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COP6 [Conference of the Parties 6]

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Friday, October 13, 2000

CQ DAILY MONITOR

The Morning News Briefing, Updated Continuously on www.CQ.com/news

Members Begin to See Light at End of Tunnel

Progress on spending measures inspires hope work can be finished next week; 'Unusual parliamentary procedure' aids Senate in pushing four bills forward

Thanks to a burst of action in the Senate on Thursday, lawmakers will return next week with plausible hope of completing the appropriations process and adjourning.

HILL
NEWS

The Senate cleared two spending bills for President Clinton's signature, readied two more to be cleared by the House and scheduled a vote next week that could clear another conference report.

At the end of the second week of fiscal 2001, the appropriations scorecard reads like this: three of the 13 bills enacted, three more cleared and likely to be signed, four more in conference reports waiting to be cleared and three bills still being negotiated.

Also awaiting Clinton's signature is a third continuing resolution (H J Res 111) that would keep the government in full operation through next Friday.

"This movement in the Senate today is very good news," said House Appropriations Chairman C.W. Bill Young, R-Fla.

The Senate had to resort to parliamentary gymnastics Thursday to generate the new appropriations momentum. Senators passed on an 87-8 vote a compromise version of the appropriations bill (HR 4635) for the departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development. Added to that measure was a new version of the previously vetoed energy and water spending bill (HR 4733).

The Senate then cleared, 58-37, the legislative branch spending conference report (HR 4516) that contains the Treasury-Postal Service spending bill and a repeal of a 3 percent federal telephone excise tax.

The unusual procedure, which in-

cluded rejection of an amendment to the VA-HUD bill containing the Senate Appropriations Committee's Treasury-Postal Service bill (S 2700), irritated some on both sides of the aisle.

"How can we make sound decisions under this type of budget steamrolling," asked John McCain, R-Ariz., who voted against the measure.

The VA-HUD bill passed Thursday was negotiated in an informal conference with the House and administration officials, although the Senate had not considered VA-HUD.

continued on page 2

BLUEGRASS BATTLES: Kentucky House races provide a microcosm of the national contest to control Congress. (Story, p. 12)

TODAY AT A GLANCE

House Floor: Not in session.

Senate Floor: The chamber is to begin debate of the conference report to the fiscal 2001 agriculture spending bill (HR 4461). (Convenes at 10 a.m.; no votes scheduled).

Prison Terms: A Senate Judiciary panel will hold an oversight hearing on whether the U.S. Sentencing Commission is following established regulations.

Tax Shelters: The American Enterprise Institute will sponsor a seminar, "Are Corporate Tax Shelters an 'Abuse' That Should be Stopped?"

Health Care: The Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured will sponsor a briefing on Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program.

Fiscal Weather: The Pew Center on Global Climate Change will release a report that explores the relationship between economics and climate change.

Wyden Vows New Effort To Combat 'Holds' in Senate

As McCain discovered on auto safety bill, the cloak of secrecy Has returned to delaying tactic

Less than two years after Senate leaders agreed to remove the cloak of secrecy over "holds" placed on bills or nominees by individual senators, Ron Wyden, D-Ore., says loopholes and violations have taken the chamber back to its bad old ways.

The issue exploded into public view over the past week; as John McCain, R-Ariz., complained loudly about anonymous holds that blocked consideration of the auto safety bill (S 3059) he introduced in the wake of the Firestone tire recall. After fruitlessly demanding to know who was keeping the bill bottled up, he finally gave up and allowed the Senate to pass a weaker House version (HR 5164).

Wyden and Charles E. Grassley, R-Iowa, who secured the agreement to end secret holds, now plan to push for a stricter prohibition.

"At the start of the next Congress, Sen. Grassley and I are going to work to make sure this practice is stopped," said Wyden. "This is completely contrary to our democratic principles."

Wyden said he might try to

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THE
PULSE
OF CONGRESS

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VOLUME 36, NUMBER 157

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US DEPT OF STATE
2201 C STREET NW RM 6825
WASHINGTON DC 20520-0001

TENTATIVE PROGRAM SCHEDULE (10/13/00)

*Mr. David Gardiner
Executive Director
Climate Change Task Force
The White House*

*Paul -
Note tentative
press event
with Belgian
press on
p. 4. S*

Contacts at U.S. Embassy, Brussels:

Mr. Joseph E. Macmanus
Public Affairs Counselor
Bd. du Régent 27
B-1000 Brussels
Tel. 02/508-2412 or 2413
Fax. 02/513-4278
Home tel.: 02/358-3218

Ms. Morgan Kulla
Deputy Public Affairs Officer
Bd. du Régent 27
B-1000 Brussels
Tel. 02/508-2412 or 2414
Fax. 02/513-4278
Home tel.: 02/358-1656

&

Ms. Marie-Hélène Desomer
Program Assistant
Office of Public Affairs / Programs
Avenue des Arts 46 Kunstlaan
B-1000 Brussels, Belgium
Tel. 02/508-2278 - Fax. 02/512-7046
Home tel.: 02/424-1501

General U.S. Embassy Telephone Number: 02/508-2111 (Operators on duty 24 hrs)
Website: <http://www.usinfo.be>

Contacts at the U.S. Mission to the European Union, Brussels:

Mr. Benedict J. Duffy
Deputy Public Affairs Counselor
Rue Zinnerstraat 13
1000 Brussels
Office tel. 02/508-2779
Home tel. 02/673-6089

Ms. Muriel van Averbeké & Ms. Inge Ceuppens
Program Assistants
Tel: 02/508-2777 & 2857 (resp) - Fax: 02/512-5720
Home tel. 02/346-1827

General USEU Telephone Number: 02/508-2222
Website: <http://www.useu.be>

Accommodations:

You have hotel reservations at the

(a) "Jolly Hotel Du Grand Sablon" in Brussels
(nights of Oct 16 and 17, as well as night of Oct 19)

Place Du Grand Sablon
B-1000 Brussels
Tel.: 02/512-8800
Fax: 02/512-6766
Rate is BF 4,800 (including breakfast)
or about Dols 106 at current exchange rate of about BF 45/dollar
Website: <http://www.cyclone.be/jolly/jollygb.htm>

and at the

(b) "Novotel Hotel" in Ghent
(night of Oct 18)

Gouden Leeuwplein 5
B-9000 Gent
Tel: 09/224-2230
Fax: 09/224-3295
Rate is BF 4,465 + BF 500 for a buffet breakfast = BF 4,965 total/night
or abt Dols. 110 at current exchange rate
Website: <http://fetew.rug.ac.be/CEEM/nl/climpolhot.htm#Novotel>

Brussels Taxi Companies:

Taxis Bleus: Tel. 02/268-0000 – Taxis Verts: 02/349-4949

Ghent Taxi Companies:

V-Tax: Tel. 09/222-2222 or 09/223-2323 or 09/225-2525

Program:

Tuesday, October 17:

7:20 a.m.	Arrival via UA 950 You will be met at the airport and accompanied to your hotel
9:30 a.m.	Ms. Inge Ceuppens, Program Assistant, will meet you at your hotel. A driver will take you to the US Mission to the EU. Please bring your passport.
10:00 a.m.	Meeting with USEU Deputy Chief of Mission, John A. Cloud.
10:30 a.m. - Noon	Meeting with American Chamber of Commerce EU Committee Task Force on Climate Change Guest list is attached.

- 12:00 p.m. You will be accompanied to the Victoria Conference Center (Rue du Luxembourg 3, 1000 Brussels)
- TBC-12:10 p.m. Luncheon-discussion with members of the Belgian Delegation to COP-6. We are still in the process of contacting everyone to see if they are able to re-schedule the lunch originally scheduled to take place on Monday
Guest list will be provided.
- 1:50 p.m. You will be accompanied to "The European Environmental Bureau" an NGO umbrella organization, Boulevard de Waterloo 34, 1000 Brussels.
Contact Person: Thisvi Ekmetzoglou (EU- Coordinator) and Francisco Flores (Assistant to the coordinator)
Tel: 02/289-1094
Website: <http://www.taed.org>
- 2:00 p.m. - 3:30 p.m. Meeting with 7 NGO representatives from the TAED European Coordination Team.
You will be expected to give a brief introduction on the current's administration's standpoint on climate change. A discussion will follow.
- 3:45 p.m. Ms. Inge Ceuppens will accompany you to the European Parliament, Rue Ardenne 1, Atrium Building.
- 4:00-5:30 p.m. Meeting with EU Parliament Environment Committee
- Mr. Francis Jacobs, staffer
- Ms. Lofmark, staffer
- Mr. Moreira da Silva, MEP, Rapporteur on climate change

Please see

http://wwwdb.europarl.eu.int/oeil/oeil_ViewDNL.ProcViewCTX?lang=2&procid=4061&HighlightType=2&Highlight_Text=climate{SPACE}AND{SPACE}change
(Procedure on Climate Change - Council Resolution)

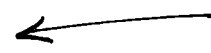
http://wwwdb.europarl.eu.int/ep5/owa/whos_mep.data?ipid=867745&ilg=EN&iucd=4454&ipolgrp=&itempl=&imode=&ireturn= (Moreira da Silva bio)

- 5:30 p.m. You will be accompanied to your hotel.

Wednesday, October 18

- 8:45 a.m. Please check out of your hotel and bring your luggage.
- 9:00 a.m. Ms. Kulla and Ms. Desomer will meet you at your hotel and will accompany you to the Belgian Employers' Federation (FEB/VBO) - Ravenstein 4, 1000 Brussels
Website: <http://www.feb.be/pc/ukc00.htm>

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 9:30-11:00 a.m. | Lecture-discussion on "Flexible Mechanisms" before a group of about 30 representatives of major industrial federations (esp. chemical sector). You will be expected to speak for about 50 minutes and take questions afterwards. |
| 11:15 a.m. | You will be accompanied to the Public Affairs Information Center - Avenue des Arts 46, 3 rd floor, 1000 Brussels |
| Noon-1:45 p.m. | Luncheon-discussion with members of the "Energy-Climate" Work Group of the Belgian Federal Council on Sustainable Development on "The US Perspective on Climate Policy Instruments and Strategies". You will be expected to speak for about 30 minutes, to be followed by Q and A.
Council Website: http://www.belspo.be/frdocfdd/index.htm |
| Afternoon | Possible press interview(s) with <u>Belgian newspaper(s)</u>
Still to be confirmed |
| 3:45 p.m. | You will be accompanied to the U.S. Embassy |
| 4:00 p.m. | Background briefing with <u>Bill Drozdiak</u> , Washington Post |
| Time TBD | You will be accompanied to Ghent (45-minute drive)
Check-in at the Novotel – Evening is free |



Thursday, October 19

All-day participation in the Ghent University conference on "Instruments for Climate Policy: Limited versus Unlimited Flexibility"

You will be met at your hotel and accompanied to the conference site.
The program starts at 9 a.m., ends at 5 p.m., and is followed by a dinner starting at 7:30 p.m.

You are scheduled to speak at 10:15 a.m. on "The U.S. Perspective on Climate Policy Instruments and Strategies" followed by Q and A

Full program details are available at
<http://fetew.rug.ac.be/CEEM/eng/climatepolicy.htm>

Evening departure for Brussels (Jolly Sablon Hotel) by Embassy car.

Friday, October 20

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 8:15 a.m. | Please check out of your hotel
You will be met at your hotel and accompanied to the Commission, Directorate-General Environment |
|-----------|--|

- 9:00 a.m. Meeting with Mr. Henenning Arp, Deputy Chief of Cabinet of Mrs Wallstron, Commissioner on Environment. You will be accompanied by Mr. Larry Wohlers, Public Affairs Counselor, US Mission to the EU.
- 10:00 a.m. Embassy driver will accompany you to Zaventem Airport
(approx.)
- 12:50 p.m. Departure via UA 951.
- 3:30 p.m. Arrival at Dulles, Washington, D.C.

We will keep you informed on any changes/additions

BELGIAN DELEGATION TO COP-6

Ambassador Gunther Sleeuwagen
Ambassador for Environment and Sustainable Development
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
http://www.diplobel.fgov.be/default_en.htm
<http://diplobel.fgov.be/Ministry/organigramme/org.html>

Mr. Peter Wittoeck
Deputy Advisor, Study and Coordination Service
Federal Services for the Environment
<http://www.environment.fgov.be/Root/setzoeN.htm>
(also Member, Federal Council on Sustainable Development)

Mr. Marc Pallemarts
Deputy Chief of Staff
Federal State Secretary for Energy and Sustainable Development,
Mr. Olivier Deleuze (Green Party “ECOLO”)
http://www.belgium.fgov.be/nl_index.htm

Ms. Elisabeth Ellegaard
Europe/Environment Office
Flemish Regional Ministry
<http://www.mina.vlaanderen.be/>

Mr. Stéphane Cools
Directorate-General for Natural Ressources and the Environment
Walloon Regional Ministry
<http://mrw.wallonie.be/dgrne/>
(also Member, Federal Council on Sustainable Development)

Ms. Michèle Loutsch
Directorate-General for Natural Ressources and the Environment
Walloon Regional Ministry
<http://mrw.wallonie.be/dgrne/>

Ms. Fabienne Marchal
Cabinet of the Walloon Regional Minister for Urban Planning and the Environment
Mr. Michel Foret (Francophone Liberal Party “PRL” – *Note: Liberal=in favor of free market policy solutions*)
http://www.belgium.fgov.be/links/fr_index.htm

Mr. Jos Buys
Directorate-General for International Cooperation
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Thomas Bernheim
Federal Planning Bureau
(also Member, Federal Council on Sustainable Development)
<http://www.plan.be/>

Guest List
Meeting with American Chamber of Commerce
Climate Change Task Force

Tuesday, October 17, 2000, 10:30 am

Mr. Roberto Rios-Herran	Baker & McKenzie
Mr. Frank Koelewijn	Kimberly-Clark
Mr. James Searles	Oppenheimer, Wolff & Donnelly
Ms. Nicole Schenkelaars	3M
Mr. Tony Carritt	Adamson BSMG
Mr. Darcy Nicolle	UTC
Ms. Susan Russell	Texaco
Mr. Eisenhoffer	CEPS (TBC)

GUEST LIST
Luncheon-Discussion
in honor of
David Gardiner
Executive Director, Climate Change Task Force
The White House
at 12:00 p.m. on Tuesday, October 17, 2000
at the
Victoria Conference Center
Rue du Luxembourg 3, 1000 Brussels

Host: Joseph E. Macmanus, Public Affairs Counselor

Belgian Guests:

TBC--Ambassador Gunther Sleenwagen, Belgian Delegation Leader
Ambassador for Environment and Sustainable Development,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

TBC-Mr. Thomas Bernheim
Federal Planning Bureau (also Member, Federal Council on Sustainable
Development)

Mr. Jos Buys
Directorate-General for International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

TBC-Mr. Stéphane Cools
Directorate-General for Natural Resources and the Environment, Walloon Regional
Ministry (also Member, Federal Council on Sustainable Development)

TBC-Ms. Elisabeth Ellegaard
Europe/Environment Office, Flemish Regional Ministry

TBC--Ms. Michèle Loutsch
Directorate-General for Natural Resources and the Environment, Walloon Regional
Ministry

TBC--Ms. Fabienne Marchal
Cabinet of the Walloon Regional Minister for Urban Planning and the Environment
Mr. Michel Foret (Francophone Liberal Party "PRL")

TBC-Mr. Marc Pallemarts
Deputy Chief of Staff, Federal State Secretary for Energy and Sustainable
Development, Mr. Olivier Deleuze (Green Party "ECOLO")

TBC-Mr. Peter Wittoeck
Deputy Advisor, Study and Coordination Service, Federal Services for the
Environment (also Member, Federal Council on Sustainable Development)

U.S. Embassy:
Ms. Amy Holman, Economic Affairs Officer
Ms. Morgan Kulla, Deputy Public Affairs Officer

GUEST LIST

**Luncheon-Discussion
with
David Gardiner
Executive Director, Climate Change Task Force
The White House
on
"The US Perspective on Climate Policy Instruments and Strategies"
at
Noon on Wednesday, October 18, 2000
at the
Public Affairs Information Center
Avenue des Arts 46 Kunstlaan, 1000 Brussels**

Host: Ms. Morgan Kulla, Deputy Public Affairs Officer

Guests (Members, Belgian Federal Council on Sustainable Development):

Mr. Thomas Bernheim, Federal Planning Bureau
Ms. Isabelle Chaput, Energy and Environment Attaché, Belgian Employers'
Federation (FEB/VBO)
Mr. Peter Claes, Head Economic Department, Belgian Chemical Industry Federation
(FEDICHEM)
Mr. Ludo Deckers, 3E (Sustainable Energy Engineering)
Ms. Ingrid Deherder, Attaché, Liberal Trade Union Confederation (ACLVB/CGSLB)
Mr. Christian Ferdinand, Center for Economic & Social Studies on the Environment,
Francophone Free University of Brussels (ULB)
Professor Eric Laitat, Plant Biology Department, Agronomic Sciences Faculty,
Gembloux
Mr. Philippe Opdenacker, Environment Department, Electrabel (Energy supplying
company)
Ms. Karla Schoeters, Director, Climate Network Europe
Mr. Frank Schoonacker, Electricity Production Company "SPE"
Mr. Gaëtan van de Werve, Secretary-General, Belgian Petroleum Federation
Mr. Jacques Van Outryve, Research Service, Flemish Farmers' Association
"Boerenbond", also associated with the Center for Agrarian Environmental
Ethics, Flemish Catholic University of Leuven (KUL)
Ms. Delia Villagrasa, European Environment Bureau

U.S. Embassy:

Ms. Amy Holman, Economic Affairs Officer
Ms. Marie-Hélène Desomer, Public Affairs Assistant

D R A F T: DAILY SCHEDULE – COP-6

7:30 a.m.	Senior Staff Meeting (Bel Air)
8:00 – 8:45 a.m.	USDEL Meeting (Bel Air) ** Will include CODEL
9:00 – 10:00 a.m.	JUSCANNZ Meeting (Conference Site) Bilateral Team/Scheduling Team Meetings (Bel Air, as required) Special Briefing (e.g., CODEL) (as scheduled) Press Activities (e.g., Gaggle) (as scheduled)
TBD	Daily Ministers Meetings w/Pronk (Conference Site)
10:00 – 1:00 p.m.	Official Session of the COP/Subsidiary Bodies Bilateral Meetings (as scheduled) Press Interviews (as scheduled) <i>European</i>
1:00 – 3:00 p.m.	Luncheon Representational Events (as scheduled) Official Side Events (as scheduled) Staff Touch Base (as scheduled) Press Interviews (as scheduled)
3:00 – 6:00 p.m.	Official Session of the COP/Subsidiary Bodies Bilateral Meetings (as scheduled) Press Interviews (as scheduled)
5:00 – 6:00 p.m.	For Principals: (Conference Site) --Staff Touch Base (status of negotiations) -- Press Pre-briefing (message)
6:00 – 6:30 p.m.	Press Briefing (Conference Site)
6:30 p.m.	Call Back to Department (Conference Site)
6:45 – 7:15 p.m.	Business Outreach Meeting (Conference Site)
7:15 – 7:45 p.m.	Environmental Outreach Meeting (Conference Site)
8:00 p.m.	Representational Events (as scheduled)
TBD	Evening Negotiating Sessions/Contact Group Meetings
TBD	Evening Senior Staff Meeting (Bel Air)

WEEK 2: SCHEDULING

Saturday/Sunday

- White House team and Exec. Branch Political Appointees Arrive on Saturday = Schedule briefings and strategy sessions on Sunday morning. (Depending on negotiating schedule, may want to schedule briefings by negotiating staff to you/Frank on Saturday, to allow Sunday “off” to as many on the team as possible.)

Use Sunday/Monday to finalize bilateral and multilateral strategies; deploy senior officials.

- House and Senate Members Arrive. House, in particular, may want to schedule Sunday briefing by Heads of Del. Control officers will have schedule for Members, Spouses, and Staff identified well in advance. Schedules will most likely include: USDEL daily meetings, field trips, bilateral meetings, press events, and participation in opening ceremonies and receptions.
- High Level Consultations – Sunday afternoon (?-TBD).
- Umbrella Group Meeting – Saturday afternoon (TBD)
- “Thanksgiving” event hosted by U/S Loy at Ambassador’s Residence (entire USDEL), Sunday, 5-ish. Good opportunity to address full USDEL.

