And the campaign is well under way in Madison, the nation's automobile-making capital — another key industry that would feel Kyoto's pinch because of the role vehicle emissions play in global warming.

In Wisconsin, IMPACT expects to schedule a training session in the spring or summer for clergy

and laypeople, with possible follow-up sessions held later around the state. IMPACT includes about a dozen religious groups in the state, among them the Baptist, Jewish, Episcopal, Moravian and Presbyterian faiths.

The Wisconsin Catholic Conference is not a member, but Steffenson said his group will approach the conference about joining the effort.

Kathy Markeland, policy associate with the Wisconsin Catholic Conference in Madison, said the church understands its role as steward of the earth and the relationship between a healthy environment and healthy people.

As far as taking an active role on environmental issues, she said, "We're still coming of age on this to some degree."

"We try to give voice to issues and people that lack voice," Markeland said. "To the degree that we can add something unique to the environmental debate, we'll seek to do that."

State climate change

Rich Bognovich of Madison-based Wisconsin's Environmental Decade, which is helping to organize the campaign, said there hasn't been organized opposition to Kyoto or the Climate Change Campaign in Wisconsin. He credits that, in part, to state Department of Natural Resources Secretary George Meyer, who has made global climate change one of his top priorities.

Another factor may be that the state also doesn't host a major industry that would carry a disproportionate level of the Kyoto agreement's weight, though many would be affected — among them utilities that burn coal to create electricity and paper mills with coal-fired boilers.

Farmers also could be affected, Steffenson said, cow manure and cow belching — though sometimes derided by those who question the causes or occurrence of global climate change — are both significant sources of methane gas in the atmosphere, another greenhouse gas.

Because traffic emissions are a major source of carbon dioxide, Steffenson said, the state's lack of good public transportation and its problems with urban sprawl are a more diffuse but equally impor-

tant contributor to climate change.

"Climate change technically is not a problem, it's a symptom — it's a result of the way we live. That's part of the reason the churches are doing it," said Steffenson, a pastor at United Methodist Church in Columbus who once taught environmental ethics at the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay.

"It comes down to the choices we make as individuals and what institution in society deals more directly with human values that people make choices by." The church, synagogue, temple, mosque.

Scientists' appeal

The movement to bring together religious leaders and environmentalists as well as scientists, officially began a decade ago.

Recognizing that environmentalists and scientists alone could not reach the masses, a group of scientists in 1990 penned an appeal to the world's religious leaders urging them to join the effort to preserve the planet.

It read, in part, "We are now threatened by self-inflicted, swiftly moving environmental alterations about whose long-term biological and ecological consequences we are still painfully ignorant... We are close to committing — many would argue we are already committing — what in religious language is sometimes called Crimes Against Creation."

"Mindful of our common responsibility, we scientists — many of us long engaged in combating the environmental crisis — urgently appeal to the world religious community to commit... to preserve the environment of the earth."

A response to the scientists' appeal was signed by hundreds of spiritual leaders from 83 countries, including 37 heads of national and international religious bodies.

In 1995 the National Religious Partnership for the Environment evolved from that effort and has been active on other environmental issues before the current global climate change campaign.

"It was very important at the beginning of this process for the religious community, which was not well educated on environmental

issues, to have conversation with scientists," said Paul Gorman, consultant on writing the appeal and executive director of the partnership in New York. "It is to move this issue from the lab science and the halls of diplomacy to the pulpit."

Once there, the religious community brings with it a sensitivity that environmentalists and scientists can wave off. The individual who could lose jobs or face placement because of environmental policies are member church congregations.

"We've got coal miners and reservationists in West Virginia, we've got farmers and environmentalists in Wisconsin — they're kneeling together in the same pew," Gorman said.

Educating the public that it is ways to serve the need, both is one of the underpinnings of the Climate Change Campaign.

"The religious community is well-positioned to make it there are potential solutions can suit the needs of diversions of society," Gorman said. "Sophisticated students and workers know there are solutions but it's not known to the general public."

Slow progress

The shared vision has been long in coming, according to Gorman, who said the religious community was tardy in realizing it has a leading role to play in environmental matters.

But the environmental movement also has been slow to realize the religious community's ally, he said. He cited a quote from Carl Pope, executive director of the Sierra Club, who the environmental movement made no more profound mistake than to misunderstand the notion of religion and the church preserving the creation.

And there are still blind spots. Gorman notes that the 36th anniversary of Earth Day in Easter weekend, but no one in the environmental community had bothered to check the date.

Despite their coming together over environmental issues, many stressed that neither is courting marriage. Each retained its own distinct role in the environmental debate.

INTER-MOUNTAIN

December 8, 1999

3786 West Virginia Churches Unite to Fight Global Warming

By BRIAN FARKAS
Associated Press Writer

A coalition of West Virginia churches says global warming is a religious issue as well as an economic issue, and they are launching an interfaith campaign to protect the environment.

Twenty-three state religious leaders meeting at Jackson's Mill in Lewis County announced the campaign Tuesday, saying global climate change "violates God's creation."

The environment is a religious issue because of biblical mandates to "enjoy God's good, creative earth," said Gay Mothershed, executive presbyter for the Presbytery of West Virginia.

Global warming is associated with the burning of fossil fuels and is expected to create climate changes that could cause natural disasters such as floods, violent and unpredictable storms, droughts and sea-level rises.

"Global warming is real. The science is sound. The effects are likely to be severe. This is a religious issue," said Father Christopher Bender, of the Assumption Greek Orthodox Church in Morgantown.

The campaign comes at a time when the status of West Virginia's environment and the state's coal industry is being debated from the statehouse to Capitol Hill.

The economic issues will cor-

rect themselves over time as the state continues to move away from a coal and steel economy, Bender said.

Paz Artaza-Regan, a policy analyst with the United Methodist General Board of Church and Society, said the campaign is an attempt to discuss sensitive issues in a non-combative setting.

"We are already aware of the fact that coal miners are a community that might be impacted severely if we do things about global warming," Artaza-Regan said.

"In a congregation you have both the coal miners and the people who are the environmentalists," she said.

An international agreement, signed by more than 150 countries after a 10-day summit in Kyoto, Japan, seeks to curb fossil fuel emissions.

Under the treaty, the United States would have until 2012 to cut emissions to 7 percent below 1990 levels.

Gov. Cecil Underwood and the United Mine Workers of America have said the treaty would harm West Virginia's economy and force the loss of thousands of jobs in the state's coalfields.

Sen. Robert C. Byrd, D-W.Va., co-sponsored a resolution that said the United States should not sign any agreements that seek mandatory emission controls unless developing nations are required to adopt similar measures.

The coalition, which will work under the umbrella of the West Virginia Council of Churches, hopes that over the next several years, concerns about environmental stewardship will become ingrained in daily habits across the state.

"We're not expecting change overnight. We simply want to get the word out," Bender said.

The group's goal is to reach 100 congregations this year and launch a statewide information campaign, Bender said.

the Charleston Gazette

State churches enter global warming fight

By Brian Farkas
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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Gov. Cecil Underwood and the United Mine Workers of America have said the agreement would harm West Virginia's economy and force the loss of thousands of jobs in the state's coal fields.

Sen. Robert C. Byrd, D-W.Va., co-sponsored a resolution that said the United States should not sign any agreements that seek mandatory emission controls unless developing nations are required to adopt similar measures.

Despite the political debate, Bender and 22 other state religious leaders meeting at Jackson's Mill in Lewis County said global climate change "violates God's creation."

The environment is a religious issue because of biblical mandates to "enjoy God's good, creative earth," said Gay Mothershed, executive presbyter for the Presbytery of West Virginia.

Religious issue

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"We're not expecting change overnight. We simply want to get the word out," Bender said.

The group's goal is to reach 100 congregations this year and launch a statewide information campaign, Bender said. The group also would like 50 congregations to adopt energy conservation measures.

West Virginia joins 16 other states that have adopted interfaith

Journal News

White Plains, NY

December 18, 1999

3786 PSC
**Religious leaders
target global warming**

EUGENE, Ore. — Religious leaders have launched a campaign to involve their congregations in the environmental movement. The Oregon Global Warming Campaign is the first of 17 state efforts nationwide to be organized by ministers, rabbis and other religious leaders.

"We intend to move the challenge of climate change from the laboratories of science and halls of diplomacy to the pulpits and pews of the American heartland," said the Rev. John Huenink of Eugene, a leader of the Presbyterian Church in Oregon. "Global warming will hurt creation."

The Oregon campaign is under the aegis of the Ecumenical Ministries, a coalition of 15 mainstream religious denominations and faiths. It is the latest to wed environmental protection with religion, and leaders see the movement as a powerful lobby for persuading Congress, state legislatures and other politicians to protect the environment.

Already, a Vatican council has declared that "the world and humanity are at a mortal risk" from global warming, and materials on climate change have been sent to 50,000 religious congregations and synagogues in the United States.

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The Columbian

Vancouver, Washington

NOVEMBER 22, 1999

Churches mount campaign against global warming

The Associated Press

5179
Calling global warming the biggest threat to the Earth, church leaders have launched a campaign to save the planet by getting their congregations involved in the environmental movement.

The Oregon Global Warming Campaign is the first of 17 statewide efforts across the nation being organized by ministers, rabbis and other religious leaders worried about the environment.

The Ecumenical Ministries of Oregon, a coalition of 15 mainstream religious denominations and faiths, is spearheading Oregon's campaign.

"We intend to move the challenge of climate change from the laboratories of science and halls of diplomacy to the pulpits and pews of the American heartland," said the Rev. John Huenink of Eugene, who is a top leader of the Presbyterian Church in Oregon. "Global warming will hurt creation."

Environmentalism, he added, is a religious issue, fundamentally. The Oregon global warming campaign is the latest in a growing movement to wed environmental protection with religion. The combination could prove to be a powerful lobby for persuading Congress, state legislatures and other politicians to better protect the environment, religious leaders said Thursday.

Already, a synagogal council has declared that the world and humanity are at a mortal risk from global warming, and materials on climate change have been sent to 50,000 religious congregations and synagogues in the United States.

The heads of 24 denominations have appealed to President Clinton and Congress to sign a global climate change treaty that calls for reducing greenhouse gases.

"Environmental activity in the faith community has been growing steadily over the past five years," said Paul Gorman, executive director of the National Religious Partnership for the Environment, which is helping organize statewide efforts on behalf of a broad coalition that includes the U.S. Catholic Conference, the National Council of Churches and evangelical Christian and Jewish organizations.

"Environmentalism didn't begin on Earth Day; it started with Genesis," Gorman added.

The state efforts are aimed at "reaching out" through mainstream religious congregations to workers and families that traditionally have not embraced environmental activism: auto workers in Michigan, coal miners in West Virginia, farmers in Wisconsin and wood-products workers in Oregon, Gorman said.

Global warming, the gradual increase in the Earth's average temperature that is largely blamed on our use of fossil fuels since the Industrial Revolution, is an issue that has broad appeal to congregations across Oregon and the nation, Gorman said.

Religious leaders meet, talk about environmental issues

by Paul Darst
STAFF WRITER

JACKSON'S MILL -- Environmental issues have become politically charged across West Virginia and the nation.

But one group of religious leaders wants to take politics out of the discussion on how to care for the environment.

The West Virginia Council of Churches is sponsoring a two-day Global Climate Change Training Event at the Jackson's Mill Conference Center. The conference ends today.

"We have two purposes -- to educate folks about global warming and environmental issues, and to help equip and train them to educate others," said the Rev. Nathan Wilson, executive director of the council.

The conference started Sunday

with presentations by Ellen Mosley-Thompson, a professor at Ohio State University, and James Kotcon, a professor at West Virginia University.

They reviewed the problem of global warming for the conference participants, who came from around the state and the East Coast. Organizers expect 55 to 60 will attend, Wilson said.

Both Mosley-Thompson and Kotcon illustrated how the earth's climate has changed in recent years. Those changes have made the 1990s the hottest decade on record, with 1998 as the hottest year.

Although it is difficult to predict what all of the changes, like increased carbon dioxide levels, will do to the planet, people must act now to stop further destruction, Kotcon said.

Religious leaders have increas-

ingly become more active with environmental issues in recent years, said Janet Fout of the Ohio Valley Environmental Coalition.

"It seems to be growing," she said. "I think they are beginning to see that we are the stewards of the planet and God's creation."

The conference included leaders from a range of faiths, including Islam, Judaism, and Roman Catholic, Orthodox and Protestant denominations.

Conference organizers hope those who attended will take what they learned and share it with their church families, Wilson said.

"That's the idea," he said. "This conference is a kick-off for a year-long campaign to educate people about the environment. This is just the beginning."

People have a duty to act to save the environment, Wilson said. In closing his opening pres-



Ellen Mosley-Thompson

entation to the conference, Wilson quoted a passage from the Jewish Talmud:

"If people of learning participate in public affairs, they give stability to the land," Wilson quoted. "But if they sit at home and say to themselves, 'What have the affairs of society to do with me?' they bring about the destruction of the world."

Monday

Dec. 6, 1999

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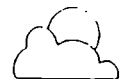
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Chance of Rain.
High of 40.
See Page A2.

CONNECTICUT POST

Bridgeport, CT

December 17, 199

786 Churches fight global warming

Church leaders in Oregon have put their congregations in the environmental movement. The Oregon Global Warming Campaign is the first of 17 state efforts to be organized by ministers, rabbis and other religious leaders. The Oregon effort is the latest to wed environmental protection with religion, and leaders see the movement as a lobby for persuading Congress, state legislatures and others to protect the environment. A Vatican council has declared that "the world and humanity are at a mortal risk" from global warming. //

Telegraph Herald

Algonquin, IL

December, 18, 1

Churches campaign against global warming

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The heads of 24 denominations have appealed to President Clinton and Congress to sign a global climate change treaty to reduce greenhouse gases.

"Environmental activity in the faith community has been growing steadily over the past five years," according to Paul Gorman, executive director of the National Religious Partnership for the Environment, which is helping organize statewide efforts with the U.S. Catholic Conference, the National Council of Churches and evangelical Christian and Jewish organizations.

Gorman said state efforts plan to reach out to workers and families that traditionally have not embraced environmental activism: auto workers in Michigan, coal miners in West Virginia, farmers in Wisconsin and wood-products workers in Oregon. The campaign also encourages churches to install more energy-efficient lighting and heating.



The Journal

Monday
December 13, 1995

Serving the Eastern Counties of West Virginia Since 1907

50 cc

Cause warms faith groups

■ Bunker Hill pastor
has joined other
religious leaders in
an effort to curb
global warming.

By BRIAN POSTELLE
Journal Staff Writer

BUNKER HILL — When the Rev. John E. Harris and his congregation said prayers and remembrances Sunday, planet Earth was listed alongside the ill and the deceased.

"Awaken all of us to the dangers we have inflicted on the Earth," said Harris, leading the prayer for his Bunker Hill Presbyterian Church congregation.

Harris isn't just praying for change.

The longtime environmentalist recently met with other religious leaders in Jackson's Mill in Lewis County to take a hard look at global climate change and as a religious issue.

The result was the West Virginia Interfaith Climate Change Cam-



HARRIS

"I think God's call to be stewards of creation makes it a religious issue," Harris said. "I became committed to the environment out of a faith conviction. For me, it is not an option."

Not only Christians attended the Dec. 5 and 6 conference. About 50 leaders, including those from Jewish, Islamic and Native American faiths, as well as several Christian denominations, all sat and listened to scientists, economists and technologists discuss the impact of global climate change from the release of carbon dioxide.

The spiritual impact, Harris said, spread throughout the group, regardless of faith, and by the end of the session, the conference had adopted a mantra: "Global warming is real, the science is sound, the effects are likely to be severe, and it is a religious issue."

Harris said the creed kept the group together as one body charged with addressing a real problem. "We often said them together to remind each other what this is about," Harris said.

The purpose of the meeting was to form a steering committee, which Harris said will work as a grass-roots organization, educating their congregations and political leaders about impending climate change.

First on the list is to educate congregations — and influence legislation — on the Kyoto Protocol, an international proposal calling for industrial nations to reduce

See WARM on page A2

Warm (Continued from page A1)

greenhouse gases by 2010. When the 1997 proposal was drafted at the Framework Convention on Climate Change, more than 160 nations joined. The U.S. has yet to see the treaty submitted to the Senate.

"We need to let our senators and representatives know that this is important," Harris said, adding that the view of environmentalism is a long-term vision, looking at conse-

quences over one hundred years from now.

He said that, while many often see the future like an investor looking a few years down the road, there is a Native American philosophy that measures decisions based on their effects seven generations later.

"It could take years," Harris said. "But even a little change now will have a greater impact later."

The Intelligencer Wheeling News-Register

December 9, 19

West Virginia Churches Unite to Join Ba Against Global Warming

A coalition of West Virginia churches says global warming is a religious issue as well as an economic issue, and they are launching an interfaith campaign to protect the environment.

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The group's goal is to reach 100 congregations this year and launch a statewide information campaign, Bender said. The group also would like 50 congregations to adopt energy conservation measures.

West Virginia joins 16 other states that have adopted interfaith environmental campaigns. Additional groups are expected to be created as election campaigns heat up next year, said Paul Gorman, executive director of the National Religious Partnership for the Environment.

December 8, 1999

State church leaders announce campaign against global warming

by Paul Leakan
STAFF WRITER

Senior religious leaders across the state Tuesday announced the establishment of a "West Virginia Interfaith Global Climate Change Campaign" that seeks to fight global warming.

"It is time to move this issue from the halls of diplomacy and the labs of science to the pulpits and the pews of the American heartland," said Paul Gorman, executive director of the National Religious Partnership for the Environment.

"We're seeking here to undergird a scientific consensus with a moral, religious consensus, but with our own distinctive religious voice. Environmentalism for us didn't begin on Earth Day, it started with Genesis."

Sixty representatives from the Jewish, Roman Catholic, Islamic, Orthodox and Protestant faiths discussed global warming and the establishment of a statewide campaign to combat it after gathering at a training session Sunday and Monday at Jackson's Mill.

Several representatives who attended the conference said global warming is indeed a religious issue.

"Primarily, it's a religious issue because there's a biblical mandate throughout the scripture," said Gay Mothershed, executive presbyter for the Presbytery of West Virginia.

"We find numerous Old and New Testament references to our responsibilities to creation. ... We have been given a mandate to care for the creation, to keep it and heal it as we are able."

The campaign is being sponsored by the West Virginia Council of Churches, a fellowship of churches that includes 16 faith communities and more than 4,000 congregations.

The coalition of churches seeks to combat global warming through prayer and by advocating change through elected representatives, as well as launching statewide efforts that seek to reach 100 religious congregations, educating each on how to conserve energy.

The reasons for the campaign can be summed up in four sentences, said Father Christopher Bender of the Assumption Greek Orthodox Church of Morgantown.

"Global warming is real. The science is sound. The effects are likely to be severe. This is a religious issue," Bender said.

The West Virginia effort is part of a 17-state mobilization of major U.S. faith communities seeking to secure Senate ratification of an international treaty controlling global warming.

Gorman said the issue of global warming has a major effect on the environment internationally and here in West Virginia — a state whose economy still relies heavily on the coal mining and steel industries.

Although Gorman wants to work toward efforts to improve energy conservation in West Virginia, he knows that major changes will likely prove to be a major challenge.

"Nationally, we in the faith community don't have the luxury of easy partisanship here in West Virginia," he said. "Conservationists kneel together in the same pews as coal miners."

Several members of the coalition, however, are just hoping for some gradual change.

"We're not expecting change overnight," Bender said. "We simply want to get the word out."

News Tribune

Duluth, MN

November 25, 1999

3786

PS. SB

Churches urged to discuss global warming

Associated Press

MADISON — Churches and synagogues are being invited to join a campaign against global warming by making the environment a subject of their services.

Episcopal Bishop Roger White of Milwaukee said the campaign is also aimed at businesses, public utilities and congressmen because atmospheric pollution is a threat to "God's good earth."

White, the Rev. Richard

Blomker of Madison and Rabbi Daniel Lehrman announced this week the formation of the Wisconsin Interfaith Global Climate Change Campaign.

They said the group plans to distribute materials to churches and synagogues throughout the state to promote environmental stewardship.

Utilities and other industries will be urged to reduce smokestack emissions that contribute to what scientists call the green-

house effect, meaning atmospheric pollution that traps heat and is blamed for increasing the Earth's temperatures.

Local governments should develop transportation plans for "healthy, sustainable communities," the group says.

Sens. Herbert Kohl and Russell Feingold are being asked to promote policies against global warming, it said.

More than 20 denominations in the National Council of

Churches wrote last year to members of the U.S. Senate, asking them to ratify a global-warming agreement that was adopted during an international conference in Kyoto, Japan.

Blomker said he planned to ask his Lutheran congregation to think about the use of products that affect the environment.

"I think we're all very much, I guess you could say, entrapped in a middle-class lifestyle that really does over-consume," he said.

