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Povenmire, Susan L

From: Povenmire, Susan L
Sent: Sunday, October 17, 1999 8:18 PM
To: Hambley, Mark G
Cc: Gordon, Susan C; Mrozek, Jeffrey A; Binn, Kenneth C; Hubbard, Teresa C; Brinkley, John H.
Subject: COP-5 Interviews: Monday 10/18
Importance: High

Mark,

Here is the status of four interviews either confirmed or tentatively scheduled for Monday morning (10/18). My recommendation is that all interviews are conducted on the record.

5 minuts
1. Die Zeit: Petra Pinzler, Washington-based correspondent for Die Zeit, the German weekly publication, called Friday afternoon to ask about U.S. expectations for COP-5. I suggested that she speak with you and she was pleased to do so. Status: She is on stand by for a Monday morning interview. I have left a voice mail confirming 10AM and asking her to call your office. I've also asked her to confirm the interview with me upon her arrival in the office on Monday. FYI: Her phone number is 202-332-6793.

Fritz Forholz - Hamburg
 Petra Pinzler's report will be combined with feeds from other Die Zeit correspondents around the world and consolidated into a long scene-setter piece by their Hamburg-based environmental reporter/editor (Fritz Forholz). Petra's deadline is Tuesday. The article will appear in this week's publication (sold on Wednesday and Thursday). (Note: She was aware of the Loy/Ballentine Foreign Press Center briefing on Thursday, but this will take place too late for her deadline.)

Petra will ask you to elaborate on U.S. insistence upon the flexibility mechanisms, and emissions trading in particular. She will also ask about expectations for U.S. ratification of the Kyoto Protocol, and how last week's Senate rejection of the CTBT will impact U.S. ratification. (Mark, I contacted the White House about the CTBT question. David Sandalow may have already spoken to you about this. My understanding is that he was going to provide guidance on the response.)

Petra is only generally familiar with climate change issues. She has been briefed by her Hamburg colleague on questions to ask. Normally, she covers development issues.

2
2. Inside EPA: Nick Martz, a reporter for this Washington-based newsletter widely read on the Hill and at regulatory agencies, will call you at 10:30 AM from Atlanta, where he is attending a conference. Status: this interview is confirmed.

When I spoke with Nick on Friday to confirm the interview, he said that in addition to asking about U.S. expectations for Bonn, he will ask you to comment on several environmental riders that have been attached to the Appropriations bills pending before Congress. I have alerted the White House about this riders question, and requested their guidance on how to respond. One option I suggested is to refer the question to the White House.

odile. meuvret. afp.com
Background
3. Agence France-Presse: Odile Meuvret, Paris-based environment reporter for AFP called last week to alert us that she will be reporting from Bonn during the second week of COP-5, and to ask for input for her scene-setter piece that will be published on Friday, 10/22. Status: We tentatively agreed that she would interview you on Monday at 11:00 AM. This was the only time available on her schedule for Monday or Tuesday. I have left her a voice mail and sent her an email asking her to call you directly on Monday. FYI: Her office telephone number is 00-33-1-40-41-46-65. *Agree* *FAX 0033(1) 40 41 45 77*

Odile was only recently assigned to be the environmental journalist for AFP. She is anxious to get up to speed on the climate change negotiations, and has asked for our help in providing her with a special background briefing when she arrives in Bonn early Sunday evening 10/31. (I've agreed to the meeting without committing to time or briefer at this point.) Odile will be joined by another reporter from AFP who will cover COP-5 for their English language services. Odile speaks English very well but not fluently.

During your interview on Monday, Odile will ask you for elaboration on the flexible mechanisms. She wants to know the U.S. view on how they will be implemented. She is also going to ask about our position on no caps for emissions trading. Odile also asked for statistics that compare U.S. greenhouse gas emission levels in 1990 with U.S. levels today. Jane Leggett of EPA has faxed us this information (I will fax it on to you). Bottom line: Total U.S. greenhouse gas emissions rose in 1997 to 1,613.6 million metric tons of carbon equivalents (MMTCE) (11.1 percent above 1990 baseline levels). This is compared to 1,532.1 MMTCE in 1990. (I assume

in Bonn

that 1997 is the most recent year available, but I'll try to confirm this.)