Monday

- **Early Morning: Set Delegation Meetings**
- Early Morning: continuation of senior leadership meetings to finalize bilateral and multilateral strategies; deploy senior officials.
- **Daily Briefing of CODEL – Time TBD** (Preference in Kyoto and BA was following USDEL Briefing, in which they also participated. Note that schedule of CODEL briefings varied daily, and did not occur daily. Because of heavy press, outreach, and bilateral schedule at end of day, it is difficult to schedule evening CODEL briefings.)
- **10 a.m. -- Opening of the Session: COP-6**
(Statements by President(s), organizational matters, reports from subsidiary bodies, review of implementation of the Convention, review of adequacy of commitments, proposal to remove Turkey, preparations for first session of COP/MOP to Kyoto Protocol, administrative and financial matters, etc.)

- 1 – 3 p.m. Lunch: Representational Events, Side Events*
- Key bilateral and group meetings – time TBD.
- Daily meeting with COP-6 President – time TBD.
- **5:00 – 7:45 p.m. Negotiating Status Briefs, Press, and Outreach Meetings**
- Representational Events – 8 p.m.
- 10:30 p.m. – Senior Team Touch Base
-- Call back to U.S. (?)

* Dan Reicher/Michael Meacher side event on EE to be scheduled either for lunchtime side event or at 6 p.m., either Monday (preference) or Tuesday.

Tuesday

- **Early Morning: Set Delegation Meetings**
- **9:00 a.m. – possible CODEL Briefing**
- **10 a.m. – COP-6: Statements by Parties**
(Expected to run through most of the day.)
- 1:00 – 3:00 p.m. Lunch: Representational and Side Events
- Bilats
- Daily meeting with COP-6 President
- **5:00 – 7:45 p.m. Negotiating Status Briefs, Press, and Outreach**
- 8 p.m. – Representational Events
- 10:30 p.m. – Senior Team Touch Base
■ Call Back to US (?)

Wednesday

- **Press (?)** -- may want to add additional press briefings throughout remaining days of COP
- **Staff Touch Bases (?)** -- may want to add additional times to confer among delegation members during the remaining days.
- Pronk has indicated that he would like to see the Ministers meet throughout the rest of the week to finalize the negotiations. Undoubtedly, the lead negotiators and technical experts will continue to meet in various configurations to address specifics of the negotiations.
- Many Members and staff are expected to depart on Wednesday and Thursday.

Thursday

Expect late night negotiations.

Friday

Expect round-the-clock negotiations.

Saturday

Very early press activity: press briefings, telephone calls home.

DRAFT
U.S. Delegation to COP-6
As of 10-13-00

Code: (1,2)-- indicates week(s) of participation

** -- policy or technical support

D/C-- double count

I. DEPARTMENT OF STATE NEGOTIATING TEAM

U/S Frank E. Loy, Head of Delegation (Ministerial) (2)

A/S David B. Sandalow, Alternate Head of Delegation (1,2)

**Ambassador Cynthia Schneider-Am. Embassy-The Hague, Alternate (1,2)

Ambassador Mark G. Hambley, Alternate (1,2)

Senior Advisors

Dan Bodansky, Climate Change Coordinator (1,2)

Susan Gordon (Senior Coordinator) (1,2)

Teresa Hobgood (Congressional Relations) (1,2)

Susan Povenmire (Press) (1,2)

Nigel Purvis (G) (2)

**Amy Royden (OES) (1,2)

Negotiation and Experts Team

Jeff Miotke, Lead Negotiator (1,2)

Trigg Talley, EGC Deputy, Negotiator (1,2)

Clare Breidenich, Negotiator (Nat'l Commun., 5-7-8, NEA) (1,2)

Barbara DeRosa-Joynt, Negotiator (WHA, AOSIS, Dev'ing, C/Bld, 4.8&9) (1,2)

Duncan Marsh, Negotiator (Asia, Tech. Transfer) (1,2)

Adele Morris, Negotiator (Sinks) (1,2)

Susan Wickwire, Negotiator (EUR, AF, CEE, CDM) (1,2)

Sue Biniaz, Legal (1,2)

Evan Bloom, Legal (1)

Russ LaMott, Legal (2)

Bilat Support Team

Holly Kaufman, OES (1,2)

Lauren Flejzor, OES (1,2)

**Phil Kosnett, Embassy-The Hague (Chief of G Section) (1,2)

**Cindy Stockbridge, Netherlands Desk Officer, EUR (2)

Communications Management Team

D/C Susan Povenmire (Press Director) (1,2)

**Angier Peavy (The Hague-PAO) (1,2)

*Public Diplomacy Offices from EUR posts (15 positions over both weeks)

**Jim Fuller, R/IIP (2)

**Chris Fitzgerald, EUR/PD (1,2)

**Amy Christenson, Embassy-The Hague (G) (1,2)

** Michael Terrell, OES-Intern (?)

CODEL Management Team

D/C Teresa Hobgood (Congressional Relations) (1,2)

** Merriam Lofgren (Congressional Relations) (2)

**David Killion-H (Congressional) (2)

**Embassy-The Hague (CODEL Control Officers) (1,2)

Support Team

**Ed Fendley (Special Assistant to U/S Loy) (2)

** Isabel Gates (OES Admin. Liaison) (1,2)

Jack Schick-INR (Policy) (1,2)

**EUR/EX – 1 position (Admin. Support) (1,2)

**EUR/EX – 3 positions (Control Officers) (2-1,2/1-2)

Conference Management

**Matt Cook-IO (Admin. Ops) (1,2)

**Efraim Cohen-IO (Admin. Ops) (1,2)

II. EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

George Frampton, Chair – Council on Env. Quality (2)

Roger Ballentine, Deputy Assistant to the President, White House (2)

Ian Bowles, Director – CEQ/NSC (2)

**Angie Mizaur, Special Assistant to Ballentine (2)

Communications and Constituency Management Team

David Gardiner, Director, White House CCTF (1,2)

**Janet Anderson (NGO Outreach) (2)

**Paul Bledsoe (Communications) (1,2)

**Elliot Diringier (Communications) (2)

**John Gibson (Communications) (2)

**Debbie Reed (Congressional Relations) (1,2)

CEA

Robert Lawrence – Member (2)

Andrew Keeler(2)

OSTP

Dr. Rosina Bierbaum, Director-Environment (1,2)

III. INTERAGENCY NEGOTIATING & ANALYTICAL TEAM

EPA

John Beale, Deputy Assistant Administrator-OAR (1,2)
David Doniger, Counsel to the Assistant Administrator-OAR (1,2)
Paul Stolpman, Director, Office of Atmospheric Programs-OAR (1,2)
Ken Andrasko -OAR (1,2)
Wiley Barbour -OAR (1,2)
**Martin Dieu-OIA (1,2)
Bill Irving-OAR(1,2)
Maurice LeFranc-OAR (1,2)
Jennifer Macedonia-OAR (1,2)
**Paul Schwengels-OAR, Technology Events (1,2)

DOE

Dan Reicher, A/S (2)
Margot Anderson, Director of Policy (2)
Bob Dixon (2)
Kate English (2)
Rick Bradley (1,2)
Bill Breed (1,2)
**Abe Haspel (participation in CTI events-11/19, 20)
**Elmer Holt (participation in CTI events) (2)
Unnamed (1)

USDA

Bill Hohenstein, Director of Global Change
**USDA (5 positions) (1,2)

DOD

Unnamed (1,2)
Unnamed (1,2)
Unnamed (2)

USAID

David Hales, DAS (1,2)
Ko Barrett (1,2)
Franklin Moore (1,2)
Griffin Thompson/Virginia Gorsevski (1,2)

Interior

David Hayes, Dep. Secretary (11/16-19)
**Noel Gerson (1,2)

NOAA

****Linda Moodie (GCOS-SBSTA) (1)**

****Dana Palmer (?)**

Treasury

Prabal Chakrabarti (1,2)

Justice

Jim Rubin (1,2)

Transportation

Todd Ramsdan (1,2)

U.S. Country Studies Program

****Jack Fitzgerald (side events/USCSP display) (1)**

IV. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATIONS (41)

Senate (19)

House (19)

Military Escorts (3)

TOTAL COUNT: 152

COP-6 Senate Observer Group CODEL (Tentative)

SENATORS

Sen. Larry Craig (R-ID)

COMMITTEES

Agriculture,
Appropriations,
Energy,
Veteran's Affairs
Aging
Ethics

Sen. Chuck Hagel (R-NE)

Banking,
Foreign Relations,
Health,
Special on Aging

Sen. Tom Harkin (D-IA) **NOT CONFIRMED** Agriculture/Ranking,
Appropriations,
Health,
Small Business

Sen. Mike Enzi (R-WY)

Banking,
Health,
Small Business
Aging

STAFF

George Abar
Jeff Burnam
Floyd Deschamps
David Garman
Sue Fletcher
Jim Greene
Mark Halverson
Bryan Hannegan
Sara Hessenflow
Stephanie Mercier
Christopher Miller
Shirley Neff
George O'Connor
Ken Peel
Robert Simon
Margaret Spring
Virginia Worrest
Franz
Wuerfmannsdobler

OFFICE/COMMITTEES

Sen. Kerry
Agriculture, Maj.
Commerce, Maj.
Sen. Murkowski
CRS
Foreign Relations, Min.
Agriculture, Min.
Energy, Maj.
Sen. Brownback
Agriculture, Maj.
Environment, Min.
Energy, Min.
Sen. Craig
Sen. Hagel
Energy, Staff Dir., Min.
Commerce, Min.
Sen. Snowe

Sen. Byrd

COP-6 House Observer Group CODEL
(Tentative)

REPS.

Joe Barton (R-TX)

Ken Calvert (R-CA)

JoAnn Emerson (R-MO)
& two teenage daughters

Eddie B. Johnson (D-TX)

Joe Knollenberg (R-MI)
& spouse

Steve Largent (R-OK)

George Miller (D-CA)

Frank Pallone (D-NJ)

Lynn Rivers (D-MI)

James Sensenbrenner (R-WI)

COMMITTEES

Commerce
Science

Agriculture
Resources
Science

Appropriations

Science
Transportation

Appropriations

Commerce

Education
Resources/Ranking

Commerce
Resources

Science
Budget

Judiciary
Science/Chairman

STAFF

Jeff Lungren

John Rishel

Todd Schultz

Sue Sheridan

Harlan Watson

Danny Weiss

OFFICE/ COMMITTEES

Science Committee, maj

Resources Committee, maj

Science Committee, maj.

Commerce Committee, min.

Science Committee, maj.

Resources Committee, min.

COP-6 PLANNING: MANAGEMENT AND LOGISTICS
October 12, 2000

- 1. US Delegation**
- 2. Daily Schedule**
- 3. CODEL**
- 4. Press**
- 5. Constituency Groups**
- 6. Special Events**
- 7. Logistical and Administrative Support**

THE ROAD TO RATIFICATION: NEGOTIATING A RATIFIABLE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT

Our negotiating efforts leading up to and at The Hague this November are aimed at laying the groundwork for truly effective, global action to combat climate change. But many key elements must be negotiated to make this a real possibility. Resolving the key issues cited below will mean we are well on the way to completing the historic work begun in Kyoto.

Environmental Integrity:

- *The Protocol exists to serve an environmental purpose; to begin to reduce the emissions of the gases that will alter the global climate in an unprecedented manner. Any elaboration and implementation of the Protocol must, as the highest priority, assure the world that the reductions and removals of these gases from the atmosphere have actually occurred. Toward this end, the United States has taken the lead in proposing comprehensive, effective and binding rules to monitor and report emissions and removals, to track trades and to encourage compliance with the obligations of the Protocol.*

Cost-Effectiveness:

- *Over the long run, predictable, cost-effective reductions will allow for the greatest environmental benefit possible for every dollar spent on climate change. Cost-effective action is only possible if the Kyoto mechanisms and sinks can be implemented as widely and as simply as possible while preserving the environmental integrity of the Protocol. Overly bureaucratic requirements or artificial limits on these important tools will only limit the ability of the Parties to act and undermine support for the Protocol.*

Developing Countries:

- *At the same time, climate change is a global problem that requires a global solution. Developed countries have taken the lead but other countries must also contribute in ways that promote their sustainable development. Many developing countries are already making significant strides to improve energy efficiency, slow deforestation and otherwise stem their emissions growth. The Clean Development Mechanism will provide the means for many countries to take additional action without sacrificing economic development.*
- *The United States fully supports the efforts of developing countries to expand their economies and improve the well being of their citizens. We also firmly believe that this goal can be achieved without repeating the wasteful and polluting practices of the past century.*

The United States is committed to completing the work begun at Kyoto. But much remains to be done to address these critical issues.

4. *These efforts are beginning to show results. The last few years have produced a widening disparity between fast growing US Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and much slower growth in greenhouse gas emissions. The gap between GDP and CO2 emissions has been greater in the second half of the 1990's than the first half. The President's newest proposed investments in clean energy technology and energy efficiency can further "de-couple" carbon emissions and economic growth.*

- In 1999: U.S. GDP grew by 4.2% while CO2 emissions grew by only about 1%.
- In 1998: U.S. GDP grew by 4% while CO2 emissions grew by only .4%.
- In the 1990's, US GDP grew almost three times more quickly than energy related CO2 emissions

5. *But the President and Vice President have proposed even more ambitious programs to fight climate change, including*

- \$4 billion in funding for renewable energy, energy efficiency, agricultural and forest-based energy, research and development, and other programs (see budget handout for details)
- \$4.1 billion consumer tax incentives for the purchase of clean cars, homes, and appliances.

THE UNITED STATES IS TAKING REAL ACTION AT HOME

Domestic action to reduce greenhouse gases emissions is not only important to overall US climate change policy, it is a necessary element in setting the stage for ratification of the Kyoto Protocol.

1. *The President and Vice President have dramatically increased the U.S. efforts to fight global warming.*
 - The President has secured more than \$6 billion in funding overall to fight climate change in the last two years.
 - Over the past two years, the President has secured more than \$2 billion to research and develop clean energy technologies alone in the four major carbon-emitting sectors of the economy — buildings, transportation, industry, and electricity generation.
2. *The President has taken extraordinary steps to implement domestic greenhouse gas emission reductions through Executive Orders, including:*
 - An Executive Order requiring that Federal agencies to reduce the amount of petroleum used by their vehicle fleets by 20 percent below 1999 levels by 2005 reducing greenhouse gas emissions by as much as 160,000 tons per year. This is especially important because the US government is the largest consumer of energy in world.
 - Executive Order requiring all US federal government agencies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from buildings by 30% by 2010
 - Executive Order to accelerate the development of clean bio-based fuels and products.
3. *The Vice President has pioneered the way toward reducing emissions from automobiles through research technologies and tax credits*
 - Important results are starting to accrue from the public-private Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles program lead by the Vice President. General Motors, Ford and Daimler-Chrysler have all announced plans to market highly fuel efficient "hybrid" cars that get 50-70 mpg and were partly developed under PNGV.
 - Ford and GM have announced increases in overall fuel economy using technologies developed in part under PNGV.
 - The President's tax incentives--up to \$3,000 for the purchase of a hybrid vehicle--would take effect in two years--just when vehicles are hitting the show rooms.

THE UNITED STATES CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY:

COMMITTED TO ACTION

Climate change is the premier environmental challenge of the 21st Century. There is overwhelming scientific consensus that human activity has begun to affect the climate, and that continuing on our present course may have dire consequences. The evidence of this warming trend has only grown stronger in the last few years

Many segments of American society are embracing the need for action against climate change. These include major corporations, state and local leaders, religious organizations, scientific organizations and others. A strong majority of Americans are not only concerned about climate change; they support action to fight it.

The United States is fully committed to meeting the challenge of climate change, both through strong domestic actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and by working with other nations to achieve agreement on a sound, cost-effective global strategy and binding agreement.

September 2000

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1	2
3	4 <i>Holiday: Labor Day</i> Sept 4-8: Informal Mtgs for SBI/SBSTA-13, Lyon, MGH	5	6	7	8	9
10 Sept 10-11: DBS in Geneva	11 Sept 11-15: SBI/SBSTA-13, Lyon, MGH, DBS (13-15) DBS Geneva PC with UN Press	12 <i>DBS in Paris: media interviews</i>	13 Sept 13-15: DBS in Lyon	14 <i>INDIA</i> DBS/Lyon/Press Conference Sept 15-17: Bergen: Informal Ministerial Mtg, DBS (T), MGH	15 <i>PAU</i>	
17	18 Sept. 18-20 Enviro Conference, Bellagio, Italy: Loy	19	20	21 Milan CC Meeting with Italian Business Leaders: Loy CC Press Interviews: Loy	22	23
24	25	26	27 Sept 27-29: Latin America climate change ministerial - CR or Guatemala: U/S Loy, DBS	28	29	30

*Climate
Sec. Albrecht*

October 2000

Roger?

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2 Oct 2-3: Africa CC Min ^l , Geneva: DBS Oct 2: US-EU Ministerial, Paris: MKA	3	4 Oct 4-5: Amsterdam: Third Ministerial for COP-6, U/S Loy, DBS, MGH, Ballentine	5	6 CC Press Events, Europe TBD: Loy/Ballentine/DBS <i>Loy - Germany Berlin</i>	7
8	9 Holiday: Columbus Day	10 Oct 10-13: Arctic Council Ministerial, Barrow: Loy Oct 10-12: Power 2000: The Energy Fair, Dusseldorf (DE)	11	12	13 <i>Rome -</i>	14 <i>SANDALOW</i>
15	16	17	18 Oct 18-20: Euro Environment 2000, 2 nd Enviro Conference on Industry & Enviro Performance, Aalborg, Denmark	19 Oct 19-20: ASEAN Ministerial, Bangkok (tent): U/S Loy, MGH Oct. 19-20: U of Ghent CC Conference, Belgium	20 <i>EG climate Bussell unit</i>	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30 Oct 30 - Nov. 1: Earth Technologies Forum, Washington	31				

November 2000

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			1 Nov 1-3: GEF Council Mtg, WashDC	2	3	4
5	6	7 Election Day	8	9 Brussels (T): CC Press Event with EU, DBS	10 Holiday: Veterans Day	11
12	13 Nov 13-24: COP-6, The Hague: DBS, MGH, U/S Loy (2 nd week)	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24 Holiday: Thanksgiving	25
26	27	28	29	30		

Draft Message and Talking Points for The Hague

**THE UNITED STATES:
WORKING TOWARD SOLUTIONS TO CLIMATE CHANGE AT HOME AND
ABROAD**

Climate change is the premier environmental challenge of the 21st Century. There is overwhelming scientific consensus that human activity has begun to affect the climate, and that continuing on our present course may have dire consequences. The evidence of this warming trend has only grown stronger in the last few years

Many segments of American society are embracing the need for action against climate change. These include major corporations, state and local leaders, religious organizations, scientific organizations and others. A strong majority of Americans are not only concerned about climate change; they support action to fight it.

The United States is fully committed to meeting the challenge of climate change, both through strong domestic actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and by working with other nations to achieve agreement on a sound, cost-effective global strategy and binding agreement.

Our negotiating efforts leading up to and at The Hague this November are aimed at mapping a road for ratification of the Kyoto Protocol by the U.S. Senate. But many key elements must be negotiated to make ratification a possibility.

**THE UNITED STATES IS TAKING REAL DOMESTIC ACTION TO REDUCE THE
THREAT OF CLIMATE CHANGE**

Domestic action to reduce greenhouse gases emissions is not only important to overall US climate change policy, it as a necessary element in setting the stage for ratification of the Kyoto Protocol.

1. *The President and Vice President have dramatically increased the U.S. efforts to fight global warming.*
 - The President has secured more than \$6 billion in funding overall to fight climate change in the last two years.
 - Over the past two years, the President has secured more than \$2 billion to research and develop clean energy technologies alone in the four major carbon-emitting sectors of the economy — buildings, transportation, industry, and electricity generation.

Funding for Technology Programs to Combat Climate Change
(in millions of dollars)

Year	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 (Estimated)	2001 (Proposed)
\$\$	603	796	960	785	764	825	1,009	1,095	1,432

2. *The President has taken extraordinary steps to implement domestic greenhouse gas emission reductions through Executive Orders, including:*

- An Executive Order requiring that Federal agencies to reduce the amount of petroleum used by their vehicle fleets by 20 percent below 1999 levels by 2005 reducing greenhouse gas emissions by as much as 160,000 tons per year. This is especially important because the US government is the largest consumer of energy in world.
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3. *The Vice President has pioneered the way toward reducing emissions from automobiles through research technologies and tax credits*

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- The President's tax incentives--up to \$3,000 for the purchase of a hybrid vehicle--would take effect in two years--just when vehicles are hitting the show rooms.