Daily News

Bowling Green, KY

December 17, 19

Anti-global warming campaign launched

EUGENE, Ore. (AP) — Church leaders have launched a campaign to save the planet by involving their congregations in the environmental movement.

The Oregon Global Warming Campaign is the first of 17 state efforts nationwide to be organized by ministers, rabbis and other religious leaders.

"We intend to move the challenge of climate change from the laboratories of science and halls of diplomacy to the pulpits and pews of the American heartland," said the Rev. John Huenink of Eugene, a leader of the Presbyterian Church in Oregon. "Global warming will hurt creation."

The Oregon campaign is under the aegis of the Ecumenical Ministries, a coalition of 15 mainstream religious denominations and faiths. It is the latest to wed environmental protection with religion, and leaders see the movement as a powerful lobby for persuading Congress, state legislatures and other politicians to protect the environment.

The Daily Times

Ottawa, IL

December 18, 1999

Churches campaign against global warming

EUGENE, Ore. (AP) — Church leaders have launched a campaign to save the planet by involving their congregations in the environmental movement.

The Oregon Global Warming Campaign is the first of 17 state efforts nationwide to be organized by ministers, rabbis and other religious leaders.

The Oregon campaign is under the aegis of the Ecumenical Ministries, a coalition of 15 mainstream religious denominations and faiths. It is the latest to wed environmental protection with religion, and leaders see the movement as a powerful lobby for persuading Congress, state legislatures and other politicians to protect the environment.

Already, a Vatican council has declared that "the world and humanity are at a mortal risk" from global warming, and materials on climate change have been sent to 50,000 religious congregations and synagogues in the United States.

The heads of 24 denominations have appealed to President Clinton and Congress to sign a global climate change treaty to reduce greenhouse gases.

"Environmental activity in the faith community has been growing steadily over the past five years," according to Paul Gorman, executive director of the National Religious Partnership for the Environment, which is helping organize statewide efforts with the U.S. Catholic Conference, the National Council of Churches and evangelical Christian and Jewish organizations.

Gorman said state efforts plan to reach out to workers and families that traditionally have not embraced environmental activism: auto workers in Michigan, coal miners in West Virginia, farmers in Wisconsin and wood-products workers in Oregon. The campaign also encourages churches to install more energy-efficient lighting and heating.

Clergy, Lay Leaders Receive Information About Global Warming

Senior religious leaders, across a remarkably broad spectrum of faith groups, announced establishment of a "West Virginia Interfaith Global Climate Change Campaign" at a two-day training of 60 clergy and lay leaders in Jackson's Mill on December 5 and 6.

In a statement prepared for release at the end of the conference, religious leaders declare, "We speak not as members of an 'environmental movement', but as a people of faith seeking to be true to God's intentions for Creation. We resolve to 'choose life so that you and your descendants may live' (Duet. 30:19).

Organized by the West Virginia Council of Churches, the conference launched a yearlong campaign to educate people of faith on the dangers of climate change and persuade elected officials to take bold action nationally and internationally. The local effort is part of a 16-state campaign marking the entry of the American faith community into debate over the challenge of global warming.

"Global warming is an inescapably religious concern. Our climate is God's creation. My Bible says, 'The Earth is the Lord's.' (Psalm 24:1)," said Gay Mothershed, Executive Presbyterian for the Presbytery of West Virginia.

Accepting a broad scientific consensus on the dangers of climate change, religious leaders spoke of the need to act on behalf of members of their congregations.

"We have farmers, miners, utility executives and environmentalists kneeling together in the same pews," said the Most Rev. Bernard Schmitt, Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Wheeling-Charleston. "We have a special concern for the situation of miners in West Virginia. We also have a responsibility to help support climate change policies which serve the common good."

Sixty representatives from the Jewish, Roman Catholic, Islamic, Orthodox and Protestant faiths attended the two-day conference, held in Jackson's Mill on December 5 and 6.

Conference participants examined why global warming is a religious issue and what they can do to promote the yearlong WV Interfaith Global Climate Change Campaign. Individuals learned how they can personally and publicly take action to curb climate change from pre-

sentations by Dr. Ellen Mosley Thompson (Ohio State University) and Dr. Jim Kotcon (WVU) on the scientific perspective of climate change.

Dr. Tom Torries (WVU) and Dr. Alan Collins (WVU) addressed how protecting the earth's climate will affect economies. Presentations by Rev. Christopher Bender, a Greek Orthodox priest, Todd Garland of the Catholic Committee of Appalachia, and Vivian Stockman, environmental communications specialist, encouraged the conference participants to educate and organize their congregations and communities for outreach efforts, including visits with elected officials.

"As stewards of God's creation, it is our duty to do whatever we can to preserve the world for future generations," said Rabbi Israel B. Koller of Temple B'nai Israel in Charleston.

"Earth, the home of all creation, is a gift to be cherished," said S. Clifton Ives, Bishop of the West Virginia Area of The United Methodist Church. "Any action that pollutes or destroys Earth must be questioned and corrected by each generation entrusted with the gift."

Sponsoring the campaign is the WV Council of Churches, a fellowship of churches that includes sixteen faith communities and more than 4,000 congregations. The West Virginia effort is part of a multi-state mobilization of major U.S. faith communities to secure Senate ratification of an international treaty controlling global warming. Support and guidance for the mobilization is provided by the Eco-Justice Working Group of the National Council of Churches of Christ.

"It is time for this issue to move from the labs of science and the halls of diplomacy to the pulpits and pews of the American heartland," said Paul Gorman, executive director of the National Religious Partnership for the Environment, a coalition of national Catholic, Protestant, evangelical and Orthodox Christian, Black church and Jewish denominations which is supporting environmental activity in the American religious community. "For us, environmentalism didn't begin with Earth Day; it started with Genesis."

For more information on the WV Interfaith Global Climate Change Campaign, contact coordinator Marcia Leitch at 304-466-0942.

THE West Virginia Daily News

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Tuesday, December 21, 1999

December 19, 1944

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Charleston Daily Mail

50 CENTS

CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

HOME EDITION ★

Church council encourages support of Kyoto Protocol

Treaty opposed
by electric utilities,
coal industry

By BRIAN BOWLING
DAILY MAIL STAFF

Religious leaders from several states are asking church congregations to lobby the president, Congress and state legislators in support of the Kyoto Protocol that seeks to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases.

After a two-day meeting at Jacksons Mill, the West Virginia Council of Churches kicked off the West Virginia Interfaith Global Warming Campaign with a two-page declaration urging congregations to support the proposed international treaty.

The treaty has drawn widespread opposition from electric utilities and the coal industry because they believe it will cost jobs and millions of dollars while imposing stricter emission standards on the United States

than on developing countries.

The National Council of Churches started a global warming campaign in August 1998 and started promoting interfaith campaigns in Michigan, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Iowa in June.

The prepared statement from the Jacksons Mill meeting says that climate change violates several biblical principles related to protecting the Earth and the needy.

"We believe that global warming is an inescapable reli-

gious challenge, dramatically reminding us of God's call to faithful stewardship," the statement says.

Global warming diminishes food and water supplies and is leading to the spread of infectious disease and flooding of low-lying areas, it says.

"These conditions have been sufficiently documented to require action as an ethical responsibility. Scientific consensus indicates that society's pollution of the atmosphere with global warming gases threat-

ens the quality of life for our descendants. The religious community must use its voice and actions to undergird this scientific consensus with a moral consensus," the statement said.

According to the council's press release, the meeting included representatives from West Virginia, Maryland, Ohio and Pennsylvania churches. The churches represented included the Methodist, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Church of Christ, Church of the Brethren, Luther-

an, Greek Orthodox, Antiochian Orthodox and Roman Catholic denominations, the Unitarian Universalist Association, the Salvation Army, the Islamic Association of West Virginia, the Baptist Temple of Charleston and the Congregation Bnai Israel of Charleston.

Writer Brian Bowling can be reached at 348-4842.



3786 Churches targeting global warming DV

EUGENE, Ore. (AP) — Church leaders have launched a campaign to save the planet by involving their congregations in the environmental movement.

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The heads of 24 denominations have asked President Clinton and Congress to sign a global climate change treaty to reduce greenhouse gases.

"Environmental activity in the faith community has been growing steadily over the past five years," according to Paul Gorman, executive director of the National Religious Partnership for the Environment, which is helping organize statewide efforts with the U.S. Catholic Conference, the National Council of Churches and evangelical Christian and Jewish organizations.

Gorman said state efforts plan to reach out to workers and families that traditionally have not embraced environmental activism.



Setting Standards for Excellence

TIMOTHY FELDMAN

Vice President, Government Affairs

December 8, 1999

Mr. Roger Ballentine
Deputy Asst. to the President
for Environmental Initiatives
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave, NW
Washington, DC 20500

The Honorable Dan Reicher
Asst. Secretary for Energy
Efficiency and Renewable Energy
Dept. of Energy
1000 Independence Ave, SW
Washington, DC 20585

Dear Mr. Ballentine and Secretary Reicher:

I am forwarding a letter from NEMA President, Malcolm O'Hagan, to New York Governor George Pataki. The letter expresses NEMA's opposition to draft legislation developed by northeast state solid waste officials that will undercut Administration efforts to reduce emissions of global warming gasses.

We discussed at the Ballast Negotiations ceremony in October important issues related to mercury in fluorescent lighting. This is another example of a harmful trend that is developing in the states.

I would like to meet with you to discuss possible remedies at the Federal level.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Tim Feldman", written in a cursive, flowing style.

*Roger,
I believe the advocates
would support us on
this.*

Handwritten initials "df" in black ink, located at the bottom right of the handwritten note.

National Electrical
Manufacturers Association

1300 North 17th Street, Suite 1847
Rosslyn, VA 22209
(703) 841-3251
FAX (703) 841-3351
tim_feldman@nema.org



Setting Standards for Excellence

MALCOLM E. O'HAGAN

President

December 8, 1999

The Honorable George E. Pataki
Governor of New York
State Capitol
Albany, NY 12224

Dear Governor Pataki:

Earlier this year we had the opportunity to discuss regulatory issues of concern to the electroindustry. I am writing to alert you to a development that could harm the environment and needlessly adversely affect businesses and consumers in New York.

Last month, NEWMOA, the Northeast Waste Management Officials Association, released model mercury product legislation. Northeast solid waste officials are publicly saying that solid waste officials in a few states including New York will seek to have their legislatures adopt this legislation.

This legislation, which to date has been developed with no industry input, contains numerous troublesome provisions. It adopts a one-size-fits-all approach to every mercury-containing product. It would presumptively ban almost all products that contain mercury including some button batteries used in hearing aids, watches and cameras, many kinds of energy efficient fluorescent and high intensity discharge lamps, and energy efficient mercury switch thermometers. It would require the labeling of all mercury containing products even though a Federal District Court Judge in Vermont recently ruled that such labeling "is not narrowly tailored and its burdens are clearly excessive in relation to the asserted local benefits" and violated the US Constitution. It would require manufacturers to take back such products regardless of the feasibility, cost and benefit of such programs.

Even more troubling, mercury over regulation can harm the environment. Fluorescent and high intensity discharge lamps utilize small amounts of mercury that is essential for producing efficient lighting. These lamps are three to four times more energy efficient than incandescent lamps. Mercury switch thermostats are more energy efficient than comparably priced alternatives. The use of these lamps and thermostats reduces the amount of fossil fuels burned in power plants. This results in significant reductions in smog and acid rain forming air pollutants, toxic air pollutants including mercury, and carbon dioxide.

**National Electrical
Manufacturers Association**

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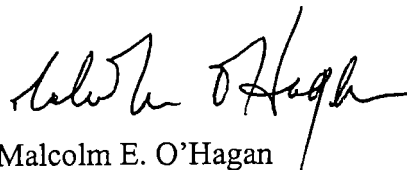
The Honorable George E. Pataki
December 8, 1999
Page Two

Unfortunately it appears that New York solid waste officials are so determined to reduce small amounts of mercury that they are pursuing policies that will discourage, if not prohibit, the use of energy efficient products.

NEMA manufacturers have worked successfully in New York, across the nation and at the Federal level to achieve substantial voluntary mercury reductions. We are always ready to work with New York officials to address problems in an efficient and cost-effective manner.

I hope that New York will not support introduction of this onerous and environmentally self-defeating bill. I would appreciate the opportunity to talk to you about how NEMA and New York can work cooperatively to effectively address mercury pollution.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Malcolm E. O'Hagan". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Malcolm" and last name "O'Hagan" clearly distinguishable.

Malcolm E. O'Hagan

cc: Jim Mazzeella
Bradford J. Race, Jr.
F. William Valentino

DISCUSSION DRAFT BY THE CENTER FOR CLEAN AIR POLICY AND THE NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

**New Jersey-Netherlands Cooperative Effort on Global Climate Change
*Proposed Framework for Emissions Trading***

Background

On June 5, 1998, the Commissioner of New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection signed a Letter of Intent with the Minister of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment of the Netherlands, witnessed by the Center for Clean Air Policy. This Letter of Intent expressed a joint desire to "cooperate in addressing the challenges posed by the prospect of climate change." Emissions trading was one area of activity specifically identified for further exploration. The Center is helping coordinate a dialogue between government officials and business representatives in New Jersey and the Netherlands to discuss potential greenhouse gas emissions reduction projects that could become the basis of an emissions trade. The focus is on emissions reductions made in New Jersey and acquired by the Netherlands (government or companies).

Proposed Framework for New Jersey-Netherlands Trading Effort

In the absence of an international trading program for greenhouse gases, we (NJDEP and CCAP) propose that the Netherlands-New Jersey emissions trading effort be approached as a pilot project under the program for Activities Implemented Jointly (AIJ) with the associated emissions reductions translated later into emissions reduction units under the Kyoto Protocol and added to the Netherlands assigned amount, assuming the necessary provisions for such a transfer have been agreed to and the Protocol has been ratified. *A crucial first step in this process is achieving approval by the host country (i.e., the United States) for the AIJ emissions reduction project.*

Step One: Develop Project under AIJ. The Framework Convention on Climate Change, finalized in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, includes a provision whereby "Parties may implement...policies and measures jointly with other Parties and may assist other Parties in contributing to the objective of the Convention..." (Article 4.2 (a)). This provision led to the creation of an international pilot program, known as Activities Implemented Jointly (AIJ), whereby countries, or entities within them, can work together to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. However, AIJ does not allow for emissions "credits" to accrue to any party. *Our proposal is to develop an emissions reduction project in New Jersey, working with the Netherlands and submit this for approval by the U.S. (and the Netherlands) as an AIJ/JI project.*

Step Two: Translate Emissions Reductions into Emission Reduction Units. Decision 13/CP.5 continues the pilot phase of activities implemented jointly beyond the end of the present decade. However, it is expected that future COPs will allow activities undertaken under the AIJ pilot phase to be eligible for credit under the Kyoto Protocol. [One possibility is that emissions reductions associated with an AIJ project could be translated into emissions reduction units under Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol, possibly with reductions achieved prior to 2008 deducted from the host country's assigned amount and added to the acquiring country's assigned amount. A second alternative would be to convert the AIJ project transaction into an emissions trade under Article 17 of the Kyoto Protocol once the Netherlands and the US have both ratified the Protocol.] *Our proposal is to translate the emissions reductions generated under the New Jersey-Netherlands AIJ project into emissions reduction units either under Article 6 (JI) or Article 17 (Emissions Trading) of the Kyoto Protocol, assuming such a transfer is possible in the future.*

***DISCUSSION DRAFT BY THE CENTER FOR CLEAN AIR POLICY AND THE NEW
JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION***

The attractiveness of this approach is that it corresponds to the Rio Treaty which both the Netherlands and the US have ratified. As such, it avoids any direct reference to the Kyoto Protocol, which has yet to be ratified by the US. At the same time, the effort would be able to demonstrate the use of market mechanisms between Annex I countries.

Letter of Intent
Between
The Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and The Environment,
The Netherlands
and
The Department of Environmental Protection,
The State of New Jersey

This Letter of Intent conveys the understanding of the Signatories of their intention to cooperate in addressing the challenges posed by the prospect of climate change. The premise for this document includes the following points of common understanding:

- A. The Signatories are aware that the 1992 Declaration of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development states that States and people shall cooperate in good spirit of partnership. (Principle 27);
- B. The Signatories acknowledge that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation by all countries and participation in an effective and appropriate international response, in accordance with the countries' common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and their social and economic conditions. (Preamble United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change);
- C. The Signatories are desirous of expressing their joint concern with the potential environmental damages which may result from the consequences of climate change, including sea level rise, health and economic impacts, and irreversible changes to ecosystems and weather patterns;
- D. The Signatories recognize the spirit of the principles of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change which states inter alia that Parties should take into account that policies and measures relevant to climate change should be cost effective so as to ensure global benefits at the lowest possible costs and that efforts to address climate change may be carried out co-operatively by interested parties. (Article 3, paragraph 3 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change);
- E. The Signatories are aware that Annex I Parties have committed themselves to "adopt national policies and take corresponding measures on the mitigation of climate change, by limiting its anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases and protecting and enhancing its greenhouse sinks and reservoirs." (Article 4.2a of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) and further are aware that these parties may implement such policies and measures jointly with other Parties. (Article 4.2a of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change);
- F. The Signatories are aware that each Party of the Kyoto Protocol included in Annex 1 in achieving its quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments under Article 3 of the Protocol, in order to promote sustainable development, shall cooperate with other such Parties to enhance the individual and combined effectiveness of their policies and measures adopted under this Article, pursuant to Article 4, paragraph 2(e)(1), of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. To this end, these Parties shall take steps to share their experience and exchange information on such policies and measures, including developing ways of improving their comparability, transparency and effectiveness (Article 2 of the Kyoto Protocol);

- G. The Signatories are aware that the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change shall define the relevant principles, modalities, rules and guidelines, in particular for verification, reporting and accountability for emission trading. Under Article 17 (of the Kyoto Protocol), the Parties included in Annex B may participate in emissions trading for the purposes of fulfilling their commitments under Article 3 (of the Kyoto Protocol);
- H. The Signatories herein express the need to collect practical experiences in several ways to gain better insight into the Kyoto Protocol such as emissions trading, joint implementation, and the use of policies and measures.

The Undersigned Signatories in order to effectuate the stated principles of intent set forth herein shall establish a standing committee of representatives of the Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment of The Netherlands, and the Department of Environmental Protection of the State of New Jersey, together with representatives from the Center for Clean Air Policy, Washington D.C.

The purpose of the Committee shall be to develop a plan of action for the implementation of this Letter of Intent.

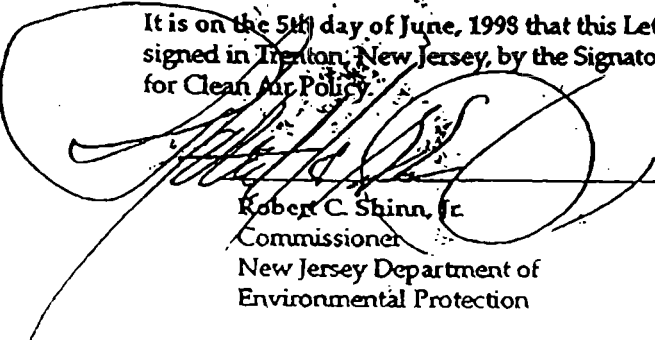
The Signatories further agree to undertake cooperation in, inter alia, the following areas of endeavor:

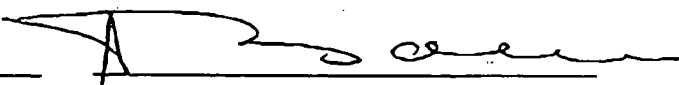
- Identify trading mechanisms and identify and design a prototype greenhouse gas emissions trade;
- Undertake joint research into the possibilities of development and implementation of Long Term (Voluntary) Agreements with industry;
- Undertake joint elaboration of the concept of "Benchmarking" of energy-intensive industry;
- Collaborate on the design and implementation of an emission banking system;
- Work together to enhance the individual and combined effectiveness of policies and measures;
- Share information about successful practices that have been implemented within the respective jurisdictions of the Signatories, including the development of innovative technologies.

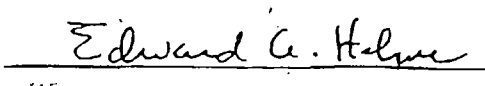
The Signatories conclude that this Letter of Intent represents a sound first step toward gaining "early experiences" in emission trading, joint implementation and policies and measures, and believe that it will provide a sound basis for future cooperation between the Netherlands and the State of New Jersey in the effective implementation of international environmental conventions.

It is agreed by the Signatories that this Letter of Intention is an expression of good will, and does not bind either signatory, to the commitments herein, or to providing financial resources. This Letter of Intent may be dissolved by either signatory at any time by written notice to the other.

It is on the 5th day of June, 1998 that this Letter of Intent prepared in the English language has been signed in Trenton, New Jersey, by the Signatories and witnessed by the Executive Director of the Center for Clean Air Policy.