4. **Financial Times:** Vanessa Houlder, the London-based environmental reporter for FT (who reported on COP-4 from SA), called Friday afternoon and left a voice mail that said she was working on articles about COP-5 and the Montreal Protocol. I've sent her an email asking for further details, and for her deadline. I also raised the possibility of an interview at noon on Monday. Status: No response came in over the weekend, but I do expect to hear from Vanessa by oob Monday. She may or may not be available to interview you at noon. However, given your departure Monday evening, I wanted to raise the option with her. Once I hear from her and if she does want to proceed with the interview, I will ask her to call you. FYI: Her office telephone number is 4171-873-3462

Summary Note: Thank you for making the time to do these interviews. I think it is important to have a senior member of the delegation provide the U.S. perspective. During the Ministerial portion of COP-5, I will work to secure interviews with U/S Loy for both AFP and the FT.

Regards,
Susan

• Develop ^{more} contacts

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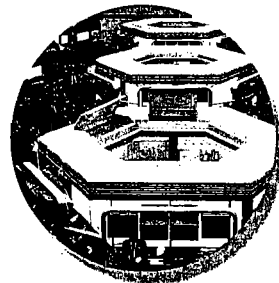
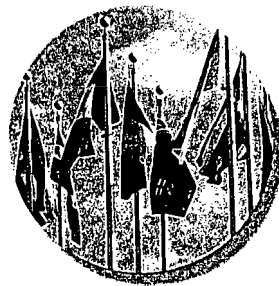
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Buenos Aires and beyond:

A Guide to the Climate Change Negotiations

IPIECA

International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association

COP 5

PRESS CLIPS

Prepared for the U.S. Delegation

on 10 / 29 / 99

*by the Public Affairs Office
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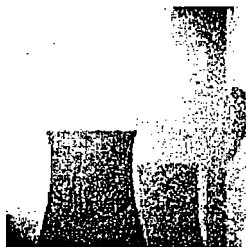
MARTIN WOLF



Japan's
dilemmas →

REPUBLICANS: Squeeze on climate package

By Nancy Dunne in Washington



White House officials yesterday struggled to salvage a package of environmental initiatives designed to reduce carbon emissions, in the face of Republican opposition.

The administration has been reduced to fighting off a

Republican measure that would limit President Bill Clinton's scope to use executive orders to implement the Kyoto Protocol for climate change.

The protocol, agreed in 1997 by about 150 countries, commits the US to reducing carbon emissions by 7 per cent from 1990 levels no later than 2012.

The Republican measure, attached to the Interior Department appropriations bill, would prohibit the use of federal funds "to propose or issue rules, regulation, degrees or orders for the purpose of implementing... the Kyoto Protocol".

Mr Clinton has vowed to veto the bill, which also contains funding for energy efficiency programmes. But he has already been forced to sign legislation that hinders efforts to reduce carbon emissions.

The transportation bill, for example, prevented the administration from requiring higher vehicle fuel efficiency standards.

Moreover, budget constraints forced the administration to limit its request for tax credits to spur private sector development of technologies to address climate change.

This modest Climate Change Technology Initiative came under attack from both ends of the political spectrum. Gary Cool, of Greenpeace, called the administration proposals "very inadequate, given the size of the problem and US emissions".

The rightwing Cato Institute, called the package "a sham" and a "repackaging of failed programmes that do nothing to significantly reduce global temperatures".

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But Roger Ballentine, deputy assistant to the president for environmental initiatives, defended the programme and said it was impossible to estimate the savings that could be achieved." The initiative is meant to spur development of technologies which will make a significant contribution to the way we consume energy," he said.

The Energy Department's partnership programme with US carmakers, which aims to triple fuel efficiency by 2004, has also suffered deep cuts. Congress has refused all funding for a \$200m programme to help the states implement clean air plans.

The Senate has ordered the administration not to submit the Kyoto Protocol for approval unless developing countries agreed to reduce emissions as well.

Congressional stinginess has forced the administration to address global warming through a series of small measures. In August the president issued an executive order co-ordinating federal efforts to convert crops, trees and other biomass into fuel, power and products. In June the president required each federal agency to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in their buildings by 30 per cent below 1990 levels over the next decade.

While environmentalists have strong doubts about whether the administration's emissions reduction initiatives would be effective, they may not get a chance to find out if the Republican-dominated Congress gets its way.