4. *All of these efforts are beginning to show results. The last few years have produced a widening disparity between fast growing US Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and much slower growth in greenhouse gas emissions. The gap between GDP and CO2 emissions has been greater in the second half of the 1990's than the first half. The President's newest proposed investments in clean energy technology and energy efficiency can further "de-couple" carbon emissions and economic growth.*

(GRAPH OF GDP V. CO2)

- In 1999: U.S. GDP grew by 4.2% while CO2 emissions grew by only about 1%.
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5. *But the President and Vice President have proposed even more ambitious programs to fight climate change, including*

- \$4 billion in funding for renewable energy, energy efficiency, agricultural and forest-based energy, research and development, and other programs (see budget handout for details)

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THE ROAD TO RATIFICATION: THE US IS COMMITTED TO NEGOTIATING A RATIFIABLE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT

Resolving the key issues cited below will mean we are well on the way to completing the historic work begun in Kyoto. Most important, resolution of these issues will help pave the road to ratification of the treaty.

The United States is fully committed to completing the work begun at Kyoto and looks forward to addressing the critical issues of cost and developing country participation, so the treaty can be ratified. But much remains to be done.

1. *Environmental Integrity: We must be able to assure the world that reductions, trades, sinks and other actions regarding greenhouse gas emissions called for in the Kyoto Protocol will be quantifiable and verifiable. The measures in any agreement must be subject to binding rules and consequences for:*
DETAILS TO COME FROM STATE DEPT
 - Monitoring of emissions;
 - Reporting of emissions;
 - Tracking of trades and of sink activities;
 - Eligibility to participate in the mechanisms;
 - Reviewing implementation;
 - Non-compliance with targets.
2. *Cost-Effectiveness: We have an environmental obligation to ensure that the Protocol has integrity and is based on sound science. But we also have an economic obligation to ensure that the Protocol leads to predictable, cost-effective reductions so that we can achieve the greatest environmental benefit possible relative to economic costs. That means:*
DETAILS TO COME FROM STATE DEPT.
Kyoto Mechanisms
Sinks
Emissions Trading
3. *Developing Countries: We fully support the efforts of developing countries to expand their economies and improve the well being of their citizens. We also firmly believe that this goal can be achieved without repeating the wasteful and polluting practices of the past century.*
DETAILS TO COME FROM STATE DEPT.
CDM and JI

- Each successive Convention of the Parties since Kyoto has seen forward movement on commitments by developing countries to take action on climate change.
- In addition, both India and China have expressed increased commitment to this fight in joint statements with the United States.
- We are hopeful of seeing more progress on this issue at The Hague.

Draft Message and Talking Points for The Hague

**THE UNITED STATES:
WORKING TOWARD SOLUTIONS TO CLIMATE CHANGE AT HOME AND
ABROAD**

Climate change is the premier environmental challenge of the 21st Century. There is overwhelming scientific consensus that human activity has begun to affect the climate, and that continuing on our present course may have dire consequences. The evidence of this warming trend has only grown stronger in the last few years

Many segments of American society are embracing the need for action against climate change. These include major corporations, state and local leaders, religious organizations, scientific organizations and others. A strong majority of Americans are not only concerned about climate change; they support action to fight it.

The United States is fully committed to meeting the challenge of climate change, both through strong domestic actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and by working with other nations to achieve agreement on a sound, cost-effective global strategy and binding agreement.

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Funding for Technology Programs to Combat Climate Change

(in millions of dollars)

Year 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 (Estimated) 2001 (Proposed)

\$\$ 603 796 960 785 764 825 1,009 1,095 1,432

2. *The President has taken extraordinary steps to implement domestic greenhouse gas emission reductions through Executive Orders, including:*

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3. *The Vice President has pioneered the way toward reducing emissions from automobiles through research technologies and tax credits*

- Important results are starting to accrue from the public-private Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles program lead by the Vice President. General Motors, Ford and Daimler-Chrysler have all announced plans to market highly fuel efficient "hybrid" cars that get 50-70 mpg and were partly developed under PNGV.
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Resolving the key issues cited below will mean we are well on the way to completing the historic work begun in Kyoto. Most important, resolution of these issues will help pave the road to ratification of the treaty.

The United States is fully committed to completing the work begun at Kyoto and looks forward to addressing the critical issues of cost and developing country participation, so the treaty can be ratified. But much remains to be done.

- 1. Environmental Integrity: We must be able to assure the world that reductions, trades, sinks and other actions regarding greenhouse gas emissions called for in the Kyoto Protocol will be quantifiable and verifiable. The measures in any agreement must be subject to binding rules and consequences for:*

DETAILS TO COME FROM STATE DEPT

- Monitoring of emissions;
- Reporting of emissions;
- Tracking of trades and of sink activities;
- Eligibility to participate in the mechanisms;
- Reviewing implementation;
- Non-compliance with targets.

- 2. Cost-Effectiveness: We have an environmental obligation to ensure that the Protocol has integrity and is based on sound science. But we also have an economic obligation to ensure that the Protocol leads to predictable, cost-effective reductions so that we can achieve the greatest environmental benefit possible relative to economic costs. That means:*

DETAILS TO COME FROM STATE DEPT.

Kyoto Mechanisms

Sinks

Emissions Trading

- 3. Developing Countries: We fully support the efforts of developing countries to expand their economies and improve the well being of their citizens. We also firmly believe that this goal can be achieved without repeating the wasteful and polluting practices of the past century.*

DETAILS TO COME FROM STATE DEPT.

CDM and JI

- Each successive Convention of the Parties since Kyoto has seen forward movement on commitments by developing countries to take action on climate change.
- In addition, both India and China have expressed increased commitment to this fight in joint statements with the United States.
- We are hopeful of seeing more progress on this issue at The Hague.

Draft Message and Talking Points for The Hague

THE UNITED STATES:

WORKING FOR SOLUTIONS TO CLIMATE CHANGE AT HOME AND ABROAD

Committee to Reauthorize
Climate change is the premier environmental challenge of the 21st Century. There is overwhelming scientific consensus that human activity has begun to affect the climate, and that continuing on our present course may have dire consequences. The evidence of this warming trend has only grown stronger.

Since 1990, the ongoing American people
Many segments of American society are embracing the need for action against climate change. These include major corporations, state and local leaders, religious organizations, scientific organizations and others.

objection who survive
The United States is fully committed to meeting this challenge, both through strong domestic actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and by working with other nations to achieve agreement on a sound, cost-effective global strategy and binding agreement that is able to be ratified.

THE UNITED STATES IS TAKING REAL DOMESTIC ACTION TO REDUCE THE THREAT OF CLIMATE CHANGE EVEN IN THE FACE OF SERIOUS PRESSURE BY SOME IN THE U.S. NOT TO DO SO.

Acceptable
1. The President and Vice President are fighting for funding to combat global warming. Their current proposals include:

- \$4 billion in funding for renewable energy, energy efficiency, agricultural and forest-based energy, research and development, and other programs (see handout for details)
- \$4.1 billion consumer tax incentives for the purchase of clean cars, homes, and appliances to help move clean energy products to the forefront of markets
- Congress has underfunded President's spending requests by 30 percent over the last several years--and has not acted on his tax package at all
- In fact, Congress is attempting to prohibit the Administration from even negotiating the details for the Kyoto Protocol.

2. The President over the last two years has taken extraordinary steps to implement domestic greenhouse gas emission reductions through Executive Orders, including:

- An Executive Order requiring that Federal agencies to reduce the amount of petroleum used by their vehicle fleets by 20 percent below 1999 levels by 2005 reducing greenhouse gas emissions by as much as 160,000 tons per year. This is especially important because the US government is the largest consumer of energy in world.
- Executive Order requiring all US federal government agencies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from buildings by 30% by 2010
- Executive Order to accelerate the development of clean bio-based fuels and products.

3. These efforts are beginning to show results. The last few years have produced a widening disparity between fast growing US Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and much slower growth in greenhouse gas emissions. The gap between GDP and CO2 emissions has been greater in the second half of the 1990's than the first half. The President's newest proposed investments in clean energy technology and energy efficiency can further "de-couple" carbon emissions and economic growth.

graph to hard to report

Correct

- In 1999: U.S. GDP grew by 4.2% while CO2 emissions grew by only about 1%.
- In 1998: U.S. GDP grew by 4% while CO2 emissions grew by only .4%.
- In the 1990's, US GDP grew almost three times more quickly than energy related CO2 emissions.

slow down change in economy

4. Progress in Reducing Emissions from Automobiles Through Research Technologies and Tax Credits:

- Important results are starting to accrue from the public-private Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles (PNGV) program led by the Vice President. General Motors, Ford and Daimler-Chrysler have all announced that they will market in the next few years highly fuel efficient "hybrid" cars that will get 50-70mpg and were partly developed under PNGV.
- Ford and GM have announced increases in overall fuel economy using technologies developed in part under PNGV.
- The President's tax incentives--up to \$3,000 for the purchase of a hybrid vehicle--would take effect in two years--just when vehicles are hitting the show rooms.

① Accomplishments + 2010 cars
② Results + Comparison State by local emissions & GDP

③ Proposal even more

Opposition

The Road to Ratification:

THE US IS COMMITTED TO A STRONG INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT

Three years ago in Kyoto, more than 160 nations agreed on the basic architecture of an international strategy to address the challenge of climate change. Since then – in Buenos Aires, Bonn, and now in weeks leading up to key negotiations at The Hague – we have been working to turn Kyoto's broad concepts into working realities. Our task at The Hague is to achieve the kind of steady, solid progress that is necessary to keep this process on track.

The United States is fully committed to completing the work begun at Kyoto and looks forward to addressing the critical issues of cost and developing country participation, so the treaty can be ratified. But much remains to be done.

COP 6 has the potential for being a ^{historic} ~~xxxxxxx~~ conference, but only if we can make significant progress on key substantive issues:

1. Environmental Integrity: We must be able to assure the world that reductions, trades, sinks and other actions regarding greenhouse gas emissions called for in the Kyoto Protocol will be quantifiable and verifiable. The measures in any agreement must be subject to binding rules and consequences for:

- Monitoring of emissions;
- Reporting of emissions;
- Tracking of trades and of sink activities;
- Eligibility to participate in the mechanisms;
- Reviewing implementation;
- Non-compliance with targets.

2. Cost-Effectiveness: We have an environmental obligation to ensure that the Protocol has integrity and is based on sound science. But we also have an economic obligation to ensure that the Protocol leads to predictable, cost-effective reductions so that we can achieve the greatest environmental benefit possible relative to economic costs. That means:

- Decisions on new sinks activities and the inclusion of sinks in the Clean Development Mechanism, which provides incentives for developing countries and investors from developed nations to invest in project which help reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Sinks can help slow the accumulation of greenhouse gases while we develop additional means to combat the long-term problem. Sink projects can also help spur sustainable growth opportunities in developing countries.
- The U.S. expects to be able to meet most of its commitment domestically. But to ensure that implementation can be achieved at a reasonable and predictable cost, the U.S. will also continue to insist on rules that do not encumber use of the Kyoto mechanisms, which include emissions trading:
 - Limiting this ability would only make reducing greenhouse gases more expensive for everyone, with no gain to the environment.
 - The European Union proposal to cap use of the mechanisms is hypocritical. Under EU reallocation, 10 of the 15 countries would not meet the proposed EU formula. They thus allow themselves a measure of flexibility that they propose not to allow to others.
 - Much recent analysis (such as that of the Pew Center) suggests that the US will achieve most of its reductions at home – meaning that the cap will significantly raise costs to address a problem that does not exist.

3. Developing Countries: We fully support the efforts of developing countries to expand their economies and improve the well being of their citizens. We also firmly believe that this goal can be achieved without repeating the wasteful and polluting practices of the past century. We are committed to creating sustainable development opportunities through Kyoto's Clean Development Mechanism and through other partnerships between developed and developing countries.

- Each successive Convention of the Parties since Kyoto has seen forward movement on commitments by developing countries to take action on climate change.
- In addition, both India and China have expressed increased commitment to this fight in joint statements with the United States. ✓
- We are hopeful of seeing more progress on this issue at The Hague.

State
From

A STRONG TREATY THAT IS RATIFIABLE

Resolving these key issues ^{The} will mean we are well on ^{following} the way to completing the historic work begun in Kyoto. ~~Most important~~, resolution of these issues will pave the road to ratification of the treaty. At a minimum at The Hague, we must achieve the kind of solid progress necessary to ensure that the process is kept on track. We need to work as quickly as possible for a treaty that is complete, cost-effective, and ratifiable. This we owe to future generations. •

Beginning
of
Int'l
section

①

Message

②

Trans - Action process

③

Resources

④

Climate Change Milestones

1992 (Rio)	At Rio Earth Summit, more than 130 nations adopt the Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which: – sets an "ultimate objective" of stabilizing atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases at safe levels; – commits developed countries to a non-binding aim of returning their greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000; – establishes the principle "common but differentiated responsibilities" for developed and developing countries; and – recognizes that financial assistance and technology transfer are critical to enabling developing countries to address climate change and adapt to its effects. In the face of much controversy, including public pressure from Senator Al Gore, President Bush attends the Rio Earth Summit and joins in the consensus adopting the Framework Convention. The U.S. Senate ratifies the Framework Convention later that year.
1997 (Kyoto)	More than 130 nations adopt the Kyoto Protocol, under which: – developed countries commit to individual, legally-binding targets to limit or reduce their greenhouse gas emissions, adding up to a total cut of at least 5% from 1990 levels by 2008-2012; – the US agreed to a 7% reduction for 2008-2012; – at urging of U.S., the Protocol allows market mechanisms (emissions trading and a "Clean Development Mechanism") to help reduce the costs of meeting the emissions targets; – at urging of U.S., Parties are allowed, to use some specified activities in the land-use change and forestry sector ("sinks") to help meet their targets; and – developing countries assume no new commitments, despite US efforts. VP attends conference, helps to break impasse.
Nov. 13-24, 2000 (The Hague)	Most important climate change meeting since Kyoto – the Sixth Conference of Parties ("COP-6"). • Many governments are looking to COP-6 as the place to resolve all issues necessary for the Protocol to be ratified and enter into force. • However, most key issues remain unresolved. Enormous differences between positions of U.S., Europeans and G-77. • Formal issues on the agenda include rules for emissions trading, role of forests and farmlands ("carbon sinks") and compliance. Timing just after the Presidential election complicates diplomacy and decision-making. POTUS and VP were very involved in run-up to Kyoto.



Elliot J. Diringer
07/27/2000 04:40:51 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Paul Bledsoe/WHCCTF/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: Statement by the Vice President

----- Forwarded by Elliot J. Diringer/WHO/EOP on 07/27/2000 04:40 PM-----



Kristina Wolfe
07/27/2000 04:03:38 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Elliot J. Diringer/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: Statement by the Vice President

----- Forwarded by Kristina Wolfe/OVP/EOP on 07/27/2000 04:03 PM-----



Kristina Wolfe
07/27/2000 02:16:50 PM

Record Type: Record

To:

cc:

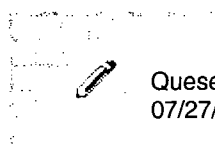
Subject: Statement by the Vice President

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Vice President

**For Immediate Release
Thursday, July 27, 2000**

**Contact: James E. Kennedy
(202) 456-7035**



Quesean R. Evans
07/27/2000 10:01:46 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Paul Bledsoe/WHCCTF/EOP@EOP

CC:

Subject: message

I received a phone call from Will Dickinson with the Hydro-Wire News Letter RE: the VP's statement on July 20,2000 regarding salmon recovery. I was told by Elliot to transfer all salmon calls to Barbara but she said I needed to speak to someone at the VP's Press and I called the VP Press and was told they do not handle that issue. His number is 816-931-1131 ex.117.



Peter W. Backlund
07/20/2000 01:46:39 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Paul Bledsoe/WHCCTF/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: WE can adjust this list as needed. See you in a few minutes

Potential Climate Change Validators

Non government

John Holdren
Harvard University
617-495-1464

Steven Schneider
Stanford University
650-725-6508

Jerry Melillo
The Ecosystems Center
Marine Biology Laboratory
Phone: 508-289-7472

Bob Watson
IPCC Chair
World Bank
202-473-1755

Berrien Moore III
Institute for the Study of Earth, Oceans, and Space,
University of New Hampshire
Phone: 603-862-1766

Government

Thomas R. Karl
NOAA National Climatic Data Center
Phone: 828-271-4476

Daniel L. Albritton
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
303-497-5785

Mike MacCracken

US Global Change Research Program
Phone: 202-314-2233

business validators (* = Pew Center Company)

July 2000

Linn Draper CEO	American Electric Power*	614/223.1000
Charles Goodman Sr. VP Research and Environmental Affairs	Southern Co.	205/257.6325
Bill Tyndall VP Environmental Services and Federal Affairs	Cinergy	513/287.3522
Richard Abdoo CEO	Wisconsin Electric	414/221.2118
John Novak Director, Environmental Activities	Edison Electric Intsitute	202/508.5655
Chad Holliday CEO	DuPont*	302/774.2998
Rich Guimond VP & Corp. Director for Environment, Health & Safety	Motorola	847/538.0462
Curtis "Hank" Barnette CEO	Bethlehem Steel	610/694.2424
William Clay Ford Chairman	Ford	
	American Forest & Paper Assoc.	
Tom Boren CEO	PG&E Nat'l Energy Group*	301/280.6800
	International Paper*	
Douglass Horstman VP Gov't Affairs	Maytag*	202/639.9420
Ralph Peterson CEO	CH2MHill*	303/771.0900
Ken Lay CEO	Enron*	713/853.6773

Draft

Draft

President Clinton: Leadership on the Global Environment

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

Reforming lending standards to reduce environmental harm: The Administration's top environmental priority for the Okinawa Summit is to accelerate the reform of lending practices of export credit agencies – official government institutions that provide assistance in supporting or facilitating domestic exports. With total annual lending in excess of [\$100 billion,] ECA financing is more than five times that of the World Bank group – a set of institutions that has already adopted detailed environmental safeguards. The Clinton Administration has strengthened the environmental standards of its ECA, the U.S. Export-Import Bank, to include greenhouse gas emission accounting and greater transparency in environmental impact assessment procedures. In 1997 at Denver, G8 heads began work on this subject by calling for greater attention to environmental factors in ECA lending. In 1999 in Cologne, G8 heads began a process aimed at development of environmental guidelines for ECAs. This year, the Administration seeks a commitment to accelerate this effort and set a firm deadline of the 2001 G8 summit for adoption of these guidelines, drawing from common experience in the international financial institutions such as the World Bank.

Fighting climate change and promoting clean energy: President Clinton is making climate change a priority both at home and abroad. U.S. leadership was critical in negotiating the 1997 Kyoto Protocol, which sets strong, realistic targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and establishes market-based mechanisms to ensure that they are met cost effectively. The President has secured significant budget increases in funding for climate change technology and research. In this year's budget, the Administration sought over \$6 billion in funding for these programs and an international clean energy initiative. In Okinawa, the U.S. seeks political level leadership to resolve major outstanding issues in the further development of the Kyoto Protocol. In November, nations will meet to attempt to complete design of critical Kyoto features such as emissions trading and the "Clean Development Mechanism." The U.S. will also call for greater G-8 attention to clean energy, including the creation of a G8 task force to identify concrete ways to increase the use of renewable energy in developing countries.

Taking action to protect the world's forests: The United States is helping lead international efforts to conserve and sustainably manage the world's forests. The President's Greening the Globe initiative would nearly double U.S. funding for protection of threatened tropical forests and their biological diversity. In Okinawa, the U.S. seeks additional commitments to combat illegal logging and a continuation of the innovative G8 action program on forests, which was launched by leaders two years ago in Birmingham. As part of the action program, the U.S. will host a global meeting aimed at curbing illegal logging this fall in Southeast Asia.