Robert C. Shinn, Jr.
Commissioner
New Jersey Department of
Environmental Protection


Margaretha de Boer
Minister of Housing, Spatial Planning
and the Environment of the Netherlands


Witness:
Edward A. Helme, Executive Director
Center for Clean Air Policy

PART II: STATES AND LOCALITIES TAKING ACTION

Many U.S. states and communities are helping lead the fight against global warming. State and local governments, as regulators of many direct and indirect sources of greenhouse gas emissions and as managers of facilities that consume significant amounts of energy, are in a unique position to make a difference. Many are doing just that by stepping forward—both in partnership with the Federal government and on their own initiative—with innovative programs to reduce emissions. Their efforts are creating jobs and strengthening local economies, saving energy and money, and improving local air and environmental quality.

State and Local Success Stories

The following are just a few examples of the wide array of actions that states and localities are taking to address climate change:

The *State of New Jersey* committed to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 3.5 percent below 1990 levels by 2005. This amounts to a reduction equal to

5.7 million metric tons of carbon equivalent (MMTCE) from the state's business-as-usual projections. Strategies include improving commercial and industrial energy efficiency, using innovative technologies, preventing pollution, recycling, reducing solid waste, and sequestering carbon. One project, the Affordable Housing Initiative, offers grants to developers to design low-income housing that meets energy efficiency

U.S. Mayors Issue Statement on Global Warming

In September 1999, a group of more than 530 local officials in the United States issued a "Statement on Global Warming," expressing concern about the impacts of climate change on their communities and urging accelerated Federal efforts to assist them in reducing global warming pollution.

Signatories included the mayors of Atlanta, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, Denver, Honolulu, Las Vegas, Madison, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Newark, New Orleans, Portland, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Seattle, St. Louis, and

Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) coordinated issuance of the statement.

Sixty-six U.S. cities have joined ICLEI's *U.S. Cities for Climate Protection Campaign*. Participating cities agree to a set of milestones that includes preparing a baseline survey of emissions, setting a reduction target, preparing a local action plan, and implementing the plan. In 1998, the campaign avoided greenhouse gas emissions of approximately 1.3 million metric tons of carbon equivalent (MMTCE).

standards 30 percent better than current building codes. The state also established a Carbon Dioxide Bank working group and signed a letter of intent with the Netherlands that establishes a framework for developing joint initiatives to address global warming, including an emissions trading system.

In 1997, the *State of Oregon* enacted landmark legislation establishing a carbon dioxide standard for all new power plants of 25 megawatts or more. New natural gas-fired plants must emit 17 percent less carbon dioxide per kilowatt-hour than the most efficient gas-fired plants currently operating in the United States. The standard can be met by any combination of efficiency, co-generation, or offsets from off-site mitigation. The mitigation measures will offset 3.2 MMTCE over the next 100 years.

The *State of Wisconsin* is implementing energy efficient technologies and practices throughout state government, and encouraging consumers and businesses to do the same. The state's high-visibility public education campaign included retail store displays, newspaper and radio spots, brochures, and a toll-free call-in number. To date, Wisconsin has upgraded 53 million square feet in state government buildings, avoided annual greenhouse gas emissions of almost 30,000 metric tons of carbon equivalent (MTCE), and saved more than \$7 million in annual energy costs.

As part of an overall restructuring of the *State of California's* utility industry, the state established a Renewable Resource Trust Fund to collect \$540 million from investor-owned utilities to support existing and emerging renewable energy technologies. Municipal utilities and individual customers also may contribute to the fund. The fund is used to support production incentives, producer and consumer rebates, and an education program to help develop a consumer market for renewables. California also is collecting \$218 million from the state's investor-owned utilities for energy efficiency projects.

In the *State of North Carolina, Wake County Public Schools* embarked on an ambitious effort to upgrade the energy efficiency of the county's 120 school and administration buildings. By using a shared savings program in which individual schools receive a 10 percent share of their total annual energy savings, the school system involved the entire community in energy efficiency efforts. Measures already in place are avoiding more than 2,400 MTCE annually.

The city and county of *Denver, Colorado*, invested in lighting upgrades in 4.5 million square feet of office space, as well as multiple energy efficiency measures in nearly 2,000 additional facilities. The city's downtown district now has the highest number of buildings with the ENERGY STAR[®] label of any U.S. municipality. ENERGY STAR BuildingsSM is



Jacqueline Krieger
11/24/99 11:09:31 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Roger S. Ballentine/WHO/EOP@EOP
cc: David Gardiner/CEQ/EOP@EOP, Jefferson B. Seabright/WHCCTF/EOP@EOP, Angela C. Mizeur/WHO/EOP@EOP
Subject: Background on 11/29 Meeting with Commissioner Shinn

You are meeting with Bob Shinn, Commissioner of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, and Ned Helme, Center for Clean Air Policy, on Monday, November 29. While the focus of the meeting is on NJ's pilot emissions trading project with the Netherlands (which CCAP is supporting), this meeting would be a good opportunity to engage Commissioner Shinn on a broader set of issues (states and climate change). Following are background on NJ's climate activities and questions for discussion.

Background

- NJ has been a leader at the state level on climate change. Sea level rise is a concern.
- Through an administrative order, NJ has set a voluntary goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 3.5% below 1990 levels by 2005. Strategies for reducing CO2 emissions focus on associated multiple benefits: reducing criteria air pollutants through energy efficiency; reducing hazardous air pollutants through intensified pollution prevention efforts.
- NJ has completed a state-wide Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory and will shortly submit their Greenhouse Gas Action Plan (developed under a grant from the EPA)
- NJ has set up a GHG Emissions Bank Design Project, the goal of which is to design (not establish) a bank through which GHG emitters could record and track emissions of GHGs (should a national or international trading program be established).
- NJ and the Netherlands have entered into a cooperative agreement to identify and design a prototype GHG emissions trade.

For Discussion

- We are interested in the NJ Climate Change Action Plan: What actions will NJ take to meet their target? When will it be released? Are they planning a special announcement of the Plan? (An event had been planned, then was postponed; we (specifically EPA which funded development of their plan) were not invited to participate).
- We are sorry Shinn couldn't attend our meeting with state energy and environment officials on August 6th. We are moving forward in following up on that meeting and hope he will participate. How can we better engage other ECOS (Environmental Council of the States - environment commissioners) members in this effort?
- What else can the Administration do to support states like New Jersey that are taking action to address climate change? How can the Administration best promote these actions in other states?

- CCAP has established a State Roundtable on Climate Change. What are the latest developments from this group? (Their next meeting is on 12/14 -15 - we would like to have a representative attend).

NOTE TO: Roger Ballentine

FROM:

RE: Follow-up with State Environment and Energy Officials

There is increasing interest from state energy and environment officials to move forward on the work that we initiated with them at your meeting on August 6th. NASEO and STAPPA have taken the lead in setting the stage for the next major step - we'd like you to use the opportunity of the Oversight Group meeting this afternoon to get the high level support that we need from EPA and DOE to move forward; both Bob Perciasepe and Dan Reicher should be at the meeting.

NASEO and STAPPA have proposed that a meeting be scheduled in late January that brings together representatives from the key organizations (STAPPA, NASEO, ECOS, NARUC, NLC, NACo, ICMA, ICLEI, NGA, NCSL) and DOE, EPA, and the White House. The goals of the meeting would be to begin to develop specific policies and programs that achieve the objectives of energy efficiency and climate change mitigation, to discuss areas where the federal government can play a positive role or provide resources to support state efforts, and to identify a "model" state where there might be interest in developing a pilot integrated environmental/ energy policy.

An example of the type of program that we want to promote includes responding the following question: "How can energy efficiency programs be utilized to reduce criteria air pollutants?" One answer could be the implementation of a set-aside for energy efficiency and renewable energy established as an option under the SIP-call. In order for this to be implemented on a state-by-state basis, a significant degree of cooperation between state air officials and state energy officials is required, of the type already established in New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts. By statute, Wisconsin just adopted an annual 866 ton NOx emissions reduction program utilizing energy conservation measures and low-income weatherization. Also, STAPPA recently issued its "Menu of Harmonized Options for Reducing GHGs and Air Pollution" which includes a range of sensible options that states and localities can pursue.

The meeting in January would be followed by a larger meeting of representatives from all of the states and many local governments, which would be held in late June 2000, that would provide a forum for sharing ideas on integrated policies and programs being implemented. This meeting would ideally also include representatives from the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, and Transportation.

WIRE:09/27/1999 17:49:00 ET

Clinton says Congress hurts
global warming efforts

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - President Clinton Monday said Congress was jeopardizing U.S. efforts to fight global warming by trying to cut spending and by adding anti-environmental language to several bills.

Congress is facing a tight deadline to reconcile many of the 13 spending bills necessary to keep the federal government running when the new fiscal year begins on Oct. 1.

The White House said seven of the spending bills contain provisions that would restrict measures to improve the environment.

Clinton called on Congress to withdraw the provisions, saying they would "strangle" administration efforts to save energy, cut fuel costs for businesses and consumers, and reduce global warming pollution.

"I urge Congress to fully fund my proposed package of investments to accelerate the deployment of clean energy technologies for the 21st century," Clinton said in a statement.

Global warming, caused by an increase in gases such as carbon dioxide, has been blamed by many scientists for increasing global temperatures and contributing to erratic weather.

But Republican leaders, industrial state Democrats and some trade groups worry that U.S. economic growth could be hurt if the United States adopted emissions cuts included in a global treaty signed in Kyoto.

Some U.S. lawmakers have tried to limit spending on programs that would indirectly implement the treaty, designed to force major industrial nations to curb greenhouse gas emissions.

The White House has yet to send the Kyoto treaty to the Senate for ratification.

Clinton also criticized Congress for slashing federal funds for a clean air program that would help state and local governments cut emissions and pollutants like soot and smog.

The president requested \$200 million for the Clean Air Partnership program. But the Senate provided no money in its spending bill and the House earmarked only \$36 million in its version, according to a White House official.

Beyond disputes over money, the White House also criticized some anti-Kyoto language tacked onto spending bills.

In one instance, Congress has attempted to force the inclusion of industry scientists -- who are likely to be sympathetic to companies producing emissions -- on government panels that will study climate change policy, the White House said.

"The language purports merely to prohibit the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol in advance of Senate ratification," the White House official said. "But in practice, that would give naysayers in Congress a toe-hold to object to virtually all aspects of administration climate policies."

The president also praised efforts by U.S. mayors and local officials who have urged the federal government to take a more aggressive stance on global warming.

Some 567 local officials, notably mayors in Chicago, Washington D.C., Denver and San Francisco, announced their concern over the impact of warming on their communities, blaming recent heat waves and storms on the temperature trend.

Mayor and Local Official Statement on Global Warming

Phone: (202) 265-6738

Fax: (202) 986-6041

Fax Cover Page

Number of Pages to follow: 0

To: Mayor and Local Official Statement on Global Warming Signatory

From: Phil Radford
Ozone Action

Date: September 8, 1999

Re: Release Update

On behalf of the more than 560 local officials from across the county who have signed on to the *Mayor and Local Official Statement on Global Warming*, I would like to thank you for doing your part to stop global warming. By signing this statement, you are demonstrating that global warming is an important issue that must be addressed.

The planned release for the statement will be the week of September 27, 1999. This will be a multi city release across the country. Some of the target cities will be:

- Atlanta, GA
- Chicago, IL
- Los Angeles, CA
- Miami, FL
- New York, NY
- San Francisco, CA
- Seattle, WA
- Tampa, FL

If you would like information on a release in your area, please do not hesitate to contact me at 202-265-6738 or at Phil_Radford@hotmail.com. You may also contact our partners in this effort, The International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI), a coalition of more than 250 cities that have taken responsible positions in the fight against global warming at 510-540-8843.

Again, thank you for your efforts on this statement and your efforts to reduce the threat of global warming. Without your support, none of this would be possible. We will keep you posted on the successes of the release.

Mayor and Local Official Statement on Global Warming

We are mayors and local elected officials from across the U.S. concerned about the impacts of global warming on our communities. We urge the federal government to make this issue a priority and to reduce the domestic sources of greenhouse gases, the pollution that causes global warming.

Recent events have focused attention on the serious threat global warming poses to local communities. Between 1988 and 1997, heat waves, storms, floods, and other extreme weather events in the United States caused an estimated \$140 billion in property damage.

FEMA and other federal disaster funds cannot begin to cover the economic and human losses that have been caused by these weather disasters. Local communities bear the brunt of the human and economic damage, and are witnessing a decline in the quality of life we have worked so hard to achieve.

Meanwhile, scientific evidence of atmospheric warming continues to grow. In the first three months of 1999 alone, researchers analyzing tree rings and ice cores concluded that the 1990s were the warmest decade of the millennium; NASA found that Greenland's massive ice sheet is melting rapidly; and the American Geophysical Union released a warning that atmospheric warming "provides a compelling basis for legitimate public concern over future global and regional-scale changes resulting from increased concentration of greenhouse gases."

The good news is, by using currently available technologies and practices, the pollution causing global warming can be reduced in a cost effective manner that enhances economic development.

Local governments have used energy efficiency, transportation efficiency, and renewable energy programs to help save money, to create jobs and strengthen the local economy, and to increase the livability of communities. Promoting energy efficiency and alternatives to automobile transportation, implementing waste reduction and recycling measures, and increasing the use of renewable energy are strategies that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and strengthen communities.

As local elected officials responsible for the well-being of our communities, we urge the federal government to develop and implement domestic policies and programs that work with local communities to reduce global warming pollution. Doing so will demonstrate that domestic actions to fight global warming can reap economic and other rewards for our communities and will help our country meet its goals under the Kyoto Protocol, the international effort to reduce the threat of global warming.

INITIAL SIGNATORIES

Mayor Sharon Sayles Belton, Minneapolis, MN
Mayor Jeremy Harris, Honolulu, HI
Mayor Marc Morial, New Orleans, LA

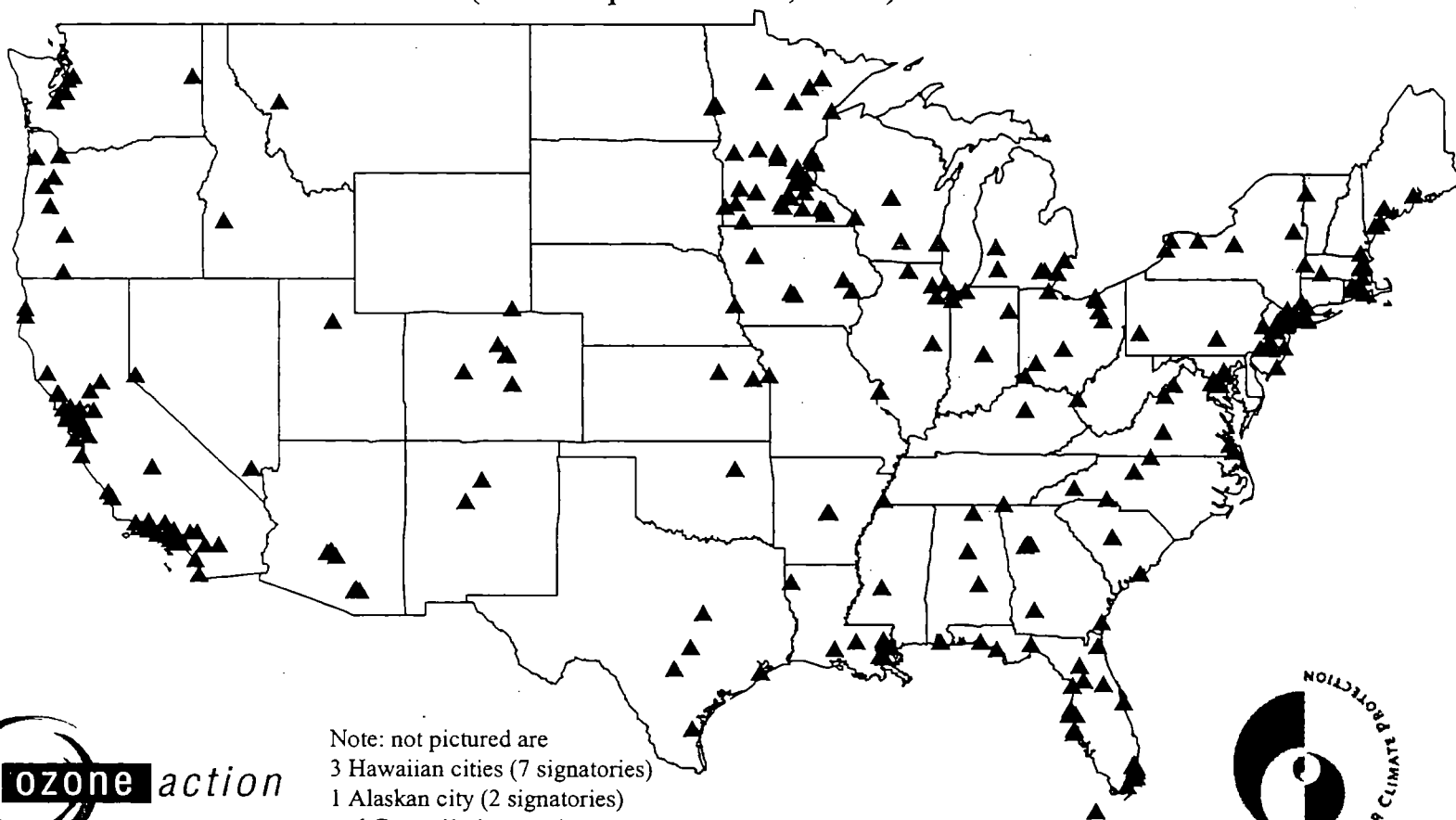
Mayor Carleton Finkbeiner, Toledo, OH
Mayor Vera Katz, Portland, OR
County Clerk Harvey Ruvin, Miami-Dade, FL

→ Add your signature to this statement: Fax-back form on back

Mayor and Local Official Statement on Global Warming

*568 local officials, including 158 mayors, representing
296 municipalities have added their signatures nationwide*

(as of September 23, 1999)



Note: not pictured are
3 Hawaiian cities (7 signatories)
1 Alaskan city (2 signatories)
and Guam (1 signatory).



For more information on the *Statement*, please contact Brandon MacGillis at Ozone Action - 202-265-6738 or www.ozone.org

White House Climate Change Event with Local Officials

Proposal: An event to unveil the *Mayor and Local Official Statement on Global Warming* alongside city and county elected officials who, by signing, have demonstrated their concern about climate change. Initially signed by 6 Mayors, the Statement has signatures from over 530 local elected officials (including 145 Mayors) covering 45 states.

Statement Content:

- declares the signers' concern about the threat global warming poses to their local communities,
- identifies local activities that reduce ghg emissions and bring benefits to local communities, and
- encourages federal support for local programs that address the issue.

Possibilities for White House Involvement:

- **Support for Budget:** Local leaders could join the Administration in support of protecting or increasing federal funds for energy efficiency and renewable energy programs.
- **Highlight Administration Initiatives:** The White House could restate and reemphasize its goals in introducing the Clean Air Partnership Fund, as a mechanism to assist the local leaders achieve their aims, and announce a package of resources and tools designed to assist states and localities in reducing ghg emissions (see attached)..
- **General Briefing:** The event could be centered on Local Officials briefing the President on the impacts local communities have already experienced, illustrating the dangers and local economic losses posed by global warming. For example, Mayor Morial of New Orleans could speak of higher flood waters breaching levees in last year's hurricane; Mayor Deedee Corradini could address the unprecedented tornados in Salt Lake City this year; Mayor Carleton Finkbeiner of Toledo could speak of the loss of life and electricity shortages caused by the summer's heat wave. These officials and others could also describe the efforts their cities and counties are engaged in to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the multiple benefits they have incurred, such as saving money by reducing municipal energy use or reducing traffic through carpools or other transportation measures.
- **Give credit to mayors and local officials for their leadership.**



announcing the state actions list!

A searchable database of more than 500 actions identified by states to reduce greenhouse gas emissions

The State and Local Climate Change Program of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has compiled a database of technology and policy actions spanning a broad range of sectors (e.g., energy use, transportation, agriculture). The database is posted on the EPA global warming website.

Some actions are designed specifically to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, while others are aimed at energy efficiency or pollution control but also produce ancillary reductions of greenhouse gas emissions.

Some examples of state actions in the database include:

- Net metering—policies that require utilities to meter and buy back surplus electricity generated by retail customers using renewable energy technologies.
- Energy efficiency improvements in state buildings—programs that reduce energy consumption and produce savings in operating costs.
- Green pricing—policies that support renewable energy by incorporating climate change (and other environmental) externalities into the marketplace.
- Renewable energy incentives—programs that encourage the use of renewable energy through tax credits, grants, and other supporting legislation (e.g., solar access laws).
- Energy efficiency auditing, installation, and financing—programs that promote energy efficiency by identifying improvements to existing facilities and providing favorable loan rates for installing those improvements.