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What the News Means Today

Why There's More Hot Air on Global Warming

The nations of the world are meeting to discuss air pollution, but many don't seem to give a hoot

Most of us need deadlines to spur us into action, which may be why nobody's rushing to stop the belching of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. The international deadline for the 5.2 percent cut from 1990 global output levels envisaged in the 1997 Kyoto Climate Change treaty is 2012, four full election cycles from now. Representatives of the 150 nations party to the treaty gathered in Bonn, Germany, on Monday to discuss technical details of fulfilling its requirements. But the treaty has yet to be ratified by a number of the world's leading industrialized nations, including the United States, and that's something President Clinton may be unlikely to risk following his humiliation in the Senate on the nuclear Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. After all, as the world's largest polluter, the U.S. will be expected to dramatically cut its consumption of gasoline and other carbon-based fuels, and no president will comfortably pass the tax hikes and other restrictions necessary to effect that reduction. Especially when the oil industry is funding an aggressive marketing campaign telling voters that the problem is overstated and the treaty is unfair.



Far from showing any downward trend, carbon gas emissions in the U.S. are continuing to increase; even the European Union, which fancies itself as the world leader on environmental matters, is stabilizing rather than reducing its output. And although

President Clinton recently characterized Republican opposition to the Kyoto Climate Change treaty as a threat to American jobs, the electorate may be more easily persuaded that signing the treaty is a threat to their SUVs. That may be why the most attractive item on offer at the Bonn talks could be an emissions-trading scheme, that will allow industrialized countries to buy "credits" from others whose pollution levels are below their quotas allowed under the treaty. If they can't convince U.S. consumers to make the sacrifices needed to cut their own outputs, future White House tenants may at least be able

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Issue Forum

Global Climate Change

THE 2000 ELECTIONS:
What's At Stake

By Deb Callahan, President
League of Conservation Voters

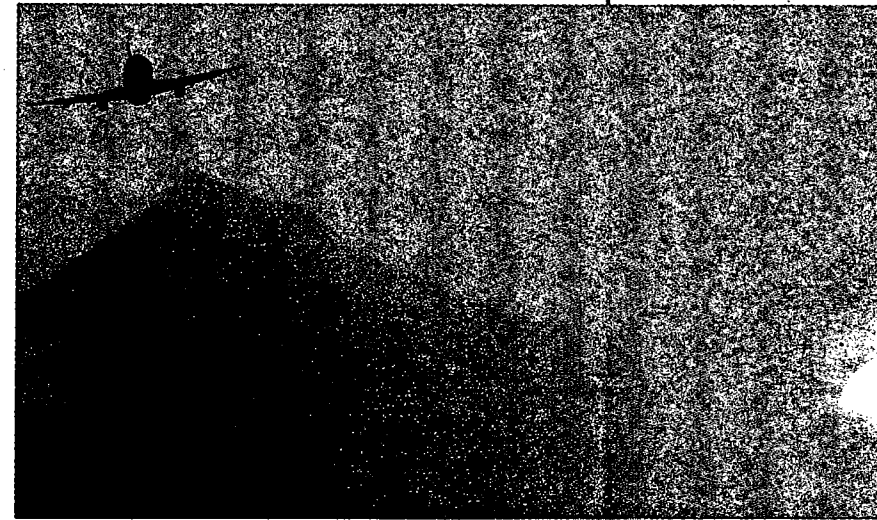
The 2000 elections offer voters a timely opportunity to bridge the gap between the American public and elected officials regarding global warming.

In the 1980s, the environmental community rallied support to address the first major global climate issue, stratospheric ozone depletion. The campaign caught the public's attention, in part, because people could conceptualize a hole in the atmosphere's protective ozone layer and recognize its threat to their health.

Global warming is a tougher issue for people to grasp. Logic would seem to dictate that an incremental warming of the planet would result in incremental damage. Yet, science tells us that the earth was merely a few degrees cooler during the last ice age. Therefore, on a global scale every degree counts.

Lawmakers Out of Touch

With the overwhelming support of the scientific community, an increasing number of Americans are recognizing the threats of living on a hotter planet and are unwilling to take the risk of doing nothing. The public is learning the enormous human and economic costs associated with increased droughts, heat waves, floods and hurricanes. At the same time, however, U.S. legislators are falling for the do-



nothing rhetoric of industry-funded lobbyists, and are stonewalling efforts to cut global warming gases.

Recently, governmental efforts to curb greenhouse gas emissions, which trap heat in the earth's atmosphere and slowly warm the planet, have all but drawn to a halt. Much of the delay can be directly linked to controversies surrounding the Kyoto Protocol. The Clinton administration has yet to send the treaty to the Senate for ratification because the Senate has clearly stated that it will not accept the Protocol until developing nations, such as China and India, are required to partic-

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White House Committed
to "Strong Progress"

By Roger Ballentine and
Frank E. Loy

(Ballentine is Deputy Assistant to the President for Environmental Initiatives and White House Climate Change Coordinator. Loy is Undersecretary of State for Global Affairs and head of the U.S. delegation to this week's climate meetings in Bonn, Germany.)