Elliot J. Diringer
07/27/2000 10:38:21 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Valerie J. Owens/WHO/EOP@EOP
cc: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
Subject: press guidance/ford suv announcement

- First, we continue to oppose the rider that for the past several years has kept us from even considering an increase in fuel economy standards. This is a tool we should have at our disposal, and we again call on Congress to drop this rider.
- That said, Ford's announcement today bears out what the President and Vice President have been saying for some time: we can achieve significant improvements in fuel economy that benefit consumers, reduce our reliance on imported oil, and protect the environment. American consumers want better fuel economy, and the automakers have the technology to provide it. We congratulate Ford and encourage the other automakers to follow suit.
- It's worth noting that much of the new technology that Ford will be employing was developed through our Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles, which teams up researchers from the federal labs and the auto companies.
- It's also worth noting that -- just as this partnership is producing real benefits for consumers and the environment -- Congress is threatening to gut it. In fact, the House has approved less than a third of the President's request for PNGV for the coming year. And that's just one of many cuts Congress is making in programs to improve energy efficiency.

Message Copied To:

Roger S. Ballentine/WHO/EOP@EOP
Morley A. Winograd/OVP/EOP@EOP
David W. Beier/OVP/EOP@EOP
Paul Bledsoe/WHCCTF/EOP@EOP
Jodi R. Sakol/OVP/EOP@EOP

MEETING AGENDA
GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE
PUBLIC DIPLOMACY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS WORKING GROUP

Thursday, July 27, 2000
3:00 PM
Room 7835

- I. Greeting and Introductions
- II. Congressional Overview
- III. Green Building Event
- IV. Team 1: Message Development/Press Outreach
- V. Team 2: Press Kit, Publications and Exhibit
 - Timeline for Press Kit: RPO deadline to commit to print: early Sept.
 - RPO deadline to receive electronic file: Oct 2
 - Timeline for Exhibit: IIP mural: 9/18 for text & pictures. Cost: \$5,200
 - EPA 8x23' display: 9/11 start date. Cost: ?
- VI. Team 3: European Outreach by Senior Negotiators
- VII. Team 4: Speaker Tours to Europe
- VIII. Outreach to WHA
 - DOE Bolivia Outreach Strategy (trip pending end of Sept.)
 - Uruguay Workshop Aug 16 & 17
- IX. State and Local Initiatives

Next Meeting
Thursday, August 17
3:00 PM,
Room 7835, State

FACT SHEET:

U.S. VIEWS ON LAND USE, LAND-USE CHANGE AND FORESTS U.N. FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

August 1, 2000

The United States today released detailed views concerning the rules governing the role of forests and agricultural lands under the Kyoto Protocol. U.S. views were described in a submission under the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change ("Framework Convention").

U.S. VIEWS

The United States has long supported a comprehensive approach to land-based emissions and removals of greenhouse gases. The United States believes that a comprehensive approach would best account for the full range of natural and human activities that could affect the global climate system.

In today's submission, the United States:

- Strongly reaffirms the important role of forests and agricultural lands in meeting the challenge of climate change.
- Proposes strong incentives to remove carbon from the atmosphere through sound land management and to protect existing reservoirs of carbon, for example those in mature forests.
- Proposes inclusion of broad land management categories - e.g. forest management, cropland management, and grazing land management.
 - Rejects narrower land management categories, citing concerns about incompleteness, difficulty of measurement, and unbalanced treatment of emissions and removals.
- Proposes a "phase in" during the first commitment period to address the concerns of some countries about the effect of comprehensive carbon accounting on the first budget period targets.
 - Possible approaches for a phase-in include a "discount" or "threshold" that would limit the share of total net carbon removals that a country could count towards its Kyoto target in the first budget period. The exact approach will require further negotiations.
- Supports definitions that guard against "perverse incentives" that could, for example, lead

to the logging of old growth forests.

- Insists that decisions be based on sound science
- Proposes a strict accounting system that looks at the total impact of land management on carbon stock changes, including both emissions and removals, and that requires Parties to be able to accurately monitor and verify emissions and removals.

The comprehensive, broad-based approach proposed by the United States:

- Provides the greatest long-term incentive to protect existing carbon reservoirs and to increase carbon sequestrations through better land management practices.
- Best reflects “what the atmosphere sees”.
- Prevents countries from picking and choosing only those activities that sequester carbon, while ignoring other activities that emit carbon.
- Is easier to monitor and verify than activity-based accounting.
- Allows flexibility and provides incentives to develop new land management practices.
- Minimizes leakage and double counting.
- Addresses many of the accounting problems identified by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in its recent scientific report on carbon sinks.
- Provides substantial “co-benefits,” since practices that enhance carbon also tend to improve soil quality, reduce soil erosion, improve water and air quality, and maintain biodiversity in forests.

BACKGROUND

Carbon sinks can play an important role in meeting the challenge of climate change.

Today, terrestrial ecosystems remove more than 2 billion tons of carbon from the atmosphere per year, more than compensating for the approximately 1.7 billion tons emitted due to deforestation. Reducing the rate of deforestation, and increasing the rate of sequestration through improved forest and cropland management, would result in even greater net removals of carbon from the atmosphere, counterbalancing in part the effects of fossil fuel emissions.

One of the central issues at the next Conference of the Parties to the Framework Convention (scheduled for November 13-24 in The Hague) will be the role of carbon sinks under the Kyoto Protocol. Currently, the Protocol addresses only a few limited land-use change activities such as reforestation and deforestation. The inclusion of other land use activities such as forest, cropland and grazing land management will require a decision of the Parties. In preparation, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) recently completed a detailed study on the role of land use, land-use change and forestry in combating climate change, providing essential scientific information for sound decisions on sinks at COP-6.

I. Executive Summary

The U.S. believes strongly that the COP-6 decision on land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) must be considered as a package. As the IPCC Special Report recognizes, Article 3.3 addresses only a very limited subset of forest activities, and inevitably leads to discrepancies between actual and accounted changes in carbon stocks from forest estates. To remedy these inadequacies, the U.S. proposes that LULUCF activities be included in a comprehensive manner pursuant to Article 3.4. This will further the objective of the UNFCCC, namely to stabilize atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases at safe levels, by taking into account the entire contribution both positive and negative of LULUCF to climate change. It is also consistent with the nature of the bargain that was struck at Kyoto, which was intended to include LULUCF in a manner that would result in significant additions in the first commitment period to the assigned amount of countries that are sequestering large amount of carbon (including the United States). Indeed, the United States agreed to the target set forth in Annex B of the Protocol, in part, on the expectation of significant credits from LULUCF.

The United States proposes the inclusion of three broad land management activities pursuant to Article 3.4:

- Forest management
- Cropland management
- Grazing land management.

These activities include the full range of specific land management practices that store and release carbon in the United States.

To account for greenhouse gas emissions and removals associated with these management activities, the United States proposes a land-based accounting system, focusing on the changes in carbon stocks on managed lands during the commitment period. To the extent that emissions of other greenhouse gases from managed lands can be estimated and verified, Parties should include them in their inventories. The United States believes that it has the capability to provide high-quality data to implement and operationalize a broad-activity/land-based accounting system, and that, prior to the beginning of the first commitment period, other Annex I Parties should be able to provide the necessary data.

Benefits of the comprehensive approach proposed by the United States include the following:

- Comprehensive accounting provides the greatest long-term incentive both to protect existing carbon reservoirs and to increase carbon sequestrations through better land management practices. For example, the U.S. approach would discourage the conversion of primary or maturing secondary native forest to industrial timberland, since it would fully account for the emissions both at the time of the loss of native forest cover and thereafter (resulting from decaying harvest slash and soil disturbances). In this way, comprehensive accounting would provide new incentives to protect carbon reservoirs, particularly those in mature forests.
- Comprehensive accounting best reflects “what the atmosphere sees,” that is, the actual exchanges

It may be desirable to include other activities in order to account fully for anthropogenic emissions and removals associated with LULUCF in other Parties.

of carbon between the atmosphere and terrestrial biosphere in contrast to the limited approach of Article 3.3.

- Comprehensive accounting prevents Parties from picking and choosing only those activities that sequester carbon, while ignoring other activities that emit carbon.
- Comprehensive, land-based carbon accounting is easier to monitor and verify than activity-based accounting, and allows Parties to use existing data bases and methods.
- Inclusion of broadly-defined activities allows flexibility. Parties may use whatever practices or technologies are most appropriate for their particular circumstances, rather than focusing only on particular types of practices or technologies.
- The comprehensive approach provides incentives to develop new land management practices and technologies and apply them most cost-effectively.
- Comprehensive accounting minimizes leakage and double counting.
- Comprehensive accounting addresses many of the accounting problems identified by the IPCC Special Report in connection with Article 3.3 activities. For example, the comprehensive approach accounts for aggradation and degradation of existing forests, and avoids the problems of determining exactly when deforestation occurs.
- LULUCF activities provide substantial “co-benefits,” since practices that enhance carbon also tend to improve soil quality, reduce soil erosion, improve water and air quality, maintain biodiversity in forests, and provide socioeconomic benefits. These co-benefits are often larger than the carbon benefits of improved land management practices.

In contrast, a narrow, practices-based approach would:

- Capture only selected activities and greenhouse gas fluxes.
- Not provide incentives with regard to excluded activities, some of which may be very important for carbon sequestration.
- Make monitoring and tracking individual activities more difficult and costly, since most land managers implement a suite of practices simultaneously.

Because the land management activities proposed by the U.S. are ongoing, and therefore have occurred since 1990, Parties could choose to count them in the first commitment period pursuant to Article 3.4. During the first commitment period, the U.S. projects that forest, cropland and grazing land management would result in net removals of between xx and yy million metric tons of carbon (MMTC).

Given concerns about the impact of additional LULUCF activities on the first commitment period targets of Annex I Parties, the U.S. is willing to consider a phase-in for the first budget period, under which the positive net LULUCF removals of Annex I Parties would be reduced for purposes of first commitment period accounting. Possible approaches to the phase-in include allowing countries to receive credits for net removals above a pre-determined threshold, or discounting positive net removals by a certain percentage. The exact modalities of the phase-in will require further discussion and elaboration prior to COP-6.

With respect to Article 3.3, the United States proposes using the IPCC definitions of afforestation and deforestation, which focus on long-term changes in land use, into and out of forest use. In addition, within the context of the comprehensive approach described above, the United States is prepared to accept the IPCC definition of reforestation, which is essentially the same as the definition of afforestation. The United States notes that, under the IPCC definition of reforestation,

the United States would likely experience a small net reduction in its assigned amount under Article 3.3, in contrast to other definitions and accounting approaches that would have provided the United States with significant additions to its assigned amount. This result is at sharp variance with the basic Kyoto bargain, as the United States understood it, and with the fact that U.S. managed lands as a whole remove large amounts of carbon from the atmosphere. Accordingly, while the United States is prepared to accept IPCC definition of reforestation, it is acceptable only if forest management is included in the Protocol in a comprehensive manner in the first commitment period pursuant to Article 3.4, so that emissions and removals from managed forests are counted in a comprehensive and symmetric manner, and so that Annex I Parties whose managed lands as a whole are sequestering carbon receive significant additions to their assigned amounts.

In connection with both Articles 3.3 and 3.4, the United States proposes using the FAO definition of "forest," which is widely used internationally, while giving Parties some flexibility to adapt this definition to take account of their particular circumstances and existing data collection systems.

General accounting approaches proposed by the U.S. include the following:

- Accounting pursuant to Articles 3.3 and 3.4 should be identical. Parties should use a single, coherent accounting system for both articles in order to prevent gaps or double counting.
- Land that comes into the system under Articles 3.3 and 3.4 should remain in the overall LULUCF accounting system indefinitely, as long as there is a chance of any significant changes in carbon stocks. Emissions and removals should be counted in the commitment period in which they occur.
- Accounting procedures should follow applicable IPCC Good Practice Guidance.
- Carbon pools should include: live biomass including roots; litter; organic soil carbon to a depth appropriate to the land use; logging residue; carbon in harvested biomass products and landfills; and carbon in standing dead wood.

In implementing Articles 3.3 and 3.4, Parties should, to the extent possible, take into account ancillary environmental effects, including effects on biodiversity; soil, air and water quality; the capacity of ecosystems to adapt to climate change; risks of land degradation; long-term vulnerability to disturbance by fire, pests and invasive species; and the protection of primary native and maturing secondary native forests.

Finally, the U.S. strongly supports the inclusion of LULUCF projects in the Clean Development Mechanism under Article 12. Such projects, properly designed and implemented, can both contribute to the sustainable development goals of their host countries and help Annex I Parties cost-effectively meet their commitments under the Kyoto Protocol.



"Povenmire, Susan L (OES)" <PovenmireSL@state.gov>
07/24/2000 02:17:49 PM

Record Type: Record

To: "Foster.John@epamail.epa.gov" <Foster.John@epamail.epa.gov>
cc: Paul Bledsoe/WHCCTF/EOP
Subject: RE: PA/PD mtg. speaker names

John --

Many thanks for this outstanding input. There is lots of good material here for us to work with -- can you please bring enough copies to share with the Working Group members on Thursday? In the meanwhile, I'm forwarding this to Paul.

I went through the list of conferences and there are three that sound particularly promising. Would you have time to do a bit more investigating on these? Also, is EPA currently involved in sending speakers/participants to any of them?

1. Sept. 19 - 21: Technology Cooperation, a Change for Sustainable Development
Expo 2000 Hannover, Germany
2. Oct. 10 - 12: Powers 2000: The Energy Fair
Dusseldorf, Germany
3. Oct. 18 - 20: Euro Environment 2000
Aalborg, Denmark

Best regards,
Susan

> -----Original Message-----
> From: Foster.John@epamail.epa.gov [SMTP:Foster.John@epamail.epa.gov]
> Sent: Monday, July 24, 2000 11:39 AM
> To: PovenmireSL@state.gov
> Cc: Sibold.Katherine@epamail.epa.gov; Saile.Sharon@epamail.epa.gov;
> Leggett.Jane@epamail.epa.gov; Stolpman.Paul@epamail.epa.gov
> Subject: PA/PD mtg. speaker names
>
>
>
>
> Susan,
>
> Regarding Paul Bledsoe's request at the recent kickoff PA/PD COP-6 meeting
> for

- > names of potential speakers for international events over the next four
- > months,
- > I had put out a request to EPA colleagues for suggestions, and received
- > the
- > names listed below. Note that the people on the list below have not been
- > contacted by EPA about their desire to speak. Some folks here at EPA also
- > wanted more details on what the speaker tours are trying to achieve (e.g.,
- > broad
- > general press coverage vs. more strategic talks with key country
- > contacts),
- > which may help them determine what speakers they might suggest. Please
- > call me
- > at (202) 260-8496 for contact information for any particular speaker
- > listed.
- >
- > In addition to the speakers, Paul mentioned he was interested in upcoming
- > international events/conferences prior to COP-6. I did a search and
- > pulled
- > together a list of several scheduled overseas conferences that might offer
- > a
- > speaking opportunity between now and November. You'll find them below the
- > speaker list. As I understood at the last meeting, you will combine and
- > forward
- > all suggestions to Paul -- if that is not the case, just let me know.
- >
- > Thanks for your help. I look forward to talking with you at the next
- > meeting.
- >
- > John
- >
- >
- >
- > Suggested Speakers:
- >
- > Federal Officials
- > 1. Carol Browner, Administrator, EPA
- > 2. Paul Stolpman, Office Director, Office of Atmospheric Programs, EPA --
- > "marginally available" to participate. Director programs including
- > climate
- > change, voluntary programs, and market mechanisms such as SO2 trading.
- > 3. Skip Laitner, Office of Atmospheric Programs, EPA -- Economist
- > specializing
- > in technology development, technology cost benefits, corporate decision
- > making
- > for adopting technology. economic and environmental cobenefits of GHG
- > reduction
- > actions.
- > 4. Steve Andersen, Office of Atmospheric Programs, EPA -- Director of
- > strategic
- > climate project. Understands how to bring together a coalition of
- > NGOs,
- > government, and industry to make rapid environmental changes. Knows the
- > TEA
- > process, and worked on the Montreal protocol.

- > 5. Steve Seidel, Deputy Office Director, Office of Atmospheric Programs,
- > EPA
- > 6. Jane Leggett, Office of Atmospheric Programs, EPA -- market mechanisms
- > 7. Maurice LeFranc, Office of Atmospheric Programs, EPA -- market
- > mechanisms
- > 8. David Easterling, National Climatic Data Center, NOAA -- climate
- > science and
- > data
- > 9. Tom Karl, Director, National Climatic Data Center, NOAA -- climate
- > science
- > and data
- >
- > State and Local officials
- > 1. Bob Shinn of Environmental Commissioner, New Jersey
- > 2. Ken Colburn, Air Director of New Hampshire DES
- > 3. Ed Garvey, Environmental Commissioner, Minnesota
- > 4. Mark Morial, Mayor, New Orleans
- > 5. Paul Schell, Mayor, Seattle
- > 6. William Steinhurst, Director for regulated utility planning for Vermont
- > Department of Public Service.
- > 7. Bill Campell, Mayor, Atlanta
- >
- > Academics
- > 1. Denny Ellerman, MIT
- > 2. Robert Stavins, Harvard
- > 3. Bruce Paton, UC Santa Cruz -- Economist,, how firms make decisions, how
- > voluntary programs help firms to make better decisions on energy
- > efficiency.
- > 4. Rich Howarth, Dartmouth -- Economist.
- > 5. Brent Haddad, UC Santa Cruz -- Economist.
- > 6. Steve Decanio, UC Santa Barbara - Economist. Current work on network
- > theory
- > to help explain outcomes. Can 8. give a good non-technical presentation.
- > 7. Bill Moomaw - Tufts University -- Professor of International
- > Environment
- > and Resource Policy Program
- > 8. Gerald North -- Texas A&M University -- Professor of Meteorology
- >
- > NGO's
- > 1. Dallas Burtraw, Resources for the Future
- > 2. Ned Helme, Center for Clean Air Policy
- > 3. Mark Levine, LBNL -- Director of energy environmental analysis
- > division
- > doing U.S. and international analysis and program implementation on
- > energy
- > efficiency
- > 4. Jon Koomey, LBNL -- Specializes in technical assessments on energy
- > efficiency.
- > Studies how firms make decisions to install energy efficient technologies.
- > Can
- > address additional questions about whether efficiency savings are real
- > and
- > can compare effectiveness of voluntary versus regulatory programs.
- > 5. David Fridley, LBNL -- Economist specializing on oil gas industry,

- > technology transfer to developing countries. Carried out study on Chinese
- > refrigerator industry transformation.
- > 6. Vicki Cochran, Pew -- Works on corporate commitments for GHG
- > reductions. Can
- > address where are U.S. companies on climate.
- > 7. Liz Cook, WRI - Works on corporate level inventories, green power
- > marketing,
- > sound business initiative profitable responses to climate.
- > 8. Joe Romm, GETF -- Wrote Cool companies, former DOE deputy Assistant
- > Secretary.
- > 9. Steve Nadel, ACEEE -- Residential and commercial energy efficiency
- > expert for
- > the American council for an Energy Efficiency Economy. Technical &
- > economic
- > analysis on market barriers.
- > 10. Florentin Krause -- Understands motivation of companies to make
- > investments
- > of energy efficient technologies and how impacts on macro economy.
- > 11. Art Rosenfeld, California Energy Commission (ex-DOE) -- Speaks on
- > urban heat
- > island reductions, reflective roofs/ pavement. Can talk on many topics.
- > entertaining speaker.
- >
- > Industry Representatives:
- > 1. Dan Chartier, PG&E Generating
- > 2. Gary Hart, Southern Company
- > 3. John Hoffman, Worksmart -- founded voluntary programs at EPA. why
- > firms do
- > things how to get voluntary actions.
- > 4. Gordon Forward, Board of directors member for Texas Industries --
- > active in
- > world business council for sustainable development. TI won climate award
- > for
- > reductions in cement making reducing co2. was ceo of Chaparral Steel.
- >
- >
- >
- >
- > Upcoming Events Worldwide, August - October, 2000
- >
- > 9-13 August -- Congress of the 29th International Geographical Union
- > Commission
- > on Climatology in Seoul, South Korea.
- > The theme of the conference is ?Climate Change and Its Impacts.? For
- > more
- > information, contact Hyoun-Young Lee (tel: +822-446-6756; fax:
- > +822-446-8194),
- > Department of Geography, Konkuk University, 93-1, Mojin-dong, Kwangjin-gu,
- > Seoul, 143-701, South Korea.
- >
- > -----
- > -----
- > July or August -- Second IAI Summer Institute on Interdisciplinary Science
- > in