The database allows state decision-makers to:

- Obtain information on the policies their colleagues are considering or implementing.
- Access the information easily and quickly over the Internet.
- Search for the data by state, sector, or keyword.

To offer comments, please contact Katherine Sibold, Team Leader, EPA's State and Local Climate Change Program, at 202-260-4314. Email: sibold.katherine@epa.gov.

www

Coming soon to EPA's global warming website
epa.gov/globalwarming

Current Plan: Organizers are currently planning to announce the release of the statement during the last week of September/first week of October, approximately. Stand-up events are planned for Minneapolis, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Seattle. Press release are planned for Portland, Toledo, Milwaukee, Chicago, Florida (still in planning stage).

Precedent:

- **Fall 1997 -** The White House sponsored a briefing to weather reporters linking weather events to climate change. Over 100 weather reporters attended, including a press event which resulted in extensive coverage.
- **July 1997:** The White House sponsored a scientist briefing where leading climate scientists held a panel briefing the President on the latest scientific findings regarding climate change. During the event, three of the scientists joined President Clinton in a press event releasing a Scientists Statement on Climate Change.



climate change resource book

New product proposed for use by state and local government officials

*The State and Local Climate Change Program of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency plans to develop an **Internet-accessible resource book** to provide one-stop access to information about:*

- **FEDERAL VOLUNTARY PROGRAMS** for reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
- **POINTS-OF-CONTACT** for experts in federal agencies, plus Internet links for additional climate change information.
- **FEDERAL GRANTS** and other funding opportunities available to assist in implementing mitigation initiatives.
- **EXISTING ANALYTICAL TOOLS** for measuring greenhouse gas emissions and reductions of emissions.
- **OTHER FEDERAL ACTIVITIES** on climate change such as the U.S. Global Change Research Program and the U.S. Department of Defense's demonstration project on fuel cells.

To offer comments, please contact Katherine Sibold, Team Leader, EPA's State and Local Climate Change Program, at 202-260-4314.

Email: sibold.katherine@epa.gov.

Get more information on EPA's global warming website

www *epa.gov/globalwarming*



reach out on climate change

NEW CD-ROM AVAILABLE SOON!

Free of charge from the State and Local Climate Change Program of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Imagine a climate change information booth that provides everything state and local leaders need to inform the public about global warming.

*This one-stop shop is soon to be available on a CD-ROM titled **Climate Change Outreach Toolkit for State and Local Officials.***

A toolkit packed with useful materials:

- A ready-made slideshow on climate change that is suitable for presentations to community groups, business organizations, nonprofits, and senior citizens' organizations
- Camera-ready background pieces
- Brochures and exhibits that can be ordered for distribution
- More than 100 information sheets on the science of climate change and potential impacts on each state. Others on strategies for reducing greenhouse gas emissions:
 - Net metering
 - Renewables portfolio standards
 - State energy codes
 - Alternative fuel vehicles
 - Light-emitting diodes

- Landfill methane recovery
- Public benefits funds
- Fuel cells
- District heating
- And more ...

- A list of videos on climate change
- Useful Internet links
- Slide sets and other tools

Using this easy-to-read information is as simple as **1-2-3**

Focusing on strategies for reducing greenhouse gases helps states and communities:

- Save money
- Improve air quality
- Lower risks to human health
- Reduce traffic congestion
- And much more ...

Watch EPA's climate change website for the release date

epa.gov/globalwarming



state climate database

UPDATED AND EXPANDED!

Innovative techniques to quantify GHG emissions & Technologies, programs, and policies to reduce GHG emissions

*The State and Local Climate Change Program of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is integrating its popular **State Climate Database** into EPA's global warming website. Information presented in the database is sorted by state.*

The section on emissions includes:

State-authored emission inventories—summaries of inventories for 29 states and Puerto Rico, along with an updated status list of inventories in progress.

Summary reports—emissions across all sectors; sources of CO₂; trends in CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion; and status of the State Action Plans.

Energy CO₂ inventories—estimates of state CO₂ emission inventories from fossil fuel combustion broken down by sector and by fuel type.

Inventory guidance—a summary of the most recent sources of information on methods to estimate greenhouse gas sources and sinks, and links to those websites.

National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) status—a list of counties, and their populations, that are not meeting air quality standards.

SO₂, NO_x, and CO₂ emissions from utilities—results of continuous monitoring of emissions of CO₂ (the principal greenhouse gas), SO₂, and NO_x.

The section on actions describes:

State action plans—each state's description of how it can reduce its greenhouse gas emissions and the potential impacts of those reductions. As of June 1999, 25 states and Puerto Rico have initiated state action plans, and 13 have completed them.

Case studies—descriptions of more than a dozen projects implemented by states and, where available, quantitative results in terms of greenhouse gas reductions, energy savings, and costs.

State actions list—a searchable database with more than 500 actions recommended or implemented by states. (See "Announcing the State Actions List!" flyer.)

The section on impacts describes:

Potential impacts of climate change on each state.

To offer comments, please contact Katherine Sibold, Team Leader, EPA's State and Local Climate Change Program, at 202-260-4314. Email: sibold.katherine@epa.gov.

WWW

Coming soon to EPA's global warming website
epa.gov/globalwarming

White House Climate Change Event with Local Officials

Administration Initiatives: Announce a package of resources and tools designed to assist states and localities in reducing greenhouse gas emissions, including¹:

- ***Climate Change Outreach Toolkit*** for State and Local Officials - a CD-ROM “information booth” that provides everything state and local leaders need to inform the public about global warming.
- A ***Climate Change Resource Book*** to provide one-stop access to information about:
 - federal voluntary programs for reducing greenhouse gas emissions (Energy Star, Million Solar Roofs, Weatherization Assistance Program, Rebuild America, etc.);
 - points of contact for experts in federal agencies, plus internet links for additional climate change information;
 - federal grants and other funding opportunities available to assist in implementing mitigation activities (DOE State Energy Program, Better America Bonds, TEA 21, etc);
 - existing software, models, and other technical/financial tools for measuring greenhouse gas emissions and reductions of emissions (EPA tools, ICLEI model, STAPPA, NESCAUM);
 - other federal activities on climate change such as the U.S. Global Change Research Program.
- A ***State Climate Database***, available on the world wide web, that provides information on state emissions, actions and policies, broken down by state and sector (e.g., energy use, transportation, agriculture), as well as and case studies to help states and localities learn from each other about ghg mitigation approaches. Some examples of state actions in the database include: net metering; energy efficiency improvements in state buildings; renewable incentives; and green pricing, efficiency auditing, installation, and financing.

Additional potential resources/tools:

- Develop and deploy user-friendly co-benefits software/analytic tool(s), with training.
- Technical assistance teams and technology deployment from DOE labs and EPA to help states and localities implement greenhouse gas reduction plans.
- Expand co-benefit analysis, examine co-benefits for other media (water.)
- Expand the tools/resources listed above to be a more comprehensive source of all federal activity.

¹ These tools are currently being developed by EPA - planned release this fall.

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- **Give credit to mayors and local officials for their leadership.**

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- **July 1997:** The White House sponsored a scientist briefing where leading climate scientists held a panel briefing the President on the latest scientific findings regarding climate change. During the event, three of the scientists joined President Clinton in a press event releasing a Scientists Statement on Climate Change.

FAX COVER SHEET

TO: Roger Ballentine
Angie Mizeur

FAX NUMBER: 456-6468

VOICE NUMBER:

ORGANIZATION:

NUMBER PAGES INCL. COVER: 13

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

COMMENTS:

Angie - Could you please pass this on to Roger? It is in follow up to a discussion this morning regarding an event with mayors and local officials on climate. Thanks!

— Jackie

Mayor and Local Official Statement on Global Warming

April 22, 1999

Dear Mayor or Local Elected Official,

We are local elected officials who feel that the time is right for city, county, town and parish leaders to speak out about the impact of global warming and to ask the federal government to take leadership on this problem.

Local governments have directly experienced the increase in floods, heat waves, and other extreme weather events that scientists have predicted as impacts of global warming. The damage to local communities has caused economic and human losses that FEMA and other disaster funds cannot begin to cover.

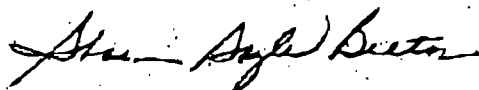
We invite you to join us in taking action:

- **First, sign the attached statement.**
It will be forwarded to the White House and Congressional leaders.
- **Second, act to reduce local global warming emissions.**
Use the enclosed guide, *Ten Things Local Governments Can Do to Cut Global Warming Pollution*, to get ideas on how your community can save money, clean the air and cut traffic by reducing greenhouse gas pollution.
- **Third, as our local governments have, join the Cities for Climate Protection Campaign.**
Information is included at the end of the guide.

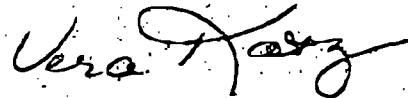
Thank you for considering this request and joining with us to speak out on one of the most serious threats to the well-being of our communities. Questions regarding this effort can be directed to Brandon MacGillis of Ozone Action at (202) 265-6738.

Please add your signature to ours on the Mayor and Local Official Statement. A fax-back form is printed on the reverse of the statement for your convenience.

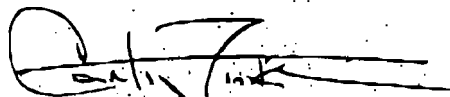
Sincerely,



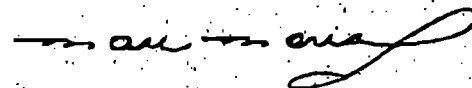
Mayor Sharon Sayles Belton
Minneapolis, MN



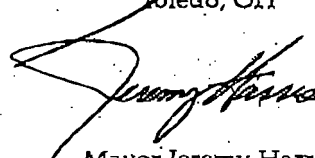
Mayor Vera Katz
Portland, OR



Mayor Carleton Finkbeiner
Toledo, OH



Mayor Marc Morial
New Orleans, LA



Mayor Jeremy Harris
Honolulu, HI



County Clerk Harvey Ruvin
Miami-Dade County, FL

Mayor Sharon Sayles Belton
Minneapolis, MN

Mayor Carleton Finkbeiner
Toledo, OH

Mayor Jeremy Harris
Honolulu, HI

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Portland, OR

Mayor Marc Morial
New Orleans, LA

County Clerk Harvey Ruvin
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Mayor Jeremy Harris, Honolulu, HI
Mayor Marc Morial, New Orleans, LA

Mayor Carleton Finkbeiner, Toledo, OH
Mayor Vera Katz, Portland, OR
County Clerk Harvey Ruvin, Miami-Dade, FL

→ Add your signature to this statement: Fax-back form on back

Current Signers - Statement on Global Warming
7/30/99

Title	First	Last	Municipality	State
Council Member	Laura	Chick	City of Los Angeles	CA
Council Member	Michael	Feuer	City of Los Angeles	CA
Council Member	Nate	Holden	City of Los Angeles	CA
Councilmember	Ruth	Galanter	City of Los Angeles	CA
Councilmember	Jackie	Goldberg	City of Los Angeles	CA
Councilmember	Cindy	Miscikowski	City of Los Angeles	CA
Councilmember	Joel	Wachs	City of Los Angeles	CA
Councilmember	Rita	Walters	City of Los Angeles	CA
Councilmember	Harry	Barovsky	City of Malibu	CA
Councilmember	Tom	Hasse	City of Malibu	CA
Councilmember	Joan	House	City of Malibu	CA
Councilmember	Harry	Peacock	City of Malibu	CA
Mayor	Walt	Keller	City of Malibu	CA
Mayor Pro Tem	Carolyn	Van Horn	City of Malibu	CA
Mayor	H	Manayan	City of Milpitas	CA
Councilmember	Donald	Edgren	City of Monterey	CA
Mayor	Dennis	Kennedy	City of Morgan Hill	CA
Councilmember	Colby	Crotzer	City of Morro Bay	CA
Mayor	David	Smith	City of Newark	CA
Council Member	Nancy	Nadel	City of Oakland	CA
Councilmember	Larry	Reid	City of Oakland	CA
Councilmember	John	Russo	City of Oakland	CA
Mayor	Jerry	Brown	City of Oakland	CA
Mayor Pro Tem	Nate	Miley	City of Oakland	CA
Mayor	Dick	Lyon	City of Oceanside	CA
Councilmember	Suza	Francina	City of Ojai	CA
Councilmember	Jean	Benson	City of Palm Desert	CA
Councilmember	Buford	Crites	City of Palm Desert	CA
Mayor	Robert	Spiegel	City of Palm Desert	CA
Council Member	Sidney	Tyler Jr.	City of Pasadena	CA
Mayor	Federal D.	Glover	City of Pittsburg	CA
Mayor	Ben	Tarver	City of Pleasanton	CA
Mayor	Jonathan	Sharkey	City of Port Hueneme	CA
Mayor	William	Alexander	City of Rancho Cucamonga	CA
Mayor Pro Tem	Bob	Pinzler	City of Redondo Beach	CA
Mayor	Rosemary	Corbin	City of Richmond	CA
Council Member	Robert	Kerth	City of Sacramento	CA
Councilmember	Lauren	Hammond	City of Sacramento	CA
Councilmember	Dave	Jones	City of Sacramento	CA
Councilmember	Steve	Cohn	City of Sacramento, District 3	CA
Mayor	Judith	Valles	City of San Bernardino	CA
Mayor	James	Friedman	City of San Buenaventura	CA
Council Member	Christine	Kehoe	City of San Diego	CA
Council Member	Manny	Diaz	City of San Jose	CA
Council Member	Linda	Lezotte	City of San Jose	CA
Council Member	George	Shirakawa Jr.	City of San Jose	CA
Councilmember	Cindy	Chavez	City of San Jose	CA
Councilmember	Margie	Matthews	City of San Jose	CA

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Title	First	Last	Municipality	State
Councilmember	Joanne	Lothrop	City of San Leandro	CA
Mayor	Sheila	Young	City of San Leandro	CA
Council Member	John R.	Ewan	City of San Luis Obispo	CA
Mayor	Allen	Settle	City of San Luis Obispo	CA
Mayor	Miguel	Pulido	City of Santa Ana	CA
Councilmember	Marty	Blum	City of Santa Barbara	CA
Councilmember	Gilbert	Garcia	City of Santa Barbara	CA
Councilmember	Gregg	Hart	City of Santa Barbara	CA
Mayor	Harriet	Miller	City of Santa Barbara	CA
Mayor	Judy	Nadler	City of Santa Clara	CA
Councilmember	Jill	Klajic	City of Santa Clarita	CA
Councilmember	Christopher	Krohn	City of Santa Cruz	CA
Councilmember	Cynthia	Mathews	City of Santa Cruz	CA
Councilmember	Michael	Rotkin	City of Santa Cruz	CA
Mayor	Catherine	Belers	City of Santa Cruz	CA
Councilmember	Michael	Felstein	City of Santa Monica	CA
Councilmember	Kevin	McKeown	City of Santa Monica	CA
Councilmember	Paul	Rosenstein	City of Santa Monica	CA
Mayor	Pam	O'Connor	City of Santa Monica	CA
Mayor Pro Tem	Ken	Ganser	City of Santa Monica	CA
City Councilperson	Ryan	Titchnell	City of Trinidad	CA
Mayor	Gwen	Regalia	City of Walnut Creek	CA
Committee Member	Sarah	Bradshaw	City of West Hollywood	CA
Mayor	John	Heilman	City of West Hollywood	CA
Mayor Pro Tem	Jeff	Prang	City of West Hollywood	CA
Supervisor	Yvonne	Burke	County of Los Angeles	CA
Supervisor	Zev	Yaroslavsky	County of Los Angeles	CA
County Supervisor	John	Kress	County of Marin	CA
Supervisor	Hal	Brown	County of Marin	CA
Supervisor	Steve	Kinsey	County of Marin	CA
Supervisor	Cynthia	Murray	County of Marin	CA
Supervisor	Rex	Bloomfield	County of Placer	CA
Supervisor	Illa	Collin	County of Sacramento	CA
Supervisor	Roger	Dickinson	County of Sacramento	CA
Chair	Naomi	Schwartz	County of Santa Barbara	CA
Supervisor	Gail	Marshall	County of Santa Barbara	CA
Vice Chair	Susan	Rose	County of Santa Barbara	CA
Supervisor	Mardi	Wormhoudt	County of Santa Cruz	CA
Supervisor	Barbara	Kondylis	County of Solano	CA
Supervisor	Mike	Reilly	County of Sonoma	CA
Councilmember	Greg	Harper	Emeryville	CA
Supervisor	Dr. J. David	Colfax	Mendocino County	CA
Mayor Pro Tem	Debora	Fudge	Town of Windsor	CA
Councilmember	Terry Sexto	Seegerberg	WCCTAC, Hercules	CA
Council Member	Deborah	Ortega	City and County of Denver	CO
Councilmember	Susan	Casey	City and County of Denver	CO
Mayor	Wellington	Webb	City and County of Denver	CO
Councilmember	Tom	McCabe	City of Aspen	CO

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Title	First	Last	Municipality	State
Mayor	William	Toor	City of Boulder	CO
Council Member	Richard	Skorman	City of Colorado Springs	CO
Council Member	John	Fabrizi	Town and City of Bridgeport	CT
Council Member	William	Finch	Town and City of Bridgeport	CT
Council Member	James	Holloway	Town and City of Bridgeport	CT
Mayor	Gene	Eriquez	Town and City of Danbury	CT
Council Member	Sharon	Ambrose	District of Columbia	DC
Commissioner	R "Hutch"	Hutchinson	Alachua County	FL
Commissioner	Joe	McClash	Bradenton	FL
Mayor	William	Evers	Bradenton	FL
Commissioner	Lori Nance	Parrish	Broward County	FL
Council Member	Carmen	Caldwell	City of Hialeah	FL
Council Member	Rene	Garcia	City of Hialeah	FL
Mayor Pro Tem	Julio	Robalna	City of Hialeah	FL
Council Member	Howard	Dale	City of Jacksonville	FL
Mayor	Richard	Kaplan	City of Lauder Hill	FL
Mayor	Nelsen	Kasdin	City of Miami Beach	FL
Mayor	Randall	Wise	City of Niceville	FL
Mayor	Jack	Brady	City of North Lauderdale	FL
Mayor	E.L.	Foster	City of Ocala	FL
Council Member	Mary	Alvarez	City of Tampa	FL
Council Member	Linda	Saul-Sena	City of Tampa	FL
Mayor	Dick	Greco	City of Tampa	FL
Commissioner	Kristin	Jacobs	County of Broward	FL
Commissioner	Ilene	Lieberman	County of Broward	FL
Vice Chair	Suzanne	Gunzburger	County of Broward	FL
Commissioner	Gwendolyn	Brown	County of Manatee	FL
Commissioner	Jimmy	Morales	County of Miami-Dade	FL
Commissioner	Dennis	Moss	County of Miami-Dade	FL
Commissioner	Katy	Sorenson	County of Miami-Dade	FL
County Clerk	Harvey	Rubin	County of Miami-Dade	FL
Mayor	Mara	Giulianti	Hollywood, FL	FL
Councilmember	Eliza	Perry	Homestead, FL	FL
City Commissioner	Harry	Bethel	Key West	FL
Commissioner	Carmen	Turner	Key West	FL
Mayor	Sheila	Mullins	Key West	FL
Mayor	Bill	Barnett	Naples, FL	FL
Mayor	Frank	DiDonato	Pinellas County	FL
Commissioner	Arthur	Williams	City of Albany	GA
Council Member	Doug	Alexander	City of Atlanta	GA
Council Member	Michael Julie	Bond	City of Atlanta	GA
Council Member	Julia	Emmons	City of Atlanta	GA
Council Member	Felicia	Moore	City of Atlanta	GA
Council Member	Clair	Muller	City of Atlanta	GA
Council Member	Debi	Starnes	City of Atlanta	GA
Council Member	Mable	Thomas	City of Atlanta	GA
Council Member	Cleta	Winslow	City of Atlanta	GA
Council Member	Cathy	Woolard	City of Atlanta	GA