A few weeks ago, more than 500 mayors and local officials—from Baltimore to St. Louis to Seattle—took a pledge. They committed themselves, and their cities, to the fight against global warming. Two weeks earlier, DuPont pledged to dramatically reduce its greenhouse gas emissions, joining Motorola, Dow, IBM, BP Amoco and other leading corporations taking real action on climate change. From city council chambers to corporate boardrooms, America is mobilizing against global warming—the greatest environmental challenge of the Twenty-first Century.

That is the message U.S. representatives will take to Germany this week when 160 nations gather for this year's round of international climate negotiations. Our objective in Bonn will be to ensure that the international community continues to make strong progress in elaborating a system that fights global warming in an intelligent way and at a cost that is reasonable, with strong efforts by developed and developing countries alike.

No More Business As Usual

The Bonn conference takes place against the backdrop of a broad and growing scientific consensus that human activities have started to affect the global climate. New studies of Northern Hemisphere temperatures show that the Twentieth Century has been the warmest in the past 1,000 years, that the 1990s have been the warmest decade in that period, and that 1998 was the single warmest year ever recorded (breaking the old mark set just a year earlier).

Continuing on a "business as usual" course will lead to further warming in the next century—as much as 6.5 degrees Fahrenheit, according to leading scientists. The recent drought in the eastern United States, and the torrential rains and flooding that followed, offer a too-exciting preview of the kind of extreme weather this warming could bring.

To help protect future generations from these grave risks, the United States is moving aggressively to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions. Last year, President Clinton and Vice President Gore secured over \$1 billion towards accelerating the deployment of Twenty-first Century clean energy technologies.

So far this year, President Clinton has signed two new

ISSUE FORUM

This week, senior government officials from around the world are gathering in Bonn, Germany for continuing talks on global climate change. The focus of the discussions will be implementation of the 1997 Kyoto Protocol, which commits the United States and other developed nations to country-specific emission targets for greenhouse gases. President Clinton signed the Protocol in November 1998, but it faces considerable opposition in the U.S. Senate.

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ENVIRONMENTALISTS:

"The Risk of Doing Nothing"

By Deb Callahan, President
League of Conservation Voters

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WHITE HOUSE:
Lacking Scientific Consensus"By Roger Ballentine and
Frank E. Loy

(Ballentine is Deputy Assistant to the President for Environmental Initiatives and White House Climate Change Coordinator. Loy is Undersecretary of State for Global Affairs and head of the U.S. delegation to this week's climate meetings in Bonn, Germany.)

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No More Business
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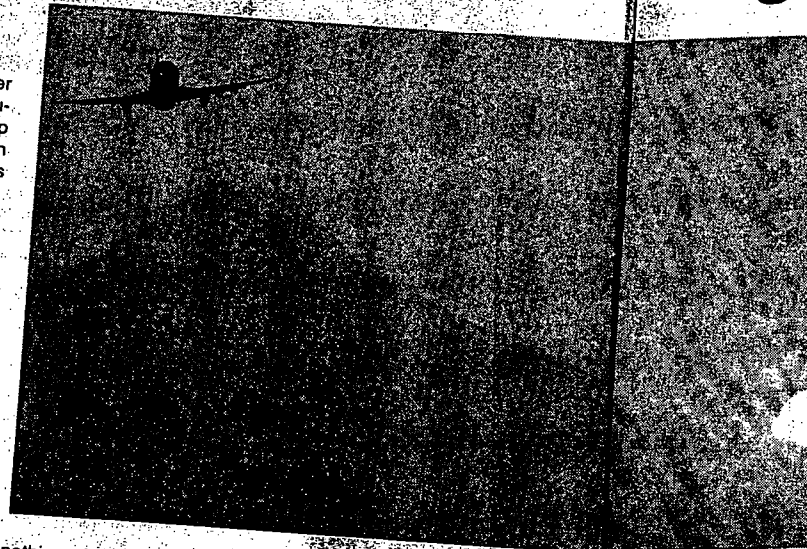
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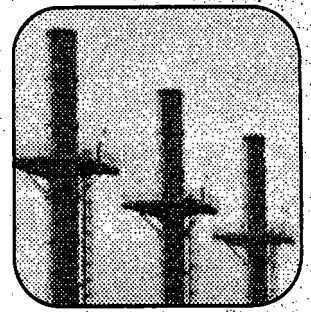
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• wrap up of accomplishments at COP-5

⊗ • implications for us of timing of COP-6

Her deadline is 5PM

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