> the Americas
> Environmental and social implications of land-use and land-cover
> change in
> the Americas", Miami, Florida, USA. Web site:
> <http://ww3.iai.int/up-meet.htm>.
>
> -----
> -----
> 12-16 August -- Fifth International Conference on Greenhouse Gas Control
> Technologies in Cairns Convention Center, Australia.
> This conference provides a forum for the discussion of the latest
> advances
> in the field of Greenhouse Gas Control Technologies, including capture,
> storage,
> and utilization. Other mitigation options also will be discussed, along
> with
> economic issues and political and social impacts. This conference strives
> to
> promote international research and development collaborations and to
> encourage
> an exchange of ideas on future directions in this field. For more
> information,
> visit the conference website.
> Contact: Colin Paulson, CSIRO Energy Technology, P O Box 136, North
> Ryde,
> 1670 NSW, Australia. Tel: +61 2 9490 8790 Fax: +61 2 9490 8819
> colin.paulson@det.csiro.au or www.ieagreen.org.uk
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> 6 - 12 August -- International Wetland Conference. Québec/Canada.
> The mission of Québec 2000: Millennium Wetland Event is to foster the
> understanding and sustainability of the World's peatlands and wetlands
> through
> promotion of positive interactions by the many stakeholders involved
> nationally
> and internationally in wetland and peatland science, policy, management,
> wise
> resource use and regulation.
> The members of the Québec 2000 organizing committee are honoured to
> invite
> everyone interested in wetlands and peatlands to attend. The organizations
> sponsoring the Event's component conferences include the International
> Association of Ecology, the Society of Wetland Scientists, the
> International
> Peat Society, and the International Mire Conservation Group.
> Contact: Québec 2000 Secretariat, Bureau 620, Le Delta II, 2875,
> boulevard
> Laurier, Ste-Foy, Québec, Canada. Tel: +1-418-657 3853, Fax: +1-418-657
> 7934.
> Email: cqvb@cqvb.qc.ca ; Web: <http://www.cqvb.qc.ca/wetland2000/>
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> 7 - 13 August -- Pre-Congress Meeting of IGU-LUCC related with the 29th
> IGC.
> Part I: Land Use/Cover Changes in Comparative Perspective. Tokyo and
> Asahikawa,
> Sapporo/Japan.
> The meetings include study tours and paper sessions. It consists of
> Part I
> (Japan) and Part II (Korea). The first half of Part I is centred at Tokyo,
> while
> the second half is in Asahikawa/Sapporo in Hokkaido. Part II is centred at
> Seoul. Both the study tours and paper sessions will focus on sub-themes:
> (a)
> land reclamation (b) urbanisation (c) sustainable rural land use (d)
> core-periphery issues in land use/cover change (e) land use planning.
> Registration: Registrations is through the IGC Seoul Congress Agency by
> using
> the official registration form. Those who do not have registration form
> should
> contact the Congress Agency at Fax: +82-2-778-2514 or E-mail:
> choijk@kaltour.com
> Contact: Professor Yukio Himiyama, Hokkaido University of Education,
> Hokumoncho, Asahikawa 070-8621, Japan. Tel. & Fax: +81-166-59-1283.
> E-mail:
> himiyama@atson.asa.hokkyodai.ac.jp or himiyama@mvd.biglobe.ne.jp OR
> Dr.
> Toshiaki Ichinose, National Institute for Environmental Studies, Onogawa,
> Tsukuba 305-0053, Japan. Tel: +81-298-50-2598 ; Fax: +81-298-58-2645 ;
> E-mail:
> toshiaki@nies.go.jp
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> 14 - 18 August -- 29th International Geographical Union Conference.
> Seoul/Korea.
> The highlight of the Seoul IGC is the Scientific Program that will
> feature
> Symposia, Plenary Sessions, and Technical Sessions, covering virtually
> every
> aspect of theoretical and applied geographic research. The Congress will
> also
> offer special sessions and workshops that will provide state-of-the-art
> information and future directions in geographic research and education.
> Contact: Organizing Committee, Department of Geography, Seoul
> National
> University, Seoul 151-742, Korea. Phone: + 82 2 876 0400; Fax: + 82 2
> 876
> 0401. E-mail: icgseoul@plaza.snu.ac.kr; Web: <http://www.geog.snu.ac.kr>
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> 15 - 17 August -- The Role of the Village in the 21st Century: Crops, Jobs
> and
> Livelihood. Hannover/Germany.
> The theme of the Global Dialogue "The Role of the Village in the 21st

> Century - Crops, Jobs and
> Livelihood" organised by ZEF (Center for Development Research) is an
> important
> one for the majority of the world's population and especially for the
> poor.
> Policy makers, business leaders and scientists will be engaged in dialogue
> on
> the topics including: Biotechnology & Genetic Resources, Information and
> Communication Technologies, Future of Agriculture, Human Actions and
> Natural
> Resources (Sustainable Energy Systems, Sustainable Soil Management, Water,
> Contact: Center for Development Research, Global Dialogue EXPO 2000,
> Walter-Flex-Str. 3, 53113 Bonn, Germany. Tel: +49-228-731 728 , Fax:
> +49-228-731
> 848 , Email: gdialogue.zef@uni-bonn.de Web: www.zef.de/gdialogue

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> 25 - 29 August -- Monsoon Climate, Geomorphologic Processes & Human
> Activities.Nanjing/China.
> Main theme: Monsoon climate, geomorphologic processes and human
> activities
> in Asia and Pacific regions. Session topics: Glaciers, mudflows and
> other
> mountain geomorphology , and their processes; Fluvial processes and
> geomorphology; Coastal ocean processes and geomorphology; Deltaic and
> lacustrine
> processes and geomorphology; land degradation and soil erosion; Tibetan
> plateau
> and Asian monsoon climate; Quaternary glacier and environmental issues in
> Asian
> monsoon region; Global changes and geomorphologic evolution; Impact of
> human
> activities on geomorphologic processes & sustain-able development of human
> living space;
> Contact: Dr. Ke, Xiankun, 2000 IAG Nanjing Conference, Department of
> Geo &
> Ocean Sciences, Nanjing University, 22 Hankou Road, Nanjing 210093, China.
> Tel:
> +86 25 3593768; Fax: +86 25 3306387; E-mail: xke@netra.nju.edu.cn

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> 6 - 8 September -- Environment & Development Second International
> Conference.
> Stockholm/Sweden.
> The Beijer International Institute for Ecological Economics, in
> association
> with Environment and Development Economics announces a Conference on the
> relationship between environmental change and economic development. There
> will
> be two plenary sessions and between four and six parallel sessions each
> day.

- > Contact: Charles Perrings, Chairman, Sonference Committee,
- > Environment
- > Department, University of York, Heslington, York YO10 5DD, United Kingdom.
- > Email: ede@york.ac.uk ; Web:
- > <http://www.beijer.kva.se/announcements/announcements.html#Highlights>
- >
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- > 6 - 9 September -- International Conference on Past Global Changes.
- > Praha/Czech
- > Republic.
- > The conference will be focused on long-term climatic changes with
- > special
- > reference to the glacial/interglacial cycles, as well as high-resolution
- > short-term climatic variations, assessment of anthropogenic impacts on the
- > Earth's environment, evidence of long-term climatic variations;
- > High-resolution
- > natural archives (glacial cores, tree rings), extraterrestrial forcing on
- > climatic variations, and Archaeological evidence of human impact on the
- > environment.
- > Contact: ICARIS, Ltd., Conference Management PAGES, Nám. Dr. Holého
- > 8, 180
- > 00 Praha 8, Czech Republic. Tel.: +420-2-683 61 00 or 684 43 04; Fax:
- > +420-2-684
- > 08 17. E-mail: icaris@bohem-net.cz ; Web: <http://www.gli.cas.cz/pages/>
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- > 10 - 22 September -- IHDP: Second International Human Dimensions
- > Workshop:
- > Human Dimensions Issues in the Coastal Zones. Bonn/Germany.
- > IHDP (International Human Dimensions Programme on Global
- > Environmental
- > Change) and START (Global Change SysTem for Analysis, Research and
- > Training)
- > workshop will to provide younger researchers from developing countries, at
- > the
- > beginning of their careers, with an intensive learning experience. The
- > central theme for this workshop is ?Human Dimensions Issues in the Coastal
- > Zones?. This workshop will bring together 30 young scientists from
- > developing
- > countries to focus on HD issues in the coastal zone
- > Contact: Ms. Ramine V. Shaw, IHDP, Walter-Flex-Str.3, 53113 Bonn,
- > Germany.
- > Fax: +49-228-739054; Phone: +49-228-739050. Email: shaw.ihdp@uni-bonn.de
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- > 11 - 15 September -- 6th session of the GEWEX Hydrometeorology Panel;
- > Angra dos
- > Reis, Brazil
- > Contact: WCRP Joint Planning Staff, c/o World Meteorological
- > Organization, 7 bis, Avenue de la Paix, Case Postale 2300, 1211 Geneva 2,
- > Switzerland. Tel: +41 22 730 8111. Fax: +41 22 730 8036

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> 13-15 September -- APN Workshop on Climate Variability & Trends in
> Oceania.
> Auckland, New Zealand.
> Contact: M.J. Salinger <j.salinger@niwa.cri.nz> OR Mr. Mahboob
> Elahi,
> Chair of Steering Group of the APN, Director General (Env.), Ministry of
> Environment, Local Government and Rural Development, 25-H(old 89-H) St.,
> F-6/3
> Blue Area, Islamabad, PAKISTAN, Tel: +92-51-920-1145, Fax:
> +92-51-920-2211

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> 19 - 21 September -- Technology Cooperation - a change for sustainable
> development, Expo 2000. Hannover, Germany
> Contact: Organisation(s): Carl Duisberg Gesellschaft (Sebastian
> Kelbling, e-mail ExpoTech@cdg.de)

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> 20 - 22 September -- Images and Reconstructions of Weather and Climate
> over the
> Last Millennium. Cracow/Poland. The conference brings
> together
> scholars from fields of climatology, historical climatology, history of
> mentalities, sociology and political sciences, discussing reconstructions
> of
> climate of the last millennium. The focus is on natural hazards,
> modeling,
> public perceptions about climate,
> Contact: Email: bstarkel@grodzki.phils.uj.edu.pl ; Web:
> <http://www.geo.uj.edu.pl/klimat2000/>

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> 25 - 26 September -- Environmental Investor Forum in Latin America, Rio de
> Janeiro, Brazil.
> Hosted by William D. Ruckelshaus, the conference will provide
> investors
> with information about equity investment in six fast-growth environmental
> sectors: renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, eco-innovation,
> sustainable
> tourism, information technology, and sustainable forestry. It will
> showcase
> outstanding investment opportunities throughout the region.
> Contact: www.ecofinance.net OR World Resources Institute ? 10 G
> Street,
> Suite 800, NE Washington, DC 20002. 202-729-7661

> 27 - 29 September -- co-organised by IHDP -- International Workshop on
> Climatic
> Change: Implications for the Hydrological Cycle and for Water Management.
> Wengen/Switzerland.
> The conference will focus on the following: Sensitivity of
> precipitation
> regimes to climatic change: observations and models; floods and droughts:
> past,
> present and future; sensitivity of precipitation and runoff to climatic
> signals
> such as the North Atlantic Oscillation; water stresses and human health
> in a
> warmer world; Identification of future water needs in the context of
> climatic
> change; and adaptation and mitigation options for water resources in a
> changing
> climate
> Contact: Prof. Martin Beniston, Director, Department of Geography,
> University of Fribourg, Perolles, CH - 1700 Fribourg, Switzerland. E-mail:
> Martin.Beniston@Unifr.ch ; Web:
> <http://www.unifr.ch/iguf/EVENTS/Wengen2000.html>

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> 3 - 6 October -- 14th Toyota Conference: The Present and Future of
> Modeling
> Global Environmental Change -Towards Integrated Modeling. Mikkabi/Japan.
> Contact: Akimasa Sumi, Email: sumi@ccsr.u-tokyo.ac.jp

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> October 10-12 -- Canada's Energy Efficiency Conference, Office of Energy
> Efficiency, Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, Ontario
> Contact: csleeth@NRCan.gc.ca

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> 10th - 12th October -- Powers 2000: The Energy Fair. Düsseldorf, Germany.
> Contact: Messe Düsseldorf GmbH, Postfach 101006, D-40001 Düsseldorf,
> Germany. Tel: +49 211 4560 01 Fax: +49 211 4560 668
> info@messe-duesseldorf.de
> or www.messe-duesseldorf.de

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> 16-20 October -- Workshop on Systematic Errors in Climate Models,
> Melbourne,
> Australia.
> Contact: Dr. Kamal Puri <k.puri@bom.gov.au> OR Mr. Mahboob Elahi,
> Chair of
> Steering Group of the APN, Director General (Env.), Ministry of
> Environment,
> Local Government and Rural Development, 25-H(old 89-H) St., F-6/3 Blue
> Area,

> Islamabad, PAKISTAN, Tel: +92-51-920-1145, Fax: +92-51-920-2211

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> 16 - 18 October -- Second International IEP Symposium. Issues in Global

> Change:

> 'Conflicting Demands' on Water, Air and Land Resources in a Changing

> Global

> Environment. Lisbon/Portugal.

> Conference will explore the science and policy implications of

> current

> research and thinking on resource use. Particular emphasis will be put on

> the

> use of 'water', 'air' and 'land' resources, how these 'reservoirs' are

> changing

> globally and the effect of these changes on science, policy and economic

> management.

> Contact: Gill Heaton, IEP 2000 Conference Secretariat, Hillside

> Cottages,

> Wheatley Road, Islip, Oxford OX5 2TF, United Kingdom. Tel: +44-1865-373

> 625;

> Fax: +44-1865-375 855 Email: gill.heaton@virgin.net; Web:

> <http://www.elsevier.nl/locate/iep2000>

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> 16 - 20 October -- INTERNATIONAL SMALL ISLANDS STUDIES ASSOCIATION

> (ISISA)

> Islands of the World VI Conference, : "Small Islands in the Third

> Millennium:

> SHARING SOLUTIONS TO COMMON PROBLEMS". Isle of Skye, west coast of

> Scotland.

> The conference will focus on themes including: improving production

> of

> renewable energy; introducing efficient public transport; raising

> standards of

> water and air quality; adopting integrated coastal zone management plans;

> realising the importance of documenting and maintaining biodiversity;

> promoting

> sustainable rather than mass tourism; having control over local fisheries;

> and

> preserving traditional island cultures and all other forms of creative

> expression.

> Contact: Graeme Robertson, The Secretary, ISLANDS VI Conference,

> Hazelmount, Heron Place, Portree, Isle of Skye, IV51 9EU, Scotland U K.

> Tel:

> +44 (0)1478 612898, Fax: +44 (0)1478 613254, graeme@islandstudies.org

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> 18 - 20 October -- EURO ENVIRONMENT 2000. 2nd Environmental Conference on

> Industry and Environmental Performance. Aalborg/Denmark.

> Conference brings together businesses share their visions and strategies

> for a

- > sustainable future with politicians and key environmental organisations
- > from all
- > over the world. The conference is backed by the World Business Council
- > for
- > Sustainable Development (WBCSD). Topics include: The Public and Political
- > Agenda"; Corporate Management; Strategic Environmental Management;
- > Technology
- > Innovation; and Stakeholder Communication.
- > Contact: EURO ENVIRONMENT 2000 Secretariat, Aalborg Congress &
- > Culture
- > Centre, Mrs. Else Herfort or Mr. Steffen L. Thomsen, P.O.Box 149, DK-9100
- > Aalborg, Denmark. Tel: +45 99 35 55 55 ; Fax: + 45 99 35 55 80. E-mail:
- > euro@akkc.dk ; Web: <http://www.akkc.dk/environment>

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- > 19 - 20 October -- Socio-Economics of Climate Change in Alpine Regions:
- > Impacts
- > and Mitigation. Innsbruck/Austria.

- > Topics: Evidence of climate change in Alpine Regions; Impact on
- > socio-economic structures; Mitigation: Reducing the human contribution to
- > climate change
- > Contact: Birgit Friedl, Austrian Human Dimensions Programme (HDP-A),
- > c/o
- > Dept. of Economics, University of Graz, Universitaetsstr. 15, A-8010 Graz,
- > Austria. Phone: +43-316-380 7112; Fax: +43-316-380 9520. E-mail:
- > hdegc@kfunigraz.ac.at ; Web:
- > http://www35.kfunigraz.ac.at/vwlwww/HDP/alps/alps_main.htm#alps

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- > October 21-24, 26th National Solar Energy Conference, Halifax, Nova Scotia
- > Contact: csleeth@NRCan.gc.ca

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- > 23-27 October -- 9th International Coral Reef Symposium, Bali, Indonesia.
- > Contact: go to <http://www.nova.edu/ocean/9icrs>

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- > 23 - 26 October -- International Environment & Renewable Energy Exhibition
- > &
- > Symposium. Beijing, P.R. China.

- > Contact: Mr Zhang Yong, Ms Xuan Yanhu, Mr Fan Yu, CERE'2000
- > Organising
- > Committee, No. 1 Sandaojie, Jianguomenwai, Beijing 100022, P.R. China.
- > Tel: +86
- > 10 6515 5027 /5335 Fax: +86 10 6515 8442 /7760 cisc@midwest.com.cn /
- > cischehe@midwest.com.cn

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- > 30 October - 1November -- Earth Technologies Forum in Washington, DC.

- > Ozone and climate change issues will be discussed.
- > Contact: The Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policy (tel:
- > +49-228-815-1000; fax: +49-228-815-1999) or visit their website.
- >
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TO: RSO - Tony Bell

FROM: PA/I Carol Lynn MacCurdy

SUBJECT: Press Briefing with Under Secretary Frank E. Loy, Friday,
July 21, 2000

Frank E. Loy, Under Secretary of State for Global Affairs, will be giving a press briefing in the Worldnet Studio on Friday, July 21 at 10:30 a.m. He will then give an on-camera interview to the BBC in the Ambassador's office.

The following journalists will be attending:

AMBROGI , Stefano	Reuters
BEECH , Andy	Channel 4 News
BROWN , Paul	The Guardian
CLOVER , Charles	Daily Telegraph
DUPLOVICH , Jacques	Le Figaro
GILMORE , Margaret	BBC TV News
NUTTALL , Nick	The Times
MCCARTHY , Mike	The Independent
MOSLEY , Ray	Chicago Tribune
SAVAGE , Mark	NPR
SLOAN , Karen	AP Radio
STRAUSS , Mike	Bridge News
VAITHEESWARAN , Vijay	The Economist

The BBC cameraman will arrive at the main entrance at 11:00 a.m. name to be determined.

We request security clearance for all camera, recording equipment and pagers.

Press Office staff will escort at all times.

Draft dated July 18, 2000 (5:00 PM)

Remarks by Frank E. Loy
Under Secretary of State for Global Affairs
Annual Conference of the American Bar Association
Delivered in London, July 20, 2000

Introduction

Thank you, Ed Strohben and the ABA; thanks also to the UK Environmental Law Association. It's a pleasure to be in such good company in this panel discussion. Sir John Browne, Ken Lay and Jonathan Lash have demonstrated real vision on climate change by showing governments and businesses alike that mitigating climate change represents an economic opportunity, as well as a strategic challenge.

[President Clinton nominated me to become Under Secretary of State for Global Affairs shortly after the Kyoto conference of December 1997. While my portfolio at the State Department is broad, since assuming office in 1998 I have devoted more time to developing an environmentally sound and cost-effective climate change agreement that the United

States will be able to ratify than to any other issue.] [Cut if necessary]

I am going to assume that most of you are familiar with the science behind climate change - both in terms of its human causes and disastrous consequences - and that my role here is to answer three questions that may be on your mind. First, what have governments been up over the past few years since Kyoto and what's going to happen next, particularly at the all-important conference of parties in November? Second, will the United States ratify the Kyoto Protocol in time to meet its emissions target, or should Europe and Japan proceed without the United States as some people in Europe suggest? Finally, how will the Kyoto negotiations effect the business and legal community? Do you, the members of the bar, need to understand the international plan and will you be able to bill your clients? (Because I know the suspense is killing you, let me just say that the answers to these last questions are most definitely

'yes'.)

From Kyoto to The Hague

Kyoto

The Kyoto Protocol was an historic step toward the protection of the earth's climate system. As we know, industrialized countries - which are largely responsible for anthropogenic greenhouse gases - agreed to ambitious and legally binding emission reduction targets. The United States, for example, pledged to reduce its emissions to 7% below 1990 levels by the period 2008 to 2012. Industrialized countries as a whole promised to reduce their emissions by approximately 5% over the same period. In many ways, the United States' target was the most ambitious given its tremendous economic growth since 1990. Based on current projections, the United States will have to reduce emissions from a business-as-usual scenario by roughly 35% in real

terms to meet its Kyoto target. That figure stands in sharp contrast to the approximately 12% reduction required by industrialized countries as a group.