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Title	First	Last	Municipality	State
Councilmember	Lee	Morris	City of Atlanta	GA
Mayor	Bill	Campbell	City of Atlanta	GA
Mayor	Patsy Jo	Hilliard	City of East Point	GA
Commissioner	Judy	Yates	County of DeKalb	GA
Mayor	Brad	Brown	Glen County	GA
Mayor	Jesse L.G.	Perez	Inarajan	Guam
Council Member	Andy	Mirikitani	City and County of Honolulu	HI
Mayor	Jeremy	Harris	City and County of Honolulu	HI
Councilmember	Steve	Holmes	City of Honolulu	HI
Council Member	Julie	Jacobson	County of Hawaii	HI
Chair Person	Patrick S.	Kawano	County of Maui	HI
Council Member	Dain	Kane	Maui County Council	HI
Mayor	Lee	Clancey	City of Cedar Rapids	IA
Mayor	Sandra	Madsen	City of Storm Lake	IA
Mayor	Brad	Zaun	City of Urbandale	IA
Supervisor	Gene	Phillips	County of Polk	IA
Alderman	Vi	Daley	City of Chicago	IL
Alderman	Lorraine	Dixon	City of Chicago	IL
Alderman	Joseph	Moore	City of Chicago	IL
Alderman	Patrick	O'Connor	City of Chicago	IL
Alderman	Terry	Peterson	City of Chicago	IL
Alderman	Virginia	Rugal	City of Chicago	IL
Alderman	Mary Ann	Smith	City of Chicago	IL
Alderman	Arenda	Troutman	City of Chicago	IL
Council Member	David	Johnson	City of Rockford	IL
Council Member	Laura	Huth	City of Urbana	IL
Commissioner	Michael	Quigley	County of Cook	IL
Commissioner	Bobbie	Steele	County of Cook	IL
Commissioner	Calvin	Sutker	County of Cook	IL
Board Member	Paul	Didzerekis	County of DuPage	IL
Board Member	Roger	Kolecki	County of DuPage	IL
Board Member	Frank D.	Stewart	County of Will	IL
Mayor	Scott	Kling	City of Gary	IN
Council Member	Elwood	Black	City of Indianapolis	IN
Council Member	William	Smith Jr.	County of Lake	IN
Councilman	Glynn	Hines	Fort Wayne	IN
Mayor	Shelia	Brillson	Michigan City	IN
Commissioner	Mike	Rundle	City of Lawrence	KS
City Commissioner	Bruce	Snead	City of Manhattan	KS
Council Member	Dick	DeCamp	Lexington-Fayette Urban County Gov	KY
Mayor	Pam	Miller	Lexington-Fayette Urban County Gov	KY
Council Member	Charles	Kelly	City of Baton Rouge	LA
Council Member	Roxon	Welch	City of Baton Rouge	LA
Mayor	Keith	Villierie	City of Covington	LA
Council Member	Troy	Carter	City of New Orleans	LA
Council Member	Roy	Glapon Jr.	City of New Orleans	LA
Council Member	Ellen	Hazeur-Distanc	City of New Orleans	LA
Council Member	Oliver	Thomas	City of New Orleans	LA

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Title	First	Last	Municipality	State
Councilman	James	Singleton	City of New Orleans	LA
Mayor	Marc	Morial	City of New Orleans	LA
Council Member	Roy	Burrell	City of Shreveport	LA
Council Member	Thomas	Carmody Jr.	City of Shreveport	LA
Chairman	Aaron	Broussard	Jefferson Parish	LA
Councilman	Nick	Giambelluca	Jefferson, LA	LA
Chair	Ted	Ardois	Lafayette Consolidated Government	LA
Council Member	Christopher	Williams	Lafayette Consolidated Government	LA
Parish President	Walter	Comeaux	Lafayette Consolidated Government	LA
Vice Chair	Lenwood	Broussard	Lafayette Consolidated Government	LA
Mayor	Edward	Price	Mandeville, LA	LA
Mayor	Salvatore	Caruso	Sldell, LA	LA
Mayor	John	Yunits Jr.	City of Brockton	MA
Mayor	Francis	Duehay	City of Cambridge	MA
Mayor	James	Rurak	City of Haverhill	MA
Mayor	Daniel	Szostkiewicz	City of Holyoke	MA
Mayor	Michael	McGlynn	City of Medford	MA
Councillor	George	Rogers	City of New Bedford	MA
Aldermen	Brooke	Lipsitt	City of Newton	MA
Mayor	Gerald S.	Doyle, Jr.	City of Pittsfield	MA
Alderman	Jim	Halloran	City of Somerville	MA
Mayor	Robert	Nunes	City of Taunton	MA
Mayor	Patrick	McManus	Lynn, MA	MA
Mayor	Kurt	Schmoke	City of Baltimore	MD
State Delegate	Mary	Rosso	City of Glen Burnie	MD
Councilmember	Marc	Elrich	City of Takoma Park	MD
Councilmember	Lisa L.	Hawkins	City of Takoma Park	MD
Councilmember	Larry	Rubin	City of Takoma Park	MD
Councilmember	Bruce	Williams	City of Takoma Park	MD
Mayor	Kathy	Porter	City of Takoma Park	MD
Councilmember	Peter	Shapiro	Prince George's County	MD
Mayor	Mary	Worth	Belfast, ME	ME
Mayor	Kaileigh	Tara	City of Lewiston	ME
Mayor	William	Johnson	City of Saco	ME
Mayor	Thomas	Kane	Portland, ME	ME
Council Member	Jean	Carlberg	City of Ann Arbor	MI
Council Member	Elisabeth	Daley	City of Ann Arbor	MI
Council Member	Tobi	Hanna-Davies	City of Ann Arbor	MI
Council Member	Stephen	Hartwell	City of Ann Arbor	MI
Council Member	Patricia	Vereen-Dixon	City of Ann Arbor	MI
Councilmember	Heidi	Harrell	City of Ann Arbor	MI
Mayor Pro-Tem	Chris	Kolb	City of Ann Arbor	MI
Vice Mayor	Hannah	McKinny	City of Kalamazoo	MI
Councilmember	Shirley	Underwood	City of Southgate	MI
Commissioner	Harold	Mast	County of Kent	MI
Vice Chairman	Ralph	Liberato	County of Macomb	MI
Commissioner	Michael	Murphy	Aitkin	MN
Commissioner	L. 'Bob'	Vande Kamp Jr	Almalunde	MN

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Title	First	Last	Municipality	State
Mayor	Mary	Hamann-Roland	Apple Valley	MN
Commissioner	Duane	Carlson	Balaton	MN
Commissioner	James	Heltzer	Beltrami County	MN
Commissioner	Colleen	Landkamer	Blue Earth County	MN
Commissioner	Jim	Thorn	Center City	MN
Chairman	Thomas	Delaney III	Chisago County	MN
Commissioner	Bob	Gustafson	Chisago County	MN
Mayor	Elizabeth	Kautz	City of Burnsville	MN
Commissioner	Marlowe	Nelsen	City of Cottonwood	MN
Mayor	Donald	Kjonaas	City of Dayton	MN
Mayor	Gary	Doty	City of Duluth	MN
Mayor	Jean L.	Harris M.D.	City of Eden Prairie	MN
City Councilmember	Joan	Campbell	City of Minneapolis	MN
Council Member	Lisa	Goodman	City of Minneapolis	MN
Council Member	Lisa	McDonald	City of Minneapolis	MN
Council Member	Jim	Niland	City of Minneapolis	MN
Mayor	Sharon	Belton	City of Minneapolis	MN
Parks & Rec Member	Annie	Young	City of Minneapolis	MN
Mayor	Carol	Wilcox	City of Morris	MN
Council Member	Jay	Benanav	City of Saint Paul	MN
Councilmember	Jerry	Blakey	City of Saint Paul	MN
City Councilmember	Liz	Prebich	City of Virginia	MN
City Councilmember	Larry	Sidney Cuffe	City of Virginia	MN
City Councilmember	Patricia	Thornton	City of Virginia	MN
City Councilmember	Marette		City of Virginia	MN
Mayor	Carolyn	Luoma Gentilini	City of Virginia	MN
Chairperson	Diane	Mayer	Clay County	MN
Commissioner	Gail	Dorfman	County of Hennepin	MN
Commissioner	Peter	McLaughlin	County of Hennepin	MN
Chairperson	Rafael	Ortega	County of Ramsey	MN
Commissioner	Susan	Haigh	County of Ramsey	MN
Commissioner	Victoria	Reinhardt	County of Ramsey	MN
Commissioner	Larry	Haws	County of Stearns	MN
Mayor	Larry	Meyer	County of Stearns	MN
Commissioner	Joe	Connolly	Le Sueur	MN
Mayor	Robert	Burlingame	Maple Grove	MN
Mayor	Karen	Anderson	Minnertonka	MN
Commissioner	LaVonne	Craig	Nicollet County	MN
Commissioner	David	Benson	Nobles County	MN
Commissioner	Mike	Podulke	Olmsted County	MN
Mayor	Chuck	Canfield	Olmsted County	MN
Commissioner	Jack	Keers	Pipestone County	MN
Commissioner	Eugene	Short	Redwood County	MN
Commissioner		Robins	Rice County	MN
Commissioner	Paul F.	Wilson	Rochester-Olmsted	MN
Commissioner	Steve	Raukar	St. Louis County	MN
Commissioner	Don	Otte	Stearns County	MN
Commissioner	Tom	Shea	Steele County	MN

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Title	First	Last	Municipality	State
Commissioner	Mark	Sakry	Sterns County	MN
Mayor	Leigh	Murphy	Stewartville	MN
Commissioner	Bob	Culhane	City of Le Center	MN
Council Member	Troy	Nash	City of Kansas City	MO
Alderman	Sharon	Tyus	City of St. Louis	MO
Alderman	Phyllis	Young	City of St. Louis	MO
Mayor	Clarence	Harmon	City of St. Louis	MO
Mayor	Harvey	Johnson Jr.	City of Jackson	MS
Mayor	Mike	Kadas	City of Missoula	MT
Mayor	Leni	Sitnick	City of Asheville	NC
Mayor	Porter	McAteer	City of Gastonia	NC
Vice Chairman	David	Plyler	County of Forsyth	NC
Representative	Mary	Ekstrom	City of Fargo	ND
Vice President	Paul	Koneck	City of Omaha	NE
Vice President	Barbara	Hudgins	Atlantic City	NJ
Mayor	Joseph	Doria Jr.	City of Bayonne	NJ
Council Member	Angel	Fuentes	City of Camden	NJ
Council Member	Phillip	Thigpen	City of East Orange	NJ
Mayor	Robert	Bowser	City of East Orange	NJ
Mayor	Sara B.	Bost	City of Irvington	NJ
Council Member	Corle	Booker	City of Newark	NJ
Mayor	Sharpe	James	City of Newark	NJ
Mayor	Thalia	Kay	City of Pemberton	NJ
Council Member	Annette	Lartigue	City of Trenton	NJ
Mayor	Douglas	Palmer	City of Trenton	NJ
Freeholder	Riletta	Cream	County of Camden	NJ
Director	Joseph	Vicari	County of Ocean	NJ
Council Member	Fernando L.	Colon Jr.	Jersey City	NJ
Council Member	Mariano	Vega	Jersey City	NJ
Mayor	Gerard W.	Ryan	Township of Maplewood	NJ
Township Committee Person	Victor	de Luca	Township of Maplewood	NJ
Township Committeeperson	Ellen	Davenport	Township of Maplewood	NJ
Councilmember	Ruth	Adams	City of Albuquerque	NM
Council Member	Patti	Bushee	City of Santa Fe	NM
Council Member	Jimmie	Martinez	City of Santa Fe	NM
Council Member	Cristopher	Moore	City of Santa Fe	NM
Mayor	Larry	Delgado	City of Santa Fe	NM
Mayor Pro Tem	Art	Sanchez	City of Santa Fe	NM
Senior Planner	Marian	Shirin	City of Santa Fe	NM
Supervisor	Robin	Williamson	Carson City	NV
Council Member	Larry	Brown	City of Las Vegas	NV
Mayor	Jan Laverty	Jones	City of Las Vegas	NV
Commissioner	Erin	Kenny	County of Clark	NV
Council Member	Barbara	Miller-Williams	City of Buffalo	NY
Mayor	Robert	Blais	City of Lake George	NY
Council Legislator	S.	Brandon	City of Mount Vernon	NY
Council Legislator	Lois	Bronz	City of Mount Vernon	NY
Council Legislator	Andrea	Steuart Conslr	City of Mount Vernon	NY

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Title	First	Last	Municipality	State
Council Legislator	Clinton	Young	City of Mount Vernon	NY
Council President	William	Randolph	City of Mount Vernon	NY
Council President	Vencenza	Restinno	City of Mount Vernon	NY
Council Member	Ronnie	Eldridge	City of New York	NY
Council Member	Kathryn	Freed	City of New York	NY
Council Member	Mary	Pinkett	City of New York	NY
Mayor	William	Johnson Jr.	City of Rochester	NY
Mayor	Joseph	Delfind	City of White Plains	NY
Council Member	Symra	Brandon	City of Yonkers	NY
Legislator	John	Cole	County of Niagara	NY
Legislator	Bradley	Erok	County of Niagara	NY
Legislator	Daniel	Mocniak	County of Niagara	NY
Legislator	John	Tylec	County of Niagara	NY
Legislator	Dennis	Virtuoso	County of Niagara	NY
Legislator	Stephen	Delaney	County of Onondaga	NY
Chairman	George O.	Darden	County of Rockland	NY
Legislator	Ryan	Karben	County of Rockland	NY
Chairman	George	Proios	County of Suffolk	NY
Legislator	Vivian	Fisher	County of Suffolk	NY
Legislator	William	Holst	County of Suffolk	NY
Mayor	Timothy	Idoni	New Rochelle, NY	NY
Mayor	Donald	Plusquellic	City of Akron	OH
Mayor	Richard	Watkins	City of Canton	OH
Mayor	Roxanne	Qualls	City of Cincinnati	OH
Council Member	Michael	Polensek	City of Cleveland	OH
Council Member	Charleta	Tavares	City of Columbus	OH
Mayor	Thomas	Lango	City of Garfield Heights	OH
Mayor	Carleton	Finkbeiner	City of Toledo	OH
Mayor	Charles	Sanders	City of Waynesville	OH
Commissioner	Jane	Campbell	County of Cuyahoga	OH
Councillor	Roscoe	Turner	City of Tulsa	OK
Mayor	M. Susan	Savage	City of Tulsa	OK
Councilmember	David	Fine	City of Ashland	OR
Councilmember	C.	Hanson	City of Ashland	OR
Councilmember	Stephen J.	Hauck	City of Ashland	OR
Councilmember	Susan	Reid	City of Ashland	OR
Councilmember	Carole	Wheeldow	City of Ashland	OR
Mayor	Catherine	Shaw	City of Ashland	OR
Councilman	Michael A.	Bellstein	City of Corvallis	OR
Council Member	David	Kelly	City of Eugene	OR
Council Member	Bobby	Lee	City of Eugene	OR
Council Member	Gary	Rayor	City of Eugene	OR
Council Member	Betty	Taylor	City of Eugene	OR
Councilperson	Betty	Griffiths	City of Glide	OR
City Commissioner	Charlie	Hales	City of Portland	OR
City Commissioner	Erik	Sten	City of Portland	OR
Commissioner	Jim	Francesconi	City of Portland	OR
Council Member	Dan	Saltzman	City of Portland	OR

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Title	First	Last	Municipality	State
Mayor Pro Tem	Mark	Foutch	City of Olympia	WA
Council Member	Richard G.	Cole	City of Redmond	WA
Council Member	Sharon	Dorning	City of Redmond	WA
Council Member	Nancy	McCormick	City of Redmond	WA
Council Member	Greg	Mlsenar	City of Redmond	WA
Council Member	Thomas	Paine	City of Redmond	WA
Council Member	James	Robinson	City of Redmond	WA
Mayor	Rosemarie	Ives	City of Redmond	WA
Council Member	Nick	Licata	City of Seattle	WA
Council Member	Richard	McIver	City of Seattle	WA
Councilmember	Richard	Conlin	City of Seattle	WA
Mayor	Paul	Schell	City of Seattle	WA
Council Member	Cherle	Rodgers	City of Spokane	WA
Council Member	Sharon	McGavick	City of Tacoma	WA
Council Member	Larry	Gossett	County of King	WA
Councilmember	Maggi	Fimia	County of King	WA
County Executive	Ron	Sims	County of King	WA
Vice Chairperson	John	Roskelley	County of Spokane	WA
Council Person	Jeanette	Hawkins	Thurston County	WA
Council Person	Laura L.	Ware	Thurston County	WA
Council Member	Steve	Holtzman	City of Madison	WI
Council Member	Michael	Verveer	City of Madison	WI
Mayor	Susan J.M.	Bauman	City of Madison	WI
Mayor	John O	Norquist	City of Milwaukee	WI
State Representative	Mark	Miller	County of Dane	WI
Supervisor	Dorothy	Dean	County of Milwaukee	WI
Mayor	John D.	Medinger	The City of La Crosse	WI
Councilmember	Larry	Patterson	City of Huntington	WV

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Title	First	Last	Municipality	State
Assembly Member	Cathy	Engstrom-Mu	City and Borough of Juneau	AK
Assembly Member	Jim	Powell	City and Borough of Juneau	AK
Council Member	Charles	Jinright	City and County of Montgomery	AL
President Pro Tem	Billy M.	Turner	City and County of Montgomery	AL
Council Member	Patricia	Alexander	City of Birmingham	AL
President	William	Bell	City of Birmingham	AL
Mayor	James	Nix	City of Fairhope	AL
Council Member	Dick	Hlatt	City of Huntsville	AL
Commissioner	Jeff	Germany	County of Jefferson	AL
Mayor	Patrick	Hays	North Little Rock	AR
Councilmember	Dennis	Kavanaugh	City of Mesa	AZ
Council Member	Cynthia	Lukas	City of Scottsdale	AZ
Council Member	Richard	Thomas	City of Scottsdale	AZ
Council Member	Jerry	Anderson	City of Tucson	AZ
Council Member	Janet	Marcus	City of Tucson	AZ
Councilmember	Shirley	Scott	City of Tucson	AZ
Mayor	George	Miller	City of Tucson	AZ
Supervisor	Mary Rose	Wilcox	County of Maricopa	AZ
Chair	Sharon	Bronson	County of Pima	AZ
Councilmember	Phil	Long	Town of Gilbert	AZ
Mayor	Willie	Brown	City and County of San Francisco	CA
President	Tom	Ammiano	City and County of San Francisco	CA
Supervisor	Alicia D.	Becerril	City and County of San Francisco	CA
Supervisor	Sue	Blerman	City and County of San Francisco	CA
Supervisor	Amos	Brown	City and County of San Francisco	CA
Supervisor	Leslie	Katz	City and County of San Francisco	CA
Supervisor	Mark	Leno	City and County of San Francisco	CA
Supervisor	Gavin	Newsom	City and County of San Francisco	CA
Supervisor	Mabel	Teng	City and County of San Francisco	CA
Supervisor	Michael	Yaki	City and County of San Francisco	CA
Mayor	Ralph J.	Appezzato	City of Alameda	CA
Councilmember	Thelma	Rubin	City of Albany	CA
Mayor	Peggy	Thomsen	City of Albany	CA
Councilmember	Jennifer	Hanan	City of Arcata	CA
Mayor	Robert	Omelas	City of Arcata	CA
Councilmember	Margaret	Brøland	City of Berkeley	CA
Councilmember	Linda	Maio	City of Berkeley	CA
Mayor	Shirley	Dean	City of Berkeley	CA
Vice Mayor	A. Sepi	Richardson	City of Brisbane	CA
Councilmember	Coleen	Jarvis	City of Chico	CA
Mayor Pro Tem	Mark	Friedman	City of El Cerrito	CA
Councilmember	Kevin	Dowling	City of Hayward	CA
Mayor	Lyle W.	Alberg	City of Hemet	CA
Mayor	Roosevelt F.	Dorn	City of Inglewood	CA
Councilmember	Steve	Velasquez	City of Lindsay	CA
Council Member	Dan	Baker	City of Long Beach	CA
Council Member	Jenny	Oropeza	City of Long Beach	CA
Mayor	Beverly	O'Neill	City of Long Beach	CA

Current Signers - Statement on Global Warming
7/30/99

Title	First	Last	Municipality	State
Executive Officer	Mike	Burton	City of Portland	OR
Mayor	Vera	Katz	City of Portland	OR
Council Member	William	Smalldone	City of Salem	OR
Chair	Beverly	Stein	County of Multnomah	OR
Commissioner	Diane	Linn	County of Multnomah	OR
Commissioner	Lisa	Naito	County of Multnomah	OR
Commissioner	Sue	Cameron	Tillamook County	OR
Commissioner	Gina	Firman	Tillamook County	OR
Commissioner	Tim	Josi	Tillamook County	OR
City Council President	Richard	House	City of Harrisburg	PA
Council Member	Peggy	Grove	City of Harrisburg	PA
Council Member	Vera	Reynolds	City of Harrisburg	PA
Council Member	John	Wright	City of Harrisburg	PA
Mayor	Stephen	Reed	City of Harrisburg	PA
Council Member	David	Cohen	City of Philadelphia	PA
Council Member	Frank	DiCicco	City of Philadelphia	PA
Council Member	Marian	Tasco	City of Philadelphia	PA
Council Member	Dan	Cohen	City of Pittsburgh	PA
Council Member	Scott	Avedisian	City of Warwick	RI
Mayor	Vincent	Cianci	Providence, RI	RI
Council Member	Richard	Hagerty	City of Charleston	SC
Council Member	Paul	Tinkler	City of Charleston	SC
Mayor	Joseph	Riley	City of Charleston	SC
Council Member	Kit	Smith	County of Richland	SC
Mayor	Filemon	Esquivel	City of Kingsville	TX
Council Member	Edward	Garza	City of San Antonio	TX
Council Member	Jose	Menendez	City of San Antonio	TX
Mayor	Michael	Morrison	City of Waco	TX
Mayor	Charles	Doyle	Texas City, TX	TX
Mayor	Deedee	Corradini	City of Salt Lake City	UT
Mayor	William	Ward	City of Chesapeake	VA
Mayor	Ruby	Archie	City of Danville	VA
Mayor	Daniel	Harshman	City of Edinburg	VA
Council Member	John	Byrd	City of Harrisonburg	VA
Council Member	Dr. Walter	Green III	City of Harrisonburg	VA
Council Member	Larry	Rogers	City of Harrisonburg	VA
Mayor	Rodney	Eagle	City of Harrisonburg	VA
Vice Mayor	Hugh	Lantz	City of Harrisonburg	VA
Mayor	Druie	Warren	City of Lynchburg	VA
Council Member	Madellne	McMillan	City of Newport News	VA
Chairman	Paul	Ferguson	County of Arlington	VA
Council Member	Sharon	Bushor	City of Burlington	VT
Council Member	Colin	Campbell	City of Burlington	VT
Council Member	Chapin	Spencer	City of Burlington	VT
Council Member	Bill	Stahl	City of Burlington	VT
Mayor	Peter	Clavelle	City of Burlington	VT
Council Member	Holly	Gadbaw	City of Olympia	WA
Mayor	Bob	Jacobs	City of Olympia	WA



THE TREASURER OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA

BILL NELSON

September 3, 1999

Mr. Roger S. Ballentine
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Environmental Initiatives
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Ballentine:

Thank you very much for your kind letter regarding the recent climate control meeting held in Washington, D.C. I am sorry that I was unable to attend but appreciate your informing me of the discussion which took place. I am pleased and encouraged to hear of the action taken by both state and federal agencies to address this important environmental and economic issue.

Our office is currently planning a summit to initiate discussion between the insurance industry, environmental groups, various state agencies, and others concerning the impact of global climate change. Your input would be greatly appreciated. Our staff will call, Jackie Krieger, whom you mentioned in your letter, regarding this conference.

I look forward to continuing this dialogue between the Administration and the states concerning our activities to promote energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Thank you for your successful efforts to unite us in this worthy cause.

Sincerely,

Bill Nelson

*Jackie - what's
happening w/
this?
Roger*

**WHITE HOUSE CLIMATE CHANGE MEETING
BACKGROUND INFORMATION on ATTENDEES**

Larry Bean, Iowa Energy Office

1/2

Larry Bean is the Division Administrator of the Energy and Geological Resources Division of the Iowa Department of Natural Resources. He is also Chair of the DOE State Energy Advisory Board (STEAB) and is a past chair of NASEO. Iowa has an active global climate change agenda. The state has completed a baseline greenhouse gas inventory. Subsequently, the state completed a greenhouse plan which discusses 34 options for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. The plan identifies 16 priority options which are considered the most cost effective and easily achievable. These options are considered in future planning and policy decision making. In addition, Iowa is pursuing the development of a pilot carbon trading program for emissions credits that result from energy management investments in tax payer supported facilities.

Mitch Beaver, Illinois State Energy Office

1/2

Mitch Beaver heads the Bureau of Energy and Recycling in the State Department of Commerce and Community Affairs, which includes the State Energy Office. He is a past president of NASEO. Illinois efforts and projects linked to climate change include ethanol and other alternative fuels research and demonstration programs. (Note to Roger: Illinois is not happy with EPA's position on ethanol use. He may bring it up). A \$4.2 million/year Renewable Energy Resources Fund provides grants and rebates for renewable energy. A \$3 million/year Energy Efficiency Trust Fund is used to finance energy efficiency projects. And \$5 million/ year from Stripper Well Petroleum Violation Funds are used to promote energy efficiency through a variety of programs. Illinois has completed a GHG emissions inventory and state action plan.

Paul Burks, Georgia Environmental Authority

1/2

Paul Burks is the Executive Director of The Georgia Environmental Facilities Authority that provides environmental and energy financing to local governments and non-profit organizations and houses the Division of Energy Resources, where they administer a wide variety of energy efficiency programs. An important new initiative is the creation of the Georgia Regional Transportation Authority which is charged with improving metro Atlanta's air quality, which is heavily impacted by auto emissions. This new Authority will be involved in all transportation matters and will probably be involved in controlling sprawl. Georgia's Department of Natural Resources has completed a state-based GHG emissions inventory.

O

Ken Colburn, New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services

Ken Colburn is the Air Resources Director for New Hampshire. He is also the chair of the state air directors for STAPPA/ALAPCO. As STAPPA/ALAPCO's representative, he attended both the Kyoto and Buenos Aires climate meetings. New Hampshire's Department of Environmental Services completed its state GHG inventory and is working on a state action plan. In addition, New Hampshire is conducting a local assessment of climate impacts on water and forest resources. They are also completing a climate education and outreach program for state residents. Most recently, he testified before Congress on the Clean Air Partnership Fund.

Edward Garvey, Minnesota Public Utility Commission

1/2

Ed Garvey is a Commissioner for the Minnesota Public Utility Commission. He also charged with leading NARUC's efforts to track climate change and attended the Bonn meetings in June on behalf of NARUC. The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency has completed a GHG emissions inventory and is currently working on state action plan as well as a study of policy options relating to mitigating methane emissions from feedlots.

Jeff Genzer, National Association of State Energy Officials

Jeff Genzer has been counsel to the National Association of State Energy Officials since its inception in 1986. NASEO represents the states on energy matters in Washington, D.C. Prior to going into private law practice in 1985 he served as the staff counsel and energy lobbyist for the National Governors' Association. NASEO works extensively on legislative matters, including appropriations for DOE energy programs and they are also working on the Clean Air Partnership Fund. The NASEO members see themselves as the primary delivery agent for energy efficiency programs. *A NASEO concern is that there is greater interest directed to the federal R&D programs, without recognition of the value of the deployment programs.*

Frederick H. Hoover, Jr., Maryland Energy Administration

1/2-2/2/2

Fred Hoover is Director of the Maryland Energy Administration, whose responsibilities include the evaluation and coordination of energy related policies and activities among State Agencies and local governments, and the management of Federal energy conservation programs. MEA is actively involved in the electric utility restructuring process. MEA assists State agencies to plan, implement, manage and monitor energy conservation measures. The Maryland Energy Administration is also responsible for the development of strategic plans and the implementation of policies relating to energy management, including the promotion and supervision of research on alternative fuels, renewables (including biomass, solar, etc.) and emergency energy management. The Department of the Environment completed the Maryland GHG inventory.

2/2
Maurice Kaya , State of Hawaii

Maurice H. Kaya is the Director of the Energy, Resources, and Technology Division of the Hawaii Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism (DBED&T). He manages the Hawaii Energy Office, and is responsible for technology-based economic development and use of renewable energy and energy efficiency resources. Hawaii is one of EPA's State and Local Climate Change Partners. In 1997 the State completed an Inventory of Hawaii Greenhouse Gas Emissions and in 1998, the Hawaii Climate Change Action Plan. Three of Hawaii's state government departments (DBED&T, Health, and Land and Natural Resources) recently formed the Hawaii Climate Action Team to cooperate on actions to reduce emissions, to identify future climate change effects, and to identify ways of adapting to those effects.

2/2
William J. Keese, California Energy Commission

William J. Keese is the Chairman of the California Energy Commission, which is the state's primary energy policy and information agency. The Energy Commission's climate change activities include: (1) inventorying and forecasting emissions of greenhouse gases, (2) analyzing potential impacts of climate change on California's energy system, economy, and environment, and (3) developing policies and strategies to decrease greenhouse gas emissions and respond to potential climate change impacts. The principal policies and strategies to control greenhouse gas emissions are found in the promotion of energy efficiency and renewable energy resources.

2/2
Patrick E. Meier, Wisconsin Energy Bureau

Patrick E. Meier is the Director of the Wisconsin Energy Bureau at the Department of Administration with responsibilities for energy efficiency in the residential, commercial and industrial sectors and the development of renewable energy production facilities in Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Energy Bureau does not manage "climate change" programs. However, it is currently operating a \$17 million, 2 year, pilot program in which it is delivering energy efficiency programs in the service territory of a single utility. Preliminary estimates are that the pilot will save over 125,000 mWh of electricity and over 5.0 million therms of natural gas. This would reduce CO2 emissions by nearly 170,000 tons. Pending legislation in Wisconsin could expand this program statewide, increase funding by as much as 5 times, and result in all utility public benefit programs being administered by the Department of Administration.

George Meyer, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

George Meyer is the Secretary of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. He is also a member of ECOS Climate Change work group. In August of 1998, the Wisconsin

DNR hosted a special climate change meeting sponsored by ECOS and EPA that included state legislators, energy officials, and others. Wisconsin completed its GHG emissions inventory and action plan and recently concluded its climate outreach and education program.

John Savage, Oregon Energy Office

1/2

John Savage is the Director of the Oregon Office of Energy that is responsible for encouraging investment in conservation, for siting new power plants, promoting the development of new energy resources and technologies, and for ensuring the safe cleanup, storage, and transport of radioactive wastes. Programs include tax credits, low-interest loans, seed grants, and information, technical advice, and training. The state energy facility siting law requires power plant developers to reduce carbon dioxide emissions and a non-profit group, the Oregon Climate Trust, was created to invest the funds from power plant developers in projects that reduce emissions. In addition to completing their GHG emissions inventory and action plan, they launched an extensive climate change education program with the help of funding from the EPA.

Rich Sedano, Vermont Public Utility Commission

2/2

Rich Sedano is a Vermont Commissioner and head of the State's Energy Office as well as the current Chair of NASEO. The Vermont DPS has many roles: long range utility planning, public advocacy, regulatory staff, energy office, others. Their planning directives require consideration of total energy, including climate change, and transportation and their recent plan covers many strategies, including deployment of energy efficiency and renewable energy in different ways to achieve climate change goals. They have recently developed a (well-funded) statewide energy efficiency utility, which will commence operation in early 2000. Through the energy office function, activities include Vermont, a public-private consortium promoting alt-fuel vehicles, promoting building energy code use and Million Solar Roofs. Vermont has completed a GHG inventory and action plan.

Robert Shinn, New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

2/2

Bob Shinn is the Commissioner of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and the immediate past president of ECOS (the Environment Council of the States). With David Gardiner, he co-chaired the ECOS Climate Change group from 1996-1999. As the head of the NJ DEP, he issued an Administrative order calling for a 3.5% cut in emissions by 2005 (about 21 million tons). NJ has an inventory and state action plan and recently completed analysis of a possible state carbon bank program. NJ has a proposal (pending) to do series of workshops in state to engage residential, small commercial, and public sector in energy efficiency workshops. They are also active in recruiting industries to the Climate Wise program and are working with EPA's Office of Solid Waste to quantify GHG reductions from solid waste management options. NJ

signed a MOA with the Dutch Ministry for Environment to cooperate on climate change projects. Finally, much of NJ's outreach program on climate change has focused on sea level rise and beach issues.

Bill Valentino, New York State Energy Research and Development Authority



Bill Valentino has served as the President of the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA) since 1992. He also is, among other things, President of the Board of the American Council for an Energy Efficient Economy, a member of the Board of Directors of the Alliance to Save Energy, Chair of the New York State Energy Planning Board, and a past Chair of the Association of State Energy Research and Technology Transfer Institutions. NYSERDA is a New York public benefit corporation (with a 13-member board of state commissioners and other gubernatorial appointees) statutorily established to carry out research, development, and demonstration programs (RD&D) in new energy technologies and energy conservation technologies, to serve economic and environmental protection goals. It is also responsible for coordinating the State's administration of any energy or energy resource programs of the federal government and formulating and revising New York's State Energy Conservation Plan, and offers a broad range of energy efficiency deployment programs. In 1998, NYSERDA also was selected by the New York Public Service Commission as the administrator of Statewide public benefit programs. NYSERDA is also developing New York's "Climate Change Action Plan."

**Talking Points for Meeting with
State Environment and Energy officials
August 6, 1999**

- I would like to welcome you to the White House and thank you for taking time out of your busy schedules to travel to Washington to meet with us to talk about the issue of climate change. We have been trying to schedule this meeting for some time, and we appreciate your patience. *(note: this meeting has been tentatively scheduled and postponed several times).*
- I think we all agree that the science strongly supports our belief that global warming poses a real, serious threat to public health, the environment, and the quality of life on earth. Also, that the impacts, and the costs, of climate change are felt locally - in our states and communities. An important part of my job as Deputy Assistant to the President for Environmental Initiatives is to communicate this message to the American public.
- I recognize the key, critical role of the states in addressing the threats of climate change. As regulators of many of the direct and indirect sources of GHG emissions, as managers of state facilities - you are in a unique position to make a difference.
- I would like to applaud your work in raising awareness of the threats of climate change and in mitigating the effects of climate change in your states. Your leadership on this issue is outstanding -- a model for other states to follow -- I am very interested in exploring ways to make this happen.
- With regard to the work of the Administration on climate, as you know we are actively participating in the international negotiations - for example, designing rules to effectively enforce the flexible mechanisms, working to secure the meaningful participation of developing countries - which I'd be happy to discuss with you today. My focus, however, is domestic.
- It is critical that the United States take the lead in responding to the threats of global climate change at home. We are moving forward on all of the components of the President's climate change plan - CCTI, electric utility restructuring, and providing credit for early action.
- The CCTI is a package of targeted tax incentives and investments aimed at increasing energy efficiency and spurring the broader use of renewable energy. It consists of funding for tax cuts for consumers who purchase energy efficient products and producers of energy from renewable resources, and funding to support research, development, and deployment of clean technologies in the buildings, transportation, industry, and electricity sectors. We have been working hard to secure adequate funding for these programs from the Congress. We could use your help in this effort.

- President Clinton proposed \$200 for the Clean Air Partnership Fund to provide grants to states, localities, and tribes to support private efforts that achieve reductions in both greenhouse gas emissions and ground level air pollutants. Recently the House Representatives has proposed to appropriate \$41 to support this program.
- The opportunities presented by energy efficiency, renewable energy, and environmental protection are tremendous -- and I am pleased by the cooperation and partnership between energy and environmental agencies, both at the federal level and in the states.
- Dan Reicher, Assistant Secretary for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy at the Department of Energy, and Paul Stolpmann, Director of Atmospheric Programs at the EPA, will briefly talk about their respective agencies climate programs. But we are here primarily to hear from you. We have provided an agenda, but if there are any additional issues you would like to raise, please let me know.
- I am firmly committed to working in partnership with the states, and have directed the WHCCTF to designate staff and resources to ensure an effective process for coordination and communication between the Administration and the States. Jackie Krieger has been detailed from the EPA to serve as your contact at the Task Force.
- What I am hoping we will achieve by the end of this meeting is a better understanding of:
 - what is working in the states;
 - what we, the federal government, can do to support your work;
 - what you would like to see as next steps in a longer term dialogue with the Administration on the issue of climate change.

Roger: Following are some initial ideas for concluding the meeting. We feel it is better to hear from the states first before putting forward these ideas, so we suggest saving them for the conclusion of the meeting, as appropriate.

Possible next steps/deliverables:

- We agree to continue a dialogue with the states and propose to use upcoming meetings of key state groups to communicate our message. The NASEO 1999 Annual Meeting is in Indianapolis September 19-21; ECOS' Annual Meeting is in Jackson Hole October 3-6.
- We want to work toward an announcement of an initiative from the Administration that will highlight and promote what is working in the states to address climate change. The initiative would include a package of programs and resources designed to assist states and localities in reducing GHG emissions including, for example, technical assistance teams from EPA and DOE to help states implement GHG reductions plans; information on federal support programs; software to assist states in estimating and tracking GHG emissions and calculating potential savings; a database of case studies on the different

approaches taken by the states to reduce GHG emissions.

- Development of a coherent and coordinated mechanism for involving and interacting with the states early in the process of developing national policy on climate change.

July 23, 1999

Mr. Fred Duval
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs
Old Executive Office Bldg., Room 106
1700 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, DC 20500

Roger
ful
ful

Dear Fred

ICLEI's Cities for Climate Protection Campaign will be holding the next workshop for Campaign jurisdictions October 7-10, 1999 in Los Angeles. The workshop is co-sponsored by the U.S. EPA Office of State and Local Climate Change, EPA's Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Division, and the City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power.

The workshop will focus on two strategies, green power and cooling our communities, that can alleviate both climate change and air pollution.

Large amounts of paved and dark colored surfaces in our built up communities cause temperatures to be higher than in surrounding areas. Higher temperatures result in higher energy use and also cause smog. Mitigating this "urban heat island effect" is a great way to both reduce energy use, which in turn reduces the emissions that contribute to global warming, and to reduce the conditions that cause smog. Workshop sessions will discuss strategies local governments can employ to "cool" their communities to improve air quality and cut global warming pollution.

Electricity produced from fossil fuels is a significant source of the emissions that cause both air pollution and global warming. Generating electricity from renewable forms of energy, or "green power", cuts air pollution and lessens the threat of climate change. Speakers and training sessions will be devoted to a variety of options local governments have to promote the use and purchase of green power throughout their communities.

Additionally, training will be provided for new CCP jurisdictions on how to do the greenhouse gas emissions analysis, and for other CCP jurisdictions on how to effectively implement and quantify the benefits of green power and heat mitigation measures.

As we need to confirm hotel and other arrangements, please return the attached registration form by **August 31st**. We will be sending a more detailed description of the workshop agenda soon. We look forward to seeing you in Los Angeles.

Sincerely,

Abby Young.
Director
ICLEI Cities for Climate Protection Campaign-U.S.

Enclosures:
Registration Form
Workshop Description

CITIES FOR CLIMATE PROTECTION CAMPAIGN WORKSHOP

International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives

Registration Form for Federal Employees

Hotel Inter-Continental Los Angeles, October 7-10, 1999

• Fax or mail form to: ICLEI Cities for Climate Protection Campaign-US, 15 Shattuck Square, Suite 215, Berkeley, CA 94704, Phone: 510-540-8843, Fax: 510-540-4787

• Registration deadline: **August 31, 1999.**

Name: _____ Title: _____

Dept: _____ Agency: _____

Address: _____

City, State and Zip: _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____ Email: _____

MEALS You are invited to join us for meals. Since CCP is a federally funded project, ICLEI cannot cover workshop costs for federal government employees.

Please indicate the meals you require:

- Thursday, October 7 ☐ reception (\$15)
- Friday, October 8 ☐ breakfast (\$15) ☐ lunch (\$25)
- Saturday, October 9 ☐ breakfast (\$15) ☐ lunch (\$25) ☐ dinner (\$32.25)
- Sunday, October 10 ☐ breakfast (\$15)

Total Cost: _____ (Please make checks payable to ICLEI and attach to registration form.)

Please check your preference:

- ☐ Standard meals (chicken or seafood)
- ☐ Vegetarian meals (vegetarian meals do not include chicken or seafood)
- ☐ Vegan meals (non-dairy vegetarian)

HOTEL Hotel arrangements for a single-occupancy room will be made by ICLEI. Please do not contact the hotel directly. We will mail or fax you lodging confirmation; payment will be your responsibility at checkout. (Our rate is \$131.10/night incl.).

Please indicate the nights you require:

- ☐ Thursday, October 7
- ☐ Friday, October 8
- ☐ Saturday, October 9

**ICLEI Cities for Climate Protection Campaign-US
Seventh Workshop, October 7 - 10, Los Angeles, CA**

CCP Campaign Workshop Overview

Elected officials and staff from the 65 U.S. cities and counties in ICLEI's Cities for Climate Protection Campaign will gather for the Campaign's seventh Workshop, October 7-10, 1999 in Los Angeles, CA. The workshop is co-sponsored by the U.S. EPA Office of State and Local Climate Change, EPA's Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Division, and the City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power.

Workshop Focus

Green Power and Urban Heat Island Mitigation: effective strategies that clean the air and protect the climate

Objectives

- Meet staff and elected officials from other Campaign jurisdictions.
- Learn how lack of vegetation and dark pavement and roof surfaces contribute to greenhouse gas emissions and create smog.
- Discover innovative options cities and counties are pursuing to mitigate the urban heat island effect in their communities.
- Hear about strategies local governments are using to purchase and increase green power in their municipal operations and their community, and new solar and other renewable technologies.
- Receive training in doing a greenhouse gas emissions analysis, and in implementing and quantifying energy efficiency and other ghg emissions reduction strategies.