Yet, standing alone, the Kyoto targets would represent little more than a momentary pause along a steep path of rising global emissions. The importance of the Kyoto Protocol, therefore, lies not in the initial emission reduction numbers, but in the structural elements of its climate control regime. I refer to the decision to include: a basket of the six major greenhouse gases rather than just carbon, a multi-year commitment period rather than a single target year, and activities that take carbon out of the air and store it in the ground, commonly called carbon sequestration or 'sinks'.

The most important structural innovation in the Protocol, however, was the creation of new mechanisms designed to harness market forces to

determine how and where to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Kyoto created three market-based mechanisms. The first of these, emissions trading, allows developed countries to reduce emissions and then trade corresponding emission credits among themselves, thereby ensuring that emission reductions are achieved in the most cost effective manner. [In the United States, we have had a very positive experience with emissions trading, which has allowed us to reduce sulfur dioxide pollution at a fraction of the estimated price.] [cut if necessary]

The second and third Kyoto mechanisms are known as the Clean Development Mechanism or CDM, and Joint Implementation or JI. These mechanisms create incentives for developed country emitters to invest and reduce emissions in both developing countries in the case of CDM and countries in transition in the case of JI. These mechanisms will transfer advanced technologies and capital to these

countries when they take steps to reduce their own greenhouse gas emissions. [The fourth Kyoto mechanism allows countries to transfer their initial Kyoto emission allowances among each other and in this way adjust their Kyoto targets. The European Union has taken advantage of this mechanism by pooling or 'bubbling' its emissions into a single supranational emission target.] [Cut if necessary]

In sum, the greatest achievement at Kyoto was the creation of an architectural blueprint or framework for sustained, broad-based and cost effective international action on climate change. The Kyoto conference left unanswered a number of absolutely critical questions. The Protocol remained a work in progress. All parties left Kyoto agreeing on the importance of elaborating rules governing such issues as:

- How the Kyoto mechanisms would work in practice

- How to create a strong, predictable and fair compliance regime
- How to define the role allowed to carbon sinks

Also left unresolved were a range of politically charged questions relating to the role of developing countries and the importance of ensuring that reliance on the Kyoto mechanisms is 'supplemental' to domestic action.

COP-4 and COP-5

Following Kyoto, it became clear rather quickly that the Protocol is the most complex environmental agreement ever negotiated by the international community. On each of the issues mentioned above major stumbling blocks emerged concerning a variety of scientific, legal or policy matters. In short, an enormous amount of technical and political work was needed to finalize the rules for the Protocol.

In November 1998, one year after Kyoto, the international community met in Buenos Aires to work out an 'plan of action' to put flesh on the Kyoto skeleton. Work on this action plan began immediately. In October of last year in Bonn, countries reaffirmed their political will to finish the rules for the Kyoto Protocol as soon as possible to allow for its early ratification and timely entry into force. We reaffirmed our resolve to tie up as many outstanding issues as possible by November of this year in The Hauge at the sixth conference of parties, referred to as COP-6. In Bonn, we agreed to dramatically accelerate and intensify our work - almost tripling the number of international meetings and negotiating sessions. [This year alone, lead negotiators from key countries, many of whom are national environment Ministers, will participate in no fewer than three priority setting sessions prior to the Conference of Parties.] [Cut as necessary]

COP-6

Even though governments are working hard to make COP-6 a success, a significant number of major issues remain unresolved. Let me give you a flavor of why 'getting to yes' has been so difficult. Perhaps one of the most contentious philosophical differences in the negotiations is between the European Union and the Umbrella Group, a pairing of like-minded countries that includes Japan, Russia, Canada, Australia and the United States.

The EU is concerned that the cost of implementing the Protocol will be too low, particularly in the United States. The Union fears that the Protocol will not create sufficiently large incentives to stimulate rapid innovation and adoption of climate-friendly technologies. The EU is also concerned that enterprises in the United States and other countries that rely on efficient market-oriented approaches will enjoy a competitive advantage over

European businesses that have been subjected to carbon taxes and extensive regulation. In this sense, many in the EU believe that producing significant short-term pain and suffering is actually desirable, rather than something to be avoided. Some in Europe also think that we have a moral obligation to change our lifestyle as quickly and radically as possible. They also argue that developing countries will not address climate change unless advanced economies have cleaned up their act.

In contrast, the United States and its Umbrella Group partners are concerned that the Protocol, if elaborated in the wrong way, could cost more than is necessary to implement. That is why we have sought cost-effective solutions, such as the scientifically sound inclusion of carbon sequestration opportunities, and why we have opposed arbitrary rules that would raise costs, such as limits on the market mechanisms. We believe that if it is allowed to function effectively the market, rather than governments,

will determine the right level of investment in new technologies. We reject the notion that tackling climate change needs to be painful. We reject the suggestion that industrialized countries must act first and we stand ready to work with developing countries to help them fight climate change in a manner that actually promotes economic development.

The EU also says that it is concerned that unrestricted use of the Kyoto mechanisms and comprehensive inclusion of carbon sinks could undermine the environmental integrity of the agreement. The United States and its Umbrella Group partners share the desire to make the agreement strong and have proposed rules to ensure transparency, scientific credibility and compliance. To the extent that calls for environmental credibility refer to something more than a desire to make the agreement more expensive and painful than necessary, we stand ready find reasonable solutions.

Because of our shared commitment to finding solutions, I am confident that (despite these differences) at COP-6 we will decide a number of major issues relating to the Kyoto mechanisms, sinks, compliance and a variety of issues of particular concern to developing countries. At the same time, we may not emerge from COP-6 with a finished protocol. Getting to the point where all major countries can ratify the agreement may require continued hard labor and political will even after November.

So, what's happened at the international level since Kyoto? The answer is a lot. Work on the Protocol continues apace with every expectation that the international community will have a finished agreement in time for countries to ratify the agreement and meet their Kyoto commitments.

U.S. Ratification

Let me turn now to the second of the questions I raised at the outset, whether the United States will ratify the Protocol.

Here, I would like to make three basic points.

First, the coalition in the United States supporting strong action on climate change is growing stronger every day. Second, the United States is already taking major steps to reduce its emissions. Third, we still have a real opportunity to address the legitimate concerns of the U.S. Senate in a manner that will make ratification possible.

Recent U.S. Developments

The trend in the United States is very encouraging. The American people care more and more about climate change. Eighty percent of our public says they are concerned about climate change and want the government to do something about it, according to a recent University of Maryland poll.

Business attitudes are evolving rapidly. Membership in the anti-Kyoto business lobby is dwindling. Recently, Ford, General Motors, Chrysler, Texaco and several other major companies pulled out of the most vocal opposition group. The center of gravity of U.S. business has moved into a new coalition of progressive companies that are committed to finding an international solution to climate change. John Browne's BP-Amoco, Shell International and Toyota, are leaders in this group, but so are home grown titans such as Du Pont, Boeing and United Technologies, to name just a few. Many in this group are agnostic on the Kyoto Protocol at the moment, but they are working with governments to make the agreement responsive to industry concerns.

As a consequence of public and business attitudes, the political landscape is changing too. All four of the leading U.S. presidential candidates from

the two major parties, including Governor Bush, accept the science of climate change. Vice President Gore's commitment to the issue is well known, of course. Senator John McCain, once a climate-skeptic, recently held a hearing on climate change in which he acknowledged that the science has hardened considerably in the past decade and pledged to develop a plan to deal with the problem. In the Senate, Democrats and Republicans alike are proposing legislation to deal with climate change. While not specifically tied to the Kyoto Protocol, some of these bills envision tax credits for international action by U.S. companies, an approach that would be largely consistent with the Protocol.

In sum, it is no longer politically correct, let alone fashionable, in the United States to oppose international action on climate change.

Domestic Action

President Clinton and Vice President Gore have

shown tremendous leadership on climate change. Many of the changes I have described above are partially attributable to their strong convictions about the urgency of this problem. They have also pushed hard for and obtained significant new funding for meaningful domestic climate change programs.

[Insert latest summary from WHCCTF]

Senate Concerns

Despite these positive developments, it is no secret that some members of our business community and Senate have significant concerns about the Kyoto agreement. A good number of these concerns are legitimate. Just prior to Kyoto, the Senate called for an international agreement that did not jeopardize the health of the U.S. economy and included developing country commitments. After Kyoto, President Clinton said he shared the spirit of the Senate's concerns and declared that he would

not seek ratification of the Protocol until key developing countries participate meaningfully in the fight against climate change.

While U.S. ratification of the Protocol can never be a foregone conclusion, the roadmap for securing U.S. ratification is straightforward. I am confident that if the agreement addresses core U.S. concerns - protecting the economy and securing meaningful participation by key developing countries - the United States will ratify the Protocol regardless of who wins the next presidential election.

The EU Choice

To me, the most interesting and immediate question is not whether the United States will ratify the Kyoto Protocol, but whether Europe is prepared to work toward that goal. To protect our economies, as I have said already, we will need cost-effective, predictable and low-cost solutions. And as I have already said, some members of the

European Union fear want the cost to be unnecessarily high. The next few months will determine whether the EU chooses an agreement on its terms without the United States or whether it prefers an agreement less to its liking that includes the United States.

I believe the EU will conclude its interests and those of the environment lie in crafting an agreement that the U.S. Senate can support. The United States accounts for approximately 25% of global industrial emissions. Any agreement that excludes the United States will not control global warming. European governments, moreover, are slowly coming around to the U.S. market-oriented perspective. The idea of emissions trading, for example, is growing in popularity in capitals on the continent, including in London and Brussels. Economists are warning of the potentially high cost of the Protocol and demonstrating that few countries, with the notable exception of the United Kingdom, are on track to meet their Kyoto

commitments. In addition, European businesses are unlikely to allow their governments to impose significant new climate change obligations on them absent some assurances that their U.S. competitors will need to abide by roughly the same rules. I am hopeful that these forces will allow governments at COP-6 to mold the Protocol into a shape the U.S. Senate can support.

Developing Countries [this section can be trimmed]

Let me say a word more about developing country participation because this is an area where the United States is frequently misunderstood. Climate change is a global problem that requires a global solution. Developing countries, unfortunately, have the least capacity to adapt to climate change. The longer we wait, the harder it will be to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations at acceptable levels and the harder these countries will be hit.

To be sure, industrialization in the North contributed enormously to increased greenhouse gas concentrations.

Developed countries, including the United States, must take significant steps immediately. Acting alone, however, developed countries cannot stabilize global greenhouse gas concentrations, much less return them to pre-industrial levels. Scientifically, meaningful participation by key developing countries is a necessity. Several large developing countries will soon become the world's leading emitters. Developing countries already produce 44% of global fossil fuel emissions.

Deforestation and land-use practices in the developing world have raised carbon concentrations too. Per capita energy intensity ratios in some, but not all, developing countries continue to rise briskly, despite the existence of clean technology that were not invented when developed countries industrialized. In the immediate future, 80% of new electric power generation projects will occur in developing countries. All of us should want

those projects to use the latest cutting edge technologies.

Bickering about past responsibility, or about which countries should act first, detracts from our common cause of halting global warming. Each nation should take national and international steps commensurate with its capacity to contribute to the global solution. We should strive for common, but differentiated action as called for in the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Many developing countries have taken significant unilateral action already. China, for example, has sought to conserve energy and reduce emissions growth while simultaneously raising living standards. Without price reforms and energy efficiency gains, China's emissions would be more than 50% higher than they are now. We recognize, moreover, that some developing countries including many of the least developed countries may lack the capacity to assume and implement legally binding

emissions targets. For these countries, other types of action would be appropriate at present. All developing countries should explore opportunities under the Clean Development Mechanism, adopt sound national policies on energy and land use, and pursue other climate-friendly measures under the Framework Convention.

The negotiating histories of both the Framework Convention and Kyoto Protocol demonstrate general agreement on the need to mitigate climate change while allowing for continued economic growth. The United States believes this formula remains the key to securing developing country action. Developing countries are finding in the Kyoto Protocol avenues to pursue their development and environmental goals simultaneously. There is a growing recognition of the potential of the Clean Development Mechanism to direct advanced technology and major capital flows to the developing world.

Though the CDM will stimulate investment in certain sectors, the potential of the CDM (with its project approach) to produce major macro-economic benefits and carbon emission changes is limited. Building on the pro environment, pro economic growth formula of the CDM, we must find a more efficient and effective method for developing countries to get involved. That is why the United States, India and several other countries have recognized the urgent need for a new international dialogue about how developed and developing countries can fight climate change, and why China has expressed a willingness to consider new and creative approaches to this problem.

The Role for Lawyers (this section can be cut, but it's probably the most interesting part for this audience)

Finally, I want to address briefly the role that lawyers will play in fighting climate change under

the Kyoto framework. From my remarks today it should be clear that the private sector has an enormous role to play in mitigating global warming. Companies, of course, produce emissions through the manufacturing, distribution and use of their products and services. Governments will need to partner with the private sector every step of the way. Managing emissions will become an important aspect of a company's business and investment plan. Corporate executives will need to choose from a diverse array of strategies, including acquiring climate friendly technologies, engaging in emissions trading in the open market and investing in emission abatement opportunities in developing countries. Like any sophisticated business transaction, each of these decisions will require legal advice about how to navigate a variety of regulatory frameworks. Each transaction has the potential to involve litigation or administrative action. Consider a client with a potential investment project, such as a copper mine in a forested area or a new electricity generating

plant. Your clients will need advice about whether they are eligible to sell emission credits if they manage the forest above the copper mine to sequester carbon or if they choose to generate electricity from relatively climate-friendly natural gas instead of coal.

My parting advice to you, therefore, is the following. Climate change is real. The international community is moving rapidly to finish work on the Kyoto Protocol in a manner that will pave the way for U.S. ratification. Tackling climate change will create economic challenges and opportunities for you and your clients. The more you know about the system and the more you plan ahead, the more likely you are to do well as you do good.



Paul Bledsoe
07/14/2000 02:19:07 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Elliot J. Diringer/CEQ/EOP@EOP, John D. Gibson/WHCCTF/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: COP 6 communications meeting

Items which I committed us to producing:

1. *List of Validators* -- Both US officials and private citizens (business people, economists, academics, scientists, religious leaders). To be used by embassy press people in Europe and elsewhere to provide to reporters as sources when promoting stories.

I propose the following *messages for stories* to be promoted (I would like to get this to Susan so she can get to her people):

A. *US Domestic Action*--gov't, business, state and local, religious, others.

B. *Importance of Market Mechanisms* (and business community commitment to them).
Emissions trading, CDM, JI

C. *Difficulty of US political climate* -- perspective

D. *Importance of Developing Country Participation*

2. *List of Possible Speakers* -- Gov't officials and private citizens who--in person or by teleconferencing--are willing to address European audiences on major issues surrounding climate change and COP6 to create stories.

3. *Background Message Material -- Near Term* -- I propose using paper we have already produced for the time being as message guidance to embassies and others. As John has pointed out, most the this message will remain unchanges at COP6.

4. *Message Material for COP 6* -- We have been urged to determine the production schedule for the Gibson report as soon as possible for two reasons:

A. We need to know what materials we will have for European Press Tour in September and other outreach.

B. They would like to coordinate layout and cover photos/images of Gibson report, overall press packet, and several booths and displays they plan for the Hague. John -- I suggested we would attempt to address this issue next week.

5. *OP-EDS by Senior US officials for Placement in European by papers* (place by embassy staff) -- I said

that over the next month or two, we would produce a number of these op-eds. John rightly suggests that we produce several according to theme: Domestic Action, Market Mechanisms, and so on.

I suggest the three of us makes necessary changes to this in conversation over the next few days. Then we can develop the speakers and validators lists, for example-- a process which will have to involve Gardiner, Janet and several others--choose near term message material--begin op-eds, etc. thanks.

MEETING AGENDA
GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE
PUBLIC DIPLOMACY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS WORKING GROUP

Thursday, July 13, 2000
3:00 PM
Room 7516

I. Greeting and Introductions

II. Working Group Objectives

- A. The Run-Up to COP-6
- B. COP-6 (The Hague, November 13 - 24)

III. The Message

- A. Emphasize the importance of market-based mechanisms in reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
- B. Demonstrate U.S. actions at home.
- C. Climate Change is a global problem that requires a global solution.

IV. The Audiences

- A. U.S., European and international environmental reporters, columnists, editorial writers and business correspondents;
- B. The American public; European officials, business and NGO groups; and foreign opinion leaders.

V. Next Steps

- A. Coordination with Key European Posts,
- B. Develop work plan and assign responsibilities,
- C. Identify priorities.

Projects

Run-Up to COP-6

DVC in Post
John Runtz
Kate
European Outreach by Senior Negotiators: In coordination with key European posts (Berlin, Brussels, Geneva, London, Paris) organize a series of in-person press briefings, editorial board meetings, one-on-one interviews, NGO and business briefings for senior U.S. officials. September/October.

Paul
Susan
Valderrama
Speaker Tours to Europe: In coordination with key European posts, arrange a series of speaker tours for U.S. academics, state and local officials, and clean energy business representatives. September/October

Press Briefings: Communicate U.S. climate change objectives to the U.S. and U.S.-based foreign media via one-on-one interviews, background briefings and formal press briefings at State and the Foreign Press Center prior to COP-6. Schedule DVCs and VOA interviews with foreign media.

COP-6

Press Kit Management and Coordination: Coordinate the design of the press kit cover and the logistics of printing and shipping the components of the press kit to The Hague with concerned offices, including OES, IO/OIC, IIP, EPA, the White House, RPO Vienna and the printers.

Other U.S. Publications: Will any other U.S. Government publications be produced for distribution at COP-6? Should copies of EPA's *An Annotated Summary of Climate Change Related Resources* be made available at COP-6?

POP-UP Photo Exhibit on U.S. Actions: Coordinate acquisition of photographs with White House and other agencies and the logistics of producing and shipping the exhibit to The Hague.

Anticipated Attendees 7/13

1.	OES	David Sandalow (drop by)
2.	OES	Susan Povenmire
3.	OES	Amy Royden
4.	OES/EGC	Jeff Miotke
5.	OES/EGC	Susan Gordon
6.	OES/EGC	Holly Kaufman
7.	G	John Brinkley
8.	R	Mildred Neeley
9.	PA	Theresa Markiw
10.	EUR/PD	Robert Hilton
11.	EUR/ERA	Courtney Nemroff
12.	EAP/PD	Craig Stromme
13.	WHA/PD	Mark Krischik
14.	IIP/Global	Bill Peters
15.	IIP/Global	Ramona Harper
16.	IIP/Regional	Kate Yemelyanov
17.	IIP/Thematic	George Clack
18.	WHCCTF	Paul Bledsoe
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**Press/Public Affairs/Public Diplomacy Strategy
On Climate Change: Pre-COP-6
(July 13 – November 10, 2000)**

OBJECTIVES

- Communicate U.S. climate change policies to U.S. and foreign audiences through press interviews and speaking opportunities involving senior U.S. officials.
- Connect senior U.S. officials with key European journalists to inform them about U.S. climate change positions.
- Post informational materials about U.S. climate change positions on State, R/IIP and U.S. embassy websites to update and expand the existing reference materials available to the general public worldwide.
- Coordinate the U.S. planning process for press/public affairs/public diplomacy activities at COP-6 through regular organizational meetings organized by OES.

STRATEGY

1. July - August: Develop a contact list of key European reporters covering climate change. Action: EUR/PD, OES and European PAOs.
2. July- August: Define key issues and refine the policy message. Identify non-U.S. Government speakers and foreign surrogates. Action: CEQ, WHCCTF, OES, G.
3. July: Confirm funding levels and nail down staffing and logistical details for COP-6 press operation. Action: OES, IO/OIC and EUR/PD.
4. July – November: Convene monthly planning sessions in July and August on COP-6 press/public affairs/public diplomacy strategies. Convene biweekly/weekly-planning sessions in September and October. Action: OES.
5. July – November: Draft and release fact sheets, op-eds, byliners, Washington File reports and publications about U.S. climate change policies. Design, develop and print press kits for distribution at COP-6. Action: WHCCTF, OES, G, R/IIP, PA and EPA.
6. July – November: Request that all informational materials posted on U.S. websites are available in French, German, Spanish and Japanese. Action: R/IIP.
7. July – November: Arrange press interviews/speaking opportunities for senior U.S. climate change officials when they travel domestically and overseas. Action: OES, G, WHCCTF and PA. (Note: David Sandalow provided a background briefing on climate change for senior Brussels-based environmental reporters May 11th. Frank Loy is delivering a speech on climate change to a meeting of the ABA in London, July 20th.)