Proposed Workshop Schedule

Thursday, October 7 - Participants arrive by early afternoon;
Workshop Orientation and Reception

Friday, October 8 - Cooling Our Communities: panel presentations and training sessions on mitigating the heat island effect; training sessions for first timers on doing the ghg emissions analysis

Saturday, October 9 - Green Power: panel presentations and training sessions on purchasing green power, implementing local renewable energy applications, and influencing electricity providers to increase renewables in their electricity fuel mix;

Sunday, October 10 - Workshop Wrap-up; participants depart



White House Climate Change Task Force

734 Jackson Place, N.W. • Washington, DC 20503

August 4, 1999

MEMORANDUM TO Roger Ballentine

THRU: Jeff Seabright 

FROM: Jackie Krieger

SUBJECT: State and Local Outreach Meeting

You are scheduled to meet with key state environment and energy officials on Friday, August 6, from 1:00 - 3:00 PM at the White House Conference Center. Dan Reicher, Assistant Secretary for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, DOE, and Paul Stolpman, Director, Office of Atmospheric Programs, EPA, will also attend the meeting. The purpose of the meeting is to begin a productive dialogue with these state representatives and create stronger cooperation between the Administration and the states on the issue of climate change.

We are proposing that this meeting be the start of a longer-term dialogue linking energy efficiency, renewable energy, and environmental protection to state and local climate change action. While initial discussions should allow for flexibility as we hear from the states, in the longer term we would want to address some key issues, for example, how to expand the reach of the many successful climate change efforts currently underway in the states and how to convey the climate change message more effectively at the state and local level.

While the meeting on August 6th will only include officials from state energy and environment agencies, as part of a longer term strategy we recommend targeting other key national organizations (NGA, NACo, NCSL, U.S. Conference of Mayors), specialized state and local NGOs (NASEO, ECOS, NARUC, American Assn. of State and Highway Transportation Officials), key mayors, and key state agencies (utility, transportation, agriculture, public health). Upcoming opportunities for addressing some of these organizations include the NASEO 1999 annual meeting September 19-21 in Indianapolis, ECOS' annual meeting October 3-6 in Jackson Hole, ICLEI's Cities for Climate Protection Campaign workshop October 7-10 in Los Angeles, and Exploring Opportunities for Carbon Sequestration: a National Conference October 26-28 in Missoula, Montana.

A possible deliverable in our work with states and localities might be a White House event that would: 1) highlight some of the best practices that state and local communities are employing to mitigate GHG emissions; 2) give state and local officials credit for their leadership; and 3) provide a forum to announce a package of programs and resources designed to assist states and localities in reducing GHG emissions. For example, the package could include:

- technical assistance teams and technology deployment from DOE labs and EPA to help states/localities implement GHG reduction plans;
- a manual containing information on all existing or proposed federal programs (Energy Star, Million Solar Roofs, PATH, Weatherization Assistance Program, Rebuild America, etc.) and grant opportunities (Clean Air Partnership Fund, DOE State Energy Program, Climate Wise grants, Better America Bonds, TEA 21, Transportation Partners grants, etc.);
- software to assist in estimating GHG emissions; calculating potential GHG savings, evaluating air pollutant savings associated with GHG mitigation activities, and planning/managing/tracking/reporting energy efficiency upgrades (much of this software is already developed);
- a database of case studies to help states/localities learn from each other about GHG reduction approaches.

The officials at the August 6th meeting represent states that have a strong track record in the area of climate, energy efficiency, and renewable energy. For example, New Jersey has issued an administrative order to establish a goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions 3.5% below 1990 levels by 2005. New Jersey has also signed a MOA with the Netherlands Ministry of the Environment to explore mutual solutions to greenhouse gas issues, and they have completed initial analyses for establishing a CO₂ banking program. Oregon has passed first of its kind legislation requiring new utility plants to offset their CO₂ emissions. Twenty-five states have initiated or completed climate action plans that include a variety of voluntary and/or regulatory measures - for example, energy efficient mortgage programs, model energy codes, tax incentives for industrial fuel switching, state alternative fuel fleets, and tree planting programs.

EPA and DOE work cooperatively on many programs to support the linkage between climate change and energy efficiency and renewable energy, including Energy Star equipment and buildings. EPA programs have enabled over 35 states to conduct state-based GHG emissions inventories and develop action plans (including most of the states participating in this meeting) and provide assistance to states in a number of voluntary partnership programs, such as Landfill Methane Outreach program, Climate Wise, Waste Wise and Motor Challenge. DOE works with all 50 states on the development and implementation of energy efficiency and renewable energy programs. Through direct funding under the State Energy Program and competitive funding and assistance with programs like Rebuild America, Clean Cities, Million Solar Roofs and Building America, DOE works with states and local communities to move technologies from the laboratory to the marketplace.

We hope that the August 6th meeting will result in agreement on how to move forward on the issue of climate change at the state level, in addition to establishing the areas of interest and needs of the state attendees and proposing a schedule for future meetings. A draft meeting agenda and a list of meeting attendees are attached. A more descriptive list of the activities and accomplishments of the state representatives at the meeting will be provided to you prior to the meeting.

cc: David Gardiner
Angie Mizeur
Janet Anderson
John Gibson
Julie Anderson

**Meeting with WHCCTF and State Officials
August 6, 1999 1:00 - 3:00 PM
White House Conference Center
726 Jackson Place, NW**

Agenda

1:00 - 1:10 Welcome/Introductions/Purpose and Goals for Meeting

Roger Ballantine,
Deputy Assistant to the President for Environmental Initiatives

1:10 - 1:30 Perspectives from the States

Rich Sedano, Commissioner
Vermont Public Utility Commission/NASEO

Robert C. Shinn, Commissioner
New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

Ken Colby (NH)

1:30 - 1:40 Federal Climate Change Programs

Dan Reicher,
Assistant Secretary for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, DOE

Paul Stolpman, Director
Office of Atmospheric Programs, EPA

1:35 - 2:45 Areas for discussion

- What kinds of voluntary actions, in addition to the federal voluntary partnership programs, have states taken to mitigate climate change?
 - discuss what has motivated states to take these actions
 - discuss other factors that may exist or be emerging that may motivate states to act

- What can the federal government do to help states that are taking voluntary steps to meet their own climate goals?
 - discuss what is currently available
 - discuss what are states' needs in the climate area
- What are areas for future collaboration between the federal government and states that would be helpful to states in meeting their climate goals?

2:45 - 3:00 Conclusions/Next Steps

- Discuss scheduling for future meetings
- Identify areas for future discussions

MEETING WITH STATE OFFICIALS

August 6, 1999

Attendees

Larry L. Bean, Division Administrator
Iowa Department of Natural Resources
Former President, National Association of State Energy Officials

Frank (Mitch) Beaver, Director
Illinois State Energy Office

Paul R. Burks, Executive Director
Georgia Environmental Facilities Authority

Ken Colburn, Air Resources Director
New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services - STAPPA representative

Edward A. Garvey, Commissioner
Minnesota Public Utility Commission and NARUC member

Jeffrey C. Genzer, Legal Counsel
National Association of State Energy Officials

Fredrick H. Hoover, Jr., Director
Maryland Energy Administration

Maurice H. Kaya, Director
Hawaii Energy Office

William Keese, Chairman
California Energy Commission

Ron Kucera, Deputy Director for Policy and Director for Intergovernmental Cooperation
Missouri Department of Natural Resources

Klaus Laumbach – spl? (OH) *Tentative*
(will attend in place of Sara Ward)

Steve Mahfood, Director
Missouri Department of Natural Resources(MO)

Pat Meier, Director
Wisconsin Energy Bureau

George Meyer, Secretary
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

John Savage, Director
Oregon Energy Office

Richard P. Sedano, Commissioner
Vermont Public Utility Commission
Chair, National Association of State Energy Officials

Robert C. Shinn, Jr., Commissioner
New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

Francis W. (Bill) Valentino, President
New York State Energy Research and Development Authority

Department of Energy Attendees

Dan Reicher, Assistant Secretary
Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

Peter Dreyfuss, Deputy Chief of Staff
Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

Environmental Protection Agency Attendees

Paul Stolpman, Director
Office of Atmospheric Programs

David Doniger
Office of Air and Radiation

Kitty Sibold
Office of Policy and Reinvention

Anna Garcia
Office of Atmospheric Programs

Meeting on Climate Change with State Officials
August 6, 1999 1:00 - 3:00 PM
White House Conference Center, Eisenhower Room
726 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Agenda

1:00 - 1:10 Welcome/Introductions/Purpose and Goals for Meeting

Roger Ballantine,
Deputy Assistant to the President for Environmental Initiatives

1:10 - 1:30 Perspectives from the States

Rich Sedano, Commissioner
Vermont Public Utility Commission/NASEO

Robert C. Shinn, Commissioner
New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

1:30 - 1:40 Federal Climate Change Programs

Dan Reicher,
Assistant Secretary for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, DOE

Paul Stolpman, Director
Office of Atmospheric Programs, EPA

1:35 - 2:45 Areas for discussion

- What kinds of voluntary actions, in addition to the federal voluntary partnership programs, have states taken to mitigate climate change?
 - * discuss what has motivated states to take these actions
 - * discuss other factors that may exist or be emerging that may motivate states to act
- What can the federal government do to help states that are taking voluntary steps to meet their own climate goals?
 - * discuss what is currently available
 - * discuss what are states' needs in the climate area
- What are areas for future collaboration between the federal government and states that would be helpful to states in meeting their climate goals?

2:45 - 3:00 Conclusions/Next Steps

- Discuss scheduling for future meetings
- Identify areas for future discussions

WHITE HOUSE CLIMATE CHANGE MEETING BACKGROUND INFORMATION on ATTENDEES

Larry Bean, Iowa Energy Office

Larry Bean is the Division Administrator of the Energy and Geological Resources Division of the Iowa Department of Natural Resources. He is also Chair of the DOE State Energy Advisory Board (STEAB) and is a past chair of NASEO. Iowa has an active global climate change agenda. The state has completed a baseline greenhouse gas inventory. Subsequently, the state completed a greenhouse plan which discusses 34 options for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. The plan identifies 16 priority options which are considered the most cost effective and easily achievable. These options are considered in future planning and policy decision making. In addition, Iowa is pursuing the development of a pilot carbon trading program for emissions credits that result from energy management investments in tax payer supported facilities.

Mitch Beaver, Illinois State Energy Office

Mitch Beaver heads the Bureau of Energy and Recycling in the State Department of Commerce and Community Affairs, which includes the State Energy Office. He is a past president of NASEO. Illinois efforts and projects linked to climate change include ethanol and other alternative fuels research and demonstration programs. (Note to Roger: Illinois is not happy with EPA's position on ethanol use. He may bring it up). A \$4.2 million/year Renewable Energy Resources Fund provides grants and rebates for renewable energy. A \$3 million/year Energy Efficiency Trust Fund is used to finance energy efficiency projects. And \$5 million/ year from Stripper Well Petroleum Violation Funds are used to promote energy efficiency through a variety of programs. Illinois has completed a GHG emissions inventory and state action plan.

Paul Burks, Georgia Environmental Authority

Paul Burks is the Executive Director of The Georgia Environmental Facilities Authority that provides environmental and energy financing to local governments and non-profit organizations and houses the Division of Energy Resources, where they administer a wide variety of energy efficiency programs. An important new initiative is the creation of the Georgia Regional Transportation Authority which is charged with improving metro Atlanta's air quality, which is heavily impacted by auto emissions. This new Authority will be involved in all transportation matters and will probably be involved in controlling sprawl. Georgia's Department of Natural Resources has completed a state-based GHG emissions inventory.

Ken Colburn, New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services

Ken Colburn is the Air Resources Director for New Hampshire. He is also the chair of the state air directors for STAPPA/ALAPCO. As STAPPA/ALAPCO's representative, he attended both the Kyoto and Buenos Aires climate meetings. New Hampshire's Department of Environmental Services completed its state GHG inventory and is working on a state action plan. In addition, New Hampshire is conducting a local assessment of climate impacts on water and forest resources. They are also completing a climate education and outreach program for state residents. Most recently, he testified before Congress on the Clean Air Partnership Fund.

Edward Garvey, Minnesota Public Utility Commission

Ed Garvey is a Commissioner for the Minnesota Public Utility Commission. He also charged with leading NARUC's efforts to track climate change and attended the Bonn meetings in June on behalf of NARUC. The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency has completed a GHG emissions inventory and is currently working on state action plan as well as a study of policy options relating to mitigating methane emissions from feedlots.

Jeff Genzer, National Association of State Energy Officials

Jeff Genzer has been counsel to the National Association of State Energy Officials since its inception in 1986. NASEO represents the states on energy matters in Washington, D.C. Prior to going into private law practice in 1985 he served as the staff counsel and energy lobbyist for the National Governors' Association. NASEO works extensively on legislative matters, including appropriations for DOE energy programs and they are also working on the Clean Air Partnership Fund. The NASEO members see themselves as the primary delivery agent for energy efficiency programs. *A NASEO concern is that there is greater interest directed to the federal R&D programs, without recognition of the value of the deployment programs.*

Frederick H. Hoover, Jr., Maryland Energy Administration

Fred Hoover is Director of the Maryland Energy Administration, whose responsibilities include the evaluation and coordination of energy related policies and activities among State Agencies and local governments, and the management of Federal energy conservation programs. MEA is actively involved in the electric utility restructuring process. MEA assists State agencies to plan, implement, manage and monitor energy conservation measures. The Maryland Energy Administration is also responsible for the development of strategic plans and the implementation of policies relating to energy management, including the promotion and supervision of research on alternative fuels, renewables (including biomass, solar, etc.) and emergency energy management. The Department of the Environment completed the Maryland GHG inventory.

Maurice Kaya , State of Hawaii

Maurice H. Kaya is the Director of the Energy, Resources, and Technology Division of the Hawaii Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism (DBED&T). He manages the Hawaii Energy Office, and is responsible for technology-based economic development and use of renewable energy and energy efficiency resources. Hawaii is one of EPA's State and Local Climate Change Partners. In 1997 the State completed an Inventory of Hawaii Greenhouse Gas Emissions and in 1998, the Hawaii Climate Change Action Plan. Three of Hawaii's state government departments (DBED&T, Health, and Land and Natural Resources) recently formed the Hawaii Climate Action Team to cooperate on actions to reduce emissions, to identify future climate change effects, and to identify ways of adapting to those effects.

William J. Keese, California Energy Commission

William J. Keese is the Chairman of the California Energy Commission, which is the state's primary energy policy and information agency. The Energy Commission's climate change activities include: (1) inventorying and forecasting emissions of greenhouse gases, (2) analyzing potential impacts of climate change on California's energy system, economy, and environment, and (3) developing policies and strategies to decrease greenhouse gas emissions and respond to potential climate change impacts. The principal policies and strategies to control greenhouse gas emissions are found in the promotion of energy efficiency and renewable energy resources.

Patrick E. Meier, Wisconsin Energy Bureau

Patrick E. Meier is the Director of the Wisconsin Energy Bureau at the Department of Administration with responsibilities for energy efficiency in the residential, commercial and industrial sectors and the development of renewable energy production facilities in Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Energy Bureau does not manage "climate change" programs. However, it is currently operating a \$17 million, 2 year, pilot program in which it is delivering energy efficiency programs in the service territory of a single utility. Preliminary estimates are that the pilot will save over 125,000 mWh of electricity and over 5.0 million therms of natural gas. This would reduce CO2 emissions by nearly 170,000 tons. Pending legislation in Wisconsin could expand this program statewide, increase funding by as much as 5 times, and result in all utility public benefit programs being administered by the Department of Administration.

George Meyer, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

George Meyer is the Secretary of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. He is also a member of ECOS Climate Change work group. In August of 1998, the Wisconsin DNR hosted a special climate change meeting sponsored by ECOS and EPA that included state legislators, energy officials, and others. Wisconsin completed its GHG

emissions inventory and action plan and recently concluded its climate outreach and education program.

John Savage, Oregon Energy Office

John Savage is the Director of the Oregon Office of Energy that is responsible for encouraging investment in conservation, for siting new power plants, promoting the development of new energy resources and technologies, and for ensuring the safe cleanup, storage, and transport of radioactive wastes. Programs include tax credits, low-interest loans, seed grants, and information, technical advice, and training. The state energy facility siting law requires power plant developers to reduce carbon dioxide emissions and a non-profit group, the Oregon Climate Trust, was created to invest the funds from power plant developers in projects that reduce emissions. In addition to completing their GHG emissions inventory and action plan, they launched an extensive climate change education program with the help of funding from the EPA.

Rich Sedano, Vermont Public Utility Commission

Rich Sedano is a Vermont Commissioner and head of the State's Energy Office as well as the current Chair of NASEO. The Vermont DPS has many roles: long range utility planning, public advocacy, regulatory staff, energy office, others. Their planning directives require consideration of total energy, including climate change, and transportation and their recent plan covers many strategies, including deployment of energy efficiency and renewable energy in different ways to achieve climate change goals. They have recently developed a (well-funded) statewide energy efficiency utility, which will commence operation in early 2000. Through the energy office function, activities include Vermont, a public-private consortium promoting alt-fuel vehicles, promoting building energy code use and Million Solar Roofs. Vermont has completed a GHG inventory and action plan.

Robert Shinn, New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

Bob Shinn is the Commissioner of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and the immediate past president of ECOS (the Environment Council of the States). With David Gardiner, he co-chaired the ECOS Climate Change group from 1996-1999. As the head of the NJ DEP, he issued an Administrative order calling for a 3.5% cut in emissions by 2005 (about 21 million tons). NJ has an inventory and state action plan and recently completed analysis of a possible state carbon bank program. NJ has a proposal (pending) to do series of workshops in state to engage residential, small commercial, and public sector in energy efficiency workshops. They are also active in recruiting industries to the Climate Wise program and are working with EPA's Office of Solid Waste to quantify GHG reductions from solid waste management options. NJ signed a MOA with the Dutch Ministry for Environment to cooperate on climate change projects. Finally, much of NJ's outreach program on climate change has focused on sea level rise and beach issues.

Bill Valentino, New York State Energy Research and Development Authority

Bill Valentino has served as the President of the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA) since 1992. He also is, among other things, President of the Board of the American Council for an Energy Efficient Economy, a member of the Board of Directors of the Alliance to Save Energy, Chair of the New York State Energy Planning Board, and a past Chair of the Association of State Energy Research and Technology Transfer Institutions. NYSERDA is a New York public benefit corporation (with a 13-member board of state commissioners and other gubernatorial appointees) statutorily established to carry out research, development, and demonstration programs (RD&D) in new energy technologies and energy conservation technologies, to serve economic and environmental protection goals. It is also responsible for coordinating the State's administration of any energy or energy resource programs of the federal government and formulating and revising New York's State Energy Conservation Plan, and offers a broad range of energy efficiency deployment programs. In 1998, NYSERDA also was selected by the New York Public Service Commission as the administrator of Statewide public benefit programs. NYSERDA is also developing New York's "Climate Change Action Plan."

Congress and Global Warming: Short-Changing Our Future

While the evidence of global warming continues to mount, some in Congress are trying to strangle common-sense programs that save energy, save consumers and businesses money, and reduce global warming pollution. Appropriations bills working their way through Congress deny funding increases proposed by President Clinton to accelerate research and development of clean energy technologies for the 21st century. What's more, many of the bills include legislative "riders" that would throw roadblocks in the way of any Administration efforts to address climate change.

Special-Interest Assaults on Common-Sense Programs. Restrictive language attached to a number of fiscal year 2000 spending bills would put climate policy in a straitjacket. The Administration recently fought off or weakened some of the most far-fetched of these special-interest "riders." One sought to suppress scientific research on climate, and another tried to bar implementation of the President's new executive order to reduce federal energy use and save taxpayers \$750 million a year.

Still alive, however, is the Knollenberg rider. Building on a similar provision in last year's VA-HUD Appropriations bill, the language purports merely to prohibit implementation of the Kyoto Protocol in advance of Senate ratification. In practice, though, it would give naysayers in Congress a toe-hold to object to virtually all aspects of Administration climate policies, even when they clearly save money for consumers and businesses. Potential impacts include:

- ***Rolling back voluntary programs to reduce energy waste and greenhouse gas emissions.*** Report language from the House VA-HUD Appropriations Subcommittee seeks to vastly expand the prohibition on Kyoto-related activities to cover "non-regulatory actions, such as programs and initiatives." This undoes an agreement reached last year to ensure continuation of successful voluntary programs such as Green Lights and Energy Star, which have a proven track record of saving money for both consumers and businesses. In addition, it would block legitimate climate research and policy analysis.
- ***Dictating Scientific Process.*** The Report language also would require that a small minority of critics be given equal standing with mainstream scientists in educational seminars or activities -- even on questions about which there is broad scientific consensus. This is the kind of "balance" that tobacco companies used to fight for on the dangers of smoking.
- ***Unconstitutional interference?*** This year the rider has been attached to a wide range of spending bills, including those funding the State Department, the Agency for International Development, the Department of Energy, the Department of the Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency, NASA, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the National Science Foundation. Applying these restrictions to international negotiations and activities raises serious Constitutional concerns and could prevent the Administration from advancing bipartisan objectives of engaging developing countries and reducing the cost of addressing climate change.

Smart Investments At Risk. The Administration secured a record \$1 billion in fiscal year 1999

for the Climate Change Technology Initiative (CCTI), a package of investments to research, develop and deploy energy efficiency technology and renewable energy. For fiscal year 2000, the Administration is proposing \$1.37 billion for investments in forward-thinking clean energy technologies -- a 34 percent increase over. So far, Congress has appropriated almost none of this increase. Examples where CCTI and other climate-related investments are being under-funded include:

- ***Weatherization Assistance and State Grants.*** *FY 2000 request: \$191 million; Congress under-funding by \$25 million.* The same week dozens of older Americans are dying from the heat, Congress is short-changing this program to deliver conservation services, such as insulation, to millions of low-income families. The program improves health and safety, reduces carbon emissions, and reduces energy costs for those least able to afford them.
- ***Renewable Energy.*** *FY 2000 request: \$399 million; Congress under-funding by about \$90 million.* Federal R&D investments can help make clean energy technologies such as wind, solar, bioenergy, and geothermal energy affordable for American consumers. Current spending bills, however, would *cut these efforts below FY 1999 levels* by some \$27 million-\$35 million.
- ***Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles.*** *FY 2000 request: \$264 million; Congress currently under-funding by \$58 million.* PNGV is a partnership between the federal government and automakers to develop cars with three times the fuel economy of today's models with no sacrifice in comfort or performance. At current House and Senate levels, the program would not meet its technical objectives and would have to terminate a number of promising efforts, such as developing highly efficient high-power energy storage devices and the development of advanced fuel cells.
- ***Clean Air Partnership Fund.*** *FY 2000 request: \$200 million; Congress under-funding by \$159 million.* This initiative would provide grants to state and local governments for projects that reduce both greenhouse gases and pollutants like soot, smog and air toxics.

MEETING THE CHALLENGE OF GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

APRIL 1999

Global climate change is one of our greatest environmental challenges. The overwhelming weight of scientific authority tells us that the build-up of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere creates dangers -- such as severe storms and droughts, increases in respiratory and infectious diseases, and rising sea levels -- that are too serious to ignore.

The Clinton Administration is working at home and abroad to meet the challenge of climate change. Domestically, we are working on a wide range of initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by developing and deploying energy efficient technologies and spurring the broader use of renewable energy. Internationally, we are working to secure the meaningful participation of developing countries in addressing global warming and to complete the other unfinished business of the Kyoto Protocol.

THE SCIENCE OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Greenhouse gases trap heat from the sun. These gases warm the Earth's surface by an estimated 60° Fahrenheit (F), sustaining our existence on the planet. However, the burning of fossil fuels and deforestation have increased the concentration of carbon dioxide (the principal greenhouse gas) by more than 30% since preindustrial times.

Scientists predict that, if we continue on our current course, concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere will reach roughly twice current levels by 2100 -- a level not seen on this planet for the past 50 million years. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which represents the work of more than 2,000 of the world's leading climate scientists, estimates that this will lead to an increase in global temperature of 2 to 6.5° F. By way of comparison, the last ice age was only 5 to 10° F colder than today.

Over the past year, new data from satellites, tree rings, ice cores, and deep boreholes drilled in the Earth's surface have reinforced the broad scientific consensus that human activities have started to affect the climate and that continuing on a "business as usual" course will lead to substantial warming in the next century. Studies have shown that the 20th century has been the warmest century in the past 1,000 years and that the 1990s have been the warmest decade in that period, while 1998 has been the single warmest year on record.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Scientists predict a range of likely effects from global warming:

- **Extreme weather.** As temperatures increase, so does the rate of evaporation. This acceleration of the so-called hydrologic cycle is projected to increase the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events such as floods and droughts. Last year's El Nino -- which produced warmer and wetter conditions akin to those anticipated from global warming -- offered us a window on the type of extreme weather that climate change may bring, from heat waves and drought in Texas, to wildfires in Florida, Mexico and Indonesia, ice storms in the northeastern United States, and devastating floods in China and Bangladesh.

- **Human health.** Warmer temperatures are projected to increase fatalities from heat stress and expand the geographic ranges for diseases like malaria and dengue fever. Additional smog caused by warmer temperatures could increase the incidence of asthma and other respiratory illnesses, particularly among children and the elderly.
- **Sea level rise.** Scientists project that the sea level will rise by an additional 6 to 37 inches by 2100, endangering island states and coastal areas. A 20-inch rise could inundate 7,000 square miles of the U.S. coastline, with Florida and the Gulf Coast at greatest risk.
- **Agricultural impacts.** Changes in growing seasons, water availability, soil moisture, and precipitation are expected to cause significant regional shifts in food productivity, with decreased production in many of the world's poorest regions. Water supplies and water quality may also be affected, posing threats to irrigation, fisheries, and drinking supplies.
- **Damage to ecosystems.** Many species are highly adapted to particular climate conditions and may not survive substantial climate shifts. For example, the United States may lose beech trees and sugar maples, and western conifer forests are likely to shrink, as the tolerable climate zones for these species shift hundreds of miles to the north.

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S DOMESTIC PLAN

Since 1993, President Clinton has put into place dozens of win-win programs to develop and deploy energy efficient technologies and spur the development and broader use of renewable energy. These efforts have accelerated since the Kyoto climate change conference in 1997.

- **Climate Change Technology Initiative.** This vigorous program of *tax incentives* and *investments* focuses on energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies. The FY 1999 appropriations for these programs totaled over \$1 billion and represented a 25% increase over the prior year. The President's FY 2000 budget proposes a still more accelerated effort.
- The **tax incentive package** contains \$3.6 billion over five years for consumers who purchase energy efficient products and for producers of energy from renewable sources. Highlights include: a tax credit of up to \$2000 for energy efficient new homes; a 10-20% credit for selected energy efficient products for homes and buildings; a credit of up to \$2000 for rooftop solar systems; a credit of up to \$4000 for qualifying electric, fuel cell or hybrid vehicles; extension of the current 1.5 cents/kilowatt hour credit for the production of electricity from wind and biomass; an expansion of the biomass credit to cover additional sources; and a 1.0 cent/kilowatt hour credit for cofiring coal and biomass in power plants.
- The **investment package** contains nearly \$1.4 billion in FY 2000 to research, develop, and deploy clean energy technologies. This represents a 34% increase over the amount appropriated in FY 1999. Highlights include: increased funding for the *Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles*, a government-industry effort to develop cars that get up to three times the fuel efficiency of today's cars; the *Partnership for Advancing Technology in Housing*, which aims to improve the energy efficiency of new homes by more than 50% and to retrofit 15 million existing homes to make them 30% more energy efficient within a decade; a stepped-up *Bioenergy Initiative* to develop advanced bioenergy technologies; expanded research and development efforts in other key renewable energy technologies, such as solar, wind, and geothermal energy; and a *Carbon Cycle Initiative*, to deepen our understanding of carbon "sinks," such as forests and farmlands.

- ***Electricity restructuring.*** Another core element of the President's plan involves restructuring the electricity industry by introducing competition that will save consumers millions on their energy bills while reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The Administration's restructuring proposal would provide a profit incentive for generators to produce more electricity with less fuel and to improve energy efficiency. It also includes an aggressive, 7.5 percent renewable portfolio standard to increase the use of electricity from renewable sources and a \$3 billion Public Benefits Fund to spur greater investment in energy efficiency and renewables.
- ***Industry Partnerships.*** The Administration is also engaged in a wide range of consultations with key industry sectors to improve energy use and reduce emissions. For example, the *Industries of the Future* program works cooperatively with the nation's most energy-intensive industries -- such as aluminum, glass, chemicals, forest products, mining, petroleum refining, and steel -- to develop technologies that increase energy and resource efficiency.
- ***Credit for Early Action.*** The Administration is committed to working with Congress and industry on legislation to reward companies taking early, voluntary action to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions or increase carbon sequestration.
- ***Clean Air Partnership Fund.*** The President's FY 2000 budget proposes \$200 million for the creation of a new Clean Air Partnership Fund to support state and local projects to reduce both greenhouse gas emissions and ground-level air pollutants.
- ***Federal energy use and procurement.*** The President's plan seeks to substantially reduce the Federal government's own greenhouse gas emissions by improving the energy efficiency of Federal facilities and activities and reforming procurement practices. These actions are important in their own right, since the Federal government is the nation's largest single energy user, but they also set an important example for the private sector.
- ***Domestic emissions trading.*** The President has proposed a domestic emissions trading system to begin by 2008 so that we can achieve our emissions target at the lowest possible cost. The U.S. has used emissions trading successfully to reduce the pollution that causes acid rain -- exceeding environmental objectives at about 50% the expected cost.
- ***Scientific research.*** The Administration is continuing its strong support for the U.S. Global Change Research Program, with nearly \$1.8 billion in funding requested for FY 2000. This program provides a sound science foundation for policy decisions by furthering our understanding of human- and naturally-induced changes in the Earth's environment and assessing the likely consequences of global warming.

DIPLOMATIC AGENDA

Thanks largely to U.S. leadership, the international climate change agreement reached at Kyoto, Japan in December 1997, combines strong environmental targets with elements of flexibility that will allow nations to meet their targets in a cost-effective manner, including:

- ***Flexible market mechanisms.*** The Protocol includes critically important market mechanisms that can dramatically cut the cost of reducing emissions. Chief among these are *international emissions trading* and the so-called *Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)*, which will allow U.S. companies to participate in joint clean energy ventures in the developing world and earn credits from verified reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.

- ***Emissions targets are to be reached over a five-year commitment period. The first commitment period will be 2008-2012.*** Allowing emissions to be averaged over a commitment period helps smooth out short-term fluctuations due to economic performance or weather. Having a decade before the start of the binding period will allow more time for companies to make the transition to greater energy efficiency and/or lower carbon technologies.
- ***Emissions targets include all six major greenhouse gases.*** This will provide both more comprehensive environmental protection and additional flexibility for nations and companies.
- ***Activities that absorb carbon, such as planting trees, can be used to offset emissions.*** Including these so-called carbon sinks will encourage afforestation, reforestation, and better forestry and agricultural conservation practices.

At the November 1998 UN climate change conference in Buenos Aires, the parties agreed on a two-year timetable for filling in the key details of the Kyoto Protocol in areas such as emissions trading, the CDM, compliance, and the scope and use of carbon sinks. Buenos Aires also saw progress on the issue of developing country participation as Argentina and Kazakhstan announced their intention to take on binding emissions targets for the 2008-2012 time period. The President has made clear that he will not submit the Kyoto Protocol to the Senate without meaningful participation from key developing countries in efforts to address global warming.

ECONOMIC COST OF KYOTO

The Administration's economic analysis of the Kyoto Protocol concludes that, if we do it right, the cost to the United States of meeting our Kyoto target should be modest. Even without counting the impact of domestic policies or the environmental, health, and economic benefits of limiting climate change, estimates derived from economic modeling suggest an emissions price in the range of \$14 to \$23 per ton of greenhouse gases. In 2010, that would translate into an increase of \$70 to \$110 per year for an average family's energy bill. This increase, however, would be substantially offset by the decline in electricity prices resulting from increased competition in a restructured electricity industry, as the Administration and others have proposed. In addition, noted economists have estimated the ancillary benefits of reducing greenhouse gas emissions -- such as reduced air pollution -- could produce savings equal to one quarter of the costs of meeting our Kyoto target.

CONCLUSION

For the past 25 years, efforts to protect the environment, whether by cleaning our air, our water, or eliminating acid rain, have been repeatedly assailed as a threat to our economy. Yet today, we have the cleanest environment in a generation and the strongest economy in a generation. President Clinton's balanced approach to the challenge of climate change will allow us to continue to grow the economy and protect the environment at the same time.

INDUSTRY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

APRIL 1999

There is a growing awareness in the business community that the threats posed by climate change are real and a number of companies are stepping forward to assume leadership roles in efforts to address the problem. The Clinton Administration is working to facilitate these efforts through a range of voluntary programs. It also supports the principle of granting credit to firms that take early action to reduce greenhouse gas (ghg) emissions.

Growing Awareness and Support From Business. An increasing number of companies are committing to take real actions to cut their ghg emissions. In the past year alone:

- **British Petroleum** pledged in September 1998 to reduce its ghg emissions 10% below 1990 levels by 2010 across its global operations and to ramp up its solar business to \$1 billion in sales by 2007. The company later extended its pledge to include its newly acquired subsidiary, **Amoco**.
- **Royal Dutch Shell** pledged to cut its global ghg emissions by 10% by 2002 and maintain that level of reduction through 2010. It will also spend \$500 million over the next 5 years on developing a new renewable energy business.
- **United Technologies** -- producers of Otis elevators, Carrier air conditioners, Pratt & Whitney engines and Sikorsky helicopters -- announced a plan to cut emissions by improving energy efficiency 25% per unit of production by 2010.
- **IBM** announced goals to improve energy efficiency by 4% per year and to reduce ghg emissions.
- The new **Pew Center on Climate Change** launched a \$5 million campaign to build support for taking action on climate change. **Boeing, DuPont, Shell, Weyerhaeuser** and some 17 other major corporations joined the Center's *Business Environmental Leadership Council*, saying "enough is known about the science and environmental impacts of climate change for us to take actions to address its consequences."

Industry Partnerships. A number of voluntary government-industry partnerships are supporting efforts to reduce emissions, including:

- *Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles*, a partnership with the **auto industry** to develop cars that get up to three times the fuel efficiency of today's cars;
- *Partnership for Advancing Technology in Housing*, a partnership with the **building industry** to develop and deploy housing technologies to make new homes 50% more energy efficient and to retrofit 15 million existing homes to make them 30% more energy efficient within a decade; and
- *Industries of the Future*, a cooperative research program with the nation's most energy-intensive industries -- such as **aluminum, glass, chemicals, forest products, mining, petroleum refining, and steel** -- to develop energy efficient technologies.

Credit for Early Action. In this year's State of the Union address in January, President Clinton reiterated his commitment to providing credit to companies that take early, voluntary action to reduce ghg emissions or increase carbon sequestration. We look forward to working with Congress and stakeholders on a fair and workable program that rewards real environmental gain.

**THE BUENOS AIRES CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
STATE DEPARTMENT FACT SHEET
DECEMBER 1998**

OVERVIEW

- At a conference held November 2-13, 1998, in Buenos Aires, Argentina, the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change agreed to a two-year action plan for advancing the ambitious agenda outlined in the historic Kyoto Protocol. The Protocol commits developed countries to reduce emissions of the greenhouse gases most scientists believe are causing global warming, and provides innovative, market-based tools for achieving those reductions. [See box].
- The Buenos Aires conference (known also as the "Fourth Session of the Conference of the Parties" or "CoP-4") also saw a significant breakthrough on the issue of developing country participation in international efforts to address climate change. Argentina became the first developing country to announce its intention to take on a binding emissions target for the 2008-2012 time period. Kazakhstan announced that it intended to do so as well.
- During the Buenos Aires conference, on November 12, 1998, the United States signed the Kyoto Protocol at the United Nations in New York. Signing reaffirms the United States' commitment to work with other nations to meet the Protocol's ambitious environmental goals and ensures a continued strong U.S. role in settling issues left unresolved at Kyoto. Signing does *not* impose an obligation on the United States to implement the Kyoto Protocol. (The Protocol cannot become binding on the United States without the approval of the United States Senate.) The President will not submit the Protocol to the U.S. Senate for approval without the meaningful participation of key developing countries in efforts to address climate change.

SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

BUENOS AIRES ACTION PLAN

- By securing a plan of action with a deadline for developing key aspects of the operational framework of the Kyoto Protocol, the United States achieved one of its primary diplomatic objectives in Buenos Aires.
- In the Buenos Aires action plan, the Parties resolved to reach decisions by the end of 2000 on a number of key issues, including:
 - Rules and guidelines for Kyoto's market-based mechanisms (e.g., emissions trading, joint implementation, and the Clean Development Mechanism);
 - Compliance rules and procedures, including consequences for non-compliance;
 - Development and transfer of cleaner, climate-friendly technologies; and
 - Consideration of the adverse impacts of climate change and response measures.

THE KYOTO PROTOCOL

In December, 1997, in Kyoto, Japan, some 160 countries reached an historic agreement to cut greenhouse gas emissions in an effort to fight global warming -- one of the most profound environmental challenges of the 21st century.

The Kyoto Protocol includes binding emissions targets for developed nations -- 8% below 1990 emissions levels for the European Union; 7% for the United States; and 6% for Japan -- as well as U.S. proposals for flexible, market-based measures to ensure that these targets can be met in a cost-effective manner. The key market-based provisions are:

- **International emissions trading among nations with emissions targets.** Under an emissions trading regime, countries or companies that find it relatively expensive to reduce emissions may purchase additional emissions units from those emitters that have more units than they need (because they have already met their targets with room to spare). Trading encourages reductions where they can be achieved at the lowest cost, thus getting the world the most greenhouse gas reductions for each available dollar, euro or yen.
- **Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).** Industrialized countries will be able to use certified emissions reductions from projects in developing countries to contribute to their compliance with greenhouse gas reduction targets.
- **Joint implementation among developed countries.** Countries with emissions targets may get credit towards their targets through joint project-based emissions reductions in other such countries.

The Protocol includes additional elements of flexibility:

- **Emissions targets are to be reached over a five-year commitment period. The first commitment period will be 2008-2012.** Allowing emissions to be averaged over a commitment period helps smooth out short-term fluctuations due to economic performance or weather. Having a decade before the start of the binding period will allow more time for companies to make the transition to greater energy efficiency and/or lower carbon technologies.
- **Emissions targets include all six major greenhouse gases.** This will provide more comprehensive environmental protection while lending additional flexibility to nations and companies in meeting their targets.
- **Activities that absorb carbon, such as planting trees, can be used as offsets against emissions of greenhouse gases.** Including these so-called "carbon sinks" will encourage activities such as afforestation, reforestation, and better forestry and agriculture conservation practices.

To enter into force, the Protocol must be ratified by at least 55 countries, accounting for at least 55 percent of the total 1990 greenhouse gas emissions of developed countries. United States ratification will require the advice and consent of the U.S. Senate.

BUENOS AIRES ACTION PLAN (continued from page 1)

- The plan of action for proceeding on Kyoto's market-based mechanisms includes a list of critical operational issues raised by Parties, including:
 - Transparency in tracking transfers of emissions units;
 - Allocating risk in emissions trades; and
 - Measurement, reporting and verification issues.
- The Parties decided to continue the Activities Implemented Jointly pilot phase for emissions reduction and carbon sink activities. This will provide, in particular, the least developed and

small island states additional opportunities to develop projects and gain experience that will allow them to participate more fully in the Protocol's Clean Development Mechanism.

CARBON SINKS

- In addition to the Buenos Aires Action Plan, the Parties agreed to move forward with a process to define, measure and verify various categories of carbon sinks and have tasked the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) (an international body of over 2000 of the world's leading climate scientists and experts) with conducting a comprehensive study on land-use, land-use change, and forestry activities.
 - As part of this process, the Parties accepted the offer of the United States to host a workshop in the spring of 1999 on additional sink categories, such as those created by improved conservation and management of forests, agricultural soils, and grasslands.
 - Once the IPCC report is finished in the spring of 2000, the Parties will be in a position, at the following Conference of the Parties, to consider further decisions on the scope and use of carbon sinks under the Protocol.

DEVELOPING COUNTRY PARTICIPATION

- On November 11th, Argentina became the first developing country to announce its intention to adopt a binding emissions target for the 2008-2012 time period. Kazakhstan followed the next day with a similar pledge. While the issue of developing country participation in the Protocol remains far from resolved, these announcements signaled a clear shift in the terms of the international debate.
- The announcements by Argentina and Kazakhstan present a new challenge to the Parties. The Protocol does not now provide for nations to voluntarily assume binding emissions targets. Thus, future conferences will need to find pathways under the Protocol in order to facilitate greater developing country participation. Possibilities include a supplemental agreement that would modify the Protocol as it enters into force.
- Greater engagement in Buenos Aires on the part of developing countries was evidenced in other areas as well. One notable example was the growing interest of countries in Latin America and Africa in the Clean Development Mechanism, one of the Protocol's market-based provisions that provides incentives for investment in clean technology projects.
- Climate change is a global problem requiring a global solution. Thus, securing meaningful participation from key developing countries remains a top priority for the United States. The Administration will continue a "full-court diplomatic press" in this area.

PRIVATE SECTOR INVOLVEMENT

- Another encouraging development in Buenos Aires was the active participation of the private sector. Business representatives were involved in two roundtables on the Kyoto mechanisms and technology transfer. Private sector representatives will continue to have opportunities to participate in upcoming international meetings on a number of climate issues.

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