8. July – November: Initiate Digital Videoconferences and VOA interviews with senior U.S. climate officials and opinion leaders/journalists in key countries. Action: OES and R/IIP.
9. September: Issue ALDAC cable on climate change public diplomacy strategy that includes core talking points. Engage EST officers at U.S. missions worldwide in outreach activities. Action: OES.
10. September – October: Schedule a media tour following the Lyon Subsidiary Bodies meeting for senior U.S. officials to meet with editorial boards and key climate change reporters in Brussels, Berlin Geneva, London and Paris. Action: OES, G, EUR/PD, CEQ, WHCCTF.
11. September – November: Involve U.S. Ambassador to The Hague, Cynthia Schneider, in press and public diplomacy programs targeted to the Dutch and northern European audiences (e.g. provide speech text). Action: OES, WHCCTF and PAO/The Hague.
- ★ 12. October 2 (U.S. – EU Summit): Recommend that Secretary Albright addresses climate change in her remarks to the French, who will hold the EU Presidency as of July 1, and global audiences. Action: OES and G.
13. October 19 and 20: Support speaker request from Brussels for a two-day international climate change conference, “Instruments for Climate Policy: Limited versus Unlimited Flexibility?” sponsored by the University of Ghent. Action: IIP, OES.

•MILESTONES•

July 21 – 23	G-8 Summit, Okinawa
September 11 – 15	Subsidiary Body on Implementation and Subsidiary Body on Scientific and Technological Advise Meetings, Lyon (Informal Meetings take place September 4 – 8.) Head of U.S. Del: Amb. Hambley. Open to Press: UN will try to encourage Geneva-based reporters to attend closing press briefing.
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COP-6 Press Functions

COP-6 will be the most important environmental conference since Kyoto. The Dutch government has hired the international firm of Burson Marsteller to handle press relations. They are expecting 5,000 journalists at COP-6. It will be the largest conference ever hosted by The Netherlands, with 10,000 participants anticipated.

The mission of the press operation at COP-6 will be to generate favorable international press coverage of U.S. climate change objectives. It will advise the U.S. delegation leadership on a comprehensive press strategy and inform the delegation at large about international press coverage. Following are press support activities currently planned for COP-6:

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- In coordination with the White House communications team, it will be in regular **contact with U.S. environmental reporters** covering developments from the States.
- A **media outreach unit** will proactively schedule telephone interviews with environmental reporters and editorial writers reporting on COP-6 from European capitals (a major focus of the press strategy).
- The press operation will conduct numerous **DVC briefings** for foreign journalists hosted by U.S. embassies worldwide.
- We will designate a **fast action team** to quickly implement outreach initiatives and respond to developing negative press reports with talking points and press statements.
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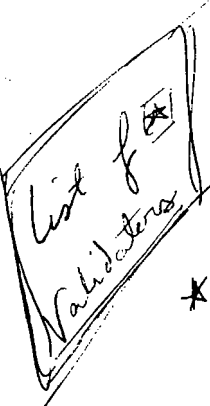
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Background Paper #2
July 2000

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Drafted: OES:SPovenmire ext. 7-3486



"Povenmire, Susan L (OES)" <PovenmireSL@state.gov>

07/13/2000 12:15:12 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Elliot J. Diringier/CEQ/EOP, John D. Gibson/WHCCTF/EOP, Paul Bledsoe/WHCCTF/EOP

cc:

Subject: Meeting Agenda & Phone #

Good news.

Today's 3:00 PM meeting has been moved to a room with a speaker phone. I think it's best if I place the call to you. As a backup, here's the number: 647-2817.

Susan

> -----Original Message-----

> From: Povenmire, Susan L (OES)

> Sent: Thursday, July 13, 2000 12:06 PM

> To: 'bill peters'; (U) Harper, Ramona; (U) Yemelyanov, Katherine; (U)

> Clack, George; 'John Foster'

> Subject:

> Importance: High

>

>

> PLEASE NOTE: The location of today's 3:00 PM meeting has been
> moved to Room 7516.

>

>

> Attached please find a recommended meeting agenda, summaries of some key
> projects to discuss, and a list of the anticipated participants for
> today's meeting on climate change public diplomacy/public affairs. The
> meeting starts at 3:00 PM in Room 7516. OES Assistant Secretary David
> Sandalow plans to drop by at the start of the session.

>

> Also attached are two background papers for the meeting. Variations of
> these discussion papers have been circulated within OES, the Council on
> Environmental Quality (CEQ) and the White House Climate Change Task Force
> (WHCCTF). They include an overview of the press strategy between now and
> COP-6, and a summary of press operation activities planned for COP-6.

>

> Best regards,

> Susan

>

> <<Climate Change Working Group 7-13.doc>>

>

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>
> Susan Povenmire
> Press and Public Affairs Advisor
> Bureau of Oceans, Environment and Science
> U.S. Department of State
> phone: 202-647-3486
> fax: 202-647-4221
> email: povenmiresl@state.gov
>



- Climate Change Working Group 7-13.doc



"Povenmire, Susan L (OES)" <PovenmireSL@state.gov>

07/13/2000 12:15:12 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Elliot J. Diringier/CEQ/EOP, John D. Gibson/WHCCTF/EOP, Paul Bledsoe/WHCCTF/EOP

cc:

Subject: Meeting Agenda & Phone #

Good news.

Today's 3:00 PM meeting has been moved to a room with a speaker phone. I think it's best if I place the call to you. As a backup, here's the number: 647-2817.

Susan

> -----Original Message-----

> From: Povenmire, Susan L (OES)

> Sent: Thursday, July 13, 2000 12:06 PM

> To: 'bill peters'; (U) Harper, Ramona; (U) Yemelyanov, Katherine; (U)

> Clack, George; 'John Foster'

> Subject:

> Importance: High

>

>

> PLEASE NOTE: The location of today's 3:00 PM meeting has been

> moved to Room 7516.

>

>

> Attached please find a recommended meeting agenda, summaries of some key

> projects to discuss, and a list of the anticipated participants for

> today's meeting on climate change public diplomacy/public affairs. The

> meeting starts at 3:00 PM in Room 7516. OES Assistant Secretary David

> Sandalow plans to drop by at the start of the session.

>

> Also attached are two background papers for the meeting. Variations of

> these discussion papers have been circulated within OES, the Council on

> Environmental Quality (CEQ) and the White House Climate Change Task Force

> (WHCCTF). They include an overview of the press strategy between now and

> COP-6, and a summary of press operation activities planned for COP-6.

>

> Best regards,

> Susan

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> <<Climate Change Working Group 7-13.doc>>

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>
> Susan Povenmire
> Press and Public Affairs Advisor
> Bureau of Oceans, Environment and Science
> U.S. Department of State
> phone: 202-647-3486
> fax: 202-647-4221
> email: povenmiresl@state.gov
>

 - Climate Change Working Group 7-13.doc



Brandon MacGillis <brandon@ozone.org>

06/26/2000 12:45:13 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Paul Bledsoe/WHCCTF/EOP

cc:

Subject: See this?

Bush would seize reins on lands policy

Monday, June 26, 2000

By JOEL CONNELLY Mail Author <mailto:joelconnelly@seattle-pi.com>

SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER NATIONAL CORRESPONDENT

AUSTIN, Texas -- Republican presidential candidate George W. Bush, in environmental stands that set him far apart from opponent Al Gore, is promising to cut more trees, abandon talk of breaching dams and work closely with traditional local power structures.

The Texas governor is unsure whether he can "unscramble the egg" on President Clinton's designation of national monuments, but charges that the president has "virtually shut down the ability of a lot of people to use lands."

Bush, who is targeting the Northwest in his campaign, elaborated on his views late last week in a wide-ranging interview with a small group of reporters.

The main thrust was that Bush promises sweeping changes in the Clinton administration's pro-preservation policies, particularly in national forest lands of the mountains of Washington and Oregon.

He promised to reverse, if possible, Clinton's initiative that would ban road construction on 43 million acres of national forests, more than one-fifth of the nation's federally owned forests.

"We're going to look at a reasonable amount of board-feet to be harvested out of Northwestern timberlands," Bush said. "It's good for America. It's good for our economy. It happens to be good for the local economy as well."

On other issues:

Arctic Refuge: Bush reiterated his call to let oil and gas companies conduct exploratory drilling on the coastal plain of Alaska's Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

Gore has opposed drilling, as have conservationists and some indigenous groups, fearing it would disrupt calving of the giant Porcupine caribou herd.

National monuments: Bush said he favors preserving "some of the pristine land" in the West, but said that Clinton "just unilaterally acts" without approval from Congress or localities.

"I don't know the extent to which the president can unscramble the egg,"

Bush said when asked what he would do about newly designated national monuments. He promised to "work closely with the Senate and Congress and local authorities" on management decisions.

Gore recently announced and acclaimed the Hanford Reach National Monument, calling the free-flowing stretch of Columbia River "one of our greatest

national treasures."

Snake River dams: While the Clinton administration has made no recommendation, Bush charged that it is bent on removing four dams from the lower Snake River as a means of restoring the river's decimated runs of wild salmon.

"The administration wants to breach the dams and the vice president won't tell us what his view is," Bush said. He argued that, "There can be a proper balance with the environment and with a way of life.

"My point is we can have both salmon runs and hydroelectric energy by having salmon-friendly turbines," Bush said.

Gore has refused to rule out any option, but has called for a regional salmon summit that would "bring together all interested parties to find a real solution." It would be patterned after Clinton's 1993 forest summit in Portland, which led to a plan that has largely preserved the Northwest's remaining old growth forests.

In his interview, however, Bush decried results of the timber summit.

"This is a president who went out to the Northwest and declared there was going to be a combination of environmental concerns and timber, which would go hand in hand," he said.

Instead, there was "a major reduction in the amount of board feet that we harvest" which hurt timber-dependent communities, Bush said.

Gore has strongly supported the roadless initiative, and used his 1992 book, "Earth in the Balance," to call for a halt to clearcutting ancient forests in the Northwest.

During the 1980s, a record level of 4 billion board-feet of timber was cut each year from the national forests of the Pacific Northwest, with more than 60,000 acres of old growth forests clearcut each year. In 1992, when Bush's father was president, about 2.14 billion board-feet were cut from the national forests of Oregon and Washington.

But the cutting was virtually halted after U.S. District Judge William Dwyer ruled that the Forest Service had not planned for protection of the northern spotted owl, an endangered species that inhabits ancient forests.

The Clinton administration's forest plan, which covers 24 million acres of Northwest forests, promised "a predictable and sustainable level of timber sales" of 1.2 billion board-feet annually.

The timber cut in 1999, however, was only 569 million board-feet. The Gifford Pinchot National Forest in southwest Washington, once devoted largely to logging, now has 80 percent of its land set aside from cutting.

Defending the Snake River dams, former oilman Bush said the United States is in "an energy crunch" caused by dependence on foreign oil.

"By breaching the dams we would be reducing that amount of domestic (energy) supply, making us more dependent on foreign sources of energy."

That view is disputed by Pat Ford, head of the regional conservation group Save Our Wild Salmon.

"The four Snake River dams contribute just 4 percent of the Northwest's total electrical generation," said Ford. He said studies have found that conservation and renewable-energy sources can replace kilowatts generated by the dams.

In his interview, Bush echoed many of the views of GOP Sen. Slade Gorton, who has argued that the Clinton administration's forest policies have had a "devastating effect" on Washington's timber towns.

Bush said the reduction in timber harvest is "affecting the quality of life."

Brandon J MacGillis
Director of Campaigns
Ozone Action

 - att1.htm

 - att2.unk

May 31, 2000

SCHEDULING PROPOSAL

_____ Accept _____ Regret _____ Pending

TO: Stephanie Streett
Assistant to the President and
Director of Presidential Scheduling

REQUESTED BY: Neal Lane
Assistant to the President for Science and Technology
Roger Ballentine, Deputy Assistant to the President for
Environmental Initiatives

REQUEST: The President would lead a roundtable discussion of major clean energy corporation CEOs and others regarding rapidly emerging worldwide clean energy markets and technologies which can profoundly reduce air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions and help fight global warming. The President would highlight his new \$200 million International Clean Energy Initiative, a program specifically designed to help U.S. firms capture a large portion of the \$10 trillion (2000-2020) global energy supply market as it increasingly focuses on clean energy technologies. In particular, the President will articulate a key concept in his view of economic development: that developing nations and industrialized nations alike can have strong economic growth while in fact reducing greenhouse gas emissions and environmental pollution generally. But, in order to do so, the U.S. and the rest of the world must invest in key clean energy technologies. The President will learn from the CEOs, academic energy experts and others which technologies are being developed, marketed and installed in the US and around the world and what further actions can be done to accelerate these efforts. The President will also highlight his \$4 billion Climate Change Technology Initiative tax package that offers consumer tax credits for the purchase of clean cars, homes and appliances. The president will note that the recent National Assessment of Climate Change Impacts demonstrates that climate change will likely have very high economic and health-related costs

unless we make invests now to fight it.

PURPOSE: To highlight the President's climate change budget request and our economic-focused solutions to fighting global warming. The speech would demonstrate the President's foresight and decisiveness in taking action against global warming while maintaining strong economic growth. To draw attention to the strides American industry has made in developing clean technologies for export and domestic markets.

BACKGROUND: Much of the groundwork for the International Clean Energy Initiative was detailed in June report by the President's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST). The US is now exporting roughly \$5 billion in clean energy technology and investment but has a chance to capture a large portion of the huge new export market now emerging. This initiative would help expand US markets share while assisting developing countries in reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

DATE & TIME: TBD -- Likely late June early July.

DURATION: An hour to an hour and a half.

LOCATION: First Choice: East Room of the White House.
Second Choice: Roosevelt Room.

PARTICIPANTS: 8-12 CEO's of major clean energy/advanced technology companies who are exporting US technology to help establish cleaner energy infrastructures worldwide; 1 leading environmental expert on clean energy technology; Dr. John Holdren of Harvard, Chair of the PCAST report committee; 1 expert in developing country energy infrastructures. Secretary Richardson and/or Secretary Daley to introduce President.

REMARKS: The President would emphasize our ability to combat climate change through new energy efficient technologies which his budget proposals support and he will emphasize the need for American business leadership on clean energy.

PRESS

PARTICIPATION: Yes

STAFF CONTACT: Roger Ballentine, 6-1782, and

Rosina Bierbaum,
Associate Director for Environment,
Office of Science and Technology Policy, 6-6077

COP-6 Press Functions

The press operation at COP-6 will generate favorable international press coverage of U.S. climate change objectives. It will advise the U.S. delegation leadership on a comprehensive press strategy and inform the delegation at large about international press coverage. The team will facilitate two daily **press briefings** and coordinate a minimum of 75 **exclusive interviews** in two weeks. It will manage an up-to-date **website** and feed transcripts, fact sheets, plenary statements, interventions and all other publicly released documents to the IIP and State webmasters. Personnel will administer a **listserv capability** to transmit information to registered journalists, U.S. embassies and other key contacts. The press operation will provide **press guidance** to the Department Spokesman, the White House and the interagency community. In coordination with the White House Communications Team, it will be in regular **contact with U.S. environmental reporters** covering developments from the States. A **media outreach unit** will proactively schedule telephone interviews with environmental reporters and editorial writers reporting on COP-6 from European capitals (a major focus of the press strategy). We will designate a **fast action team** to quickly implement outreach initiatives and respond to developing negative press reports with talking points and press statements. The press operation will conduct numerous **DVC briefings** for foreign journalists hosted by U.S. embassies worldwide. It will prepare regular updates of three distinct press **clips packages** for use by the delegation and Washington. It will provide **press kits** and **Internet research services** for journalists. We will staff a **press information desk** in the international media center that will coordinate interview requests and generally service media requirements.

- COP-6 will be the most important environmental conference since Kyoto. The Dutch government has hired the international firm of Burson Marsteller to handle press relations. They are expecting 5,000 journalists at COP-6. It will be the largest conference ever hosted by The Netherlands, with 10,000 participants anticipated.
- The U.S. press operation will be fully operational on Monday, November 13, and will conduct a full schedule of press activities on a daily basis through Saturday, November 25. We plan to staff the operation on a 24-hour basis during the last two days of negotiations, Thursday, November 23, and Friday, November 24. Officers and support staff with a range of skills will be required for a variety of shifts during a total of 14 days.
- The press operation at COP-5 was supported by a staff of 16 (see attached). The press operation at COP-4 had a total staff of 40 with a new team for the second week (see attached). Also attached is the homepage of the U.S. Delegation COP-5 website.
- The COP-6 press operation will require multiple professionals with the following experience: press officers, press assistants, webmasters and computer specialists, transcribers, DVC and A/V technical support personnel, managers and administrative assistants, CODEL liaison and Dutch translation services. PAO Steve Rounds and APAO Judy Buttermann in The Hague are developing the staffing roster for COP-6.

- Press Briefings will be the primary vehicle for communicating U.S. positions to the international media. We will conduct a daily on-the-record press briefing in the main COP-6 press briefing room managed by the UN Secretariat. The briefing will be open to all journalists with UNFCCC press credentials. We have requested the 2:30 – 3:00 PM time slot each day in order to meet European press deadlines. U.S. personnel will coordinate briefing arrangements and schedule shifts with the Secretariat, pre-brief the U.S. spokesmen on earlier press briefings, and record the briefing for transcription. We are working to provide a live audio feed of the briefing via the Internet and this may require U.S. technical and computer specialist support. The target deadline for posting the briefing transcript is 5:00 PM. Digital photographs of the briefing will be posted on the website.
- Each morning we will schedule a background briefing for the resident U.S. press reporting on COP-6. This is by invitation only. U.S. personnel will handle all logistics for the briefing including A/V support. We also will plan to conduct a series of DVC briefings with journalists and opinion leaders hosted by U.S. embassies, and will schedule other press events as warranted. It is probable that the CODEL will ask the press operation to arrange their media briefings and generally provide press support for members and senior House and Senate staff.
- The three press clip packages will cover international media coverage of COP-6, major international news developments, and a summary of host nation press reports about the conference. The package on COP-6 press coverage and the summary of international news need to be copied and ready for distribution by the 7:30 AM senior staff meeting (and the daily 8:00 AM full delegation meeting). Updates need to be prepared prior to the 2:30 PM press briefing.
- Facilities at the Bel Air Hotel will include a press center with eight PCs (LAN with full Internet access), fax capability, and high-capacity copiers. There will be a separate work space for the White House Communications Team with two PCs and printer. In addition, we have identified an interview room (capacity of 15) that will be equipped with DVC and a “Meet the Press” set-up for broadcast media. This interview room will also be used for the daily U.S. press background briefings and will be available for the CODEL.
- At the Congress Center we have requested space in the international press center (that can be secured overnight) to be equipped with PC/printer, fax, and phone. The press operation will also have a briefing room (capacity 15/20) and a small one-on-one interview space/green room as part of the larger U.S. delegation office space. The U.S. delegation office space will be constructed in the enormous (8,000 sq. meter) Staten Hall, the only area in the Congress Center complex available to the delegation on a dedicated basis. Staten Hall is adjacent to the main COP-6 press briefing room.

June 28, 2000

Drafted: OES:SPovenmire ext. 7-3486

10/5/1999

COP-5 STAFFING

/ **Liaison with U.S. Delegation -- IO Anne Chermak**

/ **Public Affairs Support - Set Up and Coordination -- AIO Dennis Wolf and (TBD)**
Richard Gilbert *in shifts as appropriate*

/ **Press Support -- Mary Ann Ignatius, Cologne Public Affairs Officer**

4 **IRC Support: News Clips, Reference, Info Desk, Homepage, Tickers,
Washington File Posting -- Brigitte Tabertshofer (Cologne), Mechthild Hoelker
(Cologne), Petra Spitz, (Cologne), Miriam Jaster (Berlin)**

Shifts:

05:30-14:30 (to include morning Internet clips for 07:00 briefing)

08:00-17:00

10:00-19:00

12:00-21:00

4 **Press Support: Interview Requests, Press Events, CODEL Liaison -- Ute Meyer
(Cologne), Jurgen Bodenstein (Cologne), Berndt Herbert (Cologne), Paul Brazell
(Berlin)**

/ **German Media Reaction Reporting (from Berlin) -- Friedhelm Temath**

reports sent by 07:30 via fax

- IRC -

2 **Transcribers -- Mary-Kay Beckwith and Nancy Rajczak (Frankfurt)**

in shifts as needed

/ **Administrative Coordination/Set-Up and Take-Down -- Wolfgang Meyer**

**Computer System Set-Up/Troubleshooting Supervision -- IM technician to be
identified by Steve Taylor (IM/ISC, x1053)**

/ **A/V Support -- Karl Heinz Johnen (Cologne)**

16
Webmaster.

which website?

*Reuters
AP.*

translators.

→ 7pm briefing

File

COP-4
USIS Buenos Aires
Telephones

S Povenmire

	Direct Line	Residence	Hotel	Mobile
Balmaceda, Luis		701-5894		
Beckett, Ardena	802-0056	318-3000		471-6578
Berrueta, Manuel	802-0056	717-5415		470-8824
Blumenthal, Evelyn	511-4977	784-8181		
Brown, Rebecca	511-4975	775-3311		471-1143
Burton, Guy	511-4971	773-2676		471-7610
Cagnoli, Fedora	511-4937	785-4211		
Chirinos, Guido	801-4626	318-3000		472-8349
Clarke, Veronica	801-4626	318-3000		424-9627
Connors, Mary Deane	801-4626	807-3697		471-9300
Custin, Dick	801-4626	318-3000	377	424-9315
Dramasino, Daniel		541-2880		
Duran, Adela	801-4626	318-3000	690	474-1872
Edwards, Daryl		318-3000	325	471-0252
Farina, Reinaldo	801-4626	383-4139		472-8349
Fuller, James	801-4626	318-3000	426	471-1214
Gomez, Jorge	801-4626	586-2431		
Green, Arthur	801-4626	804-8603	804	471-0151
Hunter, Silvia	802-0056	801-5375		
Johnson, Dee	802-0056	318-3000	828	424-9229
Keener, Gerry	801-4626	318-3000		470-8956
Klopfenstein, Neil		318-3000	604	424-9299
Kozelka, Paul	802-0056	318-3000	361	471-0748
Lopez Recalde, Jaime	801-4626	825-8791		471-0939
Middleton, William	801-4626	777-1137		471-0730
Moore, James	802-0056	801-9869		471-7853
Nis Icardi, Natalia	511-4944	771-9350		470-5665
Povenmire, Susan		804-8603		029-9411
Richter, Jay	802-0056	318-3000	529	471-0148
Rodriguez, Jorge	802-0056	784-4778		471-0789
Rosker, Patricia	801-0056	804-5890		470-7674
Sanchez, Sergio	802-0056	318-3000	320	424-9616
Schmidt, Robert	801-4626	318-3000	525	471-0628
Simmons, Wendy	802-0056	318-3000	671	424-3083
Spedalieri, Graciela	801-4626	432-4348		470-7542
Sprechman, Michele	511-4944	783-2483		471-7977
Vazquez, Rosa	511-4944	784-2551		
Vega, Graciela	511-4977	760-1009		
Vinas, Luis		756-0391		
Wertman, Douglas		318-3000	523	424-9532

USIS FAX: 514-1858

Press Fax: 514-1857

Etoile Fax: 802-0794

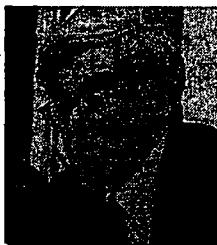
Conference Fax: 801-5412



The United States of America
at the Fifth Conference of the Parties (COP-5)
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate
Change
October 25 - November 5, 1999
Bonn, Germany

◆ **Statement of Frank E. Loy**
U.S. Under Secretary of State for Global Affairs
November 4, 1999

Our goal here in Bonn was to achieve steady progress toward completing the work begun by our nations two years ago in Kyoto – to continue building a truly global, cost-effective agreement that protects future generations from the grave risks of global warming.



In the view of the United States, this Conference has met that goal. We have made significant progress across the full spectrum of substantive issues, from emissions trading to sinks to compliance. We have seen continued forward momentum on developing country efforts. And, perhaps most critically, we have resolved to redouble our efforts between now and next year's Conference in The Hague. In short, we have charted a course for the critical year ahead, and have together demonstrated the kind of political will necessary to resolve the major issues before us. **Full text of statement**

◆ **Remarks As Delivered by Frank E. Loy**
U.S. Under Secretary of State for Global Affairs & Head of the
U.S. Delegation. November 3, 1999 | Deutsch

◆ **Opening Statement by Frank E. Loy,**
U.S. Under Secretary of State for Global Affairs & Head of the
U.S. Delegation. November 2, 1999 | Deutsch



Press Briefing, November 2, 1999

U.S. Press Briefings

Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri
<i>no briefing</i>	Nov. 2	Nov. 3	Nov. 4	
Oct. 25	Oct. 26	Oct. 27	<i>no briefing</i>	Oct. 29

U.S. Statements at COP- 5

- ◆ **U.S. Statement on Bunker Fuels - SBSTA, Session 11, Agenda Item 9(c): Emissions Resulting from Fuel for International Transportation, Oct.27.99**
- ◆ **U. S. Statement on "Impact of Single Projects on Emissions in the Commitment Period" - SBSTA, Session 11, Agenda Item 9(b), October 27, 1999**

U.S. Delegation

- ◆ **Bios**

U.S. Policy

- ◆ **COP- 5 Press Kit**
- ◆ **United States Taking Action on Climate Change, Oct 1999**
- ◆ **Dossier on Climate Change**

Fact Sheets

- ◆ **New Climate Science Findings.**
- ◆ **Fact Sheet on the Kyoto Protocol: The U.S. View.**
- ◆ **International Emissions Trading: The U.S. View.**
- ◆ **The Clean Development Mechanism: The U.S. View.**
- ◆ **Land Use Change Issues: The U.S. View.**
- ◆ **Compliance and the Kyoto Protocol: The U.S. View.**

Backgrounders

- ◆ **Loy Cites Progress at Climate Change Talks in Bonn (Nov.3, 99)**
- ◆ **U.S. Programs Help Developing Countries Cope with Climate Change (Nov.1,99)**
- ◆ **Leading Businesses Are Taking Climate Change Seriously (Nov.1, 99)**
- ◆ **Decline in U.S. Carbon Emissions Viewed as Positive Sign (Oct.27,99)**
- ◆ **U.S. Officials Reiterate Commitment to Reach Climate Change Agreement (Oct.21, 99)**

Mailing List

Subscribe to **COP5 Mailing List** for latest news and transcripts from the U.S. Government on the UN's COP5 Climate Change conference

Related Websites

- ◆ **UNFCC COP5 Website**
- ◆ **Climate Change. U.S. Dept. of State, Office of International Information Programs**
- ◆ **Environmental Protection Agency. Global Warming Site**
- ◆ **U.S. Dept. of State. Climate Change Spotlight**
- ◆ **White House Initiative on Climate Change**

- U.S. Statement on "Best Practice" in Policies and Measures - SBSTA, Session 11, Agenda Item 8(b), October 27, 1999

[earlier statements](#)

Related Press Statements

- Press Announcement by the U.S. Initiative on Joint Implementation, October 26, 1999
- Press Statement by James P. Rubin, Spokesman, U.S. Dept. of State, October 26, 1999

- **Additional Links & Resources**

COP- 4 & COP- 3 Documents

- COP-4, Buenos Aires 1998
- COP-3, Kyoto, 1997

This site is produced and maintained by the Public Affairs Section of the U.S. Embassy in Germany. Links to other Internet sites should not be construed as an endorsement of the views contained therein.

HOME 

Discussion Draft
May 10, 2000

1. Expect 5000 working press
2. U.S. on Dept. of Press Tent.
Press/Public Affairs/Public Diplomacy Strategy

On Climate Change: Pre-COP-6
(May 10 – November 10, 2000)

OBJECTIVES

- Communicate U.S. climate change policies to U.S. and foreign audiences through press interviews and speaking opportunities involving senior U.S. officials.
- Connect senior U.S. officials with key European journalists to inform them about U.S. climate change positions.
- Post informational materials about U.S. climate change positions on State, R/IIP and U.S. embassy websites to update and expand the existing reference materials available to the general public worldwide.
- Coordinate the U.S. planning process for press/public affairs/public diplomacy activities at COP-6 through regular organizational meetings organized by OES.

STRATEGY

1. May – November: Arrange press interviews/speaking opportunities for senior U.S. climate change officials when they travel domestically and overseas. Action: OES and PA. (Note: David Sandalow will provide a background briefing on climate change for senior Brussels-based environmental reporters May 11th.)
2. May – November: Initiate Worldnet interactives, Digital Videoconferences and VOA interviews with senior U.S. climate officials and opinion leaders/journalists in key countries. Action: OES and R/IIP.
3. May – November: Draft and release fact sheets, op-eds, byliners, Washington File reports and publications about U.S. climate change policies. Action: WHCCTF, OES, G, R/IIP and PA. (Per 5/10 meeting: John Gibson will provide OES with cleared text of COP-5 fact sheet for posting on State and R/IIP websites. Susan Povenmire will provide WHCCTF Earth Day fact sheets to R/IIP for Washington File coverage.)
4. May – November: Ensure that all informational materials posted on U.S. websites are available in French, German, Spanish and Japanese. Action: R/IIP.

5. May – June: Develop a contact list of key European reporters covering climate change. Action: OES, EUR/PD and European PAOs.
6. May – June: Define key issues and refine the policy message. Identify U.S. validators and foreign surrogates. Action: CEQ, WHCCTF, OES, G. (Per 5/10 meeting: John Gibson will prepare first draft of vision statement and talking points for top issues that will be reviewed by Povenmire, Bledsoe and Diringer. Consolidated draft to be shared with David Sandalow, G and Team Climate.)
7. May – June: Identify funding levels and nail down staffing and logistical details for COP-6 press operation. Action: OES, IO/OIC and EUR/PD.
8. June 5 (UN World Environment Day): Publish a climate change op-ed by POTUS in the Financial Times. (Timing coincides with POTUS trip to Portugal, Germany, Russia and Ukraine, and is one week before the start of Subsidiary Bodies meeting.)
9. June – November: Convene monthly planning sessions in June, July and August on COP-6 press/public affairs/public diplomacy strategies. Convene biweekly/weekly planning sessions in September and October. Participating offices will include: Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), White House Climate Change Task Force (WHCCTF), OES, Office of International Conferences (IO/OIC), Office of the Under Secretary for Global Affairs (G), Office of the Under Secretary for Public Affairs and Public Diplomacy (R), Bureau of International Information Programs (R/IIP), Bureau of Public Affairs (R/PA), regional offices of Public Affairs and Public Diplomacy (EUR/PD, WHA/PD and EAP/PD), PAO/The Hague, and EPA. Action: OES.
10. July 21 – 23 (G-8 Summit): (Per 5/10 meeting: Recommend that POTUS addresses climate change and the Kyoto Protocol in speech to Japanese and global audiences. Action: WHCCTF and CEQ.)
11. September: Schedule a media tour following the Lyon Subsidiary Bodies meeting for senior U.S. officials to meet with editorial boards and key climate change reporters in Geneva, Paris, Berlin and London. Action: OES, CEQ, WHCCTF, G, EUR/PD.
12. September: Issue ALDAC cable on climate change public diplomacy strategy that includes core talking points. Engage EST officers at U.S. missions worldwide in outreach activities. Action: OES.
13. September – November: Involve U.S. Ambassador to The Hague, Cynthia Schneider, in press and public diplomacy programs targeted to the Dutch and northern European audiences (e.g. provide speech text). Action: OES, WHCCTF and PAO/The Hague.
14. October 2 (U.S. – EU Summit): (Per 5/10 meeting: Recommend that Secretary Albright addresses climate change in her remarks to the French, who will hold the EU Presidency as of July 1, and global audiences. Action: OES and G.)

MILESTONES

May 19	National Foreign Policy Conference for Leaders of Non-governmental Organizations, Department of State
May 29 – 31	UN Environment Program (UNEP) Global Environment Forum, Malmo, Sweden
May 30 – June 6	POTUS trip to Portugal, Germany, Russia and Ukraine.
May 31	U.S. – EU Summit, Queluz, Portugal
June 5	UN World Environment Day
June 12 – 16:	Subsidiary Body on Implementation and Subsidiary Body on Scientific and Technological Advice Meetings, Bonn. Head of U.S. Del: Amb. Hambley (Open to Press: about 20 reporters expected for opening and closing UN press briefings Monday and Friday.)
July 1	France assumes EU Presidency
July 21 – 23	G-8 Summit, Okinawa
September 11 – 15	Subsidiary Body on Implementation and Subsidiary Body on Scientific and Technological Advise Meetings, Lyon Head of U.S. Del: Amb. Hambley. (Open to Press: UN will try to encourage Geneva-based reporters to attend closing press briefing on Friday.)
September 18 – 22	European Media Tour (Tentative), Geneva, Paris, Berlin, London.
October 2	U.S. – EU Ministerial Meeting, Paris
<i>Oct 5</i>	<i>MINISTERIAL IN THE HAGUE</i>
October 19 – 22	Society of Environmental Journalists 10 th National Conference, Michigan State University.
November 13 – 24	COP-6, The Hague.

Drafted: OES:SPovenmire 

cc: CEQ:EDiringer
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March 2000

Climate Change Calendar

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Also in March 2000 - National Assessment Regional Report for the Mid-Atlantic - National Assessment Sectoral Report for Human Health (summary)			1	2	3	4
5 NARUC Winter Mtg. 3/5-8 D.C.	6 Advance Visit to India 3/6-8	7 World Bank Renewable Energy Conference D.C. 3/7-8	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17 St. Patrick's Day	18
19	20 POTUS Trip to India & Bangladesh Week of 3/20	21	22 Earth Day Press Event on Mall Lance's Last Day	23 State Energy Env. Group 3/23-24, D.C.	24 Senate Govt Affairs on energy prices 10:00am	25
26	27	28 Energy Star Event in NYC/Browner Landfill Gas Conf., San Diego/Gardiner	29	30 Murkowski Hrng on climate change PNGV Mtg. w/Auto Execs	31	

April 2000

Climate Change Calendar

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Also in April 2000 • U.S. 1998 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory – April 15 • National Assessment Regional Report for the Great Lakes • National Assessment Sectoral Reports for Agriculture, Coastal/Marine						1
2 2000 Future Car Congress 4/2-6 Richardson	3	4 Democrats (H&S) Earth Day Kickoff - Capitol	5	6	7 G8 Environment Ministers 4/7-9 Japan	8
9	10 Baker Earth Day Speech @ Natl Press Club	11 Senate Ag Comm Hrng on Daschle MTBE & RE Bill	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20 Passover	21 Good Friday	22 EARTH DAY 2000: "Clean Energy for the 21st Century"
23 Easter	24	25	26 Pew Ctr Conf on Innovative Policy Solutions, DC	27	28	29
30						

May 2000

Climate Change Calendar

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29 Memorial Day Holiday	30	31	<u>Also in May</u> National Assessment Regional Reports for Southwest/CO, New England, Southeast		

June 2000

Climate Change Calendar

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<u>Also in June 2000</u> - National Assessment Regional Report for Metro East Coast - National Assessment Sectoral Report for Water Resources				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12 Mtg of UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies 6/12-16, Bonn	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

July 2000

Climate Change Calendar

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<u>Also in July 2000</u> National Assessment Regional Report for the Southern Great Plains						1
2	3 July 4th Holiday	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25 Globox 2000 7/23-28 Las Vegas - Seabright	26	27	28	29
30	31	<u>Other Important Dates 2000</u> 9/11-15 UNFCCC Sessions of Subsidiary Bodies, Paris 11/13 -24 COP 6, The Hague				

Discussion Draft
May 10, 2000

Public Affairs/Public Diplomacy Climate Change Strategy:
Pre-COP-6
(May 10 – November 10, 2000)

OBJECTIVES

- Communicate U.S. climate change policies to U.S. and foreign audiences through press interviews and speaking opportunities involving senior U.S. officials.
- Connect senior U.S. officials with key European journalists to inform them about U.S. climate change positions.
- Post informational materials about U.S. climate change positions on State, IIP and U.S. embassy websites to update and expand the existing reference materials available to the general public worldwide.
- Coordinate the U.S. planning process for press/public affairs/public diplomacy activities at COP-6 through regular organizational meetings organized by OES.

STRATEGY

1. May – November: Arrange press interviews/speaking opportunities for senior U.S. climate change officials when they travel domestically and overseas. Action: OES and PA. (Note: David Sandalow will provide a background briefing on climate change for senior Brussels-based environmental reporters May 11th.)
2. May – November: Initiate Worldnet interactives, Digital Videoconference and VOA interviews with senior U.S. climate officials and opinion leaders/journalists in key countries. Action: OES and R/IIP.
3. May – November: Draft and release fact sheets, op-eds, byliners and publications about U.S. climate change policies. Action: WHTFCC, OES, R/IIP and PA.
4. May – June: Develop contact list of key European reporters covering climate change. Action: OES, EUR/PD and European PAOs.
5. May – June: Define key issues and refine the policy message. Identify U.S. validators and foreign surrogates. Action: CEQ, WHTFCC, OES, G.
6. May – June: Identify funding levels and nail down staffing and logistical details for COP-6 press operation. Action: OES, IO/OIC and EUR/PD.

WHCF/CEQ

BIP

USIA M. LORED MEELY/JIM FULLER

1. COPY FACT SHEET
JOHN

2. MOTIONAL LIST

TOP ISSUES

COP 6

TALKING POINTS

3.

- Postcard, Germany
Moscow, Ukraine
UN World Environment
DAY*
7. June 5: Publish a climate change op-ed by POTUS in the Financial Times.
June 15th Sweden
 8. September: Schedule a media tour following the Lyon Subsidiary Bodies meeting for senior U.S. officials to meet with editorial boards and key climate change reporters in Geneva, Paris, Berlin and London. Action: OES, CEQ, WHTFCC, G, EUR/PD.
 9. September – November: Involve U.S. Ambassador to The Hague, Cynthia Schneider, in press and public diplomacy programs targeted to the Dutch and northern European audiences. Action: OES and PAO/The Hague.
 10. September: Issue ALDAC cable on climate change public diplomacy strategy that includes core talking points. Engage EST officers at U.S. missions worldwide in outreach activities. Action: OES.
 11. Ensure that all informational materials posted on U.S. websites are available in French, German, Spanish and Japanese. Action: IIP.
 12. Convene monthly planning sessions in June, July and August on COP-6 press/public affairs/public diplomacy strategies. Convene biweekly/weekly planning sessions in September and October. Participating offices will include: CEQ, WHCCTF, OES, Office of International Conferences (IO/OIC), Office of the Under Secretary for Global Affairs (G), Office of the Under Secretary for Public Affairs and Public Diplomacy (R), Bureau of International Information Programs (R/IIP), Bureau of Public Affairs (R/PA), regional offices of Public Affairs and Public Diplomacy (EUR/PD, WHA/PD and EAP/PD), PAO/The Hague, and EPA. Action: OES.

MILESTONES

May 19	National Foreign Policy Conference for Leaders of Non-governmental Organizations, Department of State
May 29 – 31	UN Environment Program (UNEP) Global Environment Forum, Malmo, Sweden
May 31	U.S. – EU Summit, Queluz, Portugal – <i>cc on Agenda ? - POTUS</i>
June 5	World Environment Day
June 12 – 16:	Subsidiary Body on Implementation and Subsidiary Body on Scientific and Technological Advice Meetings, Bonn. Head of U.S. Del: Amb. Hambley (Open to Press: about 20 reporters expected for opening and closing UN press briefings Monday and Friday.)

July 21 – 23	G-8 Summit, Okinawa — POTUS — <i>Enviro. Ministers</i> <i>Communique</i>
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United States Department of State

*Bureau of Oceans and International
Environmental and Scientific Affairs*

Washington, D.C. 20520

DATE 5/10 TIME _____NUMBER OF PAGES TO FOLLOW 4FAX TO Paul Bledsoe / John Gibson

TELEPHONE NUMBER _____

FAX NUMBER 395. 2342

OFFICE _____

FAX FROM Susan Povenmire

TELEPHONE NUMBER _____

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OFFICE _____

MESSAGE:

Updated draft.